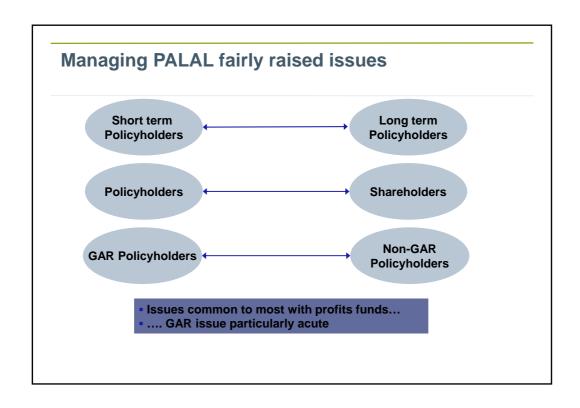
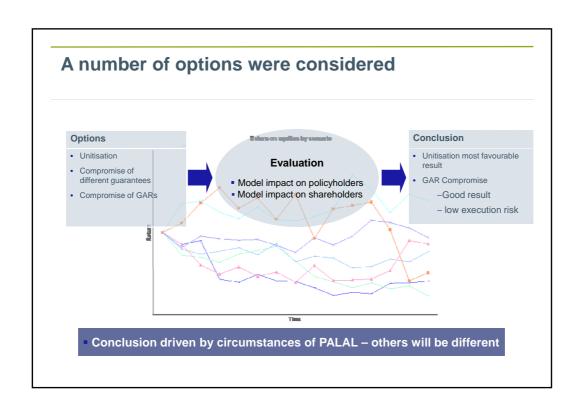
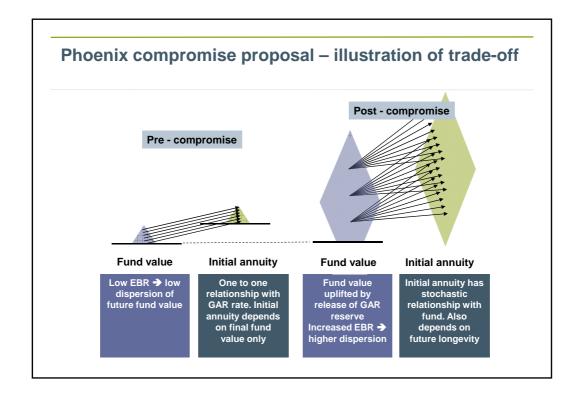


- Background to project
- Feasibility study
- Scheme design and communication
- Implementation
- Opportunities for others







- Background to project
- Feasibility study
- Scheme design and communication
- Implementation
- Opportunities for others

Feasibility Study

Customer interest

- Carry out telephone survey of 300 potentially included customers
- Only 12% definitely not interested; majority wanted to know more

Legal/ Regulatory/Tax

- Leading counsel approached; confirmed that Chapter 26 applies; 75% majority by 'value'.
- FSA approached; independent actuary identified
- HMRC confirm tax position of policyholder or fund not affected

Feasibility Study

Financial/Fairness

- Can enough reserve be released to boost asset share enough to get policyholder support yet avoid shareholder subsidy?
- Identify all the special cases (e.g. paid-up policies);
 check fair across range of products, issue dates,
 retirement year, etc (on best estimate basis).
- Systems development
- Proactive PR press and IFAs
- Plan/Budget/Governance

Feasibility Study

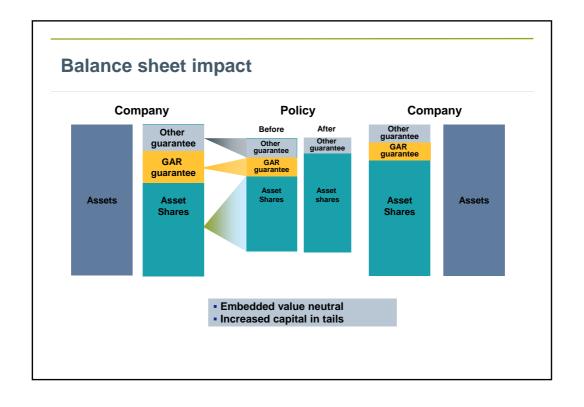
- Measure of shareholder value
 - Market-consistent Embedded Value (MCEV)
 - Requirement : must not increase
 - Shareholder Objective : must not decrease

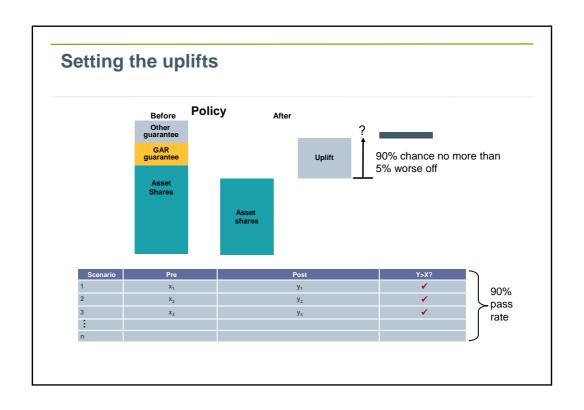
| | £ |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Shareholder net assets | - |
| Value of future profits | + |
| Economic 'burnthrough' | +/- |
| Non-economic 'burnthrough' | + |
| Cost of capital | + |
| Other (e.g. tax) | +/- |
| TOTAL | 0 |

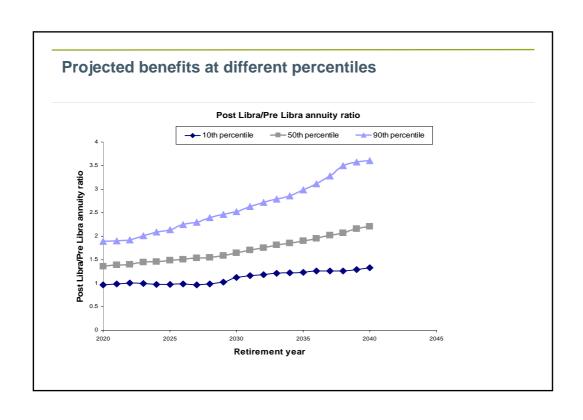
Feasibility Study - Outcome

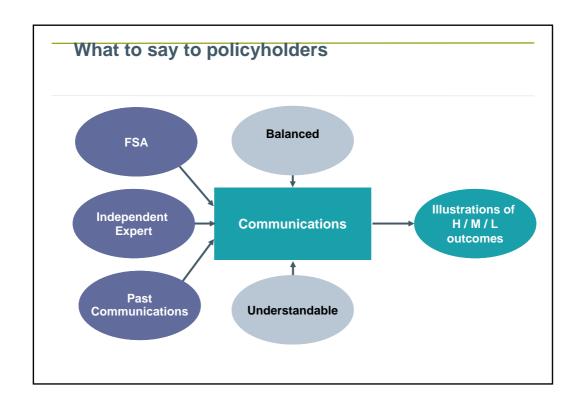
- WPC not satisfied
 - as shorter term policyholders had a higher than10% chance of a material shortfall (caused by volatility in stochastic illustration)
- Rethink
 - Fairness test: 90% chance of not being more than 5% worse off
 - Excludes policies with less than 10 years to run; Population reduces from 100k to 50k
 - but 'worst' 50k for risk (longevity,persistency)
 - Carry out full population 'appetite' mailing

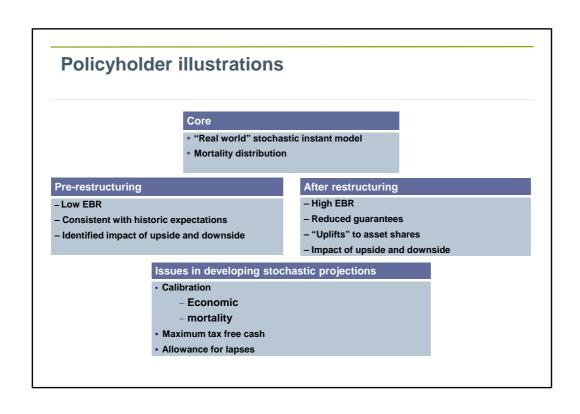
- Background to project
- Feasibility study
- Scheme design and communication
- Implementation
- Opportunities for others











- Background to project
- Feasibility study
- · Scheme design and communication
- Implementation
- Opportunities for others

Appetite Mailing

- Aim
 - To ascertain if there was sufficient support to implement a scheme
- Other benefits
 - Enables regulatory 'pre-approval' of material and largescale test of policyholder comprehension
 - Also tests out mailing processes, help-desk, etc
 - Initiates policyholder awareness and surfaces key policyholder concerns

Appetite Mailing

- · Other benefits, cont.
 - PR presentation as 'seeking opinion' makes criticism less likely
 - If sufficient support exists, can use in support of final scheme, especially in PR.
- Disadvantages
 - Adds 12 months to elapsed time, assuming 31/12 implementation date
 - Cost!

Appetite Mailing

- Pack Content
 - Letter, including 'Key Facts'
 - Individual stochastic illustration
 - Booklet with full details and explaining why might be of more or less interest to special groups (e.g. ill-health, early retirement, potential transferees, etc)
 - Reply vehicle, with space for comment
- Development Process included
 - Testing understanding with focus groups
 - FSA waiver to use stochastic model without accompanying deterministic one

Appetite Mailing Outcome

- Good response rate
 - 30% of those mailed replied, representing 23% of the total potentially included population
 - Difference accounted for by 'goneaways' (despite efforts to recontact)
 - Telephone survey indicated good understanding
- · Majority support, but not overwhelming
 - 75% by number, 69% by value needed 75%+
 - Minority quite vehement about wanting to keep GAR
 - Mailing September 2008; not best time to promote move into equities!

Appetite Mailing - Outcome

- Positive Press Coverage
 - Broadsheet financial pages, trade press....
 -all except Money Management

COMMENT



Appetite Mailing - Outcome

- Decide to offer 'opt-out'
 - Policyholders to be offered three choices at vote
 - 'for', against' or 'opt-out'
 - Opt-outs would keep GAR and but could not vote
- Advantages of Opt-out
 - Majority who supported or did not object to scheme could not be denied by minority.
 - Minority not forced into scheme against will
 - Virtual certainty of achieving 75% support
 - Legal precedents in non-life insurance schemes of arrangement

Notification Mailing

- To inform all with-profits policyholders that a scheme is being initiated and that an initial ('convening') court hearing will be held
 - to determine amongst other things who will vote
 - and to 'surface' any objections to the scheme early on
- Voting proposals
 - Only policyholders with GAR benefits that will be forgone may vote
 - Those who opt-out will not be able to vote
 - as not reasonable for them to be able to influence the outcome of the scheme
 - vote value will be 'peak 2' value of GAR to be given up

Notification Mailing - Outcome

- Plenty of questions but only a small number of formal objections
 - mainly about 'excluded' policyholders not having vote, or
 - about minor changes to management of excluded policies (which scheme 'ring-fences' from included policies in all but extreme circumstances)
- · No further press interest despite press release.

Convening Hearing

- Witness statement from company included:
 - Almost final draft of opt-out/vote mailing material
 - Report on scheme from With-profits Actuary and Independent Actuary
 - Draft Scheme and draft post-scheme PPFM
 - Letter from FSA indicating no objection to the scheme at this stage
 - Letter from HMRC confirming preservation of tax statuses

Convening Hearing - Outcome

- Short (40min) hearing approved progressing to vote as intended
- FSA observed but were not represented
- · No policyholders chose to attend
- Minor changes made to vote material to address matters judge felt unclear

Vote Mailing

- Mailing pack
 - Letter, personal illustration, explanatory booklet, 'legal' booklet (100+pages!), "How pensions work" leaflet, decision form and envelope.
 - All but legal booklet externally 'plain Englished'
 - Tested with c40 policyholders in 1-1 meetings
 - FSA comments taken into account.

Vote Mailing

- Posted end September; last reply date 9 November
 - Reminder after 3 weeks, including post strike message
 - Expected response 30% of mailed, 25% of which opt-outs
 - Actual 33% with only 17% opt-out
 - Checked that the 3.5% of 'no' voters didn't really meant to 'opt-out'
 - Allow 'opt-outs' to continue to be accepted after official close date
 - due to postal or other delays

Policyholder Meeting

- Held on 11 November
 - Intended for creditors to meet to discuss scheme.....
 -and to vote on it.
 - Only five policyholders attended

Sanction Hearing

- Held on 11 December
 - Formal report of vote outcome
 - FSA represented by Counsel
 - Supplementary report from IA and WPA, including updated financial
 - Court considered reasonableness and legality of scheme...
 - ...and gave its sanction
 - Judge commented in particular on opt-out making his decision much easier
 - Compared to a scheme which compelled reluctant policyholders.

Final Steps

- Documents lodged at Companies House
- Scheme became effective at 23:59 on 31 December
- Transfer values now calculated using temporary uplifts
- Notice to be mailed to all included policyholders (Q1 2010)
- · Final uplifts to asset shares to be calculated
 - agreed by Independent Actuary
 - used in value calculations from 1 January 2011
- Possibility of Part VII transfer of PALAL to another Pearl group company

- Background to project
- Feasibility study
- Communicating to policyholders
- Implementation
- Opportunities for others

PALAL Scheme - Summary Opt out if consider GAR valuable Could leave with value for option Can retain policy on more favourable basis Higher EBR Alternative of constraints investment freedom

PALAL Scheme - Summary Opt out if consider GAR valuable Could leave with value for option Can retain policy on more favourable basis Higher EBR Alternative of constraints investment freedom

Setting a Precedent

Legal Structure

- Ability to change terms without crisis
- Opt out mechanism

Regulation

- Flexibility to change
 - -fair to policyholders
- Opt out mechanism
- Precedent may be broader than GARs schemes
- Unitisation
- Other compromises/restructuring

