



Statement of Investment Principles

**For the Trustee of the Gleason Cutting Tools Ltd
Superannuation and Life Assurance Fund
(DB Section)**

March 2022

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01 Introduction

Purpose

This document constitutes the Statement of Investment Principles ('the SIP') required under Section 35 of the Pensions Act 1995 for the Gleason Cutting Tools Ltd Superannuation and Life Assurance Fund ('the Scheme'). It describes the investment policy being pursued by the Trustee of the Scheme and is in accordance with the Government's voluntary code of conduct for Institutional Investment in the UK ('the Myners Principles'). This SIP also reflects the requirements of Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) Regulations 2005.

Scheme details

The exclusive purpose of the Scheme is to provide retirement and death benefits to eligible participants and beneficiaries. It qualifies as a registered pension scheme, registered under Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004. The Scheme previously consisted of two sections – the Defined Benefit ('DB') Section and the Defined Contribution ('DC') Section. The DC Section has been transferred to a Master Trust, so this Statement only covers the DB Section.

Advice and consultation

Before preparing this Statement, the Trustee has sought advice from the Scheme's Investment Consultant, XPS Investment Limited. The Trustee has also consulted the Principal Employer. The Trustee will consult the Principal Employer on any future changes in investment policy as set out in this Statement.

Investment powers

The Scheme's Trust Deed and Rules set out the investment powers of the Trustee. This Statement is consistent with those powers. Neither this Statement nor the Trust Deed and Rules restricts the Trustee's investment powers by requiring the consent of the Principal Employer.

In accordance with the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, the Trustee sets the general investment policy but delegate responsibility for the selection of the specific securities and any financial instruments in which the Scheme invests to the Investment Managers.

Review of the Statement

The Trustee will review this Statement and their investment policy at least every three years in conjunction with each triennial actuarial valuation or immediately following any significant changes in investment policy.

The Trustee will also review this Statement in response to any material changes to any aspect of the Scheme, its liabilities, finances or attitude to risk of either the Trustee or Principal Employer or changes in the demographic profile of relevant members which they judge to have a bearing on the stated investment policy.

The Trustee will receive confirmation of the continued appropriateness of this Statement annually, or more frequently, if appropriate.

Definitions

Capitalised terms in this document mean the following:

Act - The Pensions Act 1995 (as amended by subsequent legislation);

AVCs - Additional Voluntary Contributions;

Investment Manager – An organisation appointed by the Trustee to manage investments on behalf of the Scheme;

Principal Employer – Gleason Cutting Tools Ltd;

Recovery Plan - The agreement between the Trustee and the Principal Employer to address the funding deficit;

Scheme – The Gleason Cutting Tools Ltd Superannuation and Life Assurance Fund;

Statement - This document, including any appendices, which is the Trustee's Statement of Investment Principles;

Technical Provisions - The amount required, on an actuarial calculation, to make provision for the DB Section's liabilities;

Trust Deed and Rules - the Scheme's Trust Deed and Rules dated 16 June 2009, as subsequently amended;

Trustee – the collective entity responsible for the investment of the Scheme's assets and managing the administration of the Scheme;

Value at Risk - a technique which uses historical correlations of asset class returns and volatilities to estimate the likely worst-case scenario loss for a given portfolio of assets.

02 Strategic investment policy and objectives

Choosing investments

The Trustee relies on professional Investment Managers for the day-to-day management of the Scheme's assets.

However, the Trustee retains control over some investments. In particular, the Trustee makes decisions about pooled investment vehicles in which the Scheme invests and any AVC investment vehicles.

The Trustee's policy is to regularly review the investments over which they retain control and to obtain written advice about them when necessary. When deciding whether or not to make any new investments the Trustee will obtain written advice and consider whether future decisions about those investments should be delegated to the Investment Managers. The written advice will consider suitability of the investments, the need for diversification and the principles within this Statement. The adviser will have the knowledge and experience required under Section 36(6) of the Act.

Long-term objectives: DB Section

The primary investment objective of the Trustee is to seek to ensure the Scheme is able to meet the benefit payments promised as they fall due from a combination of investment returns and planned contributions.

In the Scheme's Statement of Funding Principles dated 20 March 2018, the investment returns used to assess the Scheme's liability was 2.1% p.a. This assumption will be revised at each future actuarial valuation.

The Trustee aims to hold a portfolio of assets that will achieve returns in excess of investment returns indicated in the Statement of Funding Principles, without exposing the Scheme to excessive risk.

The Trustee will seek to utilise the skills of Investment Managers to enhance returns to the extent they reasonably expect that the manager will be able to add value in excess of fees over time.

The Trustee will seek to use the skills of Investment Managers to reduce volatility and to increase diversity across asset classes where prudent to do so given the other investment objectives.

Expected returns

By undertaking the investment policy described in this Statement, the Trustee expects future investment returns for the DB Section will at least meet the rate of return underlying the Recovery Plan.

The Trustee expects the long-term return on investment options that invest predominantly in equities to exceed price inflation. The long term returns on bond and cash funds are expected to be lower than returns on equity and multi asset funds. Cash funds provide protection against changes in short-term capital values.

Investment Policy – DB Section

Following advice from the Investment Consultant, the Trustee has set the investment policy and objectives with regard to the Scheme's liabilities and funding level.

The Trustee intends to achieve these objectives through investing in a diversified portfolio of return-seeking assets (e.g. equities, property, and multi asset funds) and liability matching assets (e.g. bonds and gilts). The Trustee recognises that the return on return-seeking assets, whilst expected to be greater over the long-term than that on liability matching assets, is likely to be more volatile. A mixture across asset classes should nevertheless provide the level of returns required by the Scheme to meet its liabilities at an acceptable level of risk (of underperforming the liabilities) for the Trustee, and an acceptable level of cost to the Principal Employer.

The investment policy the Trustee has adopted is detailed in Appendix I. The specific Investment Manager mandates against which performance of the assets will be assessed are specified in Appendix II.

Strategic investment policy and objectives continued

Platform Provider

The Trustee has taken the view that, the most cost-effective way of investing the Scheme's assets is to invest through an investment platform, rather than directly appointing individual investment managers. The Scheme holds a single life policy with Mobius Life (the "Platform Provider") where the value is linked to the value of specific pools of assets ("funds") selected by the Trustee. Decisions about which funds to invest in are made after obtaining investment advice from the Investment Consultant who is authorised and regulated by the FCA.

The Platform Provider will be responsible for, amongst other things:

- > Performing due diligence on the funds such that they do not create undue risks to the solvency of the insurer or the integrity of the Platform.
- > Maintaining adequate solvency ratios so as to minimise the risk of insolvency.
- > Ensuring funds are managed in line with the mandate and investment restrictions are adhered to.
- > Advising the Trustee of any change in the Scheme's funds or the platform provider that could affect the interests of the Scheme.

Range of assets

The Trustee considers that the combination of the investment policy detailed in Appendix I and the specific manager mandates detailed in Appendix II will ensure that the assets of the Scheme include suitable investments that are appropriately diversified and provide a reasonable expectation of meeting the objectives. In setting out the mandates for the Investment Managers, the Trustee will ensure that the Scheme holds a suitably diversified range of securities in each category, avoiding an undue concentration of assets.

Based on the structure set out in Appendix I, the Trustee consider the arrangements with the Investment Managers to be aligned with the Scheme's overall strategic objectives. Details of each specific mandate are set out in agreements and pooled fund documentation

with each Investment Manager. The amounts allocated to any individual category or security will be influenced by the overall benchmark and objectives, varied through the Investment Managers' tactical asset allocation preferences at any time, within any scope given to them through the asset allocation parameters set by the Trustee or governing the pooled funds in which the Scheme is invested.

The Trustee, with support from advisers, will ensure that the Scheme's assets are invested in regulated markets to maximise their security.

Investment Managers are incentivised to perform in line with expectations for their specific mandate as their continued involvement as Investment Managers as part of the Scheme's investment strategy – and hence the fees they receive. They are therefore subject to performance monitoring and reviews based on a number of factors linked to the Trustee's expectations, including the selection / deselection criteria set out in Section 6.

The Trustee encourages Investment Managers to make decisions in the long-term interests of the Scheme. The Trustee expects engagement with management of the underlying issuers of debt or equity and the exercising of voting rights in line with the investment mandate guidelines provided. This expectation is based on the belief that such engagement can be expected to help Investment Managers to mitigate risk and improve long term returns and on the importance placed by the Trustee on investing according to the principles set out within the mandate guidelines. As covered in more detail in Section 3, the Trustee also require the Investment Managers to take Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance ("ESG") factors and climate change risks into consideration within their decision-making as the Trustee believes these factors could have material financial impact in the long-term. The Trustee therefore makes decisions about the retention of Investment Managers, accordingly.

03 Responsible investment

The Trustee has considered their approach to ESG factors for the long-term time horizon of the Scheme and believe there can be financially material risks relating to them. The Trustee has delegated the ongoing monitoring and management of ESG risks and those related to climate change to the Scheme's Investment Managers. The Trustee requires the Scheme's Investment Managers to take ESG and climate change risks into consideration within their decision-making, in relation to the selection, retention or realisation of investments, recognising that how they do this will be dependent on factors including the characteristics of the asset classes in which they invest.

The Trustee will seek advice from the Investment Consultant on the extent to which their views on ESG and climate change risks may be taken into account in any future Investment Manager selection exercises. Furthermore, the Trustee, with the assistance of the Investment Consultant, will monitor the processes and operational behaviour of the Investment Managers from time to time, to ensure they remain appropriate and in line with the Trustee's requirements as set out in this Statement.

As the Scheme invests in pooled funds, the Trustee acknowledges that they cannot directly influence the policies and practices of the companies in which the pooled funds invest. They have therefore delegated responsibility for the exercise of rights (including voting

rights) attached to the Scheme's investments to the Investment Managers. The Trustee encourages them to engage with investee companies and vote whenever it is practical to do so on financially material matters such as strategy, capital structure, conflicts of interest policies, risks, social and environmental impact and corporate governance as part of their decision-making processes. The Trustee requires the Investment Managers to report on significant votes made on behalf of the Trustee.

If the Trustee becomes aware of an Investment Manager engaging with the underlying issuers of debt or equity in ways that they deem inadequate or that the results of such engagement are mis-aligned with the Trustee's expectation and the investment mandate guidelines provided, then the Trustee may consider terminating the relationship with that Investment Manager.

When considering the selection, retention or realisation of investments, the Trustee has a fiduciary responsibility to act in the best interests of the beneficiaries of the Scheme, although they have neither sought, nor taken into account, the beneficiaries' views on matters including (but not limited to) ethical issues and social and environmental impact. The Trustee will review this policy if any beneficiary views are raised in future.

04 Risk measurement and management

The Trustee recognises a number of risks involved in the investment of the assets of the Scheme. The Trustee measures and manage these risks as follows:

Solvency risk and mismatching risk - The risk that the assets do not respond to market changes in the same way as the liabilities of the DB Section, resulting in volatility in the funding position, is addressed through the strategic asset allocation and through ongoing triennial actuarial valuations. In setting the investment strategy, the Trustee will consider (for example) the Value at Risk.

Market risk – The risk of exposure to volatile markets.

Strategy risk - The risk that the Investment Managers' asset allocation deviates from the Trustee's investment policy is addressed through regular review of the asset allocation. In reviewing the investment strategy on a periodic basis, the Trustee will consider the current economic factors affecting the asset classes in which they have invested and the short to medium term outlook for performance by reference to e.g. current and historic yields, GDP growth forecasts and other relevant factors. The Trustee will also consider how far the actual asset allocation has drifted from the strategic asset allocation and take action to rebalance if necessary.

Liquidity risk - The risk that assets cannot be sold quickly enough to enable benefits to be paid or that the Trustee cannot exit a particular investment is addressed through the process by which the administrator estimates the benefit outgo and ensures that sufficient cash balances are available, and through the Trustee's policy on realisation of assets (see below).

Inappropriate investments - The risk that an Investment Manager invests in assets or instruments that are not considered to be appropriate by the Trustee is addressed through the Trustee's policy on the range of assets in which the Scheme can invest (see section 2).

Counterparty risk - The risk that a third party fails to deliver cash or other assets owed to the Scheme is addressed through the Investment Managers' guidelines with respect to cash and counterparty management.

Political risk - The risk of an adverse influence on investment values from political intervention is reduced by diversification of the assets across many countries.

Custodian risk - The risk that the custodian fails to provide the services expected is addressed through the agreement with the third-party custodian and ongoing monitoring of the custodial arrangements. In pooled arrangements this is invariably delegated to the Investment Managers.

Manager risk - The risk that an Investment Manager fails to meet their stated objective is addressed through the performance objectives set out in Appendix II and through the monitoring of the Investment Managers as set out in Section 6. In monitoring the performance of the Investment Managers, the Trustee measures the returns relative to the benchmark, objective and the volatility of returns. In addition, the Trustee will regularly review each Investment Manager's approach to risk within each fund in order to highlight any unintended risk being taken. For example:

- > for equities, the Trustee will consider the spread of assets across various geographic and industry sectors, the concentration of investments in individual stocks and the active positions taken by the Investment Managers;
- > for real estate secondary assets and property, the Trustee will consider the spread of assets across various geographic sectors, vintage years and property types. The Trustee will also review how each fund operates within its own defined risk controls and limits;
- > for multi asset credit funds, the Trustee will consider the type and quality of the underlying assets and the volatility of each fund both in absolute terms and in comparison to the volatility of traditional credit markets;
- > for corporate bond funds the Trustee will consider the duration of the assets held and the quality of the underlying assets.
- > for multi-asset funds such as diversified growth funds (DGFs) and private markets, the Trustee will consider the weightings within each fund to different asset classes.

Fraud/Dishonesty - The risk that the Scheme assets are reduced by illegal actions is addressed through restrictions applied as to who can authorise transfer of cash and the account to which transfers can be made.

Risk measurement and management continued

Currency risk - The risk of losses through depreciation of non-sterling currencies is measured by reference to the exposure of the Scheme to pooled funds with unhedged currency risk and is managed by investing predominantly in sterling assets and only taking currency risk where it increases the level of diversification.

Platform provider risk – The risk the platform provider becomes insolvent and is unable to effectively hold the Scheme's assets as the provider.

Mobius Life is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority. In the unlikely event that Mobius Life becomes insolvent and could not meet its obligations, the Trustee would be able to make a claim against the Financial Services Compensation Scheme on behalf of the Scheme's members for 100% of the value of the investments.

05 Realisation of assets and investment restrictions

Realisation of investments

In recognition of the fact that funds may need to be realised for a number of unanticipated reasons at any time, and the desirability of retaining as high a degree of flexibility as possible to cater for unexpected changes in circumstances, the Trustee will monitor closely the extent to which any assets not readily realisable are held by the Investment Managers and will limit such assets to a level where they are not expected to prejudice the proper operation of the Scheme.

The Trustee has considered how easily investments can be realised for the types of assets in which the Scheme is currently invested. As such, the Trustee believes that the Scheme currently holds an acceptable level of readily realisable assets. The Trustee will also take into account how easily investments can be realised for any new investment classes it considers investing in, to ensure that this position is maintained in the future.

The Trustee will hold cash to the extent that they consider necessary to meet impending anticipated liability outflows. A bank account is used to facilitate the holding of cash awaiting investment or payment.

The Trustee refer to XPS Administration to monitor the Trustee bank account on an ongoing basis.

Investment restrictions

The Trustee has established the following investment restrictions:

- > The Trustee or the Investment Managers may not hold in excess of 5% of the Scheme's assets in investments related to the Principal Employer;
- > Whilst the Trustee recognises that borrowing on a temporary basis is permitted, this option will only be utilised where it is deemed absolutely necessary or where the Trustee has received advice from the Investment Consultant that the Scheme's overall exposure to risk can be reduced through temporary borrowing, e.g. during an asset transfer;
- > Investments in derivative instruments may be made only insofar as they contribute to the reduction in risk or facilitate efficient portfolio management.

The Investment Managers impose internal restrictions that are consistent with their house style. In some instances, the Trustee may impose additional restrictions.

06 Investment Manager Arrangements and fee structure

Delegation to Investment Manager(s)

In accordance with the Act, the Trustee has appointed one or more Investment Managers and delegated to them the responsibility for investing the Scheme's assets in a manner consistent with this Statement.

The Investment Managers are authorised and regulated to provide investment management services to the Scheme. Within the UK, the authorisation and regulation of the Investment Managers falls under the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). Specific products in which the Scheme invests may also be regulated by the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA). For non-UK Investment Managers, authorisation and regulation is undertaken by the home state regulator.

Where Investment Managers are delegated discretion under section 34 of the Pensions Act 1995, the Investment Managers will exercise their investment powers with a view to giving effect to the principles contained in this Statement so far as reasonably practicable. In particular, the Investment Managers must have regard to the suitability and diversification of the investments made on behalf of the Scheme.

The Investment Managers will ensure that suitable internal operating procedures are in place to control individuals making investments for the Scheme.

Performance objectives

The individual benchmarks and objectives against which each investment mandate is assessed are given in Appendix II.

Review process

Appointments of Investment Managers are expected to be long-term, but the Trustee will review the appointment of the Investment Managers in accordance with their responsibilities. Such reviews will include analysis of each Investment Manager's performance and processes and an assessment of the diversification of the assets held by the Investment Manager. The review will include consideration of the continued appropriateness of the mandate given to the Investment Manager within the framework of the Trustee's investment policies.

The Trustee receives quarterly performance monitoring reports from the Investment Consultant which consider net performance over the quarter, one year, and three year periods assessing against the fund targets as shown in Appendix II. In addition, any significant changes relating to the criteria below that the Investment Consultant is aware of will be highlighted, which may lead to a change in the Investment Consultant's rating for a particular mandate. These ratings help to determine an Investment Manager's ongoing role in implementing the investment strategy. If there are concerns, the Trustee may carry out a more in-depth review of a particular Investment Manager. Investment Managers will also attend Trustee meetings as requested.

Furthermore, the Trustee receives the following deliverables from Mobius Life:

- > Monthly reports that are provided within 5 business days of month end which details the Scheme's current holdings against the prior month.
- > Quarterly reports that are provided 25 business days after quarter end providing details on performance gross of fees, a quarterly valuation and economic commentary over the reporting period.

Investment Manager remuneration is considered as part of the manager selection process. It is also monitored regularly with the help of the Investment Consultant to ensure it is in line with the Trustee's policies and with fee levels deemed by the Investment Consultant to be appropriate for the particular asset class and fund type.

Investment Manager Arrangements and fee structure continued

Selection / Deselection Criteria

The criteria by which the Trustee will select (or deselect) the Investment Managers include:

- > Parent - Ownership of the business;
- > People - Leadership/team managing the strategy and client service;
- > Product - Key features of the investment and the role it performs in a portfolio;
- > Process - Philosophy and approach to selecting underlying investments including operational risk management and systems;
- > Positioning - Current and historical asset allocation of the fund;
- > Performance - Past performance and track record;
- > Pricing - The underlying cost structure of the strategy;
- > ESG – Consistency and extent to which ESG analysis is incorporated into the process of selecting underlying investments.

An Investment Manager may be replaced, for example (but not exclusively), for one or more of the following:

- > The Investment Manager fails to meet the performance objectives set out in Appendix II;
- > The Trustee believes that the Investment Manager is not capable of achieving the performance objectives in the future;
- > The Investment Manager fails to comply with this Statement.

Investment Managers' fee structure

The Investment Managers are remunerated by receiving a percentage of the Scheme's assets under management and, in some cases, through the application of a flat fee. Details of the fee arrangements are set out in Appendix II. It is felt that this method of remuneration provides appropriate incentives for the Investment Managers to target the agreed level of outperformance whilst adhering to the level of risk specified by the Trustee.

Portfolio turnover

The Trustee requires the Investment Managers to report on actual portfolio turnover at least annually, including details of the costs associated with turnover, how turnover compares with the range that the Investment Manager expects and the reasons for any divergence.

Investment Consultant's fee structure

The Investment Consultant is remunerated for work completed on a fixed fee basis, a time-cost basis or via a project fee. It is felt that this method of remuneration is appropriate because it enables the Investment Consultant to provide the necessary advice and information to facilitate the Trustee in undertaking their responsibilities.

07 Additional Voluntary Contribution arrangements

Provision of AVCs

The Scheme provided a facility for members to pay Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs) to enhance their benefits at retirement. The Trustee's objective was to provide vehicles that enabled members to generate suitable long-term returns, consistent with their reasonable expectations.

Active members are able to contribute AVCs to the DC Section of the Scheme. The investment funds are provided by LGIM.

The Trustee selected these vehicles as they were believed to meet the Trustee's objective of providing investment options that enabled AVC members to generate suitable long-term returns, consistent with their reasonable expectations.

Review process

The appointment of the AVC providers and the choice of AVC funds offered to members will be reviewed by the Trustee in accordance with their responsibilities, based on the result of the monitoring of performance and process. The Trustee will review the appointment of the AVC providers periodically in the light of their performance.

Where possible, performance of the AVC providers will be measured relative to the individual benchmarks and objectives for the funds offered and/or to other providers offering similar fund options as measured in industry AVC surveys.

08 Compliance Statement

Confirmation of advice

Before a Statement of Investment Principles, as required by the Pensions Act 1995, is prepared or revised by the Trustee of a pension scheme, it must have consulted with the Principal Employer and obtained and considered the written advice of a person who is reasonably believed by it to be qualified by his ability in and practical experience of financial matters and to have the appropriate knowledge and experience of the management of the investments of such schemes.

The Investment Consultant hereby confirms to the Trustee that they have the appropriate knowledge and experience to give the advice required by the Act.

Appendix I

DB Section Investment Strategy & Structure

Overall strategy

The Trustee has adopted a strategy where assets are invested in liability matching assets such as corporate bonds and gilts, along with growth assets (equities, property, multi asset credit, multi asset funds).

The Trustee has identified the following long-term structure as appropriate to meet the objectives of the Scheme:

Asset Class	Long term Target Allocation (%)
<u>Matching Assets</u>	
Bond Funds and Gilt Funds	40
Absolute Return Bond Fund	10
<u>Return Seeking Assets</u>	
Equities	30
Property	10
Multi Asset Funds	10
Total	100.0

Matching assets

The Scheme holds corporate bonds which are designed to provide a partial hedge to the post-retirement discount rate.

Corporate Bond Fund – Investment grade credit is managed on a passive basis. These assets provide returns whilst providing some matching benefits to changes in interest rates.

Return-seeking assets

In order to achieve the required rate of investment return with a lower level of expected volatility, the Trustee has decided to invest in a diversified range of return seeking assets comprising both traditional (e.g. equities) and alternative asset classes (e.g. private markets).

Equities - Equities are managed on a passive global basis.

Property – The Scheme has an allocation to property to provide further diversification.

Multi Asset Funds - The Trustee has decided to invest in this asset class in order to provide additional diversification and/or return. Multi asset funds are expected to provide a long term return similar to equities but with a lower degree of volatility.

Absolute Return Bonds– In order to diversify further, mitigate the price impact of rising interest rates and to enhance returns by capturing yield premiums over investment grade corporate bonds, the Trustee has decided to invest in this asset class.

Rebalancing and cashflow

The Trustee reviews the asset allocation on a periodic basis to ensure that the Scheme's assets are allocated in a manner that is consistent with the objectives detailed in this Statement.

There is no automatic rebalancing back to the target, however the Trustee will periodically review the position and take action to rebalance if considered appropriate.

Appendix II

DB Section Fund benchmarks & objectives

Legal and General Investment Management (LGIM)

UK Equity Index Fund

<i>Benchmark</i>	FTSE All Share Index
<i>Objective</i>	To track the performance of the benchmark within +/-0.25% p.a. for two years out of three.
<i>Fees</i>	AMC: 0.03% OCF: 0.03%
<i>Execution cost</i>	Bid/Offer spread: 0.14%

World Equity Index Fund

<i>Benchmark</i>	FTSE World Inde
<i>Objective</i>	To track the performance of the benchmark within +/-0.5% p.a. for two years out of three.

Multi-Asset Fund

<i>Benchmark</i>	ABI Mixed Investment 40%-85% Shares Sector
<i>Objective</i>	Aims to meet the criteria of the ABI Mixed Investment 40%-85% Shares Sector, with two thirds the volatility of a global equity portfolio.

Managed Property Fund

<i>Benchmark</i>	AREF/IPD UK Quarterly All Balanced Property Funds Index
<i>Objective</i>	The fund aims to exceed the AREF/IPD UK Quarterly All Balanced Property Fund Index (UK PFI) over three and five year periods.

AAA-AA-A Bonds over 15 Years index

<i>Benchmark</i>	iBoxx £ Non-Gilts (ex BBB) Over 15 Years Index
<i>Objective</i>	To track the performance of the benchmark within +/-0.5% p.a. for two years out of three

All Stocks Gilts Index Fund

<i>Benchmark</i>	FTSE A Government (All stocks) Index
<i>Objective</i>	To track the performance of the benchmark within +/-0.25% p.a. for two years out of three

Aberdeen Standard Investments

Absolute Return Global Bond Strategies Fund

<i>Benchmark</i>	3 Month LIBOR
<i>Objective</i>	To outperform the benchmark by 3% p.a. gross of fees over rolling three-year periods

Schroders Investment Management (SPM)

Diversified Growth Fund

<i>Benchmark</i>	UK Consumer Price Index plus 5%, and compared against the UK Consumer Price Index and the MSCI AC World (Net Total Return) GBP Hedged index
<i>Objective</i>	The fund aims to provide capital growth and income of inflation (as measured by the UK Consumer Price Index) plus 5% (after fees have been deducted) per annum over a 5 to 7 year period by investing in a diversified range of assets and markets worldwide.



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