

Product Disclosure Statement

Colonial First State Wholesale Multi-sector Funds

This Product Disclosure Statement is only for use by investors investing through a master trust, IDPS or wrap account.

This is a Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) for Colonial First State Wholesale Multi-sector Funds.

The name and contact details of the responsible entity are:

Colonial First State Investments Limited
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Sydney NSW 2000
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What is an IDPS?

The term IDPS stands for 'investor directed portfolio service'.

An IDPS is a generic term for an investment and reporting service operated by a master trust or wrap account operator. People who invest through an IDPS are indirect investors.

What happens when I invest through a master trust, IDPS or wrap account?

When you invest via a master trust, IDPS or wrap account you are investing indirectly in the fund and as such you do not become a unitholder in the fund. It is the master trust, IDPS or wrap account operator (IDPS operator) that is the unitholder and the term 'unitholder' as used in this PDS refers to those entities. You will not receive reports or other documentation from Colonial First State in respect to this fund. Instead, these will be provided to you by your IDPS operator, who is the unitholder. Issues relating to your investment in this fund should be directed through your IDPS operator.

Investments in the Colonial First State Wholesale Multi-sector Funds (referred to in this PDS as 'the fund' or collectively as 'the funds') are offered by Colonial First State Investments Limited ABN 98 002 348 352 AFS Licence 232468. Colonial First State Investments Limited or its licenced related entities to which it has delegated investment management or administration functions in relation to this product are referred to in this PDS as 'Colonial First State', 'the responsible entity', 'we', 'our' or 'us'. If any part of this PDS (such as a term or condition) is invalid or unenforceable under the law, it is excluded so that it does not in any way affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining parts.

The responsible entity may change any of the terms and conditions in the PDS with, in the case of material changes, 30 days notice to unitholders. You should note that unless the fund is suspended, restricted or unavailable you may withdraw from the fund in accordance with our normal processes. Colonial First State is a subsidiary of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia ('the Bank') ABN 48 123 123 124.

The Bank and its subsidiaries do not guarantee the performance of the fund or the repayment of capital by the fund. Investments in the fund are not deposits or other liabilities of the Bank or its subsidiaries and investment-type products are subject to investment risk including loss of income and capital invested.

Colonial First State reserves the right to outsource any or all of its investment management functions, including to related parties, without notice to investors.

The issue of this PDS is authorised solely by Colonial First State Investments Limited. Apart from Colonial First State neither the Bank nor any of its subsidiaries are responsible for any statement or information contained in this PDS.

If you are printing an electronic copy of this PDS you must print all pages. If you make this PDS available to another person, you must give them the entire electronic file or printout. A paper copy of this PDS (and any

supplementary documents) can also be obtained free of charge on request by calling Investor Services on 13 13 36 or by contacting your financial adviser.

The offer made in this PDS is available only to persons receiving this PDS within Australia. The offer may, at the discretion of Colonial First State, be made in New Zealand at a later date during the term of this PDS. Applications from outside Australia and New Zealand will not be accepted. If Colonial First State elects to make the offer in New Zealand, it will be available only to persons who have received the relevant offer document in New Zealand and have completed the application form attached to that relevant offer document to make their initial investment. This will only be made in accordance with the terms of any treaty or exemption which allows Colonial First State to make the offer in New Zealand.

The information contained in this PDS is general information only and does not take into account your individual objectives, financial situation or needs. You should read this PDS carefully and assess whether the information is appropriate for you and consider talking to a financial adviser before making an investment decision.

All monetary amounts referred to in this PDS are, unless specifically identified to the contrary, references to Australian dollars.

Colonial First State may, without prior notice to investors, add, close or terminate a fund, or add, change or remove an investment manager of a fund or amend an investment allocation. Any change would be considered in light of the potential negative or positive impact on investors. We will notify existing investors in affected funds of any material change as soon as practicable. Updated information can be obtained by visiting our website, colonialfirststate.com.au. A paper copy of the updated information will be provided free of charge on request.

Colonial First State Wholesale Multi-sector Funds

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About the funds

The Colonial First state Wholesale Multi-sector funds are managed funds with no establishment, contribution or withdrawal fees¹. Some key investment information on the funds are included below.

What is a managed fund?

A managed fund pools the money of other investors. This money is then professionally managed according to the investment objective of the fund. By investing in a managed fund and pooling your money with other investors, you can take advantage of substantial investment opportunities that you may not be able to access as an individual investor.

When you invest in a managed fund, you are allocated a number of 'units' based on the entry unit price at the time you invest. Your units represent the value of your investment, which will change over time as the market value of the assets in the fund rises and falls.

What are the benefits of the Funds?

Investing in the funds allow you to take advantage of a team of investment professionals helping to make the most of your money.

Professional investment management

Our investment professionals are among the leaders in their field who follow a disciplined investment process using a combination of investment experience, expertise and sophisticated research.

Competitive fees

There are no establishment, contribution or withdrawal fees¹ and the management cost is competitive.

Award-winning service

We are committed to delivering superior client service and administration which has been recognised through many industry awards.

Investment funds²

Wholesale Conservative Fund
Wholesale Balanced Fund

Wholesale Diversified Fund
Wholesale High Growth Fund

¹ Transaction costs ('buy/sell' spreads) apply to the fund, see page 10.

² For full registered fund names see page 13.

Our investment principles

At Colonial First State, we aim to create wealth by applying an active and disciplined approach to managing money and our robust investment processes are implemented by investment professionals of the highest calibre.

Active management

A market index, or 'benchmark' as it is often called, reflects the performance of all investments making up that index.

We believe the dynamic nature of investment markets enables us to add value in the markets we operate in, and as such we seek to outperform the relevant market indices for the active funds we manage.

Disciplined methodology

We manage portfolios across a range of different investment styles. In each case we believe our role is not to avoid risk, but rather to understand the relationship between risk and reward and to manage risk appropriately, relative to the objectives, strategy and asset allocation of the portfolio.

We select investments and construct our portfolios in a disciplined manner, with an emphasis on identifying and controlling risk.

Quality people

Colonial First State is regarded as one of Australia's largest and most reputable investment managers. As a result we are able to attract and retain the highest quality people.

Our business has been built on people who exercise good judgement and are acknowledged as leaders in their respective fields of expertise.

On occasion we may also outsource some or all of the investment management of a fund. Where we do so, an external search process is undertaken to ensure we select managers of the highest quality.

Colonial First State Global Asset Management

Colonial First State Global Asset Management ('CFSGAM') is committed to delivering quality investment solutions which enhance the wealth of our investors. We provide asset and investment management services to institutional and wholesale investors, as well as indirectly to retail investors.

CFSGAM is the largest Australian-based investment manager, with a growing presence in selected international markets. Our specialist investment teams manage portfolios across a diverse range of global markets, investment styles and asset classes, including Australian equities, global equities, global emerging market equities, global resource equities, global property securities, global listed infrastructure securities, global fixed interest and credit and short term investments. In addition, we have a direct asset management business which offers investors specialist property and infrastructure investments.

Our aim as an investment manager is to understand and manage risk appropriately relative to the return objectives of the funds we manage. We do this through the implementation of disciplined investment and risk management processes. CFSGAM is also a signatory to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment, a framework we follow to incorporate environmental, social and governance issues into our investment process.

Our approach to investment is driven by a commitment to providing the best possible outcomes over the long term for our investors. To achieve this, we ensure our interests are aligned with our investors and uphold a culture of always acting in our clients' best interests.

Understanding investment risk

Before you consider your investment strategy, it is important that you understand the risks that can affect your investment. All investments are subject to risk. This means that you can lose money on your investments or that they may not meet your objectives, such as growth in the value of your investments or the expected return from your investment.

What risks affect your investments?

The main risks which affect your investments are:

Market risk

Investment returns are influenced by the performance of the market as a whole. This means that your investments can be affected by things like changes in interest rates, investor sentiment and global events, depending on which markets or asset classes you invest in.

Security and investment-specific risk

Within each asset class and each fund, individual securities like mortgages, shares, fixed interest securities or hybrid securities can be affected by risks that are specific to that investment or that security. For example, the value of a company's shares can be influenced by changes in company management, its business environment or profitability. These risks can also impact on the company's ability to repay its debt.

Management risk

The funds are managed by Colonial First State, or a manager appointed by it, on your behalf. There is a risk that the investment manager will not perform to expectation.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the difficulty in selling an asset for cash quickly without an adverse impact on the price received.

Assets such as shares in large listed companies are generally considered liquid, while 'real' assets such as direct property and infrastructure are generally considered illiquid.

Under abnormal or difficult market conditions some normally liquid assets may become illiquid, restricting our ability to sell them and to make withdrawal payments or process switches for investors without a potentially significant delay.

Counterparty risk

This is the risk that a party to a transaction such as a swap, foreign currency forward or stock lending fails to meet its obligations such as delivering a borrowed security or settling obligations under a financial contract.

Legal and regulatory risk

This is the risk that any change in taxation, corporate or other relevant laws, regulations or rules may adversely affect your investment.

Distribution risk

In some circumstances, the frequency or rate of distribution payments may vary or you may not receive a distribution. This is more likely to occur when a fund employs extensive currency hedging or uses derivatives.

Currency risk

Investments in global markets or securities which are denominated in foreign currencies give rise to foreign currency exposure. This means that the Australian dollar value of these investments will vary depending on changes in the exchange rate.

Funds in the PDS which have significant currency risks adopt different currency management strategies. These strategies may include currency hedging, which involves reducing or aiming to remove the impact of currency movements on the value of the investment. Information on the currency management strategy for each fund with a significant currency risk is set out in that fund's description on page 6.

Because different funds have different currency management strategies, you should consult your adviser on the best approach for you.

Additional important information about currency risk is provided on page 11.

Derivatives risk

Derivatives are contracts between two parties that usually derive their value from the price of a physical asset or market index.

They can be used to manage certain risks in investment portfolios or as part of an investment strategy; however, they can also increase other risks in a portfolio or expose a portfolio to additional risks. Risks include: the possibility that the derivative position is difficult or costly to reverse; that there is an adverse movement in the asset or index underlying the derivative; or that the parties do not perform their obligations under the contract. In general, investment managers may use derivatives to:

- protect against changes in the market value of existing investments
- achieve a desired investment position without buying or selling the underlying asset
- gear a portfolio
- manage actual or anticipated interest rate and credit risk
- alter the risk profile of the portfolio or the various investment positions
- manage currency risk.

Understanding investment risk

As a financial instrument, derivatives are valued regularly and movements in the value of the underlying asset or index should be reflected in the value of the derivative. The funds in the PDS that may use derivatives such as futures, options, forward currency contracts and swaps, are outlined in the strategy of each fund.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a party to a credit transaction fails to meet its obligations, such as defaulting under a mortgage, a mortgage backed security, a hybrid security, a fixed interest security or a derivative contract. This creates an exposure to underlying borrowers and the financial condition of issuers of these securities.

Funds in the PDS generally endeavour to manage counterparty credit risk through the following processes:

- reviewing overall counterparty credit risk, the nature of lending principles and arrangements, the availability and adequacy of security where relevant
- applying stringent credit risk management policies and prudent valuation policies
- managing and/or limiting specific counterparty credit risk to particular counterparties, sectors and geographic locations.

Are there any other risks you should be aware of?

When investing, there is the possibility that your investment goals will not be met. This can happen because of the risks discussed previously. It can also happen if your investment strategy is not aligned to your objectives and timeframes.

Understanding the main asset classes

- **Cash** generally refers to investments in bank bills and similar securities which have a short investment timeframe. Cash investments generally provide a stable return, with low potential for capital loss.
- **Fixed interest** securities, such as bonds, generally operate in the same way as loans. You pay cash for the bond and in return you receive a regular interest payment from the bond issuer for an agreed period of time. The value of the bond can fluctuate based on interest rate movements. When the bond matures, the loan is repaid in cash. Historically, bonds have provided a more consistent but lower return than shares.
- **Property** generally involves buying a property directly or investing in property securities. Each property security holds real property investments in sectors such as office, industrial and retail. Property securities are generally listed on a stock exchange and are bought and sold like shares. Historically, property investments have been less volatile than shares.
- **Shares** represent a part ownership of a company and are generally bought and sold on a stock exchange. Shares are generally considered to be more risky than the other asset classes because their value tends to fluctuate more than other asset classes. However, over the longer term they have tended to outperform the other asset classes.

How should you determine your investment timeframe?

Investment professionals will have differing views about the minimum investment timeframe you should hold various investments, and your own personal circumstances will also affect your decision. We have suggested a minimum investment timeframe, however, you should regularly review your investment decision because your investment needs or market conditions may change over time. Our minimum suggested timeframe and our indicative risk meter should not be considered personal advice.

Investment information

Colonial First State Wholesale Conservative

Objective

To provide a regular income stream while maintaining and potentially increasing the value of capital over the medium term.

Strategy

The fund's broad asset allocation is to be 30% invested in growth assets (shares and property) and 70% in defensive assets (fixed interest and cash). Allocations are reviewed regularly although a reallocation is only considered in response to a fundamental change in long-term expectations or market demand. We seek to add value through a disciplined approach to the selection of the investments held by the fund. For risk management purposes, the fund may hedge some of its currency exposure.

Asset allocation

Ranges	Benchmark
15-19%	17% Australian share
8-12%	10% Global shares
1-5%	3% Australian property securities
64-76%	70% Fixed interest and cash

Minimum suggested timeframe
3 years



Colonial First State Wholesale Balanced

Objective

To provide a balance of income and capital growth from investments in cash, fixed interest, property and shares over the medium term.

Strategy

The fund's broad asset allocation is to be 50% invested in growth assets (shares and property) and 50% in defensive assets (fixed interest and cash). Allocations are reviewed regularly although a reallocation is only considered in response to a fundamental change in long-term expectations or market demand. We seek to add value through a disciplined approach to the selection of the investments held by the fund. For risk management purposes, the fund may hedge some of its currency exposure.

Asset allocation

Ranges	Benchmark
22-28%	25% Australian share
17-23%	20% Global shares
3-7%	5% Australian property securities
42-58%	50% Fixed interest and cash

Minimum suggested timeframe
4 years



Colonial First State Wholesale Diversified

Objective

To provide medium-to-long-term capital growth, together with some income, by investing in cash, fixed interest, property and shares.

Strategy

The fund's broad asset allocation is to be 70% invested in growth assets (shares and property) and 30% in defensive assets (fixed interest and cash). Allocations are reviewed regularly although a reallocation is only considered in response to a fundamental change in long-term expectations or market demand. We seek to add value through a disciplined approach to the selection of the investments held by the fund. For risk management purposes, the fund may hedge some of its currency exposure.

Asset allocation

Ranges	Benchmark
32-38%	35% Australian share
20-26%	23% Global shares
3-7%	5% Global resource shares
3-7%	5% Australian property securities
0-4%	2% Global property securities
20-40%	30% Fixed interest and cash

Minimum suggested timeframe
5 years



Colonial First State Wholesale High Growth

Objective

To provide long-term capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of Australian and global shares.

Strategy

The fund's broad asset allocation is to be 100% invested in growth assets (shares). Allocations are reviewed regularly although a reallocation is only considered in response to a fundamental change in long-term expectations or market demand. We seek to add value through a disciplined approach to the selection of the investments held by the fund. For risk management purposes, the fund may hedge some of its currency exposure.

Asset allocation

Ranges	Benchmark
37-43%	40% Australian share
8-12%	10% Australian small company shares
37-43%	40% Global shares
8-12%	10% Global resource shares
0-10%	0% Cash

Minimum suggested timeframe
7 years



Fees and other costs

Consumer advisory warning

Did you know?

Small differences in both investment performance and fees and costs can have a substantial impact on your long-term returns.

For example, total annual fees and costs of 2% of your fund balance rather than 1% could reduce your final return by up to 20% over a 30-year period (for example, reduce it from \$100,000 to \$80,000).

You should consider whether features such as superior investment performance or the provision of better member services justify higher fees and costs.

You may be able to negotiate to pay lower contribution fees and management costs where applicable. Ask the fund or your financial adviser.

To find out more

If you would like to find out more, or see the impact of the fees based on your own circumstances, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) website (www.fido.asic.gov.au) has a managed investment fee calculator to help you check out different fee options.

This document shows fees and other costs that the unitholder may be charged. These fees and costs may be deducted from the unitholder's money, from investment returns or from the fund assets as a whole.

These fees do not include any fees that may be charged by the IDPS operator.

You should read all the information about fees and costs because it is important to understand their impact on your investment.

Type of fee or cost	Amount	How and when paid
Fees when your money moves in and out of the fund		
Establishment Fee		
The fee to open your investment	N/A	N/A
Contribution Fee¹		
The fee on each amount contributed to your investment	N/A	N/A
Withdrawal Fee¹		
The fee on each amount you take out of your investments	N/A	N/A
Termination Fee		
The fee charged to close your investment	N/A	N/A
Management Costs		
The fees and costs for managing your investment	0.77%-1.17% pa	The management cost is expressed as a percentage of the total average net assets of the fund, including estimated performance fees (if applicable). See page 8 for details of funds with performance fees.
All funds	The amount you pay for specific funds is shown on page 9.	The management costs are reflected in the daily unit price and payable monthly or as incurred by the fund.
Service Fees		
Switching Fee¹		
The fee charged when you switch between funds	N/A	N/A

All figures disclosed include the net effect of GST.

¹ Transaction costs ('buy/sell' spreads) apply to most funds (refer to page 8 for further details).

Fees and other costs

Management and transaction costs		
Fund name	Management costs including estimated performance fee (pa)	Transaction costs per transaction (%)
Wholesale Conservative	0.77%	0.10
Wholesale Balanced	0.87%	0.15
Wholesale Diversified	0.98%	0.20
Wholesale High Growth	1.17%	0.30

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Management costs

The terms 'management costs' and 'management fees' mean different things.

Management costs include management fees, estimated performance fees (if applicable), investment expenses and custody fees. Management costs are deducted from the performance of the fund (ie they are not charged directly to your account). They do not include contribution fees, transaction costs or additional service fees. The management costs for each fund are either an estimate or based on current financial information. They are expressed as a percentage of each fund's net assets and, together with any applicable transaction costs, are outlined in the table above.

Management fees are the fees payable under the Constitution for the management of each fund. Management fees are calculated from gross assets of the fund. For details of the maximum management fee allowed under the Constitution refer to page 8.

Example of annual fees and costs

This table gives an example of how fees and costs in the fund can affect your investment over a one-year period. You should use this table to compare this product with other managed investment products.

Example – Wholesale Diversified Fund		Balance of \$50,000 with total contributions of \$5,000 during year
Contribution Fees	N/A	N/A
Plus Management Costs	0.98% pa	And , for every \$50,000 you have in the fund you will be charged \$490 each year.
Equals Cost of fund		If you had an investment of \$50,000 at the beginning of the year and you put in an additional \$5,000 during that year, you will be charged fees of: \$490 What it costs you will depend on the fees you negotiate with your fund or financial adviser.

These figures are inclusive of the net effect of GST.

Please note that this is just an example. In practice, the actual investment balance of an investor will vary daily and the actual fees and expenses we charge are based on the value of the fund, which also fluctuates daily. Transaction costs also apply.

Increases and alterations to the fees

We may vary the management fees used to calculate the management costs set out above at any time at our absolute discretion, without your consent, within the limits prescribed in each fund's constitution. If the variation is an increase in a fee or charge, we will give you 30 days advance written notice.

The maximum management fee per annum is listed in the table below:

Fund name	Maximum management fee
Wholesale Conservative	1.538%
Wholesale Balanced	1.538%
Wholesale Diversified	1.538%
Wholesale High Growth	1.538%

These figures are inclusive of the net effect of GST.

Please note: The maximums are provided for information and are not the current fees charged. The current fees are shown on page 8.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs such as brokerage, government taxes/duties/levies, bank charges and account transaction charges are paid from each fund. When you (or any person you have authorised) invest, switch or withdraw all or part of your investment, we use what is called a 'buy/sell' spread to recover transaction costs incurred. Because there are costs in buying and selling assets, we use the 'buy/sell' spread to direct these costs to investors transacting rather than other investors in the fund.

Please note that the 'buy/sell' spreads are not fees paid to Colonial First State. They are paid to the fund. They are, however, an additional cost to you. They may be altered at any time. The transaction costs ('buy/sell' spread) that applies to each fund is shown in the table on page 8.

Borrowing costs

Where short-term settlement borrowing or borrowing for underlying funds occurs, borrowing costs such as interest on borrowings, legal fees and other related costs are payable by these funds.

Transaction costs example: If you make a \$100,000 investment in or withdrawal from the Wholesale Diversified fund, you will incur transaction costs of \$200.

Abnormal costs

Abnormal costs (such as costs of unitholder meetings, recovery and realisation of assets, changes to the Constitution and defending or pursuing legal proceedings) are paid out of the fund. These costs are incurred fairly infrequently.

Other operating expenses

The Constitution for each fund allows for the ongoing operating expenses (such as registry, audit, taxation advice and offer documents) to be paid directly from the fund. Until further notice, Colonial First State will pay such amounts from our management fees, except where the expense relates to custody, audit or a particular transaction. The Constitution does not place any limit on the amount of the ongoing operating expenses that can be paid from each fund.

Commissions and other payments

Dealer groups, IDPS operators and other licensees may receive remuneration from us for offering the fund on their investment menus or for the provision of services. This remuneration will generally be in the form of a Fund Manager Payment and may be up to 0.55% pa of funds invested. These amounts may be rebated or retained by the dealer group, IDPS operator or licensee. If these amounts are paid, they are paid by us and are not an extra amount paid from the fund nor are they an amount unitholders pay.

Any payments will be made in compliance with the IFSA Industry Code of Practice on Alternative Forms of Remuneration. We keep a register of certain payments as required by the Code. Please contact us if you would like to view this register.

Your adviser may also receive remuneration from the IDPS operator in a variety of ways for the provision of services. Details of this remuneration will be in the offer documents for the master trust or wrap account and the Financial Services Guide and Statement of Advice which your adviser must give you.

Negotiation of fees

Differential fees

We may issue units to certain investors such as sophisticated, professional, wholesale investors or Bank employees with reduced management costs. Such arrangements would be subject to individual negotiation, compliance with legal requirements and any applicable Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) class orders.

Taxation

The Australian taxation system is complex and different investors have different circumstances. You should consider seeking professional taxation advice before investing in the fund.

Additional information

How do I invest?

To invest into the fund, complete the documents which the IDPS operator requires. You do not need to complete any of our forms. In extraordinary circumstances, we may suspend applications and we may also reject applications at our discretion.

If we receive an application from your IDPS operator for a suspended, restricted or unavailable fund, we will be unable to process this application and your money will be returned to the IDPS operator.

How do I make withdrawals from my investment?

Withdrawals are normally processed within seven working days of receiving a request from the IDPS operator. Longer periods may apply from time to time. In extraordinary circumstances (which may include where a fund becomes illiquid), we may suspend withdrawals, or restrict the ability to withdraw.

Where a fund is suspended, restricted or unavailable we may not process withdrawal requests. Any decisions whether to process withdrawals or partial withdrawals will be made in the best interests of investors as a whole, and if any payment is to be made, then the exit price used to calculate this payment will be the one determined at the time the payment is made.

How do I receive income?

The funds usually distribute income quarterly.

Distributions are calculated at 30 June, and generally the last Sunday of the month they fall due and are normally paid to the IDPS operator within 14 days. In some circumstances we may vary the distribution timing and frequency without notice.

How are unit prices calculated?

When investing, a number of units are allocated in each fund you have selected. Each of these units represents an equal part of the market value of the portfolio of investments that the fund holds. As a result, each unit has a dollar value, or 'unit price'.

This unit price is calculated by taking the total market value of all of a fund's assets on a particular day, adjusting for any liabilities and then dividing the net fund value by the total number of units held by all investors on that day. Although the unit balance in a fund will stay constant (unless there is a transaction on your account), the unit price will change, according to changes in the market value of the investment portfolio or the total number of units issued for the fund. We determine the market value of the fund based on the information we have most recently available.

We may exercise certain discretions that could affect the unit price of units on application or withdrawal in each fund. The types of discretions that we may exercise, in what circumstances, our policies on how we exercise the discretions and the reasons why we consider our policies are reasonable, are set out in our Unit Pricing Permitted Discretions Policy. If we exercise a discretion in a way that departs from the policies set out in our Unit Pricing Permitted Discretions Policy, we are required to keep a record of this in a Register of Exceptions. You can obtain a copy of our Unit Pricing Permitted Discretions Policy or Register of Exceptions, or both, free of charge, by calling us on 13 13 36.

What is the difference between entry and exit unit prices?

There may be a difference between the entry and exit unit price for a fund quoted on any business day. This difference relates to the fund's transaction costs from buying investments (when money is added to the fund), and selling investments (when withdrawals are made) and is often called a 'buy/sell' spread.

So that existing investors do not continually bear the transaction costs resulting from investments or withdrawals that are made, all investors pay a set, average amount (a 'buy/sell' spread) when they transact. This is calculated according to the particular types of investments a fund holds. Not all new investments or withdrawals cause transaction costs to be payable to a fund, for example, where an investment does not incur any significant costs, or when a new investment coincides with a withdrawal by someone else. However, to be consistent, we generally apply transaction costs to all new investments and withdrawals from a fund. Refer to page 8 for the transaction costs ('buy/sell' spread) that applies to this fund.

Unit pricing adjustment policy

There are a number of factors used to calculate unit prices. The key factors include asset valuations, liabilities, debtors, the number of units on issue and, where relevant, transaction costs. When the factors used to calculate the unit price are incorrect, an adjustment to the unit price may be required. We generally use a variance of 0.30% in the unit price before correcting the unit price.

If a unit pricing error is greater than or equal to this variance, we will:

- compensate your account balance if you have transacted on the incorrect unit price or make other adjustments as Colonial First State may consider appropriate, or
- where your account is closed, we will send you a payment if the amount of the adjustment is more than \$20.

This tolerance level is consistent with regulatory practice guidelines and industry standards. In some cases we may compensate where the unit pricing error is less than the tolerance levels.

Does the fund borrow?

The fund does not borrow except for short-term arrangements for settlement purposes or if an emergency or extraordinary situation arises.

Do the funds engage in securities lending

Some of the funds may either borrow or lend securities by entering into securities lending transactions, as part of their investment strategies.

Under a securities lending transaction, securities are lent to a third party (borrower) by the securities' owner (lender) for a period of time in return for a fee.

Securities lending exposes both the lender and the borrower to additional risks. These may cause a loss to the affected funds, however, processes are in place to manage these risks where possible, including requirements for borrowers to provide sufficient collateral as security and enforceable legal contracts between the parties.

Are labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations taken into account?

As the responsible entity, we do not specifically take into account labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations when making investment decisions.

However, where those factors negatively impact investment performance or company stability, we may discuss these matters with company management and/or review our decision to hold the specific investment. Reviews are on a case by case basis as such factors arise. We do not use any specific methodology for such reviews or have predetermined views about the extent to which such factors will be taken into account in a review.

When we outsource investment management we do not specifically take into account labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations. However, we may consider these factors to the extent that they impact on a manager's organisational stability, reputation and performance. External managers have their own policies on the extent to which labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations are taken into account when making investment decisions.

These policies are not specifically considered in selecting managers.

What investments can the funds hold?

The Constitution of the fund allows Colonial First State a great deal of discretion about what investments are held in the fund. This PDS outlines the investments intended to be held. If we decide to change we will advise you as soon as practicable. The Bank, our parent company, is listed on the ASX. We are permitted to hold shares in the Bank under ASIC relief on certain conditions which include that any such holding is not voted and the total holdings for all entities in the Bank do not exceed 5% of the issued capital of the Bank.

Constitution of the funds

The fund is governed by a constitution. Together with the Corporations Act and some other laws, the Constitution sets out the conditions under which the fund operates and the rights, responsibilities, powers, discretions and duties of the responsible entity. We are empowered by the Corporations Act and each Constitution to engage agents to do anything that they are authorised to do. However, we remain fully responsible for the actions of any agents which we may engage. You can inspect a copy of the Constitution at Level 29, 52 Martin Place, Sydney NSW 2000, or we will provide you with a copy free of charge.

The Constitution gives us a number of rights, including a number of discretions relating to unit pricing and fund termination. You can obtain a copy of our Unit Pricing Permitted Discretions Policy, free of charge, by calling us on 13 13 36.

How is currency risk managed?

Changes in the value of the Australian dollar lead to a difference between the foreign currency returns or the value of the global investments held by a fund and those returns or values expressed in Australian dollars. This is known as foreign currency risk.

Currency is not an asset class and therefore does not give a fund either natural long-term growth or an income stream. Rather, currency exposure gives rise to a source of potential volatility of returns – both positive and negative.

Financial instruments can be used to reduce currency risk – this is known as hedging. Hedging is a process where exposure to one currency can be reduced or removed by entering into a transaction that offsets that exposure. If a fund is unhedged, then any foreign currency investments the fund holds are fully exposed to movements in the Australian dollar, which can have a positive or negative effect on the value of the fund.

Whether a fund is hedged or unhedged is disclosed under each fund's strategy in the Investment information section on page 6. The extent to which a fund is hedged depends on the underlying objectives and risk characteristics of the fund. The extent of hedging may also vary over time depending on the value of the Australian dollar.

We aim to hedge currency risk arising from global fixed interest and global property securities exposure. For global shares exposure, we offer funds that do not hedge, partially hedge or aim to fully hedge currency risk. When implementing a partial currency hedge, our process focuses on using hedging to partially preserve the gains that are made when the Australian dollar falls in value. This helps reduce the impact of later periods of currency rises in value. When the Australian dollar is trading at a level we believe to be close to or above, fair value, then no hedging of the foreign currency exposure for the investor's capital will take place.

In funds that hedge currency risk, movements in the Australian dollar can impact the size of distributions that you receive. Generally, a rising Australian dollar will produce gains on the currency hedge and increase the distribution, while a falling Australian dollar will produce currency losses that reduce the distribution.

For more information on how we manage currency, please see the information flyer 'Managing currency risk', available at colonialfirststate.com.au or by calling us on 13 13 36.

How is my personal information dealt with?

We do not normally receive any personal information about you when you invest in the fund through an IDPS operator.

For details on the collection, storage and use of your personal information, please contact your IDPS operator.

If we do receive any of your personal information we will deal with it in accordance with our Privacy Policy. For a copy of our Privacy Policy Statement please visit our website at colonialfirststate.com.au or call us on 13 13 36.

Additional information

Is there a cooling-off period?

A 14-day 'cooling-off period' will apply to your initial investment in the fund in certain circumstances. If, during the 14-day cooling-off period, you decide that the investment does not meet your needs, then simply advise your IDPS operator in writing.

The 14 days start when your transaction confirmation is received by the IDPS operator or five days after units are issued, whichever is earlier. We will return your investment, reduced or increased for market movements. We will also deduct any tax or duty incurred and a reasonable amount for transaction and administration costs. As a result the amount returned to you may be less than your original investment.

Under normal circumstances refunds are made within seven working days of your IDPS operator notifying us.

What happens if I make a complaint?

If you are investing through an IDPS then complaints should be directed to the IDPS operator.

If you have an enquiry or complaint and want to contact us directly, please telephone us on 13 13 36. If you require further assistance, then direct your written enquiry or complaint to the Dispute Resolution Officer at our head office address or you can email us at contactus@colonialfirststate.com.au.

If you feel that your complaint has not been adequately addressed, you may lodge a complaint with the Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS). FOS' address is GPO Box 3, Melbourne VIC 3001 and the toll free telephone number is 1300 780 808.

What are our reporting requirements?

If a fund is a disclosing entity under the Corporations Act, the fund is subject to regular reporting and continuous disclosure obligations. Copies of documents we lodge with ASIC to fulfil these obligations may be obtained from, or inspected at, an ASIC office.

You also have a right to request a copy of certain documents from us when they become available, and we must send you a copy (free of charge) as soon as practicable and in any event within five days. Your request will be fulfilled in the way you choose – by email, fax or post, or you can collect it from our offices.

The documents are the annual financial report for the fund most recently lodged with ASIC, and any half-year financial report lodged with ASIC and any continuous disclosure notice given for the fund after the lodgement of the annual financial report for the fund and before the date of this document.

Annual financial reports

An annual financial report detailing the financial position and performance of the fund over the last financial year will be made available on our website – colonialfirststate.com.au/annual-reports, by 30 September each year. If you would prefer to have a copy emailed or mailed to you, please contact us.

Are there any other benefits to Colonial First State?

In consideration of stockbroking fees paid for the purchase and sale of the fund's assets, certain stockbrokers may pay for some of our third party research and financial markets data, or other alternative research and execution services set out in the relevant IFSA Guidance Note. Such payments are monitored by us to ensure that any such arrangement is appropriate and in the best interests of investors. A copy of our policy is available on request.

The funds receive banking and treasury-related services from the Bank in the normal course of business and pays normal commercial fees for them. We may derive monetary or administrative benefits from the Bank as a consequence of maintaining bank accounts with the Bank.

Interests of the directors of the responsible entity

Directors may receive a salary as employees of the Bank and from time to time may hold interest in shares in the Bank or investments in the fund. This PDS has been authorised by our directors.

REGISTERED FUND NAME

Colonial First State Wholesale Conservative Commonwealth Multi-Manager Wholesale Conservative Fund	ABN 90 805 018 399 ARSN 087 559 037 APIR FSF0033AU
Colonial First State Wholesale Balanced Colonial First State Wholesale Balanced Fund	ABN 15 393 700 684 ARSN 087 559 493 APIR FSF0040AU
Colonial First State Wholesale Diversified Colonial First State Wholesale Diversified Fund	ABN 91 373 707 482 ARSN 087 559 868 APIR FSF0008AU
Colonial First State Wholesale High Growth Colonial First State Wholesale High Growth Fund	ABN 33 898 634 834 ARSN 087 561 984 APIR FSF0498AU

Product Disclosure Statement

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Adelaide

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We want what you want

Colonial
First State