



The With Profits Business of Scottish Mutual International Ltd

Principles and Practices of Financial Management

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Glossary

This Glossary is intended to be read as offering guidance on the general meaning of words and phrases, rather than as setting rigid legal definitions.

‘actuary’	Means the actuary who has been appointed to the role of SMI actuary in accordance with applicable regulatory rules and SMI’s governance structure.
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‘annual bonus’	A bonus declared following the principal annual investigation of the financial position of the With Profits Fund (WPF) and that applies to all policies in a specified class. It is added to the policies by way of an increase in the unit price, but becomes payable only when the policy as a whole becomes payable. Different rates of <i>annual bonus</i> may apply to different types of policy.
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‘asset share’	The amount of money that arises from:
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the <i>premium</i> invested in a policy. • together with the <i>net investment returns</i> that are due. • less any expenses and charges not allowed for in the <i>net investment return</i>.
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‘final bonus’ (also known as ‘terminal bonus’)	A bonus that is added when a policy becomes payable. Rates of <i>final bonus</i> are set from time to time but can be changed without notice. Different rates may apply to different types of policy and to policies of the same type issued at different times.
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‘governing body’	Has the meaning given in Section 1.9.
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‘guaranteed benefit’	Depending upon the type of product, this is of the premium paid, as specified in the policy document.
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‘market value reduction’ (‘MVR’ - also known as market value adjustment or MVA)	A deduction that may be made from the value of the with-profits <i>units</i> attached to a policy in certain circumstances when the policy is surrendered. See section 4.11 (1).
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‘net investment return’	The investment return earned by the with profits fund in any year after the deduction of any charges and expenses.
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‘payout’	The amount of benefit to be paid when a policy becomes a claim.
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‘PPFM’	This document, the Principles and Practices of Financial Management. We also produce a summary document - the Customer Friendly <i>PPFM</i> .
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‘premium’	Money the customer pays to the insurance company to buy his policy.
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‘shareholder’	Pearl Group Limited, in its capacity as the ultimate owner of SMI.
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‘SMI’	Scottish Mutual International Ltd.
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‘smoothing’	An averaging process whereby SMI may adjust the payout on a with-profit unit that would arise from a mechanistic use of
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the *net investment return*.

“Smoothing account” The difference between the *asset share* and the part of the policy proceeds on maturing/surrendering policies attributable to with-profits units (but excluding any difference attributable to a guarantee. The smoothing account may be positive or negative.

‘surrender value’ The amount payable if a policyholder terminates his policy at a time when the policy conditions do not provide for a guaranteed benefit to be payable.

‘unit’ Policies have their benefits defined in terms of *units*. A unit represents a share in the assets in the WPF.

‘WPF’ The with profits fund of SMI. The WPF forms part of the Long Term Fund of SMI and is the sum of the values of the asset shares and the smoothing account.

Introduction, Structure and Overriding Principles

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document applies to the business carried on within the With Profits Fund ('WPF') of Scottish Mutual International Limited ('SMI'). It aims to define the Principles and Practices of Financial Management ('PPFM') according to which this business (the 'Business') is currently conducted.
- 1.2 With Profits business was first written in the long term fund of SMI in 2000. Prior to that date, from 1999, SMI wrote With Profits business (the 'Reassured Business') under which the policy benefits were reassured in the Overseas Life Assurance Business ('OLAB') Fund of the With Profit Sub-Fund ('WPSF') of its sister company Scottish Mutual Assurance Ltd ('SMA').
- 1.3 This PPFM applies only to the Business as defined in 1.1 above. SMI publishes a separate PPFM for the Reassured Business.
- 1.4 The PPFM may be revised by SMI from time to time and in any respect subject only to the constraints imposed by law and regulation. SMI will review the PPFM every year, although changes to it may be made more frequently.
- 1.5 This PPFM is the SMI WPF Version 7, dated 1st May 2008.

Availability of the PPFM and reporting

- 1.6 The PPFM is available to UK resident policyholders and their advisers (amongst others), thus helping them to understand the way in which SMI currently seeks to manage the Business.
- 1.7 Accordingly, any UK resident policyholder with an SMI with profits policy will be supplied with a copy of the relevant PPFM at any time on request and without charge. Other persons may, at the discretion of SMI, be supplied with a copy of this document on request and on payment of a fee.
- 1.8 SMI will maintain a record of each version of the PPFM for at least six years from the date on which that version is superseded.

Approval of the PPFM and Governance

- 1.9 The governing body of SMI is the Board of SMI.

The PPFM is approved by the SMI Board.
- 1.10 SMI is an Irish life assurance company ultimately owned by Pearl Group Limited and regulated by the Financial Regulator in Ireland.

PPFM relationship

- 1.11 Readers should be aware that the PPFM is not intended to alter the rights and obligations policyholders and SMI have under any policy documents that SMI has issued. Should there be any conflict between what is said in the PPFM and what is

said in any such policy document, the latter shall prevail. For these purposes, 'policy documents' means the documentation containing the terms of the contract between SMI and the policyholder. This may include information or documents supplied to SMI by the policyholder, or on his behalf.

- 1.12 It is important to understand that the Principles and Practices set out in this document describe the way in which SMI currently seeks to manage the Business.
- 1.13 Management of the Business is not a mechanistic process carried out strictly on the basis of compliance with a detailed set of pre-determined criteria. Rather, it requires SMI to make many judgements about the actions it should take in endeavouring to meet the objectives which are described in the Principles and Practices set out in the PPFM.
- 1.14 Those judgements are made by SMI in good faith, with a view to achieving what SMI believes to be a fair balance between the different interests of individual policyholders and groups of policyholders, and furthering the interests of policyholders as a whole. They are based, amongst other things, upon assumptions about the future, the fulfilment of which clearly cannot be guaranteed by SMI. Equally, SMI cannot guarantee that the judgements it makes will result in the objectives described in the Principles and Practices set out in this document being achieved.
- 1.15 With profits contracts of insurance are long-term in nature. While SMI wishes its policyholders to have as clear an understanding as practicable of the material bases on which SMI seeks to manage the Business, it is not in policyholders' interests for SMI to do so by reference to inflexible criteria. SMI therefore seeks to respond to events in managing the Business, and to evolve the Principles and Practices by reference to them. These Principles and Practices have evolved significantly over time, in response to changing experience within the Business, and changing events outside it. This evolutionary process is likely to continue into the future.

Currency

- 1.16 SMI offers its customers certain choices for the currency of their investment and the Business includes liabilities to policyholders in each of Sterling, US Dollars and Euros. The amount of liability in each of the currencies is separately recorded and there is a separate investment experience for each of the currencies.

New Business

- 1.17 Other than as described in section 9 (Volumes of new business) below, the WPF is not currently open to new business.

2. Structure of the PPFM

The Principles

- 2.1 The Principles describe SMI's aims and objectives in the management of the Business and are designed to be long-term in nature, although this does not mean they will not change, particularly if there is a need for change due to new or difficult circumstances. The PPFM contains two different types of Principle: '**Overriding Principles**' and '**Operating Principles**'.
- 2.2 The Overriding Principles are intended as enduring and overarching standards adopted by SMI. There are then more detailed Operating Principles and Practices covering specific topics.
- 2.3 In the event of any conflict between them, the Overriding Principles take precedence over the Operating Principles and Practices, and the Operating Principles take precedence over the Practices. Within the Overriding Principles, the first and second Overriding Principles take precedence over the others.
- 2.4 Principles are shown in **bold text** in this document.

The Practices

- 2.5 The Practices aim to set out the way in which SMI seeks to manage the Business in more detail. Taken with the Principles, they aim to provide sufficient detail to enable a knowledgeable observer to understand the material risks and rewards for a policyholder investing in the WPF.

The Business

- 2.6 All the Business is of the same type, in that it is unitised with profits business. Whilst there is a small amount of regular premium with profits business, none of this business is written with UK resident policyholders. The vast majority of the Business is of the With Profits Bond type, a policy whereby a single investment is made at the outset with no further premium required to be paid by the investor under the terms of the contract.

3. Overriding Principles

3.1 The Overriding Principles are as follows:

- (1) The WPF will be managed on a sound and prudent basis with the objective of securing that its assets are at all times sufficient to meet its liabilities and related reserving and capital requirements without the need for capital additional to its existing resources and such other assets as the shareholder may from time to time agree may be utilised.
- (2) SMI seeks to operate within the legal framework governing SMI's long-term insurance business. This framework includes:
 - (i) SMI's Memorandum and Articles of Association;
 - (ii) the contractual commitments made to all SMI's long-term policyholders including guarantees; and
 - (iii) the requirements, from time to time, of the regulators of SMI's long-term business.
- (3) SMI aims to balance the interests of different groups of policyholders fairly in relation to each other and fairly in relation to the interests of the shareholder.
- (4) Bonus rates may be smoothed so that some of the fluctuations in the value of the investments of the WPF are not reflected in payments on with profits policies.
- (5) Returns on with profits policies may be reduced by adverse experience within the WPF. Only in extreme circumstances could returns on policies be reduced by adverse experience on other insurance business in the long-term fund of SMI.
- (6) SMI will endeavour to give policyholders in the WPF participation in the asset classes they have been led to expect by statements made by SMI and the overall risk profile in the fund that they have been led to expect by statements made by SMI (in each case in the context, for example, of policy documents and related literature, changes in industry investment policies and outlook, and the financial condition of the WPF).

3.2 The first Overriding Principle may impose restrictions on the ability to declare bonuses or may require adjustment to the liabilities, perhaps by reductions to the net investment returns credited to the asset shares in accordance with section 4.

4. The amount payable under a with profits policy

Introduction

For most policies the life-cycle is that the policyholder pays a *premium*. We use some of the *premium* to pay our expenses and costs and the rest becomes part of the WPF and shares in the *net investment returns*. The policy may receive *annual bonuses* and when the time comes for the policyholder to claim the benefit of the policy we may add a *final bonus* or charge an MVR.

The WPF is primarily an investment fund, but is required also to meet certain guaranteed liabilities. There is some averaging, or smoothing, of achieved investment results.

SMI may add annual bonuses from time to time and may also add a final bonus at the end of the policy. Specific benefits are detailed in the policy terms and conditions.

This section 4 discusses in turn the four topics of *asset share*, *annual or regular bonuses*, *final bonuses* and *smoothing*.

Guideline payout amounts

4.1 Sections 4.2 to 4.5 cover the methods used by SMI to guide its judgement of the amounts that it believes it is appropriate to pay individual with profits policyholders.

4.2 The normal form of a with profits policy has historically been that it is subject to either a single premium paid at the start or to premiums payable in regular (and usually equal) instalments paid annually (or more frequently) and a single payment of benefit when the policy terminates.

The method used by SMI to guide its judgement of the amounts it believes it is appropriate to pay individual policyholders is to calculate 'asset shares'.

More detail of the calculation of asset shares is given in section 4.4. The methodology is similar for single premium and regular premium policies, but only the single premium methodology is described for simplicity given the absence of any regular premium business held by UK resident policyholders.

Naturally, the size of an individual policyholder's asset share changes over time. It may increase or decrease from time to time, according to (amongst other things) investment performance and other experience within the WPF (for example, asset shares may be adjusted in order to accommodate exceptional developments within the WPF).

4.3 (1) For all contracts the aim is to pay a fair share of the available assets (subject to any guaranteed benefits), with the payouts to policyholders targeted as far as possible on a percentage of asset shares. In general the target percentage is 100% of asset shares but in certain circumstances the target percentage may differ from 100% as referred to in section 6.4 and section 8. In addition, in certain circumstances the amount paid may differ from 100% of asset shares. For example, guarantees within the policy conditions may necessitate a payment in excess of 100%. Moreover, for exits at short durations, the percentage may be less than 100% of asset shares if to pay

100% would require a final bonus. More details of the current calculation methods are given in section 4.4.

- 4.3 (2) SMI aims to calculate the guideline payout amounts to within an accuracy of a few percentage points. However the application of other principles and practices, particularly the degree of smoothing applied (see section 4.12), may result at times in a wider gap between the guideline amounts and the actual payouts. Guarantees of minimum amounts may also apply to exits on certain dates.
- 4.3 (3) Material changes to methods would be made only following a decision of the SMI Board, based on a recommendation by the Actuary.
- 4.3 (4) SMI seeks to base its decisions on what it believes to be the best and latest reasonably available information. In the calculations of the guideline payout *amounts* the assumptions and parameters for the current and immediately previous year are subject to revision at any time as more detail becomes available on emerging trends. Such assumptions and parameters will be set by the Actuary and reported to the SMI Board.

Changes to assumptions and parameters for earlier years would be unusual (but are possible, and are from time-to-time contemplated) and made only after the Actuary had submitted a report to the SMI Board giving his explanation and justification for the changes.

Examples of previously applied assumptions and parameters that might be changed in this way are net investment returns or charges.

- 4.4 (1) This section describes the method we seek to use to calculate the asset shares. There may be charges dealt with outside the WPF and policyholders are advised that for a full understanding of their contracts they may need to read their policy literature as well as this PPFM. It is only that part of the premium which is allocated to investment that is included in the asset share calculation. There is a further discussion of charges in section 7.

A model is maintained which rolls up an accumulation of a sample premium (after deduction of product specific charges if appropriate), at the achieved investment return after charges for each currency sub-fund of the WPF. Various versions of the model are maintained which allow for the different annual management charges that apply to different series of units. The net investment return may also be adjusted to allow for other costs that are reasonably chargeable to the Business; for example to reflect the cost of guarantees or to credit/debit any miscellaneous profits/losses attributable to the WPF. Such charges may be different for different classes of policy or series of units.

The resulting accumulation from the start date of the policy concerned to the current date is taken as the guideline asset share. The guideline asset share is compared against any guaranteed minimum payments promised to the policyholder at particular dates. If the guarantee gives an amount greater than the guideline asset share at a date when the guarantee is applicable, then the guaranteed amount is paid.

- 4.4 (2) The only principal assumption is the tax rate to apply to the investment return, which is currently zero as policyholder funds accrue tax free in SMI.
- 4.4 (3) The experience within the WPF borne by the Business is generally limited to the investment and financial experience of the WPF with different investment experience for the different currency sub-funds. Much of the non-investment and non-financial elements, such as expenses, are dealt with out with the WPF (see section 6). Investment returns achieved are calculated on a monthly basis by reference to the actual performance of the assets in the relevant sub-fund. Guarantee and other costs may be charged against the net investment return where SMI judges it to be appropriate. *Asset shares* are maintained on a calendar month of commencement basis and updated monthly.
- 4.4 (4) The overall methods for determining guideline payout amounts are as documented in the PPFM as updated from time-to-time. What we believe to be sufficient further details of the underlying asset share models to enable them to be operated appropriately are included in the procedure notes for the models used. Successive changes to the parameters and assumptions will be documented in reports submitted to the SMI Board.

The interpretation of the results and the development of proposed bonus scales (both annual and final bonuses) are documented in the reports submitted by the Actuary to the meetings of the SMI Board at which decisions on new scales of bonus to be declared are taken.

- 4.4 (5) The methods, parameters and assumptions described in this section 4.4 are subject to controls exercised by the Actuary and the SMI Board.

Values for parameters for the current or previous year that are assessed under agreed methods will be subject to sign-off only by the Actuary. Changes to parameters for earlier periods will be made by the Actuary, but only after the submission to the SMI Board of a written report explaining and justifying the changes.

Material changes to methodology will be subject to sign-off by the SMI Board, on the recommendation of the Actuary.

- 4.4 (6) The *governing body* may set aside reserves within the WPF to cover matters relevant to policyholders' interests and security and may take appropriate actions, in relation to the policies and practices of the WPF (for example in relation to asset mix or investment policy) or the level of benefits paid to policyholders in respect of those interests and security

- 4.5 The sections above contain general descriptions of how SMI brings investment returns, expenses, charges and tax into account by determining the guideline amounts for payments to policyholders. Further details of the determination of actual amounts to be paid are included under final bonuses (sections 4.9 to 4.11 below). Some further specific details are noted in the subsections below.

- 4.5 (1) SMI does not currently make any distinctions between different classes of policy, in recognising the gross investment return to use in its calculation of asset share models other than by reference to the currency sub-funds. In particular there

are units denominated in three different currencies (£, \$ and €) with premiums in each currency being applied to four distinct currency sub-funds. Each currency sub-fund is separately maintained and has its own notionally allocated assets, with the performance of those notionally allocated assets driving the calculation of the specific investment return of each sub-fund. The actual calculations use gross of tax investment returns as no policyholder tax is currently applicable.

However, SMI reserves the right to make further distinctions in future between different parts of the WPF or between different classes of policy in recognising the gross investment return if deemed fair and appropriate

- 4.5 (2) Costs directly related to the investment activity such as stamp duty and stock-brokers' fees are charged against the investment return. Other expenses charged against the unitised policies are not based on actual costs, but rather on set levels of charges (as disclosed in the point-of-sale literature).
- 4.5 (3) The bonus allocated to unitised policies using units in series 1, 3 and 4 does not give rise to any transfer to the shareholder. For series 2 and 5 units 85% of the total amount available for distribution is used for bonuses and 15% of the amount available for distribution goes to the shareholder by way of an annual distribution charged (see section 7.3 (1)).
- 4.5 (4) In relation to the with profits business, guarantees, other risks and the cost of the provision of capital will normally be charged for within the long term fund and are not normally charged to asset shares.

Annual Bonuses

- 4.6 Distributions of surplus take the form of 'bonuses' and there may be both annual bonuses and final bonuses. These are discussed separately.

Sections 4.7 and 4.8 describe SMI's approach to setting annual bonus rates for policies in WPF. Annual bonuses normally become guaranteed additions to the policy benefits, so long as the benefits are not surrendered when Market Value Reductions may be applicable.

- 4.7 (1) SMI's general aim in fixing rates of annual bonus is to set the annual bonus rate at a level which is reasonably expected to be sustainable over the medium term, having regard to the prevailing expected future investment returns (allowing for the asset mix of the WPF) and deducting an appropriate amount for charges and an amount held back with the intention of facilitating the build up of final bonus.

The Overriding Principles lead to a general constraint on SMI in that it will declare annual bonuses only if it believes it can do so without undue risk to its solvency or to the security of policyholders' guaranteed benefits.

- 4.7 (2) SMI has several different series of with profits units. Annual bonus rates may vary between series. Examples of the factors that have caused different series to be thought necessary or desirable have been:

- (i) The relevant policies were to have different annual management charges.

(ii) The underlying levels of guarantees were to be different.

(iii) The units were to be denominated in a different currency.

SMI utilises a notional allocation of assets to the various currency sub-funds of the WPF, such that those units denominated in a particular currency will have an investment experience weighted towards the experience of assets also denominated in that currency.

4.7 (3) The WPF is not currently open to new policyholders, but these factors would be relevant to any decision on a new bonus class were the fund to be re-opened (as would the general economic conditions at the time).

4.8 (1) The annual bonus is the rate at which the unit price grows. It is declared in advance as an annual rate, although the unit prices are altered daily to reflect the declared rate.

The starting point in setting annual bonuses will normally be the current expectation of the average long term net investment return on the fund. From this will typically be deducted, for example;

(i) Any annual management charge. The annual management charge is part of the overall policy charges and varies between series of units.

(ii) An allowance intended to facilitate the build-up of final bonus if actual returns outstrip the annual bonus rates. The allowance may vary with the investment strategy of the WPF. Typical current allowances might be 1% if all investments were in government fixed interest bonds or 2.5% if 50% of the funds were in ordinary shares traded on the stockmarket.

(iii) Any tax due (although this is currently zero).

It should be noted that whilst the annual bonus rate can be zero, it cannot be less than zero. The annual bonus rate is declared net of annual management charges.

In practice, actual returns achieved will inevitably not match expectations and in recent years, the returns have sometimes been worse than bonus rates declared, because of the adverse conditions in equity markets worldwide.

Recent investment experience is also a factor in setting the annual bonus rate in that, after a period of favourable experience, SMI would be more tolerant of annual bonus rates in excess of the target and conversely after a period of adverse experience, such as in recent years, would aim for lower rates. In seriously adverse conditions annual bonuses might be restricted further if, for example, that were deemed necessary to safeguard solvency.

4.8 (2) The annual bonus rates are declared in advance on or around 1 March and apply for the future year.

4.8 (3) Subject always to the possible restriction described in 4.8(1) above, SMI would not expect an annual bonus rate on any of the unit series to change at any one

annual declaration date by more than the larger of a) a change in the percentage rate of 1.5% absolute or b) 25% of its previous value.

- 4.8 (4) The concept of interim bonus does not apply to this business.

Final Bonuses

- 4.9 Sections 4.10 and 4.11 cover SMI's approach to setting final (or 'terminal') bonus rates. Final bonuses are adjustments made to the claim value of a with profits policy which is terminating in whole or in part.

Final bonuses may be declared on any policies. More details are given in 4.10 and 4.11.

- 4.10 SMI's overall aim is to set final bonuses, such that, in conjunction with annual bonuses added over the lifetime of the policies, amounts close to the full amount of the net investment returns achieved are, as far as possible, paid to policyholders (subject to the possible modifications indicated in 4.3(1)). In addition, the comments in the *Smoothing* section below and that relating to *Business Risks* are also relevant.

The term 'final bonus' can be interpreted in two ways. Subject to the restriction that each policy will typically have certain occasions prescribed in the policy conditions (often the eighth anniversary) when a minimum encashment value applies, the 'final bonus' can be negative or positive (or zero). A positive adjustment is normally called a final (or terminal) bonus and a negative adjustment is normally called a Market Value Reduction (MVR) factor. With some exceptions, described in 4.11 below, the same broad methods and principles apply in both circumstances.

- 4.11 (1) A model is maintained which calculates a roll-up of premiums as described in 4.4(1). Two sets of calculations are carried out. One is a roll-up at the declared annual bonus rates that have applied over the years and the other is a roll-up at the achieved net investment returns for the currency sub-fund in question. The investment returns used are net of charges (including, where SMI judges it appropriate, any charges for providing guarantees). The investment return achieved in any one calendar month is deemed to have accrued evenly over the month, which implies a degree of smoothing of investment returns. Where policy conditions allow, MVRs may also be applied when there has been, or is expected to be, a high volume of surrenders in relation to the liquidity of the WPF.

Calculations are performed separately for different series of units and separate final bonus and MVR scales are declared for the different series, and different currency denominations.

The primary output from the model is the ratio that the roll-up of premium at the achieved net investment return bears to the roll-up at the credited annual bonus rates. Where this ratio is greater than 1 there is theoretical potential for a final bonus and where the ratio is less than 1 there is theoretical justification for any payout being less than the nominal value of the units by means of the application of an MVR. The overall aim, as stated in 4.10 and 4.3(1)) is to pay out to policyholders as a class over time, by means of the combination of annual and final bonuses, something close to the full amount of the net investment

returns achieved (after the deductions referred to above). However, the comments under *Smoothing* below are relevant. The neutral value of 1 for the ratio may be departed from when the 100% factor discussed in 4.3(1) and section 8 is departed from.

When a new scale of final bonus or of MVRs is set the aims are:

- (a) To set the scale at levels such that no individual policyholder who has held his policy for a reasonable period, say 5 years, receives benefits which are more than a few percentage points away from the theoretical result.
- (b) In general, whilst it would be unusual to credit final bonuses for exits at very short duration, MVRs would nevertheless be applied at very short durations if justified by the calculation described above.
- (c) To limit the size of change in final bonuses or MVRs at any one review. Changes in final bonuses or MVRs which generate a movement in total payout on a policy in excess of 10% should be exceptional. There is, however, no limit on the frequency of reviews of final bonus or of MVRs.
- (d) Small MVR percentages may, at the discretion of SMI, not be imposed particularly if volumes of potential or actual surrenders are insignificantly small. Conversely larger MVRs might, where policy conditions allow, be applied where there has been, or is expected to be, a high volume of surrenders relative to the liquidity of the WPF.

At the date of this PPFM, MVRs are being applied to a significant proportion of policies exiting from WPF, which were issued in the years immediately after the high-point in the equity market at the start of 2000.

Moreover, the MVR scale aims to ensure that policies remaining invested in the WPF are not adversely affected as a result of exits receiving more than their fair share of assets. SMI would expect, if MVRs are justified, to apply them in most such circumstances, subject to smoothing considerations (as described in sections 4.12 - 4.14).

- 4.11 (2) Scales of final bonus are set by the SMI Board, but the SMI Board has delegated authority to executive management to revise MVR scales as necessary. Whenever a new final bonus scale is set, a new MVR scale would normally accompany it, with there being no policies subject to both final bonus and MVR at the same time. However, if conditions were to subsequently deteriorate such that management decides to introduce a new MVR scale, without there being a new final bonus scale, it is possible that there will be policies to which both an MVR and a final bonus would apply. In such circumstances, the calculation systems will apply both rates and produce a net result.
- 4.11 (3) Some policy classes may also have early surrender charges as part of the charging structure disclosed at point-of-sale. Any MVR is in addition to such charges.
- 4.11 (4) SMI currently reviews the scales of final bonus at least twice a year, although it reserves the right to review them more frequently should there be a material alteration in the economic conditions. The MVR scales are checked more

frequently, typically once a month, although monthly reviews do not necessarily lead to monthly changes in the scale.

Smoothing

- 4.12 Sections 4.13 and 4.14 cover SMI's approach to smoothing. Smoothing refers to a process by which movements in underlying asset values are not always immediately or precisely reflected in payout values. As a result, the amounts paid or allocated as bonus in practice may not be exactly equal to the guideline payout amounts described earlier. Section 4.15 notes the target ranges which indicate the limits of smoothing.
- 4.13 (1) **SMI does not intend to differentiate in its smoothing policy between policies of different types, or between different types of claim. Smoothing is a function carried out over the whole fund, rather than over sections of it. There is not, for example, any specific mechanism aimed at making smoothing neutral within each currency section.**
- 4.13 (2) **SMI intends smoothing to be neutral over the lifetime of the fund, which is likely to be a period of many years. SMI has not adopted any specific shorter time period over which it will aim for smoothing to be neutral. Indeed it may be necessary to retain some capital until the later years of the expected lifetime of the fund to cover the risk of unforeseen adverse experience.**
- 4.13 (3) **SMI believes that the total costs or scale of smoothing over the shorter term should be kept small relative to the size of the WPF.**
- 4.13 (4) **Other than in exceptional circumstances, SMI expects to apply MVRs based primarily on a comparison of the net investment return with the annual bonus additions. The percentage adjustment referred to in 4.3(1) may apply. A secondary influence will be the rate of surrenders (actual or projected) in the fund.**
- 4.14 (1) In assessing the extent of smoothing at any time, SMI is not constrained by any fixed rules but is likely to be influenced by the degree of over or under payment relative to asset shares in current payouts and the aggregate result of previous smoothing. As the overall resources of the fund are limited, any over payment to one group of policyholders has the result that there is less available for other groups of policyholders. If SMI believes the current payouts are potentially a material drag on the likely future payouts to policyholders remaining in the fund or represent a possible threat to the solvency of the fund, it is likely to adjust the value of current payouts to appropriate levels more rapidly, with considerably less regard to smoothing considerations.
- 4.14 (2) For the purpose of 4.13(3) 'small' is currently taken to be less than 5% of the WPF.
- 4.14 (3) SMI will maintain a smoothing account in order to track total cost or scale of smoothing.
- 4.14 (4) The strategy for smoothing is an objective to keep the actual payout levels close to the desired percentage of the guideline payout amounts by making changes to

the bonus or MVR scales that will result in immediate changes to the amount of payout of all or most of the difference between current actual payouts and guideline amounts. This objective may not always be achieved, particularly if market movements are significant.

As a general rule SMI expects to take a more generous view when applying smoothing to contracts that have been in force for longer periods than to contracts that are leaving the fund earlier. SMI is more likely to waive small MVRs on longer duration policies and less likely to pay final bonus on short duration policies. This means that longer term policies are more likely and early surrenders less likely, to gain from smoothing, although gains from smoothing are by no means guaranteed.

- 4.14 (5) The current approach to changes in value at any one review of bonuses has been indicated in 4.14(3). SMI has not adopted any limit to apply to changes in payments between one period and another.
- 4.14 (6) There is no business that participates in final bonus only indirectly.
- 4.14 (7) SMI's approach to surrender values is based on setting final bonus and MVR scales that normally approximate to within 5% of the guideline payout amounts at the time the scale is set. SMI would normally expect to review the MVR scale when it became aware of a shift in the theoretical scale of 5% or more, although at times of very rapid fluctuations in asset values, this 5% limit might be exceeded.
- 4.14 (8) Where a partial payment is made under a policy in circumstances where the policy provisions provide that no penalty can apply (most commonly where 'income' is being taken from a with profit bond) and there is, in consequence, an overpayment relative to the appropriate guideline payout amount, any cost is charged against the fund and not against the individual policy concerned. Policies taking advantage of such guarantees do not therefore have their own costs taken into account when the policy finally becomes a claim for the full remaining benefit, other than in respect of the way in which such costs have a general impact on the long term fund.
- 4.14 (9) Smoothing is a function carried out over the whole WPF, rather than over sections of it. There is not, for example, any specific mechanism aimed at making smoothing neutral within each currency sub-fund.
- 4.15 (1) SMI has adopted a target range and aims to manage the business so that at least 90% of the payouts will fall within the target ranges. The range is expressed as a proportion of the unsmoothed asset share.
- 4.15 (2) For all forms of policy exit the target range is 80% to 120% of unsmoothed asset share.

5. Investment Strategy

This section of the PPFM aims to cover the significant aspects of the investment strategy of WPF.

5.1 The WPF currently aims to achieve its investment objectives with investment in a relatively broad range of asset types which may include equities, bonds, cash and alternative investments, with the percentages of the fund in the various asset types being capable of variation within a relatively wide range at the discretion of the SMI Board, having regard to, inter alia, advice from the investment managers of the WPF. Indeed, at certain times, there may be no investment in certain asset types.

- ‘Equities’ includes exposure to ordinary shares issued by UK and overseas companies.
- ‘Bonds’ includes fixed-interest investments issued by the UK and overseas governments and non-governmental bonds (for example, those issued by companies).
- ‘Cash’ includes bank deposits and short-dated commercial paper.
- ‘Alternative investments’ includes hedge funds.

5.2 (1) The primary aim of the strategy is to achieve security for the guaranteed benefits attaching to With Profits policies in the WPF, through choice of asset mix, a widely diversified approach to risk, having regard to the expected cash flow from the investments relative to the projected cash flow required to meet required payments to policyholders. A secondary aim is to optimise the expected return achieved on the assets within the WPF, consistent with acceptable risk, over the expected period of investment.

In addition, there is currency matching in that the liabilities in the different currencies are covered by investments denominated predominantly (although not entirely) in the currency of the liabilities.

5.2 (2) The WPF currently relies upon assets outside the WPF to maintain its solvency. These assets are surplus assets within the Non Profit Fund of SMI, which serve to maintain the solvency of SMI as a whole.

5.2 (3) Where a mis-match between assets and liabilities (particularly any guaranteed liabilities) represents a risk to SMI's overall solvency, derivative assets to hedge some or all of those risks may be purchased and held either in the long term fund or in the shareholder fund of SMI. This mismatching applies particularly to equity risk but may also apply to interest rate or currency risk.

Derivatives may also be used to implement policy decisions (for example movements between asset types) where this would represent efficient portfolio management.

5.2 (4) SMI has not imposed any constraints upon the investment strategy to apply to particular parts of the WPF other than the differentiation by currency of assets between the notional currency sub-funds as referred to in 4.7(2) and 5.3(4) below. Otherwise, the investment strategy and risk profile of the WPF is assessed at a total fund level rather than at sub-fund level, although there may be future circumstances when such consideration is desirable at

sub-fund level (for example if assets to hedge the guarantees were to be held within the WPF).

- 5.2 (5) SMI aims always to maintain assets within the counterparty limits set by financial regulators and may impose stricter internal limits, where SMI judges it to be prudent.
- 5.3 (1) If it were proposed that the WPF should receive support from outside the WPF, then any transfer of assets to the WPF would only be made after the SMI Board had received a report from the Actuary that he was satisfied that the financial support being provided to the WPF was in the interests of the WPF policyholders. For any such support due consideration would be given to the 'retrievability' of the support and the accounting for it, in the light of the detailed conditions of the support.
- 5.3 (2) The WPF investment strategy is currently monitored monthly by the Actuary and other senior managers. Commentaries and recommendations for change are discussed at meetings of the SMI Board.
- 5.3 (3) A further important factor for the WPF is the likely timing of withdrawal of policyholder monies, particularly given the relatively large concentration of guarantee dates (dates when a minimum payment on exit is guaranteed) in the period 2008 - 2011. The investment strategy will have regard to the need for substantial liquidity to fund potential exits of this period.
- 5.3 (4) Counterparty limits are set based upon SMI's assessment of counterparty credit ratings and in accordance with specified concentration limits. The relevant exposures are calculated based upon the value of all investments excluding assets and liabilities of dependants, but including all debts. Derivatives, the value of units in collective investment schemes and trade investments are specifically excluded from this calculation.

Investment guidelines and asset allocations are kept under review, and both may vary in the light of changing financial conditions, industry developments and the Overriding Principles. The asset allocations in respect of the WPF as at the date of publication of this PPFM were centred upon the following:-

	Percentage of Total Fund Value
Equities	50%
Fixed Interest	38%
Index Linked Bonds	0%
Hedge Funds	0%
Property	0%
Cash	12%

Actual asset allocations at any time may vary by a few (typically less than 5) percentage points from the guideline asset allocation percentages at that time.

As at the date of the PPFM the SMI Board has not utilised property investments at all.

The credit quality of the fixed interest portfolio is closely controlled within the investment guidelines by means of limits, which vary by credit rating and are expressed both as a percentage of the fixed interest portfolio and as a percentage of the issue in question.

As explained in 5.2(3), SMI has entered into hedging arrangements which are intended substantially to reduce the WPF's market-risk exposure to certain guarantee costs. Since the return from those arrangements is expected to be used to help meet guarantee costs (rather than be applied to unsmoothed asset shares), the table does not take into account assets which are invested in those hedging arrangements.

- 5.3 (5) The use of new investment instruments would require prior approval in principle from the SMI Board, as for example was given prior to the mandate to invest up to 2½% in hedge funds. SMI's Board has delegated the responsibility for the detailed consideration of the use of new asset and liability instruments to a Risk Committee of senior management. The committee's approval is required to mandate new product purchases and new hedging instruments.
- 5.4 There are no material holdings of assets that would not normally be traded because of their importance to SMI, nor does SMI currently expect there to be in the future.

6. Business Risk

6.1 This section of the PPFM covers the exposure of SMI's with profits policies to business risks.

6.2 Although investment risk is normally the major determinant of with profit policy benefits there can be exposure to other types of risk. With profits funds are typically often exposed to risks arising from:

(i) other with profits policies;

(ii) non profit policies; and

(iii) more general business risks arising from investment in connected companies.

As noted in the Glossary, the WPF is not a separate legally identifiable fund but forms part of the longer term fund of SMI. Business risks therefore relate to the total long term fund.

6.3 The long term fund will not normally undertake any business risks other than those resulting from maintaining and acquiring with profits policies. The WPF is not currently accepting new policyholders, so such business risks will in future be restricted largely to those arising from maintaining (and having acquired) with profits policies and associated activities.

Other investments, such as investments in connected companies (eg investment management companies, service companies or overseas subsidiary insurance companies) would normally be effected either directly by the.

Any proposal for any such investment would be considered by the SMI Board and the Actuary.

In the unusual event of the long term fund agreeing to any such investment, or where such investments already exist within the fund, then all profits and losses from such investment would add to or subtract from the surplus in the long term fund.

The management of, and the risks and rewards from, non profit policies takes place outside the WPF and could only affect the WPF in the extreme event of the insolvency of the whole of SMI.

6.4 The WPF operates a system of notional ring-fencing of assets, between the various currency sub-funds of the WPF. This ring-fencing, which has existed from the inception of the WPF, is notional, but does not extend to ring-fencing of liabilities and is not watertight in the event of insolvency of the long term fund or of SMI. Therefore the three sub-funds (and SMI generally) depend on each other for their solvency.

There is the potential that the guarantees on the main bond classes (that the payout on a pre-determined anniversary of commencement will not be less than a pre-determined multiple of the original investment (adjusted for subsequent withdrawals)) will generate costs. In addition, certain classes of policies have the

right to take annual withdrawals up to a specified limit without the imposition of any MVRs to those payments.

SMI may charge such guarantee costs and the cost of such annual withdrawals to the long term fund (unless they are allowed for as a specific adjustment to the net investment return credited to asset shares for that year).

Smoothing costs (or benefits) arising from WPF policies are charged against (or credited to) the smoothing account.

In the event that the long term fund is or would be in default if the charges were made to it, the considerations in the first paragraph of 4.3 (1) apply, in that SMI reserves the right to target less than 100% of the asset share, or guarantee costs may be charged against the net investment return used for asset share calculations.

However, before any such charges for guarantees are introduced, SMI would communicate this fact to policyholders, the proposal having first been approved by the SMI Board.

- 6.5 SMI has not established a formal monetary limit to the taking on of business risk by the WPF, but the general statements in 6.3 apply and any such risk is expected to be small in relation to the overall size of the fund. Any costs arising from business risks taken on by the long term fund will be borne by that ...**
- 6.6 (1) SMI has no formal monetary limits for the taking on of business risk in the long term fund, but the general statement above that this would be done only in rare circumstances applies.
- 6.6 (2) The Business participates only in the investment and financial experience, but this may include the cost of guarantees on the business, where SMI judges this to be appropriate. Charges and expenses are discussed more fully in Section 7.

7. Charges and Expenses

7.1 This section of the PPFM covers the way in which SMI applies charges to policies and apportions expenses in respect of the costs of administering the WPF. Most of the costs are initially incurred within a related service company and charged to SMI based upon a defined scale of product charges. SMI takes charges from the Business, which it can then utilise to the extent possible to meet these costs.

7.2 (1) In respect of SMI's business there were stated levels of charges disclosed in the product and marketing literature (although there are provisions that would allow SMI, in certain circumstances to alter the levels of some of these charges). SMI intends to levy charges at these levels, for as long as such levels are deemed to be fair and reasonable, subject to 7.2(2) below. Hence, subject to the above, the charges applied to policies are as set out in the literature and are not directly related to actual ongoing expenses incurred.

7.2 (2) The charges on the contracts arise from:-

- An annual (distribution) charge levied on the WPF, expressed as a percentage of either the increase in the nominal value of the units or the nominal value of the units.
- A variety of establishment and other charges (eg. policy fees, Bid/Offer spreads) either deducted from the specified payment to or from the policyholder or taken by cancelling units.

There may also be profit margins in any charges made for insured mortality or morbidity risks.

The Standard Provisions of the contracts specify whether the levels of charges can or cannot be increased. For those which can be increased, SMI would expect to implement such changes when justified, for example to reflect the change in the levels of administration expenses incurred, and the Inflation Index since the last such increase in charges.

7.2 (3) SMI would, if necessary, expect to consider taking action to increase charges for all policies where increase is permissible, to reflect any adverse changes in the external fiscal or regulatory environment.

7.3 (1) The charges currently applied are at the rates indicated in the original disclosure updated where applicable by increases since that date. The principal charge is the annual distribution charge which, for units in Series 2 and 5, is expressed as (15/85) of the annual bonus percentage rate in a particular year applied to value of the WPF, plus (15/85) of the amount of any final bonus added to units cancelled. Moreover, if an MVR is applied to any units cancelled, SMI will pay (15/85) of the MVR amount into the WPF (subject, in the case of some policies, to a maximum amount equal to the charges taken by SMI on those units prior to encashment). For units in series 1, 3 and 4, the charge is respectively 1.25%, 1% and 0.65% of the nominal value of the units. The annual bonus rate is declared net of the annual distribution charge for all series in the WPF. The other charges are, strictly, not charges against the WPF; rather they are charges against the policy or contract. These charges are at the rates disclosed in the marketing literature, updated according to the disclosed criteria from time to time.

- 7.3 (2) The actual charges currently being levied to policies are the same as the assumptions used in the model on which final bonus is assessed and those charged to the WPF in aggregate. As stated in 7.2(1) the charges levied are related to the level of charges disclosed at point of sale (uprated where appropriate), rather than to the actual costs incurred in managing the WPF.
- 7.3 (3) The charges levied are based on disclosed rates of charging, subject, in some cases, to periodic uprating. The charges are transferred out of the WPF and the corresponding actual expenses are then also borne outside the WPF. The charges are intended to include a margin to allow for SMI to operate these classes of business at a profit, with this profit accruing to the shareholder. SMI expects to continue with the current basis of charging, which is not based on actual costs, with the difference between charges levied and actual costs being a profit or a loss for the shareholder.
- 7.3 (4) The administration and investment management in connection with the policies in the WPF are outsourced, and this outsourcing may be to connected companies in the Pearl Group Limited or to third parties. SMI believes these agreements are currently on fair terms, and reviews these terms from time to time, but not to any fixed timetable. The agreement for administration is with PGMS (Ireland) Limited and is of unlimited duration.

8. Smoothing Account

8.1 The fair market value of the assets in a with-profits fund may be more or less than the realistic value of the liabilities in the fund. Such an excess or deficiency is called a realistic surplus or realistic deficit. A realistic surplus is sometimes called an inherited estate.

In SMI the definition of the WPF is such that in SMI there is no inherited estate, except to the extent of there being a positive smoothing account.

8.2 (1) SMI currently intends to manage any balance in the smoothing account (which may be positive or negative) as part of the WPF and for the benefit of policyholders in that fund.

8.2 (2) SMI will distribute any balance in the smoothing account as an adjustment to the payout amounts available to policyholders aiming to pay out any positive balance and claim back any negative balance over a two year period.

8.3 (3) The Principle in 8.2(2) means that the target level of smoothing account is effectively zero.

8.2 (4) The implication is that SMI customers should expect payouts closely matched to asset share

9. Volumes of New Business

The WPF is currently not open to new business and SMI has no current plans to re-open the WPF, although it reserves the right to do so. The WPF continues to accept additional premiums to certain existing policies where there is an obligation under the policy conditions to accept such incremental premiums.

10. Equity between the WPF and the shareholder

10.1 Although most of the money in the WPF is earmarked for policyholders' benefits, the shareholder of SMI also has certain rights. This section of the PPFM aims to cover the approach to maintaining the balance between these potentially conflicting interests. There is, effectively, only one ultimate shareholder, as SMI is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pearl Group Limited.

10.2 (1) The shareholder has no rights to participate in the profits of the with profits business in SMI. The shareholder's rights are limited to taking the charges and fees discussed in section 7 above.

10.2 (2) Any proposal to amend the profit-sharing arrangements to the detriment of policyholders could be undertaken only after prior publicity to policyholders, discussion with SMI's regulators and, potentially, approval by the courts.

10.2 (3) Where the WPF seeks to rely on, or in reasonably foreseeable circumstances might seek to rely on support from the shareholder (and then if the shareholder has decided to provide support, which it is not obliged to do) then some constraints on WPF activity (for example on the investment strategy) are likely to be applied to give due weight to the interests of those (usually the shareholder) with alternative claims in normal circumstances on the funds providing support to the WPF. Any such constraints would be imposed only after a report from the Actuary and the agreement of the SMI Board.

10.3 (1) The current basis on which SMI divides profit in the WPF between policyholders and the shareholder is as described in 10.2(1) above - the shareholder's rights are limited to taking the charges and fees applicable to the policies, as described in section 7 above.

10.3 (2) The valuation and surrender bases do not affect the principle that the shareholder is not entitled to any transfer in respect of bonus added to the business. However, a factor which potentially affects the incidence of the charges taken by the shareholder is the levels of annual and final bonuses and market value reductions declared. This is because certain of the charges taken by the shareholder are based upon a percentage of the annual bonus rate declared, together with a percentage of final or terminal bonuses added and a rebate to the WPF of a percentage of any MVRs applied, as described in 7.3(1).

10.3 (3) The company is not currently writing new policies in the WPF, other than increments to certain existing policies where there is an obligation under the policy conditions to continue to accept such additional premiums.

- 10.4 As noted in Principle 10.2(3) above the shareholder is not obliged to provide support to the WPF and if any such support were to be provided in the future it would be on terms agreed at the relevant time between the shareholder, the Actuary and the SMI Board.