

THE PENSION SCHEME FOR THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF MIDWIVES
STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT
PRINCIPLES

SEPTEMBER 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Introduction		3
2 Investment Objectives		4
3 Investment Responsibilities		5
3.1 Trustees' Duties and Responsibilities	5	
3.2 Investment Adviser's Duties and Responsibilities	5	
3.3 Investment Managers' Duties and Responsibilities	6	
3.4 Summary of Responsibilities	7	
4 Investment Strategy		8
4.2 Investment Decisions	8	
4.3 Types of Investments to be Held	9	
4.4 Financially Material Considerations	9	
4.5 Non-Financial Considerations	10	
4.6 Corporate Governance and Voting Policy	10	
4.7 Stewardship	10	
5 Risk		11
6 Monitoring of Investment Adviser and Managers		14
6.1 Investment Adviser	14	
6.2 Investment Managers	14	
6.3 Portfolio Turnover Costs	14	
7 Code of Best Practice		15
8 Compliance		16
Appendix 1: Asset Allocation Benchmark		17
Appendix 2: Cashflow and Rebalancing Policy		18
Appendix 3: Investment Manager Information		19
Growth Assets	19	
Stabilising Assets	20	
Appendix 4: Responsibilities of Parties		21
Trustees	21	
Investment Adviser	21	
Investment Managers	21	
Scheme Actuary	22	
Administrator	22	

1 INTRODUCTION

This Statement of Investment Principles (“the Statement”) has been prepared by Trustees of The Pension Scheme for the Royal College of Midwives (“the Scheme”) in accordance with Section 35 of the Pensions Act 1995, as amended, and its attendant Regulations.

The Statement outlines the principles governing the investment policy of the Scheme and the activities undertaken by the Trustees to ensure the effective implementation of these principles.

In preparing the Statement, the Trustees have:

- obtained and considered written advice from a suitably qualified individual, employed by their investment Adviser, Mercer, whom they believe to have a degree of knowledge and experience that is appropriate for the management of their investments; and
- consulted with the Sponsoring Employer, although they affirm that no aspect of their strategy is restricted by any requirement to obtain the consent of the Sponsoring Employer.

The advice and the consultation process considered the suitability of the Trustees’ investment policy for the Scheme.

The Trustees will review the Statement formally at least every three years to coincide with the triennial Actuarial Valuation or other actuarial advice relating to the statutory funding requirements. Furthermore, the Trustees will review the Statement without delay after any significant change in investment policy. Any changes made to the Statement will be based on written advice from a suitably qualified individual and will follow consultation with the Sponsoring Employer.

2 INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The Trustees' primary investment objective for the Scheme is to achieve an overall rate of return that is sufficient to ensure that assets are available to meet all liabilities as and when they fall due.

The Trustees wish to ensure that they can meet their obligations to the beneficiaries both in the short and long term.

The Trustees recognise that the investment performance of the Scheme's assets will not usually have a direct impact on the members' benefits. The investments can have an indirect impact on the members' benefits if they alter the sponsoring employer's ability and/or willingness to continue to support the Scheme.

With that in mind, the Trustees have set specific investment objectives regarding the manner in which the primary objective of meeting their obligations to the members is to be achieved:

- To pay the Scheme benefits as they fall due and avoid any reduction in benefits if possible
- To achieve and maintain a funding level of 100% on an on-going funding basis
- To minimise risk in achieving and maintaining a 100% funding level on an on-going funding basis subject to acceptable affordability
- To pay due regard to the interests of the sponsoring employer in relation to the funding of the Scheme.

The Trustees have also received confirmation from the Scheme Actuary during the process of revising the investment strategy that their investment objectives and the resultant investment strategy are consistent with the actuarial valuation methodology and assumptions used in the Statutory Funding Objective.

3 INVESTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 TRUSTEES' DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Trustees are responsible for setting the investment objectives and determining the strategy to achieve the objectives. They carry out their duties and fulfil their responsibilities as a single body. The Trustee body is not so large as to be unwieldy in its operations. Sub-committees may be formed from time to time to examine specific issues.

The duties and responsibilities of the Trustees include, but are not limited to, the following tasks and activities:

- The regular approval of the content of the Statement
- The appointment and review of the investment managers and investment adviser
- The assessment and review of the performance of each investment manager
- The setting and review of the investment parameters within which the investment managers can operate
- The assessment of the risks assumed by the Scheme at total Scheme level and manager by manager
- The approval and review of the asset allocation benchmark for the Scheme
- The compliance of the investment arrangements with the principles set out in the Statement

3.2 INVESTMENT ADVISER'S DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Trustees have appointed Mercer as the investment Adviser to the Scheme. Mercer provides advice as and when the Trustees require it, as well as raising any investment-related issues, of which it believes the Trustees should be aware. Matters on which Mercer expects to provide advice to the Trustees include the following:

- Setting of investment objectives
- Determining investment strategy and asset allocation
- Determining an appropriate investment structure
- Liaising with JLT Investment Management ("JLT IM") to determine funds and investment managers that are suitable to meet the Trustees' objectives
- Setting cashflow management (investment and withdrawal) policies (see Appendix 2)

The Trustees may seek advice from Mercer with regard to both strategic and tactical investment decisions (see Section 4 – Investment Strategy); however, they recognise that they retain responsibility for all such decisions, including those that concern investments and disinvestments relating to cashflows (see Appendix 2). Mercer may be proactive in advising the Trustees regarding tactical investment decisions; however, there is no responsibility placed on Mercer to be proactive in all circumstances.

The Trustees monitor the performance of the Scheme's investment managers against their benchmarks.

Section 3.3 describes the responsibilities of JLT IM as investment manager to the Scheme.

Mercer makes a fund based charge which covers the services of both JLT IM and Mercer as specified within the Investment Management Agreement (IMA) and the Implemented Investment Consultancy Services Agreement (ICA). Any additional services provided by Mercer will be remunerated primarily on a time-cost basis.

In particular, Mercer does not receive commission or any other payments in respect of the Scheme that might affect the impartiality of their advice, and, as noted below, any discounts negotiated by JLT IM with the underlying managers are passed on in full to the Scheme.

The Trustees are satisfied that this is the most appropriate adviser remuneration structure for the Scheme.

Mercer is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”).

3.3 INVESTMENT MANAGERS’ DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Trustees are long term investor and do not look to change the investment arrangements on a frequent basis.

The Trustees, after considering appropriate investment advice, have appointed JLT IM as investment manager to the Scheme. JLT IM was first appointed in May 2015.

The key duty of JLT IM is to select investment managers suitable to each mandate within the Trustees’ agreed asset allocation.

Investment managers are appointed by JLT IM based on their capabilities and, therefore, their perceived likelihood of achieving the expected return and risk characteristics required for the asset class being selected.

JLT IM will only invest in pooled investment vehicles, which could be either open-ended or closed-ended. The Trustees therefore accept that they cannot specify the risk profile and return targets of the manager, but pooled funds are chosen with appropriate characteristics to align with the overall investment strategy.

JLT IM will contract with and appoint underlying investment managers to manage the Scheme’s assets on behalf of the Trustees.

JLT IM will also manage the asset allocation to ensure it is in line with the allocation defined in the IMA, and its tolerances, which will be dependent on the required rate of return.

JLT IM will monitor the underlying investment managers to ensure their continuing appropriateness to the mandates given. If a manager is downgraded to a REVIEW or SELL rating by Mercer’s Manager Research Team, JLT IM will replace that manager with a suitable PREFERRED rated alternative.

The details of investment managers initially appointed by JLT IM are set out in Appendix 3, together with the details of each manager’s mandate.

In particular, the underlying investment managers are responsible for all decisions concerning the selection and de-selection of the individual securities within the portfolios they manage.

In the case of multi-asset mandates, the underlying investment managers are responsible for all decisions concerning the allocation to individual asset classes and changes in the allocations to individual asset classes.

All of the investment managers that will be sub-contracted by JLT IM will be authorised and regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority (“PRA”), the FCA or both.

The underlying investment managers are remunerated by ad valorem charges based on the value of the assets that they manage on behalf of the Scheme.

None of the underlying managers in which the Scheme’s assets are invested have performance based fees which could encourage the manager to make short term investment decisions to hit their profit targets.

The Trustees therefore consider that the method of remunerating fund managers is consistent with incentivising them to make decisions based on assessments of medium to long-term financial and non-financial performance of an issuer of debt or equity. By encouraging a medium to long-term view, it will in turn encourage the investment managers to engage with issuers of debt or equity in order to improve their performance in the medium to long-term.

The Trustees accept that they cannot influence the charging structure of the pooled funds in which the Scheme is invested, but is satisfied that the ad-valorem charges for the different underlying funds are clear and are consistent with each fund’s stated characteristics. The Trustees are therefore satisfied that this the most appropriate basis for remunerating the underlying investment managers and is consistent with the Trustee’s policies as set out in this SIP. JLT IM makes a fund based charge for the services it provides. This charge is specified in the contractual agreement between the Trustee and JLT IM.

JLT IM does not receive commission or any other payments in respect of the Scheme that might affect the impartiality of its actions and any discounts negotiated by JLT IM with the underlying managers are passed on in full to the Scheme.

JLT IM is authorised and regulated by the FCA.

The Trustees believe that this is the most appropriate basis for remunerating managers.

3.4 SUMMARY OF RESPONSIBILITIES

A summary of the responsibilities of all relevant parties, including the Scheme Actuary and the Scheme administrators, so far as they relate to the Scheme's investments, is set out at Appendix 4.

4 INVESTMENT STRATEGY

4.1 SETTING INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Trustees have determined their investment strategy after considering the Scheme's liability profile and requirements of the Statutory Funding Objective, their own appetite for risk, the views of the Sponsoring Employer on investment strategy, the Sponsoring Employer's appetite for risk, and the strength of the Sponsoring Employer's covenant. The Trustees have also received written advice from their Investment Adviser.

The basis of the Trustees' strategy is to divide the Scheme's assets between a "growth" portfolio, comprising assets such as equities, diversified growth funds ("DGF") and property, and a "stabilising" portfolio, comprising of assets such as bonds and liability driven investments ("LDI"). The basis of the split between these two portfolios is set with regard to the overall required return objective of the Scheme's assets, which is determined by the funding objective and current funding level.

The Trustees have established a benchmark allocation to each asset class within the strategic asset allocation, which is set out in Appendix 1.

The Trustees recognise the benefits of diversification across growth asset classes, as well as within them, in reducing the risk that results from investing in any one particular market. Where they consider it advisable to do so, the Trustees have appointed investment managers to select and manage the allocations across growth asset classes, in particular where it would not be practical (or appropriate) for the Trustees to commit the resources necessary to make these decisions themselves.

In respect of the investment of contributions and any disinvestments to meet member benefit payments, the Trustees have decided on a structured approach to rebalance the assets in accordance with their overall strategy. This approach is set out in Appendix 2.

4.2 INVESTMENT DECISIONS

The Trustees distinguish between three types of investment decision: strategic, tactical and stock-level.

Strategic Investment Decisions

These decisions are long-term in nature and are driven by an understanding of the objectives, needs and liabilities of the Scheme.

The Trustees take all such decisions themselves. They do so after receiving written advice from their investment adviser and consulting with the Sponsoring Employer. Examples of such decisions and of tasks relating to the implementation of these decisions include the following:

- Setting investment objectives
- Determining the split between the growth and the stabilising portfolios
- Determining the allocation to asset classes within the growth and stabilising portfolios
- Determining the Scheme benchmark
- Reviewing the investment objectives and strategic asset allocation

Tactical Investment Decisions

These decisions are short-term and based on expectations of near-term market movements. Such decisions may involve deviating temporarily from the strategic asset allocation and may require the timing of entry into, or exit from, an investment market or asset class.

These decisions are the responsibility of the Trustees. However, where such decisions are made within a pooled fund, they are the responsibility of the investment manager of the fund.

Stock Selection Decisions

All such decisions are the responsibility of the investment managers of the pooled funds in which the Scheme is invested.

4.3 TYPES OF INVESTMENTS TO BE HELD

The Trustees are permitted to invest across a wide range of asset classes, including, but not limited to, the following:

- UK and Overseas Equities
- UK and Overseas Government Bonds, Fixed and Inflation-linked
- UK and Overseas Corporate Bonds
- Convertible Bonds
- Property
- Commodities
- Hedge Funds
- Private Equity
- High Yield Bonds
- Emerging Market Debt
- Diversified Growth
- Liability Driven Investment Products
- Cash

All the funds in which the Scheme invests are pooled and unitised. The use of derivatives is permitted by the guidelines that apply to the pooled funds. Details relating to the pooled funds can be found in Appendix 3.

4.4 FINANCIALLY MATERIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Trustees understand that they must consider all factors that have the ability to impact the financial performance of the Scheme's investments over the appropriate time horizon. This includes, but is not limited to, environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors.

The Trustees recognise that ESG factors, such as climate change, can influence the investment performance of the Scheme's portfolio and it is therefore in members' and the Scheme's best interests that these factors are taken into account within the investment process.

As noted earlier, the Scheme's assets are invested in pooled funds. The Trustees accept the fact that they have very limited ability to influence the ESG policies and practices of the companies in which their managers invest. The Trustees will therefore rely on the policies and judgement of their investment managers.

Whilst certain investment decisions have been delegated to JLT IM as the investment manager, the Trustees recognise that their views on the financial materiality of environmental, social, and corporate governance factors on risk and return are retained as a Trustee decision. If the Trustees wish to adopt a specific approach to

incorporating these factors in the future then a conversation with JLT IM will be required in order to ensure effective implementation.

The Trustees consider how ESG, climate change and stewarding are integrated within JLT IM's investment processes and those of the underlying managers on an interim basis.

4.5 NON-FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Trustees only consider factors that are expected to have a financial impact on the Scheme's investments. Non-financial considerations, such as ethical views, are not implemented in the current investment strategy.

4.6 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND VOTING POLICY

The Trustees have concluded that the decision on how to exercise voting rights should be left with their investment managers, who will exercise these rights in accordance with their respective published corporate governance policies. These policies, which are provided to the Trustees from time to time, take into account the financial interests of shareholders and should be for the Scheme's benefit.

Where the Trustees are specifically invited to vote on a matter relating to corporate policy, the Trustees will exercise their right in accordance with what they believe to be the best interests of the majority of the Scheme's membership.

4.7 STEWARDSHIP

JLT IM and Mercer will monitor the performance, strategy, risks, ESG policies and corporate governance of the investment managers on behalf of the Trustees. If the Trustees have any concerns, they will raise them with JLT IM or Mercer, verbally or in writing.

5 RISK

The Trustees are aware, and seek to take account of a number of risks in relation to the Scheme's investments, including the following:

Under the Pensions Act 2004, the Trustees are required to state their policy regarding the ways in which risks are to be measured and managed. These are set out below.

Solvency Risk and Mismatching Risk

- These are measured through a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the expected development of the assets relative to the liabilities.
- These are managed by setting a scheme-specific strategic asset allocation with an appropriate level of risk.

Manager Risk

- This is assessed as the expected deviation of the prospective risk and return, as set out in the managers' objectives, relative to the investment policy.
- It is measured by monitoring the actual deviation of returns relative to the objective and factors supporting the managers' investment process, and by appointing JLT IM to monitor and replace any managers where concerns exist over their continued ability to deliver the investment mandate.

Liquidity Risk

- This is monitored according to the level of cashflows required by the Scheme over a specified period.
- It is managed by holding an appropriate amount of readily realisable investments. The Scheme's assets are invested in pooled funds which are readily realisable.

Political Risk

- This is measured by the level of concentration in any one market leading to the risk of adverse influence on investment values arising from political intervention.
- It is managed by regular reviews of the investments and through investing in funds which give a wide degree of diversification.

Environmental

- This is the risk that improper, or inadequate, consideration of environmental factors could lead to adverse investment performance and / or reputational damage to the Scheme.
- The day to day management of environmental risk is the responsibility of the companies in which the Scheme's underlying managers have invested. Given the Trustee is invested in pooled funds the Trustee will rely on the investment manager to ensure that these companies have sufficient procedures and processes in place in order to mitigate this risk as far as is reasonably possible.

Social

- This is the risk that social factors are not properly considered within the investment decision making process. Social risks can arise both within and externally to a company, e.g. internal factors could include workplace health & safety whilst external factors may include a company's impact on the area surrounding their place of business.
- The day to day management of social risk is also the responsibility of the companies in which the Scheme's underlying managers invest. It is the responsibility of the investment manager to ensure that these

companies have sufficient procedures and processes in place in order to mitigate these risks as far as is reasonably possible.

Corporate Governance Risk

- This is assessed by reviewing the Scheme's investment managers' policies regarding corporate governance.
- It is managed by delegating the exercise of voting rights to the managers, who exercise this right in accordance with their published corporate governance policies. Summaries of these policies are provided to the Trustees from time to time and take into account the financial interests of the shareholders, which should ultimately be to the Scheme's advantage.

Sponsor Risk

- This is assessed as the level of ability and degree of willingness of the sponsor to support the continuation of the Scheme and to make good any current or future deficit.
- It is managed by assessing the interaction between the Scheme and the sponsor's business, as measured by a number of factors, including the creditworthiness of the sponsor and the size of the pension liability relative to the sponsor. Regular updates on employer covenant are provided to the Trustees by senior staff of the sponsor.

Legislative Risk

- This is the risk that legislative changes will require action from the Trustees so as to comply with any such changes in legislation.
- The Trustees acknowledge that this risk is unavoidable but will seek to address any required changes so as to comply with changes in legislation.

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 Trustees acknowledge that the assessment of credit risk on individual debt instruments is delegated to the investment manager. The Trustees will however ensure that they are comfortable with the amount of risk that the Scheme's investment manager takes.

Market Risk

- This is the risk the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of the following three types of risk:

Currency Risk

- This is the risk that occurs when the price of one currency moves relative to another (reference) currency. In the context of a UK pension scheme, the scheme may be invested in overseas stocks or assets, which are either directly or indirectly linked to a currency other than Sterling. There is a risk that the price of that overseas currency will move in such a way that devalues that currency relative to Sterling, thus negatively impacting the overall investment return.
- For currency hedged funds, the Trustees acknowledge that currency risk related to overseas investments is hedged appropriately by the underlying investment managers.
- For funds where the currency risk is separately managed by the manager, the Trustees acknowledge that currency risk is delegated to the underlying investment managers where the manager is responsible for the decision of whether or not to hedge.

Interest Rate Risk

- This is the risk that an investment's value will change due to a change in the level of interest rates. This affects debt instruments more directly than growth instruments.

- The Trustees acknowledge that the interest rate risk related to individual debt instruments, and particularly liability driven investment (LDI) instruments, is managed by the underlying investment managers through a combination of strategies, such as diversification, duration and yield curve management, and hedging via swaps, particularly where LDI is involved.

Other Price Risk

- This is the risk that principally arises in relation to the return seeking portfolio, which invests in equities, equities in pooled funds, equity futures, hedge funds, private equity and property.
- The Trustees acknowledge that a scheme can manage its exposure to price risk by investing in a diverse portfolio across various markets.

6 MONITORING OF INVESTMENT ADVISER AND MANAGERS

6.1 INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Trustees continually assess and review the performance of their adviser in a qualitative way.

6.2 INVESTMENT MANAGERS

The Trustees receive monitoring reports on the performance of the underlying investment managers from Mercer on a quarterly basis, which presents performance information over 3 months, 1 year and 3 years. The reports show the absolute performance and performance against the manager's stated target performance (over the relevant time period) on a net of fees basis. It also provides returns of market indices so that these can also be used to help inform the assessment of the underlying managers' performance.

The reporting also reviews the performance of the Scheme's assets in aggregate against the Scheme's strategic benchmark.

JLT IM, as Investment Manager has the role of replacing the underlying investment managers where appropriate. It takes a long-term view when assessing whether to replace the underlying investment managers, and such decisions would not be made based solely on short-term performance concerns. Instead, changes would be driven by a significant downgrade of the investment manager by Mercer's Manager Research Team. This in turn would be due to a significant reduction in Mercer's confidence that the investment manager will be able to perform in line with their fund's mandate over the long term.

Changes will be made to the underlying managers however if there is a strategic change to the overall strategy that no longer requires exposure to that asset class or manager.

6.3 PORTFOLIO TURNOVER COSTS

The Trustees do not currently monitor portfolio turnover costs for the funds in which the Scheme is invested, although notes that the performance monitoring which it receives is net of all charges, including such costs. Portfolio turnover costs means the costs incurred as a result of the buying, selling, lending or borrowing of investments.

The Trustees are also aware of the requirement to define and monitor targeted portfolio turnover and turnover range.

Given that the Scheme invests in a range of pooled funds, many of which invest across a wide range of asset classes, the Trustees do not have an overall portfolio turnover target for the Scheme.

The Trustees are working with Mercer to determine the most appropriate way to obtain and monitor the information required in relation to the pooled funds in which the Scheme is invested and will include further information about this when next updating the SIP.

7 CODE OF BEST PRACTICE

The Trustee notes that in March 2017, the Pensions Regulator released 'Investment Guidance for Defined Benefit Pension Schemes'

The Trustee has received training in relation to this guidance and is satisfied that the investment approach adopted by the Scheme is consistent with the guidance so far as it is appropriate to the Scheme's circumstances.

The Trustee meets with its investment adviser on a regular basis, monitoring developments both in relation to the Scheme's circumstances and in relation to evolving guidance, and will revise the Scheme's investment approach if considered appropriate.

8 COMPLIANCE

The Scheme's Statement of Investment Principles and annual report and accounts are available to members on request.

A copy of the Scheme's current Statement plus Appendices is also supplied to the Sponsoring Employer, the Scheme's investment managers, the Scheme's auditors and the Scheme Actuary.

This Statement of Investment Principles, taken as a whole with the Appendices, supersedes all others and was approved by the Trustees on28.9.20.....

Signed on behalf of the Trustees by	<i>velika krivokapic</i>	
On	28.9.20	30.9.20
Full Name	Velika Krivokapic	Denise Linay
Position	Trustee	Trustee

APPENDIX 1: ASSET ALLOCATION BENCHMARK

The Scheme's strategic asset allocation benchmark is set out below.

Asset Class	Strategic Allocation	Guideline Range
Growth Assets	60.0%	
Growth – Liquid	30.0%	+/- 5.0%
Growth – Multi Asset	20.0%	+/- 5.0%
Growth – Property	10.0%	+/- 5.0%
Stabilising Assets	40.0%	
LDI – Real	25.0%	+/- 12.5%
LDI – Nominal	5.0%	+/- 12.5%
Corporate Bonds	10.0%	+/- 5.0%
Total	100.0%	

The asset allocation will be monitored by JLT IM so as to maintain it within the guideline ranges.

The policy for rebalancing and investment / disinvestment of cashflows is set out in Appendix 2.

Appendix 3 provides information about the funds in which the assets are invested.

APPENDIX 2: CASHFLOW AND REBALANCING POLICY

Where possible, cash outflows will be met from cash balances held by the Scheme and from income from the Scheme's investments in order to minimise transaction costs.

Investments or disinvestments should be applied in such a way as to bring the actual asset allocation back in line with the guideline ranges, as set out in Appendix 1. Property and LDI funds will not be used for cashflow purposes without a specific written instruction from the Trustees.

The Trustees will review the cashflow policy from time to time to ensure that it remains appropriate taking into account changes in the Scheme's cashflow requirements.

For avoidance of doubt, this Statement will not be revised purely in relation to a change in cashflow policy.

APPENDIX 3: INVESTMENT MANAGER INFORMATION

The Scheme invests with JLT IM, whose key responsibility it to appoint suitable investment managers to each of the mandates within the Trustees' agreed investment strategy as set out in Appendix 1.

The tables below show the details of the mandate(s) with each manager.

GROWTH ASSETS

Manager / Fund	Benchmark	Objective	Dealing Frequency	SORP / IFRS Class
Growth – Liquid				
LGIM Global Equity Fixed Weights (50:50) Index Fund	Composite index: 50% UK, 50% overseas.	To provide diversified exposure to the UK and overseas equity markets by tracking the benchmark. Overseas asset distribution is fixed with 17.5% in North America, 17.5% in Europe (ex-UK), 8.75% in Japan, 6.25% in Asia Pacific (ex-Japan)	Daily	Level 2
Growth – Multi Asset				
Nordea Diversified Growth Fund	3 month GBP LIBOR	To achieve returns above the benchmark +3.3% p.a. net of fees, over rolling 3 year periods	Daily	Level 2
Growth – Property				
Columbia Threadneedle Property Unit Trust Monthly Buy & Hold Fund	MSCI/AREF Quarterly Property Fund Index	To provide investors with an indirect exposure to commercial property assets throughout the UK	Monthly	Level 2

STABILISING ASSETS

Manager / Fund	Benchmark	Objective	Dealing Frequency	SORP / IFRS Class
Stabilising – LDI				
BMO Real Dynamic LDI Fund	The liability profile of a typical UK DB pensions scheme consisting of gilt and swaps benchmarks	To provide hedging by offering interest rate and inflation protection which reflect the liability profile of a typical UK DB pension scheme	Daily	Level 2
BMO Nominal Dynamic LDI Fund	The liability profile of a typical UK DB pensions scheme consisting of gilt and swaps benchmarks	To provide hedging by offering interest rate protection that reflects the liability profile of a typical UK DB pension scheme	Daily	Level 2
Stabilising – Corporate Bonds				
LGIM Active Corporate Bond Over 10 Year Fund	Markit iBoxx GBP Non-Gilts Over 10 Years Index	To provide returns exceeding the benchmark by 0.75% p.a. gross of fees over a 3 year rolling period	Daily	Level 2

The assets for the underlying managers are hosted on an investment platform provided by Mobius Life Limited.

JLT IM will monitor the investment managers. If one of the managers is downgraded by Mercer's Manager Research Team to a REVIEW or SELL rating, that manager will automatically be replaced by JLT IM with a PREFERRED rated alternative manager.

For avoidance of doubt, this SIP will not be updated solely in response to a replacement of one of the underlying investment managers.

APPENDIX 4: RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTIES

TRUSTEES

The Trustees' responsibilities include the following:

- Reviewing at least triennially, and more frequently if necessary, the content of this Statement in consultation with the Investment Adviser and modifying it if deemed appropriate
- Reviewing the investment strategy following the results of each actuarial review, in consultation with the Investment Adviser and Scheme Actuary
- Appointing the Investment Manager(s) and custodian (if required)
- Assessing the quality of the performance and processes of the Investment Manager(s) by means of regular reviews of investment returns and other relevant information, in consultation with the Investment Adviser
- Consulting with the Sponsoring Employer regarding any proposed amendments to this Statement
- Monitoring compliance of the investment arrangements with this Statement on a continuing basis

INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Investment Adviser's responsibilities include the following:

- Participating with the Trustees in reviews of this Statement of Investment Principles
- Production of performance monitoring reports
- Advising the Trustees, at their request, on the following matters:
 - Through consultation with the Scheme Actuary, how any changes within the Scheme's benefits, membership, and funding position may affect the manner in which the assets should be invested
 - How any significant changes in the Investment Managers' organisation could affect the interests of the Scheme
 - How any changes in the investment environment could present either opportunities or problems for the Scheme
- Undertaking project work, as requested, including:
 - Reviews of asset allocation policy
 - Research into and reviews of Investment Managers
- Advising on the selection of new managers and/or custodians

INVESTMENT MANAGERS

As noted in this statement, JLT IM has been appointed as Investment Manager and will sub-contract with underlying investment managers on behalf of the Trustees.

JLT IM's responsibilities include the following:

- Providing the Trustees on a quarterly basis (or as frequently as required) with a statement and valuation of the assets and a report on their actions and future intentions, and any changes to the processes applied to their portfolios
- Informing the Trustees of any changes in the internal performance objectives and guidelines of any pooled fund used by the Scheme as and when they occur
- Having regard to the need for diversification of investments, so far as appropriate for the particular mandate, and to the suitability of investments
- Giving effect to the principles contained in the Statement as far as is reasonably practicable

The underlying investment managers contract with JLT IM and therefore do not have any direct responsibility to the Trustees.

SCHEME ACTUARY

The Scheme Actuary's responsibilities include the following:

- Liaising with the Investment Adviser regarding the suitability of the Scheme's investment strategy given the financial characteristics of the Scheme
- Assessing the funding position of the Scheme and advising on the appropriate response to any shortfall
- Performing the triennial (or more frequent, as required) valuations and advising on the appropriate contribution levels

ADMINISTRATOR

The Administrator's responsibilities include the following:

- Ensuring there is sufficient cash available to meet benefit payments as and when they fall due
- Paying benefits and making transfer payments
- Investing contributions not required to meet benefit payments with the Investment Managers according to the Trustees' instructions