

**Total Return Investing, Diversified Growth and the
Default Option for DC Schemes**

2008

The growth in the DC market

- Growing trend for closure of DB schemes has created a boom in DC plans
- Of all pension plans offered to new employees, 83% are DC plans, compared with 74% in 2006*
- The median DC scheme size was just under £4 million in 2006 and has doubled to just over £8 million in 2007**
- UK pension market is currently valued at approximately £650 billion, £40 billion in DC
 - By 2015 this is expected to rise from 6% to 22%

* Watson Wyatt FTSE 100 Defined Pension Plan 2007/2008 Survey Results

** Hewitt 2007 DC and AVC survey

Scheme review and the dominance of the default option in DC

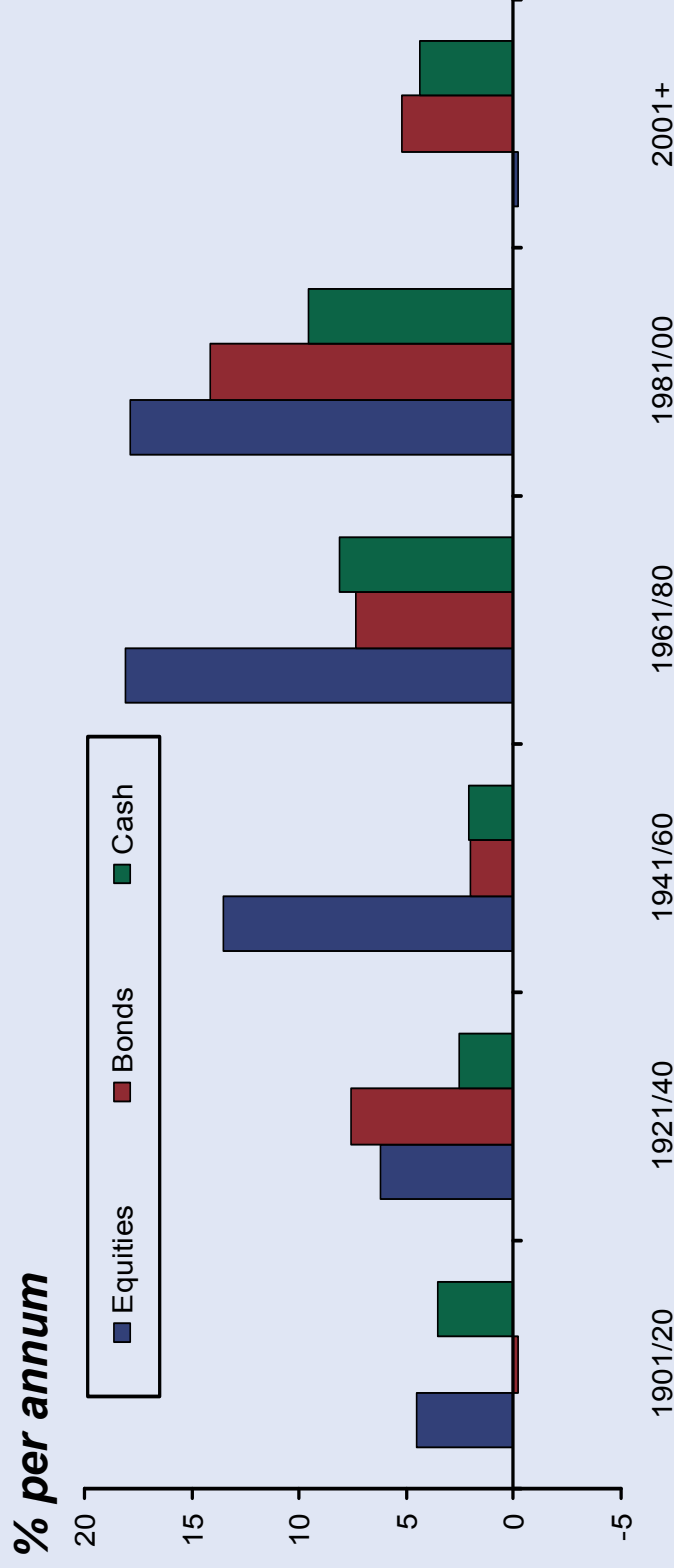
- DC investing shifts the onus of investment decision-making onto the members shoulders
- 88% of schemes have reviewed their scheme in the last three years with 51% doing so in the last 12 months*
- 80% of members select the default fund in the 70% of schemes where a default is offered*
- 69% of schemes offer a passive managed lifestyle fund as a default investment option**
- 41% describe alternative or diversified funds as being suitable for the default though few in reality have implemented such a strategy*

* Engaged Investor & JPMorgan Asset Management DC Trustee Survey 2008

** Watson Wyatt FTSE 100 Defined Pension Plan 2007/2008 Survey Results

Asset class returns

Equities have usually performed better than bonds or cash



Sources: ABN Amro, JPMAM (UK market)

Equity returns are rarely “average”

U.S. Large Cap Equity Inflation-adjusted annualized returns

1950 – 1965	14%
1965 – 1982	0%
1982 – 1999	15%
1999 – 2016	?

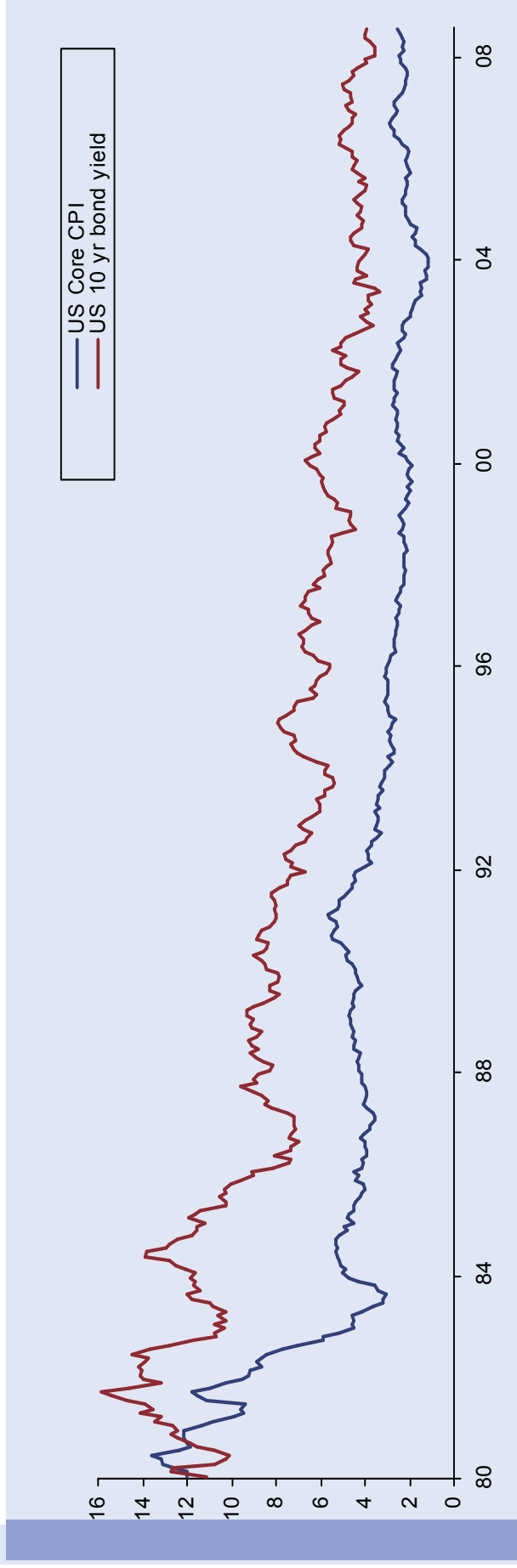
Sources: S&P, Ibbotson Associates, JPMorgan

Lower risk portfolios can take a different approach

- Individual investors have an asymmetric approach to risk – their real risk is losing money
- They care increasingly less about index benchmarks
- In a low nominal return environment beta is not enough
- Absolute return is attractive but liquid sources are in short supply

Traditional total return was fixed income oriented

Past: ■ During declining inflation and yields, bonds exhibited an attractive total return profile

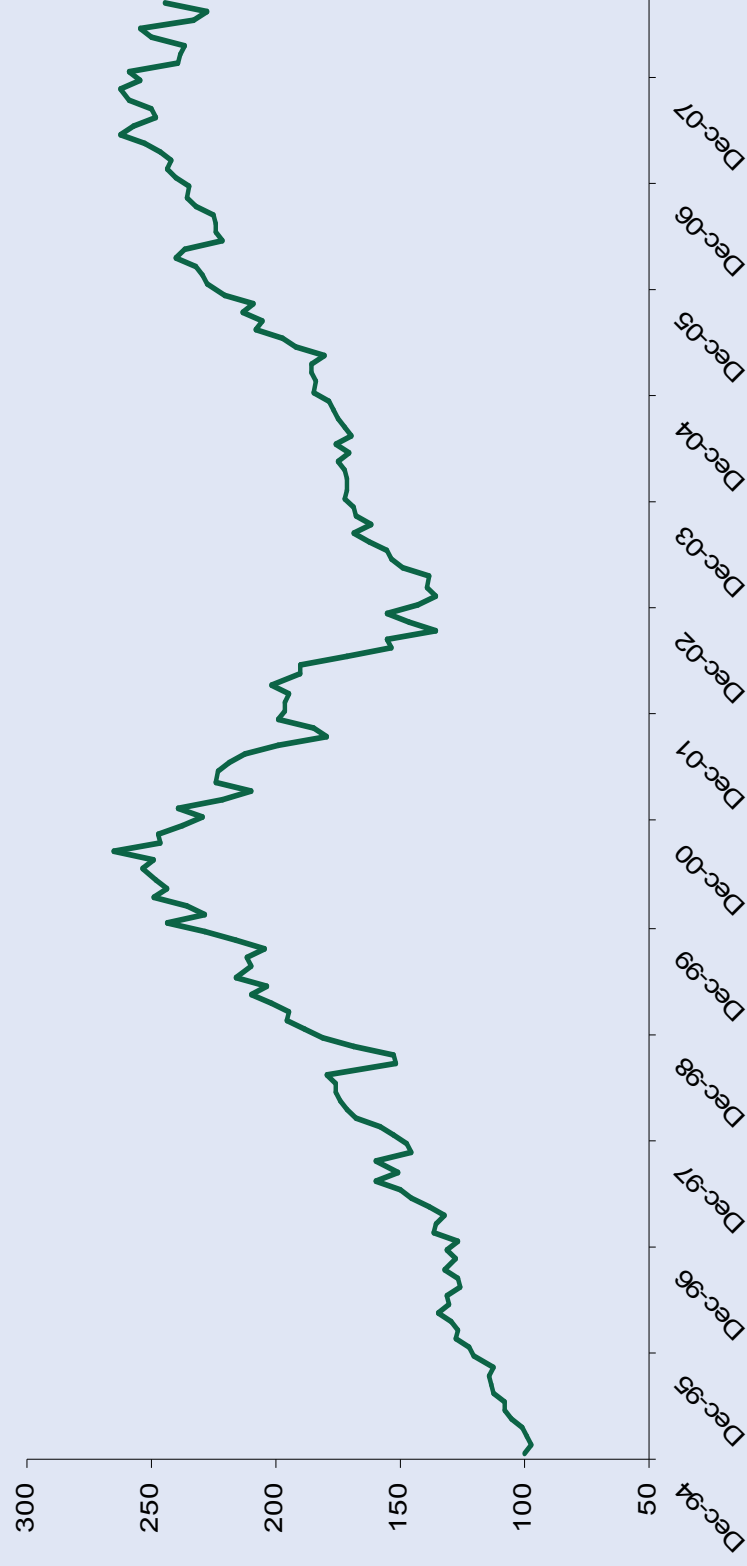


Source: MacData, JPMAM, Datastream

Now: ■ Interest rates low, credit spreads have narrowed
■ Equity dividends should increase

Traditionally growth has been equity oriented

But can individual investors tolerate this kind of volatility?



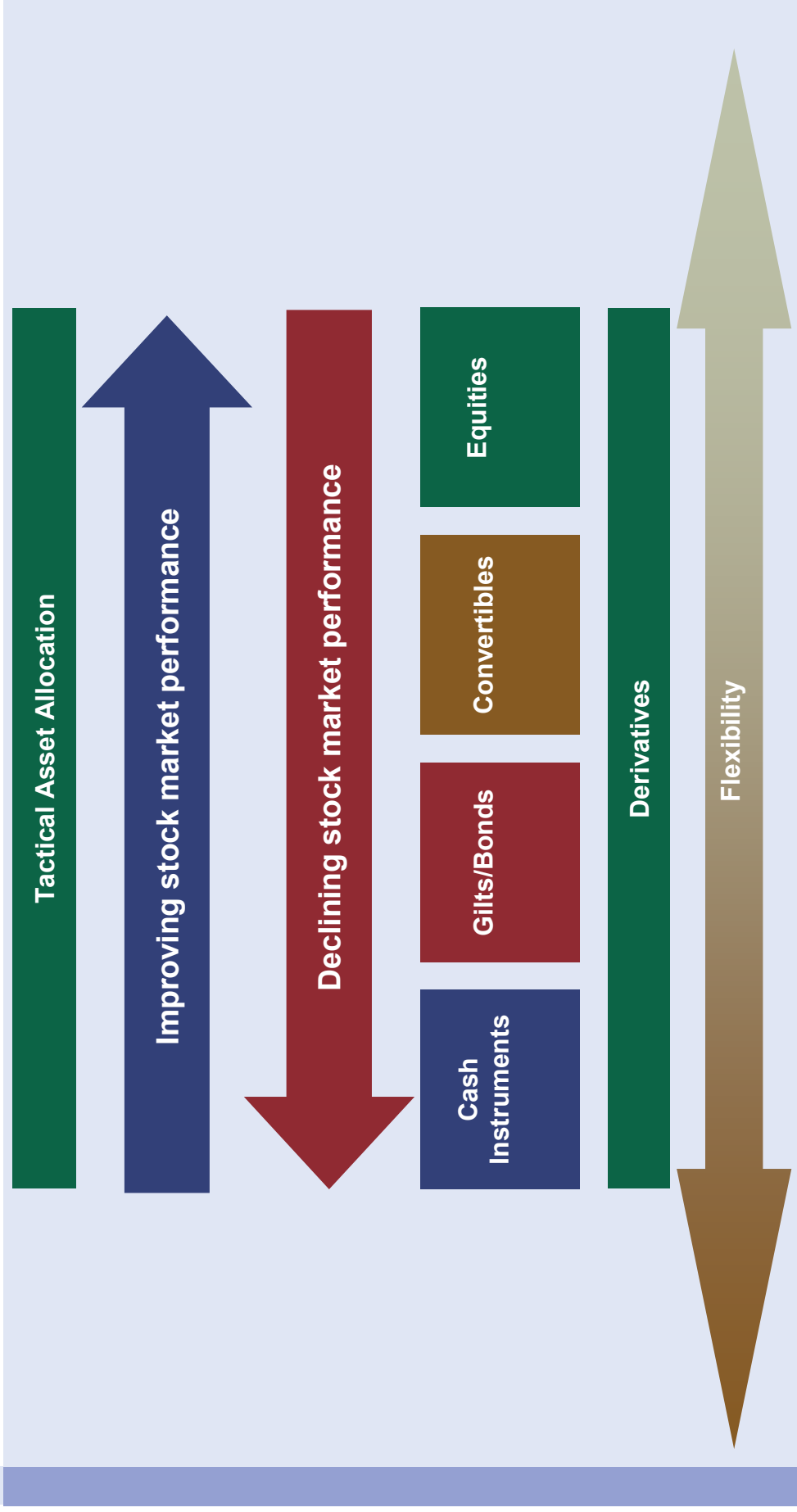
Source: JPMorgan Asset Management. As at 31st May 2008
Equities – MSCI World (in GBP)

The building blocks for managing total return funds

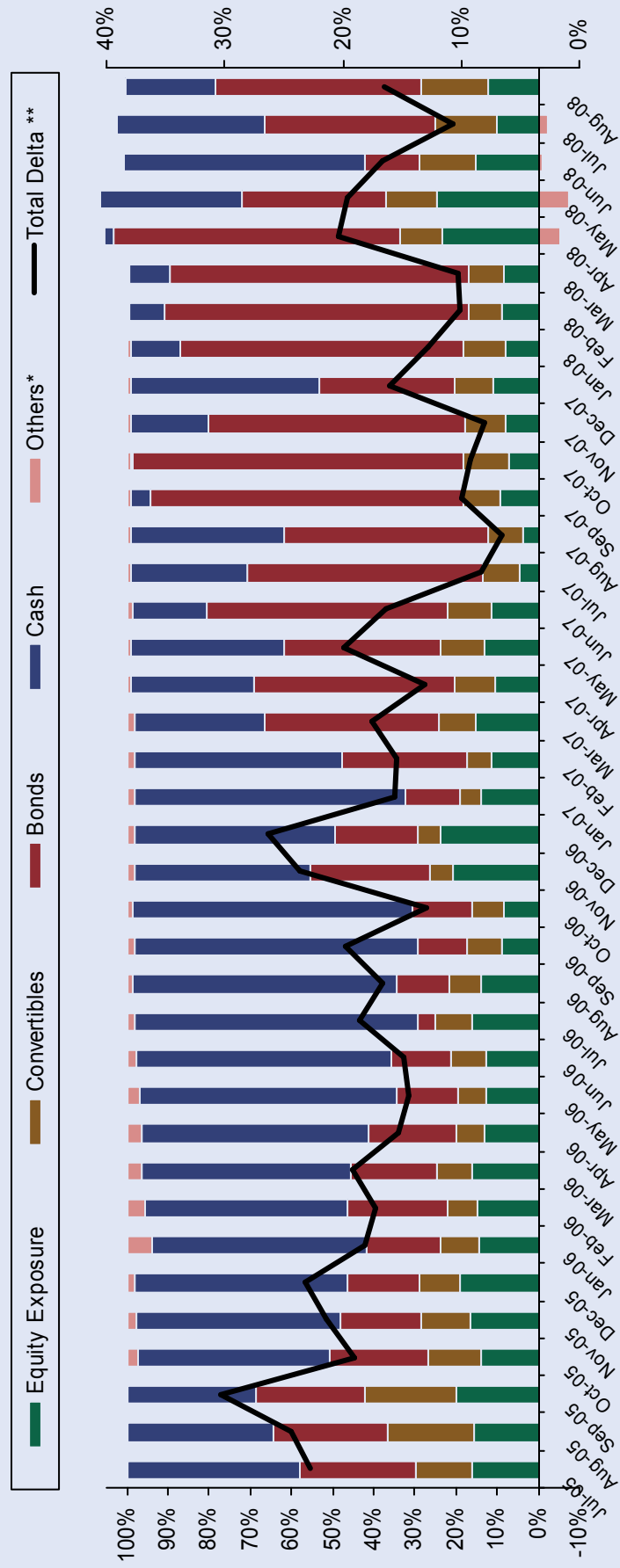
- Agnostic to choice of investment assets
- Top down/bottom up
- Identify sources of return
 - sectors
 - regions/countries
 - themes
 - equities
 - bonds
 - convertibles
 - currencies
- Active risk control
 - economic factors
 - security specific factors
 - market and security exposures
 - diversification
 - “Value at Risk”
 - stress testing
 - hard controls

... effective management of downside risk

The flexibility to adapt to all markets



Fund allocation to different asset classes

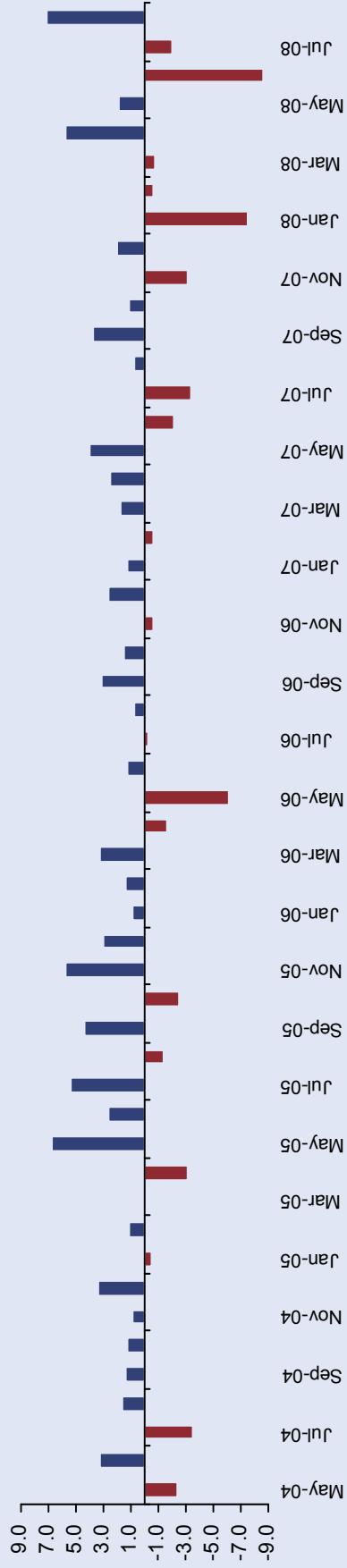


* Money Market Funds, Options and FRN

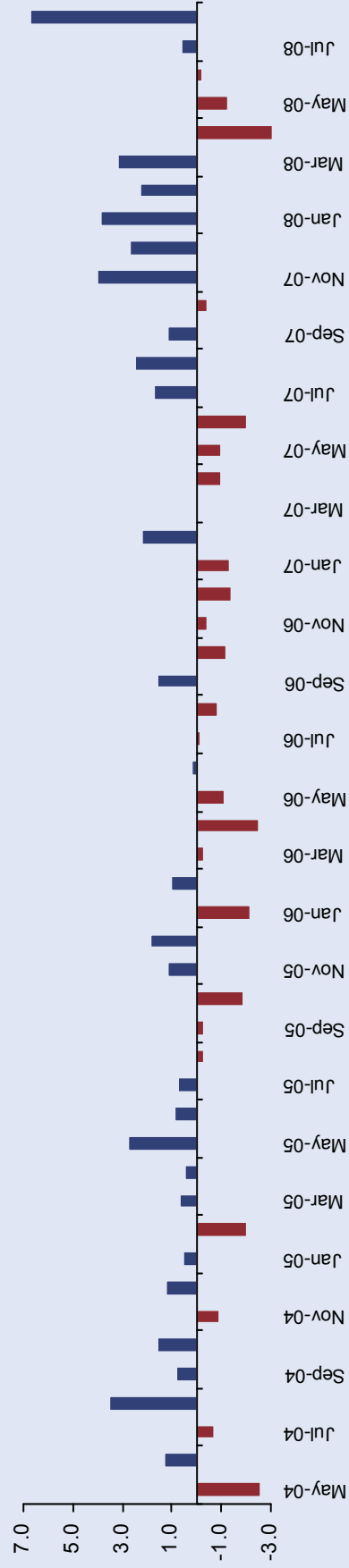
** Equity specific risk from stock and convertibles

Monthly performance – Equity & Bond markets

MSCI World



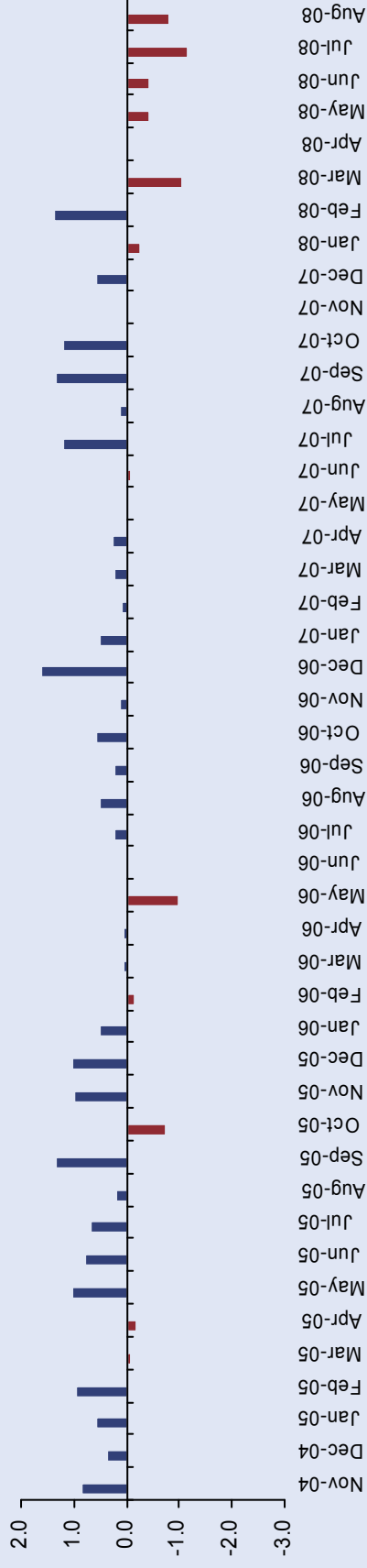
JPM GBI



Source: Datastream, Sterling

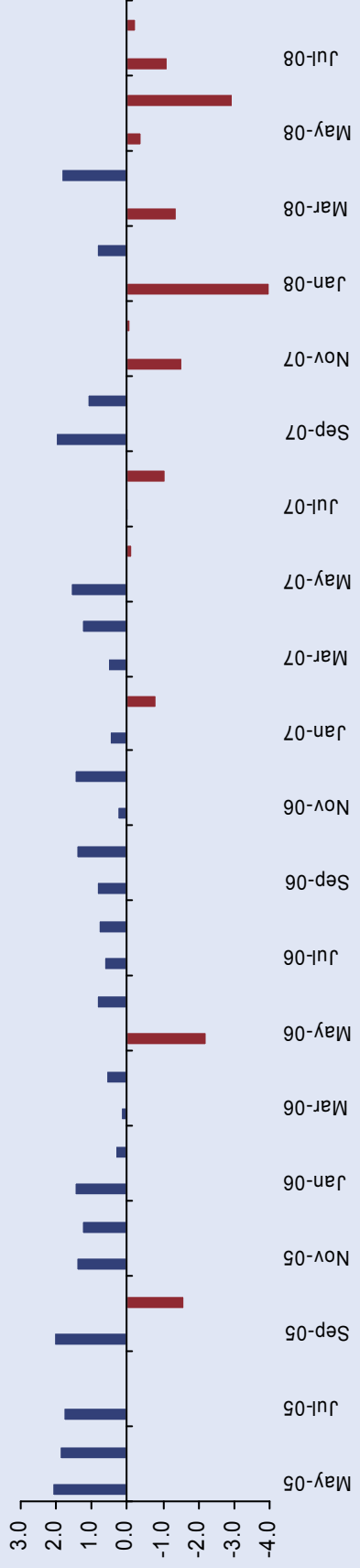
Monthly performance – Total Return funds

Cash plus 3 fund net performance



Performance is for A share class, EUR – JPM Capital Preservation Fund

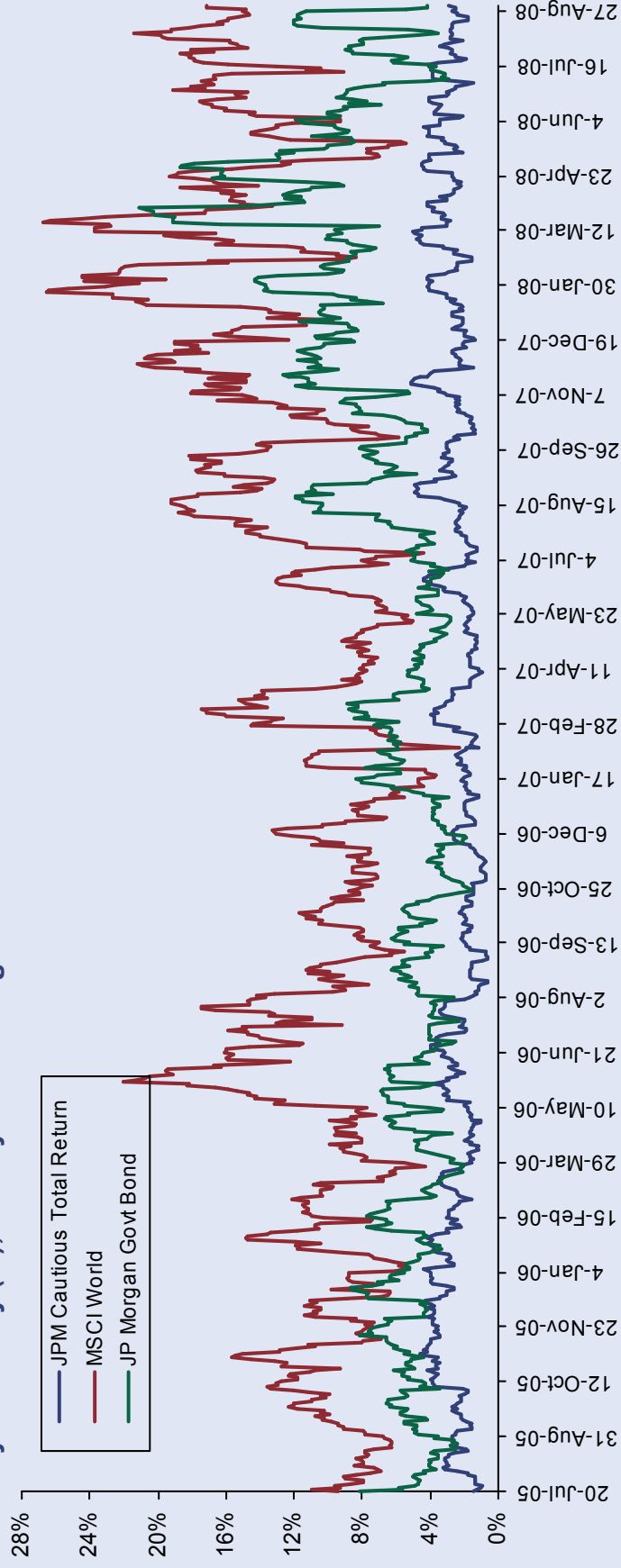
Cash plus 5 fund net performance



Performance is for A share class, EUR – JPM Capital Appreciation Fund

Low volatility

10 days volatility (%), 19 July 05 – 31 August 08



Source: Bloomberg, Datastream
Currency: GBP

CTR volatility is more in-line with bonds than equities

Benefits of Total Return funds

- A core holding
- An alternative to alternatives
- Getting the best from an active manager
- A flexible alternative to balanced funds

Diversified Growth

Alternative approach for
long-term growth investors

**Diversified
Growth**

Asset class
diversification

Risk
reduction

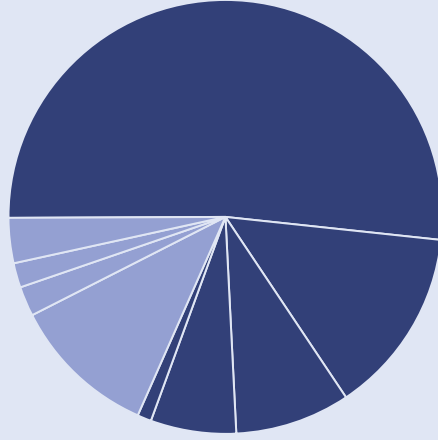


To achieve an equivalent level of
return to a global equity
portfolio with a lower level of
volatility

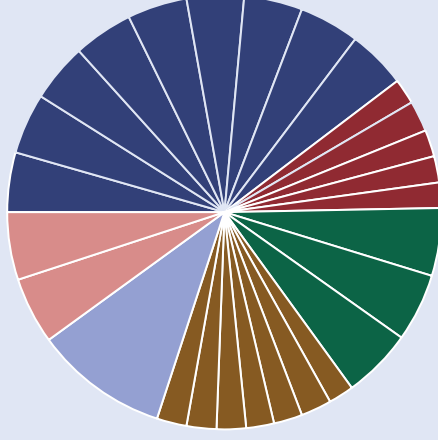
... diversification of equity risk into sources of long-term growth

Diversified Growth - Asset allocation

Traditional balanced (%)



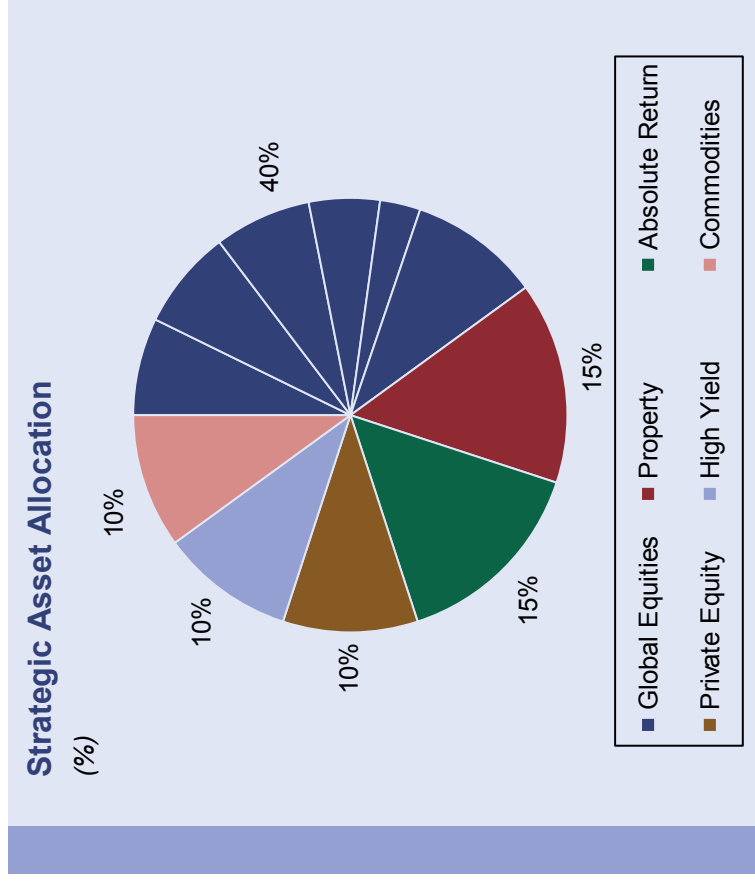
Diversified growth (%)



... different from typical balanced or global equity portfolios

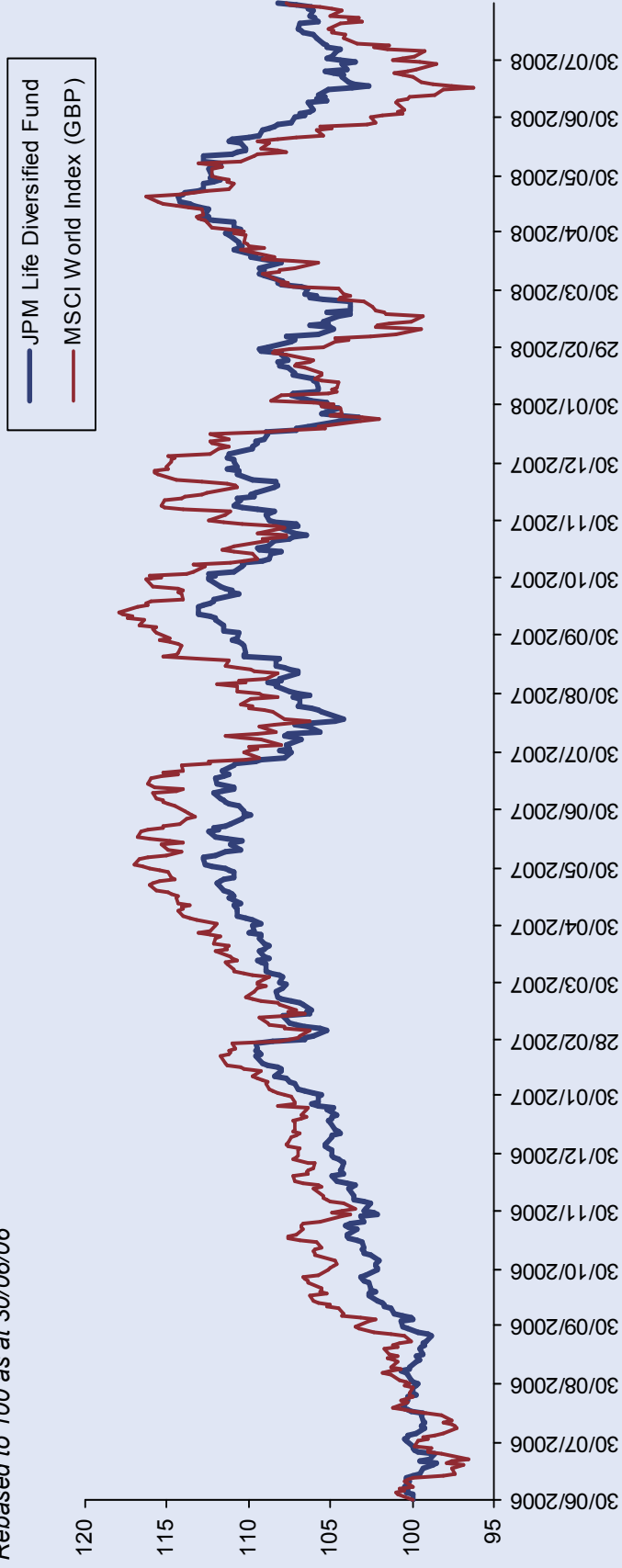
Diversified Growth Fund

- Short term customised benchmark
 - Reflects strategic asset allocation
- Long term return expectations
 - 8-10% p.a. over long term (net of fees)
- Expected total portfolio volatility lower than equities
 - 8-10% over long-run
- Tactical asset allocation
 - +/-10% of benchmark
- Typically never go to 0% in any asset class
 - essential to maintain diversified exposure within fund at all times
- Highly liquid for DC investors



Performance versus equities

Rebased to 100 as at 30/06/06



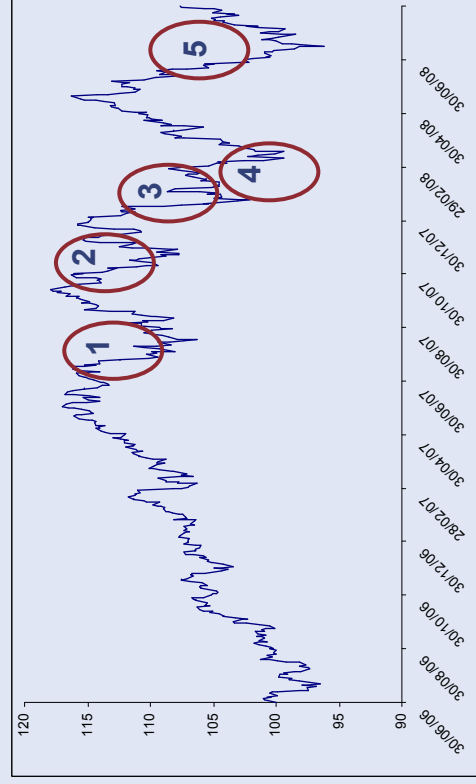
Source: JPMAM JPM Life Diversified Growth Fund

Volatility - MSCI: 13.6% JPM Life Diversified Growth Fund: 8.7%

Lower risk than global equities

Cumulative daily performance to 31st August 2008

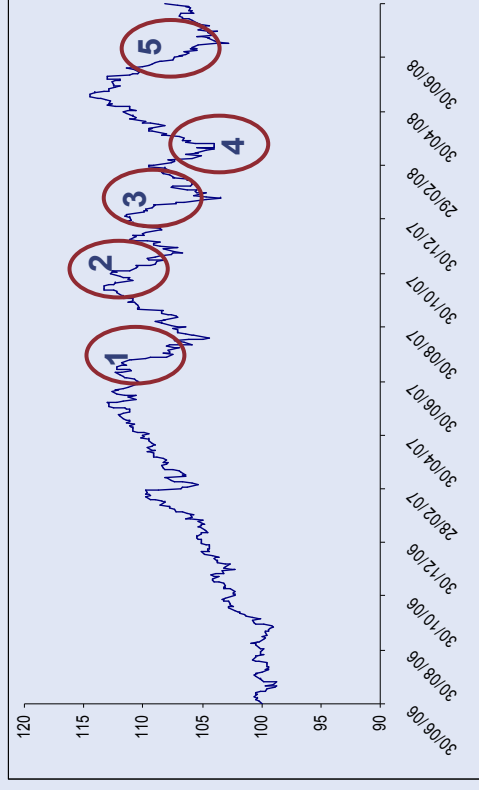
MSCI World (NDR)



Negative performance

1. 13/07/07 – 16/08/07 -8.51%
2. 31/10/07 – 22/11/07 -7.18%
3. 15/01/08 – 23/01/08 -9.16%
4. 26/02/08 – 10/03/08 -8.42%
5. 05/06/08 – 27/06/08 -9.60%

JPM Life Diversified Growth



Negative performance

1. 13/07/07 – 16/08/07 -6.48%
2. 31/10/07 – 22/11/07 -4.96%
3. 15/01/08 – 23/01/08 -5.18%
4. 26/02/08 – 10/03/08 -2.94%
5. 05/06/08 – 27/06/08 -3.89%

Data source: Bloomberg, GBP

JPMorgan Asset Management

Any forecasts or opinions expressed are JPMorgan's own at the date of this document and may be subject to change. The value of investments and the income from them may fluctuate and your investment is not guaranteed and investors may not get back the full amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Exchange rates may cause the value of underlying overseas investments to go down or up. Investments in smaller companies may involve a higher degree of risk as they are usually more sensitive to market movements. Investments in emerging markets may be more volatile than other markets and the risk to your capital is therefore greater. Also, the economic and political situations may be more volatile than in established economies and these may adversely influence the value of investments made. Telephone lines are recorded and may be monitored for security and training purposes