

GLOBAL EQUITY (70:30) INDEX FUND

Data to 30 June 2010

Fund Size £1,582 million

In a Nutshell

- Aims to capture global equity market returns
- Offers opportunities to maximise the growth of your pension account over the mid to long-term
- 70% invested in the UK stockmarket
- 30% invested in overseas equity markets reflecting the way the average Balanced Fund invests its overseas equities
- Aimed at members with mid to long-term investment horizons

Glossary

Balanced fund Funds that hold a spread of equity and bond investments with the mix chosen by the investment manager

Benchmark A measure of performance of a combined set of markets used for comparison purposes

Credit markets 'Fixed income', 'bonds' and 'credit' are typically used interchangeably to refer to financial markets where debt securities are traded. Unlike equities, when investors acquire a debt security, it represents a loan to the organisation behind it (i.e. government, corporation, etc)

Equities Shares in companies

Index A measure of performance of a market

Index funds Funds designed to perform broadly in line with a given market index

Investment classes Different types of investments, for example, equities, bonds or cash

Investment horizon The period over which you are looking to maintain your investment (such as until your pension date)

Long-term At least 15 years and longer

Mid-term 5 to 15 years

Returns In this case, the capital growth and the income derived from investing in a fund or a stockmarket

Risk The possibility that an investment will lead to a gain or loss – the higher the risk, the higher the anticipated rewards or potential losses; the lower the risk, the lower the anticipated rewards or potential losses

Volatile Subject to fluctuations in value, caused by rising and falling stock markets, interest rates and for overseas investments, exchange rate between currencies

Why Legal & General Investment Management?

Legal & General Investment Management is one of the largest investment managers in the UK, with more than £330 billion* under management and over 3,000* company pension scheme clients. We offer a wide range of investment products designed to meet the needs of pension schemes and their members, all managed by dedicated fund management teams and supported by award winning client service.

Investing for Mid to Long-Term Growth

The Global Equity (70:30) Index Fund provides access to the UK and overseas markets via index funds and aims to capture global equity market returns. It is broadly invested 70% in UK equities and 30% in overseas equities with the overseas regional weightings reflecting the way the average Balanced Fund invests its overseas equities.

The Fund is likely to be of specific interest to members with mid to long-term investment horizons.

Why invest in equities?

The suitability of one investment class over another changes throughout your working life. If you are aiming for mid to long-term growth in the value of your pension account, a suitable strategy could be to invest in equities. Although equities can demonstrate extreme short-term volatility due to their sensitivity to movements in the economy and news about companies and industries, over the long-term they have historically given higher returns than other asset classes. Their long-term returns have outpaced inflation thereby increasing the buying power of your money. However, please remember that past performance is not a guide to the future.

The index fund approach

Index funds aim to eliminate the risk of poor share selection and deliver returns that are close to market returns. They do this by investing in most of the companies within the relevant market measured by the index.

Spreading risk by investing overseas

The inclusion of overseas assets provides diversification and helps protect your pension by spreading the risk among different markets. However, these markets are influenced by their local economies and involve exposure to currencies other than sterling. Exchange rate variations can cause the value of overseas investments to fluctuate.

*Data as at 31 March 2010

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GLOBAL EQUITY (70:30) INDEX FUND

PERFORMANCE

	FUND NET %	FUND GROSS %	BENCHMARK %
Jun 2009 - Jun 2010	21.8	21.8	21.6
Jun 2008 - Jun 2009	-18.0	-18.0	-18.5
Jun 2007 - Jun 2008	-11.2	-11.2	-11.2
Jun 2006 - Jun 2007	18.6	18.6	18.5
Jun 2005 - Jun 2006	20.0	20.0	19.9

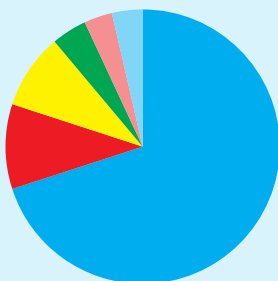
Per annum to 30 June 2010

	FUND NET %	FUND GROSS %	BENCHMARK %
3 years	-4.1	-3.9	-4.2
5 years	4.6	4.8	4.6

Past performance is not a guide to the future. Returns are calculated on the basis of closing middle-market prices. Fund returns are after the deduction of our standard investment management fees (please refer to your scheme's literature to determine the fee rate you are paying).

FUND ASSET ALLOCATION

As at 30 June 2010



UK	70.1%	(69.8%)
North America	9.9%	(8.9%)
Europe (ex-UK)	8.8%	(9.5%)
Asia Pacific (ex-Japan)	4.2%	(4.4%)
Emerging Markets	3.5%	(3.4%)
Japan	3.5%	(4.0%)

Figures in brackets show asset allocation as at 30 June 2009.

The source of all information is LGIM unless otherwise stated.

Market Highlights Over 12 Months to 30 June 2010

Through the past twelve months the developed world has emerged from the worst economic recession in more than seventy years. With the global economy in decline and the financial system left battered from the financial crisis, world leaders concentrated on formulating strategies to rebuild the banking sector and bring major economies back to growth. As a result, central banks and governments across the globe coordinated ways of stimulating their economies which resulted in official interest rates being reduced towards zero in major developed markets and the introduction of 'quantitative easing' (essentially creating new money) measures in America and the United Kingdom.

The weight of the extraordinary measures undertaken proved effective. Financial markets rallied through the majority of 2009 as signs of life began to return to developed economies and investors began to price in the economic recovery. However, markets remained highly volatile as investors debated the timing and strength of the recovery. While economic data and news from the corporate sector initially surprised many with their strength at the start of 2010 the global economic recovery has begun to take on a more subdued pace as the year has progressed. During the past few months a number of significant concerns have come onto the radar. Most significantly, high government debt levels in much of the developed world have been brought into focus as a result of fears surrounding the ability of a number of Southern European economies (particularly Greece, Spain and Portugal) to service their ever expanding deficits.

Important Information

Past performance is not a guide to the future and the value of investments can go down as well as up. Exchange rate variations can cause the value of overseas investments to increase or decrease. Investors may not recoup the value of their original investment. For overseas markets the figures are sterling adjusted and net of any withholding tax where applicable. This document should not be taken as an invitation to deal in Legal & General investments or any of the stated stock markets.

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