

Morton Glen Retirement Benefits Scheme

**Annual Governance Statement by the Chair of the Trustee
for the Scheme Year Ending on 30 June 2021**

Introduction and background

This statement has been prepared in accordance with regulation 23 the Occupational Pension Scheme (Scheme Administration) Regulations 1996, as amended (the "Administration Regulations"), and related Pensions Regulator guidance.

It relates to the Morton Glen Retirement Benefits Scheme ("the Scheme") which is a money purchase scheme.

This statement will be published on a website made available to members.

Consideration has also been given to The Pension Regulator's ("TPR") "A quick guide to the chair's statement" and to the Department for Work and Pensions guide on "Reporting of costs, charges and other information".

Matters in relation to the Scheme are considered by a dedicated sub-committee of the Dalriada Board which meets at least four times a year. Issues are also considered on an ad hoc basis between committee meetings and the Scheme has a dedicated client manager, alongside a project manager, who ensure anything requiring attention by the subcommittee is communicated and acted upon in a timely manner.

This statement covers the period 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021.

Dalriada Trustees Limited ("Dalriada") was appointed as trustee to the Scheme by TPR on 19 September 2013 to protect the interests of its membership. Whilst the previous trustees were not removed by TPR, Dalriada was appointed with exclusive powers, meaning Dalriada is effectively the sole trustee of the Scheme.

Quantum Life Investment

The Scheme had a single investment, in Quantum Life – an insurance company based and regulated in Liechtenstein. The vast majority of funds transferred into the Scheme by members was paid over to Quantum Life.

Fees were paid to the previous trustees and their advisers with the remainder of the money. The balance was held in cash.

The money paid to Quantum Life has been moved through companies based overseas (in Mauritius) to investments tied, we understand, to wheat farming in Australia and to 'emerging market' funds in Asia (India).

Having made contact with the investment providers it became apparent that these underlying investments themselves had little to no value.

Recovery of Scheme Funds

Following correspondence between the Scheme's legal advisers and Quantum Life, an offer was made by Quantum Life which provided the Scheme with an option to fully surrender from the investment.

Due to the continuing losses shown by the investment and its extremely high-risk nature, Dalriada took independent advice regarding the investment and the offer. The independent advice was that the Scheme should disinvest as soon as possible and that the offer represented the best opportunity to do so. On that basis, Dalriada agreed to accept the Quantum Life offer. Whilst this was a positive outcome, it still resulted in a substantial loss to the Scheme when compared to the initial investment. The recovered funds either covered costs incurred by the Scheme to the date of recovery, or costs to be incurred in respect of an application to the Fraud Compensation Fund (see below).

Dalriada has had concerns over the Quantum Life investment since its appointment. Following investigations into various avenues of recovery, Dalriada commenced legal action against the parties it believed were responsible for the losses incurred by the Scheme. As that legal action has progressed, it has become clear that very little or no monies will be recovered to the Scheme (as the parties involved do not have funds). On a cost/benefit analysis, proceedings have concluded or been placed on hold against all but one individual deemed responsible for the Scheme's investment in Quantum Life. It

remains uncertain as to what funds (if any) will ultimately be recovered.

There was also concern that the Scheme had been used as a vehicle to allow some members under the minimum retirement age of 55 to access their pension funds by way of a loan or some other cash inducement. Dalriada believes that there is a risk that any loans and/or other payments that might have been made to members indirectly from pension scheme funds may be seen as 'unauthorised payments' by HMRC and, as a result, members and the Scheme are exposed to the prospect of being asked to pay potentially significant tax charges.

Dalriada has also been liaising with the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) regarding potential compensation claims in respect of advice given to the former trustee of the Scheme, in relation to the Quantum Life investment. The advice had been provided either by Transglobe IFA or Transglobe Strategic Solutions (which was an appointed representative of either Transglobe IFA or Turnberry Wealth Management Limited at the time, both of which were authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority).

Discussions are progressing, and whilst there has been an initial positive indication from the FSCS that compensation will be payable to the Scheme there are several procedural issues which still need to be finalised and are likely to take some time to resolve.

Further, as is set out in our November 2020 Announcement to members, Dalriada has also been working with the Pension Protection Fund ("PPF") to seek clarification around the operation of the Fraud Compensation Fund ("FCF"). The FCF is open to claims by occupational pension schemes that have suffered a loss as a result of an act of dishonesty. It has been determined as a result of a court case in July 2020 that the Scheme is, in principle, eligible to make a claim on the FCF.

Dalriada has been working, and will continue to work, with the PPF with regard to a potential claim by the Scheme. However, at this time, we do not know when a claim will be submitted or if such a claim will ultimately be successful.

These matters have presented Dalriada with multiple challenges around governance. Nevertheless, this statement is a legal requirement and, as such, can serve as a useful reminder of the issues faced by Dalriada and, where it cannot meet certain governance obligations, I have explained why that it is the case.

Default arrangement

Several requirements of the Administration Regulations relate only to a "default arrangement" as defined in the Occupational Pension Schemes (Charges and Governance) Regulations 2015.

The Scheme does not have a default fund for ongoing accrual. It is not a qualifying scheme within the meaning given by section 99 of the Pensions Act 2008.

The Scheme is not used to meet any auto-enrolment obligations and no contributions are being paid into the Scheme.

The Scheme did not, and does not, offer a Default Lifestyle Strategy.

As far as Dalriada has been able to ascertain, the Scheme did not offer members any choice as to how their funds were invested.

Besides the investment detailed in the *Introduction and background* section, Dalriada understands no further investments were made and at no point did members actively select how their funds would be invested.

As such, in Dalriada's view, there has never been an appropriate default investment arrangement.

There is no life-styling option available.

Statement of Investment Principles

Ordinarily, trustees should prepare a statement of investment principles ("SIP") governing decisions about investments.

No serviceable Statement of Investment Principles exists for the Scheme. As the Scheme has fewer than 100 members, it is not a requirement.

The Scheme currently holds minimal liquid assets. Should sufficient assets be recovered on behalf of the Scheme, Dalriada will take appropriate advice to determine a suitable investment strategy which reflects Dalriada's intention to wind up the Scheme as soon as it is able, giving members the opportunity to transfer any remaining funds to a more suitable arrangement of their choice.

Due to the numerous issues still facing the Scheme, not least the illiquidity of many of the investments and the risk profiles of the members, the Scheme will employ a lower risk investment strategy in relation to monies realised.

Due to the lack of liquid funds during the reporting period, Dalriada has been unable to prepare an Annual Report and Accounts nor any Net Asset Statements. Copies of the Scheme's Chair's Statements are published on the dedicated member website.

Review of default strategy and default arrangements

There is no default arrangement or default strategy in place for the Scheme at the current time there has been no review of the default arrangement or default strategy in the year in question and no previous review for which a date can be given.

Core Financial Transactions

Trustees have a specific duty to ensure that core financial transactions relating to DC schemes are processed promptly and accurately. These include the following:

- investing contributions in the Scheme
- transferring assets related to members into or out of the Scheme
- transferring the assets between different investments within the Scheme
- making payments from the Scheme to or on behalf of the members.

The Scheme does not currently accept contributions or transfers in and is unable to pay any level of benefit, including transfers values, to members at the present time. This is due to several factors, not least uncertainty around the value of the Scheme's investments and the position regarding the potential tax

charges mentioned above. More information on this has been provided in Dalriada's Announcements to members.

The Financial Transactions the Scheme does make are, in the main, in relation to costs. Given its inability to carry out routine administrative actions, unsurprisingly, over the reporting period, there have been no material administration service issues which need to be reported here by Dalriada.

Notwithstanding this, Dalriada, as a professional Independent Trustee, has processes and controls in place that are suitably designed to ensure any service objectives can be achieved once the Scheme is able to operate in the manner of a normal scheme. Dalriada's administration processes are independently audited and accredited under AAF 01/06 and AAF 02/07.

Once Dalriada can process member benefit requests, these will be managed and monitored in line with Dalriada's standard SLA levels and targets and formally reported on a quarterly basis.

In addition, acknowledging that we need accurate member data for the processing of member benefits, Dalriada will carry out an analysis of 'common data' and 'scheme specific data' (as defined by TPR). This helps us to ensure the integrity of member data that is processed.

We perform regular bank reconciliations for all scheme bank accounts. The purposes of these reconciliations are to ensure that all transactions processed through the bank accounts (money in and out) can be accounted for. Any transactions which cannot be accounted for are investigated and corrected if required.

Charges and Transaction Costs

Governance rules require the Trustee to assess investment management charges and transactions costs borne by the Scheme members and the extent to which those charges and costs represent good value for money for members.

The Trustee has calculated the charges and, so far as they were able to do so, the

transaction costs, borne by Scheme members for the Scheme Year. In this context, "charges" means (subject to some specific exceptions, such as charges relating to pension sharing orders) all administration charges other than transaction costs. "Transaction costs" are costs incurred as a result of the buying, selling, lending or borrowing of investments.

Dalriada has deviated from the approach set out in the statutory guidance for the following reasons:

- i. Since its appointment, there have been no transactions as Dalriada has not accepted any payments into the Scheme, either by way of contribution or transfers in so there have been no transaction costs.
- ii. Under the terms of its appointment, the fees of Dalriada and its advisers fell as a debt due from the employer. However, this company was dissolved in 2014. In this situation, the terms of appointment set out that fees should be met from Scheme funds.
- iii. Due to the mismanagement of the Scheme by its previous trustees and the subsequent actions taken by Dalriada since appointment, it is inevitable that the Scheme has incurred, and will continue to incur, significantly higher ongoing costs than would be the case for a similarly sized but conventional scheme.

The Scheme has incurred costs (including legal costs) of £3,326.21 (excluding VAT) over the year in question. The Scheme has incurred additional legal costs of £6,768.56 as a result of work connected with the recovery of funds from Quantum Life. As there are no funds in the Scheme to meet costs, a cost sharing agreement was entered into with other schemes to which Dalriada was appointed to under the same bulk appointment and also other schemes connected to the Quantum Life investment. These other schemes have met the legal costs of the Scheme related to Quantum Life and funds recovered to the Scheme to date have been used in part to reimburse a proportion of the legal costs incurred by these other schemes (related to

Quantum Life) and, also, to meet the Scheme's other legal costs. Dalriada's own costs remain outstanding and at risk of not getting paid. Some funds have been retained to meet anticipated essential costs related to a claim on the FCF.

Dalriada has set out in its various Announcements to members the actions it has taken to realise, where possible, the investments made by the previous trustees. Generally, actions undertaken by Dalriada, beyond those considered necessary for the appropriate management of the Scheme, have been centred on legal advice and action around the realisation/recovery of funds.

"Good value" assessment of charges and transactions

Generally, trustees should assess the extent to which the charges described above represent "good value" for members during the scheme year, by considering the level of member borne charges against the benefits attributable to such charges.

Whether something represents "good value" is not capable of being precisely defined, but for these purposes, trustees should consider that charges may be viewed as representing "good value" for members where an optimum combination of cost and quality is achieved for the membership, relative to other options available in the market.

The characteristics of the Scheme are unusual and there are no readily available comparators to determine whether the costs incurred represent good value.

However, the actions undertaken by Dalriada, beyond those considered necessary for the appropriate management of the Scheme, are centred on action around recovery of funds. Such actions are considered on a cost benefit analysis and, where necessary, Court approval would be sought for the use of Scheme funds to pay for any legal action.

Dalriada was appointed following a tender exercise TPR and Dalriada is subject to ongoing oversight by TPR.

Dalriada's costs (both for ongoing management and with regard to action around recovery of funds) are calculated using a blended charging rate that sits well below its standard market rates. Its legal advisers operate similarly.

As commented above, Dalriada, as a professional Independent Trustee, has processes and controls in place that are suitably designed to ensure any service objectives can be achieved once the Scheme is in a position to operate in the manner of a normal scheme. Dalriada's administration processes are independently audited and accredited under AAF 01/06 and AAF 02/07.

Once Dalriada can process member benefit requests these will be managed and monitored in line with Dalriada's standard SLA levels and targets and formally reported, on a quarterly basis.

Dalriada is required to advise members of the cumulative effect over time of the application of charges and costs on the value of a member's accrued rights to money purchase benefits. However, due to the nature of Dalriada's appointment and the uncertainty as to both Dalriada's and its adviser's fees this is not possible to do at this time. When Dalriada is in a position to do so it will advise members.

Trustee knowledge and understanding

The Trustee has considered the latest guidance in relation to Chairman's Statements from The Pensions Regulator and has ensured that its practices reflect the requirements set out. I have set out below how the Trustee ensures it currently meets the knowledge and understanding requirements of trustees.

Dalriada Trustees Limited ("Dalriada")

Dalriada is an independent professional trustee, established in 2003, which has been appointed by TPR under section 7 of the Pensions Act 1995 to a number of schemes as a result of TPR having concerns about the nature and operation of those schemes and the extent to which the then current trustees understood their statutory and fiduciary duties and responsibilities. Dalriada refers to such schemes as "Regulatory Appointments". The Scheme is a Regulatory Appointment.

Dalriada has established a specialist team drawn from various relevant disciplines within Dalriada to manage the governance of these Regulatory Appointments which we have called the Irregular Schemes Team.

A dedicated committee (the Irregular Schemes Committee – "the Committee") has been established by the Board of Directors of Dalriada to oversee the activities of the Irregular Schemes Team in its governance of this scheme and other Regulatory Appointments. Care has been taken to ensure that the membership of the Committee is such that there is sufficient knowledge and understanding within the Committee to meet the requirements set out in sections 247 and 248 of the Pensions Act 2004 and The Pensions Regulator's Code of Practice 7 on Trustee Knowledge and Understanding.

I have set out below the membership of the Committee, along with a short note on their skill set and experience. In addition, it is worth noting that three members of the Committee are directors of Dalriada Trustees Limited.

Dalriada operates a team-based approach which gives the Regulatory Appointments Team access to over 120 pensions and support personnel with a broad skill set suited to identifying and implementing the variety of tasks required to successfully manage the Scheme, including pension administration experts, an in-house legal team, fund accountants and investment experts. Whilst the core Irregular Schemes Team deals with the majority of matters arising on the Scheme on a day-to-day basis, in conjunction with its appointed advisers, it can access the specialist expertise of the wider Dalriada team as and when required.

As far as we are aware, no other professional independent trustee firm has established and developed a specialist team in this difficult and challenging area of trusteeship. The relevant experience developed by the Irregular Schemes Team on such cases is unmatched and unrivalled.

The Committee

Sean Browes has been working in the pensions industry since he graduated in 1988. He worked for two major benefit consultancies

in both administration management and consultancy roles, before joining Dalriada in 2003. Sean has a broad range of skills and experience suited to all areas of pension scheme management.

Sean leads the Irregular Schemes Team, dealing with Dalriada's appointments by The Pensions Regulator (TPR) to schemes suspected of being involved in pension liberation or thought to be scams. He now has a wealth of experience and knowledge with regard to the unique characteristics associated with the administration and management of these types of scheme and the challenges they present.

Sean is a fully accredited member of the Association of Professional Pension Trustees, has completed the Pensions Regulator's Trustee Toolkit and holds the Pensions Management Institute's Certificate in DC Governance and Award in Pension Trusteeship (DC and DB). Sean has met all required CPD requirements.

Neil Copeland is a co-founder and director of Dalriada Trustees Limited. He acts as a trustee representative on some of our most complex and challenging cases, including our regulatory appointments. Neil specialises in schemes with technically challenging governance and covenant issues, as well as having over 25 years of experience in relation to defined benefit, hybrid, defined contribution, multi-employer and sectionalised arrangements.

Neil is the Dalriada Board representative for the Irregular Schemes Team and spends a significant proportion of his time working on Regulatory Appointments. Like Sean, Neil has developed considerable experience of the complex and non-standard issues faced by the Dalriada team in managing the Regulatory Appointments. This has included acting as a witness in high profile litigation in relation to Regulatory Appointments in support of TPR and representing Dalriada in oral hearings before the Determinations Panel where Dalriada's appointment by TPR has been challenged by the incumbent trustees or other directly affected parties.

Neil is a fully accredited member of the Association of Professional Pension Trustees,

has completed the Pensions Regulators Trustee Toolkit and holds the Pensions Management Institute's Award in Pension Trusteeship (DC and DB). Neil has met all required CPD requirements.

Tom Lukic is also a director of Dalriada Trustees Limited and leads the Dalriada business across the Midlands. He has broad pensions experience with particular expertise in employer covenant and corporate transactions. He has worked with a range of trustee boards managing scheme assets from c£5 million to more than £1 billion. Similarly, he is experienced in working with a broad spectrum of sponsoring employers from small, owner managed businesses through to much larger and complex groups being either privately owned or fully listed.

Tom's experience, both as an adviser and as a trustee representative, provides particular insight into corporate structures and insolvencies. The Scheme's investments include shares and/or bonds in, or issued by, corporate entities where understanding the accounting and financial structures of these entities is essential.

Tom is a fully accredited member of the Association of Professional Pension Trustees, has completed the Pensions Regulator's Trustee Toolkit and holds the Pensions Management Institute's Award in Pension Trusteeship (DC and DB). Tom has met all required CPD requirements.

Brian Spence is a co-founder and director of Dalriada Trustees Limited. He is now involved in the provision of a wide range of advice to pension scheme sponsors and trustees. Brian is well-known in the pensions industry for taking a strategic view in dealing with pension scheme matters and uses his experience to deliver practical solutions which satisfy the needs of the Trustees, the employers and other stakeholders. Brian is recognised by TPR and the pensions industry as an expert in dealing with contentious and/or complex issues. He is a lead contact and "key person" for a number of high-profile trustee appointments.

In addition, Brian has practical experience of working as a trustee in all three major legal jurisdictions of the UK and as a trustee and

advisor in Ireland. Brian has held a UK Scheme Actuary Practicing Certificate since inception of the role in 1997.

Brian has an in-depth knowledge of legal processes, particularly around testing points of legal principle related to the operation of pension schemes, often resulting from deficiencies in scheme documentation (a common issue with Regulatory Appointments) and, also, litigation – where it is cost effective to do so, Dalriada will look to take legal action against the perpetrators of a scam with the aim to recover misappropriated assets.

Brian is a fully accredited member of the Association of Professional Pension Trustees, has completed the Pensions Regulator's Trustee Toolkit and holds the Pensions Management Institute's Award in Pension Trusteeship (DC and DB). Brian has met all required CPD requirements.

Amanda Banister is a professional trustee with a wealth of experience in the pensions industry. Before joining Dalriada, Amanda was a pensions partner in a global law firm. She also spent three years in-house at the Pension Protection Fund in its early years, shaping its legal approach and gaining wide experience in pensions policy and insolvency/restructuring. After leaving, she continued to advise the PPF on some of its highest profile and most complex matters.

Amanda's experience of working with and advising the PPF is a valuable asset to the Committee, as is her significant experience of contentious pensions issues, including Pensions Ombudsman disputes. Amanda also has a strong governance and risk management skillset, with an ability to solve testing problems, which are strongly aligned with the work of the Committee and Regulatory Appointments in general.

Amanda is a qualified solicitor, has completed TPR's Trustee Toolkit and holds the Pensions Management Institute's Award in Pension Trusteeship. Amanda has met all required CPD requirements.

Gino Rocco performs the role of Trustee focusing on all aspects of pension law focusing on defined benefit and defined contribution

pension schemes that range in size from the small to the very large.

A solicitor admitted to practice in England and Wales and a Member of the Association of Pension Lawyers, Gino has over 15 years' experience gained at City and National Firms as well as a leading pension consultancy practice.

Gino's experience includes complex benefit interpretation issues, scheme equalisation and benefit rectifications. He has detailed experience of pensions issues arising under TUPE transfers and the Fair Deal protections where employees are transferred from the public (in particular LGPS and NHSPS) to the private sector.

Gino is a fully accredited member of the Association of Professional Pension Trustees, has completed the Pensions Regulator's Trustee Toolkit and holds the Pensions Management Institute's Award in Pension Trusteeship (DC and DB). Gino has met all required CPD requirements.

Knowledge of the trust deed and rules and all documents setting out the trustee's current policies

The Scheme has a dedicated client manager who has an in-depth knowledge of the Scheme and its governing documentation. At the point of becoming an Independent Trustee to the Scheme, a prescribed take on process was followed. This included an assimilation and review of all the relevant scheme documentation, including the trust deed and rules. The Committee is made aware of any issues or risks in relation to the Scheme's trust deed and rules as and when they arise and agrees appropriate action in relation to the issue or risk identified. In addition to the knowledge held by the client manager and Lead Trustee Representative, the trustees obtain legal advice in relation to the Scheme's documentation, where necessary.

There have been no new trustees introduced in this reporting period. However, there is an appropriate induction process in place to support new trustees.

A working knowledge of the current Statement of Investment Principles (SIP)

As is set out earlier, the Scheme does not have a SIP at this time due to particular circumstances of the Scheme.

Sufficient knowledge and understanding of the law relating to pensions and trusts and understanding of the principles relating to the funding and investment of occupational schemes

Those Dalriada staff working on the Scheme, including the lead trustee representative, are obliged to self-evaluate their learning and development requirements on an annual basis as part of Dalriada's internal appraisal process. The process identifies how staff can develop their knowledge and understanding, as well as where they can share their expertise to best support the Scheme. Dalriada staff are also required to comply with their respective training requirements to maintain a required level of continuing professional education (CPE) and to provide evidence of courses, seminars and other types of professional development to satisfy their respective professional bodies' CPE requirements.

Every trustee representative is required to undertake a minimum number of hours training in a year. This is recorded centrally by Dalriada's HR Team and, where appropriate, forms part of staff personal development plans. This training can include internal and external courses and attendance at industry events, as well as a degree of self-learning by way of subscriptions to professional publications and electronic information channels.

Further, every trustee representative is required to complete The Pensions Regulator's Trustee Toolkit and subscribes to the updates issued by The Pensions Regulator.

Trustee representatives belong to Dalriada's knowledge management network which keeps them up to date with industry thinking. They also have access to a team of in-house pensions experts who inform the team about changes to pensions legislation and practices. The trustees have access to Pendragon Perspective and Aries - both industry-leading tools, giving access to pension legislation.

Dalriada has its own in-house legal specialists to provide support and guidance to trustees around legislation and interpretation of scheme documentation. This is further aided by advice from external legal advisers, which is obtained when the trustees feel the reinforcement is necessary to support their own understanding.

Combined knowledge and understanding, together with available advice enabling the trustees to properly exercise their function

Dalriada has informally assessed the skill set and experience of each member of the Committee and the client team. It has considered the development activities already mentioned, along with the internal resources made available to staff, supplemented, where required, by professional external advice.

The Committee understands the need to assess the skills of its members more formally. This is done using a skills matrix developed for this purpose. Any areas for development flagged during this process will be addressed as part of the individual's personal development plan and reviewed throughout the year. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the Committee is also carried out.

I consider that the combined knowledge and understanding of the Committee and the client team enables them to exercise properly their function as trustee of the Scheme. In particular:

- Members of the Committee have the relevant financial knowledge and experience to enable the trustee to comply with its duties in relation to investment of the Scheme's assets. Tom Lukic's experience (see above) in particular is advantageous in this area.
- There is a vast range of pensions experience and knowledge within the Committee and the client team. This is appropriate to deal with the governance of the Scheme in line with the trust deed and rules, along with other scheme documentation. There is also a great deal of experience relevant to dealing with issues which might be thrown up by the

Scheme which require the amendment of scheme documentation.

- Sean Browes, Neil Copeland and Brian Spence have a great deal of knowledge and experience in relation to schemes of complex nature, such as this Scheme, where investments made by previous trustees are deemed to be highly inappropriate, their administration has been poor and / or the trustees have not had the sufficient knowledge and understanding to be trustees of an occupational pension scheme.
- Sean Browes and Neil Copeland have many years of experience in the administration of pension schemes, allowing a keen oversight of the administration of the Scheme.

Member Representation

Dalriada is aware that members of the Scheme are potential victims of a scam. As such, we look to keep members informed and to facilitate direct access for members to Dalriada by means of a:

- Dedicated member website
- Dedicated contact e-mail address
- Dedicated phone line.

Agreed as final version by the Chair of the
Trustee of the Morton Glen Retirement
Benefits Scheme

Dated: 30 January 2022