

Nomura Funds Ireland Plc

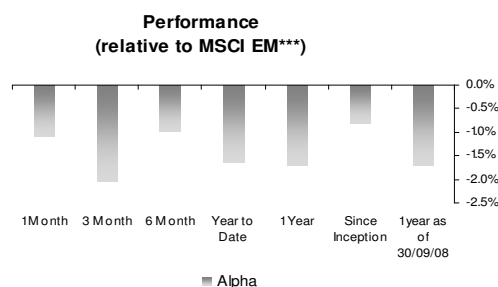
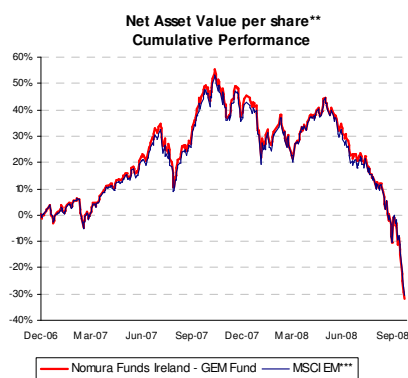
Global Emerging Markets Fund

Emerging markets experienced another sharp sell off in September, concluding a very challenging quarter for investors. The turmoil in world markets reduced investors' appetite for risk and emerging markets suffered from indiscriminate selling. Valuations are now very attractive, as highlighted by the fact that stocks in Asia are now as cheap as at any time in the last 18 years, even allowing for further EPS downgrades. Our Latin America and EMEA sub fund managers have expressed similar views on their valuation levels in their local regions. They remain optimistic about growth forecasts and returns over the longer term, when fundamentals reassert themselves.

The Fund returned -18.6% in September, underperforming the MSCI Emerging Markets Index by 0.9%.

Performance for share class B (USD basis) to 31st September 2008

	1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	Year to Date	1 Year	Since Inception*	1 year as of 30/09/08
Nomura GEM Fund	-18.6%	-29.0%	-28.6%	-37.2%	-34.9%	-8.8%	-34.9%
MSCI EM***	-17.5%	-27.0%	-27.6%	-35.5%	-33.2%	-8.0%	-33.2%



*Inception date: 18th December 2006. **Net Asset Value per share (NAVps) is calculated by Brown Brothers Harriman Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Ltd. according to the prospectus and market standards in Ireland. ***MSCI EM is the Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Markets Total Net Return Index in US Dollars. Source: Nomura Asset Management U.K. Ltd.
Source: Bloomberg, Nomura Asset Management

Nomura Asset Management Singapore Monthly Performance Review: Emerging Asia

The MSCI Emerging Markets Asia Index fell by 16.56% in September, while the emerging Asia sub-fund outperformed the benchmark by 108 bps.

Both country allocation and stock selection added value. The underweight position in India and the overweight position in Thailand worked in our favour. The overall market underwent a period of sharp consolidation on the back of financial turmoil globally. Stock selection was the major contributor to the outperformance and our cash residual effect was positive.

The Taiwan portfolio outperformed the country benchmark. Sector allocation added value through the underweight positions in the financial and technology sectors, which were the most heavily sold stocks as investors expressed concerns over the ripple effects from the US financial crisis. Our investment in Chunghwa Telecom, one of the best performers in the market due to its defensive quality and strong balance sheet, also contributed positively.

The India portfolio outperformed. The biggest positive contributions came from the overweight positions in Consumer and Industrial stocks and the underweight IT Services position. Domestic demand oriented stocks among the Consumers (Hero Honda, ITC) and Telecom stocks (Bharti) continued to do well.

Market Outlook and Portfolio Strategy: Emerging Asia

The ongoing global financial crisis is casting an ever darker shadow over the Asia Pacific equity markets. In fact, market movements are presenting an uncanny sense of déjà vu given the close parallels with the Asian crisis of 10 years ago. Even though the Asian governments, companies, and individuals have subsequently repaired their collective balance sheets, the region cannot escape the consequences of the current de-leveraging process now taking place in the US and Europe.

Asia Pacific markets are being hit just as hard amid an ongoing retreat by global investors from the region. As result, the risk to equities has certainly increased over the last few months. OECD leading indicators suggest a sharp economic slowdown, yet Asian export growth has been surprisingly resilient to date. Given that the export to GDP ratio in Asia is around 40%, any global contraction will immediately hit economic growth and corporate earnings. These earnings forecasts are probably already too high given that consensus estimates are still factoring in record EBITDA margins. We would expect higher import costs and a slowdown in sales volumes to cause further earnings downgrades.

However, investment decisions are ultimately judged on valuation grounds. In aggregate, Asia Pacific stocks are now as cheap as at any time in the last 18 years, even allowing for further EPS downgrades. While foreign investors have been selling, locals have been busy accumulating. On the 29th September, 38 Hong Kong companies announced they had bought back shares, one of the highest buyback figures ever.

September 2008

Investment Objective

To achieve long term capital growth through investment in an actively managed portfolio of Global Emerging Market equity, and equity related, securities listed on Recognised Exchanges of countries listed in the Morgan Stanley Capital International ("MSCI") Emerging Market ("EM") Index. In addition the fund may invest in equity securities listed in non-Index countries provided that the business activities of the issuers of such securities are in the Index countries or in other emerging market countries. The fund will invest in a range of market capitalisations, small to large cap. The fund will aim to outperform the Benchmark [being the MSCI EM Total Return (Net Dividends Reinvested) Index].

Launch date: 18th December 2006

Base Currency: US Dollars

ISIN Code: IE00B1GNW703

Bloomberg Code NOMGEMB equity (or index)

Total Net Assets 30/09/08: USD 89.4m

NAV per Share 30/09/08: USD 91.2

Contact

David da Silva, CFA

+44 (0)20 7521 2634

david.dasilva@nomura-asset.co.uk

Fraser Hedgley, CFA

+44 (0)20 7521 1536

fraser.hedgley@nomura-asset.co.uk

Alberto Miazzi

+44 (0)20 7521 3040

alberto.miazzi@nomura-asset.co.uk

Web site address

<http://www.nomura.com/nam-europe/funds>

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Nomura Asset Management U.K. Ltd. is authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority.

Our portfolios are currently biased towards large cap stocks, as we believe these are best able to ride out this storm. They tend to be better managed, have a more diverse range of activities, and are better able to negotiate favourably with both suppliers and creditors. Additionally, their cost of funding tends to be lower in an environment such as this. Finally, and probably most importantly, it is the large caps that traditionally lead the first stage of any market rally in Asia.

Our portfolio also has a value bias. In the short-term, this could cause some drag on the relative performance, as it is the highly priced defensive stocks that are holding up better at the moment. Again, our view is that when the market rallies, the expensive stocks will lag behind. In addition, these stocks are more vulnerable to disappointing earnings announcements given their lofty valuations.

We decided to utilise the recent pullback to neutralise our exposure in China. We expect the slowdown in the Chinese economy to allow the government to roll back its credit rationing policies and allow interest rates to drop. Valuations are also extremely attractive. For example shipping company China COSCO is trading at a prospective P/E ratio of less than 3. The largest overweight positions remain in Thailand and the Philippines. These markets are cheap, they have not experienced speculative capital inflows, they are less exposed to the global economic cycle, and they are major beneficiaries of falling oil prices.

Charlemagne Capital

Monthly Performance Review and Market Outlook: EMEA



Stock markets in both the developed and emerging world fell sharply in September as a further deterioration in global credit market conditions saw not only the demise of such once-proud firms as Lehman Brothers and Merrill Lynch, but also raised the prospect of a significant slowdown in economic activity. Against this backdrop, the EMEA sub-fund fell by 21.2% over the month versus the MSCI EM EMEA index return of -17.3%.

Commodity prices were especially weak in September falling by 20% or more in anticipation of weaker demand over the months and years ahead. This hit the region, and specifically Russia and South Africa, quite hard. In the Fund, this trend was compounded by the market's preference, presumably on risk grounds, for larger companies over smaller companies. Thus Eastern Platinum, the South African platinum miner fell 37.3% whilst Aricom, the Russian iron ore producer, fell 47.2% and Orsu Metals, the Kazakh gold producer, dropped 39.7%. Platinum prices were particularly weak, given that the main market for the precious metal is the automotive industry, which is perceived to be entering a significant downturn.

In the case of Eastern Platinum, discounted cash flow calculations show it to be far cheaper than the larger platinum producers such as Anglo Platinum, and trading at a discount to its net present value. At the same time it has net cash on its balance sheet and is generating free cash flow. The platinum price is unlikely to fall significantly further as it has now reached its cash cost plus replacement price, which suggests that no further new supply will come onto the market. The relative pricing of Eastern Platinum with respect to its larger peers seems to be completely anomalous and should correct once market conditions revert to normal.

Russian markets performed poorly, depressed not only by weaker commodity prices but also as a result of the collapse of the local securities infrastructure as well as continued risk aversion on the part of international investors in the wake of such developments as the recent incursion into Georgia. As a result of heightened volatility over the month, both the rouble-denominated MICEX and the US dollar-denominated RTS markets in Moscow were closed for extended periods. When open, trading was sometimes chaotic and disorderly as local investors were seen to be leveraged to a far greater extent than previously supposed. The interbank market effectively ceased to function at one stage. These developments were however met with prompt action from the Russian authorities, to add significant liquidity to the financial system both directly and via lower reserve requirements and reductions in certain corporate taxes, helping to restore confidence. It is also possible that the Russian government may buy equities directly.

There were some areas of relatively strong performance however. These seemed to be focussed on companies keyed into the strength of consumer demand, which is seen as being relatively isolated from global concerns. The telecommunications industry is particularly attractive in this respect as it also has many of the defensive qualities of the Utility sector, with demand relatively inelastic and cash generation strong. Thus Cellcom Israel, the Israeli mobile operator, fell just 3.0% over the month whilst MTN of South Africa was 9.1% lower and Turkcell lost 9.4%. The Russian mobile operators MTS and Vimpelcom, although seeing their share prices fall, outperformed other Russian stocks by some margin.

There has been little change to the composition of the Fund over the month, neither has its investment policy altered in any way. The current turmoil in the financial markets may not help bottom-up fundamental stockpickers, with share price movements controlled by risk aversion and liquidity considerations but current market conditions will not persist for ever and once share prices stabilise and volatility falls, allowing investors to concentrate on company-specific fundamentals, the value currently contained within the Fund will no doubt become more widely recognised, helping to boost returns.

The Russian stockmarket currently trades at around five times historic earnings, Turkey is on seven times earnings, South Africa is on nine; multiples in other countries are similarly depressed. These valuations can only be justified in terms of current market conditions and are likely to be seen, with the benefit of hindsight, as rare opportunities to buy into the prospect of strong economic growth and regional development, once market conditions revert to norm.

Gartmore Investment Limited

Monthly Performance Review: Latin America



Latin equities fell sharply as the price of oil and commodities weakened; materials underperformed while telecoms and consumer staples proved most defensive. The MSCI Latin America index returned -19.6% in September, whilst the Latin America sub-fund returned -22%.

As stock market volatility remains high, we are taking a more conservative stance in managing the portfolio. We reduced exposure to more cyclical materials companies to reflect expectations of slower global growth in the coming months. We exited from Anglo Ferrous Brazil, and reduced exposure to Mexico's largest mining company Grupo Mexico. Recent research has suggested that it may be exposed to significant claims relating to the bankruptcy of its US unit Arsaco. Both stocks detracted in September.

Our stake in the Brazilian mining and energy generating company MPX Energia has also weighed on Fund returns in recent months. The company has a number of energy projects in the pipeline, and we believe that execution risk has increased in recent months. We reduced exposure.

While many banks in mature markets have suffered from exposure to US sub-prime risk, selected institutions in emerging markets are believed to be relatively immune. Our overweight in Banco Santander-Chile added value in September and we increased our holding. The bank is seen

as a market leader, being well capitalised and known for its experienced management. It is believed to have no US sub-prime exposure and return on equity reached 24% in the second quarter of 2008.

The month's stock contributors included companies perceived to have more resilient characteristics, including Latin America's largest mobile operator, America Movil. As the commodity cycle appears to have peaked, the Fund's lack of exposure to Brazilian steelmaker Gerdau, and underweight position in mining company CVRD, both helped Fund returns. In contrast, our overweight in oil services company Lupatech detracted, as the lower oil price prompted a more cautious approach from investors. We continue to hold as we see long term potential in Brazil's evolving oil industry.

Market Outlook and Strategy: Latin America

We shed more risk from the Fund in September, reducing exposure to cyclical materials stocks during the month.

The Fund is overweight Mexico and underweight Brazil. Our overweight in Mexico detracted, although the market as a whole outperformed Brazil. We are underweight in the smaller markets of Argentina, Peru and Colombia. The Fund has no exposure to equities in Venezuela.

Expectations of slower growth led commodity prices to fall further over the month, with negative implications for the commodity-related stocks which make up around forty per cent of the value of the region's benchmark index. Latin American equities underperformed most other geographical regions in September.

Brazil increased its benchmark lending rate by 0.75% to 13.75% in September, although headline inflation appears to be decelerating. Weaker food prices contributed to this. For the moment, inflation continues to run ahead of its target range, and this may place pressure on consumption.

Mexico's central bank indicated that it is now more concerned about prospects for growth, rather than inflation. With the overnight lending rate at 8.25%, we believe this is the peak of the current interest rate cycle.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Latin America Index is currently trading at a significant discount to developed markets. We will continue to seek positions in companies with strong franchises at attractive prices, as opportunities arise. Despite the recent turmoil we continue to see capital accumulated through trade and domestic savings being used to propel investment in infrastructure, energy, agriculture and urban development in the Latam region.

Portfolio characteristics

Total Fund

Top 10 Holdings

Company	Country	%
1 PETROLEO BRASILEIRO	BRAZIL	4.1
2 GAZPROM OAO	RUSSIA	3.8
3 CHINA MOBILE LTD	HONG KONG	3.5
4 SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	SOUTH KOREA	3.0
5 US DOLLARS	UNITED STATES	2.6
6 AMERICA MOVIL	MEXICO	2.3
7 COMPANHIA VALE DO RIO DOCE	BRAZIL	2.2
8 POSCO	SOUTH KOREA	2.0
9 IND AND COMM BK OF CHINA	CHINA	1.7
10 CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO LTD	TAIWAN	1.5

Sector exposure

Top 5 Sectors in the Fund	weight %	relative weight %
1 Financials	18.1	-4.6
2 Energy	18.0	0.0
3 Materials	14.7	1.0
4 Telecommunication Services	13.0	1.3
5 Information Technology	9.2	-1.6

Top 5 Sectors relative to the Index	weight %	relative weight %
1 Consumer Discretionary	6.4	1.4
2 Telecommunication Services	13.0	1.3
3 Materials	14.7	1.0
4 Consumer Staples	5.6	0.7
5 Utilities	3.8	0.3

Regional allocation

	Portfolio (%)	MSCI EM (%)
Nomura Asset Management (Emerging Asia)	52.4	50.9
Charlemagne (EMEA)	23.3	25.4
Gartmore (Latin America)	24.3	23.7

Note: Weight of the fund relative to the MSCI EM. GICS Industry classification based on BarraOne Source: BarraOne and BBH Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Ltd as of end September 2008

Emerging Asia Portfolio

Top 5 Active weights

Company	Active weight
1 HYUNDAI MOBIS	2.54
2 CHUNGHWA TELECOM CO	2.05
3 POSCO	2.03
4 CHINA MOBILE	1.91
5 DELTA ELECTRONICS	1.70

Emerging Asia Portfolio

Bottom 5 Active weights

Company	Active weight
1 KB FINANCIAL GROUP	-1.23
2 CHINA PETRO & CHEM H	-0.90
3 BANK OF CHINA H	-0.82
4 HYUNDAI MOTOR CO	-0.76
5 HYUNDAI HEAVY INDUSTRIES	-0.75

Source: Nomura Asset Management Singapore. Data as of end September 2008

EMEA Portfolio

Top 5 Active weights

Company	Active weight
1 Gazprom	3.75
2 Arabtec	2.51
3 Garanti Bank	2.03
4 Eastern Platinum	1.88
5 Addax	1.78

EMEA Portfolio

Bottom 5 Active weights

Company	Active weight
1 Bank Pekao	-1.35
2 PKO Bank Polski	-1.46
3 Remgro	-1.71
4 Norilsk Nickel	-1.86
5 Teva Pharmaceutical	-2.38

Source: Charlemagne Capital. Data as of end September 2008

Latin America Portfolio

Top 5 Active weights

Company	Active weight
1 America Movil	2.50
2 Lojas Renner	2.49
3 Aes Tiete	2.16
4 Gpo Mexico	2.06
5 Cia De Concessionarios	1.95

Latin America Portfolio

Bottom 5 Active weights

Company	Active weight
1 Gpo Televisa	-1.85
2 Petrobras	-1.78
3 Itausa	-1.76
4 CVRD	-1.74
5 Cia De Bebidas	-1.59

Source: Gartmore Investment Management Limited. Data as of end September 2008

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Description of Strategy

This is a Nomura Asset Management U.K. Limited (“NAM”) owned and managed strategy employing a unique, regional specialist approach to managing global emerging market equities. NAM has appointed Nomura Asset Management Singapore Limited to manage the Emerging Asia region and has appointed two specialist external managers following competitive tendering exercises as follows:

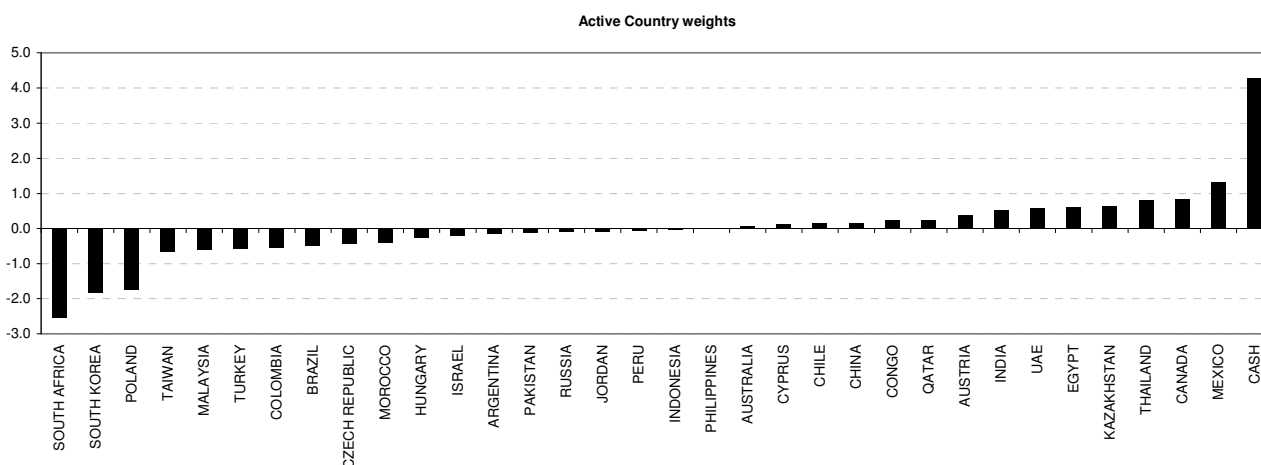
- Charlemagne Capital Limited manage the EMEA region while
- Gartmore Investment Limited manage Latin America.

As NAM manage the overall strategy, investors will benefit from having 3 regional experts but only deal with one manager.

In addition to a comprehensive set of investment guidelines, the strategy will seek to maintain a neutral regional allocation between the three main regions, with rebalancing back to neutral benchmark positions occurring only if month end deviations from the MSCI EM benchmark weight exceed 3%.

Sub Managers	NAM Singapore “NAMS” - Asia	Charlemagne - EMEA	Gartmore – Latin America
Lead Fund Managers	Jolly NG (21 years exp.)	Gabor Sitanyi (16 years exp.)	Chris Palmer (20 years exp.)
AUM as at 31/03/08	\$2.0bn in Asian EM Equities	\$5.5bn in EM Equities	\$4.1bn in EM Equities
Firm Description	<p>NAM Singapore, formerly known as “Nomura Capital Management (Singapore) Ltd.” was established in April, 1988 under the laws of Singapore. It was merged on 1 October, 1997 with Nomura Asset Management Singapore Limited. NAM Singapore is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and Securities and Exchange Board of India. As at 31 December 2007, NAM Singapore held approximately US\$13 billion of assets under management.</p> <p>NAMS philosophy is founded on the belief that capital markets are not fully efficient. They identify stocks that are trading at less than their historic fair value by relative value analysis and fundamental research. Style described as ‘core’ or ‘flexible’, designed to add value in all market conditions. Much of the value-add is derived from stock selection, and this is facilitated by a disciplined stock selection process.</p>	<p>Charlemagne is an independent investment management group with extensive experience and expertise in emerging markets. Established in 1997 in the Isle of Man and is regulated by the Isle of Man Financial Services Commission and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.</p> <p>Charlemagne’s primary goal is to deliver superior risk adjusted returns within the Emerging Markets universe. Their approach aims to exploit the inefficiencies in the market via focused stock selection. They employ a rigorous bottom-up stock picking process that is subject to a disciplined risk management process.</p>	<p>Gartmore is a successful and innovative investment management house with assets under management of £27 billion. Gartmore offers a broad array of High Alpha and Absolute Return products. Headquartered in London, and with offices in Boston, Frankfurt, Madrid and Tokyo, Gartmore has a robust and disciplined investment process, generating alpha through skilled stock and country selection.</p> <p>Gartmore combine shrewd judgement with skilled risk management and integrate a qualitative and quantitative research process. Gartmore is authorized and regulated by the Financial Services Authority, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Note: non-US clients do not receive SEC protection.</p>

Country Exposure



Source: Nomura Asset Management, BarraOne and Brown Brothers Harriman Fund Administration Services (Ireland) Ltd as of end September 2008

Note: due to ADRs, GDRs and international listing, exposure to developed markets refers to underlying assets operating in emerging economies. This might mean minor deviations between the relative weights for the countries highlighted above and those mentioned in the commentary