

PGIM Global Bond Fund



Reference Guide Class: W

ARSN 697 366 975

APIR ETL3257AU

Issue Date 1 October 2026

About this Reference Guide

This Reference Guide ("RG") has been prepared and issued by Equity Trustees Limited ("Equity Trustees", "we" or "Responsible Entity"). The information in this document forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement ("PDS") for the PGIM Global Bond Fund – W Class ("W Class") of the PGIM Global Bond Fund (ARSN 697 366 975) ("Fund") dated 1 October 2026.

The information provided in this RG is for general information only and does not take into account your individual objectives, financial situation or needs. You should obtain financial and taxation advice tailored to your personal circumstances.

Contents

1. Investing in the PGIM Global Bond Fund – W Class
2. Managing your investment
3. Withdrawing your investment
4. Risks of managed investment schemes
5. Other important information
6. Glossary

Updated information

Before making an investment in the W Class, you should ensure that you have read the current PDS and RG as at the date of your investment.

Information in the PDS and this RG is subject to change. We will notify you of any changes that have a material adverse impact on you or other significant events that affect the information contained in this PDS and RG. Any information that is not materially adverse information is subject to change from time to time and may be obtained by calling the Responsible Entity or visiting www.eqt.com.au/insto. You can request a copy of the PDS and RG by contacting the Responsible Entity. A paper copy of the updated information will also be provided free of charge on request.

Investment Manager

PGIM, Inc.
CRD 105676
SEC 801-22808
655 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
United States
Email: ucits.operations@pgim.com

Administrator/Custodian

State Street Australia Limited
ABN 21 002 965 200
Level 14, 420 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Fax: +61 2 9323 6411

Responsible Entity

Equity Trustees Limited
ABN 46 004 031 298, AFSL 240975
GPO Box 2307
Melbourne VIC 3001
Ph: +613 8623 5000
Web: www.eqt.com.au/insto

1. Investing in the PGIM Global Bond Fund – W Class

Application cut-off times

If we receive a correctly completed Application Form, identification documents (if applicable) and cleared application money:

- Before 2pm (Sydney time) on a Business Day and your application for units is accepted, you will generally receive the Application Price calculated for that Business Day; or
- on or after 2pm (Sydney time) on a Business Day and your application for units is accepted, you will generally receive the Application Price calculated for the next Business Day.

Please see the PDS for information regarding how to apply.

Application terms

We will only start processing an application if:

- we consider that you have correctly completed the Application Form;
- you have provided us with the relevant identification documents if required; and
- we have received the application money (in cleared funds) stated in your Application Form.

If you are an Indirect Investor, you need to contact the relevant IDPS Operator regarding the cut-off times for applications.

We reserve the right to accept or reject applications in whole or in part at our discretion. We have the discretion to delay processing applications where we believe this to be in the best interest of the Funds investors.

2. Managing your investment

Authorised signatories

You can appoint a person, partnership or company as your authorised signatory. To do so, please nominate them on the Application Form and have them sign the relevant sections. If a company is appointed, the powers extend to any director and officer of the company. If a partnership is appointed, the powers extend to all partners. Such appointments will only be cancelled or changed once we receive written instructions from you to do so.

Once appointed, your authorised signatory has full access to operate your investment account for and on your behalf. This includes the following:

- making additional investments;
- requesting income distribution instructions be changed;
- withdrawing all or part of your investment;
- changing bank account details; and
- enquiring and obtaining copies of the status of your investment.

If you do appoint an authorised signatory:

- you are bound by their acts;
- you release, discharge and indemnify us from and against any losses, liabilities, actions, proceedings, claims and demands arising from instructions received from your authorised signatory; and
- you agree that our acting on any instructions received from your authorised signatory shall amount to complete satisfaction of our obligations, even if these instructions were made without your knowledge or authority.

Electronic instructions

If an investor instructs Equity Trustees by electronic means, such as via email, the investor releases Equity Trustees from and indemnifies Equity Trustees against, all losses and liabilities arising from any payment or action Equity Trustees makes based on any instruction (even if not genuine) that Equity Trustees receives by an electronic communication bearing the investor's investor code and which appears to indicate to Equity Trustees that the communication has been provided by the investor. E.g. a signature which is apparently the investor's and that of an authorised signatory for the investment or an email address which is apparently the investor's. The investor also agrees that neither they nor anyone claiming through them has any claim against Equity Trustees or the Fund in relation to such payments or actions. There is a risk that a fraudulent withdrawal request can be made by someone who has access to an investor's investor code and a copy of their signature or email address. Please take care.

Reports

Investors will be provided with the following reports:

- application and withdrawal confirmation statements;
- transaction statements; and
- (where applicable), distribution and tax statements.

Annual audited financial accounts are available on Equity Trustees' website.

3. Withdrawing your investment

Withdrawal cut-off times

If we receive a withdrawal request:

- before 2pm (Sydney time) on a Business Day and your withdrawal request is accepted, you will generally receive the Withdrawal Price calculated for that Business Day; or
- on or after 2pm (Sydney time) on a Business Day and your withdrawal request is accepted, you will generally receive the Withdrawal Price calculated for the next Business Day.

Please see the PDS for information regarding how to request a withdrawal.

Withdrawal terms

Once we receive your withdrawal request, we may act on your instruction without further enquiry if the instruction bears your account number or investor details and your (apparent) signature(s), or your authorised signatory's (apparent) signature(s).

We may contact you to check your details before processing your withdrawal request but are not obliged to. This may cause a delay in finalising payment of your withdrawal money. No interest is payable for any delay in finalising payment of your withdrawal money.

We are not responsible or liable if you do not receive, or are late in receiving, any withdrawal money that is paid according to your instructions.

When you are withdrawing, you should take note of the following:

- Withdrawals will only be paid to the investor.
- We reserve the right to fully redeem your investment if, as a result of processing your request, your investment balance in the W Class falls below the minimum balance set out in the PDS.
- If we cannot satisfactorily identify you as the withdrawing investor, we may reject your withdrawal request or payment of your withdrawal proceeds will be delayed. We are not responsible for any loss you consequently suffer.
- As an investor who is withdrawing, you agree that any payment made according to instructions received by post, courier or email, shall be a complete satisfaction of our obligations, despite any fact or circumstances such as the payment being made without your knowledge or authority.
- You agree that if the payment is made according to these terms, you, and any person claiming on your behalf, shall have no claim against us with regards to such payment.

We are permitted, in accordance with the Constitution, to pay proceeds in kind (i.e. in specie).

Withdrawal restrictions

Under the Corporations Act, you do not have a right to withdraw from the Fund if the Fund is illiquid. In such circumstances, you will only be able to withdraw your investment if Equity Trustees makes a withdrawal offer in accordance with the Corporations Act. Equity Trustees is not obliged to make such offers.

The Fund will be deemed liquid if at least 80% of its assets are liquid assets (generally cash and marketable securities). In addition, we may at any time suspend consideration of withdrawal requests or defer our obligation to pay withdrawal proceeds if it is not possible, or not in the best interests of investors or former investors for us to do so, due to circumstances outside our control (such as restricted or suspended trading in a Fund asset).

Payments can be delayed

In certain circumstances we may need to delay the withdrawal of your money. We can delay withdrawal of your money if it is not possible, or not in the best interests of members, to process redemption requests or make the payment due to one or more circumstances outside our control (such as restricted or suspended trading or extreme price fluctuation or uncertainty in the market for an asset).

Compulsory redemptions

In certain circumstances we can, or may be required to, redeem some or all of your units without asking, including:

- Where acceptance of a redemption request will mean that you hold less than the minimum holding amount for the W Class;
- Where a member fails to be an “Eligible Person” as defined under the constitution and does not comply with a request from Equity Trustees to dispose or redeem their units; and
- To satisfy the indemnity in relation to tax liabilities which Equity Trustees has under the constitution.

4. Risks of managed investment schemes

The following risks are relevant to your investment in the Fund or W Class.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the market price of an asset will fluctuate as a result of factors such as economic conditions, government regulations, market sentiment, local and international political events and environmental and technological issues.

Securitised Product risk

Investments by the Fund in Securitised Products are subject to the risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation. Certain Securitised Products may be illiquid, making them difficult to value and potentially increasing costs. Securitised Products are subject to issuer, counterparty and credit risk including the risk that distributions from underlying assets are insufficient to meet interest or principal payments. In addition to the general risks associated with investments in fixed income, other risks of Securitised Products include declining or defaulting collateral, and subordination to other classes.

Government debt risk

Investments in debt securities and instruments issued by government entities may decline in value as a result of default or other adverse credit events resulting from the issuer's inability or unwillingness to make principal or interest payments in a timely fashion.

Below investment grade risk

Below investment grade debt securities are considered speculative and are more vulnerable to adverse economic or business conditions. They carry a higher risk of default compared with higher rated securities, and may result in a loss of principal and income.

Pandemic and other unforeseen event risk

Events such as health pandemics or outbreaks of disease may lead to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally. Epidemics and pandemics can seriously disrupt the global economy and markets. The outbreak of pandemics such as COVID-19, together with any resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, could have a negative impact on the economy and business activity in the countries in which the Fund may invest and global commercial activity and thereby adversely affect the performance of the Fund's investments.

Insolvency Considerations with Respect to Issuers of Securities

Various laws enacted for the protection of creditors may apply to the securities held by the Fund. Insolvency considerations will differ with respect to issuers located in different jurisdictions. If a court in a lawsuit brought by an unpaid creditor or representative of creditors of an issuer of a loan and/or bond, such as a trustee in bankruptcy, were to find that the issuer did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for incurring the indebtedness constituting such loan or bond and, after giving effect to such indebtedness, the issuer (i) was insolvent, (ii) was engaged in a business for which the remaining assets of such issuer constituted unreasonably small capital or (iii) intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature, such court could determine to invalidate, in whole or in part, such indebtedness as a fraudulent conveyance, to subordinate such indebtedness to existing or future creditors of the issuer or to recover amounts previously paid by the issuer in satisfaction of such indebtedness.

International investment risk

While international investing can provide diversification benefits, it also exposes the Fund to risks not typically present in single-country investments. Investments in securities issued in different countries or currencies involve additional risks, including currency fluctuations; political, economic, legal and regulatory changes; taxation; exchange controls; and restrictions on currency movements. Global markets may be affected by geopolitical events such as wars, terrorism, natural disasters and public health events. Government actions on trade and foreign policy may result in trade restrictions, sanctions, regulatory changes, higher costs, supply disruptions and market instability, which may adversely affect the Fund's investments.

Concentration risk

The Investment Manager or Sub-Investment Manager generally seeks to diversify Fund's investments; however, the Fund may at times hold significant exposure to issuers from the same market, region, industry or to a relatively small number of issuers. In such cases, the Fund's exposure to related credit, market, and/or issuer-specific risks (including default, insolvency, and call risk) will be increased.

Investment manager risk

Investment managers may undergo changes in their organisational or operational structure, make adjustments to their investment methodology, and/or encounter unforeseen circumstances affecting their ability to manage the Fund. In some cases, an investment manager may cease to manage the Fund and require the appointment of a replacement manager. In such instances, Equity Trustees, as responsible entity for the Fund, will take reasonable steps to mitigate potential losses and ensure the continuity of the Fund's operations. If necessary, Equity Trustees will identify and appoint a new investment manager and/or implement an alternative investment program if deemed appropriate. In the event of significant changes to the Fund's investment objective and/or strategies, you would be given at least 30 days' notice before those changes come into effect. Further, only a small number of investment professionals may be responsible for managing the Fund, and changes in investment personnel responsible for managing the Fund could impact the Fund's performance.

Systemic Risk

The failure of a major financial institution or market participant may cause a chain of defaults, adversely affecting financial markets and the counterparties and intermediaries with which the Fund deals.

Cyber Security Risk

Investor details and the Fund's holdings are maintained electronically. There is a risk of financial loss, disruption or damage arising from internal or external, accidental or malicious events affecting the Responsible Entity, Investment Manager or their service providers, including unauthorised access to systems, data breaches, corruption of data or operational disruption. Similar cyber events could adversely impact the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests.

Conflicts of interest risk

The Investment Manager and its related bodies may from time to time act as investment manager, and the Responsible Entity, its related bodies corporate and various service providers may from time to time act as issuer, investment manager, custodian, unit registry, administrator, broker, distributor or dealer, to other parties or funds that have similar objectives to the Fund. It is therefore possible that any of them may have potential conflicts of interest with the Fund. The Responsible Entity and its related bodies corporate may invest in, directly or indirectly, or manage or advise other funds which invest in assets which might also be purchased by the Fund. Neither the Responsible Entity nor its related bodies corporate nor any person connected with it is under any obligation to offer investment opportunities to the Fund. The Responsible Entity maintains a conflict of interest policy to ensure that it manages its obligations to the Fund such that all conflicts (if any) are resolved fairly.

The Fund may from time to time enter into transactions with other clients of the Investment Manager ("cross trades"). This may give rise to conflicts of interest, including in relation to pricing and allocation. The Investment Manager maintains policies and procedures to manage such conflicts and seeks to ensure that any such transactions are conducted on arm's length terms and in the best interests of the Fund.

Counterparty risk

Returns may be affected if counterparties, brokers or other intermediaries experience financial difficulty or fail to perform their obligations. This may result in delays, losses or an inability to enter into or maintain certain transactions.

Multiple Unit Class Risk

The Fund offers separate classes of units for investment. The classes are not separate legal entities, and the assets of each class will not be segregated. All of the assets of the Fund are available to meet all of its liabilities, regardless of the class to which such assets or liabilities are attributable. In practice, cross-class liability will usually only arise where any separate class becomes insolvent and is unable to meet all of its liabilities. In this case, all of the assets of the Fund attributable to other separate classes may be applied to cover the liabilities of the insolvent classes. If losses or liabilities are sustained by a class in excess of the assets attributable to such class, such excess may be apportioned to the other classes.

Fixed income risk

Investments in fixed income securities are subject to risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk, which may affect their value and the Fund's performance.

Non-standard instrument risk

Certain debt instruments may have non-standard features, such as deferred or non-cash interest payments. These investments may be more volatile and may result in income being recognised without corresponding cash receipts.

China Interbank Bond Market risk

Investments in the China Interbank Bond Market may be subject to increased volatility, lower liquidity and higher transaction costs. They also involve credit risk, including exposure to issuers that may not have explicit government support. Access may be affected by trading restrictions or market disruptions. Additional risks arise from reliance on cross border systems, evolving regulatory frameworks, and uncertainties relating to custody, settlement and investor rights.

Investment in Collective Investment Schemes

The Fund will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses paid by Collective Investment Schemes in which the Fund may invest (including funds affiliated with the Investment Manager), in addition to all fees and expenses payable by the Fund. Investments in funds affiliated with the Investment Manager will be subject to the Investment Manager's fiduciary obligations to the Fund and will be made on an arm's length basis. Where the Fund invests in units of a Collective Investment Scheme managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates, and the Investment Manager or its affiliate, as the case may be, is entitled to receive a preliminary charge for its own account in respect of an investment in such fund, the Investment Manager or the affiliate, as appropriate, will waive the preliminary charge. For the avoidance of doubt, where the Fund invests in Collective Investment Schemes managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates, the Investment Manager will

ensure that investors do not bear double management fees. Where the Investment Manager receives any commission by virtue of investing in a fund advised or managed by the Investment Manager, such commission will be paid into the assets of the Fund.

Distressed securities risk

The Fund may invest in securities of issuers experiencing financial distress. These investments are speculative and involve a high risk of loss, including the potential loss of the entire investment, and may be difficult to value or sell.

Ways to manage your risk

You can help manage your own risks too. You can:

- know your investment goals and your risk tolerance;
- understand risk and return and be comfortable that an investment may not give you the outcomes you hope for;
- diversify your investments (that is, don't invest all your monies in the Fund);
- invest for at least the recommended timeframe;
- keep track of your investment; and
- speak with a financial adviser and make sure the Fund is the right investment for you.

5. Other important information

Taxation

The following information summarises some of the Australian taxation issues you may wish to consider before making an investment in the Fund and assumes that you hold your investment in the Fund on capital account and are not considered to be carrying on a business of investing, trading in investments or investing for the purpose of profit making by sale. The information should be used as a guide only and does not constitute professional tax advice as individual circumstances may differ.

It is recommended that investors seek their own professional advice, specific to their own circumstances, of the taxation implications of investing in the Fund.

General

The Fund is an Australian resident trust for Australian tax purposes. Therefore, the Fund is required to determine its net income (taxable income) for the year of income. On the basis that investors are presently entitled (which is the intention of Equity Trustees) to the net income of the Fund (including net taxable capital gains) or will be attributed their share of assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits) of the Fund and the Fund is not a public trading trust, the Fund should be treated as a flow-through trust for tax purposes. This means that investors should be taxed on their share of the Fund's net taxable income or the amount attributed to them, and the Fund should generally not be liable to pay Australian income tax.

In the case where the Fund makes a loss for Australian tax purposes, the Fund cannot distribute the tax loss to investors. However, the tax loss may be carried forward by the Fund for offset against taxable income of the Fund in subsequent years, subject to the operation of the trust loss rules.

Attribution Managed Investment Trust ("AMIT") – core rules

The Fund may qualify as an Attribution Managed Investment Trust (AMIT), and if so, intends to elect into the AMIT regime. The AMIT legislation applies an attribution model whereby Equity Trustees as the Responsible Entity of the Fund attributes amounts of trust components of a particular character to investors on a fair and reasonable basis consistent with the operation of the Fund's Constitution, which includes provisions in relation to AMIT. Under the AMIT rules, the following will apply:

Fair and reasonable attribution Each year, the Fund's determined trust components of assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits) will be allocated to investors on a "fair and reasonable" attribution basis.

Unders or overs adjustments: Where the Fund's determined trust components for a year are revised in a subsequent year (e.g. due to actual amounts differing to the estimates of income, gains / losses or expenses), unders and overs may arise. Unders and overs will generally be carried forward and adjusted in the year of discovery.

Tax statements: The Responsible Entity will provide an AMIT Member Annual ("AMMA") Statement to Unitholders for the income year with details of the amounts attributed to the Unitholder (known as "determined member components").

Cost base adjustments: Where the distribution made is less than (or more than) certain components attributed to investors, then the cost base of an investor's units may be increased (or decreased). Details of cost base adjustments will be included on an investor's AMMA statement.

Large withdrawals: In certain circumstances, gains may be attributed to a specific investor, for example, gains on disposal of assets to fund a large withdrawal being attributed to the redeeming investor.

Penalties: In certain circumstances (e.g. failure to comply with certain AMIT rules), specific penalties may be imposed.

The AMIT rules are intended to reduce complexity, increase certainty and reduce compliance costs for managed investment trusts and their investors. Where the Fund does not elect into the AMIT regime, or has made the election but the election is not effective for the income year (e.g. the Fund does not satisfy the requirements to be a managed investment trust for the income year), the Tax Law applicable to non-AMITs should be relevant. In particular, the Fund should not generally pay tax on behalf of its investors and instead, investors should be assessed for tax on any income and capital gains generated by the Fund to which they become presently entitled.

Deemed Capital Gains Tax ("CGT") Election

Eligible managed investment trusts ("MITs") may make an election to apply a deemed capital account treatment for gains and losses on disposal of certain eligible investments (including equities and units in other trusts but excluding debt securities and similar instruments). Where the election is made the Fund should hold its eligible investments on capital account and gains/(losses) from the disposal of eligible investments should be treated as capital gains/(losses).

Where the CGT election is not made, the Fund should hold its eligible investments on revenue account and gains/(losses) from the disposal of eligible investments should be treated as revenue gains or losses.

Controlled Foreign Company ("CFC") Provisions

There are certain tax rules (i.e. the CFC provisions) which may result in assessable income arising in the Fund in relation to investments in foreign equities, where certain control thresholds are met. If such interests were to be held at the end of the income year, the taxable income of the Fund may include a share of net income and gains (i.e. CFC attributable income) from such investments.

Taxation of Financial Arrangements ("TOFA")

The TOFA rules may apply to certain "financial arrangements" held by the Fund. In broad terms, the TOFA regime seeks to recognise "sufficiently certain" returns on certain financial arrangements on an accruals basis for tax purposes rather than on a realisation basis.

Taxation Reform

The tax information included in this PDS is based on the taxation legislation and administrative practice as at the issue date of this PDS. However, the Australian tax system is in a continuing state of reform, and based on the Government's reform agenda, it is likely to escalate rather than diminish. Any reform of a tax system creates uncertainty as to the full extent of announced reforms, or uncertainty as to the meaning of new law that is enacted pending interpretation through the judicial process. These reforms may impact on the tax position of the Fund and its investors. Accordingly, it will be necessary to closely monitor the progress of these reforms, and investors should seek their own professional advice, specific to their own circumstances, of the taxation implications of investing in the Fund.

Tax File Number ("TFN") and Australian Business Number ("ABN")

It is not compulsory for an investor to quote their TFN or ABN. If an investor is making this investment in the course of a business or enterprise, the investor may quote an ABN instead of a TFN. Failure by an investor to quote an ABN or TFN or claim an exemption may cause the Responsible Entity to withhold tax at the top marginal rate, plus the Medicare Levy, on gross payments including distributions or attribution of income to the investor. The investor may be able to claim a credit in their tax return for any TFN or ABN tax withheld. Collection of TFNs is permitted under taxation and privacy legislation.

By quoting their TFN or ABN, the investor authorises Equity Trustees to apply it in respect of all the investor's investments with Equity Trustees. If the investor does not want to quote their TFN or ABN for some investments, Equity Trustees should be advised.

GST

The Fund is registered for GST. The issue or withdrawal of units in the Fund and receipt of distributions are not subject to GST.

The Fund may be required to pay GST included in management and other fees, charges, costs and expenses incurred by the Fund. However, to the extent permissible, the Responsible Entity will claim on behalf of the Fund a proportion of this GST as a reduced input tax credit ("RITC") or input tax credit ("ITC"). Unless otherwise stated, fees and charges quoted in this PDS are inclusive of GST and take into account any available RITCs. The Fund may be entitled to as yet undetermined additional ITCs on the fees, charges or costs incurred. If the Responsible Entity is unable to claim RITCs or ITCs on behalf of the Fund, the remaining GST will be a cost to the Fund.

The impact of GST payments and credits will be reflected in the unit price of the Fund. Investors should seek professional advice with respect to the GST consequences arising from their unit holding.

Australian Taxation of Australian Resident Investors

Distributions

For each year of income, each Australian resident investor will be required to include within their own tax calculations and tax return filings the assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits) of the Fund attributed to them by Equity Trustees as the Responsible Entity of the Fund.

The tax consequences for investors in the Fund depends on the tax components of assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits) of the Fund attributed to them.

Investors will receive an Annual Tax Statement (or an "AMMA" for an AMIT) detailing all relevant taxation information concerning attributed amounts and cash distributions, including any Foreign Income Tax Offset ("FITO") and franking credit entitlements, returns of capital, assessable income, and any downwards cost base adjustment in the tax cost base of their units in the Fund (or potentially upwards cost base adjustments in the tax cost base of their units in the case of an AMIT).

An investor may receive their share of attributed tax components of the Fund or net income in respect of distributions made during the year or where they have made a large withdrawal from the Fund, in which case their withdrawal proceeds may include their share of net income or attributed tax components of assessable income, exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets (i.e. credits). In addition, because Australian investors can move into and out of the Fund at different points in time, there is the risk that taxation liabilities in respect of gains that have benefited past investors may have to be met by subsequent investors.

Foreign Income

The Fund may derive foreign source income that is subject to tax overseas, for example withholding tax. Australian resident investors should include their share of both the foreign income and the amount of the foreign tax withheld in their assessable income. In such circumstances, investors may be entitled to a FITO for the foreign tax paid, against the Australian tax payable on the foreign source income. To the extent the investors do not have sufficient overall foreign source income to utilise all of the FITOs relevant to a particular year of income, the excess FITOs cannot be carried forward to a future income year.

Disposal of Units by Australian Resident Investors

If an Australian resident investor transfers or redeems their units in the Fund, this may constitute a disposal for tax purposes depending on their specific circumstances. Where an investor holds their units in the Fund on capital account, a capital gain or loss may arise on disposal and each investor should calculate their capital gain or loss according to their own particular facts and circumstances. As noted above, proceeds on disposal may include a component of distributable income.

Australian Taxation of Non-Resident Investors

Tax on Income

The Fund expects to derive income which may be subject to Australian withholding tax when attributed by Equity Trustees as the Responsible Entity of the Fund to non-resident investors.

Australian withholding tax may be withheld from distributions of Australian source income and gains attributed to a non-resident investor. The various components of the net income of the Fund which may be regarded as having an Australian source include Australian sourced interest, Australian sourced other gains, Australian sourced dividends and CGT taxable Australian property.

We recommend that non-resident investors seek independent tax advice before investing, taking into account their particular circumstances and the provisions of any relevant Double Taxation Agreement/Exchange of Information Agreement ("EOI") between Australia and their country of residence.

Disposal of Units by Non-Resident Investors

We recommend that non-resident investors seek independent tax advice in relation to the tax consequences of the disposal of their units.

Your privacy

The Australian Privacy Principles contained in the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) ("Privacy Act") regulate the way in which we collect, use, disclose, and otherwise handle your personal information. Equity Trustees is committed to respecting and protecting the privacy of your personal information, and our Privacy Policy details how we do this.

It is important to be aware that, in order to provide our products and services to you, Equity Trustees may need to collect personal information about you and any other individuals associated with the product or service offering. In addition to practical reasons, this is necessary to ensure compliance with our legal and regulatory obligations (including under the Corporations Act, the AML/CTF Act and taxation legislation). If you do not provide the information requested, we may not be able to process your application, administer, manage, invest, pay or transfer your investment(s).

You must therefore ensure that any personal information you provide to Equity Trustees is true and correct in every detail. If any of this personal information (including your contact details) changes, you must promptly advise us of the changes in writing. While we will generally collect your personal information from you, your broker or adviser or the Investment Manager and Administrator directly, we may also obtain or confirm information about you from publicly available sources in order to meet regulatory obligations.

In terms of how we deal with your personal information, Equity Trustees will use it for the purpose of providing you with our products and services and complying with our regulatory obligations. Equity Trustees may also disclose it to other members of our corporate group, or to third parties who we work with or engage for these same purposes. Such third parties may be situated in Australia or offshore, however we take reasonable steps to ensure that they will comply with the Privacy Act when collecting, using or handling your personal information.

The types of third parties that we may disclose your information to include, but are not limited to:

- stockbrokers, financial advisers or adviser dealer groups, their service providers and/or any joint holder of an investment;
- those providing services for administering or managing the Fund, including the Investment Manager, Custodian and Administrator, auditors, or those that provide mailing or printing services;
- our other service providers;

- regulatory bodies such as ASIC, ATO, APRA and AUSTRAC; and
- other third parties who you have consented to us disclosing your information to, or to whom we are required or permitted by law to disclose information.

Equity Trustees or the Investment Manager may from time to time provide you with direct marketing and/or educational material about products and services they believe may be of interest to you. You have the right to "opt out" of such communications by contacting us using the contact details below.

In addition to the above information, Equity Trustees' Privacy Policy contains further information about how we handle your personal information, and how you can access information held about you, seek a correction to that information, or make a privacy-related complaint.

Full details of Equity Trustees' Privacy Policy are available at www.eqt.com.au. You can also request a copy by contacting Equity Trustees' Privacy Officer on +61 3 8623 5000 or by email to privacy@eqt.com.au.

The Constitution

The Fund is governed by a constitution that sets out the Fund's operation (the "Constitution"). The Constitution, together with the relevant PDS, the Corporations Act and other laws, regulate our legal relationship with investors in the Fund. If you invest in the Fund, you agree to be bound by the terms of the relevant unit class's PDS and the Fund's Constitution. You can request a copy of the Constitution free of charge from Equity Trustees. Please read these documents carefully before investing in the Class.

We may amend the Constitution from time to time in accordance with the provisions in the Constitution and the Corporations Act.

Compliance plan

Equity Trustees has prepared and lodged a compliance plan for the Fund with ASIC. The compliance plan describes the procedures used by Equity Trustees to comply with the Corporations Act and the Constitution of the Fund. Each year the compliance plan for the Fund is audited and the audit report is lodged with ASIC.

Responsible Entity Indemnity

Equity Trustees, as the responsible entity of the Fund, is indemnified out of the Fund against all liabilities incurred by it in the proper performance of any of its powers or duties in relation to the Fund. To the extent permitted by the Corporations Act, this indemnity includes any liability incurred as a result of any act or omission of a delegate or agent appointed by the Responsible Entity. Subject to the law, Equity Trustees may retain or pay out from the assets of the Fund any sum necessary to affect such an indemnity.

Termination of the Fund

The Responsible Entity may resolve at any time to terminate and liquidate the Fund (if it provides investors with notice) in accordance with the Constitution and the Corporations Act. Upon termination and after conversion of the assets of the Fund into cash and payment of, or provision for, all costs, expenses and liabilities (actual and anticipated), the net proceeds will be distributed pro-rata among all investors according to the number of units they hold in a class in the Fund.

Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing ("AML/CTF")

Australia's AML/CTF laws require Equity Trustees to adopt and maintain a written AML/CTF Program. A fundamental part of the AML/CTF Program is that Equity Trustees must hold up-to-date information about investors (including beneficial owner information) in the Fund.

To meet this legal requirement, we need to collect certain identification information (including beneficial owner information) and documentation ("KYC Documents") from new investors. Existing investors may also be asked to provide KYC Documents as part of an ongoing customer due diligence/verification process to comply with AML/CTF laws. If applicants or investors do not provide the applicable KYC Documents when requested, Equity Trustees may be unable to process an application, or may be unable to provide products or services to existing investors until such time as the information is provided.

In order to comply with AML/CTF Laws, Equity Trustees may also disclose information including your personal information that it holds about the applicant, an investor, or any beneficial owner, to its related bodies corporate or service providers, or relevant regulators of AML/CTF Laws (whether inside or outside Australia). Equity Trustees may be prohibited by law from informing applicants or investors that such reporting has occurred.

Equity Trustees shall not be liable to applicants or investors for any loss you may suffer because of compliance with the AML/CTF laws.

Indirect Investors

You may be able to invest indirectly in the W Class via an IDPS by directing the IDPS Operator to acquire units on your behalf. If you do so, you will need to complete the relevant forms provided by the IDPS Operator and not the Application Form accompanying the PDS. This will mean that you are an Indirect Investor in the Fund and not an investor or member of the Fund. Indirect Investors do not acquire the rights of an investor as such rights are acquired by the IDPS Operator who may exercise, or decline to exercise, these rights on your behalf.

Indirect Investors do not receive reports or statements from us and the IDPS Operator's application and withdrawal conditions determine when you can direct the IDPS Operator to apply or redeem. Your rights as an Indirect Investor should be set out in the IDPS Guide or other comparable disclosure document issued by the IDPS Operator.

Information on underlying investments

Information regarding the underlying investments of the W Class will be provided to an investor of the W Class on request, to the extent Equity Trustees is satisfied that such information is required to enable the investor to comply with its statutory reporting obligations. This information will be supplied within a reasonable timeframe having regard to these obligations.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA")

In April 2014, the Australian Government signed an intergovernmental agreement ("IGA") with the United States of America ("U.S."), which requires all Australian financial institutions to comply with the FATCA Act enacted by the U.S. in 2010.

Under FATCA, Australian financial institutions are required to collect and review their information to identify U.S. residents and U.S. controlling persons that invest in assets through non-U.S. entities. This information is reported to the Australian Taxation Office ("ATO"). The ATO may then pass that information onto the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

In order to comply with the FATCA obligations, we may request certain information from you. Failure to comply with FATCA obligations may result in the Fund, to the extent relevant, being subject to a 30% withholding tax on payment of U.S. income or gross proceeds from the sale of certain U.S. investments. If the Fund suffers any amount of FATCA withholding and is unable to obtain a refund for the amounts withheld, we will not be required to compensate investors for any such withholding and the effect of the amounts withheld will be reflected in the returns of the Fund.

Common Reporting Standard ("CRS")

The CRS is developed by the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development and requires certain financial institutions resident in a participating jurisdiction to document and identify reportable accounts and implement due diligence procedures. These financial institutions will also be required to report certain information on reportable accounts to their relevant local tax authorities.

Australia signed the CRS Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement and has enacted provisions within the domestic tax legislation to implement CRS in Australia. Australian financial institutions need to document and identify reportable accounts, implement due diligence procedures and report certain information with respect to reportable accounts to the ATO. The ATO may then exchange this information with foreign tax authorities in the relevant signatory countries.

In order to comply with the CRS obligations, we may request certain information from you. Unlike FATCA, there is no withholding tax that is applicable under CRS.

6. Glossary

Application Form

The application form that accompanies the PDS.

ASIC

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

ATO

Australian Taxation Office

AUSTRAC

Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre

Backstop Commitment

Backstop commitments are agreements which may be entered into in connection with the insolvency / court restructuring proceedings of an issuer in which the Fund holds debt instruments to acquire the number of securities in the issuer equal to the sum of the Fund's backstop percentage. Entry into such agreements or commitments may be required under the terms of the relevant insolvency / court restructuring proceedings.

Benchmark

Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (AUD Hedged).

Business Day

A day other than Saturday or Sunday on which both:

- banks are open for general banking business in Sydney or if the administrator of the Trust primarily performs its administrative functions in respect of the Trust in a city other than Sydney, the city in which the administrator performs such functions; and
- banks are open for general banking business in New York and the New York Stock Exchange is also open for trading.

Collective investment scheme

Means a pooled investment vehicle in which money from multiple investors is combined and managed on their behalf in accordance with a defined investment strategy.

Duration

A measurement of the expected sensitivity of bonds' prices to changes in interest rates. Generally, the longer a portfolio's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. For example, if interest rates rise by 1%, a fund with an average duration of two years would expect the value of its portfolio to decrease by 2% and a fund with an average duration of ten years would expect the value of its portfolio to decrease by 10%, all other factors being equal.

Effective Duration

A measurement of the expected sensitivity of bonds' prices to changes in interest rates. Unlike standard duration, effective duration accounts for fluctuating cash flows from bonds.

Emerging Markets

Underdeveloped economies or bond markets located in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and the developing countries of Europe

Fund

PGIM Global Bond Fund ARSN 697 366 975

Gross Asset Value (GAV)

The value of the assets of the Fund or W Class (as the context requires) without taking into account the liabilities of that Fund or W Class (as the context requires).

High Yield Bonds

Debt securities that are rated below Investment Grade by a rating agency (meaning the rating agency believes they have a low credit quality) or are unrated securities that the Investment Manager believes are of comparable quality. Although high yield bonds generally pay higher rates of interest than Investment Grade bonds, they are high risk investments that may cause income and principal losses for the Fund.

IDPS

Investor-Directed Portfolio Service or investor-directed portfolio-like managed investment scheme (commonly known as a master trust or a wrap account, or a nominee or custody service). An IDPS is generally the vehicle through which an investor purchases a range of underlying investment options issued by numerous investment managers.

IDPS Guide

Investor-Directed Portfolio Service guide.

IDPS Operator

An entity responsible for operating an IDPS.

Indirect Investors

Individuals who invest in the W Class through an IDPS or Separately Managed Account.

Investment Grade

Debt securities are considered investment grade if they are rated by a Nationally Recognised Statistical Rating Organisation ("NRSRO") within one of their four highest quality grades, or if unrated, considered by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality. Debt securities in the fourth highest grade are regarded as investment grade but have speculative characteristics and are riskier than higher rated securities. In the case of split ratings (ratings given to the same security by NRSROs), quality will be based on the higher of the ratings published by the NRSROs.

Money Market Instruments

Highly liquid, short-term debt securities and instruments that typically mature in one year or less.

Net Asset Value or NAV

The value of the assets of the Fund or W Class (as the context requires) less the value of the liabilities of that Fund or W Class (as the context requires).

Relative Value

The attractiveness of one asset or asset class versus another asset or asset class, based on factors including price, risk and return.

Repurchase Agreements

Agreements whereby the Fund agrees to purchase securities from a counterparty in exchange for a basket of high-grade government bonds, and the counterparty agrees to repurchase the securities for a slightly higher amount at a later date (normally the next day).

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Agreements whereby the Fund lends cash to a counterparty, which provides certain collateral to the Fund. In addition to the repayment of the loan principal, the loan of cash by the Fund will cause interest to be payable to the Fund by the counterparty.

Retail Client

Persons or entities defined as such under section 761G of the Corporations Act.

Securitised Products

Debt securities or other financial instruments whose principal and interest payments are primarily dependent upon the cash flows generated by a defined pool of underlying financial assets. Such underlying assets may include, without limitation, mortgage loans, corporate or consumer loans, trade receivables, leases, credit card receivables, or other income producing financial assets.

Supranational Organisation

A type of international body to which member countries cede some of their authority. Examples include the European Union and the Asian Development Bank.

US Person

A person so classified under securities or tax law in the United States of America ("US") including, in broad terms, the following persons:

- a. any citizen of, or natural person resident in, the US, its territories or possessions; or
- b. any corporation or partnership organised or incorporated under any laws of or in the US or of any other jurisdiction if formed by a US Person (other than by accredited investors who are not natural persons, estates or trusts) principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the US Securities Act of 1933; or
- c. any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the US; or a pension plan primarily for US employees of a US Person; or a US collective investment vehicle unless not offered to US Persons; or
- d. any estate of which an executor or administrator is a US Person (unless an executor or administrator of the estate who is not a US Person has sole or substantial investment discretion over the assets of the estate and such estate is governed by non-US law) and all the estate income is non-US income not liable to US income tax; or
- e. any fund of which any trustee is a US Person (unless a trustee who is a professional fiduciary is a US Person and a trustee who is not a US Person has sole or substantial investment discretion over the assets of the trust and no beneficiary (or settlor, if the trust is revocable) of the trust is a US Person); or
- f. any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a US Person; or
- g. any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organised, incorporated or (if an individual) resident in the US for the benefit or account of a US Person.

We, us

Refers to Equity Trustees.

W Class

The W Class of units in the Fund.

Wholesale Client

Persons or entities defined as such under section 761G of the Corporations Act.