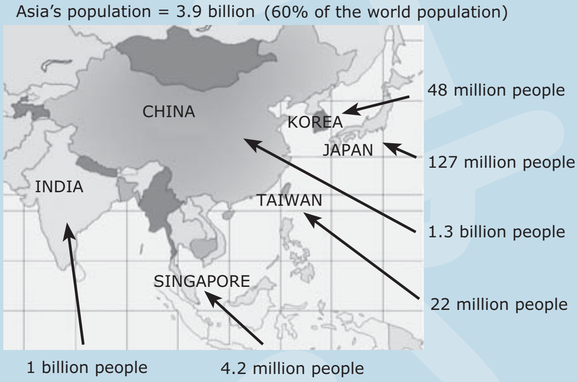
THE ROAR OF THE TIGER...

The Asian growth power house

1
ASIA'S SHEER SIZE

Did you know China's economy is growing at two and a half times the speed of the US economy? Or that the population in India is predicted to increase by 50% in the next 45 years? The population of developed countries is only expected to increase by 4%, making India the largest nation in the world.[1] It's statistics like these which are drawing attention to the vast potential of China, India and their neighbouring Asian nations.

World population = 6.4 billion
Asia's population = 3.9 billion (60% of the world population)



Putting this into perspective, the population of the United States is 294 million[1], roughly 4.5 times smaller than China and 3.5 times smaller than India. As time goes on, the gap is only expected to widen. Right now, 37% of the world's people live in two countries – China and India. Companies in these two countries have an enormous home market to tap into. As they modernise and grow, a massive juggernaut evolves and their influence over the global economy is likely to be large.

2
INDUSTRIALISATION

Both China and India are making a big entrance into the industrialised world. There is a huge movement of people from rural to city areas, rising incomes and a growing middle class.

Latest figures show that 180 million Chinese are expected to move from the countryside to the cities between 2001 and 2010.[2] That's a rate of 20 million a year. Li Si Ming, a leading expert on urban development in China comments: "the migration taking place in China is unprecedented in the history of the world, and may only be matched by India as its population outgrows the Chinese in the coming decades".[2]

People are no longer spending on just food and clothing. Fridges, cars, houses and entertainment are now on the shopping list and driving growth. This consumer driven demand has been one of the major factors behind rising commodity prices. In 2003 China consumed 37% of the world's cement, 27% of its crude steel and 8% of its oil, making it the second largest user of petroleum in the world, behind the US.[3] These raw ingredients are needed to keep pace with new houses, factories and whole cities. Industrialisation and urbanisation are not short term phenomena – they will be drivers of growth over the coming decades.

[1] Population Reference Bureau www.prb.org (2004)
[2] As reported by 'The Standard', China's business newspaper (1 Apr 2005)
[3] Bernstein research report. China: Is the world really prepared (Dec 2004)

3
RUB-OFF BENEFITS FOR THE REST OF ASIA

For many Asian countries there have been benefits which have rubbed off from the vitality of the Chinese economy. In Taiwan and Korea, exports to China grew 49% and more than 100% respectively.[4] China is now the number one export destination for Korea and number two for Japan and India.[5] Many Asian companies now use China as a base to produce their exports. This re-export platform takes advantage of lower labour costs.

Japan has a lot to gain from the local Asian market. As an example, the combined value of Japan's exports to China, Taiwan and Hong Kong now exceeds that of its single largest destination, the US.[6] This is a new and important trend.

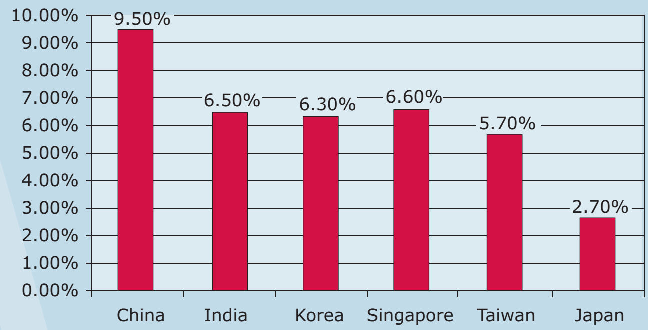
As Asian companies develop and gain expertise in marketing and branding, they have the potential to burst from their home shores. Examples have already been seen in countries like Korea, where Samsung and Hyundai are now household names. Early leaders in China are the Shanghai Automotive Corporation, who have just purchased the blue print for Rover cars and Levono, who have bought IBM's personal computer business. The Chinese are showing they are more than low cost manufacturers. Buying in Western experience could project them into the global markets.

4
HEALTHY SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Asian countries are thriving and as a result, producing more goods and services every year. After a 35% jump in foreign trade in 2004, China is now the world's third largest trader, behind the US and Germany.[7] As can be seen in the chart below, China's rate of growth was 9.5% for 2004. This trend looks set to continue:

"China's economy is capable of maintaining an annual growth rate of 8% to 9% over the next five to ten years", commented a spokesman for the National Bureau of Statistics at the China Development Forum, 2005.

Growth rates for countries in TIGER Series 1[9]



5
GOOD VALUE

Many Japanese companies now look cheap relative to their global competitors. In fact, 40% of large companies and 52% of small companies trade below their book value.[6] In Korea, Singapore and Taiwan, share prices are looking cheaper than in other major markets such as the UK and the US (as measured by the price to earnings ratio).[8]

[4] CEIC and Deutsche Bank Global Markets Research (2003)
[5] Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade, Australia (2003)
[6] Deutsche Bank: Market Perspectives from Japan (Mar 2005)
[7] Reported by China Daily (11 Jan 2005)
[8] Data from Barclays and Deutsche Bank

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LIONTAMER ASIA FUND

FACT FILE

Below you will find some interesting facts and figures about the countries in the TIGER Series 1 fund. The United States and New Zealand have been added to give perspective.

Country	Value of goods & services (GDP) in billions of NZ dollars[9]	Unemployment rate[9]
Japan	$6,580	4.7%
China	$2,254	9.8%
Korea	$947	3.3%
India	$918	9.2%
Taiwan	$441	4.5%
Singapore	$139	4.2%
US	$16,528[10]	5.2%[11]
NZ	$135	4%

Companies you may have heard of:

TIGER Series 1 invests in a basket of six Asian countries.[12] Below are a few companies you may have heard of, as well as the total number of companies the fund invests in[12], for each country.

Country	Examples of companies	No. of companies invested in[12]
China	PetroChina Company China Telecom Air China	38
India	Oil & Natural Gas Corp Infosys Technologies ICICI Bank	50
Japan	Toyota Motor Corp Cannon Inc Sony Corp	1545[13]
Korea	Samsung Electronics Hyundai Motor Company LG Electronics	200
Singapore	United Overseas Bank DBS Group Singapore Airlines	36
Taiwan	Taiwan Semiconductor Cathay Financial Holdings Formosa Plastics	100

[9] Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade, Australia (2004). GDP for Korea, Taiwan, India, and Singapore are 2004 forecasts. GDP value in NZ dollars, converted from US dollars at 0.71 cents

[10] US Department of Commerce www.bea.gov

[11] US Bureau of Labor Statistics www.bls.gov, US unemployment (Mar 2005)

[12] The investment is indirect, the fund invests in Notes issued by Barclays Bank PLC

[13] As at April 2005

Important: This document is for information purposes only, full details are contained in the Investment Statement and Prospectus, which can be obtained from your financial adviser or Liontamer Investor Relations on 0800 210 450. Although the Note Issuer (Barclays Bank PLC) is legally liable to repay the investments owned by the trust and all returns on those investments, neither the Note Issuer nor any other entity guarantees the repayment of units nor any returns on the units, nor accepts any other liabilities to unitholders.

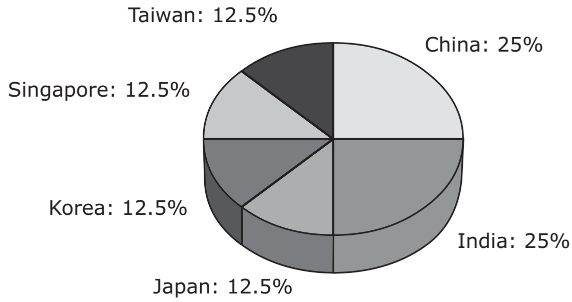
100%† of the growth in Asia
Plus full capital protection at maturity*

Asia is an adventurous investment sector with exciting potential returns. But it doesn't have to remain the stomping ground of the more seasoned investor. With full capital protection at maturity*, this fund opens the opportunity to both new investors and those looking to add to their holdings. TIGER Series 1 gives you 100% of the growth in six of Asia's sharemarkets, as well as the peace of mind that your capital will be protected. So if share prices go down, you won't lose. Your capital will be repaid in full at maturity (less any entry fee)*.

What countries are you investing in?[12]

The chart below shows that your investment is being divided between six Asian sharemarkets. More weight is being given to the potentially high growth areas of China and India (50% of the investment) with the remaining 50% being split equally between Japan, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan.

Components of TIGER Series 1



KEY FACTS IN BRIEF

- **Fund name**: TIGER Series 1 (high growth economies in Asia have traditionally been called 'Tigers')
- **Term**: 5 years
- **Minimum investment**: $5,000
- **Basket of countries**: China, India, Japan, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan
- **Capital Protection**:* fully capital protected at maturity. The fund buys fully protected notes issued by Barclays Bank PLC (Standard & Poor's AA credit rating)
- **Growth**: 100%† of the growth in a basket of six Asian countries
- **Annual return** 0.05% p.a. ($2.50 per $5,000 investment). This can be donated to the charity 'Cure Kids', on the application form
- **Early maturity feature**: if the fund experiences exceptional performance in the first three years and the market value reaches $1.50 per unit, the fund will mature early and gains paid out (a fee may be payable)
- **Early exit**: this should be viewed as a hold-to-maturity investment. It is possible to withdraw early on a quarterly basis, however capital protection does not apply and you could get back less than you invested as well as incur an exit fee.
- **Currency**: New Zealand dollars (your capital and returns are not exposed to currency fluctuations)

Important: this is just a brief summary of the key facts; please ensure you read the remainder of the Investment Statement in full before investing. *Capital protection at maturity means you will receive back 100% of the amount invested, less the 3% entry fee (unless rebated) plus any net early bird interest earned during the offer period. This is more fully described on page 5 of this Investment Statement.

† Investment returns are averaged in the final year.