Fund Guide

Prudential International Investment Bond
International Prudence Bond
This fund guide includes a list of funds that are available with our Prudential International Investment Bond and International Prudence Bond.

We’d like everyone to find it easy to deal with us. Please let us know if you need information about our products and services in a different format.

All our literature is available in audio, large print or braille versions. If you’d like one of these please contact us on 0345 640 2000 and we’ll send these out to you.

Some important notes we’d like you to read:

- The types of assets a fund invests in will have a significant effect on its performance. Generally, the higher the potential returns, the higher the risk.
- A fund’s name isn’t indicative of the risk it may take.
- The information in this guide is correct as at 30 June 2019.
- This guide doesn’t take account of current market conditions or other short-term fund specific changes. Up to date information on each fund can be found at pru.co.uk/funds
- All views are Prudential International’s own.
- For important decisions it’s always good to talk to experts who can help you, that’s why we recommend that you discuss fund selection with your financial adviser.
- If there’s information in this document that you’d like to discuss, then please contact your financial adviser.
Funds that are open to new and existing investors

You’ll find a Key Information Document for the Prudential International Investment Bond and for each of the funds that are open to new business, Investment Option Documents at pru.co.uk/information_documents

For the International Prudence Bond these documents are available at prudential-international.com

These documents include information such as:

- Investment objective
- Risk indicator
- Performance scenarios

For the funds listed below, it’s very important that you read either the Prudential International Investment Bond or International Prudence Bond Key Information Document and relevant fund Investment Option Document(s), where available, before making an investment decision.

If you’re invested in a fund, that’s available through the Prudential International Investment Bond or International Prudence Bond, but it’s not listed in this section then please see pages 10 and 11.

### Prudential Multi-Asset Funds

Multi-Asset funds work by spreading your money across a number of different types of assets. These can include a number of investment options, such as company shares (equities), fixed interest bonds, cash and property – from both the UK and abroad.

By investing in a number of different assets the fund manager aims to balance the risk that’s being taken. So if one asset is falling in value then another may be increasing. Of course there could be times when all the assets in the fund are either rising or falling in value depending on the market conditions at that time.

The following are examples of Multi-Asset funds we offer.

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<td>PruFund Cautious (Sterling) Fund</td>
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<td>PruFund Cautious (US Dollar) Fund</td>
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<td>PruFund Growth (Euro) Fund</td>
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<td>PruFund Growth (Sterling) Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>PruFund Growth (US Dollar) Fund</td>
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</table>
Additional Fund Choice
The choice of funds covers a range of different assets and types of funds which could be right for you at different times. Some of the funds are managed by Prudential International whilst others are managed by external fund managers.

The following funds are all Prudential International funds. For the externally managed funds the Prudential International Fund will invest in the fund manager’s own fund or collective investment scheme, unless otherwise stated.

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<tr>
<th>Additional Fund Choices</th>
<th>Invesco Managed Growth Fund</th>
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<td>Balanced Managed (Sterling) Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balanced Managed (US Dollar) Fund</td>
<td>M&amp;G Dividend Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNY Mellon Global Bond (US Dollar) Fund</td>
<td>M&amp;G Episode Allocation Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Distribution (Euro) Fund</td>
<td>M&amp;G Episode Growth Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Distribution (Sterling) Fund</td>
<td>M&amp;G Gilt &amp; Fixed Interest Income Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Distribution (US Dollar) Fund</td>
<td>M&amp;G Global High Yield Bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro Deposit Fund</td>
<td>M&amp;G Global Select Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Fund</td>
<td>M&amp;G Managed Growth Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Index Tracker (Euro) Fund</td>
<td>M&amp;G Property Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity European Multi Asset Income (Euro) Fund</td>
<td>Morgan Stanley European Property (Euro) Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Global Focus (Sterling) Fund</td>
<td>North America Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fidelity Global Focus (US Dollar) Fund</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSBC Islamic Global Equity Index (US Dollar) Fund</td>
<td>UK Deposit Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSBC Chinese Equity (US Dollar) Fund</td>
<td>UK Equity Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSBC Indian Equity (US Dollar) Fund</td>
<td>US Dollar Deposit Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invesco Income Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-UK investments
For the funds which can invest in stocks or shares, not all the assets will be denominated in the local currency of the fund and so the value of each of the funds could be affected by prevailing exchange rates. Changes in the rate of exchange between currencies may cause the value of your investment to go down or up.

The fund value
The value of your investment can go down as well as up so you might get back less than you put in.

For investments in the PAC With-Profits range of funds, the value of the Policy depends on the profits made by the With-Profits Fund of The Prudential Assurance Company Limited and how these profits are distributed.

For the PruFund range of funds, what you receive will depend upon:

• the value of the underlying investments
• the Expected Growth Rates set by the Prudential Directors having regard to the investment returns expected to be earned on the assets of the funds over the long-term (up to 15 years)
• the smoothing process
• whether you have chosen a protected fund
• and when you take your money out.

Fund charges and further costs
Annual Management Charge
The funds shown on pages 3 to 4, each have an applicable Key Information Document and Investment Option Document. These include the following ongoing costs information:

• Portfolio transaction costs – The impact of the costs of buying and selling underlying investments.
• Other ongoing costs – The impact of the costs that a fund manager takes each year for managing your investments.

In those documents the ‘Other ongoing costs’ shown include the Annual Management Charge (AMC) and, where applicable, further costs that may also apply. Further explanations on what these are follow below. For the funds that don’t have a Key Information Document and Investment Option Document (as they’re no longer available for new investors) but are still available to existing investors, then please go to page 10 for fund charges and further costs.

We take an AMC for looking after your investment, from each of the funds you invest in. Any further costs shown are expenses which are borne by the fund.

If the AMC exceeds the return earned, the fund will go down in value. In general the AMC is taken by the deduction each day of 1/365th of the applicable AMC, from the relevant unit-linked fund.

This differs slightly for With-Profits and PruFund.

The annual charge is already taken into account when we calculate the bonus rates for the PAC With-Profits range of funds. For the PruFund range of funds, the AMC is taken by the monthly cancellation of units from each investment.

The PruFund Protected Cautious and PruFund Protected Growth Funds differ from the PruFund Cautious and PruFund Growth Funds as they provide a guarantee. PruFund guarantees are currently closed to new investments. Any available guarantee will have an additional charge that isn’t included in the AMC shown.
**Further costs**

In addition to our annual charges, there may be further costs incurred. Where these are applicable, they’re paid for by the fund and will impact on the overall performance. Some examples of what these further costs might include are shown below. These aren’t listed in order of importance, they won’t necessarily apply to all funds, and this isn’t an exhaustive list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>What this means</th>
<th>Where applicable, are they included in the further costs figures we show in this fund guide and/or illustration?</th>
<th>If they’re applicable, then where would they appear in a Key Information Document or Investment Option Document?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous fund administration fees and costs</td>
<td>There can be a number of different administration fees and costs associated with funds. These can include, for example, audit fees, custody fees, infrastructure costs, registrar fees, regulatory fees, stock lending fees, and trustee fees.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>In ‘Other ongoing costs’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance fees</td>
<td>In some funds the fund managers are paid a fee depending on how they perform.</td>
<td>No, but if they’re applicable they will impact on the performance of a fund.</td>
<td>In ‘Performance fees’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property expenses</td>
<td>For funds that invest in property, either directly (i.e. the fund owning physical property) or indirectly (i.e. owning units in a property fund or shares in a property company) there are costs incurred for managing these properties. These can include costs for development, maintenance, oversight and renovation of the properties held, collecting rents, and managing tenants, as well as running costs that cannot be passed onto tenants.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
<td>In ‘Other ongoing costs’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transaction costs</td>
<td>When a fund manager trades the investments in a fund (for example, makes a decision to sell one holding and buy another) there are associated costs, for example taxes.</td>
<td>No, but if they’re applicable they will impact on the performance of a fund.</td>
<td>In ‘Portfolio transaction costs’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further costs might be incurred by a Prudential International fund or, where it’s applicable, any fund our fund invests in.
Fund charges and further costs may vary in future and they may be higher than they are now. We’ll write to you if an AMC changes for a fund you’re invested in. As it’s normal for further costs to vary over time we won’t contact you when they change. If fund charges and further costs exceed the return earned, the fund will go down in value.

The further costs listed in this guide are indicative, based on the current levels of costs, and are correct as at 30 June 2019.

How funds invest

Some of the Prudential International funds listed in this guide may gain all or part of their investment exposure by investing in collective investment schemes such as Unit Trusts, Open Ended Investment Companies (OEICs), derivatives or other investment vehicles, where the aims and underlying assets are consistent with the objectives of the fund. These Prudential International funds may hold an element of cash due to the short delay between new investments being received by the Prudential International fund and being placed in the underlying investment(s), and this may have an impact on the performance of the Prudential International fund when compared to the underlying investment(s).

Investments in the PAC With-Profits Funds and the PruFund range of funds are backed by assets in the With-Profits Fund of The Prudential Assurance Company Ltd (PACL), through a reinsurance agreement. These funds aim to protect investors against some of the extreme highs and lows of investment performance using “smoothing” mechanisms. But there are significant differences in the way this is done for the PAC With-Profits range of funds and for the PruFund range of funds. Please refer to ‘Your guide to investing in With-Profits’ and ‘Your guide to investing in the PruFund Range of Funds’ for more information. We we strongly suggest these documents are read before any investment decision is made.

Further information

If the taxation treatment of the funds changes, we reserve the right to change the arrangements for the investment of the underlying assets of the fund.

If you have any questions about this product, your fund choice or the charges applicable then we recommend you speak to your financial adviser.

You can find details of how we manage our Unit-Linked funds at pru.co.uk/funds/psulpp

You’ll also find there a shorter “Customer Guide”, which explains briefly how the Prudential unit-linked funds work and our current approach to managing them. It explains the standards and practices we use to manage the funds. Principally the guide will explain:

- the nature and extent of the decisions we take to manage the funds, and
- how we treat customers and shareholders fairly.

For any fund, there may be a delay in buying, selling or switching of units. These delays will only apply in exceptional circumstances. We wouldn’t expect delays to be longer than six months for units that invest in property or land and one month for units that invest in other funds. However we can’t guarantee that we’ll never delay longer than these timescales. If these delays apply to you, we’ll let you know.

(PACL) is covered by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme. You may be able to make a claim if Prudential is unable to meet its financial obligations. But it’s important to know that any compensation will depend on your eligibility, the type of financial product or service involved, the investment funds selected (if applicable) and the circumstances of the claim. Find out more about Prudential and the FSCS at: pru.co.uk/about_us/fscs or you can call the FSCS on 0800 678 1100.

To find out more

For more information on the above, please refer to your Contract Conditions which you can get from your financial adviser.

For the funds listed on pages 3 to 4, it’s very important that you read both the Key Information Document and relevant fund Investment Option Document(s) before making an investment decision. Pages 10 and 11 provide important information for funds that do not have a Key Information Document and Investment Option Document.
Funds that are only available to existing investors

As these funds are no longer available to new investors an Investment Option Document is not produced. Instead information is included here that can help you with an investment decision that you wish to make.

1) Potential risk and reward

Investing is about balancing the risk you’re comfortable with alongside the potential rewards that you want to achieve. Your attitude to investment risk is personal to you and may change in the future.

Prudential International rate the potential risk and reward of the funds on the following pages on a scale from A (the lowest) to F (the highest).

Some key things to think about:

- The value of your investment can go down as well as up so you might get back less than you put in.
- These potential risk and reward indicators are not the same as the information provided in Investment Options Documents and so it’s not appropriate to compare directly across different funds.
- We’ve developed these risk rating categories to help provide an indication of the potential level of risk and reward that’s attributable to a fund based on the type of assets which may be held within the fund.
- These risk rating categories shouldn’t be considered generic to the fund management industry as other companies might use different descriptions.
- We regularly review these risk rating categories and so they might change in the future.
- Where a risk rating is amended as a result of a material change in our view of the level of risk for the fund, for example due to a significant change to the assets held by the fund or in the way the fund is managed, we’ll provide information on the new risk rating.
- We strongly recommend that before making any fund choice you ensure you understand the appropriate risk ratings. You’ll find this information in this fund guide, along with further information, at pru.co.uk/funds. For details of material fund changes please visit pru.co.uk/funds/fund-changes/piafundupdates. Information is normally shown for one year.
2) Asset class risk types

- Funds can invest in different types of assets. There are many types of risks but generally, the higher the potential returns, the higher the risk.
- Some funds can invest in more than one asset type to try and reduce the risk of losing money. So they’re not relying on the performance of an individual asset or assets of the same type. We call this diversification.

- The next few pages show which asset class risk types relate to individual funds.
- You’ll find definitions for each of the risk types by visiting pru.co.uk/risktypes

You should think about discussing any decision with your financial adviser.

It’s important to also note that your adviser may make their own assessment of the risk rating of funds when thinking about your needs and objectives, and this may differ from Prudential International’s own assessment.

The information included in this guide is correct as at 30 June 2019.
### Funds that are only available to existing investors

Access to the Prudential PAC Euro, PAC Sterling and PAC US Dollar With-Profits Funds is no longer available to new customers investing in Prudential International Investment Bond or International Prudence Bond on or after 11/09/2017. But if you’re an existing customer pre 11/09/2017, you’ll still be able to top up or switch into the Prudential With-Profits PAC Euro, PAC Sterling and PAC US Dollar Funds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Risk and Reward Indicator</th>
<th>Fund Charges and Further Costs</th>
<th>Asset Class Risk Types</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Annual Management Charge (%)</td>
<td>Further Costs (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAC Euro With-Profits Fund</td>
<td>C 1.20</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Objective: The fund aims to maximise growth over the medium to long term while helping to smooth the peaks and troughs of investment performance.

Fund Investment: The fund currently invests in European and international equities, property, fixed interest securities, index-linked securities and other specialist investments.

| PAC Sterling With-Profits Fund      | C 1.20                        | 0.24                  | 1.44              | ✓      | ✓              | ✓        | ✓        | ✓                     | ✓                  | ✓                  | ✓      |

Objective: The fund aims to maximise growth over the medium to long term while helping to smooth the peaks and troughs of investment performance.

Fund Investment: The fund currently invests in UK and international equities, property, fixed interest securities, index-linked securities and other specialist investments.

| PAC US Dollar With-Profits Fund     | C 1.20                        | 0.10                  | 1.30              | ✓      | ✓              | ✓        | ✓        | ✓                     | ✓                  | ✓                  | ✓      |

Objective: The fund aims to maximise growth over the medium to long term while helping to smooth the peaks and troughs of investment performance.

Fund Investment: The fund currently invests in US and international equities, property, fixed interest securities, index-linked securities and other specialist investments.

Investments in the PAC With-Profits Funds are backed by assets in the With-Profits Fund of The Prudential Assurance Company Ltd, through a reinsurance agreement. These funds aim to protect investors against some of the extreme highs and lows of investment performance using “smoothing” mechanisms. Please refer to “Your guide to investing in With-Profits” for more information.

* This is equivalent to the ‘Other ongoing costs’ in an Investment Option Document. Any ‘Portfolio transaction costs’ or ‘Performance fees’ provided in a Key Information Document and Investment Option Document are not included in the figure above. If ‘Portfolio transaction costs’ or ‘Performance fees’ are applicable they will impact on the overall performance of a fund.
Funds that have been closed to new investments – on or after January 2018

An Investment Option Document isn’t available for the funds below. You can get more information on these funds including objective and historical charges, on request. Please contact us on + 353 1476 5000 (Monday-Friday 9.00am-5.30pm), calls will be charged at your international call rate) or you can send us an email at: prudentialinternational@prudential.co.uk

* (Closed to new investments on 25 November 2019)

Please take time to review the fund information you were given when you took out your plan. Up to date information on each fund can be found at pru.co.uk/funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PruFund Protected Cautious (Euro) Fund*</td>
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<td>PruFund Protected Cautious (Sterling) Fund*</td>
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<tr>
<td>PruFund Protected Cautious (US Dollar) Fund*</td>
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<tr>
<td>PruFund Protected Growth (Sterling) Fund*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PruFund Protected Growth (US Dollar) Fund*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Some useful investment terms

You should read this section to find out what some of the more technical terms in this guide mean. We’ve included this information in case there’s wording that you’re unsure of.

This is a high-level guide to some useful investment terms. It’s not meant to cover every term you may come across. Please speak to your financial adviser if you need help or want to know more about terms used around investments.

**“Blue Chip” Companies**
Companies which are large, and considered to be reputable and financially sound.

**Bonds (and Fixed Interest Securities)**
All bonds are really just IOUs that promise to pay an amount of money on a specified date and pay a fixed rate of interest along the way. Companies and governments can issue bonds, when they want to raise money. Bonds issued by companies are called corporate bonds. Bonds issued by the UK government are called gilts and those issued by the US government are called treasury bonds.

**Collective Investment Schemes**
A way of pooling investment with others within a single investment fund. Once you’ve joined the scheme, you can have access to a wider range of investments than if you were investing individually. You’ll also share the costs and benefits. Collective Investment Schemes, OEICs, Unit Trusts, Mutual funds, usually either target investments in geographic regions (like emerging market countries) or specific themes (like technology or property).

**Corporate Bonds**
Loans to companies where the buyer of the corporate bond lends money in return for regular interest payments and the promise that the initial sum will be repaid on a specified later date.

**Derivatives**
These refer to products such as futures and options which are generally an arrangement between different parties to buy or sell a standard quantity of a specified asset on a fixed future date at a price agreed today.

**Equities**
Equities are also known as shares or stocks. They are a share of the ownership of a company. Shares have two potential benefits. Firstly, the share price goes up as the value of the company goes up. Also, regular payments, called dividends, may be made to the owner of the share. These are based on how well the company is doing.

**Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE)**
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Floating Rate Notes
Short-term loans to financial companies, such as banks. The investor receives interest payments, and at the end of an agreed period the company has to repay the loan. The interest payment rates are linked to a specified “floating” rate, usually the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). This means that interest rate payments may go up or down.

Government Bonds
Loans to the government where the buyer of the government bond lends money to the government. In return, they get regular interest payments and the promise that the initial sum will be repaid on a specified later date.

Hedging
A way of trying to reduce or limit risk. Hedging involves making a deal in one market in order to try to protect against possible losses in another.

Index-Linked Securities
Are similar to fixed interest securities but the payments to the investor are normally increased in line with a measure of inflation.

Investment Grade
An agency (e.g. Standard and Poors) can give a rating to a corporate or government bond. The rating indicates the agency believes that the bond issuer has a relatively low risk of not paying what it owes the buyer of the bond. Bonds with credit ratings of AAA, AA, A or BBB are considered investment grade. Low rated bonds with ratings of BB or below are often called Junk Bonds.

LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate)
The interest rate that London banks charge when they lend money to each other over a short period of time. It’s often used as a benchmark by companies like banks when setting other short term interest rates.

Money Market Investments
These are cash and investments similar to cash such as bank deposits, certificates of deposits, fixed interest securities or floating rate notes. They usually have a life of less than a year.

OEIC
An open collective investment scheme. Like all such schemes, an OEIC has no fixed amount of capital. The total value of the OEIC is equally divided into shares which will vary in price and in the number issued. When you invest new money, new shares or units are created to match the share price. When you take money out (redeem your shares), the assets are sold at the share price.
Preference Shares (also called Preferred Stock or Preferred Shares)
Shares in a company which give their holders a right to a fixed dividend payment. Some carry voting rights.

If you hold preference shares, you may get preferential treatment over common shareholders. You’ll get a dividend before them and, in the event of bankruptcy, you’ll be paid from company assets before common shareholders (but after debt holders).

Shares
See Equities.

Smaller Companies
Companies that you can find on a recognised exchange that have lower value than blue chip companies. In the UK, smaller companies are usually defined as those with market values below the top 350 companies in the FTSE All Share Index.

Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS)
Collective investments, such as OEICs and SICAVs, which can be sold across national borders within the EU.

Units/Unit Linked
Unit linked funds are divided into units and the investors hold a number of units representing the money they have invested. The price of units changes daily to reflect the value of the assets held in the fund and so the investor’s fund value at any point depends on the price of the units.
The registered office of Prudential International is in Ireland at Montague House, Adelaide Road, Dublin 2. Prudential International is a marketing name of Prudential International Assurance plc. Registration No. 209956. Telephone number + 353 1 476 5000. If the Company should become unable to meet its liabilities, the Financial Services Compensation Scheme will protect eligible policyholders habitually resident in the UK when their contract starts, with effect from 1 December 2001. This protection does not extend to externally-linked investments. Prudential International Assurance plc is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland and is subject to limited regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority for UK business. Details on the extent of our regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority are available from us on request.