

Benefits Handbook Date July 1, 2015

Supplemental Retirement Plan

Marsh & McLennan Companies



Supplemental Retirement Plan

The Marsh & McLennan Companies Supplemental Retirement Plan (SRP) is part of the Company's US Retirement Program. Benefits under the US Retirement Program (Program) may be payable from three sources: (i) the Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan, and for certain highly compensated employees, (ii) the Benefit Equalization Plan and (iii) the Supplemental Retirement Plan.

Plan Summary

This section provides a summary of the Supplemental Retirement Plan (SRP) as of January 1, 2015.

This section describes SRP provisions as of January 1, 2015. If you terminated employment before January 1, 2015, prior SRP provisions may determine your benefit.

*The SRP is a non-qualified retirement plan for certain highly compensated employees that may pay a benefit intended to provide retirement benefits that supplement benefits from the Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan (Retirement Plan), Benefit Equalization Plan and Social Security for the first 25 years of **BENEFIT SERVICE** for a select group of highly-compensated employees.*

Defined terms are used throughout this section of the Benefits Handbook. These terms are defined by links to the "Glossary" (beginning on page 53). The terms "employee," "you" and "your" refer to a US employee (regular or temporary) of Marsh & McLennan Companies or any other participating company.

References in this section of the Benefits Handbook to “Company” means Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and its subsidiaries and affiliates other than (i) Marsh ClearSight LLC (formerly CS STARS, LLC), (ii) Mercer HR Services, LLC and Mercer Trust Company, (iii) Mercer Systems Services, (iv) Mercer Health and Benefits Administration, LLC, (during the period from April 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013), and (v) Marsh & McLennan Agency LLC.

Plan Rules Govern

In the case of any conflict between this summary description of the Marsh & McLennan Companies Supplemental Retirement Plan and the official plan document, the plan document rules govern. See also the *Administrative Information* section.

Defined Terms

This document uses a number of defined terms, see the “Glossary” beginning on page 53 for the definitions.

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Important Concepts for Non-qualified Retirement Plans

What is a Non-qualified Plan?

A non-qualified retirement plan is a benefit plan whose primary purpose is to provide supplemental benefits to a select group of senior management or highly-compensated employees. Non-qualified retirement plans provide additional benefits over and above the benefits provided by a company's tax-qualified retirement benefit plans. At Marsh & McLennan Companies, this includes the non-qualified:

- Benefit Equalization Plan (BEP) and
- Supplemental Retirement Plan (SRP)

and may also include non-qualified benefits earned under an acquired company's plans, such as the Johnson & Higgins Pension Excess Benefit Plan (J&H Excess Plan), Sedgwick Excess Retirement Plan (Sedgwick Excess Plan) and Organization Resources Counselors, Inc. Supplemental Retirement Plan (ORC Excess Plan).

TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN vs. Non-qualified Plan

A TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN is a plan that qualifies under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), and therefore enjoys significant tax advantages for both the employee and employer. Some examples of these advantages are:

- The employee is not taxed when benefits are earned; only when benefits are received.
- Plan benefits accumulate free of taxes until distributed.
- Once a participant terminates and reaches early or normal retirement age, there are few if any restrictions on participants' ability to choose the time and form for their benefit payments.
- Plan assets are secure - they are set aside in trust, beyond the reach of an employer's creditors, providing a high level of security for employees.

In exchange for these tax advantages, Internal Revenue Code rules and regulations must be strictly followed. However, these restrictions can impact benefits for highly compensated employees. One significant restriction is that under a TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN, benefits are limited:

- A TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN must limit the annual benefit a participant can receive to \$210,000 per year (for calendar year 2015).
- A TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN must limit the amount of a participant's compensation when calculating benefits to \$265,000 (for calendar year 2015).

A non-qualified plan provides similar tax advantages, but generally has no statutory limits on the amount of the benefit that may be provided. However, in order to provide retirement benefits that are tax-deferred until payment, non-qualified plans must observe a different set of rules under the IRC, some of which are complex. For example:

- Participation in non-qualified plans must be limited to a select group of management or highly compensated employees. See “SRP Eligibility” on page 13 for details.
- Plan benefits may not be funded by a trust. Benefits under the Company’s non-qualified plans will be paid from the Company’s general assets except for certain payments attributable to benefit accruals under the BEP and SRP prior to January 1, 2003, which were arranged to be paid through annuities purchased from various insurance companies. See “Annuities Purchased Prior to 2003” on page 48 for details.
- Non-qualified plan benefits accrued and vested on and after January 1, 2005 or non-qualified benefits regardless of when accrued or vested, that are paid in accordance with a plan term first made available after October 3, 2004 are subject to the requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 409A (Section 409A). See “What is Section 409A?” on page 2 for details.
- Non-qualified plan benefits accrued and vested prior to January 1, 2005 that are paid in accordance with a plan payment term that was a part of the plan on October 3, 2004 are not subject to tax rules in effect under Section 409A. A plan sponsor had the option to grandfather that portion of a vested ACCRUED BENEFIT payable under prior tax rules. See “Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 44.
- Non-qualified benefits are subject to significant restrictions on the time and form of payment that do not apply to tax-qualified plans. See “When the 409A SRP Benefit Commences” on page 27 for details.

What is Section 409A?

The American Jobs Creation Act (signed into law on October 22, 2004) added Section 409A to the IRC. Section 409A significantly changed the rules that govern payments from non-qualified retirement plans such as the BEP and SRP or the frozen J&H Excess Plan, Sedgwick Excess Plan and ORC Excess Plan.

Section 409A introduced strict rules governing the time and form of payment under non-qualified plans, subjecting their benefits to tax penalties that are imposed on the employee, if its rules are not followed.

In general, Section 409A added rules for non-qualified plans that are more restrictive than the rules that were previously in effect. More details are provided below and elsewhere in this Benefits Handbook section.

The 409A benefit must be payable at a time and in a form that is specified by the plan and not subject to the discretion of the participant or Company, for example, at the later of age 55 or SEPARATION FROM SERVICE, in the form of an annuity. It is not permitted to

provide a participant with choice between an annuity payment and a single sum payment. Further, once a form of annuity has been elected and benefit payments have commenced, the form of annuity cannot be changed. See “When the 409A SRP Benefit Commences” on page 27 for details.

If the IRS were to determine that a payment made to you from the BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan, Sedgwick Excess Plan, ORC Excess Plan or from another non-qualified arrangement aggregated with any of these plans under the Section 409A aggregation rules, is not compliant with Section 409A, you could be subject to immediate taxation and a 20% excise tax “penalty” on all aggregated unpaid plan benefits that are subject to Section 409A.

Determination of a Grandfathered Benefit

At the time that Section 409A was enacted, employers were permitted to “grandfather” non-qualified benefits accrued and vested before January 1, 2005, provided the benefit is paid according to plan terms that were in effect on October 3, 2004, under prior tax rules thereby exempting them from the rules imposed by Section 409A. Marsh & McLennan Companies took steps to secure grandfathered treatment for BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan benefits.

A plan sponsor was not legally required to “grandfather” those non-qualified benefits that qualified for such treatment. If a plan sponsor chose not to “grandfather” those benefits then all benefits under the plan were subject to the restrictions of Section 409A rules. Organization Resources Counselors, Inc. (ORC), prior to its acquisition by the Company, determined that benefits under the ORC Excess Plan would not be grandfathered. Accordingly, all benefits under the ORC Excess Plan are subject to Section 409A.

Participant control over the time and form of payment of a grandfathered non-qualified benefit has to be subject to substantial limitations or restrictions; otherwise, the IRC would deem a participant to be in “constructive receipt” of his or her benefit, causing immediate income taxation of the benefit. These rules are reflected in the grandfathered benefit payment rules, where a grandfathered benefit commences at the same time and in the same form as elected for the TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN benefit. To the extent the participant is eligible for and wants to elect a single sum payment in lieu of an annuity, such an election must be made at least 12 months in advance of the payment date (or be subject to a 6% penalty reduction. See “Electing a Single Sum Payment” on page 46 for details.

At the time that the Company took steps to grandfather BEP and SRP benefits under prior tax rules, these plans provided a pre-commencement SPOUSE survivor benefit to eligible opposite-sex spouses. Therefore, a pre-commencement survivor benefit paid to an opposite-sex spouse with respect to a grandfathered benefit is also grandfathered. Effective January 1, 2009, the Company amended the BEP and SRP to extend eligibility for a pre-commencement survivor benefit to eligible same-sex spouses and eligible DOMESTIC PARTNERS. However, because this payment option was not part of the non-qualified plans on October 3, 2004, the payment of a survivor benefit to an eligible same-

sex spouse or domestic partner, regardless of when the benefit was accrued and vested, is not grandfathered and therefore subject to Section 409A.

Summary of Time and Form of Payment Rules under the Marsh & McLennan Companies Non-qualified Retirement Plans

Below is a summary of the key rules relating to time (when benefits are paid) and form (how benefits are paid) of payment under the Company's non-qualified retirement plans. The summary shows the 409A benefit and grandfathered benefit rules in effect for benefits payable from the BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan.

All benefits payable from the ORC Excess Plan are subject to Section 409A.

When Benefits Are Paid

Non-qualified retirement benefits are generally paid when you have an employment event that triggers payment. However, different rules apply to the commencement of the 409A benefit than to the grandfathered benefit.

409A Benefit	Grandfathered Benefit
<p>If You Separate from Service and Have a Small 409A Benefit</p> <p>If you experience a Separation from Service and your 409A benefit is a small benefit, the single sum 409A benefit payment will pay following your Separation from Service.</p> <p>The single sum payment for the 409A benefit payable from the BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan will be made in the fourth month following Separation from Service.</p> <p>The single sum payment for the 409A benefit payable from the ORC Excess Plan 409A benefit will be made in the month following Separation from Service.</p>	<p>If You Terminate Employment and Have a Small Grandfathered Benefit</p> <p>If you terminate employment and your grandfathered benefit is a small benefit, the single sum grandfathered benefit payment will be made immediately following termination of employment.</p> <p>There is no grandfathered ORC Excess Plan benefit.</p>
<p>If You Separate from Service Due to a Reduction in Hours or Leave of Absence Lasting Longer Than 6 Months and Your 409A Benefit is Not a Small Benefit</p> <p>If you have a Separation from Service due to a reduction in hours and your 409A benefit is <i>not</i> a small benefit, it will be paid following your Separation from Service.</p> <p>A 409A benefit payable from the BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan will commence effective in the month following the later of Separation from Service or the attainment of age 55. However, payment will be delayed until the fourth month following Separation from Service, unless the participant</p>	<p>If You Terminate Employment and Your Grandfathered Benefit is Not a Small Benefit</p> <p>If you terminate employment and your grandfathered benefit is <i>not</i> a small benefit, your grandfathered benefit will commence at the same time as your tax-qualified Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan benefit.</p> <p>If you terminate employment and your grandfathered benefit is <i>not</i> a small benefit, your SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan grandfathered benefit will commence at the same time as your tax-qualified Marsh & McLennan Companies benefit.</p>

409A Benefit	Grandfathered Benefit
<p>is deemed a SPECIFIED EMPLOYEE at the time of commencement. If the participant is a Specified Employee at the time of commencement, payment will be delayed until the seventh month following Separation from Service.</p> <p>A 409A benefit payable from the ORC Excess Plan will commence at the later of the first month following Separation from Service or the first month following the attainment of age 62. Payments are not subject to a delay, unless the participant is deemed to be a Specified Employee at the time of commencement, in which case the payments are delayed until the seventh month following Separation from Service.</p> <p>A Specified Employee (generally one of a company's 50 top-paid officers) may not receive payment of a 409A benefit, earlier than the seventh month following Separation from Service, except in the case of a Separation from Service due to death or disability.</p>	<p>There is no grandfathered ORC Excess Plan benefit.</p>
<p>If You Have a Separation from Service Due to a Disability Absence</p> <p>If you are absent from work due to a disability and are determined to be disabled as defined by the Marsh & McLennan Companies Long-Term Disability Plan you will incur a Separation from Service when you have been absent for a period of 29 months.</p> <p>A 409A benefit payable from the BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan will commence in the first month following the attainment of age 65 if you have a Separation from Service due to disability before age 65. If you separate from service due to disability after attaining age 65, your benefit will commence in the month following your Separation from Service.</p> <p>A 409A benefit payable from the ORC Excess Plan will commence in the later of the first month following Separation from Service or the first of the month following the attainment of age 60 if Separation from Service occurs before age 60.</p>	<p>If You Become Disabled</p> <p>If you become disabled, as defined by the Marsh & McLennan Companies Long-Term Disability Plan, no payment event will occur until you terminate employment and elect to commence your tax-qualified plan benefit.</p> <p>There is no grandfathered ORC Excess Plan benefit.</p>
<p>If You Die While Employed and Before Your 409A Benefit Commences</p> <p>If you die before attaining age 50 while</p>	<p>If You Die While Employed and Before Your Grandfathered Benefit Commences</p> <p>If you die before attaining age 50 while</p>

409A Benefit

employed and before a 409A BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan benefit commences, a 409A Survivor Benefit will be paid to an eligible Spouse or Domestic Partner on the date you would have attained age 55.

If you die on or after attaining age 50 while actively employed and before your 409A BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan benefit commences, your 409A Survivor Benefit will be paid to your eligible Spouse or Domestic Partner on the first of the month following your death.

Grandfathered Benefit

employed and before your grandfathered BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan benefit commences, a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit will be paid to your eligible opposite-sex Spouse on the date you would have reached age 65. However, your opposite-sex Spouse can elect a reduced benefit starting as early as the date you would have attained age 55.

If you die on or after attaining age 50 while employed and before your grandfathered BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan benefit commences, a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit will be paid to your eligible opposite-sex Spouse on the first of the month following your death.

If You Die After Termination of Employment and Before Your 409A Benefit Commences

If you die after termination of employment and before your 409A BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan benefit commences, a 409A Survivor Benefit will be paid to your eligible Spouse or Domestic Partner in the month following the later of your date of death or the date you would have attained age 55.

If You Die After Termination of Employment and Before Your Grandfathered Benefit Commences

If you die after termination of employment and before your grandfathered BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan benefit commences, your Grandfathered Survivor Benefit will be paid to your eligible opposite-sex Spouse in the month following the later of your date of death or the date you would have attained age 55.

If You Die and Have an ORC Excess Plan Benefit

If you die before attaining age 60 and before an ORC Excess Plan benefit commences, an ORC Survivor Benefit will be paid to your eligible Spouse or Domestic Partner on the date you would have attained age 60.

If you die on or after attaining age 60 and before an ORC Excess Plan benefit commences, an ORC Survivor Benefit will be paid to your eligible Spouse or Domestic Partner beginning on the first day of the month following your death.

If You Die and Have an ORC Excess Plan Benefit

There is no grandfathered ORC Excess Plan benefit.

How Benefits Are Paid

In general, you will receive your non-qualified retirement benefit as a monthly annuity, provided it is not a small benefit amount. A small benefit amount is a benefit amount that is below a certain minimum value. The minimum value for a 409A benefit is different than the minimum value for a grandfathered benefit. You will automatically receive a single sum payment if your non-qualified retirement benefit is a small benefit amount. In

addition, you might be eligible to elect a single sum payment of a grandfathered benefit in lieu of a monthly annuity.

409A Benefit	Grandfathered Benefit
<p>Payment Form</p> <p>Payment of BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan or ORC Excess Plan 409A benefit will generally be made as a monthly payment in the normal form.</p> <p>If you are not married on your BENEFIT COMMENCEMENT DATE, your normal form of payment is a Single Life Annuity. If you are married on your benefit commencement date, your normal form of payment is a 50% Contingent Annuity with your spouse as the contingent annuitant.</p> <p>You may elect to commence your benefit in one of the optional forms of annuity payment (such as the Single Life Annuity, Contingent Annuity and Period Certain option). You must complete an election at the time your benefit commences. This election will be separate from your Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan payment election. No elective single sum payment option is available for any benefit amounts.</p> <p>Generally, if the combined single sum value of any BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan and ORC Excess Plan 409A benefit is \$18,000 (the 2015 IRS limit) or less, those benefits will be paid to you in a single sum when you Separate from Service. This IRS limit is subject to annual cost-of-living adjustments.</p>	<p>Payment Form</p> <p>Payment of BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan grandfathered benefit will generally be made in the same form that you elect under the tax-qualified Retirement Plan.</p> <p>A grandfathered benefit that is not a small benefit will generally be paid as an annuity.</p> <p>If you accrued a benefit before 2003 which was funded with an annuity contract, that portion of your benefit will be paid at the same time and in the same form as your tax-qualified Retirement Plan benefit.</p> <p>If the monthly annuity amount that is the result of combining both the 409A benefit and grandfathered portion of a BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan benefit, is less than \$100, the grandfathered portion of the BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan or Sedgwick Excess Plan benefit will be considered a small benefit and you will receive a single sum distribution of the value of your grandfathered benefit immediately following termination of employment.</p>
<p>Payment Elections</p> <p>Your 409A benefit will be paid at the specified date, following a Separation from Service.</p> <p>You will receive the normal form of payment for your 409A benefit unless you elect another payment option. If you wish to make an election for another payment option, you may make this election at the time your benefit commences, following a Separation from Service.</p>	<p>Payment Elections</p> <p>You must elect to commence your tax-qualified Retirement Plan benefit in order to commence your non-qualified grandfathered benefit</p> <p>Generally, your grandfathered benefit will pay in the same form of payment that you elect for your TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN benefit and there is no separate election.</p>
<p>Single Sum Option</p> <p>You do not have the option to elect a single sum form of payment for your non-qualified</p>	<p>Single Sum Option</p> <p>You might be able to elect to have all or a portion of your grandfathered BEP and/or SRP</p>

409A Benefit	Grandfathered Benefit
409A benefit.	<p>benefit paid as an ACTUARIALLY EQUIVALENT single sum payment. Generally, this election must be on file at least 12 months prior to your commencement date.</p> <p>You may change your payment form from an annuity to a single sum or from a single sum to an annuity. However, if your new election is not on file for at least 12 months prior to the date benefits commence, your benefits will be reduced by 6%, consistent with Marsh & McLennan Companies' interpretation of governing tax law and the plans' administrative rules.</p> <p>If you do not complete a BEP/SRP Grandfathered Benefit Distribution Election Form electing a single sum payment for your grandfathered benefit, such grandfathered BEP and/or SRP will be paid in the same form of payment that you elect for your tax-qualified Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan benefit.</p>

US Retirement Program

The purpose of the US Retirement Program is to provide income for your retirement based on a formula that considers your ELIGIBLE MONTHLY PAY and service with the Company.

How the US Retirement Program Works

The US Retirement Program includes benefits from three sources: the TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN and for certain highly compensated employees, from two non-qualified plans.

The US Retirement Program includes:

- the Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan (tax-qualified), and for eligible participants,
- the Benefit Equalization Plan (non-qualified),
- the Supplemental Retirement Plan (non-qualified).

How to Use this Section of the Benefits Handbook

This section of the Benefits Handbook summarizes the Supplemental Retirement Plan. The SRP is a non-qualified retirement plan designed to rely on many of the provisions of

the Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan (Retirement Plan). For the most part, this section describes rules that are unique to the SRP and provides cross-references to the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section where a provision relies on the underlying Retirement Plan.

In 2004 Congress enacted the American Jobs Creation Act which provided for a substantial change in the way non-qualified retirement plans such as the SRP can pay benefits. A benefit that is either accrued or vested after December 31, 2004, or is paid according to plan terms that were introduced after October 3, 2004, is subject to IRC Section 409A and is referred to as a 409A SRP BENEFIT throughout this section of the Benefits Handbook.

At the time the American Jobs Creation Act went into effect, the Company elected to take steps to preserve prior tax rules for benefits that were accrued and vested as of December 31, 2004, provided they were paid according to plan terms in effect on October 3, 2004. This is referred to as a GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT throughout this section of the Benefits Handbook.

This section of the Benefits Handbook addresses the payment rules imposed by IRC Section 409A first and then addresses the grandfathered benefits subject to prior tax rules. There are cross-references to indicate where grandfathered rules might apply.

As you read this section, please look for indications that a cross reference applies and be sure to access the details for a complete understanding of the SRP.

The SRP at a Glance

Plan Feature	Highlights
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No employee will participate in the SRP unless, they are a part of a select group of management or highly compensated employees. Generally, you may be eligible for a SRP benefit if your eligible annual pay is in excess of \$150,000.
How the Plan Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SRP formula uses your ELIGIBLE MONTHLY PAY, the SRP's benefit accrual percentage, your Social Security Primary Insurance Amount, your ACCRUED BENEFIT under the Benefit Equalization Plan, if any, and your accrued benefit under the Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan. There are no accruals under the SRP after the first 25 years of service. See "How the SRP Works" on page 13 for details.
When You Become Vested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You will have a vested accrued benefit after completing 60 months (5 years) of VESTING SERVICE or if you have attained age 65, provided you have completed at least one year of vesting service and are employed by a company in Marsh & McLennan Companies' WORLD-WIDE CONTROLLED GROUP.

Plan Feature	Highlights
Time and Form of Payment Under Section 409A	<p>Section 409A governs the time and form of payment of non-qualified retirement plans such as the SRP. Generally, a SRP benefit that was accrued or vested after 2004 or a SRP benefit that is paid in a form of payment first made available under the plan after October 3, 2004 is subject to Section 409A (409A SRP BENEFIT). The following distribution rules apply to your 409A SRP Benefit:</p> <p>You must incur a SEPARATION FROM SERVICE in order to commence a vested 409A SRP Benefit. See “Separation from Service” on page 28.</p> <p>Separation from Service due to a reduction in hours or extended leave of absence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If you incur a Separation from Service due to a termination of employment, a reduction in hours or extended leave of absence, your 409A SRP Benefit will commence effective with the first of the month following the later of (i) the month in which you attain age 55 or (ii) the month in which you have a Separation from Service. However, the first payment will be delayed until the fourth month (seventh month if you are a SPECIFIED EMPLOYEE) following the month of your SEPARATION FROM SERVICE. See “Separation from Service Due to a Reduction in Hours” on page 28 and “Separation from Service Due to an Unpaid Leave of Absence” on page 30. <p>Separation from Service Due to a Disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If you incur a Separation from Service due to a disability, the 409A SRP Benefit will commence in the calendar month following the later of the month in which you (i) separate from service or (ii) attain age 65. See “Separation from Service Due to Disability” on page 30. <p>Separation from Service Due to Death:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If you die before attaining age 50, while actively employed and before your vested 409A SRP Benefit commences, your 409A Survivor Benefit will commence to an eligible surviving SPOUSE or DOMESTIC PARTNER in the month following the month in which you would have attained age 55. ▪ If you die on or after attaining age 50, while actively employed and before your vested 409 SRP Benefit commences, your 409A Survivor Benefit will commence to your eligible surviving Spouse or Domestic Partner in the month following your date of death. See “409A Survivor Benefit If You Die While Actively Employed” on page 41. ▪ If you die after terminating employment and before your vested 409A SRP Benefit has commenced, your 409A Survivor Benefit will commence to your eligible surviving Spouse or Domestic Partner in the month following the later of your date of death or the date you would have attained age 55. See “409A Survivor Benefit if You Die after Termination of Employment but before Commencing a 409A SRP Benefit” on page 42.

Plan Feature	Highlights
Payment Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If your vested 409A SRP Benefit is deemed to be a small benefit under the SRP's small benefit rule for 409A SRP Benefits, it will be paid in a single sum. ▪ A vested 409A SRP Benefit that is not deemed to be a small benefit is paid as a monthly annuity. You select the annuity payment form you want at the time your benefit "first" commences. See "How Benefits Are Paid" on page 6 and "Payment Form Options" on page 34 for details.
Taxes on 409A Payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A 409A SRP Benefit is subject to federal, Social Security, and federal, state and local taxes, as applicable. ▪ If the IRS were to determine that a payment made to you from the SRP or another non-qualified arrangement aggregated with the SRP under Section 409A aggregation rules, is not compliant with Section 409A, you could be subject to immediate taxation, interest charges and a 20% tax penalty on all aggregated unpaid non-qualified plan benefits subject to Section 409A. ▪ See "How 409A SRP Benefit is Taxed" on page 43 for details.
Grandfathered Benefits Subject to Prior Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Company chose to grandfather a SRP benefit that was accrued and vested prior to January 1, 2005, provided it is paid according to a plan term that was in effect on October 3, 2004. GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFITS are not subject to IRC 409A's rules governing the time and form of payment. However they are subject to the tax rules that were in effect prior to the implementation of IRC 409A. ▪ Generally, the Grandfathered SRP Benefit will pay at the same time and in the same form that you elect under the tax-qualified Retirement Plan. See "Grandfathered SRP Benefit" on page 44 and "Annuities Purchased Prior to 2003" on page 48. ▪ If your Grandfathered SRP Benefit is deemed to be a small benefit under the SRP's Small Benefit Rule for grandfathered BEP benefit, it will be paid in a single sum. ▪ Participants might be able to elect to have all or a portion of the Grandfathered SRP Benefit paid in a single sum. See "How Grandfathered SRP Benefits are Paid" on page 46. ▪ If Marsh & McLennan Companies purchased an annuity contract for all or a portion of Grandfathered SRP Benefit accrued prior to 2003, the annuity contract will pay in the same form of annuity payment you elect when you commence your tax-qualified Retirement Plan benefit. You may not elect a single sum payment for this portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit. See "Annuities Purchased Prior to 2003" on page 48.

Plan Feature	Highlights
Grandfathered Survivor Benefit – Death Before Commencement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="532 247 1438 468">▪ In the event of your death while actively employed and before attaining age 50, a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit, will commence to your eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse in the month following the month in which you would have attained age 65. However, your eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse may elect to receive a reduced benefit as early as the month following the month you would have attained age 55. See “Grandfathered Survivor Benefit” on page 49. <li data-bbox="532 478 1438 604">▪ In the event of your death while actively employed and after attaining age 50, a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit will commence to your eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse as soon as administratively practical after your death. See “Grandfathered Survivor Benefit” on page 49. <li data-bbox="532 615 1438 804">▪ In the event of your death after termination of employment a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit will commence to your eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse in the month following the month in which you would have attained age 65. However, your eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse may elect to receive a reduced benefit as early as the first of the month following the month you would have attained age 55. <li data-bbox="532 814 1438 930">▪ Your eligible opposite-sex Spouse must apply for the 409A Survivor Benefit following your death. See “409A Survivor Benefit if You Die after Termination of Employment but before Commencing a 409A SRP Benefit” on page 42.
Taxes on Grandfathered Payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="532 947 1438 1010">▪ A Grandfathered SRP Benefit is subject to Social Security and federal, state and local taxes, as applicable. <li data-bbox="532 1020 1438 1272">▪ The entire FICA tax obligation on the Grandfathered SRP Benefit that is not secured by a purchased annuity will be satisfied at the time when the benefit commences. A single sum distribution sufficient to satisfy the entire FICA tax obligation on your Grandfathered SRP Benefit as well as income tax on the portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit distributed to satisfy the FICA obligation is made from your Grandfathered SRP Benefit and remitted to the appropriate tax authorities. No further FICA tax will be due on your Grandfathered SRP Benefit. <li data-bbox="532 1283 1438 1398">▪ Payments from the SRP other than payments from purchased annuities are taxed as ordinary income when they are received. Generally, state and local taxes, if any, are withheld based on your state of residency when you receive payment. <li data-bbox="532 1409 1438 1629">▪ If all or a portion of your payments are derived from a purchased annuity(ies), the Company paid the taxes on the annuity when it was purchased and therefore a portion of your benefit derived from the purchased annuity is not taxable to you when benefits are paid. You are responsible, for taxes on the portion of your benefit payment that derives from the growth in the value of the annuity contract since it was purchased.
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="532 1646 1438 1768">▪ With the exception of any payments that are made from annuities purchased from various insurance companies prior to 2003, benefits under the SRP are paid from the Company’s general assets. See “Annuities Purchased Prior to 2003” on page 48 for details.

Plan Feature	Highlights
Contact Information	Plan Administrator – Supplemental Retirement Plan c/o Global Benefits Department, 6 th Floor Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. Waterfront Corporate Center 121 River Street Hoboken, NJ 07030-5794

This section addresses your SRP benefit. Marsh & McLennan Companies reserves the right to make changes to the operating rules under the SRP as Marsh & McLennan Companies may determine, in its sole discretion, are necessary.

Participating in the Plan

SRP Eligibility

No employee will participate in the SRP unless they are a part of a select group of management or highly compensated employees. Generally, you may be eligible for a SRP benefit if your eligible annual pay is in excess of \$150,000.

When Participation Begins

Your participation will begin as of the first month in which you accrue a benefit under the SRP formula.

How the SRP Works

The SRP formula uses your unlimited ELIGIBLE MONTHLY PAY, the SRP's benefit accrual percentage, your Social Security Primary Insurance Amount, your ACCRUED BENEFIT under the Benefit Equalization Plan, if any, and your accrued benefit under the Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan. There are no accruals under the SRP after the first 25 years of service. For information on the benefit formula used under the Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan, see the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section. For information on the benefit formula used under the Benefit Equalization Plan, see the *Benefit Equalization* plan section.

Plan Benefit Formula for Benefit Accrued on or after January 1, 2006

The SRP formula for benefits accrued on or after January 1, 2006 is as follows:

- For each month of the first 300 months (25 years) of BENEFIT SERVICE: 2.0% multiplied by your unlimited ELIGIBLE MONTHLY PAY;

Minus

- For each month of the first 300 months (25 years) of benefit service: 4% multiplied by your monthly Social Security Primary Insurance Amount

Minus

- Your monthly accrual under the BEP, if any

Minus

- Your monthly accrual under the MMC Retirement Plan

Example – Alessandro, a participant whose benefit has been entirely accrued on or after January 1, 2006

Alessandro was born on January 1, 1975, was hired by the Company on February 1, 2006, and terminated employment with the Company on April 30, 2011.

- Alessandro had 63 months (5 years and 3 months) of both Benefit Service and VESTING SERVICE as of April 30, 2011. Therefore, he is vested in his accrued SRP benefit.

In March 2010, Alessandro's Eligible Monthly Pay reaches the IRC limit on pay that may be considered for TAX-QUALIFIED PLANS. The example focuses on the portion of Alessandro's benefit that accrues during 2010. The example shows how the SRP formula generates a benefit, including how the formula takes into consideration simultaneously accruing Retirement Plan and BEP benefits.

Time Period	Unlimited Eligible Monthly Pay	IRC-Limited Eligible Monthly Pay	Social Security PIA Amount (Monthly)
1/1/2010 – 2/28/2010	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$2,211.00
3/1/2010 – 12/31/2010	\$21,666.67	\$20,416.67	\$2,211.00

Alessandro's Retirement Plan and BEP benefits earned during 2010 are as follows:

Retirement Plan: \$3,480.05 (\$290.00 per month)
BEP: \$200.00 (\$16.66 per month)

How SRP benefit for 2010 is calculated:

For the 1/1/2010 to 2/28/2010 time period:

Retirement Plan Benefit for the period: \$568.90

BEP Benefit for the period: \$0.00 (the Retirement Plan benefit is not yet affected by the IRC pay limit)

SRP Benefit Accrued for the period 1/1/2010 to 2/28/2010:
 2.0% times \$20,000/month times 2 months = \$800

Minus

4.0% times \$2,211.00/month times 2 months = \$176.88

Equals \$623.12 (initial SRP formula benefit, before offsets of BEP and Retirement Plan benefits)

	<p>Minus</p> <p>BEP benefit for the period: \$0</p> <p>Minus</p> <p>Retirement Plan benefit for the period: \$568.90</p> <p>Equals SRP benefit of \$54.22</p>
	<p>For the 3/1/2010 to 12/31/2010 time period:</p> <p>Retirement Plan Benefit for the period: \$2,911.15</p> <p>BEP Benefit for the period: \$200.00</p> <p>SRP Benefit Accrued for the period 3/1/2010 to 12/31/2010:</p> <p>2.0% times \$21,666.67/month times 10 months = \$4,333.33</p> <p>Minus</p> <p>4.0% times \$2,211.00/month times 10 months = \$884.40</p> <p>Equals \$3,448.93 (initial SRP formula benefit, before offsets of BEP and Retirement Plan benefits)</p> <p>Minus</p> <p>BEP benefit for the period: \$200</p> <p>Minus</p> <p>Retirement Plan benefit for the period: \$2,911.15</p> <p>Equals SRP benefit of \$337.78</p>
2010 Accrued Retirement benefit from the SRP:	\$392.00 (\$54.22 + \$337.78) per year (\$32.67 per month), assuming for this example that payment begins upon attainment of age 65 in the form of a single life annuity

Plan Benefit Formula for Benefit Accrued prior to January 1, 2006

The SRP formula for benefits accrued prior to January 1, 2006 is as follows:

For the first 25 years of BENEFIT SERVICE:

- 2.0% of your FINAL AVERAGE SALARY as of December 31, 2005 multiplied by your years of benefit service as of December 31, 2005

Plus (if applicable) for the next 5 years of benefit service:

- 1.6% of your final average salary as of December 31, 2005 multiplied by your years of benefit service as of December 31, 2005 in excess of 25 years but less than 30 years

Plus (if applicable) after 30 years of benefit service:

- 1% of your final average salary as of December 31, 2005 multiplied by your years of benefit service as of December 31, 2005 in excess of 30 years

Minus

- 4% of your estimated Social Security retirement benefit payable at age 65 determined as of December 31, 2005 multiplied by your years of benefit service as of December 31, 2005, up to a maximum of 25 years of benefit service

Minus

- Your monthly accrual under the BEP as of December 31, 2005, if any

Minus

- Your monthly accrual under the MMC Retirement Plan as of December 31, 2005

Example – Terry, a participant whose benefit was entirely accrued prior to January 1, 2006

Terry was born on January 1, 1955, was hired by the Company on July 1, 1999, and terminated employment with the Company on December 31, 2005.

- Terry had 78 months (6 years and 6 months or 6.5 years) of both Benefit Service and VESTING SERVICE as of December 31, 2005. Therefore, she is vested in her accrued retirement benefits.
- In 2001, Terry's compensation reaches the limit on pay that may be considered for TAX-QUALIFIED PLANS. The example shows how the SRP formula generates a benefit, including how the formula takes into consideration simultaneously accruing Retirement Plan and BEP benefits.

Time Period	Unlimited Eligible Monthly Salary	IRC-limited Eligible Monthly Salary	Unlimited Salary in Period	IRC-limited Salary in Period
7/1/1999 – 2/28/2001	\$16,666.67	\$16,666.67	\$333,333	\$333,333
3/1/2001 – 2/28/2003	\$17,500.00	\$16,666.67	\$420,000	\$400,000
3/1/2003 – 12/31/2003	\$19,166.67	\$16,666.67	\$191,667	\$166,667
1/1/2004 – 12/31/2004	\$19,166.67	\$17,083.33	\$230,000	\$205,000
1/1/2005 – 2/28/2005	\$19,166.67	\$17,500.00	\$38,333	\$35,000
3/1/2005 – 12/31/2005	\$20,833.33	\$17,500.00	\$208,333	\$175,000
Total for high 60-month period from 1/1/2001 – 12/31/2005			\$1,121,667	\$1,015,000

- Terry's highest 60 consecutive months of ELIGIBLE MONTHLY SALARY were during her last 60 months of employment, from 1/1/2001 through 12/31/2005. She earned \$1,121,667 during that period. Under IRC limits, the maximum amount of annual compensation that could be considered for this period was \$1,015,000.
- Terry's unlimited Final Average Salary is her average over the highest consecutive 60 months (5 years): $\$1,121,667 / 5 = \$224,333$.
- Terry's IRC-limited Final Average Salary is the average over the highest consecutive 60 months (5 years): $\$1,015,000 / 5 = \$203,000$.
- Terry's annual estimated Social Security PIA for 2005 was \$23,028.

Terry's Retirement Plan and BEP benefits are as follows:

Retirement Plan: \$19,078.07 (\$1,589.84 per month)
BEP: \$2,218.67 (\$184.89 per month)

How SRP benefit is calculated:	<p>Retirement Plan Benefit: \$19,078.07</p> <p>BEP Benefit: \$2,218.67</p> <p>SRP Benefit:</p> <p>2.0% times unlimited Final Average Salary (\$224,333) times 6.5 years = \$29,163.29</p> <p>Minus</p> <p>4.0% times annual Social Security PIA (\$23,028) times 6.5 years = \$5,987.28</p> <p>Equals \$23,176.01 (initial SRP formula benefit, before offsets of BEP and Retirement Plan benefits)</p> <p>Minus</p> <p>BEP benefit: \$2,218.67</p> <p>Minus</p> <p>Retirement Plan benefit: \$19,078.07</p> <p>Equals SRP benefit of \$1,879.27</p>
Total Accrued Retirement benefit from the SRP:	<p>\$1,879.27 per year (\$156.61 per month), assuming for this example that payment begins once Terry attains age 65 in the form of a single life annuity</p>

Accrued Benefit Credited Both Before and After January 1, 2006

If you had periods of eligible service both before and after January 1, 2006, your SRP benefit will consist of two parts: a SRP benefit accrued as of December 31, 2005 and a SRP benefit accrued on or after January 1, 2006.

The SRP benefit accrued as of December 31, 2005 will be calculated under the SRP formula in effect prior to January 1, 2006 and will be based solely on your BENEFIT SERVICE and your FINAL AVERAGE SALARY as of December 31, 2005. See “Plan Benefit Formula for Benefit Accrued prior to January 1, 2006” on page 15 for details.

The SRP benefit accrued on or after January 1, 2006 will be calculated under the SRP formula in effect on or after January 1, 2006 and will be based on your ELIGIBLE MONTHLY PAY and the Plan’s benefit accrual percentage for each month that you are eligible. See “Plan Benefit Formula for Benefit Accrued on or after January 1, 2006” on page 13 for details.

Example – Jeanne – a participant whose benefit was accrued both before and after January 1, 2006

Jeanne was born on January 1, 1955, was hired by the Company on July 1, 1999, and terminated employment with the Company on December 31, 2006. Jeanne accrued a Retirement Plan benefit, BEP benefit and a SRP benefit both before 2006 and after 2005. Therefore, Jeanne will ultimately receive a SRP benefit calculated with respect to each of those periods of ACCRUED BENEFITS.

- Jeanne had 90 months (7 years and 6 months) of both Benefit Service and VESTING SERVICE as of December 31, 2006. Therefore, she was vested in her accrued retirement benefits.
- Jeanne’s ELIGIBLE MONTHLY SALARY during the period from 7/1/1999 through 12/31/2005 was as follows:

Time Period	Unlimited Eligible Monthly Salary	IRC-limited Eligible Monthly Salary	Unlimited Salary in Period	IRC-limited Salary in Period
7/1/1999 – 2/28/2001	\$16,666.67	\$16,666.67	\$333,333	\$333,333
3/1/2001 – 2/28/2003	\$17,500.00	\$16,666.67	\$420,000	\$400,000
3/1/2003 – 12/31/2003	\$19,166.67	\$16,666.67	\$191,667	\$166,667
1/1/2004 – 12/31/2004	\$19,166.67	\$17,083.33	\$230,000	\$205,000
1/1/2005 – 2/28/2005	\$19,166.67	\$17,500.00	\$38,333	\$35,000
3/1/2005 – 12/31/2005	\$20,833.33	\$17,500.00	\$208,333	\$175,000
Total for high 60-month period from 1/1/2001 – 12/31/2005			\$1,121,667	\$1,015,000

- Jeanne's highest 60 consecutive months of Eligible Monthly Salary for purposes of her benefit accrued through December 31, 2005 were from 1/1/2001 through 12/31/2005. She earned \$1,121,667 during that period. Under IRC limits, the maximum amount of annual compensation that could be considered for this period was \$1,015,000.
- Jeanne's unlimited Final Average Salary for purposes of her benefit accrued through December 31, 2005 is her average annual salary over her highest-paid consecutive 60 months (5 years): $\$1,121,667 / 5 = \$224,333$.
- Jeanne's IRC-limited Final Average Salary for purposes of her benefit accrued through December 31, 2005 is her average annual salary over her highest-paid consecutive 60 months (5 years), subject to IRC limits: $\$1,015,000 / 5 = \$203,000$.
- Jeanne's annual estimated Social Security PIA for 2005 was \$23,028; and for 2006 it was \$24,072 (\$2,006.00 per month).
- Jeanne's Eligible Monthly Pay (used to determine her benefit for the Retirement Plan formula in effect in 2006 and later years) for the period from January 2006 through December 2006 was as follows:

Time Period	Unlimited Eligible Monthly Pay	IRC-Limited Eligible Monthly Pay	Social Security PIA Amount (Monthly)
1/1/2006 – 12/31/2006	\$20,833.33	\$18,333.33	\$2,006.00

Jeanne's Retirement Plan and BEP benefits are as follows:

- Retirement Plan benefit before 2006: \$19,078.07 (\$1,589.84 per month)
- BEP benefit before 2006: \$2,218.67 (\$184.89 per month)
- Retirement Plan benefit after 2006: \$3,198.93 (\$266.58 per month)
- BEP benefit after 2006: \$480.00 (\$40.00 per month)

How SRP benefit before January 1, 2006 is calculated:

Retirement Plan Benefit: \$19,078.07

BEP Benefit: \$2,218.67

SRP Benefit Accrued before January 1, 2006:

2.0% times unlimited Final Average Salary (\$224,333) times 6.5 years = \$29,163.29

Minus

4.0% times annual Social Security PIA (\$23,028) times 6.5 years = \$5,987.28

Equals \$23,176.01 (initial SRP formula benefit, before offsets of BEP and Retirement Plan benefits)

	<p>Minus</p> <p>BEP benefit: \$2,218.67</p> <p>Minus</p> <p>Retirement Plan benefit: \$19,078.07</p> <p>Equals SRP benefit of \$1,879.27 Accrued before January 1, 2006</p>
How SRP benefit on or after January 1, 2006 is calculated:	<p>Retirement Plan Benefit: \$3,198.93</p> <p>BEP Benefit: \$480.00</p> <p>SRP Benefit Accrued on or after January 1, 2006:</p> <p>2.0% times \$20,833.33/month times 12 months = \$5,000.00</p> <p>Minus</p> <p>4.0% times \$2,006.00/month times 12 months = \$962.88</p> <p>Equals \$4,037.12 (initial SRP formula benefit, before offsets of BEP and Retirement Plan benefits)</p> <p>Minus</p> <p>BEP benefit: \$480</p> <p>Minus</p> <p>Retirement Plan benefit: \$3,198.93</p> <p>Equals SRP Benefit of \$358.19 Accrued on or After January 1, 2006</p>
Accrued Retirement benefit from the SRP:	\$2,698.67 (\$1,879.27 accrued before January 1, 2006 + \$358.19 accrued on or after January 1, 2006 = \$2,237.46) per year, or \$186.46 per month, assuming for this example that payment begins once Jeanne attains age 65 in the form of a single life annuity

Transition Benefit

Participants who met certain age and service criteria on December 31, 2005 may be eligible for a transition benefit, which may increase your SRP benefit accrued as of December 31, 2005.

If you are eligible for a transition benefit as described in the Retirement Plan, the same transition benefit rules apply when calculating your benefit under the SRP.

For information on the transition benefit see the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section.

Example – Han, a participant eligible for the transition benefit

Han was born on March 15, 1944, was hired by the Company on January 1, 1969 and terminated employment with the Company on March 31, 2009. Han ACCRUED BENEFITS under the Retirement Plan, BEP and the SRP before 2006 and after 2005. Therefore,

Han will ultimately receive a SRP benefit calculated with respect to each of those periods of accrued benefits.

Because of Han's age and service, he was also entitled to a Transition Benefit with respect to his Retirement Plan benefits accrued as of January 1, 2006. The Transition Benefit also applies to his SRP benefit accrued as of January 1, 2006. The example below shows how the Transition Benefit applies to this portion of Han's SRP benefit.

Han had 483 months (40 years and 3 months) of both BENEFIT SERVICE and VESTING SERVICE as of March 31, 2009. Therefore, he is vested in his accrued retirement benefit.

- Han was employed, had an Accrued Benefit in the Plan, was age 61 and 9 months and had 444 months (37 years) of Vesting Service on December 31, 2005, making him eligible for the Transition Benefit. This means that in addition to Han's Accrued Benefit as of January 1, 2006, Han will receive a Transition Benefit based on increases in his ELIGIBLE MONTHLY PAY after December 31, 2005.
- Han's annual estimated Social Security PIA for 2005 was \$22,260.
- Han's IRC-limited FINAL AVERAGE SALARY increased from \$203,000 to \$218,000 (or by 7.39%) from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2009. This increase percentage is applied to Han's Retirement Plan benefit (as used within the SRP formula) to determine his ultimate SRP Transition Benefit.
- Han's unlimited Final Average Salary increased from \$224,667 to \$250,667 (or by 11.57%) from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2009. This increase percentage is applied to Han's BEP and SRP benefits (as used within the SRP formula) to determine his ultimate SRP Transition Benefit.
- Han's Retirement Plan and BEP benefits as of January 1, 2006 are as follows:
 - Retirement Plan: \$103,580.96 (\$8,631.75 per month)
 - BEP: \$11,916.67 (\$993.06 per month)

Han's Retirement Plan and BEP Transition Benefits as of March 31, 2009 (termination date) are as follows:

Retirement Plan Transition Benefit: \$7,654.63 (\$637.89 per month)
BEP Transition Benefit: \$5,708.45 (\$475.70 per month)

For information on how the Retirement Plan and BEP Transition Benefits are determined, see the Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan and *Benefits Equalization Plan* sections.

How the SRP benefit as of January 1, 2006 is calculated:	Retirement Plan Benefit: \$103,580.96
	BEP Benefit: \$11,916.67
	SRP Benefit:

2.0% times unlimited Final Average Salary (\$224,667) times 25 years = \$112,333.33

Plus

1.6% times unlimited Final Average Salary (\$224,667) times 5 years = \$17,973.33

Plus

1.0% times unlimited Final Average Salary (\$224,667) times 7 years = \$15,726.67

Minus

4.0% times annual Social Security PIA (\$22,260) times 25 years = \$22,260.00

Equals \$123,773.33 (initial SRP formula benefit, before offsets of BEP and Retirement Plan benefits)

Minus

BEP benefit: \$11,916.67

Minus

Retirement Plan benefit: \$103,580.96

Equals SRP benefit of \$8,275.70

(assuming for this example that payment begins once Han attains age 65, in the form of a single life annuity)

How the SRP Transition Benefit as of March 31, 2009 is calculated:

Transition Benefit rule applied to 1/1/2006 SRP benefit:

\$123,773.33 (initial SRP formula benefit, before offsets of BEP and Retirement Plan benefits) times 11.57% (Han's increase in Final Average Salary from January 1, 2006 to March 31, 2009, without regard to IRC limits) = \$14,320.57

Minus

BEP Transition Benefit: \$5,708.45

Minus

Retirement Plan Transition Benefit: \$7,654.63

Equals SRP Transition Benefit of \$957.49

SRP Transition Benefit:

\$957.49 per year (\$79.79 per month), assuming for this example that payment begins once Han attains age 65 in the form of a single life annuity

What Pay Counts

The SRP takes into account your Eligible Monthly Pay in determining your Accrued Benefit amount. ELIGIBLE MONTHLY PAY is your monthly pay while employed by a participating company before any reductions for elective contributions. Eligible Monthly

Pay does not include regular draw, overtime, bonus, commission, any other extra compensation.

However, Eligible Monthly Pay does include before-tax salary reduction amounts that you may contribute to other programs sponsored by Marsh & McLennan Companies, such as the Marsh & McLennan Companies 401(k) Savings & Investment Plan, or a Flexible Spending Account as well as any compensation you defer under the Supplemental Savings & Investment Plan.

If you are eligible to participate in the Supplemental Savings & Investment Plan, see “Participation in the Marsh & McLennan Companies Supplemental Savings & Investment Plan” on page 23 for a discussion of the effect that participation in that plan may have on your US Retirement Program benefits.

See “What Pay Counts” and “Leave of Absence” in the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section for a description of how Eligible Monthly Pay is determined if you are paid on a salaried versus an hourly basis, or while you are on an approved disability or military leave.

The Eligible Monthly Pay used to calculate the SRP benefit is not subject to IRC limits that can potentially cap the amount of benefits that can be paid by the Retirement Plan. For example, the IRC limit on the amount of annual compensation that can be taken into account in calculating benefits payable from a TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN is \$265,000 for 2015. The SRP, a non-qualified plan, pays benefits in excess of these limits. See “What Pay Counts” in the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section for additional details.

Participation in the Marsh & McLennan Companies Supplemental Savings & Investment Plan

Participation in the Marsh & McLennan Companies Supplemental Savings & Investment Plan (SSIP) can, in certain situations, impact the amount of your benefits under the different plans that make up the US Retirement Program: the Retirement Plan, the BEP and the SRP.

To understand how SSIP contributions can affect US Retirement Program benefits, let’s take a look at two examples (the examples apply to the 2015 year).

Example 1 - Susan

Annual base pay \$285,000...Age 44...Seeks to save enough to get the full company match and maximize savings in the tax-qualified Marsh & McLennan Companies 401(k) Savings & Investment Plan (401(k) Plan)

Susan decides to contribute 7% to the 401(k) Plan and defer 6% to the SSIP on a before-tax basis. She elects this contribution strategy because it allows her to reach the maximum 401(k) contribution amount allowed by the IRC at approximately the same time the IRC compensation limit on pay that may be considered under a 401(k) plan is

reached. As a result, she can take advantage of the maximum before-tax contribution opportunity under the 401(k) Plan.

For each month, January through October, Susan will defer \$1,633 (7% of her monthly pay of \$23,750) to the 401(k) Plan, for a total of \$16,625. Because the 2015 IRC limit on before-tax contributions to a 401(k) plan is \$18,000, she will only be able to defer an additional \$1,375 in November. Therefore, Susan's SSIP deferrals start in the second November pay period. Her November deferral is \$1,375 to the 401(k) Plan and \$246 to the SSIP. Her December deferral is \$0 to the 401(k) Plan and \$1,425 to the SSIP.

In summary, Susan's 401(k) and SSIP deferrals and match are as follows:

Total Base Pay	\$285,000
Total 401(k) deferrals	\$18,000
Total 401(k) company match	\$7,753
Total SSIP deferrals	\$1,672
Total SSIP company match	\$796

Susan's SSIP deferrals have an effect on her Retirement Program benefits earned during 2015. Let us first consider her estimated ACCRUED BENEFITS earned during 2015 if she did not defer any money to the SSIP.

	Retirement Plan	BEP	SRP	US Retirement Program Total
Eligible Monthly Pay	\$22,083	\$23,750	\$23,750	varies by plan
Monthly Covered Compensation*	\$9,544	\$9,544	N/A	\$9,544
Monthly Social Security PIA*	N/A	N/A	\$2,433	\$2,433
Accrued Benefit** per month	\$315.16	\$26.67	\$35.85	\$377.68
Total Accrued Benefit** for the year	\$3,781.92	\$320.04	\$430.20	\$4,532.16

* Monthly Covered Compensation and Social Security PIA amounts were estimated for 2015 with a 2.5% annual increase of the actual 2014 amounts.

** "Accrued Benefit" refers to the value of your earned benefit expressed as a single life annuity commencing at age 65.

Now let us consider her estimated Accrued Benefits earned during 2015 if she does defer money to the SSIP as described above. In November and December, her SSIP deferrals are not counted as part of her eligible compensation for Retirement Plan and BEP purposes, but are counted for the SRP. Her resulting estimated Accrued Benefit amounts are:

	Retirement Plan	BEP	SRP	US Retirement Program Total
Eligible Monthly Pay through October	\$22,083	\$23,750	\$23,750	varies by plan
Monthly Covered Compensation*	\$9,544	\$9,544	N/A	\$9,544

	Retirement Plan	BEP	SRP	US Retirement Program Total
Monthly Social Security PIA*	N/A	N/A	\$2,433	\$2,433
Accrued Benefit** per month through October	\$315.16	\$26.67	\$35.85	\$377.68
Eligible Monthly Pay in November	\$22,083	\$23,504	\$23,750	varies by plan
Accrued Benefit** in November	\$315.16	\$22.72	\$39.80	\$377.68
Eligible Monthly Pay in December	\$22,083	\$22,325	\$23,750	varies by plan
Accrued Benefit** in December	\$315.16	\$3.87	\$58.65	\$377.68
Total Accrued Benefit* for the year	\$3,781.92	\$293.29	\$456.95	\$4,532.16
Difference in benefit with SSIP participation	No change	(\$26.75)	+\$26.75	No change

* Monthly Covered Compensation and Social Security PIA amounts were estimated for 2015 with a 2.5% annual increase of the actual 2014 amounts.

** "Accrued Benefit" refers to the value of your earned benefit expressed as a single life annuity commencing at age 65.

Note that Susan's total US Retirement Program benefit accrued during 2015 is \$4,532.16, whether or not she defers to the SSIP. However, some of her benefit (\$26.75) has been shifted from the BEP to the SRP. It is important to note however, that if Susan had over 25 years of service, she would no longer be accruing a SRP benefit. In that case, the reduced BEP benefit would not be replaced by a corresponding increased SRP benefit. However, she would still earn the \$797 in SSIP company match.

Example 2 – Rene

Annual base pay \$280,000...Age 39...Has an overall savings goal of 15% of base pay. Seeks to maximize savings and keep as much company match as possible in the tax-qualified 401(k) Plan

Rene decides to contribute 9% to the 401(k) Plan and defer 30% to the SSIP on a before-tax basis. He elects this contribution strategy because in using it, he will reach his overall savings goal of 15% of base pay for the year. His savings will "spill over" into the SSIP upon reaching the 2015 IRC limit of \$18,000 on before-tax contributions to a 401(k) plan, and he will not miss savings opportunities or related company match.

For each month, January through August, Rene will defer \$2,100 (9% of his monthly pay of \$23,333) to the 401(k) Plan. By the end of September, Rene will have earned \$210,000 in base pay. His 401(k) Plan deferrals will end during his second September pay period because by that time, he would have deferred 9% of \$210,000, or \$18,900, which exceeds the IRC limit of \$18,000. Therefore, Rene's SSIP deferrals start in the second September pay period. His September deferral is \$1,200 to the 401(k) Plan and \$3,000 to the SSIP. For October through December, he defers \$0 to the 401(k) Plan and \$7,000 to the SSIP.

In summary, Rene's 401(k) Plan and SSIP deferrals and match are as follows:

Total Base Pay	\$280,000
Total 401(k) deferrals	\$18,000
Total 401(k) company match	\$6,025
Total SSIP deferrals	\$24,000
Total SSIP company match	\$2,375

Rene's SSIP deferrals have an effect on his US Retirement Program benefits earned during 2015. Let us first consider his estimated Accrued Benefits earned during 2015 if he did not defer any money to the SSIP.

	Retirement Plan	BEP	SRP	US Retirement Program Total
Eligible Monthly Pay	\$22,083	\$23,333	\$23,333	varies by plan
Monthly Covered Compensation*	\$9,857	\$9,857	N/A	\$9,857
Monthly Social Security PIA*	N/A	N/A	\$2,445	\$2,445
Accrued Benefit** per month	\$313.90	\$20.00	\$34.97	\$368.87
Total Accrued Benefit** for the year	\$3,766.80	\$240.00	\$419.64	\$4,426.44

* Monthly Covered Compensation and Social Security PIA amounts were estimated for 2015 with a 2.5% annual increase of the actual 2014 amounts.

** "Accrued Benefit" refers to the value of your earned benefit expressed as a single life annuity commencing at age 65.

Now let us consider his estimated Accrued Benefits earned during 2015 if he does defer money to the SSIP as described above. Starting in September, his SSIP deferrals are not counted as part of his eligible compensation for Retirement Plan and BEP purposes, but are counted for the SRP. His resulting estimated Accrued Benefit amounts are:

	Retirement Plan	BEP	SRP	US Retirement Program Total
Eligible Monthly Pay through August	\$22,083	\$23,333	\$23,333	varies by plan
Monthly Covered Compensation*	\$9,857	\$9,857	N/A	\$9,857
Monthly Social Security PIA*	N/A	N/A	\$2,445	\$2,445
Accrued Benefit** per month through August	\$313.90	\$20.00	\$34.99	\$368.89
Eligible Monthly Pay in September	\$20,333	\$20,333	\$23,333	varies by plan
Accrued Benefit** in September	\$285.90	\$0.00	\$82.99	\$368.89

Eligible Monthly Pay October – December	\$16,333	\$16,333	\$23,333	varies by plan
Accrued Benefit** per month October – December	\$221.90	\$0.00	\$146.99	\$368.89
Total Accrued Benefit** for the year	\$3,462.80	\$160.00	\$803.64	\$4,426.44
Difference in benefit with SSIP participation	(\$304.00)	(\$80.00)	+\$384.00	No change

* Monthly Covered Compensation and Social Security PIA amounts were estimated for 2015 with a 2.5% annual increase of the actual 2014 amounts.

** “Accrued Benefit” refers to the value of your earned benefit expressed as a single life annuity commencing at age 65.

Note that Rene’s total Retirement Program benefit accrued during 2015 is \$4,426.44, whether or not he defers to the SSIP. However, some of his benefit has been shifted from both the Retirement Plan and the BEP to the SRP. It is important to note however, that if Rene had over 25 years of service, he would no longer be accruing a SRP benefit. In that case, the reduced Retirement Plan and BEP benefits would not be replaced by a corresponding increased SRP benefit. However, he would still earn the \$2,375 in SSIP company match.

Vesting

VESTING SERVICE is calculated in the same way that it is in the TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN. You are fully (100%) vested in your benefit accrued under the SRP after you complete 60 months (5 years) of Vesting Service. However, if you have less than 60 months of Vesting Service, you are fully vested once you attain age 65 provided you have at least one year of Vesting Service and are actively employed with a company in the WORLD-WIDE CONTROLLED GROUP. See “How Does the Plan Measure Vesting Service?” under the “Vesting Service” in the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section.

When the 409A SRP Benefit Commences

This sub-section describes the payment rules for a SRP benefit that was accrued or vested after December 31, 2004 following a SEPARATION FROM SERVICE due to a reduction in hours, an extended leave of absence, disability or death. It also describes the payment rules for a survivor benefit when paid to a surviving SPOUSE, same-sex spouse or DOMESTIC PARTNER. These SRP benefit payments are subject to Section 409A.

If you have a GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT (a SRP benefit accrued and vested prior to January 1, 2005) different rules govern the time and form of payment of that portion of your SRP benefit. See “Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 44.

Separation from Service

A 409A SRP BENEFIT will commence at a specified time after you have incurred a SEPARATION FROM SERVICE. The portion of the SRP benefit and the time of the commencement depends in part on the reason for the Separation from Service.

You are considered to have incurred a Separation from Service when any of the following occur:

- The number of hours you perform service for the Company in a week is 20% or less of the average weekly hours you worked during the previous 36 months (3 year) period.
- You are absent from work due to your own physical or mental condition for 29 consecutive months and you are entitled to a benefit under the Marsh & McLennan Companies Long Term Disability Plan.
- You are on an unpaid bona fide leave of absence for more than 6 months.
- You die during active employment with the Company.

Separation from Service Due to a Reduction in Hours

A SEPARATION FROM SERVICE occurs when the number of hours you perform paid service for the Company in a week is 20% or less of the average weekly hours you worked during the previous 36 month period. Generally, if you perform service on a salaried-paid basis, your regularly scheduled hours are used to determine the number of hours performed, and if you perform services on an hourly-paid basis, your actual paid hours will be used to determine if a Separation from Service has occurred.

You do not have to terminate employment to incur a Separation from Service. For example, if Carol has had regular scheduled hours of 40 hours per week during the previous 36 months and her regularly scheduled hours are reduced to 8 hours per week on May 1, and the reduction in her schedule is expected to continue for an indefinite period, she will incur a Separation from Service on April 30, her last day of work at the 40 hour schedule.

If you terminate your employment and discontinue all paid service for the Company, you will incur a Separation from Service. However, if you terminate your employment but continue to perform paid service for the Company on any basis, e.g., through a third party temporary agency, you will incur a Separation from Service on your last day of work only if the number of hours you work per week are 20% or less than the average number of hours you worked per week over the previous 36 months. For example, Henry has had regularly scheduled hours of 40 hours per week for the previous 36 months. On May 1, he terminates employment but continues to provide service to the Company through a third party agency at an average rate of 10 hours per week. The 10 hours per week is more than 20% of the average 40 hours per week that Henry worked during the previous 36 months. Therefore, Henry is not separated.

When Payments are Made following A Separation from Service Due to a Reduction in Hours

When you incur a SEPARATION FROM SERVICE due to a reduction in hours, the vested 409A SRP BENEFIT that is accrued as of the separation date, less any portion of the 409A SRP Benefit that may have already been paid, must commence effective with the later of

- the calendar month following the calendar month in which you separate from service, or
- the calendar month following the month in which you attain age 55,

whether or not you are performing paid services for the Company at that time. Your first payment must be delayed until the fourth month following Separation from Service, unless you are a SPECIFIED EMPLOYEE. See “Seven Month Delay Period for Specified Employees” on page 29 for details.

If payments are delayed beyond your commencement effective date, your first payment will include any delayed monthly payments. For example, Susan incurs her first Separation from Service when she is age 49. She is not a Specified Employee. The portion of her 409A SRP Benefit that is vested and accrued as of the separation date will commence in the month following the month in which she attains age 55, whether or not she is employed by the Company on that date. Her payments will not be subject to any delay because the date she attains age 55 is later than the fourth month following her Separation from Service. Another example: George incurs his first Separation from Service on January 1, 2013 when he is age 60. George is not a Specified Employee. The portion of his 409A SRP Benefit that is vested and accrued as of his separation date will commence effective February 2013, however, he would not receive the first four monthly payments until May 2013, the fourth month following his Separation from Service.

Seven Month Delay Period for Specified Employees

A SPECIFIED EMPLOYEE is generally an employee who is one of the Company's top-paid officers.

If you are classified as a SPECIFIED EMPLOYEE and your Separation from Service is due to a reduction in hours, the vested 409A SRP Benefit that is accrued as of the separation date, less any portion of the 409A SRP Benefit that may have already been paid, must commence effective with the later of (i) the calendar month following the calendar month in which you separate from service or (ii) the calendar month following the month in which you attain age 55. However, the first payment must be delayed until the seventh month following your Separation from Service. If payments are delayed beyond your commencement effective date, your first payment will include any delayed monthly payments. For example, Henry incurs his first Separation from Service on February 12, 2014 when he is age 60. Henry is a Specified Employee at the time his payments commence. The portion of his 409A SRP Benefit that is vested and accrued as of his separation date will commence effective March 2014. However, he would not receive the

first seven monthly payments until September 2014, the seventh month following his Separation from Service.

Death During the Delayed Payment Period

If the payment of your 409A SRP BENEFIT is subject to a mandatory delay and you die during the period of the delay, the monthly payments otherwise due but unpaid at the time of your death will be paid in a single sum to your Designated Survivor. If you do not have a Designated Survivor, the single sum will be paid to your SPOUSE or DOMESTIC PARTNER as the case may be. If you do not have a SPOUSE or Domestic Partner, the single sum will be paid to your estate. In no event will your Designated Survivor, SPOUSE or Domestic Partner or the representative of your estate be allowed to designate, directly, or indirectly, the taxable year of the single sum payment. For example: if George has a 409A SRP Benefit that is subject to a delay in payment from February to May, and he dies in April, his Designated Survivor will receive a single sum payment equal to the monthly payments George would have received for February, March and April, as soon as practicable following his death. If George had not selected a Designated Survivor, then the payment would be made to his Spouse, Domestic Partner, or his estate.

Separation from Service Due to an Unpaid Leave of Absence

A SEPARATION FROM SERVICE is deemed to occur if you are on a bona fide unpaid leave of absence for more than 6 months. Once you incur a Separation from Service due to a bona fide unpaid leave of absence, your 409A SRP BENEFIT will be paid in accordance with the timing rules for payments that commence due to a reduction in hours. See “When Payments are Made following A Separation from Service Due to a Reduction in Hours” on page 29 for details.

Separation from Service Due to Disability

If you are found to be disabled under the Marsh & McLennan Companies Long Term Disability Plan and you are absent from work due to that disability for a period of 29 continuous months, you will incur a disability SEPARATION FROM SERVICE. If you incur a disability separation, the portion of your vested 409A SRP BENEFIT that is subject to that payment trigger will commence in the calendar month following the month in which you attain age 65.

The portion of your vested 409A SRP Benefit that is subject to the disability payment trigger includes:

- The 409A SRP Benefit you accrued as of the date of your disability separation, plus
- The 409A SRP Benefit that you accrue after a disability separation and while you remain disabled under the Marsh & McLennan Companies Long Term Disability Plan and continue to accrue a 409A SRP Benefit, less
- Any portion of the 409A SRP Benefit that might be subject to a different separation event.

For example, Jeanette had no prior separation events when she began a disability absence on June 1, 2010. She was approved for Long Term Disability benefits on December 1, 2010 and remained continuously eligible for Long Term Disability benefits through November 1, 2013 when she attained age 65 and retired. Jeannette incurred a disability separation on November 1, 2012, her 29th month of absence due to her disability. As a result of incurring a disability separation, the vested 409A SRP Benefit that Jeannette accrued as of November 2012, her disability separation date, plus the 409A SRP Benefit that she accrued from November 2012 through November 2013, her retirement date, will commence in December 2013, the calendar month following the month in which she attains age 65.

Continuing to Accrue a SRP Benefit while on Disability after Age 65

In the event that you remain eligible for Marsh & McLennan Companies Long Term Disability benefits and you continue to accrue a 409A SRP BENEFIT after you have attained age 65, the timing of the payment of your 409A SRP Benefit will depend on when you incur a disability separation.

- If you incur a disability separation before you attain age 65. You will commence payment of your vested accrued 409A SRP Benefit in the calendar month following the month in which you attain age 65. Your payment will be based on the 409A SRP Benefit that is vested and accrued as of the end of the month in which you attain age 65. Thereafter, your 409A SRP Benefit amount will be adjusted each January 1st to reflect any additional 409A SRP Benefit accrued after your 65th birthday. A final adjustment will be made following the month in which your SRP accruals stop.
- If you incur a disability separation after you attain age 65, your vested accrued 409A SRP Benefit will commence in the calendar month following your disability separation. Thereafter, your 409A SRP Benefit amount will be adjusted each January 1st to reflect any additional 409A SRP Benefit accrued after you have commenced. A final adjustment will be made following the month in which your SRP accruals stop.

For example: Carlos incurs a disability separation in February 2010, after 29 months of continuous disability. Carlos attains age 65 in August 2010 having accrued a vested 409A SRP Benefit of \$1,000 per month. Carlos continues to accrue a 409A SRP Benefit until he is no longer eligible for Marsh & McLennan Companies LTD benefits in August 2011. As of December 2010 he accrued an additional \$40 per month and as of August 2011 he accrued another \$80 per month. Carlos' 409A SRP Benefit commenced in September 2010 and he received \$1,000 per month. His monthly 409A SRP Benefit was revalued based on additional accruals for September through December 2010 and increased to \$1,040 per month starting with the January 2011 payment. His monthly 409A SRP Benefit was revalued again based on additional accruals for January through August 2011 and increased by \$80 to \$1,120 per month starting with the September 2011 payment, the month following the month in which Carlos' SRP accruals stopped.

Return to Work following a Disability Separation

If you have another period of employment at any time after incurring a disability separation, any portion of a 409A SRP BENEFIT you accrue during the subsequent period of employment, will not be paid until there is a subsequent SEPARATION FROM SERVICE. The payment terms will depend on the type of Separation from Service.

For example: Andrea incurs a Separation from Service after 29 continuous months of disability on January 15, 2010. Her continuous period of disability ends on February 28, 2010 and she terminates employment. Andrea had a vested ACCRUED BENEFIT of \$1,000 per month at the time of her termination. Several years later, Andrea is reemployed on March 1, 2013 and begins earning an additional 409A SRP Benefit. She works another three years and retires on February 28, 2016 at age 60, accruing an additional 409A SRP Benefit of \$250.00 per month. Andrea is deemed to have separated from service on February 28, 2016 due to a reduction in hours. The portion of her 409A SRP Benefit that was accrued through the end of her disability period (\$1,000 per month), will commence in the calendar month following the date she attains age 65. The portion of her 409A SRP Benefit that was accrued after she returned to active employment (\$250.00 per month) will commence effective March 1, 2016, the month following her second separation date, February 28, 2016. However, her payments are subject to a required delay. Andrea is not a SPECIFIED EMPLOYEE at the time her payment commences so she will receive a payment representing her first four monthly payments in June, 2016, the fourth month following the month in which she incurred a Separation from Service due to a reduction in hours.

Separation from Service Due to Death prior to Commencement

A SEPARATION FROM SERVICE will occur in the event of your death. If you incur a Separation from Service due to death before your 409A SRP BENEFIT has commenced, the timing of the payment made to an eligible surviving SPOUSE or DOMESTIC PARTNER depends on your age and your employment status at the time of your death.

If you are employed and you have attained at least age 50 at the time of your death, a survivor benefit will be paid to your Eligible Survivor; a Spouse or Domestic Partner, commencing the first of the month following your date of death.

If you are not yet age 50 at the time of your death, a survivor benefit will be paid to your Eligible Survivor; a Spouse or Domestic Partner, commencing the first of the month following the month in which you would have attained age 55. For more information about the survivor benefit paid to an eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse in the event that you die before your SRP benefit has commenced, see "Death Before a 409A SRP Benefit Commences" on page 38 for details.

If you accrued a vested GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT prior to January 1, 2005 and if the survivor benefit is payable to an eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse, different rules govern the time and form of payment of the grandfathered portion of your SRP benefit. See "Grandfathered Survivor Benefit" on page 49 for details.

For more information about the survivor benefit paid in the event that you die after your SRP benefit has commenced, see “Payment Form Options” on page 34 for details.

409A SRP Benefit Small Benefit Payment Rule

If you separate from service due to a reduction in hours or a bona fide unpaid leave of absence longer than six months, your 409A SRP BENEFIT will be aggregated with all 409A benefit amounts payable from all similar plans that you might have participated in, including but not limited to the Supplemental Retirement Plan, the Johnson & Higgins Supplementary Retirement, the Sedgwick Excess Plan, or the ORC Excess Plan, when evaluating whether your 409A benefits are a small benefit. Generally, your 409A benefit will be evaluated under the small benefit rule as of the first of the month following the calendar month in which you separate from service.

If your 409A benefit is determined to be a small benefit, you will receive a single sum payment representing your entire vested ACCRUED BENEFIT under the Plan, the single sum payment amount will be determined as of the first of the month following the calendar month in which you separate from service and payment will be made in the fourth month (seventh month if you are a SPECIFIED EMPLOYEE) following the calendar month in which you separate from service.

In the event that you die after your SEPARATION FROM SERVICE but before you receive your single sum payment, the single sum payment will be made to your Designated Survivor. If you do not have a Designated Survivor, the single sum will be paid to your SPOUSE or DOMESTIC PARTNER as the case may be. If you do not have a SPOUSE or Domestic Partner, the single sum will be paid to your estate.

If you have a disability separation, your 409A benefit will be evaluated under the small benefit rule as of the first of the month following the earlier of (i) the month in which you attain age 65 or (ii) the month your eligibility for a benefit under the MMC Long Term Disability Plan ends. Payment will be made as soon as practicable, but in no event more than 90 days later.

For a description of the small benefits payment rule that applies in the event of your death, see “409A Survivor Benefit If You Die While Actively Employed” on page 41 for details.

If you accrued a GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT prior to January 1, 2005 different rules apply. See “Small Benefit Payment Rule for Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 45 for details.

Small Benefit

A 409A SRP BENEFIT is considered to be a small benefit if the aggregate single sum value of the benefit accruals attributable to the BEP, the SRP, the J&H Excess Plan, the Sedgwick Excess Plan, the ORC Excess Plan and all similar non-qualified plans that are subject to Section 409A, less any portion of the benefit that has already been paid is less than the IRC prescribed limit (\$18,000 for 2015) assuming payment of those ACCRUED

BENEFITS occurs at the later of your earliest retirement age under each plan or your SEPARATION FROM SERVICE date.

For example, suppose Dave had a Separation from Service at age 65 on July 1, 2015. Let's assume he had accrued a 409A benefit of \$40.00 in the BEP and \$70.00 in the SRP. Dave's aggregate monthly 409A benefit is \$110 (\$40 BEP + \$70 SRP) and is expressed as a single life annuity. The single sum value of the aggregate monthly benefit of \$110 calculated using a current interest rates and a current mortality table is approximately \$14,500. Since this is less than the threshold amount of \$18,000, it is considered a small benefit and Dave would receive a single sum of \$14,500. He would not have the option of receiving his 409A benefit as an annuity.

No Rollover

Because the SRP is not a TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN, a single sum distribution of a small benefit cannot be rolled over to an IRA or other retirement plan eligible to receive rollovers.

How the 409A SRP Benefit is Paid

The 409A SRP BENEFIT that is not a small benefit will be paid to you as a monthly annuity. See "409A SRP Benefit Small Benefit Payment Rule" on page 33 for details. Monthly annuity payment form options include the normal form (the SRP's default payment form), single life annuity, contingent annuity and period certain. (See "Payment Form Options" on page 34 for details.)

Each payment form is an ACTUARIALLY EQUIVALENT annuity—that is of equal value determined using the actuarial assumptions in the Retirement Plan. The differences in the amounts payable under each form of payment reflects any difference in age between you and, if applicable, the person you designate to receive your benefit when you die, the amount paid to the designated survivor, and the projected payout period.

How to Make an Election

An election kit for commencing your 409A SRP BENEFIT will be sent to your address of record within 90 days of the date your 409A SRP benefit is scheduled to commence. You must complete your election as instructed. If you fail to complete your election as instructed, your 409A SRP Benefit will commence in the Normal Form. Once payment of your 409A SRP Benefit commences you may not change your payment form.

Payment Form Options

Payment of your 409A SRP BENEFIT will generally be made in the normal form. Other payment form options that you can elect include: the single life annuity, contingent annuity and period certain. If you do not make a timely election, your 409A SRP Benefit will pay in the normal form, which is the SRP's default payment form.

Once your 409A SRP Benefit commences you may not change or revoke your payment form option election.

Normal Form of Payment

Your normal form of monthly payment depends on your marital status when benefits commence.

If you do not have a SPOUSE on your BENEFIT COMMENCEMENT DATE, your normal form of payment is a single life annuity.

If you have a SPOUSE on your Benefit Commencement Date, your normal form of payment is a 50% contingent annuity with your SPOUSE as the designated survivor.

Single Life Annuity

The single life annuity form of payment provides you with equal monthly payments for as long as you live. No payments are made after your death. If you are married to a Spouse, you must obtain your spouse's written notarized consent waiving his or her rights to a 50% contingent annuity if you wish to elect this option.

Contingent Annuity

The contingent annuity form of payment provides you with a monthly benefit payment for your life and when you die, it will provide a monthly benefit payment for the life of your designated survivor if that person is still living at your death.

When you elect to commence your monthly benefit payment, you select both the designated survivor and the specific percentage of your monthly benefit amount (50%, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %, 75% or 100%) to be paid to your designated survivor. When you die, your designated survivor, if then living, will receive the percentage of your monthly benefit you selected for the remainder of his or her life.

If you elect this payment form, a reduction factor will be applied to your monthly benefit to take into account that payment will be made over the course of two lives—yours and in the event of your death, your designated survivor if he or she is still living at the time of your death. Once your monthly payments begin, you may not change the percentage you elected for your designated survivor, nor can you change your designated survivor even if he or she dies before you. If your designated survivor is not living at the time of your death, monthly benefit payments will stop.

However, if your designated survivor dies after your completed election is accepted by the Plan but before your elected Benefit Commencement Date, your election is cancelled and you may make a new payment election. If you do not make a new election, you will receive the normal form of payment based on your marital status at the time of your Benefit Commencement Date.

The following table approximates some common contingent annuity reduction factors (i.e., the reduction factor applied to the single life annuity payment form to account for the longer period over which your benefit may be paid if you select a contingent annuity form of payment). The reduction factor applied to your benefit depends on:

- The benefit percentage you elect for your designated survivor;

- Your age on your Benefit Commencement Date; and
- Your designated survivor's age on your Benefit Commencement Date.

Your age at your Benefit Commencement Date	Designated survivor's age at your Benefit Commencement Date	50% benefit	66-2/3% benefit	75% benefit	100% benefit
55	50	94.1%	92.2%	91.4%	88.8%
	55	94.8%	93.3%	92.5%	90.2%
	58	95.6%	94.2%	93.5%	91.5%
62	57	91.1%	88.6%	87.3%	83.8%
	62	92.5%	90.3%	89.2%	86.1%
	65	93.4%	91.4%	90.4%	87.7%
65	60	89.5%	86.5%	85.1%	81.2%
	65	91.3%	88.7%	87.5%	84.0%
	68	92.4%	90.1%	89.1%	86.0%

The amount of your reduced monthly payments depends on the benefit percentage you choose for your designated survivor, the age difference between you and your designated survivor, and your age at your Benefit Commencement Date.

Contingent Annuity Example

Sally retires with a vested ACCRUED BENEFIT of \$1,000 per month and elects to commence her monthly benefit payments at age 65. Sally has a Spouse or DOMESTIC PARTNER, Jordan who is also age 65 when Sally elects to commence her monthly benefit payments. Sally selects a 50% contingent annuity form of payment and names Jordan as her designated survivor. In this case, Sally's monthly benefit payment will be reduced to \$913 ($\$1,000 \times 91.3\%$) and paid for the rest of her life. If Sally dies before Jordan, a monthly benefit payment of \$456.50 ($\$913 \times 50\%$) will be made to Jordan for the remainder of Jordan's life.

Naming or Changing Your Designated Survivor

Your selection of a designated survivor is subject to the following restrictions:

- If you have a Spouse and wish to name someone other than your Spouse as your designated survivor, your Spouse must consent. Your Spouse's consent must be in writing, witnessed by a notary public and be made within 90 days prior to your Benefit Commencement Date.

- If you name a designated survivor who is not your Spouse, the percentage of your benefit that is paid to your designated survivor may be limited by law based on your age and the age of your designated survivor on your Benefit Commencement Date. You will be notified if these limits affect your choice of a survivor percentage and beneficiary.

If you have a Domestic Partner and you wish to elect a contingent annuity with a designated survivor other than your Domestic Partner, you are not required to obtain your Domestic Partner's consent.

Period Certain

The period certain form of payment is a single life annuity combined with a guaranteed payment period. This form of payment provides you with equal monthly payments for your life and guarantees that benefits will be paid for a minimum of 5, 10, 15 or 20 years as you elect (but no longer than your life expectancy), in the event you die before all guaranteed payments are made.

If you die before all guaranteed payments are made, your period certain designated survivor will receive the remaining payments. If you survive the period of guaranteed payments, your monthly benefit will be continued for as long as you live, but no payments will be made to your period certain designated survivor after you die.

If both you and your designated survivor die before all guaranteed payments are made, the commuted value of the balance of the guaranteed payments will be made in a single sum to the executor or administrator as the case may be, of the last to die

You can elect to change your designated survivor at any time prior to your death. However, if you elect to change your designated survivor after your Benefit Commencement Date and you had a SPOUSE on your Benefit Commencement Date, you must obtain his/her written, notarized consent to your election.

If you elect this payment form, a reduction factor based on your age will be applied to your monthly benefit to take into account the guarantee period. The longer the guarantee period you elect, the greater the reduction to your monthly benefit.

If you have a Spouse and wish to elect the period certain form of payment, you must obtain your Spouse's written, notarized consent to your election. If you have a Domestic Partner and you wish to elect a period certain form of payment with a designated survivor other than your Domestic Partner, you are not required to obtain your Domestic Partner's consent.

Legal limits based on your age when payments begin may restrict the length of the guaranteed payment period you elect. You will be notified if these limits affect your choice of a guaranteed payment period.

The following table shows the period certain annuity factors:

Participant Age	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year
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Participant Age	5 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year
55	99.5%	98.5%	96.3%	93.5%
56	99.4%	98.0%	95.9%	92.4%
57	99.4%	97.7%	95.4%	91.3%
58	99.3%	97.5%	94.9%	90.2%
59	99.2%	97.2%	94.4%	89.1%
60	99.1%	96.8%	93.7%	88.0%
61	99.0%	96.4%	93.0%	86.9%
62	98.9%	96.0%	92.2%	85.8%
63	98.7%	95.4%	91.3%	84.7%
64	98.6%	94.9%	90.3%	83.6%
65	98.5%	94.2%	89.2%	82.5%
66	98.1%	93.5%	88.0%	80.8%
67	97.8%	92.7%	86.7%	79.1%
68	97.5%	91.8%	85.3%	77.4%
69	97.2%	90.8%	83.8%	75.7%
70	97.0%	89.8%	82.2%	74.0%
71	96.8%	88.6%	80.6%	72.3%
72	96.6%	87.4%	78.8%	70.6%
73	96.4%	86.0%	76.9%	68.9%
74	96.2%	84.5%	75.0%	67.2%
75	96.0%	83.5%	74.0%	65.5%

Period Certain Example

Sally retires with a vested Accrued Benefit of \$1,000 per month and elects to commence her monthly benefit payments at age 65. Sally has a Spouse or Domestic Partner, Jordan. Sally selects a 10 year period certain form of payment and names Jordan as her designated survivor. In this case, Sally's monthly benefit payment will be reduced to \$942 ($\$1,000 \times 94.2\%$) and paid for the rest of her life. If Sally dies before she has received monthly payments for at least 10 years, Jordan, will receive the monthly benefit payment of \$942 until the 10 year period has been met.

Death Before a 409A SRP Benefit Commences

This sub-section describes the survivor benefit that will pay to an Eligible Survivor if you die before a 409A SRP BENEFIT commences.

If you accrued a GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT prior to January 1, 2005 and you are married to an eligible opposite-sex SPOUSE when you die, different rules apply to the grandfathered portion of your vested SRP benefit. See "Grandfathered Survivor Benefit"

on page 49 and “Electing a Single Sum Survivor Benefit for a Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 47.

The SRP pays a Survivor Benefit upon your death if you have a vested 409A SRP benefit or you have an Eligible Survivor.

The SRP does not pay a Survivor Benefit upon your death if you do not have a vested 409A SRP Benefit or you do not have an Eligible Survivor at the time of your death.

Eligible Survivor

An Eligible Survivor with respect to a 409A SRP BENEFIT is a:

- SPOUSE to whom you have been married for at least 12 consecutive months at the time of your death, or
- DOMESTIC PARTNER as defined by the SRP.

If you are married to a Spouse for fewer than twelve consecutive months at the time of your death, your SPOUSE can qualify as your Domestic Partner if he or she can substantiate that a Domestic Partnership existed as defined by the SRP at the time of your death. See “Criteria for Establishing a Domestic Partnership” on page 40 for details.

You do not have an Eligible Survivor, if one of the following describes your status at the time of your death:

- you were not married, or
- you were not married for at least 12 consecutive months and do not have a Domestic Partner as defined by the SRP, or
- you do not have a Domestic Partner as defined by the SRP.

Eligible Surviving Domestic Partner

For the purpose of qualifying for a survivor benefit under the SRP, an eligible Domestic Partner is a partner of the same or opposite sex with whom you have been registered as a Domestic Partner in accordance with the requirements of a city, state, or municipality that recognizes domestic partnerships (or a similar relationship, for example, civil unions), for at least 12 consecutive months at the time of your death.

If you are not married to a Spouse or are not registered with a Domestic Partner for a period of at least 12 consecutive months at your death, your Spouse or partner can qualify as your eligible Domestic Partner for the purpose of qualifying for a survivor benefit if he or she can substantiate that you both satisfied all of the following criteria:

- You were both at least age 18 when you entered into the relationship.
- Neither of you were married or the Domestic Partner of any other person during the 12 months prior to your death.

- You were not related by blood to a degree of closeness that would prohibit marriage under applicable US state law.
- You were in an exclusive, committed relationship that has existed for at least 12 months which was intended to be permanent.
- You had mutually agreed to be responsible for each other's common welfare.
- You had resided together for at least the previous 12 months prior to your death and had intended to do so permanently.

Criteria for Establishing a Domestic Partnership

To substantiate your Domestic Partnership, your surviving partner must provide a copy of a government issued document showing that you and your partner had been registered with a government body as Domestic Partners.

If you were either (i) not registered at the time of your death, (ii) had been registered as domestic partners for fewer than 12 consecutive months at the time of your death, or (iii) had been married for fewer than 12 consecutive months at the time of your death, your surviving partner, or SPOUSE must complete the *US Retirement Program Domestic Partner Verification Form* and submit it with the documents listed on the chart below to the EMPLOYEE SERVICE CENTER.

If you currently have a Domestic Partner or enter into a Domestic Partnership in the future, be sure to inform your Domestic Partner of his or her potential benefits under the SRP and advise him or her to contact the Employee Service Center as soon as possible in the event of your death.

Documentation for Substantiating the Criteria for Establishing a Domestic Partner

Criteria	Required Documentation
You are both at least age 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participant's birth or death certificate and individual's birth certificate; or ▪ Participant and individual's US Passport.
Neither of you are currently nor have been married or the Domestic Partner of any other person for at least the previous 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed and notarized Affidavit of Domestic Partnership*.
You are not related by blood to a degree of closeness that would prohibit marriage under applicable US state law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed and notarized Affidavit of Domestic Partnership*.
You are in an exclusive, committed relationship that has existed for at least 12 months and is intended to be permanent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completed and notarized Affidavit of Domestic Partnership*.

Criteria	Required Documentation
You have mutually agreed to be responsible for each other's common welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence of a joint debt (e.g., mortgage/lease/loan entered into by both the participant and individual 12 months prior to the date of death, loan invoice for 12 months prior to the date of death); or ▪ Evidence of a joint asset (e.g. monthly bank/brokerage statements for the 12 months prior to the date of death); or ▪ Designation of one by the other as beneficiary for life insurance and/or retirement benefits in effect throughout the 12 months prior to the date of death.
You have resided together for at least the previous 12 months, and you intend to do so permanently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participant and individual's driver's licenses or other government identification issued at least 12 months prior to the date of death showing the same address; or ▪ Correspondence (e.g., utility bill) addressed to the participant and individual dated at least 12 months prior to the date of death showing the same address.

* The Affidavit of Domestic Partnership can be found within the US Retirement Program Domestic Partner Verification Form. To obtain a form, go to Colleague Connect (<https://colleagueconnect.mmc.com>), click **Career & Rewards**, select **Career & Rewards Forms/Documents** and then click **US Retirement Program Domestic Partner Verification Form** under Domestic Partners.

409A Survivor Benefit If You Die While Actively Employed

This sub-section describes the 409A survivor benefit that will be paid to your Eligible Survivor if you die while actively employed.

If you accrued a GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT prior to January 1, 2005 and you are married to an eligible opposite-sex SPOUSE when you die, different rules apply to the grandfathered portion of your vested Grandfathered SRP Benefit. See "Grandfathered Survivor Benefit" on page 49 for details.

The SRP does not pay a survivor benefit upon your death if you do not have a vested 409A SRP BENEFIT or you do not have an Eligible Survivor. See "Eligible Survivor" on page 39 for details.

If you die before age 50:

If you die while actively employed before attaining age 50 and you are vested in your 409A SRP Benefit at the time of your death, your Eligible Survivor will receive the contingent annuitant's portion of your 409A SRP Benefit as if you had terminated employment and incurred a SEPARATION FROM SERVICE on your date of death and elected a 50% contingent annuity. The survivor benefit will commence on the first of the month following the month you would have attained age 55 and will be reduced by the Retirement Plan's early retirement reduction factors. The first payment will be made at

the end of the month following the month you would have attained age 55. Subsequent monthly payments are made at the end of each month.

If you die on or after age 50:

If you die while actively employed after attaining at least age 50 and you are vested in your 409A SRP Benefit at the time of your death, your Eligible Survivor will receive 50% of your vested 409A SRP Benefit, calculated as if you had terminated employment and incurred a Separation from Service on your date of death.

The survivor benefit will commence as soon as administratively practicable after your death, provided that payments commence no later than ninety (90) days following the notification of your death. Subsequent monthly payments are made at the end of each month.

409A Survivor Benefit if You Die after Termination of Employment but before Commencing a 409A SRP Benefit

This sub-section describes the survivor benefit that will pay to an Eligible Survivor if you die after you terminate employment and before commencing your 409A SRP BENEFIT.

If you accrued a GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT and you are married to an eligible opposite-sex SPOUSE when you die, different rules apply to the Grandfathered portion of your SRP Benefit. See “Grandfathered Survivor Benefit” on page 49 for details.

The SRP does not pay a benefit upon your death if you do not have a vested 409A SRP Benefit or you do not have an Eligible Survivor.

If you die after you terminate employment and before commencing a 409A SRP Benefit, your Eligible Survivor will receive the designated survivor’s portion of your vested 409A SRP Benefit calculated as if you had terminated employment and incurred a SEPARATION FROM SERVICE on your date of death and elected the 50% contingent annuity option. The monthly benefit will be reduced using the early retirement factors provided under the Retirement Plan. See “Early Commencement: If You Commence Before Age 65” in the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section. The survivor benefit will commence at the later of:

- The calendar month following the month you would have attained age 55, or
- The calendar month following the month of your death.

The first payment will be made to your Eligible Survivor at the later of

- The end of the month following the month you would have attained age 55, or
- 90 days following notification of your death.

Subsequent monthly payments are made to your Eligible Survivor at the end of each month. In no event will your Eligible Survivor be allowed to designate, directly, or indirectly, the taxable year of payment.

409A Small Benefit Rule for a Survivor Benefit

If you separate from service due to death, the survivor benefit payable to an Eligible Survivor, if any, will be evaluated under the small benefit rule as of the first of the month following the calendar month in which you die. See “Small Benefit Payment Rule for Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 45.

Obtaining an Estimate

You can obtain an estimate of your SRP benefit by accessing the US Retirement Program Calculator.

How 409A SRP Benefit is Taxed

The 409A SRP BENEFIT is subject to FICA tax (tax imposed by the federal government on both employees and employers to fund Social Security and Medicare) in addition to regular income tax.

FICA Tax on Plan Payments

In order to satisfy the FICA obligations with respect to a 409A SRP BENEFIT, your 409A SRP Benefit will be distributed as follows:

- When you separate from service, the Program will make a single sum distribution of a portion of your 409A SRP Benefit, to satisfy the FICA tax obligation on the portion of the 409A SRP Benefit that has been triggered for payment by the separation event as well as income tax on the portion of your 409A benefit distributed to satisfy the entire FICA tax obligation. These FICA and income tax amounts will be remitted to the appropriate tax authorities. No further FICA tax will be due on the portion of your 409A SRP Benefit that was triggered for payment by the separation event.
- At the time when the 409A SRP Benefit commences, the monthly payment amount will be reduced to take into account the single sum distribution made at your SEPARATION FROM SERVICE to satisfy the FICA tax obligations as well as the income tax withholding on that amount.

Income Taxes on Plan Payments

Monthly benefit payments of a SRP benefit are taxed as ordinary income when they are received. Generally, state and local taxes, if any, are withheld based on your state of residency when you receive payment.

Withholdings

You may change your tax withholding election by completing a new IRS form W-4P. You may get a copy of the form at the IRS website.

If the SRP benefit is being paid in the form of a monthly annuity and you do not want to have standard tax withholding to apply, you must submit an IRS form W-4P.

Monthly and single sum payments and withholdings are reported on an IRS form W-2. This form is mailed no later than January 31st.

If you die and benefits under the SRP are paid to a designated survivor or beneficiary, payments and withholdings are reported on IRS form 1099-MISC. This form is mailed no later than January 31st.

Tax Implications if Non-Compliant with IRC Section 409A

If the IRS were to determine that the BEP, SRP, J&H Excess Plan, Sedgwick Excess Plan, ORC Excess Plan or any other similar non-qualified plan is not compliant with Section 409A, you could be subject to: (1) immediate taxation on your unpaid 409A SRP BENEFIT; (2) a 20% excise tax penalty on your unpaid 409A SRP Benefit; and (3) interest charges computed at the underpayment rate plus 1% based on the underpayment that would have occurred had the 409A SRP Benefit accruals been included in gross income when they accrued.

Grandfathered SRP Benefit

At the time that Section 409A was enacted, employers were permitted to “grandfather” non-qualified benefits accrued and vested before January 1, 2005, provided the benefit is paid pursuant to plan terms that were in effect on October 3, 2004 under prior tax rules thereby exempting them from the rules imposed by Section 409A. Marsh & McLennan Companies took steps to secure grandfathered treatment for SRP benefits.

If you had a vested SRP benefit on December 31, 2004, a portion of your SRP benefit is grandfathered.

Determining the Grandfathered SRP Benefit

The portion of your SRP benefit, if any, that is grandfathered under prior tax rules and therefore is not subject to Section 409A is equal to the vested ACCRUED BENEFIT calculated as of December 31, 2004, as if you terminated employment on that date. This is the GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT and is not subject to Section 409A rules governing the time and form of payment. This amount will be reduced by applicable early retirement reduction factors to reflect your age at commencement to the extent that your Grandfathered SRP Benefit commences before you attain age 65. For more information about how the accrued benefit is reduced when commencement occurs before age 65 see “Early Commencement: If You Commence Before Age 65” in the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section.

When the Grandfathered SRP Benefit Commences

In order to commence a GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT you must terminate employment and elect to commence a benefit under the Retirement Plan. A Grandfathered SRP

Benefit will be paid at the same time and generally in the same form of payment that is elected under the tax-qualified Retirement Plan.

In certain cases, you might be able to elect a single sum payment of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit. See “How Grandfathered SRP Benefits are Paid” on page 46 for details.

In the case where you die before commencing a Grandfathered SRP Benefit, a survivor benefit based on your Grandfathered SRP Benefit might be payable to your eligible opposite-sex SPOUSE. See “Grandfathered Survivor Benefit” on page 49.

If your Grandfathered SRP Benefit meets the Small Benefit Payment Rule, your Grandfathered SRP Benefit will be paid in a single sum payment. See “Small Benefit Payment Rule for Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 45.

For a description of how the Grandfathered SRP Benefit is determined see “Determining the Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 44.

Small Benefit Payment Rule for Grandfathered SRP Benefit

A GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT is considered a small benefit if your vested accrued SRP benefit, including both a Grandfathered SRP Benefit and 409A SRP BENEFIT, would provide a monthly benefit payment that is less than \$100 per month. For the purpose of determining a small benefit, the monthly benefit payment is assumed to be a single life annuity commencing at age 65.

If your Grandfathered SRP Benefit is a small benefit, you will receive a single sum payment that is ACTUARIALLY EQUIVALENT to your Grandfathered SRP Benefit. The single sum payment will be paid as soon as practicable following your termination of employment.

While the amount of the 409A SRP benefit is considered when determining if a Grandfathered SRP Benefit is a small benefit, the 409A SRP Benefit will not be considered a small benefit unless it is determined to be a small benefit under the Small Benefit rule for a benefit that is subject to Section 409A. See “409A SRP Benefit Small Benefit Payment Rule” on page 33 for details.

For example, Richard terminates employment with a total Vested Accrued SRP benefit that would pay a monthly benefit for his life only, commencing at age 65 of \$90 per month of which \$50 per month is attributable to his Grandfathered SRP Benefit and \$40 per month is a 409A SRP Benefit. Because Richard’s total vested accrued SRP benefit would pay a monthly annuity that is less than \$100 per month, his Grandfathered SRP Benefit (\$40 per month) is a small benefit. Richard will receive a single sum payment that is the actuarial equivalent of a monthly annuity payable for his life only and commencing at age 65 of \$40 per month. The single sum payment will be made as soon as practicable following Richard’s termination of employment.

For details on the interest rate used to calculate the single sum payment made if a Grandfathered SRP Benefit is a small benefit under the Small Benefit Payment rule for a

Grandfathered SRP Benefit, see “Interest Rate to Calculate Single Sum Payments” on page 47.

For a description of how the Grandfathered SRP Benefit is determined see “Determining the Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 44.

How Grandfathered SRP Benefits are Paid

If your GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT is not a small benefit, generally, it will be paid to you at the same time and in the same form of payment that you elect under the tax-qualified Retirement Plan. See “When Benefits Commence” and “How Benefits are Paid” in the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section for details.

For a description of how the Grandfathered SRP Benefit is determined see “Determining the Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 44. Historically, the Company purchased annuity contracts to secure all or a portion of a vested SRP benefit. This practice was discontinued for SRP benefits accrued on or after January 1, 2003.

A Grandfathered SRP Benefit that is secured with an annuity contract will be paid at the same time and in the same form of payment that you elect under the tax-qualified Retirement Plan.

To the extent your Grandfathered SRP Benefit is not secured with an annuity contract, you have the option to receive all or a portion of your unsecured Grandfathered SRP Benefit in an ACTUARIALLY EQUIVALENT single sum payment. See “Electing a Single Sum Payment” on page 46.

You also have the option to elect to have a Grandfathered SRP Survivor Benefit paid to an eligible opposite-sex SPOUSE in an actuarially equivalent single sum payment. See “Electing a Single Sum Survivor Benefit for a Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 47.

Electing a Single Sum Payment

To elect to receive a single sum payment for all or a portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit, you must complete the *Marsh & McLennan Companies BEP/SRP Grandfathered Benefit Distribution Election Form* and return the form as the form instructs.

If your election for a single sum payment has been on file with the Plan Administrator for at least 12 months at the time your grandfathered SRP benefit commences, the portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit that is not secured by an annuity contract will be paid according to that election.

If you do not have a valid election on file when your Grandfathered SRP Benefit commences, you will be deemed to have elected payment in the form of a monthly annuity, and the portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit that is not secured by a purchased annuity will pay in the same form as you elect for the payment of your benefit under the Retirement Plan.

If you make an election, or a change a prior valid election within 12 months of the date your Grandfathered SRP Benefit commences, that portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit that is not secured by a purchased annuity will be subject to a 6% penalty reduction.

Electing a Monthly Annuity at Commencement When a Single Sum Election has Been on File for 12 Months

Generally, if you make an election for a single sum payment and it has been on file with the Plan Administrator for at least 12 months at the time your grandfathered SRP benefit commences, you will receive a single sum payment that is actuarially equivalent to the portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit that is not secured with a purchased annuity when you commence. You may still elect to change the form of payment for this portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit from a single sum payment to a monthly annuity at the time your Grandfathered SRP Benefit commences, however the portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit that is not secured with a purchased annuity will be subject to a 6% penalty reduction and the monthly benefit payment amount will be reduced.

Electing a Single Sum Survivor Benefit for a Grandfathered SRP Benefit

If all or a part of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit is not secured with a purchased annuity, you may also elect to have your eligible opposite-sex SPOUSE receive the survivor benefit payable with respect to that portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit as a single sum payment in the event that you die before your vested Grandfathered SRP Benefit commences. If you wish to have your eligible opposite-sex SPOUSE receive a single sum distribution of the portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit that is not secured with a purchased annuity you must complete the Marsh & McLennan Companies BEP/SRP Grandfathered Benefit Distribution Election Form and return the form as the form instructs.

Your eligible opposite-sex SPOUSE may not change your election after your death.

For more information about the Grandfathered SRP Survivor Benefit see "Grandfathered Survivor Benefit" on page 49.

Interest Rate to Calculate Single Sum Payments

The interest rate used to calculate single sum payments under the SRP will be based on the same interest rate used to calculate single sums from TAX-QUALIFIED PLANS under IRC Section 417(e). For the SRP, these rates are updated quarterly. The quarterly rate used to calculate your single sum payment will be based on the monthly rate two months before the quarter of your payment commencement date. For example, for benefits commencing in January, February, or March, the rate used will be the monthly rate for the preceding November.

Generally, if interest rates are higher, the single sum value will be lower. This is because you will need less money up front, since that single sum value is assumed to earn more interest. Conversely, if interest rates are lower, the single sum value will generally be

higher. This is because you need a greater up-front amount as the interest earned on that will be less.

Note: Since an elective single sum payment under the SRP (with respect to Grandfathered SRP Benefits) may be paid at a different time than a mandatory single sum payment of other benefits, the interest rates used to calculate each of those payments may vary.

Estimating the Single Sum Equivalent of a Grandfathered SRP Benefit that is not secured by a purchased annuity

If you have a valid election on file to pay the portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit that is not secured by a purchased annuity in a single sum at commencement, the single sum payment amount will be determined using the SRP's interest rate and your age when the benefit commences.

A sample single sum calculation is shown below:

Effective Interest Rate	Age When Benefits Commence	Single sum Factor	Single sum Equivalent of \$10,000/annual benefit at age 65*
3%	65	14.5638	\$145,638
4%	65	13.2486	\$132,486
5%	65	12.1217	\$121,217
6%	65	11.1500	\$111,500
7%	65	10.3067	\$103,067

* Assumes annual benefit payable at age 65 is \$10,000 payable as a single life annuity and that a valid single sum election is on file for at least 12 months prior to the date benefits commence.

When a Single Sum Distribution is Made

If you elect a single sum form of payment of the portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit that is not secured with a purchased annuity, your single sum payment will be paid on the last business day of the month in which you receive your first payment from the Retirement Plan.

If the value of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit, when expressed as a single life annuity starting at age 65, is a small benefit, a mandatory single sum will be paid to you as soon as practicable following your termination of employment.

Rolling Over a Single Sum Distribution

Because the SRP is not a TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN, a single sum distribution cannot be rolled over to an IRA or other retirement plan eligible to receive rollovers.

Annuities Purchased Prior to 2003

If you had accrued a SRP benefit for service performed prior to January 1, 2003, all or a portion of your SRP benefit may have been secured through the purchase of annuity contracts from various insurance companies. Pursuant to the terms of these contracts,

your annuity will pay at the same time and in the same form that you elect when you commence your benefit under the tax-qualified Retirement Plan. The annuities do not have a cash surrender value.

How to Make an Election to Commence a Grandfathered SRP Benefit

You make an election to commence a Grandfathered SRP Benefit when you elect to commence a benefit under the tax-qualified Retirement Plan. See “Commencing a Benefit” of the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section for details. Generally, your Grandfathered SRP Benefit will pay in the same form as you elect for payment of your benefit under the tax-qualified Retirement Plan.

If you opt to have your Grandfathered SRP Benefit direct deposited, it will be direct deposited on the last business day of the month.

Any single sum payments that are made to you will be made in the form of a check. single sum payments, cannot be deposited directly into your checking or savings account.

Grandfathered Survivor Benefit

This sub-section describes the survivor benefit that will pay to an eligible opposite-sex SPOUSE if you die before a GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT commences.

Generally a SRP benefit is grandfathered if it was accrued and vested on December 31, 2004. At that time, the survivor benefit provided under the SRP was based on the survivor benefit provided under the tax-qualified Retirement Plan which was subject to certain federal laws which restricted the definition of a Spouse to an opposite-sex spouse. Therefore, the survivor benefit with respect to the SRP benefit that was accrued and vested as of December 31, 2004 will only be a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit if it is payable to an eligible opposite-sex Spouse.

The Company amended the SRP effective January 1, 2009 to provide for a survivor benefit for an eligible same-sex Spouse or DOMESTIC PARTNER. However, because this form of survivor benefit was not available as a form of payment under the SRP on October 3, 2004 it cannot be considered a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit and must be subject to the provisions of IRC 409A. Therefore, when a survivor benefit is payable to an eligible same-sex Spouse or Domestic Partner, it is subject to Section 409A. See “Death Before a Grandfathered SRP Benefit Commences” on page 49 for details.

For a description of how the Grandfathered SRP Benefit is determined see “Determining the Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 44.

Death Before a Grandfathered SRP Benefit Commences

In the event of your death before your Grandfathered SRP Benefit commences, a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit will be payable under the SRP if you have a Grandfathered SRP Benefit at the time of your death and you have a surviving opposite-

sex Spouse to whom you have been married for at least 12 consecutive months at the time of your death.

If you were married to an opposite-sex Spouse for fewer than 12 consecutive months at the time of your death, your surviving opposite-sex spouse will not be eligible for a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit. However, if your opposite-sex Spouse can qualify as your Domestic Partner as defined by the SRP, your surviving opposite-sex Spouse might be eligible for a 409A Survivor Benefit. See “Death Before a Grandfathered SRP Benefit Commences” on page 49 and “Criteria for Establishing a Domestic Partnership” on page 40 for details.

If you do not have a Grandfathered SRP benefit or there is no eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse, no Grandfathered Survivor SRP Benefit is payable.

Grandfathered Survivor Benefit If You Die While Actively Employed

This sub-section describes the Grandfathered Survivor Benefit that will be paid to your eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse if you die while actively employed.

If you accrued or became vested in a SRP Benefit on or after January 1, 2005, or you were married to an eligible same-sex Spouse or had an eligible Domestic Partner at the time of your death, your Eligible Survivor might be eligible for a 409A SRP Survivor Benefit. See “Death Before a Grandfathered SRP Benefit Commences” on page 49 for details.

The SRP does not pay a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit upon your death if you do not have a Grandfathered SRP Benefit or you do not have an eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse.

If you die before age 50:

If you die while actively employed before attaining age 50, you have a Grandfathered SRP Benefit at the time of your death, your eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse will receive the contingent annuitant’s portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit as if you had terminated employment on your date of death and elected a 50% contingent annuity.

The Grandfathered Survivor Benefit will commence as of the first of the month following the month in which you would have attained age 65. Your eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse can elect to commence the Grandfathered Survivor Benefit as early as the first of the month following the month when you would have attained age 55 by electing to commence the survivor benefit under the Retirement Plan. The monthly benefit will be reduced using the early retirement factors provided under the Retirement Plan.

The first payment will be made at the end of the month in which benefits commence under the Retirement Plan. Subsequent monthly payments are made at the end of each month.

You might also have the option to elect to have a Grandfathered SRP Survivor Benefit paid to an eligible opposite-sex Spouse in an ACTUARIALLY EQUIVALENT single sum payment. See “Electing a Single Sum Survivor Benefit for a Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 47.

If you die on or after age 50:

If you die while actively employed after attaining at least age 50 and you have a Grandfathered SRP Benefit at the time of your death, your eligible surviving opposite-sex SPOUSE will receive 50% of your vested Grandfathered SRP Benefit, calculated as if you had terminated employment on your date of death.

The Grandfathered Survivor Benefit will commence as soon as administratively practicable after your death, provided that payments commence no later than ninety (90) days following the notification of your death. Subsequent monthly payments are made at the end of each month.

You might also have the option to elect to have a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit paid to an eligible opposite-sex Spouse in an actuarially equivalent single sum payment. See “Electing a Single Sum Survivor Benefit for a Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 47.

Grandfathered Survivor Benefit If You Die After Termination of Employment but Before Grandfathered SRP Benefit Commences

If you die after you terminate and before commencing a Grandfathered SRP Benefit, your eligible surviving opposite-sex SPOUSE will receive the designated survivor’s portion of your vested Grandfathered SRP Benefit calculated as if you had terminated employment on your date of death and elected the 50% Contingent Annuity option. The monthly benefit will be reduced using the early retirement factors provided under the Retirement Plan. See “Early Commencement: If You Commence Before Age 65” in the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section.

This benefit will commence as of the first of the month following the month in which you would have attained age 65. Your eligible surviving opposite-sex SPOUSE can elect to commence a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit as early as the first of the month following the month when you would have attained age 55 by electing to commence the survivor benefit under the Retirement Plan. The monthly benefit will be reduced using the early retirement factors provided under the Retirement Plan.

The first payment will be made at the end of the month in which benefits commence under the Retirement Plan. Subsequent monthly payments are made at the end of each month.

You might also have the option to elect to have a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit paid to an eligible opposite-sex Spouse in an actuarially equivalent single sum payment. See “Electing a Single Sum Survivor Benefit for a Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 47.

The SRP does not pay a Grandfathered Survivor Benefit upon your death if you do not have a Grandfathered SRP benefit or you do not have an eligible surviving opposite-sex Spouse.

Grandfathered Small Benefit Rule for a Survivor Benefit

If you separate from service due to death, the Grandfathered Survivor Benefit payable to an eligible opposite-sex Spouse, if any, will be evaluated under the small benefit rule for a Grandfathered Benefit as of the first of the month following the calendar month in which you die. See the “Small Benefit Payment Rule for Grandfathered SRP Benefit” on page 45.

How the Grandfathered SRP Benefit is Taxed

The GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT is subject to FICA tax (tax imposed by the federal government on both employees and employers to fund Social Security and Medicare) in addition to regular income tax.

In order to satisfy the FICA obligations with respect to Grandfathered SRP Benefit:

- The entire FICA tax obligation on the Grandfathered SRP Benefit that is not secured by a purchased annuity will be satisfied at the time when the benefit commences. A single sum distribution sufficient to satisfy the entire FICA tax obligation on your Grandfathered SRP Benefit as well as income tax on the portion of your Grandfathered SRP Benefit distributed to satisfy the FICA obligation is made from your Grandfathered SRP Benefit and remitted to the appropriate tax authorities. No further FICA tax will be due on your Grandfathered SRP Benefit.
- Your monthly benefit in the form of payment you elected (or your single sum, if available), will be reduced to take into account the single sum distribution used to satisfy your FICA tax obligations as well as the income tax withholding on that amount.

Income Taxes on Payments Other Than Purchased Annuities

- Payments from the SRP other than payments from purchased annuities are taxed as ordinary income when they are received. Generally, state and local taxes, if any, are withheld based on your state of residency when you receive payment.
- If your benefit is one million dollars or less and is paid to you in a single sum, a 25% flat tax rate will apply.
- If your benefit is over one million dollars and is paid to you in a single sum, a 35% flat tax rate will apply.

Taxes Attributable to Purchased Annuities

Tax Impact of the Annuity Purchase:

- According to IRS regulations, amounts used to purchase the annuity were considered taxable W-2 income to you in the year in which the purchase was made. At the time the annuity was purchased, the Company paid the tax authorities an amount sufficient to cover the full estimated tax liability (i.e., both the tax on the annuity purchase, and the tax on the Company's payment of the tax on your behalf.)
- Your benefit under the annuity is adjusted to its after-tax equivalent to be comparable to what you would have received net of taxes under the SRP if no annuity had been purchased.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

- Because the Company paid the taxes on the annuity when it was purchased, a portion of your benefit is not taxable to you when benefits are paid. You are responsible, though, for taxes on the portion of your benefit payment that derives from growth in the value of the annuity contract since it was purchased.
- Additionally, since the tax paid when the annuity was purchased was based on your life expectancy, any benefit payments that may be made after your expected lifetime are fully taxable.

Taxes Reported Once Benefits from the Annuity Purchase Commence

The taxable portion of your monthly annuity payment and withholding amounts are reported on an IRS form 1099-R once your benefits commence. This form is mailed to you annually no later than the January 31st following the end of the previous calendar year.

Glossary

409A SRP BENEFIT

Internal Revenue Code Section 409A (Section 409A), enacted as part of The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, imposes rules on how benefits under non-qualified plans (the SRP is a non-qualified plan) earned or vested after December 31, 2004 may be distributed. The portion of a non-qualified plan benefit earned or vested after December 31, 2004 is subject to Section 409A.

ACCRUED BENEFIT

This is the amount of benefit you have been credited with as a measurement date under the SRP's benefit formula, taking into account your Eligible Monthly Pay and Benefit Service. Your Accrued Benefit is expressed as a monthly payment in the form of a single life annuity commencing once you attain age 65.

ACTUARIALLY EQUIVALENT

In this summary, you will see the term actuarially equivalent used to describe the various payment forms under the SRP. Each payment form is Actuarially Equivalent which means that they are all of equal value determined by using the actuarial assumptions in the SRP. The differences in the amounts payable under each form reflect the nature of the various payment forms (e.g., guaranteed number of payments or payments over the course of two lives).

BENEFIT COMMENCEMENT DATE

The date your benefit is deemed to commence. Your Benefit Commencement Date can be the first of any month following your termination date, but it cannot be earlier than your 55th birthday or later than the April 1 following the calendar year in which you attain age 70^{1/2}.

BENEFIT SERVICE

For Service on or after January 1, 2010

Generally, you will earn Benefit Service under the SRP for each month that you are an eligible employee (See “Eligibility – General Rules” under “Participating in the Plan” in the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section for details) and have Eligible Monthly Pay. Benefit Service is used to determine your SRP benefit accrual percentage.)

For Benefit Service Prior to January 1, 2010

Generally, you were credited Benefit Service under the SRP for each month that you were an eligible employee (See “Eligibility – General Rules” under “Participating in the Plan” in the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section for details) and had monthly eligible salaried pay.

If you were classified as an Hourly Employee, you did not earn Benefit Service before January 1, 2010.

COVERED COMPENSATION

Covered Compensation is the average Social Security Taxable Wage Bases for each year during the 35 year period ending with the year in which you attain your Social Security normal retirement age. The Social Security Taxable Wage Base is the maximum amount of annual earnings subject to the Social Security tax in any year. Currently, Social Security normal retirement age is 65 if you were born before 1938; 66 if you were born in 1938 through 1954; and 67 if you were born in 1955 or later. The Internal Revenue Service publishes updated covered compensation tables each year. A copy of the table can be found on the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

DOMESTIC PARTNER

At the time of reference, a partner of the same or opposite sex with whom you are registered as Domestic Partner (or a term of similar meaning for example, civil union) in accordance with the requirements of a city, state, or municipality that recognizes domestic partnerships, if you have been registered as Domestic Partners for 12 months or longer.

If you are not registered as Domestic Partners or have been registered for fewer than 12 consecutive months, your partner will qualify as a Domestic Partner for the purposes of the SRP if you and your Domestic Partner satisfy all of the following criteria:

- You are both at least age 18.

- Neither of you are currently nor have been married or the Domestic Partner of any other person for at least the previous 12 months.
- You are not related by blood to a degree of closeness that would prohibit marriage under applicable US state law.
- You are in an exclusive, committed relationship that has existed for at least 12 months and is intended to be permanent.
- You have mutually agreed to be responsible for each other's common welfare.
- You have resided together for at least the previous 12 months and you intend to do so permanently.

EARLY RETIREMENT DATE

- If you terminate your employment on or after attaining age 55 and have not yet attained age 65, you qualify for Early Retirement provided you have at least 60 months (5 years) of VESTING SERVICE. In this case, you can commence monthly benefit payments as of the first day of any month after you terminate employment.

ELIGIBLE MONTHLY PAY

For service on and after January 1, 2010, Eligible Monthly Pay is your monthly base earnings paid during periods when you were employed as a US regular or temporary employee by a participating company. If you are paid on a salaried basis, your Eligible Monthly Pay is based upon the highest annual base salary rate in effect during a month (one-twelfth of your annual base salary rate). If you are paid on an hourly basis, your Eligible Monthly Pay is the base pay paid from a Plan-participating employer during the month.

If you are on an approved disability or qualified military leave, your Eligible Monthly Pay will be deemed to be the highest Eligible Monthly Pay you received during your last six months of active service with a participating company prior to the commencement of your approved disability or qualified military leave.

Eligible Monthly Pay does not include regular draw, overtime, bonuses, commissions and other extra compensation but does include before-tax salary reduction amounts that you may contribute to other programs sponsored by Marsh & McLennan Companies in which you were eligible to participate, such as the Marsh & McLennan Companies 401(k) Savings & Investment Plan or a Flexible Spending Account, but excluding pay you defer under the Supplemental Savings & Investment Plan. Eligible Monthly Pay will not exceed one-twelfth of the IRS limit on annual compensation in effect in which your Eligible Monthly Pay is credited. See "IRS Limit on Pay" under "What Pay Counts" in the *Marsh & McLennan Companies Retirement Plan* section for details.

ELIGIBLE MONTHLY SALARY

For service prior to January 1, 2010, Eligible Monthly Salary is your monthly base salary paid during periods when you were employed as a salaried employee by a participating company. Salary does not include overtime, bonuses, commissions and other extra compensation but does include before-tax salary reduction amounts that you may contribute to other programs sponsored by Marsh & McLennan Companies in which you were eligible to participate, such as the Marsh & McLennan Companies 401(k) Savings & Investment Plan or a Flexible Spending Account, but excluding compensation you defer under the Supplemental Savings & Investment Plan. The amount of your salary that can be used in determining your Eligible Monthly Salary under the SRP is not subject to the IRS limit on annual compensation.

EMPLOYEE SERVICE CENTER

Marsh & McLennan Companies Employee Service Center

Phone: +1 866 374 2662

FINAL AVERAGE SALARY

Final Average Salary is the highest consecutive 60-month average of your Eligible Monthly Salary paid during periods when you were employed as an eligible employee by a participating employer. Note that Final Average Salary is the *highest* consecutive 60-month average of Eligible Monthly Salary while an eligible employee, which may occur prior to the end of your employment in certain cases.

GRANDFATHERED SRP BENEFIT

Internal Revenue Code Section 409A (Section 409A), enacted as part of The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, imposes rules on how benefits under non-qualified plans earned and vested after December 31, 2004 may be distributed. The portion of a non-qualified plan benefit earned and vested as of December 31, 2004 *is not* subject to Section 409A, provided that it is paid in accordance with plan provisions in effect on or before October 3, 2004.

HOURLY EMPLOYEE

An Hourly Employee (also known as a Contingent Employee from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 and a Temporary Employee on and after January 1, 2011) is an employee hired directly by the Company, full-time or part-time, to perform various short term projects or special programs of a temporary nature whose employment will be terminated upon completion of their assignments, as well as those hired to work on an occasional or irregular basis.

NORMAL RETIREMENT DATE

Your Normal Retirement Date is the first day of the month on or after attaining age 65.

SALARIED EMPLOYEE

A Salaried Employee (also known as a Regular Employee on and after January 1, 2011) is an employee who performs service on a regular basis with an indefinite employment period.

SEPARATION FROM SERVICE

In accordance with the rules under Section 409A, a separation from service is deemed to occur when the number of hours you perform service for the company in a week are 20% or less of the average weekly hours you worked during the previous 3 year period. If you perform a service as a salaried-paid employee your regularly scheduled hours are used to determine the number of hours performed. If you should perform services as an hourly-paid employee or as an independent contractor, your actual hours will be used to determine if a separation from service has occurred. You do not have to terminate employment to incur a separation from service.

Additionally, a separation from service is deemed to occur if you are disabled, absent from work due to your own physical or mental condition and you are entitled to a benefit under the Marsh & McLennan Companies Long Term Disability Plan as determined under the Marsh & McLennan Companies Long Term Disability Plan for 29 consecutive months or if you are on an unpaid leave of absence for more than 6 months.

SPECIFIED EMPLOYEE

A Specified Employee is generally an employee who is one of the Company's 50 top-paid officers.

SPOUSE

A Spouse is a person of the same or opposite-sex to whom you are legally married.

TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN

A plan that satisfies the Internal Revenue Service requirements governing retirement plans. Having TAX-QUALIFIED PLAN status allows an employer to set aside assets in a tax-exempt trust to fund participant benefits, without subjecting such participants to federal income tax until their benefits are actually distributed to them.

VESTING SERVICE

Vesting Service is your employment with the Company and its WORLD-WIDE CONTROLLED GROUP. Vesting Service is used to determine when you are eligible for the plan and when you are entitled to a non-forfeitable right to a benefit under the plan.

WORLD-WIDE CONTROLLED GROUP

The definition of WORLD-WIDE CONTROLLED GROUP derives from the Internal Revenue Code and is complex. Very generally, the term WORLD-WIDE CONTROLLED GROUP refers to a group of corporations related by a common ownership interest, most often when one business (or a chain of businesses) owns 80% or more of one or more subsidiaries.