

Statement of Investment Principles for the Unipart Group Joint Venture Pension Scheme

1. Introduction

This Statement of Investment Principles ("SIP") sets out the policy of the Trustee of the Unipart Group Joint Venture Pension Scheme ("the Trustee") on various matters governing decisions about the investments of the Unipart Group Joint Venture Pension Scheme ("the Scheme"), a Defined Benefit ("DB") Scheme. The Scheme no longer has a DC Section – the DC assets were moved to the L&G Master Trust in March 2019. This SIP replaces the previous SIP dated August 2019.

The Scheme comprises of two sections; the Unipart Powertrain Applications Limited Section and the Kautex Unipart Limited Section. The Trustee considers the two sections in aggregate when setting the Scheme's investment strategy and policies but considers each section individually with reference to employer covenant, funding level, membership profile and the length of the recovery plan.

The SIP is designed to meet the requirements of Section 35 (as amended) of the Pensions Act 1995 ("the Act"), the Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) Regulations 2005 (as amended) and the Pension Regulator's guidance for defined benefit pension schemes (March 2017).

This SIP has been prepared after obtaining and considering written professional advice from LCP, the Scheme's investment adviser, whom the Trustee believes to be suitably qualified and experienced to provide such advice. The advice considers the suitability of investments including the need for diversification given the circumstances of the Scheme and the principles contained in this SIP. The Trustee has consulted with the relevant employers in producing this SIP.

The Trustee will review this SIP from time to time and, with the help of its advisers, will amend it as appropriate. These reviews will take place as soon as practicable after any significant change in investment policy and at least once every three years.

- **Appendix 1** sets out details of the Scheme's investment governance structure, including the key responsibilities of the Trustee, investment advisers and investment managers. It also contains a description of the basis of remuneration of the investment adviser and the investment managers.
- **Appendix 2** sets out the Trustee's policy towards risk appetite, capacity, measurement and management.
- **Appendix 3** sets out the Scheme's investment manager arrangements.

2. Investment objectives

The primary objective is to ensure that the Scheme should be able to meet benefit payments as they fall due. In addition to this primary objective, the Trustee has additional objectives. These are as follows:

- that the expected return on the Scheme's assets is maximised whilst managing and maintaining investment risk at an appropriate level. What the Trustee determines to be an appropriate level of risk is set out in Appendix 2.
- that the Scheme should be fully funded on a technical provisions basis (ie the asset value should be at least that of its liabilities on this basis), with a secondary objective of targeting a buyout of the Scheme's liabilities as and when this becomes affordable. The Trustee is aware that there are various measures of funding, and has given due weight to those considered most relevant to the Scheme.

3. Investment strategy

The Trustee, with the help of its advisers and in consultation with the employers, regularly reviews the Scheme's investment strategy, considering the objectives described in Section 2 above. The Scheme's strategic allocation is shown below.

Asset class	Strategic allocation
Low carbon global equities	35%
Global property	15%
Corporate bonds	30%
Liability Driven Investment ("LDI") and cash	20%
Total	100%

The Trustee monitors the asset allocation from time to time. If material deviations from the strategic allocation occur the Trustee will consider with its advisers whether it is appropriate to rebalance the assets, considering factors such as market conditions and anticipated future cash flows.

The Scheme's equity and corporate bond manager, Legal & General Investment Management ("LGIM") manages the relevant funds against a strategic benchmark. LGIM monitors the Scheme's allocation to these funds on a weekly basis and rebalances allocations if necessary. Further details on this strategic benchmark are provided in Appendix 3.

4. Considerations in setting the investment arrangements

When deciding how to invest the Scheme's assets, the Trustee considers several risks, including, but not limited to, those set out in Appendix 2. Some of these risks are more quantifiable than others, but the Trustee has tried to allow for the relative importance and magnitude of each risk.

The Trustee considered a wide range of asset classes for investment, taking account of the expected returns and key individual risks associated with those asset classes as well as how these risks can be mitigated where appropriate.

The key long-term assumptions underlying LCP's model (based on market conditions as at 31 December 2021) for expected returns on broad asset classes above gilts, are as follows:

Asset class	Expected excess return over gilts (% pa)
Global equities	4.8
Global property	3.8
Investment grade corporate bonds	0.7
LDI and cash	0.0

In setting the strategy the Trustee considered:

- the Scheme's investment objectives, including the target return required to meet the Trustee's investment objectives;
- the Scheme's cash flow requirements in order to meet benefit payments in the near to medium term;
- the best interests of all members and beneficiaries;
- the circumstances of the Scheme, including the profile of the benefit cash flows (and the ability to meet these in the near to medium term), the funding level, and the strength of the respective employer covenant;
- the risks, rewards and suitability of a number of possible asset classes and investment strategies and whether the return expected for taking any given investment risk is considered sufficient given the risk being taken;
- the need for appropriate diversification between different asset classes to ensure that both the Scheme's overall level of investment risk and the balance of individual asset risks are appropriate;
- any other considerations which the Trustee considers financially material over the time horizon that the Trustee considers is needed for the funding of future benefits by the investments of the Scheme; and
- the Trustee's investment beliefs about how investment markets work, and which factors are most likely to impact investment outcomes.

The Trustee's key investment beliefs which influenced the setting of the investment arrangements are as follows:

- asset allocation is the primary driver of long-term returns;
- risk-taking is necessary to achieve return, but not all risks are rewarded;
- equity, credit and illiquidity are the primary rewarded risks;
- risks that do not have an expected reward should generally be avoided, hedged or diversified;
- investment markets are not always efficient and there may be opportunities for good active managers to add value;
- environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors may be one area of market inefficiency and so managers may be able to improve risk-adjusted returns by taking account of ESG factors;

- long-term environmental, social and economic sustainability is one factor that trustees should consider when making investment decisions; and
- costs have a significant impact on long-term performance and therefore obtaining value for money from the investments is important.

5. Implementation of the investment arrangements

Before investing in any manner, the Trustee obtains and considers proper written advice from its investment adviser on the question of whether the investment is satisfactory, having regard to the need for suitable and appropriately diversified investments. Details of the investment managers are set out in Appendix 3.

The Trustee has signed agreements with the investment managers setting out in detail the terms on which the portfolios are to be managed. The investment managers' primary role is the day-to-day investment management of the Scheme's investments.

The Trustee and investment managers to whom discretion has been delegated exercise their powers to giving effect to the principles in this Statement of Investment Principles, so far as is reasonably practicable.

The Trustee has limited influence over managers' investment practices because all the Scheme's assets are held in pooled funds, but it encourages its managers to improve their practices where appropriate.

The Trustee's view is that the fees paid to the investment managers, and the possibility of their mandate being terminated, ensures that they are incentivised to provide a high-quality service that meets the stated objectives, guidelines and restrictions of the fund. However, in practice managers cannot fully align their strategy and decisions to the (potentially conflicting) policies of all their pooled fund investors in relation to strategy, long-term performance of debt/equity issuers, engagement and portfolio turnover.

It is the Trustee's responsibility to ensure that the managers' investment approaches are consistent with its policies before any new appointment, and to monitor and to consider terminating any existing arrangements that appear to be investing contrary to those policies. The Trustee expects investment managers, where appropriate, to make decisions based on assessments of the longer term financial and non-financial performance of debt/equity issuers, and to engage with issuers to improve their performance. It assesses this when selecting and monitoring managers.

The Trustee evaluates investment manager performance by considering performance over both shorter and longer-term periods as available. Except in closed-ended funds where the duration of the investment is determined by the fund's terms, the duration of a manager's appointment will depend on strategic considerations and the outlook for future performance. Generally, the Trustee would be unlikely to terminate a mandate on short-term performance grounds alone.

The Trustee's policy is to evaluate each of its investment managers by reference to the manager's individual performance as well the role it plays in helping the Scheme meet its overall long-term objectives, taking account of risk, the need for diversification and liquidity. Each manager's remuneration, and the value for money it provides, is assessed in light of these considerations.

The Trustee recognises that portfolio turnover and associated transaction costs are a necessary part of investment management and that the impact of portfolio turnover costs is reflected in performance figures provided by the investment managers. The Trustee expects its investment consultant to incorporate portfolio turnover and resulting transaction costs as appropriate in its advice on the Scheme's investment mandates.

6. Realisation of investments

The investment managers have discretion over the timing of realisation of investments of the Scheme within the portfolios that they manage, and in considerations relating to the liquidity of investments.

When appropriate, the Trustee, on the administrators' recommendation, decides on the amount of cash required for benefit payments and other outgoings and informs the investment managers of any liquidity requirements. The Trustee's preference is for investments that are readily realisable but it recognises that achieving a well-diversified portfolio may mean holding some investments that are less liquid (eg property). In general, the Trustee's policy is to use cash flows to rebalance the Scheme's assets towards the strategic asset allocation, and also receive income from some of the portfolios where appropriate.

7. Financially material considerations and non-financial matters

The Trustee has considered how environmental, social, governance ("ESG") and ethical factors should be taken into account in the selection, retention and realisation of investments, given the time horizon of the Scheme and its members.

The Trustee expects its investment managers to take account of financially material considerations (including climate change and other ESG considerations). The Trustee seeks to appoint managers that have appropriate skills and processes to do this, and from time to time reviews how its managers are taking account of these issues in practice.

The Trustee has limited influence over managers' investment practices where assets are held in pooled funds, but it encourages its managers to improve their practices where appropriate.

The Trustee does not take into account any non-financial matters (ie matters relating to the ethical and other views of members and beneficiaries, rather than considerations of financial risk and return) in the selection, retention and realisation of investments.

8. Voting and engagement

The Trustee recognises its responsibilities as owners of capital, and believes that good stewardship practices, including monitoring and engaging with investee companies, and exercising voting rights attaching to investments, protect and enhance the long-term value of

investments. The Trustee has delegated to its investment managers the exercise of rights attaching to investments, including voting rights, and engagement with issuers of debt and equity and other relevant persons about relevant matters such as performance, strategy, capital structure, management of actual or potential conflicts of interest, risks and ESG considerations.

The Trustee does not monitor or engage directly with issuers or other holders of debt or equity. It expects the investment managers to exercise ownership rights and undertake monitoring and engagement in line with the managers' general policies on stewardship, as provided to the Trustee from time to time, considering the long-term financial interests of the beneficiaries. The Trustee seeks to appoint managers that have strong stewardship policies and processes, reflecting where relevant the recommendations of the UK Stewardship Code issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and from time to time the Trustee reviews how these are implemented in practice.

SIP signed for and on behalf of UGC JV Pension Trustees Limited as Trustee of the Unipart Group Joint Venture Scheme:

Signed:



Name:

Tim Wilson

Date:

May 17, 2022

Investment governance, responsibilities, decision-making and fees

The Trustee has decided on the following division of responsibilities and decision-making for the Scheme. This division is based upon the Trustee's understanding of the various legal requirements placed upon it, and its view that the division of responsibility allows for efficient operation and governance of the Scheme overall. The Trustee's investment powers are set out within the Scheme's governing documentation.

1. Trustee

In broad terms, the Trustee is responsible in respect of investment matters for:

- setting the investment strategy, in consultation with the employers;
- developing a mutual understanding of investment and risk issues with the employers;
- reviewing the investment policy as part of any review of the investment strategy;
- setting the policy for rebalancing between asset classes;
- appointing, monitoring, reviewing and dismissing investment managers, investment advisers, actuary and other service providers;
- monitoring the exercise of the investment powers that they have delegated to the investment managers and monitoring compliance with Section 36 of the Act;
- communicating with members as appropriate on investment matters, such as the Trustee's assessment of its effectiveness as a decision-making body, the policies regarding responsible ownership and how such responsibilities have been discharged;
- putting effective governance arrangements in place and documenting these arrangements in a suitable form;
- formulating a policy in relation to financially material considerations, such as those relating to ESG considerations (including but not limited to climate change);
- setting a policy on the exercise of rights (including voting rights) and undertaking engagement activities in respect of the investments;
- reviewing the content of this SIP from time to time and modifying it if deemed appropriate; and
- consulting with the employers when reviewing the SIP.

2. Investment managers

In broad terms, the investment managers will be responsible for:

- managing the portfolios of assets according to their stated objectives, and within the guidelines and restrictions set out in their respective investment manager agreements and/or other relevant governing documentation;

- taking account of financially material considerations (including climate change and other ESG considerations) as appropriate when managing the portfolios of assets;
- exercising rights (including voting rights) attaching to investments and undertaking engagement activities in respect of investments;
- providing the Trustee with regular information concerning the management and performance of their respective portfolios; and
- having regard to the provisions of Section 36 of the Act insofar as it is necessary.

The custodians of the portfolios (whether there is a direct relationship between the custodian and the Trustee or not) are responsible for safe keeping of the assets and facilitating all transactions within the portfolios.

3. Investment adviser

In broad terms, the investment adviser will be responsible, in respect of investment matters, as requested by the Trustee, for:

- advising on how material changes within the Scheme's benefits, membership, and funding position may affect the manner in which the assets should be invested and the asset allocation policy;
- advising on the selection, and review, of the investment managers, incorporating its assessment of the nature and effectiveness of the managers' approaches to financially material considerations (including climate change and other ESG considerations); and
- participating with the Trustee in reviews of this SIP.

4. Fee structures

The Trustee recognises that the provision of investment management and advisory services to the Scheme results in a range of charges to be met, directly or indirectly, by deduction from the Scheme's assets.

The Trustee has agreed Terms of Business with the Scheme's investment advisers, under which work undertaken is charged for by an agreed fixed fee or on a "time-cost" basis.

The investment managers receive fees calculated by reference to the market value of assets under management. The fee rates are believed to be consistent with the managers' general terms for institutional clients and are considered by the Trustee to be reasonable when compared with those of other similar providers. See also Section 5 of the SIP.

The fee structure used in each case has been selected with regard to existing custom and practice, and the Trustee's view as to the most appropriate arrangements for the Scheme. However, the Trustee will consider revising any given structure if and when it is considered appropriate to do so.

The Trustee is satisfied, taking into account the external expertise available, that there are sufficient resources to support its investment responsibilities. The Trustee believes that it has sufficient expertise and appropriate training to carry out its role effectively.

It is the Trustee's policy to assess the performance of the Scheme's investments, investment providers and professional advisers from time to time. See Section 5 of the SIP. The Trustee will also periodically assess the effectiveness of its decision-making and investment governance processes and will decide how this may then be reported to members.

6. Working with the Scheme's employers

When reviewing matters regarding the Scheme's investment arrangements, such as the SIP, the Trustee seeks to give due consideration to the employers' perspective. While the requirement to consult does not mean that the Trustee needs to reach agreement with the employers, the Trustee believes that better outcomes will generally be achieved if the Trustee and employers work together collaboratively.

1. Risk appetite and risk capacity

Risk appetite is a measure of how much risk the Trustee is willing to bear within the Scheme in order to meet its investment objectives. Taking more risk is expected to mean that those objectives can be achieved more quickly, but it also means that there is a greater likelihood that the objectives are missed, in the absence of remedial action. Risk capacity is a measure of the extent to which the Trustee can tolerate deviation from its long term objectives before attainment of those objectives is seriously impaired. The Trustee aims to strike the right balance between risk appetite and risk capacity.

When assessing the risk appetite and risk capacity, the Trustee considered a range of qualitative and quantitative factors, including:

- the strength of the employer's covenant and how this may change in the near/medium future;
- the agreed journey plan and employer contributions;
- the Scheme's long-term and shorter-term funding targets;
- the Scheme's liability profile, its interest rate and inflation sensitivities, and the extent to which these are hedged;
- the Scheme's cash flow and target return requirements; and
- the level of expected return and expected level of risk (as measured by Value at Risk ("VaR")), now and as the strategy evolves.

2. Approach to managing and monitoring investment risks

The Trustee considers that there are several different types of investment risk that are important to manage and monitor. These include, but are not limited to:

2.1. Risk of inadequate returns

A key objective of the Trustee is that, over the long-term, the Scheme should generate its target return so that it has adequate assets to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The Trustee therefore invests the assets of the Scheme to produce a sufficient long-term return in excess of the liabilities. There is also a risk that the performance of the Scheme's assets and liabilities diverges in certain financial and economic conditions in the short term. This risk has been considered in setting the investment strategy and is monitored by the Trustee on a regular basis.

2.2. Risk from lack of diversification

This is the risk that failure of a particular investment, or the general poor performance of a given investment type, could materially adversely affect the Scheme's assets. The Trustee believes that the Scheme's assets are adequately diversified between different asset classes and within each asset class. This was a key consideration

when determining the Scheme's investment arrangements and is monitored by the Trustee on a regular basis.

2.3. Investment manager risk

This is the risk that an investment manager fails to meet its investment objectives. Prior to appointing an investment manager, the Trustee receives written advice from a suitably qualified individual and will typically undertake an investment manager selection exercise. The Trustee monitors the investment managers on a regular basis to ensure they remain appropriate for their selected mandates.

2.4. Illiquidity/marketability risk

This is the risk that the Scheme is unable to realise assets to meet benefit cash flows as they fall due, or that the Scheme will become a forced seller of assets in order to meet benefit payments. The Trustee is aware of the Scheme's cash flow requirements and believes that this risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate degree of liquidity across the Scheme's investments and by investing in income generating assets, where appropriate.

2.5. Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks

Environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) factors are sources of risk to the Scheme's investments which could be financially material, over both the short and longer term. These potentially include risks relating to factors such as climate change, unsustainable business practices, and unsound corporate governance. The Trustee seeks to appoint investment managers who will manage these risks appropriately on their behalf and from time to time reviews how these risks are being managed in practice. In particular, the Trustee has invested in a 'low carbon' passive equity fund that is designed to mitigate some of the climate transition risks faced by equity markets.

2.6. Collateral adequacy risk

The Scheme is invested in leveraged Liability Driven Investment ("LDI") arrangements to provide protection ("hedging") against adverse changes in interest rates and inflation expectations. The LDI manager may from time to time call for additional cash to be paid to the LDI portfolio in order to support a given level of leverage. Collateral adequacy risk is the risk that the Trustee when requested to do so will not be able to post additional cash to the LDI fund within the required timeframe. A potential consequence of this risk is that the Scheme's interest rate and inflation hedging could be reduced and that the Scheme's funding level could suffer subsequently as a result. In order to manage this risk, the Trustee ensures that the Scheme has a sufficient allocation to highly liquid assets which can be readily realised, so that cash can be posted to the LDI manager at short notice.

2.7. Credit risk

This is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Scheme is subject to credit risk through its investments. The Trustee manages the Scheme's exposure to credit risk by investing in pooled funds that have a diversified exposure to different credit issuers.

2.8. Equity risk

Equity represents (part) ownership of a company. Equity risk is the risk that the value of this holding falls in value.

The Trustee believes that equity risk is a rewarded investment risk over the long term. The Trustee considers exposure to equity risk in the context of the Scheme's overall investment strategy and believes that the level of exposure to this risk is appropriate.

2.9. Valuation risk

Some of the Scheme's assets (such as listed equities and bonds) can be valued regularly based upon observable market prices. For other Scheme assets (such as property), prices may only be estimated relatively infrequently using one or more of a range of approximate methods –eg mathematical models or recent sales prices achieved for equivalents.

At times of market stress, there is a risk for all assets that the valuations provided by investment managers do not reflect the actual sale proceeds which could be achieved if the assets were liquidated at short notice. However, this risk is particularly relevant for assets such as property.

The Trustee considers exposure to valuation risk in the context of the Scheme's overall investment strategy and believes that the level of exposure to this risk is appropriate.

2.10. Currency risk

Whilst the majority of the currency exposure of the Scheme's assets is to Sterling, the Scheme is subject to currency risk because some of the Scheme's investments are held in overseas markets. The Trustee considers the overseas currency exposure in the context of the overall investment strategy, and believes that the currency exposure that exists diversifies the strategy and is appropriate.

2.11. Interest rate and inflation risk

The Scheme's assets are subject to interest rate and inflation risk because some of the Scheme's assets are held in bonds, swaps and other assets within pooled funds (particularly the LDI portfolio in which the Scheme invests). However, the interest rate and inflation exposure of the Scheme's assets hedges part of the corresponding risks associated with the Scheme's liabilities.

The Trustee considers interest rate and inflation risks to be generally unrewarded. As a result, the Trustee aims to hedge around 75% of the Scheme's exposure to

interest rate risk and inflation risk on a gilts flat basis, by investing in a mixture of bonds as well as leveraged LDI arrangements managed by LGIM.

The net effect of this approach to interest and inflation risk will be to reduce the volatility of the funding level, and so the Trustee believes that it is appropriate to manage exposures to these risks in this manner and to regularly review them.

2.12. Counterparty risk

This is the risk that one party to a contract (such as derivative instrument) causes a financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge a contractual obligation. This risk applies in particular for those contracts that are traded directly between parties, rather than traded on a central exchange.

In particular, LGIM makes use within its LDI funds of derivatives to match efficiently a portion of the Scheme's liabilities. Counterparty risk is managed within the funds through careful initial selection and ongoing monitoring of trading counterparties, counterparty diversification and a robust process of daily collateralisation of each contract, including central clearing, to ensure that counterparty risk is mitigated as far as practical.

2.13. Other non-investment risks

The Trustee recognises that there are other, non-investment, risks faced by the Scheme, and takes these into consideration as far as practical in setting the Scheme's investment arrangements as part of its assessment of the other aspects of the Scheme's Integrated Risk Management framework.

Examples include:

- longevity risk (the risk that members live, on average, longer than expected); and
- sponsor covenant risk (the risk that, for whatever reason, the sponsoring employer is unable to support the Scheme as anticipated);
- the risk of fraud, poor advice or acts of negligence ("operational risk"). The Trustee has sought to minimise such risk by ensuring that all advisers and third party service providers are suitably qualified and experienced and that suitable liability and compensation clauses are included in all contracts for professional services received.

Together, the investment and non-investment risks give rise generally to funding risk. This is the risk that the Scheme's funding position falls below what is considered an appropriate level. The Trustee regularly reviews progress towards the Scheme's funding target, both in the longer-term as well as against short-term milestones, comparing the actual versus the expected funding level.

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By understanding, considering and monitoring the key risks that contribute to funding risk, the Trustee believes that it has appropriately addressed and is positioned to manage this general risk.

Appendix 2 (cont)

Details of the investment managers, their objectives, and investment guidelines are set out below.

1. Legal & General Investment Management (“LGIM”)

The Scheme invests in a low carbon equity fund and a corporate bond fund managed by LGIM. The funds are subject to a benchmark allocation. The table below sets out LGIM’s benchmark allocation for the portfolio, the allocation range for rebalancing purposes and the benchmark indices.

Fund	Benchmark index	Allocation (%)	Range (%)
Low Carbon Transition Global Equity Index Fund	Solactive L&G Low Carbon Transition Global Index	54.0	± 5.0
Buy & Maintain Credit Fund	n/a	46.0	± 5.0

LGIM’s investment objective for the Low Carbon Transition Global Equity Index Fund is to produce a return consistent with the benchmark index. The index aims to provide exposure to developed and emerging equity markets while reducing carbon intensity by 70% versus a broad, market capitalisation weighted global index at the outset and is on a de-carbonisation path to achieve net zero by 2050.

The objective of the corporate bond fund is to capture the credit risk premium within a globally diversified portfolio of predominantly investment grade credit and to preserve value over the course of the credit cycle by avoiding defaults and securities experiencing a significant deterioration in credit quality.

In addition to the benchmark portfolio, the Scheme invests in LDI through two pooled funds called the Matching Core Real Long LDI Fund and the Matching Core Nominal Long LDI Fund. The objective of the funds is to provide leveraged exposure to changes in fixed/real interest rates. The sensitivity to changes in fixed/real interest rates will be measured by a “Hedging Multiple”, which represents the amount of leverage within the underlying funds. Due to the leveraged nature of the underlying funds, every £1 invested provides more than £1 worth of exposure to fixed/real interest rates.

From time to time the Scheme invests in cash through a pooled fund called the Sterling Liquidity Fund. The objective of this fund is to provide diversified exposure and a competitive return in relation to SONIA (Sterling Overnight Index Average).

The above funds are priced weekly. The funds are open ended and are not listed on any stock exchange.

2. CBRE Global Investment Partners Limited (“CBRE”)

The Scheme invests in global property through a pooled fund called the CBRE Global Alpha Fund. The objective of this fund is to achieve a nominal total return of 9-11% pa, in local currency terms and after the deduction of fees, over rolling three-year periods. The fund also targets a distribution yield of 5% pa.

The fund is denominated in USD and CBRE will not generally hedge the currency of the underlying investments. The Trustee is subject to an initial three year lock-in period and thereafter redemptions will be permitted semi-annually (with six months' notice). The fund is open ended and unlisted.

3. Custodian

For the Scheme's investments, each investment manager is responsible for custody of the assets of their respective funds. The Trustee does not have a direct relationship with any of these custodians.

4. Additional Voluntary Contributions

The Trustee has selected Prudential Assurance Company Limited as the Scheme's money purchase AVC provider.