

JUPITER SATURN HOLDING CO
Form S-4/A
November 04, 2009
Table of Contents

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 4, 2009

Registration No. 333-161705

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 2

to

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

JUPITER SATURN HOLDING COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware <i>(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)</i>	6719 <i>(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)</i> c/o Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc.	27-0676603 <i>(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)</i>
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875 Third Avenue

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New York, NY 10022

(212) 725-7550

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

John J. Haley

Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer

Jupiter Saturn Holding Company

c/o Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc.

875 Third Avenue

New York, NY 10022

(212) 725-7550

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies to:

Kevin C. Young, Esq.

Neil D. Falis, Esq.

Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc.

One Stamford Plaza

263 Tresser Boulevard

Stamford, Connecticut 06901

(203) 326-5400

Charles J. Conroy, Esq.

Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP

1 Chase Manhattan Plaza

New York, NY 10005

(212) 530-5000

Walter W. Bardenwerper, Esq.

Karl L. Chen, Esq.

Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc.

901 North Glebe Road

Arlington, Virginia 22203-1853

(703) 258-8000

Stephen I. Glover, Esq.

Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP

1050 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

(202) 955-8500

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective and all other conditions to the proposed merger described herein have been satisfied or waived.

If the securities being registered on this form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box. "

Table of Contents

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	..	Accelerated filer	..
Non-accelerated filer	x (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	..

If applicable, place an X in the box to designate the appropriate rule provision relied upon in conducting this transaction:

Exchange Act Rule 13e-4(i) (Cross-Border Issuer Tender Offer)	..
Exchange Act Rule 14d-1(d) (Cross-Border Third-Party Tender Offer)	..

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a) may determine.

Table of Contents

The information in this joint proxy statement/prospectus is not complete and may be changed. Towers Watson may not issue the securities to be issued in the merger until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is declared effective. This joint proxy statement/prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state or other jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, Dated November 4, 2009

Joint Proxy Statement/Prospectus

Dear Towers Perrin Shareholders and Watson Wyatt Stockholders:

On June 26, 2009, Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc. agreed to combine in a merger of equals. We believe the combined company, Towers Watson & Co., will be one of the world's leading professional services firms, and create value for its owners based on:

Strengthened Organizational Capabilities: Towers Watson will be stronger than the sum of its parts, positioned for industry leadership long into the future and a more effective competitor that can provide additional services to our existing and prospective clients.

Expanded Global Presence with Geographically Diverse Revenue Base: The merger will expand our global footprint to optimize service, global reach, and seamless delivery for our clients.

Increased Growth & Revenue: We expect the merger will enable us to realize economies of scale, diversify current businesses, and increase growth and investment potential.

Greater Opportunities for Our People: For our people, there will be an expanded set of career opportunities, a stronger brand, greater access to resources, and a broader network of employees.

Immediately following the merger, Towers Perrin security holders, on the one hand, and Watson Wyatt security holders, on the other hand, will each be entitled to receive, in the aggregate, 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock.

As discussed more fully in this document, the value of Towers Watson common stock issued in the merger may be higher or lower than the value of the Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt securities you hold before the merger, and you will not know the value of the Towers Watson common stock to be issued to you in the merger when you vote on the proposal to adopt the merger agreement. In addition, Towers Perrin shareholders will not know when they vote on the merger proposal the exact number of shares of Towers Watson common stock that they will receive in the merger because the final Towers Perrin exchange ratio will be determined at the merger's closing.

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have each scheduled a special stockholder meeting to vote on, among other things, the merger agreement proposal. We ask for your support in voting **FOR** the merger agreement proposal at your respective special meeting. Voting instructions are included in this document.

Towers Perrin's board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement and determined that the merger agreement is advisable and in the best interests of Towers Perrin, its shareholders and other constituencies. Towers Perrin's board of directors recommends that Towers Perrin shareholders vote **FOR approval and adoption of the merger agreement.**

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Watson Wyatt's board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement and determined that the merger agreement is advisable and in the best interests of Watson Wyatt and its stockholders. Watson Wyatt's board of directors recommends that Watson Wyatt stockholders vote **FOR** approval and adoption of the merger agreement.

For a discussion of risk factors which you should consider in evaluating the merger, see **Risk Factors** beginning on page 28 of the attached document.

We expect the Towers Watson Class A common stock to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol **TW**. Towers Perrin's common stock is not publicly traded. Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock is currently traded on the New York Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol **WW**.

John J. Haley

Mark V. Mactas

President, CEO and Chairman of the Board

President, CEO and Chairman of the Board

Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc.

Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities of Towers Watson to be issued in the merger, or determined if this document is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This joint proxy statement/prospectus is dated [____], 2009 and is expected to be first mailed to Towers Perrin shareholders and Watson Wyatt stockholders on or about [____], 2009.

Table of Contents

Reference to Additional Information

This document incorporates important business and financial information about Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc. from other documents that are not included in or delivered with this document. These documents are available to you without charge upon your written or oral request, including any exhibits that are incorporated by reference into these documents. To obtain documents incorporated by reference in this document, you can request them in writing or by telephone from Watson Wyatt at the following address and telephone number:

Investor Relations

Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc.

901 N. Glebe Road

Arlington, Virginia 22203

Telephone: 703-258-8000

If you would like to request documents, please do so by December 11, 2009 in order to receive them before your special meeting.

See [Additional Information Where You Can Find Additional Information](#) beginning on page 251 for more information about the documents referenced in this joint proxy statement/prospectus.

Legal Information

This document does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities, or the solicitation of a proxy, in any jurisdiction to or from any person to whom it is unlawful to make any such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.

Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements

This document and the information incorporated by reference in this document contain or incorporate by reference statements that do not directly or exclusively relate to historical facts. These statements are forward-looking statements and include, but are not limited to, statements in the following sections of this document: Summary, Risk Factors, Towers Perrin's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and in other sections of this document. You can identify these statements and other forward-looking statements in this document by the use of forward-looking words such as may, will, would, expect, anticipate, believe, estimate, plan, continue, potential or similar words, expressions or the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. You should read these statements carefully because they contain information about the synergies and the benefits that are expected to be achieved in the merger, the combined company's plans, objectives and expectations, projections of future results of operations or financial condition, or other forward-looking information. These statements are only predictions based on the current expectations and projections about future events of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. There are important factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt to differ materially from the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. **In particular, you should consider the risks and uncertainties described under Risk Factors beginning on page 28.** The following factors, among others, could also cause actual results to differ from those set forth in the forward-looking statements:

- The ability to obtain governmental approvals of the merger on the proposed terms and schedule;
- The failure to obtain the requisite approval of Towers Perrin shareholders or Watson Wyatt stockholders;
- The failure to satisfy all other conditions to the closing of the merger;
- The risk that the combined businesses will not be integrated successfully;
- The risk that anticipated cost savings and any other synergies from the merger may not be fully realized or may take longer to realize than expected;
- The ability to recruit and retain qualified employees and to retain client relationships;

Table of Contents

The impact of acquisition accounting for the merger on Towers Watson's consolidated financial statements;
Declines in demand for Towers Watson's services;
The combined company's ability to make acquisitions, on which its growth will depend in part, and its ability to integrate and manage such acquired businesses;
Legislative and regulatory developments that impact Towers Watson's business; and
The risk that a significant or prolonged economic downturn could have a material adverse effect on the combined company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

These risks and uncertainties are not exhaustive. Other sections of this document describe additional factors that could adversely impact the business and financial performance of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. Moreover, Towers Watson will operate, and Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt currently operate, in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time, and it is not possible to predict all risks and uncertainties, nor can the Holding Company, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt assess the impact of all factors on their business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

Although the Holding Company, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, they cannot guarantee future results, performance or achievements. Moreover, none of the Holding Company, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt assumes responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any of these forward-looking statements. You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events because these statements are based on assumptions that may not come true and are speculative by their nature. None of the Holding Company, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt undertakes an obligation to update any of the forward-looking information included in this document, whether as a result of new information, future events, changed expectations or otherwise.

Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about:

Estimates of anticipated synergies and cost savings from the merger, as well as costs of the merger;
Estimated timing of the merger;
Future results of operations and operating cash flows;
Strategies and investment policies;
Financing plans and the availability of capital;
Foreign currency exchange and interest rate fluctuations;
Competitive position;
Potential growth opportunities available to Towers Watson, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt;
The risks associated with potential acquisitions or alliances;
The recruitment and retention of officers and employees;
Future performance, achievements, productivity improvements and efficiency and cost reduction efforts;
Demand for consulting, actuarial and other services;
Protection or enforcement of intellectual property rights;
Expectations with respect to securities markets;
Expectations with respect to general economic conditions;
Effects of competition;
Future legislation and regulatory changes; and
Technological developments.

The Holding Company, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt caution you not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this document in the case of forward-looking statements contained in this document, or the dates of the documents incorporated by reference into this document in the case of forward-looking statements made in those incorporated documents.

The Holding Company, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt expressly qualify in their entirety all forward-looking statements attributable to the Holding Company, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, or any person acting on their behalf, by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section.

Table of Contents

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

To Towers Perrin shareholders of record on November 2, 2009:

A special meeting of shareholders of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation (Towers Perrin), will be held on December 18, 2009 at the Stamford Marriott Hotel & Spa located at 243 Tresser Boulevard, Stamford, Connecticut 06901, 9:00 a.m., local time, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and vote upon the approval and adoption of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 26, 2009, by and among Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc., Jupiter Saturn Holding Company, Jupiter Saturn Delaware Inc. and Jupiter Saturn Pennsylvania Inc., as it may be amended from time to time, a copy of which is attached as Annex A to this document.
2. To consider and vote on the amendment of Article VI of the Amended and Restated Bylaws of Towers Perrin, which contains transfer and ownership restrictions on shares of Towers Perrin common stock that must be amended to consummate the transactions contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Merger.
3. To consider and vote upon adjournment(s) of the special meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies to vote in favor of the foregoing proposals.
4. To transact such other business as may properly come before the special meeting and any adjournment or postponement thereof.

Your vote on the matters listed above is important. The approval and adoption of Proposal No. 1 and Proposal No. 2 above requires the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock at the special meeting. The approval and adoption of any other proposal at the special meeting requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast at the special meeting.

Only Towers Perrin shareholders of record at the close of business on November 2, 2009 are entitled to notice of and to vote at Towers Perrin s special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Kevin C. Young
Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Stamford, Connecticut

[DATE]

Table of Contents

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

A special meeting of stockholders of Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Watson Wyatt"), will be held on December 18, 2009, at Westin Arlington Gateway, 801 N. Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22203, 10:00 a.m., local time, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and vote upon the approval and adoption of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 26, 2009, by and among Watson Wyatt, Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc., Jupiter Saturn Holding Company, Jupiter Saturn Delaware Inc. and Jupiter Saturn Pennsylvania Inc., as it may be amended from time to time, a copy of which is attached as Annex A to this document.
2. To approve the Towers Watson & Co. 2009 Long Term Incentive Plan, a copy of which is attached as Annex G to this document.
3. To consider and vote upon adjournment(s) of the special meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies to vote in favor of the foregoing proposals.
4. To transact such other business as may properly come before the special meeting and any adjournment(s) or postponement(s) thereof.

Stockholders of record of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock at the close of business on November 3, 2009 are entitled to notice of and to vote at Watson Wyatt's special meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof. At the close of business on the record date, Watson Wyatt had outstanding and entitled to vote 42,307,754 shares of common stock. Watson Wyatt will keep at its offices in Arlington, Virginia a list of stockholders entitled to vote at the special meeting available for inspection for any purpose relevant to the special meeting during normal business hours for the 10 days before the special meeting. All Watson Wyatt stockholders are cordially invited to attend Watson Wyatt's special meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Walter W. Bardenwerper

Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Arlington, Virginia

[DATE]

Your vote is important. Whether or not you plan to attend the Watson Wyatt special meeting, please vote in advance by submitting a proxy by telephone, over the Internet or by mail. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting is required for approval of Proposal No. 1 regarding the adoption and approval of the merger agreement. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares represented and entitled to vote on the subject matter is required to approve all other proposals at the Watson Wyatt special meeting.

Please do not send any certificates representing your Watson Wyatt shares at this time.

Watson Wyatt stockholders are cordially invited to attend the special meeting in person. Whether or not you expect to attend the special meeting in person, please submit a proxy by telephone or over the Internet as instructed in these materials, or complete, date, sign and return

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the enclosed proxy card, as promptly as possible in order to ensure we receive your proxy with respect to your shares. A return envelope (which is postage pre-paid if mailed in the United States) is enclosed for your convenience. If you sign, date and mail your proxy card without indicating how you wish to have your shares voted, the shares represented by the proxy will be voted **FOR** each of the foregoing proposals at the special meeting. If you fail to submit your proxy by telephone or over the Internet or return your proxy card, or if your shares are held in street name and you do not instruct your broker how to vote your shares, the effect will be as though you cast a vote **AGAINST** the adoption of the merger agreement. If you attend the special meeting and wish to vote in person, you may withdraw your proxy and vote in person prior to the close of voting at the special meeting. Please note, however, that if your shares are held of record by a broker, bank or other nominee and you wish to vote at the special meeting, you must obtain a proxy issued in your name from the record holder.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER</u>	iv
<u>SUMMARY</u>	1
<u>SELECTED HISTORICAL AND UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	19
<u>Towers Perrin Selected Historical Financial Information</u>	19
<u>Watson Wyatt Selected Historical Financial Information</u>	21
<u>Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial and Other Information</u>	22
<u>Comparative Historical and Pro Forma Per Share Data</u>	24
<u>Comparative Value of Securities</u>	25
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	28
<u>Risks Relating to the Merger</u>	28
<u>Risks Relating to Towers Watson's Business</u>	34
<u>Risks Relating to an Investment in Towers Watson's Securities</u>	46
<u>THE COMPANIES</u>	51
<u>Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc.</u>	51
<u>Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc.</u>	53
<u>Jupiter Saturn Holding Company</u>	54
<u>THE SPECIAL MEETINGS AND PROXY SOLICITATION</u>	55
<u>TOWERS PERRIN PROPOSAL NO. 1 AND WATSON WYATT PROPOSAL NO. 1: THE MERGER AGREEMENT</u>	62
<u>General</u>	62
<u>Background of the Merger</u>	62
<u>Recommendation of Towers Perrin's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger</u>	73
<u>Recommendation of Watson Wyatt's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger</u>	78
<u>Opinion of Towers Perrin's Financial Advisor</u>	81
<u>Opinion of Watson Wyatt's Financial Advisor</u>	90
<u>Interests of Towers Perrin's Directors, Executive Officers and Principal Shareholders in the Merger</u>	97
<u>Interests of Watson Wyatt's Directors, Executive Officers and Principal Stockholders in the Merger</u>	99
<u>Appraisal Rights</u>	103
<u>Regulatory Requirements</u>	106
<u>Accounting Treatment</u>	106
<u>Voting Agreements</u>	107
<u>Stock Exchange Listing and Stock Prices</u>	107
<u>Senior Credit Facility</u>	107
<u>THE MERGER AGREEMENT</u>	108
<u>Structure of the Merger</u>	108
<u>The Closing and Effective Time of the Merger</u>	110
<u>Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards</u>	110
<u>Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions</u>	116
<u>The Class R and Class S Elections</u>	119
<u>Exchange of Shares; Fractional Shares; Lost Certificates</u>	122

Table of Contents

	Page
<u>Termination of Exchange Fund</u>	123
<u>Representations and Warranties</u>	123
<u>Covenants and Other Agreements</u>	124
<u>Conditions to the Merger</u>	132
<u>Termination</u>	133
<u>Termination Fees; Expenses</u>	134
<u>Amendment</u>	136
 <u>MATERIAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS</u>	 137
 <u>DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF TOWERS WATSON AFTER THE MERGER</u>	 156
<u>Directors After the Merger</u>	156
<u>Committees of the Board of Directors After the Merger</u>	157
<u>Compensation of Directors</u>	157
<u>Executive Officers After the Merger</u>	157
<u>Compensation of Executive Officers After the Merger</u>	159
 <u>TOWERS PERRIN SECURITY HOLDERS AND SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	 175
<u>Principal Security Holders of Towers Perrin</u>	175
<u>Selected Towers Perrin Financial Information</u>	176
 <u>TOWERS WATSON STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION</u>	 177
<u>Principal Stockholders of Towers Watson</u>	177
 <u>DESCRIPTION OF TOWERS WATSON'S COMMON STOCK</u>	 178
 <u>DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWERS WATSON NOTES</u>	 183
 <u>COMPARISON OF THE RIGHTS OF TOWERS PERRIN, WATSON WYATT AND TOWERS WATSON STOCKHOLDERS</u>	 188
 <u>UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	 207
 <u>TOWERS PERRIN'S MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	 219
 <u>TOWERS PERRIN PROPOSAL NO. 2 AMENDING ARTICLE VI OF TOWERS PERRIN'S BYLAWS</u>	 241
 <u>WATSON WYATT PROPOSAL NO. 2 APPROVAL OF THE TOWERS WATSON & CO. 2009 LONG TERM INCENTIVE PLAN</u>	 243
 <u>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</u>	 250
 <u>TOWERS PERRIN CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	 FS-1
 <u>JUPITER SATURN HOLDING COMPANY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT</u>	 FS-63

Table of Contents

ANNEXES:

ANNEX A	AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER, AS AMENDED AS OF OCTOBER 19, 2009
ANNEX B-1	FORM OF VOTING AGREEMENTS WITH TOWERS PERRIN DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
ANNEX B-2	FORM OF VOTING AGREEMENTS WITH WATSON WYATT DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
ANNEX C	OPINION OF GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
ANNEX D	OPINION OF BANC OF AMERICA SECURITIES LLC
ANNEX E	SECTION 1930 AND SUBCHAPTER 15D OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BUSINESS CORPORATIONS LAW (APPRAISAL RIGHTS)
ANNEX F	FORM OF TOWERS WATSON NOTES INDENTURE AND FORM OF TOWERS WATSON NOTE
ANNEX G	TOWERS WATSON & CO. 2009 LONG TERM INCENTIVE PLAN
ANNEX H	AMENDED AND RESTATED TOWERS WATSON CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION AND BYLAWS
ANNEX I	FORM OF AMENDMENT TO TOWERS PERRIN S AMENDED AND RESTATED BYLAWS

Table of Contents

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER

The questions and answers below highlight only selected information from this document. They do not contain all of the information that may be important to you. We urge you to read carefully this entire document, including its Annexes, to fully understand the proposed merger and the voting procedures for the Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt special meetings. Additional important information is also contained in the Annexes to this document and the documents incorporated by reference in this document.

Q: Why am I receiving these materials?

A: On June 26, 2009, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt agreed to combine in a merger of equals. In order to complete this combination, each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will merge with a wholly owned subsidiary of the Holding Company, an entity that is a newly formed Delaware corporation and jointly owned by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. The Holding Company will change its name to Towers Watson & Co. upon completion of the merger. At the effective time, Towers Perrin security holders, on the one hand, and Watson Wyatt security holders, on the other hand, will each be entitled to receive, in the aggregate, 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock then outstanding.

References to:

The effective time of the merger mean the time at which the merger is deemed to be effective, which time will be no later than the second business day after the merger's closing date but at least one minute after the Holding Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation becomes effective;

The Holding Company mean Jupiter Saturn Holding Company;

The merger refer to the Towers Perrin merger and the Watson Wyatt merger collectively;

The merger agreement mean the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 26, 2009, by and among Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt, the Holding Company, Jupiter Saturn Delaware Inc. and Jupiter Saturn Pennsylvania Inc., as it may be amended from time to time, a copy of which is attached as Annex A to this document;

Towers Perrin mean Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc.;

The Towers Perrin merger mean the merger of Towers Perrin Merger Corp. with and into Towers Perrin, with Towers Perrin as the surviving corporation;

Towers Perrin Merger Corp. mean Jupiter Saturn Pennsylvania Inc.;

Towers Perrin RSUs mean Towers Perrin restricted stock units;

Towers Perrin security holders mean the holders of shares of Towers Perrin common stock together with the holders of Towers Perrin RSUs;

Towers Perrin shareholders solely refer to holders of shares of Towers Perrin common stock;

Towers Watson mean Towers Watson & Co.;

Watson Wyatt mean Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc.;

Watson Wyatt DSUs mean Watson Wyatt deferred stock units outstanding under the 2001 Watson Wyatt Deferred Stock Unit Plan;

The Watson Wyatt merger mean the merger of Watson Wyatt Merger Corp. with and into Watson Wyatt, with Watson Wyatt as the surviving corporation;

Watson Wyatt Merger Corp. mean Jupiter Saturn Delaware Inc.;

Watson Wyatt options mean options to purchase Watson Wyatt Class A common stock awarded under the Watson Wyatt & Holdings 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan;

Watson Wyatt security holders mean the holders of shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock together with the holders of Watson Wyatt DSUs; and

Watson Wyatt stockholders solely refer to holders of shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock.

The stockholders of both Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt must approve and adopt the merger agreement. We are sending you these materials to help you decide whether to approve and adopt the merger agreement at your upcoming special meeting, among other things.

Table of Contents

Q: When and where are the special meetings?

A: The Towers Perrin special meeting will be held at the Stamford Marriott Hotel & Spa located at 243 Tresser Boulevard, Stamford, Connecticut 06901, on December 18, 2009 at 9:00 a.m., local time.

The Watson Wyatt special meeting will be held at Westin Arlington Gateway, 801 N. Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22203, on December 18, 2009 at 10:00 a.m., local time.

Q: What will I receive in the merger?

A: Towers Perrin security holders will receive the consideration described in The Merger Agreement Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards . The shares of Towers Watson common stock received by Towers Perrin security holders will be subject to vesting, forfeiture, transfer and reallocation provisions as described in The Merger Agreement Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions . As a result, such shares of Towers Watson common stock will be restricted and will not be freely transferable, as detailed more fully in this document. In addition, certain Towers Perrin shareholders who meet defined age plus years of service criteria may elect to designate between 50% and 100% of their shares of Towers Perrin common stock to be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock, which in turn will be automatically redeemed by Towers Watson on the first business day following the effective time for an amount consisting of equal amounts of cash and one-year subordinated promissory notes issued by Towers Watson, as described in The Merger Agreement The Class R and Class S Elections . Towers Perrin shareholders who do not meet these criteria are not eligible to make this election. Alternatively, dissenting holders of shares of Towers Perrin common stock who follow the procedures of Subchapter 15D of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law will be entitled to receive from Towers Perrin the fair value of their shares calculated as of immediately before the completion of the merger.

Watson Wyatt stockholders will receive one share of Towers Watson Class A common stock for each share they own of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock. Holders of Watson Wyatt DSUs will receive one share of Towers Watson Class A common stock for each Watson Wyatt DSU whose performance conditions (if any) have been satisfied or deemed satisfied by the compensation committee of Watson Wyatt's board of directors. The Towers Watson Class A common stock received by Watson Wyatt security holders will not be subject to transfer restrictions unless the Watson Wyatt security holder is or becomes an affiliate of Towers Watson, in which case the shares received will be subject to transfer restrictions under U.S. federal securities laws. Watson Wyatt security holders will not have the right to elect to receive a different form of consideration in exchange for their Watson Wyatt shares. Holders of Watson Wyatt options will receive fully-vested options to purchase Towers Watson Class A common stock, on a one-for-one basis on the same terms and at the same exercise price as the Watson Wyatt options.

The Towers Watson Class A common stock is expected to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange (or NYSE) and the NASDAQ Global Select Market (or NASDAQ) under the symbol TW .

Q: Will I be taxed on the consideration that I receive in exchange for my shares?

A: Towers Perrin security holders:

The exchange of Towers Perrin common stock solely for Towers Watson Class B common stock by holders of Towers Perrin common stock should generally be nontaxable to such holders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, under certain circumstances, tax may be imposed on the receipt of merger consideration.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, Towers Perrin shareholders who make a Class R or Class S election generally will recognize gain, but not loss, on the exchange and will be taxable on the lesser of (1) the amount of cash and the fair market value of Towers Watson Notes treated as received in

Table of Contents

exchange for their Towers Perrin common stock and (2) the amount of gain realized in the exchange. In addition, a portion of the consideration payable to a shareholder who makes a Class R election will be treated as compensation income and taxable at ordinary income tax rates. U.S. Towers Perrin shareholders who make a Class R election will receive additional compensation from Towers Perrin or Towers Watson to compensate them for some of the additional federal taxes payable as a result of such ordinary income treatment and as a result of receiving the additional cash consideration (see page 141 for a description of the additional compensation). A person making a Class R election who is taxable in a jurisdiction other than or in addition to the U.S. may also receive additional cash compensation if a portion of the individual's merger consideration is subject to ordinary income tax and the applicable tax rate on ordinary income is greater than the tax rate on capital gains. Whether any such person will receive an additional payment and the amount of such payment will be determined by Towers Perrin on a case by case basis. A Towers Perrin employee who is a U.S. person who receives Towers Perrin RSUs should generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax at ordinary income rates when he or she receives vested Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock.

Watson Wyatt stockholders:

The exchange of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock solely for Towers Watson Class A common stock by holders of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock should generally be nontaxable to such holders for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Tax matters are very complicated. The tax consequences of the merger to you will depend on your specific situation. You should consult your tax advisor for a full understanding of the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of the merger to you. See Material Income Tax Considerations for a description of the tax consequences of the merger.

Q: What shareholder approvals are needed to approve the merger agreement?

A: For adoption of the merger agreement:

Holders of two-thirds of Towers Perrin's outstanding common stock entitled to vote at the Towers Perrin special meeting must be voted FOR the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the proposal to amend Article VI of Towers Perrin's Amended and Restated Bylaws (which we refer to as Towers Perrin's bylaws).

Holders of a majority of Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the Watson Wyatt special meeting must be voted FOR the approval and adoption of the merger agreement.

Q: What do I need to do now? How do I vote?

A: After carefully reading this document, please vote by submitting a proxy for your shares of common stock as soon as possible in the following manner.

Towers Perrin shareholders: Complete and submit electronically the proxy card you receive by following the instructions provided on the proxy card.

Watson Wyatt stockholders: (1) Use the toll-free phone number listed on your proxy card and follow the recorded instructions, (2) go to the Internet website listed on your proxy card and follow the instructions provided, or (3) complete and return the enclosed proxy card.

Table of Contents

Q: Can I change my vote after I have submitted my proxy?

A: Yes. You can change your vote at any time before your proxy is voted at your special meeting, as follows:

If you are a Towers Perrin shareholder, you may revoke your proxy at any time prior to its exercise by:

Properly completing and submitting a later-dated proxy electronically prior to midnight eastern time on the day prior to the Towers Perrin special meeting; or

Attending the Towers Perrin special meeting and voting in person.

If you are a Watson Wyatt stockholder, you may revoke your proxy at any time prior to its exercise by:

Sending a written notice to the corporate secretary of Watson Wyatt before the Watson Wyatt special meeting stating that you would like to revoke your proxy;

Completing, signing and returning another later-dated proxy card prior to the Watson Wyatt special meeting;

Using the toll-free phone number or Internet website listed on the proxy card and following the instructions provided prior to midnight eastern time on the day prior to your special meeting; or

Attending the Watson Wyatt special meeting and voting in person.

Q: If my shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock are held in street name by my broker, will my broker vote my shares for me?

A: No. Your broker is not permitted to vote your shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock unless you tell the broker how to vote. To do so, you should follow the directions that your broker provides to you.

Q: Whom do I call if I have further questions about voting, my special meeting or the merger?

A: Towers Perrin security holders may call Kevin C. Young at (215) 246-6000.

Watson Wyatt stockholders may call Walter W. Bardenwerper at (703) 258-8000. In addition, if you are a Watson Wyatt stockholder and you need additional copies of this document, have questions about the merger or need assistance voting your shares, you should contact:

Innisfree M&A Incorporated

501 Madison Avenue, 20th Floor

New York, NY 10022

Phone Numbers: Stockholders: (877) 825-8631 (toll-free)

Banks and Brokers: (212) 750-5833 (collect)

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

*This summary highlights selected information from this document and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. To understand the merger fully and for a more complete description of the legal terms of the merger agreement, you should read carefully this entire document and the documents to which we have referred you, including the merger agreement attached to this document as Annex A. See the section entitled *Additional Information Where You Can Find Additional Information* beginning on page 251. We have included page references directing you to a more complete description of each item presented in this summary.*

The Companies (See page 51)

Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc.

One Stamford Plaza

263 Tresser Boulevard

Stamford, Connecticut 06901

(203) 326-5400

Towers Perrin was incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1934 as Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. Towers Perrin is a global professional services firm that helps organizations improve performance through effective people, risk and financial management. The firm provides innovative solutions in the areas of human capital strategy, program design and management, and in the areas of risk and capital management, insurance and reinsurance intermediary services, and actuarial consulting.

Towers Perrin's services help clients solve many of the most pressing issues facing organizations worldwide today, including increasingly complex human capital challenges and a growing need for sophisticated risk and capital management. Towers Perrin believes it has developed many of the most innovative services and products in the areas in which it delivers solutions, including several types of managed care and consumer-based health plans that have evolved to meet changing client needs; a prescription drug collaborative purchasing program to help employers control costs; state-of-the-art financial modeling software; and the development of a comprehensive portfolio of services to help insurance organizations understand the links between risk and capital and manage these risks on an enterprise-wide basis. In addition, Towers Perrin's ability to respond rapidly to emerging issues has allowed it to help clients react to both risks and opportunities in practical ways. Recent examples include Towers Perrin's work on managing businesses in turbulent times, its white papers on the costs and risks inherent in specific natural disasters and its work helping clients manage escalating health care costs.

Towers Perrin's clients include many of the world's largest corporations, public and private institutions and non-profit organizations. In 2008, Towers Perrin provided its services to over 75% of the Fortune Global 500 companies, over 60% of the Fortune 1000 companies, and over 85% of the world's 50 largest insurance companies, as ranked by a recent Forbes 2000 list. Towers Perrin believes that it has been able to maintain many of its key client relationships for several decades because of its outstanding service and its reputation for being a trusted advisor to its clients.

Table of Contents

Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc.

901 North Glebe Road

Arlington, Virginia 22203

(703) 258-8000

Watson Wyatt is a global consulting firm focusing on providing human capital and financial management consulting services. Including predecessors, Watson Wyatt has been in business since 1878. In the United States, Watson Wyatt was founded in 1946, and conducted business as The Wyatt Company until changing its name to Watson Wyatt & Company in connection with the establishment of the Watson Wyatt Worldwide alliance in 1995 with R. Watson & Sons, which we refer to as Watson Wyatt LLP, a leading United Kingdom-based actuarial, benefits and human resources consulting partnership founded in 1878. In 2000, the firm incorporated Watson Wyatt & Company Holdings to serve as a holding company with operations conducted by its subsidiaries. To better serve the increasingly global needs of clients, on July 31, 2005, the firm acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed liabilities of Watson Wyatt LLP. The company's name was changed to Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc. on January 1, 2006 to reflect the company's global capabilities and identity in the marketplace.

Watson Wyatt helps its clients enhance business performance by improving their ability to attract, retain and motivate qualified employees. Watson Wyatt focuses on delivering consulting services that help its clients anticipate, identify and capitalize on emerging opportunities in human capital management. The firm also provides independent financial advice regarding all aspects of life assurance and general insurance, as well as investment advice to assist clients in developing disciplined and efficient investment strategies to meet investment goals. Its target market clients include companies in the Fortune 1000, Pension & Investments (P&I) 1000, FTSE 1000, and equivalent organizations in markets around the world. As of June 30, 2009, Watson Wyatt provided services through approximately 7,700 associates in 107 offices located in 33 countries.

Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock is currently traded on the NYSE and NASDAQ under the symbol WW.

Jupiter Saturn Holding Company

c/o Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc.

875 Third Avenue

New York, NY 10022

(212) 725-7550

The Holding Company is a newly formed Delaware corporation that has not conducted any activities other than those incident to its formation, the matters contemplated by the merger agreement and the preparation of this document. Upon completion of the merger, the Holding Company will change its name to Towers Watson & Co. The business of Towers Watson will be the combined businesses currently conducted by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt.

Structure of the Merger (See page 108)

To combine the businesses of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt formed the Holding Company, which is jointly owned by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. The Holding Company formed two new, wholly owned subsidiaries, Towers Perrin Merger Corp. and Watson Wyatt Merger Corp. At the effective time:

Towers Perrin Merger Corp. will merge with and into Towers Perrin, and Towers Perrin will be the surviving corporation.

Watson Wyatt Merger Corp. will merge with and into Watson Wyatt, and Watson Wyatt will be the surviving corporation.

The Holding Company will then change its name to Towers Watson & Co. As a result of the Towers Perrin merger and the Watson Wyatt merger, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will each become a wholly owned subsidiary of Towers Watson, and the current security holders of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will become stockholders of Towers Watson.

Table of Contents

The following diagram illustrates the structure of the merger:

The Merger

Immediately Following the Effective Time

3

Table of Contents

What You Will Receive in the Merger (See page 110)

Towers Perrin Security Holders

The merger agreement provides that each:

Share of Towers Perrin common stock (other than shares that will be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock or Towers Watson Class S common stock as detailed below) that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be converted into the right to receive a number of fully paid and nonassessable shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock (in various subclasses); and

Towers Perrin RSU that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be converted into the right to receive a number of fully paid and nonassessable shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock, subject to certain contractual restrictions as discussed more fully in this document (we refer to these restricted shares as the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock).

The number of shares to be received by the Towers Perrin security holders (including shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock and Towers Watson Class S common stock, as discussed below) will be determined at the merger's closing based on the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio. The Towers Perrin final exchange ratio will be calculated so that Towers Perrin security holders will receive, in the aggregate, a number of shares equal to 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock then outstanding.

The shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock received by each Towers Perrin shareholder (other than a shareholder who makes a valid Class R or Class S election for some or all of his or her shares) will be issued in equal amounts as follows:

25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock, par value \$0.01 per share;

25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-2 common stock, par value \$0.01 per share;

25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-3 common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; and

25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-4 common stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

Towers Watson's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (which we refer to as Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation) provides that Towers Watson Class B common stock will automatically convert into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the following schedule:

Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock: First anniversary of the effective time;

Towers Watson Class B-2 common stock: Second anniversary of the effective time;

Towers Watson Class B-3 common stock: Third anniversary of the effective time; and

Towers Watson Class B-4 common stock: Fourth anniversary of the effective time.

The Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be received by a holder of Towers Perrin RSUs will vest over a three-year period; one-third will vest automatically on each of the first three anniversaries of the effective time so long as the holder of these shares remains an employee of Towers Watson or one of its subsidiaries as of each such anniversary (subject to acceleration as discussed more fully in this document). In addition, the number of fully paid and nonassessable shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be received by a holder of Towers Perrin RSUs is subject to pro rata adjustment as discussed more fully in the section The Merger Agreement Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions .

Shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock and Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will be restricted and not freely transferable, as detailed more fully in this document. Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt believe these restrictions are:

Necessary to ensure a controlled distribution of Towers Watson Class A common stock after completion of the merger and to reduce the possibility that the volume of shares distributed at the

Table of Contents

effective time will cause a substantial decline in the stock price of Towers Watson Class A common stock as compared with the pre-closing price of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock.

Not necessary to impose on the Towers Watson Class A common stock issued in the merger to Watson Wyatt stockholders because the shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock they will exchange in the merger are already freely transferable (subject to any applicable restrictions on transfer imposed by the U.S. federal securities laws) and an orderly market in such freely tradable shares exists.

Watson Wyatt Security Holders and Holders of Watson Wyatt Options

The merger agreement provides that each:

Share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be converted into the right to receive one fully paid and nonassessable share of Towers Watson Class A common stock; and Watson Wyatt DSU that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time whose performance conditions (if any) have been satisfied or deemed satisfied by the compensation committee of Watson Wyatt's board of directors will be settled with one share of Towers Watson Class A common stock. Any issued and outstanding Watson Wyatt DSUs whose performance criteria have not been satisfied or deemed satisfied will be canceled and will not be exchanged for Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Watson Wyatt option will vest immediately and will be exchanged for a vested option to purchase shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis, on the same terms and at the same exercise price as the Watson Wyatt option.

Watson Wyatt's security holders will receive, in the aggregate, a number of shares equal to 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock then outstanding.

Towers Watson Class A common stock issued to Watson Wyatt security holders will not be subject to any contractual transfer restrictions and is expected to be listed on the NYSE and NASDAQ under the symbol `TW`.

Description of Class R and Class S Elections (See page 119)

Subject to proration as described more fully in this document, Towers Perrin shareholders who meet defined age plus years of service criteria (subject to certain exceptions) may elect to designate between 50% and 100% of their Towers Perrin shares to be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock. In this document, we refer to the Towers Perrin shareholders who are eligible to make this designation as the `Class R Eligible Participants` and those `Class R Eligible Participants` who make a valid `Class R` election as `Class R Participants`. Towers Watson Class R common stock will be automatically redeemed by Towers Watson on the first business day following the effective time for an amount comprised of equal amounts of cash and one-year subordinated promissory notes issued by Towers Watson. In this document, we refer to these subordinated notes as the `Towers Watson Notes`. In addition, U.S. `Class R Participants` will receive from Towers Perrin or Towers Watson additional compensation to help compensate them for some of the additional federal taxes payable as a result of some of the consideration paid to `Class R Participants` being treated as ordinary compensation income and not capital gain income. A `Class R Participant` who is taxable in a jurisdiction other than or in addition to the U.S. may also receive additional compensation if a portion of the individual's merger consideration is subject to ordinary income tax and the applicable tax rate on ordinary income is greater than the tax rate on capital gains. While the decision as to whether any such person will receive additional compensation and the amount of such additional compensation will be determined by Towers Perrin on a case by case basis, Towers Perrin expects to treat such persons in a manner similar to U.S. `Class R Participants`.

Table of Contents

The aggregate maximum number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock held by Class R Participants that may be converted into Towers Watson Class R common stock is equal to the number of shares obtained by dividing (1) \$400 million (which amount may be decreased if the Class R election is undersubscribed) by (2) the final transaction value per Towers Perrin share, which value depends on the closing price of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock for the 10 consecutive trading days ending on the second trading day immediately prior to the closing of the merger. This information (and therefore the exact amount of consideration that the Class R Participants will receive) will not be available at the time Towers Perrin shareholders vote on the merger agreement proposal or when Class R Participants make their Class R election.

A Class R Eligible Participant will be required to make a Class R election by December 21, 2009. In order to make a valid Class R election, a Class R Eligible Participant must, among other things, agree to terminate his or her employment with Towers Perrin on or before the 30th day following the effective time (unless another time is agreed to by the Towers Watson Executive Committee) and enter into a confidentiality and non-solicitation agreement. As a result, a Class R Eligible Participant who makes a valid Class R election will not be employed with Towers Watson, Towers Perrin, or Watson Wyatt after 30 days following the effective time.

If a Class R Eligible Participant makes a valid Class R election, the shares of Towers Perrin common stock held by such shareholder that are not subject to the Class R election (because the Class R Eligible Participant designated less than 100% of his or her shares) or not converted into shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock (because the Class R election is oversubscribed) will be converted instead into Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock as described more fully in this document. If a Class R Eligible Participant does not make a valid Class R election, then this shareholder will receive shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock (consisting of the various subclasses) in the same manner as any other Towers Perrin shareholder would receive as merger consideration.

In the event that the Class R election is undersubscribed by Class R Participants such that the Class R Participants subscribe for less than \$200,000,000, then Watson Wyatt may elect no later than January 6, 2010, 2009 to cause Towers Perrin to offer to all other Towers Perrin shareholders who are not Class R Eligible Participants the right to make a Class S election. These shareholders would be entitled to designate, subject to proration, up to 20% of their shares of Towers Perrin common stock to be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class S common stock. The total amount of cash and Towers Watson Notes available to repurchase shares from the Class S participants would equal the amount (if any) by which \$200,000,000 exceeds the aggregate amount of cash and principal of Towers Watson Notes issued to Class R Participants. Each share of Towers Watson Class S common stock will be automatically redeemed by Towers Watson on the first business day following the effective time for an amount of cash equal to the final transaction value per Towers Perrin share, which value depends on the closing price of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock for the 10 consecutive trading days ending on the second trading day immediately prior to the merger's closing. As noted above, this information (and therefore the exact amount of consideration that a Towers Perrin shareholder will receive if they make a valid Class S election) will not be available at the time Towers Perrin shareholders vote on the merger agreement proposal or when such Towers Perrin shareholders make a Class S election. If the Class R election is undersubscribed and Watson Wyatt determines to pursue a Class S election, Towers Perrin will promptly provide additional information to Towers Perrin shareholders eligible to make a Class S election.

*For a more detailed description on how a Class R Eligible Participant makes or revokes a Class R election, the specific consideration to be received if a Class R Eligible Participant makes or fails to make a Class R election, and other matters related to making valid Class R and Class S elections, please see *The Merger Agreement - The Class R and Class S Elections* beginning on page 119 of this document.*

Table of Contents

Type and Amounts of Consideration to be Received: The diagrams below reflect the types and amounts of consideration to be received by the Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt security holders in the merger (assuming that no Class S election is made available), including consideration to be issued upon redemption of Towers Watson Class R common stock on the first business day following the effective time. The diagrams below are based on assumptions regarding the number of shareholders who make valid Class R elections and the number of shares they designate to be exchanged in the merger for Towers Watson Class R common stock; actual results will vary depending on the overall number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock designated for conversion to shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock. The information below is based on an assumed closing of October 30, 2009 and the following additional assumptions:

The number of fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares equals 42,600,632 shares (this term is defined in the The Merger Agreement Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards).

The total number of outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock for purposes of calculating the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio is 70,209.60 shares, which does not include any Towers Perrin RSUs or any shares issuable upon conversion of any Towers Perrin RSUs (as explained more fully in the The Merger Agreement Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards).

The Towers Perrin final exchange ratio equals 546.087270117 (which was calculated by dividing the fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares by the quotient of (a) the total outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock as of the relevant date, divided by (b) 0.9).

Class R Eligible Participants, who collectively own approximately 55.8% of the 70,209.60 total shares of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding, make valid Class R elections with respect to 30% of the 70,209.60 total shares outstanding, or 21,062.88 shares.

Every Class R Eligible Participant who makes a valid Class R election elects to designate 100% of his or her shares of Towers Perrin common stock as shares to be converted into Towers Watson Class R common stock.

The total amount of cash and Towers Watson Notes available to repurchase shares from the Class R Eligible Participants equals \$400,000,000 (which amount may be decreased if the Class R election is undersubscribed).

The final Watson Wyatt stock price equals \$44.78 (the term final Watson Wyatt stock price is defined in the The Merger Agreement The Class R and Class S Elections and means the average closing price per share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock (rounded to the nearest cent) for the 10 consecutive trading days ending on the second trading day immediately prior to the merger's closing).

The number of Towers Perrin RSUs outstanding immediately prior to the effective time is equal to 10% of the sum of such number of Towers Perrin RSUs plus the total shares of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time.

The percentages of Towers Watson common stock outstanding are calculated prior to the redemption of the Towers Watson Class R common stock for cash and Towers Watson Notes (and the issuance of additional Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock).

Table of Contents

Type of Consideration Received

- * In addition to the following consideration, Towers Perrin shareholders (including those making a valid Class R or Class S election) will receive shares of Towers Watson Class F stock which will solely entitle these shareholders to receive, upon the automatic exchange of Class F shares after the third anniversary of the effective time, a number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock equal to their pro rata portion of the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock (together with a number of additional Class A shares with a value equal to all dividends, without interest, paid with respect to the forfeited shares) forfeited, if any, by holders of Towers Perrin RSUs, as described in The Merger Agreement Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions Applicable to Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock .
- ** See The Merger Agreement Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards for a description of Guaranteed RSU Holders.

Table of Contents

Amounts to be Received

Securities to be Exchanged in the Merger	Amount and Type of Securities to be Received in the Merger
1 share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock	1 share of Towers Watson Class A common stock ⁽¹⁾
1 share of Towers Perrin common stock	546.087270117 shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock, in the aggregate, consisting of: ⁽²⁾ 136.521817529 shares of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock 136.521817529 shares of Towers Watson Class B-2 common stock 136.521817529 shares of Towers Watson Class B-3 common stock 136.521817529 shares of Towers Watson Class B-4 common stock
1 share of Towers Perrin common stock <i>Assuming a Class R election is made</i>	\$9,495.38 in cash ⁽³⁾ \$9,495.38 in principal amount of Towers Watson Notes ⁽³⁾ 121.9972 shares of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock ⁽³⁾
1 Towers Perrin RSU	546.087270117 shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock ⁽⁴⁾

- (1) Represents the product of 1 share multiplied by the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio (1 share of Towers Watson Class A common stock for each share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock).
- (2) Represents the product of 1 share multiplied by the applicable Towers Perrin final exchange ratio (546.087270117 shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock for each share of Towers Perrin common stock).
- (3) Based on the various assumptions applicable to these diagrams (which includes an oversubscription of the Class R election), 16,357.3840 shares (23.30%) of the outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock will be converted into Towers Watson Class R common stock in the merger. Based solely upon these assumptions, the total number of shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock to be issued in the merger will be the quotient of (a) the aggregate dollar amount of \$400,000,000 divided by (b) the final transaction value per Towers Perrin share (as described in The Merger Agreement The Class R and Class S Election , and which generally means the quotient of (i) the product of the fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares (42,600,632) multiplied by the final Watson Wyatt stock price (\$44.78), divided by (ii) the total number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding (70,209.60)).
- (4) Represents the product of 1 Towers Perrin RSU multiplied the applicable Towers Perrin final exchange ratio (546.087270117 shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock for each share of Towers Perrin RSU). The number of Towers Perrin RSUs to be owned by a holder of a Guaranteed Towers Perrin Award is equal to (a) the guaranteed dollar amount set forth in the award letter for such holder s Guaranteed Towers Perrin Award, divided by (b) the product of (i) the final Watson Wyatt stock price (\$44.78) multiplied by (ii) Towers Perrin final exchange ratio (546.087270117). These calculations are based in part on the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio and the assumption that the number of Towers Perrin RSUs outstanding immediately prior to the effective time is equal to 10% of the sum of such number of Towers Perrin RSUs plus the total shares of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time. The actual number of shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be received in the merger by holders of Towers Perrin RSUs in exchange for their Towers Perrin RSUs is only based in part on, rather than equal to, the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio. Various events may cause the ratio of Towers Perrin RSUs to Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to vary, including the termination of the employment for any reason of holders of Towers Perrin RSUs and/or Towers Perrin shareholders between the date of this document and the effective time. Adjustments to reflect these various events may be necessary.

Market Prices on Important Dates

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin common stock is not publicly traded.

Article VI of Towers Perrin s bylaws contains various provisions requiring a shareholder who ceases to be a Towers Perrin employee (whether because of retirement, death, termination of employment, or otherwise) to sell his or her shares of common stock back to Towers Perrin for a consideration per share equal to the redemption

Table of Contents

value per share, which payment will be made by Towers Perrin pursuant to a specified payment plan over time. In general, Article VI defines redemption value per share as the total shareholder investment on the preceding December 31st, as reflected in Towers Perrin's audited financial statements, less the liquidation value of preferred shares then outstanding (and subject to certain pension related adjustments), divided by the number of common shares (net of treasury shares) then outstanding. Please note that the actual term used in Article VI is book value per share, but for purposes of this document this term is referred to as redemption value per share. As of December 31, 2008, the redemption value per share was \$3,642.00 and a Towers Perrin shareholder who ceases to be a Towers Perrin employee in 2009 would receive this amount (paid in installment payments, with interest) for each share of Towers Perrin common stock repurchased by Towers Perrin.

There are approximately 650 holders of Towers Perrin common stock. Towers Perrin does not currently pay dividends on its common stock.

There are approximately 654 holders of Towers Perrin RSUs.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt Class A common stock is traded on the NYSE and NASDAQ under the symbol WW. The closing price per share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock was as follows:

\$41.18 on June 26, 2009, which was the last full trading day before Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt announced the merger;
and
\$44.30 on November 3, 2009, which was the last full trading day before the date of this document.

The Special Meetings (See page 55)

Towers Perrin Special Meeting

Where and when: The Towers Perrin special meeting will take place at the Stamford Marriott Hotel & Spa located at 243 Tresser Boulevard, Stamford, Connecticut 06901, on December 18, 2009 at 9:00 a.m., local time.

What you are being asked to vote on: At the Towers Perrin special meeting, Towers Perrin shareholders will vote on the:

Approval and adoption of the merger agreement;
Amendment of Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws, which contains transfer and ownership restrictions on shares of Towers Perrin common stock that must be amended to complete the merger; and
Adjournment(s) of the Towers Perrin special meeting to solicit additional proxies.

Towers Perrin shareholders also may be asked to consider other matters that may properly come before the Towers Perrin special meeting. At the present time, Towers Perrin knows of no other matters that will be presented for consideration at the Towers Perrin special meeting.

Who may vote: A Towers Perrin shareholder may vote at the Towers Perrin special meeting if he or she was a record holder of Towers Perrin common stock at the close of business on November 2, 2009. On that date, there were 70,209.60 shares of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding. Towers Perrin shareholders may cast one vote (or fraction of a vote) for each share (or fraction of a share) of Towers Perrin common stock that they owned on that date. ***For the avoidance of doubt, holders of any other Towers Perrin security, such as Towers Perrin RSUs or warrants, do not have voting rights and will not be entitled to vote at the Towers Perrin special meeting on any matter.***

What vote is needed: The affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock is required to approve and adopt the merger agreement and to

Table of Contents

amend Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast at the Towers Perrin special meeting is required to approve any other proposal at Towers Perrin's special meeting.

It is important to note that the merger will not be completed unless the holders of two-thirds of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock vote FOR both the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the proposal to amend Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws.

Watson Wyatt Special Meeting

Where and when: The Watson Wyatt special meeting will take place at Westin Arlington Gateway, 801 N. Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22203, on December 18, 2009 at 10:00 a.m., local time. Watson Wyatt stockholders who are entitled to vote may attend the Watson Wyatt special meeting.

What you are being asked to vote on: At the Watson Wyatt special meeting, Watson Wyatt stockholders will be asked to consider and vote on the:

Approval and adoption of the merger agreement;

Approval of the Towers Watson & Co. 2009 Long Term Incentive Plan, which we refer to as the Towers Watson Incentive Plan. Towers Watson intends to implement the Towers Watson Incentive Plan so it can make equity incentive compensation awards to directors, officers and employees of Towers Watson following the consummation of the merger. The completion of the merger is not conditioned upon the approval of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan proposal. However, under the NYSE and NASDAQ rules, the implementation of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan is subject to approval by only the stockholders of Watson Wyatt (*i.e.*, Towers Perrin shareholders are not required to vote on this proposal) and the consummation of the merger. If the proposals to approve and adopt the merger agreement do not receive the requisite stockholder approvals or if the merger agreement is terminated for any reason, then the Towers Watson Incentive Plan will not be implemented; and Adjournment(s) of the Watson Wyatt special meeting to solicit additional proxies.

Watson Wyatt stockholders may be asked to consider other matters that properly come before the Watson Wyatt special meeting. At the present time, Watson Wyatt knows of no other matters that will be presented for consideration at the Watson Wyatt special meeting.

Who may vote: Watson Wyatt stockholders are entitled to receive this notice and to vote at the Watson Wyatt special meeting if they were a record holder of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock at the close of business on the Watson Wyatt record date, November 3, 2009. On that date, there were 42,307,754 shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock outstanding and entitled to vote. Watson Wyatt stockholders may cast one vote for each share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock that they owned on the Watson Wyatt record date.

What vote is needed: The affirmative vote, cast in person or by proxy, of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock entitled to vote is required to approve and adopt the merger agreement. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares represented and entitled to vote on the subject matter at the Watson Wyatt special meeting is required to approve all other proposals at the Watson Wyatt special meeting.

Recommendations to Stockholders (See pages 73 and 78)

To Towers Perrin Shareholders

After careful consideration of numerous factors, Towers Perrin's board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement and determined that the merger agreement is advisable and in the best interests

Table of Contents

of Towers Perrin, its shareholders and other constituencies. Accordingly, the Towers Perrin board of directors recommends that Towers Perrin shareholders vote **FOR** the proposals to (1) approve and adopt the merger agreement, and (2) amend Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws.

On June 26, 2009, concurrently with the execution of the merger agreement and as a condition of and inducement to Watson Wyatt's willingness to enter into the merger agreement, each of Towers Perrin's executive officers and directors entered into a voting agreement with Watson Wyatt and agreed to, among other things, vote his or her shares of Towers Perrin common stock in favor of the foregoing proposals. A form of this voting agreement is attached as Annex B-1 to this document. Accordingly, holders of approximately 6.82% of the outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock as of November 2, 2009, the Towers Perrin record date, are contractually obligated to vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement. See Towers Perrin Proposal No. 1 and Watson Wyatt Proposal No. 1: The Merger Agreement - Voting Agreements. The affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock is required to approve and adopt the merger agreement.

To Watson Wyatt Stockholders

After careful consideration of numerous factors, Watson Wyatt's board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement and determined that the merger agreement is advisable and in the best interests of Watson Wyatt and its stockholders. Accordingly, the Watson Wyatt board of directors recommends that Watson Wyatt stockholders vote **FOR** the proposals to (1) approve and adopt the merger agreement, and to (2) approve the Towers Watson Incentive Plan.

On June 26, 2009, concurrently with the execution of the merger agreement and as a condition of and inducement to Towers Perrin's willingness to enter into the merger agreement, certain executive officers and all directors of Watson Wyatt entered into a voting agreement with Towers Perrin and agreed, among other things, to vote his or her shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement. A form of this voting agreement is attached as Annex B-2 to this document. Accordingly, holders of approximately 1.7% of the outstanding shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock as of October 29, 2009 are contractually obligated to vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement. See Towers Perrin Proposal No. 1 and Watson Wyatt Proposal No. 1: The Merger Agreement - Voting Agreements. The affirmative vote, cast in person or by proxy, of the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock entitled to vote is required to approve and adopt the merger agreement.

Towers Perrin's Reasons for the Merger (See page 73)

The Towers Perrin board of directors believes that the merger will create one of the world's leading professional services firms, well positioned for sustained growth and profitability across its geographies and business segments. Towers Perrin's board of directors considered, in consultation with its legal and financial advisors, various factors in approving the merger agreement, including the opportunity of Towers Perrin's shareholders to become stockholders of a company with greater financial and market strength than Towers Perrin on its own, the increased market liquidity expected to result from exchanging stock in a private company for publicly traded securities of Towers Watson, the strategic fit between Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, the complementary nature of their businesses and client bases, and the fact that the combined company would be led by a strong, experienced management team, assuring the continuity of the mission, vision and values that drove Towers Perrin as a stand-alone company. In addition, Towers Perrin's board of directors considered, in consultation with its legal and financial advisors, various potential negative factors, including the impact of potential client or employee defections after announcement of the merger; the possibility of management and employee disruption associated with the merger and integrating the operations of the companies, including the risk that, despite the efforts of the combined company, employees of Towers Perrin might not remain employed with the combined company; the risk that if the merger is not completed as anticipated, Towers Perrin would fall

Table of Contents

further behind in effectuating its long-term growth strategy, which requires a currency in the form of publicly-traded stock to execute the inorganic growth component of that strategy; and the potential limited liquidity of shares of Towers Watson common stock received by Towers Perrin security holders in the merger. In reviewing these factors, including information obtained through due diligence, the Towers Perrin board of directors concluded that the potential benefits outweighed the potential risks associated with the merger. See Towers Perrin Proposal No. 1 and Watson Wyatt Proposal No. 1: The Merger Agreement Recommendation of Towers Perrin's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger .

Watson Wyatt's Reasons for the Merger (See page 78)

The Watson Wyatt board of directors believes that the merger presents a strategic opportunity to expand through a combination with the complementary human capital and risk management business of Towers Perrin. In reaching its decision to adopt the merger agreement and recommend the approval and adoption of the merger agreement to its stockholders, Watson Wyatt's board of directors consulted with management, as well as its legal and financial advisors, and considered a number of factors, including each of Watson Wyatt's and Towers Perrin's business, operations, financial condition, asset quality and earnings, Watson Wyatt's stock performance and the other matters referred to under Towers Perrin Proposal No. 1 and Watson Wyatt Proposal No. 1: The Merger Agreement Recommendation of Watson Wyatt's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger . Watson Wyatt's board of directors also considered potential risks in connection with the proposed merger, including the challenges of combining the businesses, assets and workforces of two large companies, the risks that anticipated synergies and other potential benefits of the merger may not be fully realized and may be more expensive to achieve than anticipated and the risk that the merger could be dilutive to Towers Watson's earnings per share as compared with Watson Wyatt's earnings per share. In reviewing these factors, including information obtained through due diligence, the board of directors concluded that the potential positive factors outweighed the potential risks associated with the merger. In particular, the board of directors determined that Towers Perrin's business and operations, which complement those of Watson Wyatt, and the synergies potentially available in the merger, create the opportunity for the combined company to have superior future earnings and prospects compared to Watson Wyatt's earnings and prospects on a stand-alone basis.

Opinion of Towers Perrin's Financial Advisor (See page 81)

Goldman, Sachs & Co., which we refer to as Goldman Sachs , delivered its opinion to Towers Perrin's board of directors that, as of June 26, 2009 and based upon and subject to factors and assumptions set forth in its opinion, the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio of Towers Watson Class B common stock pursuant to the merger agreement was fair from a financial point of view to the shareholders of Towers Perrin common stock.

The full text of the written opinion of Goldman Sachs, dated June 26, 2009, which sets forth assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with the opinion, is attached as Annex C. **Goldman Sachs provided its opinion for the information and assistance of Towers Perrin's board of directors in connection with its consideration of the merger. The Goldman Sachs opinion is not a recommendation as to how any holder of Towers Perrin common stock should vote with respect to the merger agreement proposal or any other matter.**

Opinion of Watson Wyatt's Financial Advisor (See page 90)

In connection with the merger, Banc of America Securities LLC (which we refer to as BofA Merrill Lynch), Watson Wyatt's financial advisor, delivered to Watson Wyatt's board of directors a written opinion, dated June 26, 2009, as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of the opinion, to the holders of Watson Wyatt common stock of the exchange ratio provided for in the merger for one share of Towers Watson Class A common stock for each outstanding share of Watson Wyatt common stock (which we refer to as

Table of Contents

the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio). The full text of the written opinion, dated June 26, 2009, of BofA Merrill Lynch, which describes, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and limitations on the review undertaken, is attached as Annex D to this document and is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. **BofA Merrill Lynch provided its opinion to Watson Wyatt's board of directors for the benefit and use of Watson Wyatt's board of directors in connection with and for purposes of its evaluation of the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio from a financial point of view. BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion does not address any other aspect of the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how to vote or act in connection with the proposed merger.**

Directors and Executive Officers of Towers Watson After the Merger (See page 156)

Directors After the Merger. Towers Watson's board of directors immediately following completion of the merger will consist of 12 individuals, six of whom will be designated by Towers Perrin and six of whom will be designated by Watson Wyatt. Four of Towers Perrin's designees must be independent, and four of Watson Wyatt's designees must be independent.

One of Watson Wyatt's designees to the Towers Watson board of directors will be John J. Haley, who will serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors. One of Towers Perrin's designees to the Towers Watson board of directors will be Mark V. Mactas, who will serve as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors. See **Directors and Executive Officers of Towers Watson After the Merger** **Directors After the Merger** for additional information regarding the remaining directors.

The initial term of these twelve directors will end upon the earlier of their resignation or removal or until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified pursuant to the terms of Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation and Towers Watson's Amended and Restated Bylaws (which we refer to as **Towers Watson's bylaws**). After the first annual meeting, directors will serve for one-year terms. Towers Watson's bylaws provide that in any election of directors, each director will be elected by the vote of a majority of the votes cast. However, if as of a date that is five business days before the filing of Towers Watson's definitive proxy statement with the SEC the number of director nominees exceeds the number of directors to be elected, the directors will be elected by a plurality of the shares represented at any such meeting and entitled to vote on the election of directors.

Executive Officers After the Merger. Following completion of the merger, John J. Haley, currently the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Watson Wyatt will serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Towers Watson. Mark V. Mactas, currently President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Towers Perrin, will serve as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Operating Officer of Towers Watson. For additional information regarding the executive officers of Towers Watson following the effective time, see **Directors and Executive Officers of Towers Watson After the Merger** **Executive Officers After the Merger** .

Interests of Directors, Executive Officers and Principal Stockholders of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt in the Merger (See pages 97 and 99)

Some of the directors and executive officers of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have interests in the merger that are different from, or are in addition to, the interests of their respective company's stockholders generally. These interests include, as applicable, positions as directors or executive officers of Towers Watson, potential benefits under employment or benefit arrangements that may be available as a result of the merger, payment or accelerated vesting or distribution of rights or benefits under certain of their respective compensation and benefit plans or arrangements as a result of the merger, potential severance and other benefit payments in the event of termination of employment in connection with the merger, and the right to continued indemnification and insurance coverage by Towers Watson for acts or omissions occurring prior to the merger. In addition, two directors and an executive officer of Towers Perrin will be awarded Towers Perrin RSUs, which will convert in the merger into Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock.

Table of Contents

Finally, upon the closing of the merger, (1) certain Towers Perrin executive officers will be eligible for payments with respect to their transaction based compensation agreements, and (2) certain Watson Wyatt executive officers and directors will be entitled to payments with respect to their equity-based awards and deferred compensation.

In recommending that their respective company's stockholders approve and adopt the merger agreement, the boards of directors of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt were aware of these interests and considered them in approving the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

The Merger Agreement (See page 108)

The merger agreement is attached to this document as Annex A. We encourage you to read the merger agreement because it is the legal document that governs the merger.

What We Need to Do to Complete the Merger. Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will complete the merger only if the conditions set forth in the merger agreement are satisfied or, in some cases, waived. These conditions include, among others:

- Approval and adoption of the merger agreement by Towers Perrin's shareholders and approval of the amendment to Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws by Towers Perrin's shareholders;
- Approval and adoption of the merger agreement by Watson Wyatt's stockholders;
- Expiration of applicable antitrust waiting periods or the receipt of necessary antitrust approvals;
- Absence of legal prohibitions to the merger;
- Continued effectiveness of the registration statement of which this document is a part;
- Approval for listing on the NYSE of the shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock to be issued in the merger;
- Holdings of not more than 10% of the outstanding shares of Towers Perrin's common stock at the closing of the merger seek dissenters' rights under the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law, referred to as the "PBCL";
- Accuracy of each company's representations and warranties;
- Performance by each company of its obligations under the merger agreement;
- The absence of a material adverse effect with respect to Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the case may be, which has not been cured;
- Receipt of a legal opinion from each of counsel for Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt as to the treatment of the Towers Perrin merger and Watson Wyatt merger, respectively, for U.S. federal income tax purposes; and
- The absence of certain professional liability claims against either Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the case may be, arising out of or in connection with services or failure to provide services, which claim(s) the board of directors of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the case may be, determines in good faith has a reasonable likelihood of success and would reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect on Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the case may be.

No Solicitation. Subject to certain important exceptions, the merger agreement generally restricts the ability of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt to solicit or engage in discussions or negotiations with a third party regarding a proposal to acquire a significant interest in either entity.

Termination of the Merger Agreement; Fees Payable. Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt may jointly agree to terminate the merger agreement at any time. Either Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt may also terminate the merger agreement in various circumstances, including failure to receive necessary stockholder approvals, as applicable, and upon the breach by the other party of certain of its obligations under the merger agreement.

In several circumstances involving a change in the recommendation of the Towers Perrin board of directors or the Watson Wyatt board of directors to vote for the approval and adoption of the merger agreement,

Table of Contents

certain actions with respect to a third-party acquisition proposal or breach of the merger agreement, either Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt may become obligated to pay to the other \$65 million in termination fees or up to \$10 million in expense reimbursement. See The Merger Agreement Termination Fees; Expenses .

Material Income Tax Considerations (See page 137)

Tax matters are very complicated. The tax consequences of the merger to you will depend on your specific situation. You should consult your tax advisor for a full understanding of the U.S. federal, state, local, UK and Canadian tax consequences of the merger to you, as well as tax consequences in any other jurisdiction that may be relevant to you. See Material Income Tax Considerations for a description of the U.S., U.K. and Canadian income tax consequences of the merger.

For Towers Perrin Shareholders

U.S. Tax Consequences. It is a condition to Towers Perrin's obligation to consummate the merger that it receive an opinion from its counsel, dated as of the closing date of the merger, to the effect that the Towers Perrin merger will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a transfer of property to Towers Watson by the holders of Towers Perrin common stock, as described in Section 351(a) or Section 351(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (which we refer to as the Code) or a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, or both. Accordingly, the exchange of Towers Perrin common stock solely for Towers Watson Class B common stock by holders of Towers Perrin common stock should generally be nontaxable to such holders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, under certain circumstances, tax may be imposed on the receipt of merger consideration. See Material Income Tax Considerations Consequences of the Merger to U.S. Holders of Towers Perrin Shares .

Towers Perrin shareholders who make a Class R or Class S election generally will recognize gain, but not loss, on the exchange and will be taxable on the lesser of (1) the amount of cash and the fair market value of Towers Watson Notes treated as received in exchange for their Towers Perrin common stock and (2) the amount of gain realized on the exchange. In addition, a portion of the consideration payable to a Class R Participant will be treated as compensation income and taxable at ordinary income tax rates. See Material Income Tax Considerations Consequences of the Merger to U.S. Holders of Towers Perrin Shares Consequences to U.S. Holders Who Make a Class R Election or a Class S Election .

A Towers Perrin employee who is a U.S. person who holds Towers Perrin RSUs should generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax at ordinary income rates only when the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock received in exchange for his or her Towers Perrin RSUs vests.

U.K. Tax Consequences. A U.K. holder of Towers Perrin common stock, other than a Class R Participant who makes a valid Class R election and a U.K. holder of Towers Perrin common stock who makes a valid Class S election, generally will not recognize income, gain or loss upon the receipt of Towers Watson Class B common stock in exchange for Towers Perrin common stock in the Towers Perrin merger. A U.K. holder of Towers Perrin common stock is treated for the purposes of U.K. capital gains tax as not having made a disposal of Towers Perrin common stock, and the shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock (taken as a single asset) are treated as the same asset, acquired at the same time, as the Towers Perrin common stock.

A U.K. holder of Towers Perrin common stock who receives consideration in the Towers Perrin merger consisting in whole or in part of (1) shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock and Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock or (2) or Towers Watson Class S common stock will generally not recognize income, gain or loss on the receipt of such consideration for his or her shares of Towers Perrin common stock, but should recognize gain or loss when shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock or Towers Watson Class S common stock are redeemed for cash and, in the case of a Class R Participant, when the Towers Watson Notes are redeemed for cash.

Table of Contents

Canadian Tax Consequences. Unless a Canadian holder of shares of Towers Perrin common stock elects to realize a gain or loss with respect to the Towers Perrin merger, the Canadian holder will generally be deemed to have disposed of the shares of Towers Perrin common stock for proceeds of disposition equal to the adjusted cost base of those shares to the Canadian holder and to have acquired shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock for the same amount. Accordingly, no gain or loss should be realized by a Canadian holder upon the receipt of shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock, Towers Watson Class R common stock, Towers Watson Class S common stock, or Towers Watson Class F stock in exchange for shares of Towers Perrin common stock in the Towers Perrin merger.

On the redemption of a share of Towers Watson Class R common stock or Towers Watson Class S common stock, a Canadian holder will be deemed to have disposed of such share for proceeds of disposition equal to the fair market value of the consideration (whether paid in cash or Towers Watson Notes) received on the redemption. The Canadian holder will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition of the share of Towers Watson Class R common stock or Towers Watson Class S common stock, as the case may be, net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of the share of Towers Watson Class R common stock or Towers Watson Class S common stock, as the case may be, to the Canadian holder.

For Watson Wyatt Stockholders

U.S. Tax Consequences. It is a condition to Watson Wyatt's obligation to consummate the merger that it receive an opinion of its counsel, dated as of the closing date of the merger, to the effect that the Watson Wyatt merger will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a transfer of property to Towers Watson by the holders of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock, as described in Section 351(a) or Section 351(b) of the Code or a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, or both. Accordingly, the exchange of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock solely for Towers Watson Class A common stock by holders of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock should generally be nontaxable to such holders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See *Material Income Tax Considerations – Consequences of the Merger to U.S. Holders of Watson Wyatt Shares*.

U.K. Tax Consequences. A U.K. holder of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock generally will not recognize income, gain or loss upon the receipt of shares of Towers Watson common stock in exchange for Watson Wyatt Class A common stock in the Watson Wyatt merger. A U.K. holder is treated for the purposes of U.K. capital gains tax as not having made a disposal of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock, and the shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock (taken as a single asset) are treated as the same asset, acquired at the same time, as the shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock.

Canadian Tax Consequences. Unless a Canadian holder of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock elects to realize a gain or loss with respect to the Watson Wyatt merger, the Canadian holder is generally deemed to have disposed of the shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock for proceeds of disposition equal to the adjusted cost base of those shares to the Canadian holder and to have acquired shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock for the same amount. Accordingly, no gain or loss should be realized by a Canadian holder upon the receipt of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock in exchange for shares of Watson Wyatt stock in the Watson Wyatt merger.

Comparison of the Rights of Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and Towers Watson Stockholders (See page 188)

Some of the rights of Towers Perrin shareholders and Watson Wyatt stockholders are different from the rights of a Towers Watson stockholder. One important difference is that Towers Watson has authorized multiple classes of common stock, some of which have vesting, forfeiture, transfer or reallocation features, while Towers

Table of Contents

Perrin and Watson Wyatt each have only one authorized class of common stock. In addition, certain important differences derive from the fact that (1) Towers Perrin is incorporated in Pennsylvania, while Watson Wyatt and Towers Watson (currently Jupiter Saturn Holding Company) are each incorporated in Delaware, and (2) Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, which will be in effect immediately at the effective time and will govern the rights of a Towers Watson stockholder, contain (or omit) certain key provisions found in the governing instruments of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, respectively. Based on the foregoing, please read carefully the summary of the material differences among the rights of Towers Watson stockholders, Towers Perrin shareholders and Watson Wyatt stockholders under "Comparison of the Rights of Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and Towers Watson Stockholders" and the form of the Towers Watson certificate of incorporation and bylaws, copies of which are attached as Annex H to this document.

Other Information

Regulatory Requirements to Complete the Merger (See page 106). Under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (referred to as the "HSR Act"), the merger may not be consummated unless certain filings have been submitted to the Federal Trade Commission (which we refer to as the "FTC"), and the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice (which we refer to as the "Antitrust Division"), and applicable waiting period requirements have been satisfied. On August 6, 2009, the parties' request for early termination of the waiting period under the HSR Act was granted.

In addition, the merger may not be consummated unless certain filings have been submitted and approved by the European Commission pursuant to the EC Merger Regulation and any other applicable approval and waiting period requirements have been satisfied. Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have filed a submission with the European Commission, and we believe that all approval and waiting period requirements will be satisfied. However, Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and the Holding Company cannot assure you whether or when the waiting period requirements will be satisfied or required approvals obtained; nor can the companies assure you that other required regulatory approvals will be obtained and whether any such approval will be conditioned on actions materially adverse to the business or prospects of Towers Watson.

Listing of the Towers Watson Common Stock Issued in the Merger (See page 107). Towers Perrin's common stock is not publicly traded. Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock is currently listed on the NYSE and NASDAQ under the symbol "WW". Following completion of the merger, shares of common stock of Watson Wyatt will no longer be listed or traded on either the NYSE or NASDAQ. Shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock will be listed on the NYSE and NASDAQ under the symbol "TW", subject to the approval of the respective exchanges. Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will use reasonable best efforts to prepare and submit to each of the NYSE and NASDAQ a listing application covering the shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock issuable in the merger; however only the listing of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the NYSE is a condition to the consummation of the merger.

Appraisal Rights (See page 103). Towers Perrin shareholders are entitled to dissent from approval of the merger agreement and demand payment of the fair value of their shares of Towers Perrin common stock in accordance with the procedures under Pennsylvania law. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law (which we refer to as the "DGCL"), Watson Wyatt stockholders are not entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the merger.

Accounting Treatment (See page 106). Although the business combination of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt is a "merger of equals", generally accepted accounting principles require that one of the two companies in the merger be designated as the acquirer for accounting purposes based on the available evidence. Watson Wyatt will be treated as the acquiring entity for accounting purposes.

Table of Contents

SELECTED HISTORICAL AND UNAUDITED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables present (1) selected historical financial information of Towers Perrin, (2) selected historical financial information of Watson Wyatt, and (3) selected unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information of Towers Watson, reflecting the merger.

Towers Perrin Selected Historical Financial Information

You should read the following selected financial information together with the Towers Perrin consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this document and the section entitled Towers Perrin's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, are derived from Towers Perrin's audited financial statements, included elsewhere in this document. The statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, are derived from Towers Perrin's audited financial statements that are not included in this document. Such financial data has been adjusted for the adoption of EITF Topic No. D-98, *Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities*, which Towers Perrin had not adopted in the audited financial statements for these periods. The statement of operations data for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 and the balance sheet data as of June 30, 2009 are derived from Towers Perrin's unaudited interim financial statements, included elsewhere in this document. Towers Perrin's unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as its audited statements and, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly Towers Perrin's consolidated results of operations and financial position for the periods presented. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the remainder of the full fiscal year or for any future period.

Table of Contents

	Year Ended December 31,					Six Months Ended	
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	June 30, 2009	2008
	(in thousands)						
Statement of Operations Data:							
Total revenue	\$ 1,719,769	\$ 1,641,135	\$ 1,460,034	\$ 1,366,873	\$ 1,603,137	\$ 758,661	\$ 892,131
Expenses:							
Compensation and benefits	1,206,637	1,129,185	1,080,915	934,205	1,100,053	537,529	636,612
General and administrative	256,334	323,026	194,292	210,537	275,821	113,596	123,810
Occupancy-related costs	68,561	61,873	58,217	68,450	97,287	34,626	34,872
Professional and subcontracted services	122,379	120,981	89,990	80,223	44,128	63,992	59,361
Depreciation and amortization	36,986	34,711	31,021	31,502	56,082	18,364	16,592
Restructuring (benefit) expense	(351)	(5,229)	(7,274)	34,929			
Total expenses	1,690,546	1,664,547	1,447,161	1,359,846	1,573,371	768,107	871,247
Operating income (loss)	29,223	(23,412)	12,873	7,027	29,766	(9,446)	20,884
Gain (loss) on sale of businesses ⁽¹⁾	1,237	1,751	2,756	372,616			
Other non-operating income							
Investment and other income (expense), net	23,879	25,850	24,104	23,873	(1,311)	7,832	10,187
Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated affiliates	(14,949)	(23,909)	(14,570)	(3,746)	1,621	7,588	(5,960)
Income (loss) before income taxes	39,390	(19,720)	25,163	399,770	30,076	5,974	25,111
Income tax expense	(34,450)	(3,785)	(44,258)	(168,453)	(18,267)	(11,880)	(6,107)
Net income (loss) attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares	\$ 4,940	\$ (23,505)	\$ (19,095)	\$ 231,317	\$ 11,809	\$ (5,906)	\$ 19,004

	As of December 31,					As of	
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	June 30, 2009	
	(in thousands)						
Balance Sheet Data:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 486,864	\$ 503,373	\$ 580,978	\$ 551,200	\$ 424,626	\$ 459,875	
Total assets	1,683,286	1,866,567	1,591,169	1,528,231	1,326,318	1,618,915	
Mandatorily redeemable common shares	257,688	301,435	301,804	305,954	43,662	264,390	
Redeemable preferred stock					66,631		
Other shareholders' deficit	(117,045)	(37,621)	(74,928)	(68,132)	(66,068)	(117,045)	

- (1) In 2005 Towers Perrin transferred certain assets and liabilities of the Towers Perrin Administration Solutions (or TPAS) line of business with a net book value of approximately \$38.0 million to Electronic Data Systems, Inc. and affiliates (or EDS) and ExcellerateHRO, a limited liability partnership 85% owned and controlled by EDS (or eHRO), for proceeds of approximately \$471.3 million, which included cash of \$381.4 million and a 15% interest in the limited liability partnership. After transaction related expenses of \$12.3 million, Towers Perrin recorded a pre-tax gain of \$372.6 million upon closing of the transaction, which is included in gain on sale of businesses in the above statement of operations data.

Table of Contents**Watson Wyatt Selected Historical Financial Information**

The following selected historical financial information for the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, which are presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (or GAAP), has been derived from Watson Wyatt's audited annual financial statements. This historical data is only a summary. You should read this information in conjunction with Watson Wyatt's historical audited financial statements and related notes and the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included in Watson Wyatt's annual reports and other information on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (or SEC), which are incorporated by reference into this document and from which this information is derived. For more information, see "Additional Information Where You Can Find Additional Information" on page 251.

<i>(In thousands, except per share amounts)</i>	As of and for the Year Ended June 30,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Consolidated Statement of Operations Information:					
Revenue	\$ 1,676,029	\$ 1,760,055	\$ 1,486,523	\$ 1,271,811	\$ 737,421
Income from operations	209,383	226,773	179,305	132,417	80,785
Net income	\$ 146,458	\$ 155,441	\$ 116,275	\$ 87,191	\$ 52,162
Per Share Information:					
Earnings per share:					
Basic	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.65	\$ 2.74	\$ 2.11	\$ 1.60
Diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3.42	\$ 3.50	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.58
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30
Weighted average shares of common stock:					
Basic (000)	42,690	42,577	42,413	41,393	32,541
Diluted (000)	42,861	44,381	44,684	43,297	32,845
Balance Sheet Information:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 209,832	\$ 124,632	\$ 248,186	\$ 165,345	\$ 168,076
Working capital	228,460	172,241	326,354	197,312	236,658
Goodwill and intangible assets	728,987	870,943	594,651	511,116	22,664
Total assets	\$ 1,626,319	\$ 1,715,976	\$ 1,529,709	\$ 1,240,359	\$ 618,679
Revolving credit facility			105,000	30,000	
Other long-term obligations ⁽²⁾	435,541	346,335	326,782	265,263	256,924
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 853,638	\$ 984,395	\$ 787,519	\$ 648,761	\$ 234,203

(1) The diluted earnings per share calculation for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 assumes that 1,950,000 contingent shares related to the Watson Wyatt LLP business combination were issued and outstanding since July 31, 2005. The diluted earnings per share calculation for the year ended June 30, 2008 also assumes that 218,089 contingent shares related to the business combination with Watson Wyatt Brans & Co. were issued and outstanding at July 1, 2007. All of these shares were issued during the three months ended June 30, 2008.

(2) Other long-term obligations includes accrued retirement benefits, deferred rent and accrued lease losses, deferred income taxes and other long-term tax liabilities, contingency stock payable and other non-current liabilities.

Table of Contents

Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial and Other Information

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information for the Holding Company gives effect to the merger as if it occurred as of June 30, 2009, for purposes of the balance sheet data, and as of July 1, 2008 for purposes of the statement of operations data. The pro forma balance sheet data combines Watson Wyatt's historical audited consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2009 with Towers Perrin's historical unaudited consolidated balance sheet data as of June 30, 2009. The pro forma condensed combined statement of operations data combines Watson Wyatt's historical audited consolidated statement of operations data for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 with Towers Perrin's historical unaudited consolidated statement of operations data for the twelve months ended June 30, 2009. Watson Wyatt's fiscal year ends on June 30 while Towers Perrin's fiscal year ends on December 31. Towers Perrin's financial information has been recast to conform with Watson Wyatt's fiscal year end. The unaudited pro forma financial information below should be read together with the respective historical financial statements and related notes and sections entitled "Towers Perrin's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" included elsewhere in this document and of Watson Wyatt incorporated by reference in this document. For more information, including a description of the assumptions on which this pro forma financial information is based, and other details, see the sections entitled "Additional Information Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 251 and "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements" beginning on page 207.

We believe Towers Watson will be one of the world's leading professional services firms, well positioned for sustained growth and profitability across diversified geographies and business segments. We anticipate that the proposed transaction will provide Towers Watson with financial benefits that include increased revenue opportunities and reduced operating expenses, which are not reflected in the pro forma information, including:

The revenue growth that we expect Towers Watson to achieve from strengthening core services and expanding the existing portfolio of services.

Anticipated pretax annual operational cost savings of approximately \$80 million due to management headcount reductions and general and administrative savings, with full realization of these savings expected to take three years to achieve.

An estimated \$116 million reduction in annual aggregate Towers Perrin bonus payments to reflect compensation levels appropriate for Towers Watson as a public company. Compensation expense recorded by Towers Perrin and included in salaries and employee benefits expense has historically reflected its private company structure, where the majority of profits are paid to employees, including principals, each year. The \$116 million reduction in bonus was determined by applying a methodology comparable to Watson Wyatt's historical bonus practices to Towers Perrin's financial results for the 12-month period ended June 30, 2009.

Estimated annual savings of \$41 million in compensation, benefits and other direct costs expected to result from the retirement of Class R eligible participants as of the effective time (these savings are not included in the estimated \$80 million in annual operational costs savings or the estimated \$116 million in bonus savings described above).

We expect to incur certain costs in connection with the merger that are not reflected in the following pro forma information, including:

Expected one-time severance and information technology integration costs of approximately \$80 million and expected additional charges as a result of integration.

Other expected costs, such as rebranding costs, lease termination costs, facilities consolidation costs, tax restructuring, potential pension plan curtailment costs, potential increases in reserves associated with the restructuring of professional liability insurance and other integration costs.

Pro forma earnings per share, in addition to excluding the financial benefits, reduced operating expenses and costs mentioned above, reflects the impact of significant non-cash, non-recurring expenses resulting from the

Table of Contents

merger, including compensation expense incurred as a result of the issuance of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to Towers Perrin RSU holders and the incremental amortization of acquired intangible assets.

Towers Perrin is a private, employee-owned corporation. As a result, Towers Perrin's historical unaudited consolidated statement of operations for the twelve months ended June 30, 2009 does not reflect the level of net income that Towers Perrin expects to contribute to Towers Watson, as a public company.

The following pro forma information is provided for informational purposes only. Pro forma information does not purport to represent what Towers Watson's results of operation and financial position would have been had the merger been completed as of the dates indicated or be indicative of the results of operation or financial position that Towers Watson may achieve in the future.

	As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2009 (In thousands, except per share data)
Pro forma Statement of Operations Data	
Revenue	\$ 3,279,715
Income from operations	\$ 112,570
Net income attributable to controlling interests	\$ 47,211
Basic and diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.62
Basic and diluted weighted-average shares of common stock	76,023
Pro forma Balance Sheet Data	
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 650,383
Goodwill and intangible assets, net	\$ 2,727,070
Total assets	\$ 4,829,028
Long-term debt	\$
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 2,212,302

Table of Contents**Comparative Historical and Pro Forma Per Share Data**

The following table presents historical per share data for Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and pro forma per share data of Towers Watson. The pro forma per share data gives effect to the merger as if the merger had occurred on June 30, 2009, in the case of book value data presented, and as if the merger had occurred on July 1, 2008, in the case of earnings and dividend data. Towers Watson pro forma per share data was derived by combining information from the historical consolidated financial statements of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt giving effect to the merger under the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. As a result, the pro forma combined per share data has been based upon certain assumptions and adjustments as discussed in the section entitled "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information". You should read this table in conjunction with the historical audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements of Towers Perrin contained elsewhere in this document and the historical audited consolidated financial statements of Watson Wyatt that are filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference in this document. See "Additional Information Where You Can Find Additional Information and Towers Perrin's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations". The pro forma data below is presented for informational purposes only and you should not rely on the pro forma per share data as indicative of actual results had the merger occurred in the past, or of future results Towers Watson will achieve after the merger.

	Year ended June 30, 2009	
Watson Wyatt Historical Data⁽¹⁾		
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$	3.43
Diluted	\$	3.42
Cash dividends per share	\$	0.30
Book value per share as of June 30, 2009	\$	20.01
	Six months ended June 30, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008
Towers Perrin Historical Data⁽²⁾		
Redemption value per share during the period ⁽³⁾	\$ 3,642.00	\$ 4,149.00
		Year ended June 30, 2009
Towers Watson Pro Forma Data⁽⁴⁾		
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$	0.62
Diluted	\$	0.62
Cash dividends per share	\$	0.30
Book value per share at the end of the period	\$	27.20

(1) At June 30, 2009, there were 42,657,431 shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock outstanding.

(2) Towers Perrin is not a publicly traded company and, accordingly, no information is presented regarding its earnings (loss) per share.

(3) Article VI of the Towers Perrin bylaws sets forth the redemption value per share of Towers Perrin common stock, which for calendar year 2009 is \$3,642.00 (*i.e.*, the price at which a share of Towers Perrin common stock would be repurchased by Towers Perrin from shareholders who cease to be employees of Towers Perrin). At June 30, 2009, there were 70,319.76 shares of Towers Perrin mandatorily redeemable common stock outstanding.

(4) Towers Watson's pro forma data includes the effect of the merger on the basis described in the notes to the unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial information included elsewhere in this document.

Table of Contents**Comparative Value of Securities*****Towers Watson Class A and Class B Common Stock***

There is no trading market for Towers Perrin common stock, which is non-transferable and may only be repurchased by Towers Perrin. The following table sets forth the redemption value per share of Towers Perrin common stock (*i.e.*, the price at which a share of Towers Perrin common stock would be repurchased by Towers Perrin from shareholders who cease to be employees of Towers Perrin pursuant to Article VI of the Towers Perrin bylaws) and the closing market price per share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock, each as of June 26, 2009 (the last business day prior to the date of public announcement of the merger) and October 30, 2009 (the latest day practicable prior to the date of this document). Although redemption value per share should not be considered indicative of what the market value of Towers Perrin common stock would be if a trading market existed, comparative information based on redemption value per share may be useful to investors because it represents the amount a Towers Perrin shareholder would receive if his or her employment with Towers Perrin ceased in 2009 before the effective time.

You are urged to obtain current market quotations for shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock before making your decision with respect to the approval and adoption of the merger agreement. Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock is traded on the NYSE and NASDAQ under the symbol *WW*. The market price of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock could change significantly before the effective time and such price along with the redemption value per share of Towers Perrin common stock, will not be indicative of the value of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock once they start trading. Because the exchange ratios will be calculated as the ratio that will result in Towers Perrin security holders, on the one hand, and Watson Wyatt security holders, on the other hand, each receiving, in the aggregate, 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock then outstanding immediately following the merger, the value of the shares of Towers Watson common stock that you will receive at the effective time may vary significantly from the market value of the shares of Towers Watson common stock that you would have received if the merger were consummated on the date of the merger agreement or on the date of this document.

The following table presents the implied equivalent value of each share of Towers Perrin common stock as of the dates shown below, based on the number of shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock that would be received for each share of Towers Perrin common stock if the merger had closed on such dates. In addition, this table presents the implied value of each share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock as of the dates shown below, based on the implied value of Towers Watson Class A common stock and the one-for-one Watson Wyatt exchange ratio, as if the merger had closed on such dates.

For purposes of calculating the implied equivalent values below, the following assumptions were made:

The number of fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares equals 42,693,993 shares as of June 26, 2009 and 42,600,632 as of October 30, 2009;

The total outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock for purposes of calculating the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio is 70,319.76 shares as of June 26, 2009 and 70,209.60 shares as of October 30, 2009, which does not include any Towers Perrin RSUs or any shares issuable upon conversion of any Towers Perrin RSUs (as explained more fully in the *The Merger Agreement - Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards*); and

Based on the foregoing assumptions, the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio equals 546.426690023 for June 26, 2009 and 546.087270117 for October 30, 2009 (which was calculated, in each case, by dividing the fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares by the quotient of (a) the total outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock as of the relevant date, divided by (b) 0.9).

Table of Contents

	Towers Perrin redemption value per share	Market Value of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock	Implied Equivalent Value of Towers Perrin common stock	Implied Equivalent Value of Watson Wyatt common stock
June 26, 2009	\$ 3,642.00	\$ 41.18	\$ 22,482.58 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 41.18 ⁽²⁾
October 30, 2009	\$ 3,642.00	\$ 43.58	\$ 24,453.79 ⁽³⁾	\$ 43.58 ⁽⁴⁾

- (1) Represents the product of the applicable Towers Perrin final exchange ratio 546.426690023 multiplied by the applicable final Watson Wyatt stock price (\$40.37), each as of June 26, 2009.
- (2) Represents the product of the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio (1 share of Towers Watson Class A common stock for each share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock) multiplied by the applicable closing market price per share (\$41.18), each as of June 26, 2009.
- (3) Represents the product of the applicable Towers Perrin final exchange ratio 546.087270117 multiplied by the applicable final Watson Wyatt stock price (\$44.78), each as of October 30, 2009.
- (4) Represents the product of the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio (1 share of Towers Watson Class A common stock for each share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock) multiplied by the applicable closing market price per share (\$43.58), each as of October 30, 2009.

Towers Watson Class R Common Stock

The following table presents (1) the implied equivalent value of each share of Towers Perrin common stock as of the dates shown below based on the number of shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock and Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock that would be received (based on the assumptions below) for each share of Towers Perrin common stock held by a Class R Participant if the merger had closed on such dates and (2) the impact of a hypothetical Class R election on the total number of outstanding shares of Towers Watson common stock immediately following the mandatory redemption of all outstanding shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock on the first business day following the effective time. The diagrams below are based on assumptions regarding the number of shareholders who make valid Class R elections and the number of shares they designate to be exchanged in the merger for Towers Watson Class R common stock; actual results will vary depending on the overall number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock designated for conversion to shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock. For purposes of this table, the following assumptions were made:

The amounts for fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares, Towers Perrin final exchange ratio and the total outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock will be the same as used to calculate the implied equivalent values in the immediately preceding table.

The final Watson Wyatt stock price equals \$40.37 as of June 26, 2009 (the last business day prior to the date of public announcement of the merger) and \$44.78 as of October 30, 2009 (the latest day practicable prior to the date of this document) (the term final Watson Wyatt stock price is defined in the The Merger Agreement The Class R and Class S Elections and means the average closing price per share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock (rounded to the nearest cent) for the 10 consecutive trading days ending on the second trading day immediately prior to the merger's closing).

Class R Eligible Participants, who collectively owned approximately 55.7% of the 70,319.76 total shares of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding as of June 26, 2009, make valid Class R elections as to 30% of the 70,319.76 total shares outstanding, or 21,095.928 shares.

Every Class R Eligible Participant who makes a valid Class R election elects to tender 100% of his or her shares of Towers Perrin common stock.

The total amount of cash and Towers Watson Notes available to repurchase all shares from the Class R Eligible Participants equals \$400,000,000 (which amount may be decreased if the Class R election is undersubscribed).

The number of Towers Perrin RSUs outstanding immediately prior to the effective time is equal to 10% of the sum of such number of Towers Perrin RSUs plus the total shares of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time.

Table of Contents

	Aggregate Issuance of Shares Pursuant to Class R Election				Impact of Redemption of Class R Shares		
	Towers Perrin redemption value per share	Market Value of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock	Total shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock to be issued	Total shares of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock to be issued as a result of proration	Implied Equivalent Value of Towers Perrin common stock	Overall reduction in shares of Towers Watson common stock	Adjusted ownership of Towers Watson common stock by former Towers Perrin security holders
June 26, 2009	\$ 3,642.00	\$ 41.18	9,908,347.78	1,619,030.33	\$ 22,059.25 ⁽¹⁾	11.60%	43.44%
October 30, 2009	\$ 3,642.00	\$ 43.58	8,932,559.18	2,569,611.46	\$ 24,453.79 ⁽²⁾	10.49%	44.17%

- (1) Represents the aggregate value received by a Class R Participant, which consists of cash, Towers Watson Notes and Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock (which aggregate value is calculated by the product of the applicable Towers Perrin final exchange ratio 546.426690023 multiplied by the applicable final Watson Wyatt stock price (\$40.37), each as of June 26, 2009). The aggregate value shown does not include any interest payable on the Towers Watson Notes.
- (2) Represents the aggregate value received by a Class R Participant, which consists of cash, Towers Watson Notes and Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock (which aggregate value is calculated by the product of the applicable Towers Perrin final exchange ratio 546.087270117 multiplied by the applicable final Watson Wyatt stock price (\$44.78), each as of October 30, 2009). The aggregate value shown does not include any interest payable on the Towers Watson Notes.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

In addition to reading and considering the other information we have included or incorporated by reference in this document, you should carefully read and consider the following factors in evaluating the merger.

Risks Relating to the Merger

Because the merger consideration exchange ratios are fixed, the market value of the Towers Watson common stock issued to you may be less than the value of your current Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt securities.

Towers Perrin security holders who receive shares in the merger will receive a fixed number of shares of Towers Watson common stock to be calculated at the merger's closing based on the number of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt shares outstanding on a fully diluted basis, rather than a number of shares with a particular fixed market value (other than Guaranteed RSU Holders as defined and discussed in The Merger Agreement Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards). Similarly, Watson Wyatt stockholders will receive a fixed number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock (on a one-for-one basis) in the merger. Because the merger consideration exchange ratios will not be adjusted to reflect any changes in the relative values of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, the values of Towers Watson common stock issued in the merger as compared to the Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt securities held before the merger may be higher or lower than the values of these securities on earlier dates. The market price of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock at the effective time may vary significantly from its price on the date the merger agreement was executed, the date of this document or the date of the Watson Wyatt special meeting. If the merger is consummated after December 31, 2009, the redemption value per share of Towers Perrin common stock at the effective time may also vary significantly from the redemption value per share on the date the merger agreement was executed, the date of this document and the date of the Towers Perrin special meeting. You are urged to obtain up-to-date prices for Watson Wyatt Class A common stock. See Selected Historical and Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information for ranges of historic prices of Towers Perrin common stock and Watson Wyatt Class A common stock.

Changes in stock price may result from a variety of factors, many of which are beyond the control of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, including changes in their businesses, operations and prospects, regulatory considerations, governmental actions and legal proceedings. Market assessments of the benefits of the merger and of the likelihood that the merger will be completed, as well as general and industry-specific market and economic conditions, may also affect prices of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock. Neither Towers Perrin nor Watson Wyatt is permitted to terminate the merger agreement solely because of changes in the market price of Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock.

Your special meeting will be held before the merger is completed, and the shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock will not trade publicly until after completion of the merger. As a result, at the time of your special meeting, you will not know the market value of Towers Watson common stock that you will receive upon completion of the merger.

The exact consideration to be received in the merger by the Class R Participants will not be known when Towers Perrin shareholders vote on the merger agreement or Class R Participants make their Class R election.

The Class R election available to Class R Eligible Participants is subject to proration as described in The Merger Agreement The Class R and Class S Elections . The maximum number of shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock that may be issued in the merger and the exact consideration that the Class R Participants will receive will not be available at the time Towers Perrin shareholders vote on the merger agreement or when Class R Participants make their Class R election. In addition, the consideration that any particular Class R Participant will receive if he or she makes a Class R election will also not be known at the time

Table of Contents

that he or she makes the Class R election because the consideration will depend on the total number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock that Class R Participants elect to convert into shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock. If the Class R election is oversubscribed, Class R Participants will receive fewer shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock, and more shares of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock, in exchange for their shares of Towers Perrin common stock than such Class R Participants elected to receive, which could result in, among other things, tax consequences that differ from those that would have resulted if the Class R election was not oversubscribed. See *Material Income Tax Considerations* for a description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger to Class R Participants. As noted elsewhere in this document, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt believe the Class R election may be oversubscribed because the consideration received by a Class R Participant will be more liquid than the consideration received by a Class R Eligible Participant who decides not to or fails to make a valid Class R election. If the Class R election is oversubscribed, then a Class R Participant would receive less cash and Towers Watson Notes (the more liquid consideration) and more Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock (which automatically converts into freely tradable Towers Watson Class A common stock in one year) than originally elected.

The exact number of shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be issued in the merger with respect to Towers Perrin RSUs will not be known until immediately prior to the effective time.

The number of shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be issued with respect to Towers Perrin RSUs (other than Towers Perrin RSUs issued to the Guaranteed RSU Holders) will be increased or decreased, and the merger consideration to be received by each holder of Towers Perrin RSUs (other than the Guaranteed RSU Holders) will be adjusted, pro rata based on the number of Towers Perrin RSUs that he or she holds as necessary to ensure that the aggregate number of shares of Towers Perrin RSUs (including the shares received by Guaranteed RSU Holders) equals 10% of the aggregate number of shares of Towers Watson common stock to be issued to Towers Perrin security holders in the merger.

In order to determine what number of shares equal 10% of the aggregate number of shares of Towers Watson common stock to be issued to Towers Perrin security holders in the merger, we must calculate the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio to determine the number of shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock to be received by holders of shares of Towers Perrin common stock. This calculation is not done until immediately prior to the effective time. As a result, until such time, it is not possible to calculate the aggregate number of shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be issued to holders of Towers Perrin RSUs that equals 10% the aggregate number of shares of Towers Watson common stock to be issued to Towers Perrin security holders in the merger.

Obtaining required approvals may delay or prevent completion of the merger or reduce the anticipated benefits of the merger.

Completion of the merger is conditioned upon, among other things, the receipt of material governmental authorizations, consents, orders and approvals, including approvals under competition laws within the European Union. In connection with granting these approvals, governmental authorities may impose conditions on, or require divestitures or other changes relating to, the divisions, operations or assets of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. Such conditions, divestitures or other changes may jeopardize or delay completion of the merger or may reduce the anticipated benefits of the merger. See *The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Merger* for a discussion of the conditions to the completion of the merger and *Towers Perrin Proposal No. 1 and Watson Wyatt Proposal No. 1: The Merger Agreement Regulatory Requirements* for a description of the regulatory approvals necessary in connection with the merger.

Table of Contents

If we are not able to successfully integrate the operations of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, the combined company may fail to realize the anticipated growth opportunities, cost savings and other anticipated benefits of the merger.

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt operate as separate and independent companies, and will continue to do so until the completion of the merger. Following the effective time, Towers Watson management may face significant challenges in integrating the two companies' technologies, organizations, procedures, policies and operations, as well as in addressing any differences in the business cultures of the two companies, and retaining key Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt personnel. The integration process may be complex and time consuming and require substantial resources and effort. These efforts could divert management's focus and resources from other strategic opportunities and from business operations during the integration process. Difficulties may occur during the integration process, including:

- Loss of key officers and employees;
- Loss of key clients;
- Loss of revenues; and
- Increases in operating, tax or other costs.

The success of the merger will depend in part on our ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and cost savings from integrating the businesses of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, while minimizing or eliminating any difficulties that may occur. Even if the integration of the businesses of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt is successful, it may not result in the realization of the full benefits of the growth opportunities and cost savings that we currently expect or these benefits may not be achieved within the anticipated time frame. Any failure to timely realize these anticipated benefits could have a material adverse effect on the revenues, expenses and operating results of Towers Watson.

In addition, Towers Watson must also integrate Watson Wyatt's and Towers Perrin's financial reporting systems, including their respective internal control over financial reporting. This process may pose challenges because Towers Perrin has not previously been subject to the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended, and the rules promulgated thereunder by the SEC. If Towers Watson cannot successfully integrate the two companies' internal control over financial reporting, the reliability of Towers Watson's financial statements may be impaired and Towers Watson may not be able to meet its reporting obligations under applicable law. Any such impairment or failure could cause investor confidence and, in turn, the market price of the Towers Watson Class A common stock, to be materially adversely affected.

The estimates of operational cost savings resulting from the merger and costs required to achieve such savings are inherently uncertain and may not be accurate.

We anticipate that the merger will ultimately result in approximately \$80 million in pretax annual operational costs savings, primarily as a result of reductions in management headcount and general and administrative expenses. While we expect to realize significant savings during the first two years following completion of the merger, we anticipate that full realization of these pretax annual operational cost savings will take three years to achieve. This figure does not include other potential cost savings, including, in general, annual savings of approximately \$41 million in compensation, benefits and other direct costs expected to result from retirement of Class R Eligible Participants at the effective time. We also expect to incur approximately \$80 million in one-time severance and IT integration costs in order to realize \$80 million in annual operational costs savings. These operational cost savings estimates are based on a number of assumptions, including that Towers Watson will be able to implement cost saving programs such as personnel reductions and consolidation of operations, technologies, and administrative functions. In addition, our estimated expenses required to achieve operational costs savings do not include certain other costs we expect Towers Watson to incur, including those relating to rebranding, lease termination costs and facilities consolidation, among others. We may not be able to achieve the operational cost savings that we anticipate in the expected timeframe, based on the expected costs or at all. Failure to successfully implement cost savings programs on a timely basis, or the need to spend more than anticipated to implement such programs, will result in lower than expected cost savings in connection with the merger and could have a material adverse effect on the operating results of Towers Watson.

Table of Contents

The merger may cause dilution to Towers Watson's earnings per share as compared with Watson Wyatt's earnings per share, which may negatively affect the market price of Towers Watson's Class A common stock.

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt currently anticipate that the merger will be accretive to Towers Watson's diluted earnings per share within three years following the effective time, when compared with Watson Wyatt's earnings per share. This expectation is based on preliminary estimates which may materially change. In particular, due to legal restrictions, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have not been able to share certain competitively sensitive information regarding the integration of the two companies. Towers Watson, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt could encounter additional transaction and integration-related costs or other factors such as the failure to realize all of the benefits anticipated in the merger. All of these factors could cause dilution to Towers Watson's earnings per share compared with Watson Wyatt's earnings per share, or decrease or delay the expected accretive effect of the merger and cause a decrease in the price of Towers Watson's Class A common stock.

Failure to complete the merger could negatively impact Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and their future operations.

If the merger is not completed for any reason, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt may be subjected to a number of material risks. The price of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock may decline to the extent that the current market price of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock reflects a market assumption that the merger will be completed. If the board of directors of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt determines to seek another business combination or the merger is not completed for any other reason, the parties may risk losing key clients and employees. In addition, some costs related to the merger, such as legal, accounting, filing, printing and mailing, must be paid by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt whether or not the merger is completed.

A portion of the merger consideration received by Towers Perrin shareholders who make a valid Class R election will be treated as ordinary compensation income.

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have determined that a portion of the merger consideration received by a Class R Participant who makes a valid Class R election should be treated as ordinary compensation income to that Class R Participant and such portion will be taxable to such holder at ordinary income rates and will be subject to applicable withholding taxes. The amount treated as ordinary compensation income will be determined based on the difference in value between the merger consideration that will be received by a Class R Participant who makes a valid Class R election (i.e., cash, notes and Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock) and the merger consideration that will be received by a Towers Perrin shareholder who does not or is not eligible to make a valid Class R election. The Internal Revenue Service (which we refer to as the "IRS") may disagree with the determination of the portion treated as ordinary compensation income, in which case a Class R Participant may be subject to increased tax.

For other reasons, a portion of the merger consideration received by certain Towers Perrin shareholders (not limited to Towers Perrin shareholders who make a Class R election) may be treated as ordinary compensation income.

The Towers Perrin bylaws include a requirement that Towers Perrin purchase a Towers Perrin shareholder's shares following the individual's termination of employment. Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP (or "Milbank"), counsel to Towers Perrin, will provide its opinion dated as of the closing date that the elimination of the requirement that Towers Perrin common stock be repurchased by Towers Perrin is not a compensatory cancellation of a nonlapse restriction. Such opinion is not binding on the IRS and, accordingly, the IRS could take a contrary position. In addition, compensation income could arise if some or all of a U.S. Holder's (as defined in "Material Income Tax Considerations") Towers Perrin shares were treated as not "substantially vested" within the meaning of Code Section 83 prior to the merger and such holder did not make a timely Section 83(b) election with respect to such shares. In general, shares would not be treated as "substantially vested" for this purpose if the shares were subject to a "substantial risk of forfeiture". The determination of

Table of Contents

whether any U.S. Holder's Towers Perrin shares are subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture as a result of the restrictions contained in the Towers Perrin bylaws or otherwise is based on all the facts and circumstances applicable to such holder at the time that such shares were acquired.

If some or all of a U.S. Holder's Towers Perrin shares were not treated as substantially vested prior to the merger and the U.S. Holder did not make a timely Section 83(b) election with respect to those shares, the U.S. Holder would recognize compensation income with respect to such shares at the time of the Towers Perrin merger. The amount of the compensation income recognized could be substantial for individual holders. Any compensation income would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at ordinary income tax rates in the year that the merger closes. Towers Perrin intends to take the position that none of the consideration received in the Towers Perrin merger constitutes ordinary compensation income (except with respect to a portion of the merger consideration received by a Class R Participant). See *Material Income Tax Considerations Consequences of the Merger to U.S. Holders of Towers Perrin Shares* and *Potential Alternative Tax Characterization for Towers Perrin Shares Issued in Connection with the Performance of Services* for additional information.

Directors, executive officers and stockholders of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt may have potential conflicts of interest in connection with the merger.

Some of the directors and executive officers of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have interests in the merger that are different from, or are in addition to, the interests of their respective company's stockholders generally. These interests may create potential conflicts of interest. These interests include positions as directors or executive officers of Towers Watson, potential benefits under employment or benefit arrangements that may be available as a result of the merger, payment or accelerated vesting of or distribution of rights or benefits under certain of their respective compensation and benefit plans or arrangements as a result of the merger, potential severance and other benefit payments in the event of termination of employment in connection with the merger, and the right to continued indemnification and insurance coverage by Towers Watson for acts or omissions occurring prior to the merger. See *Towers Perrin Proposal No. 1 and Watson Wyatt Proposal No. 1: The Merger Agreement*, *Interests of Towers Perrin's Directors, Executive Officers and Principal Shareholders in the Merger* and *Towers Perrin Proposal No. 1 and Watson Wyatt Proposal No. 1: The Merger Agreement*, *Interests of Watson Wyatt's Directors, Executive Officers and Principal Stockholders in the Merger*.

In recommending that their respective company's stockholders approve and adopt the merger agreement, the boards of directors of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt were aware of these interests and considered them in approving the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

The unaudited pro forma financial data included in this document are illustrative and the actual financial position and results of operations of Towers Watson after the merger may differ materially from the unaudited pro forma financial data included in this document.

The unaudited pro forma financial data included in this document are presented solely for illustrative purposes and are not necessarily indicative of what Towers Watson's actual financial position or results of operations would have been had the merger been completed on the dates indicated. The pro forma financial data reflect adjustments that were developed using preliminary estimates based on currently available information and certain assumptions, and may be revised as additional information becomes available. Accordingly, the final acquisition accounting adjustments may differ materially from the pro forma adjustments reflected in this document. In addition, the pro forma financial data have not been adjusted to give effect to certain expected financial benefits of the merger, such as operational cost savings or the anticipated costs to achieve these benefits, including, among others, charges against earnings or increases in tax expense resulting from integration or restructuring activities after the merger closes, the final application of purchase accounting and annual savings of approximately \$41 million in compensation, benefits and other direct costs expected to result from the retirement of Class R Eligible Participants at the effective time. Neither the pro forma financial data, nor any interim period financial data included in this document upon which the pro forma financial data are based, have been audited.

Table of Contents

There will be material differences between the current rights of Towers Perrin security holders and Watson Wyatt security holders and the rights they can expect to have as Towers Watson stockholders.

Towers Perrin security holders and Watson Wyatt security holders who receive Towers Watson common stock in the merger will become Towers Watson stockholders, and their rights as stockholders will be governed by Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation and bylaws. In addition, while Towers Perrin is currently a Pennsylvania corporation governed by the PBCL, Towers Watson will be a Delaware corporation governed by the DGCL. There will be material differences among the current rights of Towers Perrin security holders and Watson Wyatt stockholders and the rights they will have as Towers Watson stockholders. For a discussion of other material differences, see [Comparison of the Rights of Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and Towers Watson Stockholders](#).

The opinion of Towers Perrin's financial advisor contains certain limitations and qualifications.

Goldman Sachs delivered its opinion to the Towers Perrin board of directors that, as of June 26, 2009 and based upon and subject to factors and assumptions set forth in its opinion, the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio of Towers Watson Class B common stock pursuant to the merger agreement was fair from a financial point of view to the shareholders of Towers Perrin common stock. Goldman Sachs did not express any view on, and its opinion did not address, any other term or aspect of the merger agreement or the merger, including, without limitation, any Class R election or Class S election or the consideration paid in respect of the redemption of shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock or Towers Watson Class S common stock. See [The Merger Agreement - The Class R and Class S Elections](#) for information regarding the Class R election and the Class S election. In addition, for purposes of rendering its opinion, Goldman Sachs did not take into account the terms and conditions of any series of Towers Watson Class B common stock to the extent they differ from the Towers Watson Class A common stock. See [Description of Towers Watson's Common Stock](#) for information regarding the terms and conditions of each of the Towers Watson Class B common stock and the Towers Watson Class A common stock. The Goldman Sachs opinion is not a recommendation as to how any Towers Perrin shareholder should vote with respect to the merger agreement, or any other matter, and should not be relied on beyond the express context in which it was provided.

Towers Perrin shareholders and Watson Wyatt stockholders will have a reduced ownership and voting interest after the merger and will exercise less influence over management.

After the completion of the merger, all Towers Perrin shareholders and Watson Wyatt stockholders will own a smaller percentage of Towers Watson as compared to the percentage they currently own of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, respectively. At the effective time, the Towers Perrin security holders, on one hand, and the Watson Wyatt security holders, on the other hand, each will be entitled to receive, in the aggregate, 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock then outstanding. Consequently, the Towers Perrin shareholders, as a group, and Watson Wyatt stockholders, as a group, will each have reduced ownership and voting power in the combined company as compared to their current ownership and voting power in Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, respectively.

Significant transaction costs will be incurred as a result of the merger.

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt expect to incur significant one-time transaction costs, currently estimated to be approximately \$29.4 million and \$20.1 million, respectively, related to the merger. These transaction costs include investment banking, legal and accounting fees and expenses and filing fees, printing expenses, proxy solicitation expenses and other related charges. The companies may also incur additional unanticipated transaction costs in connection with the merger. A portion of the transaction costs related to the merger will be incurred regardless of whether the merger is completed. Additional costs will be incurred in connection with integrating the two companies' businesses, such as severance and IT integration expenses, which

Table of Contents

we expect will total approximately \$80 million, as well as other expenses, such as rebranding, facilities consolidation and lease termination costs. Costs in connection with the merger and integration may be higher than expected.

Failure to complete the merger in certain circumstances could require Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt to pay a termination fee or expenses.

If the merger agreement is terminated under certain circumstances discussed more fully in The Merger Agreement Termination Fees; Expenses, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the case may be, could be obligated to pay the other party a \$65 million termination fee, or reimburse the other for expenses up to a maximum amount of \$10 million. Payment of the termination fee could materially adversely affect such company's results of operations or financial condition.

Towers Perrin may be subject to a class action lawsuit.

On October 15, 2009, Towers Perrin received a letter from Alan Dugan, a former shareholder, executive and director of Towers Perrin, advising Towers Perrin that he and certain other members of Towers Perrin's former executive team (Ron Giesinger, John Von Hagen, Marv Greene, John Kneen, John Lynch, Bruce Pittenger, Russ Southworth, Rollie Stichweh and Coby Van de Graaf) are planning to file a class action lawsuit against Towers Perrin seeking money damages in connection with the proposed merger. These individuals voluntarily retired at various times between 1995 and 2000 and sold their shares to the firm. The details of their claim and the relief sought are not yet known, but it appears that these individuals intend to demand compensatory damages based on an alleged breach of trust, breach of contract, detrimental reliance and promissory estoppel. The basis for their demand appears to be a purported historical moral compact to maintain Towers Perrin's status as a private company. Towers Perrin has not yet been served with a complaint, but believes the allegations of these former shareholders are entirely without merit and intends to vigorously defend any action brought by these former shareholders. Towers Watson, Towers Perrin and/or Watson Wyatt could incur significant costs in the event legal proceedings are commenced by current or former shareholders of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt in connection with the merger. The outcome of any such legal proceedings is inherently uncertain and could be unfavorable to Towers Watson, Towers Perrin and/or Watson Wyatt.

Risks Relating to Towers Watson's Business

The loss of key employees could damage or result in the loss of client relationships and could result in such employees competing against Towers Watson.

Towers Watson's success will depend on its ability to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel generally, including key management personnel and employees. In addition, Towers Watson's success will largely depend upon the business generation capabilities of, and quality of services provided by, its employees. In particular, Towers Watson's employees' personal relationships with its clients will be a critical element of obtaining and maintaining client engagements. Losing employees who manage substantial client relationships or possess substantial experience or expertise could materially adversely affect Towers Watson's ability to secure and complete engagements, which would materially adversely affect Towers Watson's results of operations and prospects. In addition, if any of Towers Watson's key employees were to join an existing competitor or form a competing company, existing and potential clients could choose to use the services of that competitor instead of Towers Watson's services.

There can be no assurance that confidentiality and non-solicitation/non-competition agreements signed by senior employees who were former Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt employees before the merger, or agreements signed by Towers Watson employees in the future, will be effective in preventing a loss of business.

Towers Perrin shareholders are subject to covenants contained in Section 6.18 of Towers Perrin's bylaws regarding the solicitation of Towers Perrin clients. Currently, if a Towers Perrin shareholder does not

Table of Contents

comply with these restrictions after his or her employment terminates, Towers Perrin has the right to withhold payment of a portion of the redemption price owed to the shareholder for his or her Towers Perrin shares. After the merger, Towers Perrin will no longer have this right as Towers Perrin employees who become Towers Watson stockholders will not be required to sell their Towers Watson shares to Towers Watson if they cease to be employed by Towers Perrin. Without the deterrent effect of the risk of forfeiting their right to such cash payments, Towers Perrin shareholder employees may be more likely to breach these non-competition and non-solicitation covenants following the merger. If any key employees breach these non-competition and non-solicitation covenants and join an existing competitor or form a competing company, existing and potential clients could choose to use the services of a competitor instead of Towers Watson's services. Although we believe the non-competition and non-solicitation covenants will continue to impose restrictions on the former Towers Perrin shareholders after the effective time, there is a risk, as is currently the case, that the Towers Perrin bylaw provisions, as well as Watson Wyatt's non-compete agreements, could be held unenforceable in particular situations and jurisdictions. If such provisions were held to be unenforceable and former Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt employees were permitted to compete with Towers Watson, such events could have a material adverse effect on Towers Watson's business.

As a condition to making a valid Class R election, a Class R Participant must agree to terminate his or her employment with Towers Perrin on or before the 30th day following the effective time (unless another time is agreed to by the Towers Watson Executive Committee) and enter into a confidentiality and non-solicitation agreement that prevents such shareholder from soliciting employees or clients of Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt or Towers Watson for two years following termination of employment. Clients who worked with these Class R Participants may choose to use the services of a competitor instead of Towers Watson's services. In addition, if any of the Class R Participants were to join an existing competitor or form a competing company, existing and potential clients could choose to use the services of that competitor instead of Towers Watson's services.

Changes in Towers Watson's compensation structure relative to each of Towers Perrin's and Watson Wyatt's current compensation structures could impair Towers Watson's ability to retain certain current employees of each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt.

In order to meet Towers Watson's operating margin goals and increase its level of retained earnings, following the merger, Towers Watson may change Towers Perrin's and Watson Wyatt's respective compensation structures. In particular, Towers Perrin, as a private company, has not retained a significant amount of annual earnings, resulting in significant flexibility to vary its levels of cash compensation. We expect Towers Watson's compensation practices after the effective time to be different than Towers Perrin's current practices, because a larger proportion of earnings will be retained compared to Towers Perrin's historical practice, which may affect, in particular, Towers Watson's ability to retain current employees of Towers Perrin accustomed to the existing compensation structure of Towers Perrin as a private company. Any changes in compensation structure could materially adversely affect Towers Watson's ability to retain current Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt employees if they do not perceive Towers Watson's total compensation program to be competitive with those of other firms.

Towers Watson's clients could terminate or reduce its services at any time, which could decrease employee utilization, adversely impacting Towers Watson's profitability and results of operation.

Towers Watson's clients generally will be able to terminate or reduce Towers Watson's engagements at any time. If a client reduces the scope of, or terminates the use of, Towers Watson's services with little or no notice, Towers Watson's employee utilization will decline. In such cases, Towers Watson will have to rapidly re-deploy its employees to other engagements (if possible) in order to minimize the potential negative impact on Towers Watson's financial performance. In addition, because it is expected that a sizeable portion of Towers Watson's work will be project-based rather than recurring in nature, Towers Watson's employees' utilization will depend on Towers Watson's ability to continually secure additional engagements.

Table of Contents

Current clients of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt may terminate the services of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, which could adversely impact Towers Watson's profitability and results of operation.

Current clients of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, who are expected to become clients of Towers Watson, may terminate the services of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt prior to the effective time for various reasons, including as a result of the announcement of the merger or because of perceived conflicts resulting from the combination of the two companies. If a sufficient number of clients reduce the scope of, or terminate the use of, Towers Perrin's or Watson Wyatt's services prior to the effective time, these terminations could adversely impact Towers Watson's profitability and results of operation.

Improper management of Towers Watson's engagements could hurt Towers Watson's financial results.

If Towers Watson does not properly negotiate the price and manage the performance of its engagements, Towers Watson might incur losses on individual engagements and experience lower profit margins and, as a result, Towers Watson's overall financial results could be materially adversely affected.

The trend of employers shifting from defined benefit plans to defined contribution plans could materially adversely affect Towers Watson's business and its operating results.

Towers Watson will provide clients with actuarial and consulting services relating to both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. Defined benefit pension plans generally require more actuarial services than defined contribution plans because defined benefit plans typically involve large asset pools, complex calculations to determine employer costs, funding requirements and sophisticated analysis to match liabilities and assets over long periods of time. If organizations shift to defined contribution plans more rapidly than we anticipate, Towers Watson's business operations and related operating results will be materially adversely affected.

Towers Watson's business will be negatively affected if it is not able to anticipate and keep pace with rapid changes in government regulations or if government regulations decrease the need for Towers Watson's services.

A material portion of Towers Watson's revenue will be affected by statutory changes. Many areas in which Towers Watson will provide services are the subject of government regulation which is constantly evolving. Changes in government and accounting regulations in the United States and the United Kingdom, two of Towers Watson's principal geographic markets, affecting the value, use or delivery of benefits and human capital programs, including changes in regulations relating to health care (such as medical plans), defined contribution plans (such as 401(k) plans), defined benefit plans (such as pension plans) or executive compensation, may materially adversely affect the demand for Towers Watson's services. Changes to insurance regulatory schemes, or Towers Watson's failure to keep pace with such changes, could negatively affect demand for services in Towers Watson's Risk and Financial Services business group. For example, Towers Watson's continuing ability to provide reinsurance intermediary services depends on compliance with the rules and regulations in each of these jurisdictions. Any failure to comply with these regulations could lead to disciplinary action, including compensating clients for loss, the imposition of fines or the revocation of the authorization to operate as well as damage to Towers Watson's reputation.

In addition, Towers Watson will have significant operations throughout the world, which will further subject it to applicable laws and regulations of countries outside the United States and the United Kingdom. Changes in legislation or regulations and actions by regulators in particular countries, including changes in administration and enforcement policies, could require operational improvements or modifications, which may result in higher costs or hinder Towers Watson's ability to operate its business in those countries.

If Towers Watson is unable to adapt its services to applicable laws and regulations, its ability to provide effective services in these areas will be substantially diminished.

Table of Contents

Towers Watson's business could be negatively affected by currently proposed or future legislative or regulatory activity concerning compensation consultants.

Recent legislative and regulatory activity in the United States has focused on the independence of compensation consultants retained to provide advice to compensation committees of publicly-traded companies. For example, on July 31, 2009, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 3269, the *Corporate and Financial Institution Compensation Fairness Act of 2009*, which requires any compensation consultant or other similar advisor to the compensation committee of a listed company to meet standards for independence to be established by SEC regulation. Companies that violate this requirement would be prohibited from listing any class of equity security with the national securities exchanges and associations. In addition, the SEC recently proposed rules that, if adopted, would result in a number of changes to required proxy disclosures, including enhanced disclosure relating to compensation consultants and potential conflicts of interest. The SEC proposed rules that require disclosure of fees paid to compensation consultants as well as a description of any additional services provided to the issuer by the compensation consultant or its affiliates and the aggregate fees paid for such additional services. Due in part to these legislative and regulatory changes, some clients of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have decided to terminate their relationships with the respective company (either with respect to compensation consulting services or with respect to other consulting services) to avoid perceived or potential conflicts of interest. Additional clients of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt may decide to terminate their relationship with the respective company and, as a result, Towers Watson's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. Such legislative and regulatory activities may also result in certain Towers Watson consultants terminating their employment and competing with Towers Watson for the business of clients that have or may terminate their executive compensation consulting relationships with Towers Perrin and/or Watson Wyatt, or may terminate their relationships with Towers Watson. Any such talent migration could have a material adverse effect on Towers Watson's business.

Competition from firms with greater resources could result in loss of Towers Watson's market share and reduced profitability.

The markets for Towers Watson's principal services are highly competitive. Towers Watson's competitors will include other human capital and risk management consulting and actuarial firms, as well as the human capital and risk management divisions of diversified professional services, insurance, brokerage and accounting firms. Some of Towers Watson's competitors have greater financial, technical and marketing resources than Towers Watson will have, which could enhance their ability to finance acquisitions, fund internal growth and respond more quickly to professional and technological changes. Some competitors may have or may develop a lower cost structure. New competitors or alliances among competitors could emerge, creating additional competition and gaining significant market share. In order to respond to increased competition and pricing pressure, Towers Watson might have to lower its prices, which would have an adverse effect on Towers Watson's revenues and profit margin.

Consolidation in the industries that Towers Watson is expected to serve could materially adversely affect its business.

Companies in the industries that Towers Watson is expected to serve may seek to achieve economies of scale and other synergies by combining with or acquiring other companies. If two or more of Towers Watson's clients merge or consolidate and combine their operations, Towers Watson may experience a decrease in the amount of services it performs for these clients. If one of Towers Watson's clients merges or consolidates with a company that relies on another provider for its services, Towers Watson may lose work from that client or lose the opportunity to gain additional work. The increased market power of larger companies could also increase pricing and competitive pressures on Towers Watson. Any of these possible results of industry consolidation could materially adversely affect Towers Watson's revenues and profits. Towers Watson's reinsurance intermediary business is especially susceptible to this risk given the limited number of insurance companies seeking reinsurance and reinsurance providers in the marketplace.

Table of Contents

Towers Watson will be subject to risks of doing business internationally.

A sizeable portion of Towers Watson's business will be located outside of the United States. As a result, a significant portion of Towers Watson's business operations will be subject to foreign financial, tax and business risks, which could arise in the event of:

- Currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- Unexpected increases in taxes or changes in U.S. or foreign tax laws;
- Compliance with a variety of international laws, such as data privacy, employment, trade barriers and restrictions on the import and export of technologies, as well as U.S. laws affecting the activities of U.S. companies abroad, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 and sanctions programs administered by the U.S. Department of Treasury Office of Foreign Assets Control;
- Absence in some jurisdictions of effective laws to protect Towers Watson's intellectual property rights;
- New regulatory requirements or changes in policies and local laws that materially affect the demand for Towers Watson's services or directly affect Towers Watson's foreign operations;
- Local economic and political conditions, including unusual, severe, or protracted recessions in foreign economies;
- The length of payment cycles and potential difficulties in collecting accounts receivable, particularly in light of the increasing number of insolvencies in the current economic environment and the numerous bankruptcy laws to which they are subject;
- Unusual and unexpected monetary exchange controls; or
- Civil disturbance or other catastrophic events that reduce business activity in other parts of the world.

These factors may lead to decreased sales or profits and therefore may have a material adverse effect on Towers Watson's business, financial condition and operating results.

Towers Watson's inability to successfully recover should it experience a disaster or other business continuity problem could cause material financial loss, loss of human capital, regulatory actions, reputational harm or legal liability.

Should Towers Watson experience a disaster or other business continuity problem, such as an earthquake, hurricane, terrorist attack, pandemic, security breach, power loss, telecommunications failure or other natural or man-made disaster, Towers Watson's continued success will depend, in part, on the availability of its personnel, its office facilities, and the proper functioning of its computer, telecommunication and other related systems and operations. In such an event, Towers Watson's operational size and the multiple locations from which it will operate could provide Towers Watson with an important advantage. Nevertheless, Towers Watson could still experience near term operational challenges with regard to particular areas of its operations.

Towers Watson's ability to recover from any disaster or other business continuity problem will depend on its ability to protect its technology infrastructure against damage from business continuity events that could have a significant disruptive effect on Towers Watson's operations. Towers Watson could potentially lose client data or experience material adverse interruptions to its operations or delivery of services to its clients in a disaster.

Towers Watson will regularly assess and take steps to improve upon its business continuity plans and key management succession. However, a disaster on a significant scale or affecting certain of Towers Watson's key operating areas within or across regions, or its inability to successfully recover should Towers Watson experience a disaster or other business continuity problem, could materially interrupt Towers Watson's business operations and cause material financial loss, loss of human capital, regulatory actions, reputational harm, damaged client relationships or legal liability.

Table of Contents

Demand for Towers Watson's services could decrease for various reasons, including a continued general economic downturn, a decline in a client's or an industry's financial condition or prospects, or a decline in defined benefit pension plans that could materially adversely affect Towers Watson's operating results.

Towers Watson can give no assurance that the demand for its services will grow or that Towers Watson will compete successfully with its existing competitors, new competitors or its clients' internal capabilities. Towers Watson's clients' demand for its services may change based on their own needs and financial conditions.

Towers Watson's results of operations will be affected directly by the level of business activity of Towers Watson's clients, which in turn will be affected by the level of economic activity in the industries and markets that they serve. Economic slowdowns in some markets, particularly in the United States, have caused and may continue to cause reduction in discretionary spending by Towers Watson's clients, result in longer client payment terms, an increase in late payments by clients and an increase in uncollectible accounts receivable, each of which may reduce the demand for Towers Watson's services, increase price competition and adversely impact Towers Watson's growth and profit margins. If Towers Watson's clients enter bankruptcy or liquidate their operations (which has already happened with some of the current clients of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt), Towers Watson's revenues could be materially adversely affected.

The current economic conditions have adversely impacted Towers Perrin's and Watson Wyatt's results of operations, cash flow and financial position, which are lower than previously anticipated. For example, on August 13, 2009, Watson Wyatt announced that its revenues for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 were \$396.5 million, a decrease of 13% (a decrease of 4% constant currency) compared to revenues of \$435.8 million for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. Similarly, Towers Perrin's revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2009 were \$758.7 million, a decrease of 15.0% (a decrease of 7.5% constant currency) compared to revenues of \$892.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008; based on current estimates, Towers Perrin believes this trend will continue, on a constant currency basis, at least through the end of calendar year 2009. There can be no assurance that continuing weakening economic conditions throughout the world will not adversely impact Towers Watson's results of operations, cash flow, financial position or prospects.

In addition, the demand for many of Towers Watson's core benefit services, including compliance-related services will be affected by government regulation and taxation of employee benefit plans. Significant changes in tax or social welfare policy or regulations could lead some employers to discontinue their employee benefit plans, including defined benefit pension plans, thereby reducing the demand for Towers Watson's services. A simplification of regulations or tax policy also could reduce the need for Towers Watson's services.

Demand for Towers Watson's services could also be negatively impacted by harm to its reputation, which could occur for a variety of reasons, many of which will be outside Towers Watson's control.

Towers Watson's quarterly revenues could fluctuate while Towers Watson's expenses are expected to be relatively fixed.

Quarterly variations in Towers Watson's revenues and operating results could occur as a result of a number of factors, such as:

- The significance of client engagements commenced and completed during a quarter;
- The seasonality of certain types of services. For example, Watson Wyatt's retirement revenues typically are more heavily weighted toward the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year, when annual actuarial valuations are required to be completed for calendar year end companies and the related services are performed;
- The number of business days in a quarter, employee hiring and utilization rates and clients' ability to terminate engagements without penalty;
- The size and scope of assignments; and
- General economic conditions.

Table of Contents

A sizeable portion of Towers Watson's total operating expenses are expected to be relatively fixed, encompassing the majority of administrative, occupancy, communications and other expenses, depreciation and amortization, and salaries and employee benefits excluding fiscal year end incentive bonuses. Therefore, a variation in the number of client assignments or in the timing of the initiation or the completion of client assignments can cause significant variations in quarterly operating results and could result in losses.

Reinsurance intermediary revenue is influenced by factors that will be beyond Towers Watson's control, and volatility or declines in premiums or other trends in the insurance and reinsurance markets could significantly undermine the profitability of Towers Watson's reinsurance intermediary business.

Towers Watson is expected to derive approximately 5% of its consolidated revenue from its reinsurance intermediary business, which in turn will derive a majority of its revenue from commissions. Revenue earned in Towers Watson's capacity as a reinsurance intermediary will be based in large part on the rates that the global reinsurance marketplace prices for risks. For example, Towers Watson will not determine reinsurance premiums on which commissions are generally based.

Premiums are cyclical in nature and may vary widely based on market conditions. When premium rates decline, the commission and fees earned for placing certain reinsurance contracts and programs also tend to decrease. When premium rates rise, Towers Watson may not be able to earn increased revenue from providing intermediary services because clients may purchase less reinsurance, there may be less reinsurance capacity available, or clients may negotiate a reduction to the compensation rate or a reduced fee for Towers Watson's services.

To the extent Towers Watson's clients are or become materially adversely affected by declining business conditions in the current economic environment, they may choose to limit their purchases of insurance and reinsurance coverage, as applicable, which would inhibit Towers Watson's ability to generate commission revenue, and may decide not to utilize Towers Watson's risk management services, which would inhibit Towers Watson's ability to generate fee revenue.

Towers Watson will advise or act on behalf of clients regarding investments whose results are not guaranteed.

Towers Watson will provide advice on both asset allocation and selection of investment managers. For some clients, Towers Watson will be responsible for making decisions on both these matters. Asset classes may experience poor absolute performance, and investment managers may underperform their benchmarks; in both cases the investment return shortfall can be significant. Clients experiencing this underperformance may assert claims against Towers Watson and claims may be for significant amounts. Defending against these claims can involve potentially significant costs, including legal defense costs. Towers Watson's ability to limit its potential liability may be limited in certain jurisdictions or in connection with claims involving breaches of fiduciary duties or other alleged errors or omissions.

Towers Watson investment activities may require specialized operational competencies.

For certain clients, Towers Watson will be responsible for some portions of cash and investment management including rebalancing of investment portfolios and guidance to third parties on structure of derivatives and securities transactions. Failure of Towers Watson to properly execute its role can cause monetary damage to such third parties for which Towers Watson might be found liable and claims may be for significant amounts. Defending against these claims can involve potentially significant costs, including legal defense costs. Towers Watson's ability to limit its potential liability may be constrained in certain jurisdictions.

Table of Contents

Towers Watson's growth strategy will depend, in part, on its ability to make acquisitions, and if Towers Watson has difficulty in acquiring, overpays for, or is unable to acquire other businesses, its business may be materially adversely affected.

Towers Watson's growth will depend in part on its ability to make acquisitions. Towers Watson may not be successful in identifying appropriate acquisition candidates or consummating acquisitions on terms acceptable or favorable to it, on the proposed timetables, or at all. Towers Watson also will face additional risks related to acquisitions, including that it could overpay for acquired businesses and that any acquired business could significantly underperform relative to its expectations. If Towers Watson is unable to identify and successfully make acquisitions, its business could be materially adversely affected.

Towers Watson will face risks when it acquires businesses, and may have difficulty integrating or managing acquired businesses, which may harm Towers Watson's business, financial condition, results of operations or reputation.

Towers Watson may acquire other companies in the future.

Towers Watson cannot be certain that its acquisitions will be accretive to earnings or otherwise meet its operational or strategic expectations. Acquisitions involve special risks, including the potential assumption of unanticipated liabilities and contingencies and difficulties in integrating acquired businesses, and acquired businesses may not achieve the levels of revenue, profit or productivity Towers Watson anticipates or otherwise perform as Towers Watson expects. In addition, if the operating performance of an acquired business deteriorates significantly, Towers Watson may need to write down the value of the goodwill and other acquisition-related intangible assets recorded on its balance sheet.

Towers Watson may be unable to effectively integrate an acquired business into its organization, and may not succeed in managing such acquired businesses or the larger company that results from such acquisitions. The process of integration of an acquired business may subject Towers Watson to a number of risks, including:

- Diversion of management attention;
- Amortization of intangible assets, adversely affecting Towers Watson's reported results of operations;
- Inability to retain the management, key personnel and other employees of the acquired business;
- Inability to establish uniform standards, controls, systems, procedures and policies;
- Inability to retain the acquired company's clients;
- Exposure to legal claims for activities of the acquired business prior to acquisition; and
- Incurrence of additional expenses in connection with the integration process.

If acquisitions are not successfully integrated, Towers Watson's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected, as well as its professional reputation.

Damage to Towers Watson's reputation could damage its businesses.

Maintaining a positive reputation will be critical to Towers Watson's ability to attract and maintain relationships with clients and employees. Damage to Towers Watson's reputation could therefore cause significant harm to its business and prospects. Harm to Towers Watson's reputation can arise from numerous sources, including, among others, employee misconduct, litigation or regulatory action, failing to deliver minimum standards of service and quality, compliance failures and unethical behavior. Negative publicity regarding Towers Watson, whether or not true, may also result in harm to Towers Watson's prospects.

Towers Watson could also suffer significant reputational harm if Towers Watson fails to properly identify and manage potential conflicts of interest. The failure or perceived failure to adequately address conflicts of interest could affect the willingness of clients to deal with Towers Watson, or give rise to litigation or enforcement actions. There can be no assurance that conflicts of interest will not arise in the future that could cause material harm to Towers Watson.

Table of Contents

Towers Watson could be subject to claims arising from its work, as well as government inquiries and investigations, which could materially adversely affect Towers Watson's reputation and business.

Professional services providers, including those in the human capital and risk management sectors such as Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, are subject to claims by their clients. Clients who may become dissatisfied with Towers Watson's services or clients and third parties who claim they suffered damages caused by Towers Watson's services may bring lawsuits against Towers Watson. The nature of Towers Watson's work, particularly its actuarial services, necessarily will involve the use of assumptions and the preparation of estimates relating to future and contingent events, the actual outcome of which Towers Watson cannot know in advance. Towers Watson's actuarial services will also rely on substantial amounts of data provided by clients, the accuracy and quality of which Towers Watson cannot ensure. In addition, Towers Watson could make computational, software programming or data management errors in connection with the services it provides to clients.

Clients may seek to hold Towers Watson responsible for the financial consequences of variances between assumptions and estimates and actual outcomes or for errors. For example, clients may make:

- Claims that actuarial assumptions were unreasonable or that there were computational errors leading to pension plan underfunding or under-reserving for insurance claim liabilities;
- Claims of failure to review adequately or detect deficiencies in data, which could lead to an underestimation of pension plan or insurance claim liabilities; and
- Claims that employee benefit plan documents were misinterpreted or plan amendments were faulty, leading to unintended plan benefits or overpayments to beneficiaries.

Given that Towers Watson frequently will work with large pension funds and insurance companies, relatively small percentage errors or variances can create significant financial variances and result in significant claims for unintended or unfunded liabilities. The risks from such variances or errors could be aggravated in an environment of declining pension fund asset values and insurance company capital levels. In almost all cases, Towers Watson's exposure to liability with respect to a particular engagement will be substantially greater than the revenue opportunity that the engagement will generate for Towers Watson.

In the case of liability for pension plan actuarial errors, a client's claims might focus on the client's alleged reliance that actuarial assumptions were reasonable and, based on such reliance, the client made benefit commitments the client may later claim are not affordable or funding decisions that result in plan underfunding if and when actual outcomes vary from actuarial assumptions.

Defending lawsuits arising out of any of Towers Watson's services could require substantial amounts of management attention, which could affect management's focus on operations, adversely affect Towers Watson's financial performance and result in increased insurance costs or a reduction in the amount of available insurance coverage. In addition to defense costs and liability exposure which may be significant, claims may produce negative publicity that could hurt Towers Watson's reputation and business.

Finally, Towers Watson may be subject to inquiries and investigations by federal, state or other governmental agencies regarding aspects of its business, especially regulated businesses such as its broker dealer and investment advisory services. Such inquiries or investigations may consume significant management time and result in significant legal fees.

Towers Watson's reinsurance intermediary business could be subject to claims arising from its work, which could materially adversely affect Towers Watson's reputation and business.

Towers Watson's reinsurance intermediary business may be subject to claims brought against it by clients or third parties. Clients are likely to assert claims if they fail to make full recoveries in respect of their own claims. If reinsurers with whom Towers Watson places business for its clients become insolvent or otherwise fail to make claims payments, this may also result in claims against Towers Watson.

Table of Contents

Towers Watson's reinsurance business will assist its clients in placing reinsurance and handling related claims, which could involve substantial amounts of money. If Towers Watson's work results in claims, claimants may seek large damage awards and defending these claims can involve potentially significant costs. Claims could, by way of example, arise as a result of Towers Watson's reinsurance intermediaries failing to:

- Place the reinsurance coverage requested by the client;
- Report claims on a timely basis or as required by the reinsurance contract or program;
- Communicate complete and accurate information to reinsurers relating to the risks being reinsured; or
- Appropriately model or advise Towers Watson's clients in relation to the extent and scope of reinsurance coverage that is advisable for a client's needs.

Moreover, Towers Perrin's reinsurance intermediary contracts, generally do not limit the maximum liability to which Towers Perrin, as a subsidiary of Towers Watson, may be exposed for claims involving alleged errors or omissions.

Towers Watson may be engaged in providing services outside of the core human capital and risk management business currently conducted by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, which may carry greater risk of liability.

Towers Watson intends to continue to grow the business of providing professional services to institutional investors and financial services companies. The risk of claims from these lines of business may be greater than from Towers Watson's core human capital and risk management business and claims may be for significant amounts. For example, Towers Watson may assist a pension plan to hedge its exposure to changes in interest rates. If the hedge does not perform as expected, Towers Watson could be exposed to claims. Contractual provisions intended to mitigate risk may not be enforceable.

Towers Watson's business will face rapid technological change and Towers Watson's failure to respond to this change quickly could materially adversely affect Towers Watson's business.

To remain competitive in Towers Watson's practice areas, Towers Watson will have to identify and offer the most current technologies and methodologies. In some cases, significant technology choices and investments are required. If Towers Watson does not respond correctly, quickly or in a cost-effective manner, Towers Watson's business and operating results might be harmed.

The effort to gain technological expertise and develop new technologies in Towers Watson's business may require Towers Watson to incur significant expenses and, in some cases, to implement these new technologies globally. If Towers Watson cannot offer new technologies as quickly or effectively as its competitors, Towers Watson could lose market share. Towers Watson also could lose market share if its competitors develop more cost-effective technologies than Towers Watson will offer or develop.

Limited protection of Towers Watson intellectual property could harm Towers Watson's business.

Towers Watson cannot guarantee that trade secret, trademark and copyright law protections will be adequate to deter misappropriation of Towers Watson's intellectual property (including its software, which may become an increasingly important part of Towers Watson's business). Existing laws of some countries in which Towers Watson will provide services or products may offer only limited protection of its intellectual property rights. Redressing infringements may consume significant management time and financial resources. Also, Towers Watson may be unable to detect the unauthorized use of its intellectual property and take the necessary steps to enforce Towers Watson's rights, which may have a material adverse impact on the business, financial condition or results of operations of Towers Watson.

Table of Contents

Towers Watson could have liability or its reputation could be damaged if it does not protect client data or information systems or if its information systems are breached.

Towers Watson will depend on information technology networks and systems to process, transmit and store electronic information and to communicate among its locations around the world and with its alliance partners and clients. Security breaches could lead to shutdowns or disruptions of Towers Watson's systems and potential unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. Towers Watson will also be required at times to manage, utilize and store sensitive or confidential client or employee data. As a result, Towers Watson will be subject to numerous U.S. and foreign jurisdiction laws and regulations designed to protect this information, such as the European Union Directive on Data Protection and various U.S. federal and state laws governing the protection of health or other individually identifiable information. If any person, including any of Towers Watson's employees, fails to comply with, disregards or intentionally breaches Towers Watson's established controls with respect to such data or otherwise mismanages or misappropriates that data, Towers Watson could be subject to monetary damages, fines or criminal prosecution. Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client or employee data, whether through systems failure, accident, employee negligence, fraud or misappropriation, could damage Towers Watson's reputation and cause it to lose clients. Similarly, unauthorized access to or through Towers Watson's information systems or those it develops for its clients, whether by Towers Watson's employees or third parties, could result in significant additional expenses (including expenses relating to notification of data security breaches and costs of credit monitoring services), negative publicity, legal liability and damage to Towers Watson's reputation, as well as require substantial resources and effort of management, thereby diverting management's focus and resources from business operations.

Insurance may become more difficult or expensive to obtain.

The availability, terms and price of insurance (including, but not limited to, insurance for errors and omissions, directors and officers, and employment practices) are subject to many variables, including general insurance market conditions, loss experience in related industries and in the actuarial and benefits consulting industry, and the specific claims experience of an individual firm. Towers Watson will be subject to various regulatory requirements relating to insurance as well as client requirements. There can be no assurance that Towers Watson will be able to obtain insurance on terms comparable to those Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt has obtained in the past, at cost effective rates or with reasonable claim retentions. Increases in the cost of insurance could affect Towers Watson's profitability and the unavailability of insurance to cover certain risks could have a material adverse effect on Towers Watson's financial condition or Towers Watson's ability to transact business in certain geographies, particularly in any specific period.

Towers Watson and its subsidiaries could encounter significant obstacles securing primary insurance coverage for errors and omissions liability risks on favorable or acceptable terms.

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt currently obtain primary insurance for errors and omissions liability risks from a Vermont group captive insurance company known as Professional Consultants Insurance Company (which we refer to as PCIC). The current shareholders and insureds of PCIC are Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt, and Milliman, Inc. While no decision has yet been made whether PCIC will continue to be the primary insurer, in the event the shareholders of PCIC determine that it should be placed into run-off mode (meaning PCIC continues to administer and pay existing claims, but does not write new insurance policies), which determination can be made by the shareholders at any time, Towers Watson will need to obtain primary insurance coverage in another manner, such as through a single-parent captive insurance company, from one or more commercial insurance providers or through a combination of these or other available alternatives. Alternatives to PCIC could result in different coverage terms, higher premiums and/or higher loss retentions or deductibles, than those Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have been able to obtain with PCIC as the primary issuer. Alternative insurance arrangements also could result in increased earnings volatility for Towers Watson. In addition, the unavailability at any future time of primary insurance coverage for errors and omissions liability risk due to future loss experience, market conditions or other factors could have a material adverse effect on Towers Watson's financial condition or Towers Watson's ability to transact business in certain geographies, particularly in any specific period.

Table of Contents

Both Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have material pension liabilities that will be liabilities of Towers Watson following the merger, which liabilities can fluctuate significantly with changes in interest rates.

Both Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have material pension liabilities, which will be assumed by Towers Watson at the effective time. Watson Wyatt's projected benefit obligation at June 30, 2009 was \$1.1 billion, of which \$255.4 million represented unfunded pension liabilities. Towers Perrin's projected benefit obligation at December 31, 2008 was \$1.7 billion, of which, \$455.8 million represented unfunded pension liabilities. Movements in the interest rate environment could have a material effect on the level of liabilities in these plans at any given time. These pension plans have minimum funding requirements that may require material amounts of periodic additional funding. Cash required to fund pension plans may have to be diverted from other corporate initiatives.

Towers Watson may not be able to obtain financing on favorable terms.

The maintenance and growth of Towers Watson's business will depend on its access to capital, which will depend in large part on cash flow generated by its business and the availability of equity and debt financing. There can be no assurance that Towers Watson's operations will generate sufficient positive cash flow to finance all of Towers Watson's capital needs or that Towers Watson will be able to obtain equity or debt financing on favorable terms or at all. Towers Watson expects to enter into a credit agreement with one or more lenders, to close contemporaneously with the merger's closing providing for a revolving credit facility of up to \$500 million. As discussed elsewhere in this document, during the first 12 months following the effective date, Towers Watson will have significant cash requirements arising from the redemption of Towers Watson Class R common stock and payment of principal and interest under the Towers Watson Notes, as well as one-time fees and expenses relating to the merger. Towers Watson intends to fund such commitments by drawing down on such facility, if necessary. There can be no assurance that Towers Watson will be able to enter into a credit agreement on favorable terms or at all. Recent distress in the global credit markets has adversely impacted the availability of credit. Towers Watson's ability to enter into a credit agreement may be limited if market and general economic conditions continue to deteriorate or if Towers Watson is unable to meet certain closing conditions including the absence of a material adverse effect. If Towers Watson is unable to secure financing under a new credit agreement, it may incur fees to lenders under existing credit agreements with Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt to obtain their consent to the merger.

Towers Watson intends to enter into a revolving credit facility, which will contain a number of restrictive covenants that may restrict Towers Watson's operations.

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have entered into a commitment letter (the "Commitment Letter") with Bank of America, N.A., PNC Bank, National Association and certain other parties with respect to a revolving credit facility of up to \$500 million to be made available to Towers Watson following the closing of the merger (the "Senior Credit Facility"), as described at Towers Perrin Proposal No. 1 and Watson Wyatt Proposal No. 1: The Merger Agreement - Senior Credit Facility.

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt expect the Towers Watson credit agreement will contain a number of customary restrictive covenants imposing operating and financial restrictions on Towers Watson and certain of its subsidiaries, including restrictions that may limit their ability to engage in acts that may be in Towers Watson's long-term best interests. These covenants are likely to include, among others, limitations (and in some cases, prohibitions) that would, directly or indirectly, restrict Towers Watson's ability to:

- Incur liens or additional indebtedness (including guarantees or contingent obligations);
- Engage in mergers and other fundamental changes;
- Sell or otherwise dispose of property or assets;
- Pay dividends and other distributions; and
- Change the nature of its business.

Table of Contents

The credit agreement also is expected to contain financial covenants that would limit Towers Watson's interest expense and total debt relative to EBITDA.

Any operating restrictions and financial covenants in Towers Watson's credit agreement and any future financing agreements may limit Towers Watson's ability to finance future operations or capital needs or to engage in other business activities. Towers Watson's ability to comply with any financial covenants could be materially affected by events beyond its control, and there can be no assurance that it will satisfy any such requirements. If Towers Watson fails to comply with these covenants, Towers Watson may need to seek waivers or amendments of such covenants, seek alternative or additional sources of financing or reduce its expenditures. Towers Watson may be unable to obtain such waivers, amendments or alternative or additional financing at all, or on terms favorable to Towers Watson.

The credit agreement is expected to specify several events of default, including non-payment, certain cross-defaults, certain bankruptcy events, covenant or representation breaches and certain changes in control. If an event of default occurs, the lenders under the credit agreement are expected to be able to elect to declare all outstanding borrowings, together with accrued interest and other fees, to be immediately due and payable. Towers Watson may not be able to repay all amounts due under the credit agreement in the event these amounts are declared due upon an event of default.

Risks Relating to an Investment in Towers Watson's Securities

There has been no prior public market for Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Before this offering, no public market existed for the Towers Watson Class A common stock. Towers Watson plans to apply to list the Towers Watson Class A common stock on the NYSE and on NASDAQ. However, an active public market for the Towers Watson Class A common stock may not develop or be sustained after the completion of the merger, which could affect the ability to sell, or depress the market price of, the Towers Watson Class A common stock. Towers Watson cannot predict the extent to which a trading market will develop or how liquid that market might become.

The market price of Towers Watson Class A common stock may decline if we do not achieve the anticipated benefits of the merger.

The market price of Towers Watson Class A common stock may decline if, among other factors, the integration of the Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt businesses is unsuccessful, the operational cost savings estimates are not realized or the transaction costs related to the merger are greater than expected. The market price of Towers Watson Class A common stock also may decline if we do not achieve the perceived benefits of the merger as rapidly as, or to the extent, anticipated by financial or industry analysts or if the effect of the merger on Towers Watson's financial results is not consistent with the expectations of financial or industry analysts.

The stock price of Towers Watson Class A common stock may be volatile.

The stock price of the Towers Watson Class A common stock may be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume of the Towers Watson Class A common stock may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. Some of the factors that could cause fluctuations in the stock price or trading volume of the Towers Watson Class A common stock include:

- General market and economic conditions, including market conditions in the human capital and risk and financial management consulting industries;
- Actual or expected variations in quarterly operating results;
- Differences between actual operating results and those expected by investors and analysts;
- Changes in recommendations by securities analysts;
- Operations and stock performance of competitors;

Table of Contents

Accounting charges, including charges relating to the impairment of goodwill;
Significant acquisitions or strategic alliances by Towers Watson or by competitors;
Sales of the Towers Watson Class A common stock, including sales by Towers Watson's directors and officers or significant investors;
Recruitment or departure of key personnel;
Loss of key clients; and
Changes in reserves for professional liability claims.

We cannot assure you that the stock price of the Towers Watson Class A common stock will not fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. In addition, the stock market in general can experience considerable price and volume fluctuations that may be unrelated to Towers Watson's performance.

Shares of Towers Watson common stock eligible for public sale after completion of the merger could adversely affect the stock price.

Immediately at the effective time, Towers Perrin security holders will be entitled to receive, in the aggregate, 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock then outstanding. These shares will be subject to various restrictions following the effective time as described more fully in this document. See The Merger Agreement Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions. For example, shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock will automatically convert into freely tradable Towers Watson Class A common stock in equal annual installments over four years from the effective time. In addition, transfer restrictions on shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be received by a holder of Towers Perrin RSUs will lapse over the course of a three-year vesting schedule (or such other vesting schedule as may be set forth in the holder's Towers Perrin RSU award agreement). For a hypothetical example showing the timing and volume of shares that will become available for sale in the public market following the merger, see Description of Towers Watson's Common Stock Capital Stock Lapsing of Transfer Restrictions. The sales or potential sales of a substantial number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock in the public market after the Towers Watson Class B common stock converts or shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock vest could depress the market price of Towers Watson Class A common stock at such time and could then impair the ability of Towers Watson to raise capital through the sale of additional securities.

Shares of Towers Watson common stock received by Towers Perrin security holders in the merger are subject to, among other things, restrictions on transfer, which may prevent their holders from realizing gains or minimizing losses during certain time periods.

As discussed elsewhere in this document, shares of Towers Watson common stock received by Towers Perrin security holders in the merger may not be sold or transferred for a period of time, except in limited circumstances, following the effective time. For a description of these transfer and other restrictions, and the circumstances in which they lapse or are removed, see The Merger Agreement Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions.

During the duration of these restrictions, Towers Perrin security holders will be precluded from realizing any gains or minimizing losses from the increase or decrease in the market price of the shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Towers Watson has not yet determined its dividend policy and may not pay dividends.

Towers Watson has not yet determined its dividend policy. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of the Towers Watson board of directors and will depend upon Towers Watson's results of operations, financial condition, contractual restrictions, restrictions imposed by applicable law, rule or regulation, business and investment strategy, and other factors that the Towers Watson board of directors deems relevant. Although Watson Wyatt has historically paid quarterly dividends to its stockholders, the Towers

Table of Contents

Watson board of directors may determine not to pay periodic or other dividends to holders of Towers Watson common stock. If Towers Watson does not pay dividends, then the return on an investment in its common stock will depend entirely upon any future appreciation in its stock price. There is no guarantee that Towers Watson's common stock will appreciate in value or maintain its value.

There will be no trading market for the Towers Watson Class B common stock or the Towers Watson Notes.

None of the Towers Watson Class B common stock or Towers Watson Notes will be listed on any securities exchange or included in any automated quotation system and no trading market for such classes of common stock or the Towers Watson Notes is expected to develop. The transfer of the Towers Watson Class B common stock will be restricted under Towers Watson's governing documents and the transfer of the Towers Watson Notes will be restricted under the indenture governing the Towers Watson Notes (we refer to this indenture, a form of which is attached to this document as Annex F, as the "Towers Watson Notes Indenture"). As a result of these restrictions, holders of such securities will not be able to dispose of such securities other than in the limited circumstances described in "The Merger Agreement - Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions".

The right to receive payment on the Towers Watson Notes will be subordinate to Towers Watson's obligations to its senior creditors and will be effectively subordinated to the existing and future debt and other liabilities of Towers Watson's subsidiaries to the extent of the assets of such subsidiaries.

The Towers Watson Notes will rank junior to Towers Watson's obligations to its senior creditors, which are expected to generally include all of its third-party creditors other than trade creditors. All payments on the Towers Watson Notes will be blocked in the event of a payment default to senior creditors or a default that entitles lenders to accelerate the maturity of such debt. In addition, the terms of the Towers Watson Notes do not limit the amount of additional indebtedness Towers Watson can create, incur, assume or guarantee in the future. In the event of a distribution of Towers Watson's assets upon any insolvency, dissolution or reorganization, the payment of principal and interest to its senior creditors will have priority over the payment of principal and interest on the Towers Watson Notes. Towers Watson may not have sufficient assets remaining to pay amounts due on of the Towers Watson Notes after it has paid principal and interest to its senior creditors.

Further, the Towers Watson Notes will be effectively subordinated to the liabilities of Towers Watson's subsidiaries, following the effective time, including Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. Any right of Towers Watson to receive the assets of any of its subsidiaries upon a subsidiary's insolvency, dissolution or reorganization, and the dependant right of holders of the Towers Watson Notes to have rights in those assets, will be subject to the prior claim of any creditors of that subsidiary.

Towers Watson may not have sufficient cash to pay the Towers Watson Notes.

Towers Watson will conduct substantially all of its business following the effective time through operating subsidiaries, including Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. Accordingly, Towers Watson's ability to repay the Towers Watson Notes will depend on the earnings of and distribution of funds from Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. Each of these subsidiaries will be distinct legal entities and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit Towers Watson's ability to obtain cash from them. If Towers Watson does not have sufficient cash to repay the Towers Watson Notes for any reason, it will be forced to take actions such as revising or delaying strategic plans, reducing or delaying capital expenditures, selling assets, restructuring or refinancing debt or seeking additional equity capital. Towers Watson may not be able to effect any of these remedies on satisfactory terms, or at all.

Table of Contents

The Towers Watson Notes will not require Towers Watson to achieve or maintain minimum financial results, refrain from incurring additional debt or limit its ability to take specified actions. The lack of any of these provisions could negatively impact holders of the Towers Watson Notes.

The terms of the Towers Watson Notes Indenture will not require Towers Watson to achieve or maintain any minimum financial results relating to its financial position or results of operations. In addition, the Towers Watson Notes Indenture will not contain any operating covenants, restrict Towers Watson from incurring additional debt that is senior to, or *pari passu* with, the rights of the holders of the Towers Watson Notes to receive payment or restrict Towers Watson from paying dividends, incurring liens or repurchasing any of its indebtedness or capital stock. Towers Watson will not be required to redeem the Towers Watson Notes in the event Towers Watson undergoes a change of control. Towers Watson's ability to take any of these actions could diminish its ability to repay the Towers Watson Notes when due.

If Towers Watson is not able to implement any recommended improvements in its internal control over financial reporting or favorably assess the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting, or if its independent registered public accounting firm is not able to provide an unqualified attestation report on the effectiveness of Towers Watson's internal control over financial reporting, the stock price for Towers Watson Class A common stock could be materially adversely affected.

If Towers Watson's internal control over financial reporting is not effective, the reliability of Towers Watson's financial statements could be impaired. After the merger, Towers Watson expects to devote considerable resources, including management's time and other internal resources, to a continuing effort to comply with regulatory requirements relating to internal control and the preparation of financial statements, including implementing any changes recommended by Towers Watson's independent registered public accounting firm. In particular, these efforts will focus on Towers Perrin and its subsidiaries, which have not previously been subject to the requirements of Section 404 or 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended, and the rules promulgated thereunder by the SEC. Towers Watson will be required to certify to and report on, and its independent registered public accounting firm will be required to attest to, the effectiveness of Towers Watson's internal control over financial reporting on an annual basis after completion of the merger. If Towers Watson cannot favorably assess the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting, or if Towers Watson's independent registered public accounting firm is unable to provide an unqualified attestation report on the effectiveness of Towers Watson's internal control over financial reporting, investor confidence and, in turn, the market price of the Towers Watson Class A common stock could be materially adversely affected.

During preparation of Towers Perrin's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008, Towers Perrin identified a material weakness relating to the financial system applications used for accounting and accounts receivable and the processes surrounding the use of these systems. Specifically, Towers Perrin concluded that the financial system applications used for accounting and accounts receivable and the processes surrounding the use of these systems did not include adequately designed internal controls to ensure the appropriate foreign currency translation and remeasurement of accounts receivable. During the first quarter of 2009, Towers Perrin's management implemented new controls to address this material weakness. As of the date of this document, Towers Perrin's management has not conducted testing of the operating effectiveness of those new controls and procedures.

There can be no assurance that Towers Watson will be able to implement and maintain any recommended improvements in Towers Watson's controls over its financial reporting. Any failure to do so could cause the reliability of Towers Watson's financial statements to be impaired and could also cause Towers Watson to fail to meet its reporting obligations under applicable law, either of which could cause investor confidence and, in turn, the market price of the Towers Watson Class A common stock, to be materially adversely affected.

Table of Contents

Towers Watson will have various mechanisms in place that could prevent a change in control that a stockholder might favor.

Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation and bylaws will contain provisions that might discourage, delay or prevent a change in control that a stockholder might favor. Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation or bylaws will:

- Authorize the issuance of preferred stock without fixed characteristics, which could be issued by Towers Watson's board of directors pursuant to a shareholder rights plan and deter a takeover attempt;
- Provide that only the Chief Executive Officer, President or board of directors may call a special meeting of stockholders;
- Limit business at special stockholder meetings to such business as is brought before the meeting by or at the direction of Towers Watson's board of directors;
- Prohibit stockholder action by written consent, and require all stockholder actions to be taken at an annual or special meeting of the stockholders;
- Provide Towers Watson's board of directors with exclusive power to change the number of directors;
- Provide that all vacancies on Towers Watson's board of directors, including new directorships, may only be filled by a resolution adopted by a majority of the directors then in office;
- Not opt out of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prohibits business combinations between a corporation and any interested stockholder for a period of three years following the time that such stockholder became an interested stockholder;
- Require a super-majority vote for the stockholders to amend Towers Watson's bylaws; and
- Prohibit any stockholder from presenting a proposal or director nomination at an annual stockholders' meeting unless such stockholder provides Towers Watson with sufficient advance notice.

Table of Contents

THE COMPANIES

Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc.

Towers Perrin is a global professional services firm that helps organizations improve performance through effective people, risk and financial management. The firm provides innovative solutions in the areas of human capital strategy, program design and management, and in the areas of risk and capital management, insurance and reinsurance intermediary services, and actuarial consulting.

Towers Perrin was incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1934 as Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. Over the course of several decades, Towers Perrin has made strategic acquisitions to broaden its market presence and expand its expertise. For example, in 1986, Towers Perrin acquired Tillinghast, Nelson & Warren, establishing the combined company as a leading consulting firm to the insurance industry. In 2002, Towers Perrin acquired Denis M. Clayton & Co., Ltd., a British reinsurance intermediary, which expanded Towers Perrin's geographic presence in Europe and gave Towers Perrin access to the Lloyds market. In 2005, Towers Perrin acquired Rauser AG, a leading German pension consultancy, which brought retirement consulting expertise and capabilities in a key market for multinational companies and large local employers. Towers Perrin's most recent acquisition, in 2007, was of International Survey Research Corporation, a leading global employee research and consulting firm with advanced research techniques that help align organizational culture, employee behavior and financial results.

Towers Perrin's services help clients solve many of the most pressing issues facing organizations worldwide today, including increasingly complex human capital challenges and a growing need for sophisticated risk and capital management. Towers Perrin believes it has developed many of the most innovative services and products in the areas in which it delivers solutions, including several types of managed care and consumer-based health plans that have evolved to meet changing client needs; a prescription drug collaborative purchasing program to help employers control costs; state-of-the-art financial modeling software for insurance companies; and the development of a comprehensive portfolio of services to help insurance organizations understand the links between risk and capital and manage these risks on an enterprise-wide basis. In addition, Towers Perrin's ability to respond rapidly to emerging issues has allowed it to help clients react to both risks and opportunities in practical ways. Recent examples include Towers Perrin's work on managing businesses in turbulent times, its white papers on the costs and risks inherent in specific natural disasters and its work helping clients manage escalating health care costs.

Towers Perrin's clients include many of the world's largest corporations, public and private institutions and non-profit organizations. In 2008, Towers Perrin provided its services to over 75% of the Fortune Global 500 companies, over 60% of the Fortune 1000 companies, and over 85% of the world's 50 largest insurance companies, as ranked by a recent Forbes 2000 list. Towers Perrin believes that it has been able to maintain many of its key client relationships for several decades because of its outstanding service and its reputation for being a trusted advisor to its clients.

Business Overview

As leading economies worldwide become more services-oriented, human capital and financial management have become increasingly important to companies and other organizations. As business becomes increasingly global, it is becoming more complex, which Towers Perrin believes is making it more difficult for companies to maintain a competitive edge. Towers Perrin's expertise in human capital management and risk and capital management helps companies achieve and maintain a competitive edge in the current complex environment.

The top talent in an organization often drives and helps maintain the organization's competitive advantage. At the same time, as people costs such as benefits and salaries have a larger impact on the bottom line, cost management and containment has become an increasingly significant issue. Balancing the need to attract, retain and engage talent with the necessity of controlling people costs has become a priority for senior

Table of Contents

management at many organizations. Towers Perrin helps organizations effectively manage their investment in people and develop and implement workforce strategies that align with business needs, address critical talent issues, drive higher performance and optimize the return on their investment in people.

The need to understand and manage capital and risk on an enterprise-wide level has been a priority for financial and insurance companies for many years. Today, due to increased scrutiny by rating agencies, more rigorous governance regulations in many countries and a growing internal need for management to better understand an organization's risks, non-financial companies are also strengthening their approach to enterprise risk management. Towers Perrin provides actuarial, financial and risk management consulting and software solutions to insurance and financial services companies and advises other organizations on solutions for managing retirement program risk, enterprise risk management and self-insurance. Towers Perrin also provides global reinsurance intermediary and related risk transfer services and consulting expertise.

Towers Perrin provides its services through three closely interrelated business groups: Benefits Consulting, Talent and Rewards Consulting, and Risk and Financial Services.

Through Benefits Consulting, Towers Perrin helps its clients with various matters relating to employee benefits, such as:

- Designing, implementing and managing retirement plans;
- Providing actuarial services, including developing and implementing pension risk management and retiree medical strategies;
- Designing, implementing and managing health and welfare benefits;
- Controlling the cost of all benefits;
- Designing, implementing and managing benefits in the context of mergers and acquisitions; and
- Designing and implementing nontraditional benefits.

Through Talent and Rewards Consulting, Towers Perrin helps its clients with various matters relating to talent management, compensation and employee communication, such as:

- Designing executive compensation;
- Developing employee compensation programs that drive performance;
- Implementing culture change programs, especially after a merger, acquisition or restructuring;
- Developing and implementing effective employee communication strategies;
- Conducting organizational and employee engagement surveys;
- Providing strategic workforce planning;
- Managing talent for competitive advantage;
- Restructuring the human resources function for greater strategic effectiveness; and
- Restructuring and reviewing total rewards programs.

Risk and Financial Services helps its insurance industry clients with various matters relating to risk and financial management such as:

- Helping clients design and implement Enterprise Risk Management programs;
- Valuing liabilities and economic value for financial reporting and management purposes;
- Facilitating risk transfer transactions such as reinsurance and various capital markets alternatives;
- Supporting mergers, acquisitions and restructurings with actuarial appraisals, reserve reviews, and various due diligence assistance;
- Providing financial modeling software systems and implementation consulting; and
- Offering other services such as product development, predictive modeling, strategies for entry into new markets, claim consulting, catastrophe modeling and other software solutions.

Towers Perrin helps non-insurance entities with risk management issues such as evaluating and optimizing their insurance programs as part of their overall risk and capital management processes, and designing and implementing risk mitigation strategies for their retirement programs to align their risk profile with overall financial objectives.

Table of Contents

Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc.

Watson Wyatt is a global consulting firm focusing on providing human capital and financial management consulting services. Including predecessors, Watson Wyatt has been in business since 1878. In the U.S., Watson Wyatt was founded in 1946, and conducted business as The Wyatt Company until changing its name to Watson Wyatt & Company in connection with the establishment of the Watson Wyatt Worldwide alliance in 1995 with R. Watson & Sons, a leading United Kingdom-based actuarial, benefits and human resources consulting partnership founded in 1878. In 2000, the firm incorporated Watson Wyatt & Company Holdings to serve as a holding company with operations conducted by its subsidiaries. To better serve the increasingly global needs of clients, on July 31, 2005, the firm acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed liabilities of Watson Wyatt LLP. The company's name was changed to Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc. on January 1, 2006, to reflect the company's global capabilities and identity in the marketplace.

Watson Wyatt helps its clients enhance business performance by improving their ability to attract, retain and motivate qualified employees. Watson Wyatt focuses on delivering consulting services that help its clients anticipate, identify and capitalize on emerging opportunities in human capital management. The firm also provides independent financial advice regarding all aspects of life assurance and general insurance, as well as investment advice to assist clients in developing disciplined and efficient investment strategies to meet investment goals. Its target market clients include those companies in the Fortune 1000, Pension & Investments (P&I) 1000, FTSE 1000, and equivalent organizations in markets around the world. As of June 30, 2009, Watson Wyatt provided services through approximately 7,700 associates in 107 offices located in 33 countries. Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock is currently traded on the NYSE and NASDAQ under the symbol **WW**.

Business Overview

As leading economies worldwide become more services-oriented, human capital and financial management have become increasingly important to companies and other organizations. The heightened competition for skilled employees, unprecedented changes in workforce demographics, regulatory changes related to compensation and retiree benefits and rising employee-related costs have increased the importance of effective human capital management. Insurance and investment decisions become increasingly complex and important in the face of changing economies and dynamic financial markets. Watson Wyatt helps clients address these issues by combining expertise in human capital and financial management with consulting and technology, to improve the design and implementation of various human capital and financial programs, including retirement, health care, compensation, insurance and investment plans.

Watson Wyatt designs, develops and implements human capital and risk management strategies and programs through its closely interrelated practice areas. The company's global operations include five segments: Benefits, Technology and Administration Solutions, Human Capital, Investment Consulting, and Insurance & Financial Services.

Benefits Group

- Design and management of benefit programs
- Actuarial services including development of funding and risk management strategies
- Expatriate and international human capital strategies
- Mergers and acquisitions
- Strategic workforce planning
- Compliance and governance

Technology and Administration Solutions Group

- Web-based applications for health and welfare, pension and compensation administration
- Administration outsourcing solutions for health and welfare, pension and flexible benefits

Table of Contents

Consulting on strategic human resources technology and service delivery, including SharePoint portal implementation and other HR and enterprise portals
Targeted online compensation and benefits statements, content management and call center case management solutions
Reward and talent management strategy, design and technology solutions

Human Capital Group

Advice concerning compensation plans, including broad-based and executive compensation, stock and other long-term incentive programs
Strategies to align workforce performance with business objectives
Organization effectiveness consulting
Talent management consulting, including workforce planning, performance management, succession planning and other programs
Strategies for attracting, retaining and motivating employees
Data services

Investment Consulting Group

Investment consulting services to pension plans and other institutional funds
Input on governance and regulatory issues
Analysis of asset allocation and investment strategies
Investment structure analysis, selection and evaluation of managers and performance monitoring
Implementation/fiduciary services for defined benefit and defined contribution investment programs via our Advanced Investment Solutions (AIS) services and Defined Contribution Solution (DCS) services

Insurance & Financial Services Group

Independent actuarial and strategic advice
Assessment and advice regarding financial condition and risk management
Financial modeling software tools for product design and pricing, planning and projections, reporting, valuations and risk management

While Watson Wyatt focuses its consulting services in the areas described above, its management believes that one of the company's primary strengths is its ability to draw upon consultants from different practices to deliver integrated services to meet the needs of clients. This capability includes communication and change management implementation support services. Additional information about Watson Wyatt and its subsidiaries is included in the information incorporated by reference into this document. See [Additional Information Where You Can Find Additional Information](#) on page 251.

Jupiter Saturn Holding Company

The Holding Company is a newly formed Delaware corporation that has not conducted any activities other than those incident to its formation, the matters contemplated by the merger agreement and the preparation of this document. The Holding Company is jointly owned by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. Upon completion of the merger, (1) the Holding Company will change its name to Towers Watson & Co., (2) Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will each become a wholly owned subsidiary of Towers Watson, and (3) the current stockholders of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will become stockholders of Towers Watson. The business of Towers Watson will be the combined businesses currently conducted by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt.

Table of Contents

THE SPECIAL MEETINGS AND PROXY SOLICITATION

This document is being furnished to you in connection with the solicitation of proxies by your board of directors in connection with the Towers Perrin special meeting of shareholders and the Watson Wyatt special meeting of stockholders, as applicable.

	Towers Perrin	Watson Wyatt
<i>Date, Time and Place</i>	December 18, 2009	December 18, 2009
	9:00 a.m., local time	10:00 a.m., local time
	Stamford Marriott Hotel & Spa	Westin Arlington Gateway
	243 Tresser Boulevard	801 N. Glebe Road
	Stamford, Connecticut	Arlington, Virginia
<i>Matters to be Considered</i>	<p>The Towers Perrin special meeting may be adjourned or postponed to another date, time or place for proper purposes, including for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies.</p> <p>To consider and vote upon the approval and adoption of the merger agreement, as it may be amended from time to time.</p> <p>To consider and vote upon the amendment of Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws, which contains transfer and ownership restrictions on shares of Towers Perrin common stock that must be amended to complete the merger.</p> <p>To consider and vote upon adjournment(s) of the Towers Perrin special meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies to vote in favor of foregoing proposals.</p> <p>To transact such other business as may properly be presented at the special meeting or any adjournment(s) of the Towers Perrin special meeting.</p> <p>At the present time, Towers Perrin knows of no other matters that will be presented for consideration at the Towers Perrin special meeting.</p>	<p>The Watson Wyatt special meeting may be adjourned or postponed to another date, time or place for proper purposes, including for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies.</p> <p>To consider and vote upon the approval and adoption of the merger agreement, as it may be amended from time to time.</p> <p>To consider and vote upon the approval of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan.</p> <p>To consider and vote upon adjournment(s) of the Watson Wyatt special meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies to vote in favor of foregoing proposals.</p> <p>To transact such other business as may properly be presented at the Watson Wyatt special meeting or any adjournment(s) of the special meeting.</p> <p>At the present time, Watson Wyatt knows of no other matters that will be presented for consideration at the Watson Wyatt special meeting.</p>

Table of Contents

	Towers Perrin	Watson Wyatt
<i>Record Date</i>	November 2, 2009	November 3, 2009
	<p>You may vote at the Towers Perrin special meeting and at any adjournment(s) thereof if you owned shares of Towers Perrin common stock as of the record date. <i>For the avoidance of doubt, holders of any other Towers Perrin security, such as Towers Perrin RSUs or warrants, do not have voting rights and will not be entitled to vote at the Towers Perrin special meeting on any matter.</i></p>	<p>Stockholders of record at the close of business on November 3, 2009 are entitled to notice of and to vote the shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock held by them on such date, at the Watson Wyatt special meeting and at any adjournment(s) thereof.</p>
<i>Shares Outstanding</i>	<p>At the close of business on November 2, 2009, the Towers Perrin record date, Towers Perrin had outstanding and entitled to vote 70,209.60 shares of common stock. The Towers Perrin common stock is Towers Perrin's only class of outstanding voting securities and will vote as a single class on all matters to be presented at the Towers Perrin special meeting. Each share (or fraction thereof) of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding on the record date is entitled to one vote (or fraction thereof) per share of common stock.</p>	<p>A list of Watson Wyatt Class A stockholders will be available for inspection at least 10 days prior to the Watson Wyatt special meeting at the Office of the Secretary of Watson Wyatt, 901 N. Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22203.</p> <p>At the close of business on November 3, 2009, the Watson Wyatt record date, there were 42,307,754 shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the Watson Wyatt special meeting. The Watson Wyatt Class A common stock is Watson Wyatt's only class of outstanding voting securities and will vote as a single class on all matters to be presented at the Watson Wyatt special meeting. Each share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock entitles the holder thereof to one vote on each matter to be considered.</p>
<i>Quorum</i>	<p>The presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock entitled to vote will constitute a quorum.</p>	<p>The presence, in person or by proxy, of Watson Wyatt stockholders holding a majority of the outstanding shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock entitled to vote at the Watson Wyatt special meeting will constitute a quorum.</p>

Table of Contents

	Towers Perrin	Watson Wyatt
<i>Required Vote</i>	<p>The affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock at the special meeting is required to approve the merger agreement and the proposal to amend Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws (the PBCL only requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast at the Towers Perrin special meeting to approve the merger agreement, however, the merger agreement requires the affirmative vote of holders of two-thirds of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock).</p> <p>The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes cast at the Towers Perrin special meeting is required to approve any other proposal at Towers Perrin's special meeting.</p> <p>With respect to the proposals to approve and adopt the merger agreement and to amend Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws, assuming the presence of a quorum, the failure to submit a proxy card or the failure to vote in person at the Towers Perrin special meeting and abstentions from voting will have the effect of a vote AGAINST each of these proposals. With respect to all other proposals, assuming the presence of a quorum, the failure to submit a proxy card or the failure to vote in person at the Towers Perrin special meeting and abstentions will have no effect on any such proposal.</p> <p><i>It is important to note that the merger will not be completed unless the holders of two-thirds of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock vote FOR both the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the proposal to amend Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws.</i></p>	<p>The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock is required to approve the merger agreement. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes represented and entitled to vote on the subject matter at the Watson Wyatt special meeting is required to approve all other proposals at the Watson Wyatt special meeting.</p> <p>If you abstain or fail to vote your shares in person or by proxy in favor of approving and adopting the merger agreement, it will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST adoption of the merger agreement proposal. With respect to the other proposals presented at the Watson Wyatt special meeting, abstentions will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST such other proposals, and a failure to vote your shares in person or by proxy will have no effect.</p>

Table of Contents

	Towers Perrin	Watson Wyatt
<i>Recommendation of the Board of Directors</i>	<p>Towers Perrin's board of directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement and determined that the merger agreement is advisable and in the best interests of Towers Perrin, its shareholders and other constituencies.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Towers Perrin board of directors recommends that Towers Perrin shareholders vote to (1) approve and adopt the merger agreement and (2) amend Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws.</p>	<p>Watson Wyatt's board of directors has unanimously determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of Watson Wyatt and its stockholders and has approved the adoption of the merger agreement.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Watson Wyatt board of directors recommends that Watson Wyatt stockholders vote to (1) approve and adopt the merger agreement, and (2) approve the Towers Watson Incentive Plan.</p>
<i>Voting Procedures</i>	<p>A proxy card will be sent to each Towers Perrin shareholder and Watson Wyatt stockholder of record entitled to vote.</p> <p>If you have timely and properly submitted your proxy, clearly indicated your vote and have not revoked your proxy, your shares of common stock will be voted as indicated at your special meeting. If you have timely and properly submitted your proxy but have not clearly indicated your vote, your shares of common stock will be voted FOR the proposals above at your special meeting. If any other matters are properly presented at your special meeting for consideration, the persons named in your proxy will have the discretion to vote on these matters in accordance with their best judgment.</p> <p>Proxies voted AGAINST the proposal related to the merger agreement, or solely in the case of Towers Perrin shareholders, AGAINST the amendment of Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws, will not be voted FOR any adjournment of your special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies.</p> <p>You may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit a proxy electronically by completing and submitting your proxy card by following the instructions provided thereon; or Attend the Towers Perrin special meeting and vote in person. 	<p>You may submit a proxy using any of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete, sign and mail your enclosed proxy card in the postage-paid envelope; Phone the toll-free number listed on the proxy card and follow the recorded instructions; or Go to the Internet website listed on the proxy card and follow the instructions provided. <p>You may also attend the Watson Wyatt special meeting and vote in person.</p>

Table of Contents

	Towers Perrin	Watson Wyatt
<i>Revocation</i>	<p>You may revoke your proxy at any time prior to its exercise by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Properly completing and executing a later-dated proxy and submitting such proxy electronically prior to midnight eastern time on the day prior to the Towers Perrin special meeting; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Appearing and voting in person at the Towers Perrin special meeting.</p> <p>Your presence at the Towers Perrin special meeting without voting will not automatically revoke your proxy, and any revocation after closing of the polls at the Towers Perrin special meeting will not affect votes previously taken.</p>	<p>You may revoke your proxy at any time prior to its exercise by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Filing a revocation notice or a duly executed proxy to vote your shares bearing a later date with the Secretary of Watson Wyatt at 901 N. Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22203;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Using the toll-free number or Internet website listed on the proxy card and following the instructions provided prior to 11:59 p.m. ET on the day prior to the special meeting; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Appearing and voting in person at the Watson Wyatt special meeting.</p> <p>If you need assistance in changing or revoking your proxy, please contact Innisfree M&A Incorporated toll free at (877) 825-8631 (stockholders). Bankers and brokers may call collect at (212) 750-5833.</p> <p>Your presence without voting at the Watson Wyatt special meeting will not automatically revoke your proxy, and any revocation after closing of the polls at the Watson Wyatt special meeting will not affect votes previously taken.</p>
<i>Solicitation of Proxy Materials</i>	<p>The accompanying proxy is being solicited on behalf of Towers Perrin's board of directors. The expenses of preparing, printing and mailing the proxy and materials used in the solicitation will be borne by Towers Perrin. Proxies may be solicited from Towers Perrin shareholders personally or by telephone and other electronic means by Towers Perrin's directors, officers and employees, who will not receive additional compensation for performing that service but will be reimbursed for any reasonable expenses that they incur.</p>	<p>Watson Wyatt's board of directors is making this proxy solicitation. The cost of soliciting proxies will be borne by Watson Wyatt and Watson Wyatt has hired Innisfree M&A Incorporated, a proxy solicitation firm, to assist in soliciting proxies for a fee not to exceed \$50,000 plus reasonable expenses. Proxies may be solicited from Watson Wyatt stockholders personally or by telephone and other electronic means by Watson Wyatt's directors, officers and employees, who will not receive additional compensation for performing that service but will be reimbursed for any reasonable expenses that they incur. Watson Wyatt will, upon request,</p>

Table of Contents

	Towers Perrin	Watson Wyatt
Shares Held in Street Name	Not applicable.	<p>reimburse brokerage firms and others for their reasonable expenses in forwarding solicitation material to the beneficial owners of Watson Wyatt's common stock. Other proxy solicitation expenses that Watson Wyatt will pay include those for preparation, mailing and tabulating the proxies.</p> <p>If your shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock are held in nominee or street name, you will receive separate voting instructions from your broker or nominee with your proxy materials. Although most brokers and nominees offer telephone and Internet voting, availability and specific processes will depend on their voting arrangements. Please consult your broker or nominee.</p>
<i>Broker non votes</i>	Not applicable.	<p>If you are a Watson Wyatt stockholder and you abstain from voting or fail to instruct your broker to vote your shares and the broker submits an unvoted proxy, the resulting broker non-vote will be counted toward a quorum at the Watson Wyatt special meeting, but will not be counted as a vote for any proposals, and will have the effect of a vote AGAINST the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement. However, broker non-votes will have no effect on any other proposal to be considered at the Watson Wyatt special meeting.</p> <p>Broker non-votes occur when a person holding shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock through a bank or brokerage account does not provide instructions as to how such shares should be voted, and the broker does not exercise discretion to vote those shares on a particular matter.</p>

Table of Contents

	Towers Perrin	Watson Wyatt
<i>Household Delivery of Proxy Materials</i>	Not applicable.	To reduce the expenses of delivering duplicate proxy materials to Watson Wyatt stockholders, Watson Wyatt is relying upon SEC rules that permit Watson Wyatt to deliver only one joint proxy statement/prospectus to multiple stockholders who share an address unless Watson Wyatt receives contrary instructions from any stockholder at that address. If you share an address with another stockholder and have received only one copy of this document, you may write or call Watson Wyatt as specified below to request a separate copy of this document and Watson Wyatt will promptly send it to you at no cost to you: Secretary, Watson Wyatt, 901 N. Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22203, or by telephone at 703-258-8000.
<i>Auditors</i>	KPMG LLP serves as Towers Perrin's independent public accountants.	Deloitte & Touche LLP serves as Watson Wyatt's independent auditor. Representatives of Deloitte & Touche LLP plan to attend the Watson Wyatt special meeting and will be available to answer appropriate questions. Its representatives will also have an opportunity to make a statement at the Watson Wyatt special meeting if they so desire, although it is not expected that any statement will be made.

Table of Contents

TOWERS PERRIN PROPOSAL NO. 1 AND WATSON WYATT PROPOSAL NO. 1:

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

General

On June 26, 2009, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt agreed to combine in a merger of equals. Pursuant to the merger agreement, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will each become a wholly owned subsidiary of Towers Watson. Immediately following the effective time, Towers Perrin security holders, on the one hand, and Watson Wyatt security holders, on the other hand, will each be entitled to receive, in the aggregate, 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock then outstanding.

While we believe that the description in this section covers the material terms of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, this summary may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should read this entire document and the other documents we refer to carefully for a more complete understanding of the merger, including the merger agreement which is attached to this document as Annex A. In addition, we encourage you to read the business and financial information of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt provided elsewhere in this document and incorporated by reference into this document in the case of Watson Wyatt. You may obtain the information incorporated by reference without charge by following the instructions in the section entitled "Additional Information Where You Can Find Additional Information" beginning on page 251.

Background of the Merger

The boards of directors of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt continually review their respective company's results of operations and competitive positions in the industries in which they operate, as well as their strategic alternatives. In connection with these reviews, each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt from time to time has evaluated potential transactions, including acquisitions and business combinations, and in the case of Towers Perrin, an initial public offering, that would further its strategic objectives.

As part of this continual review, beginning in 2004, Towers Perrin began to refine its long-term strategic goals, which had focused on organic growth from current and new businesses and inorganic growth through additional and potentially larger acquisitions. Towers Perrin's management and board of directors began to explore the feasibility of conducting an initial public offering of Towers Perrin's common stock because it became clear that having a currency in the form of a publicly traded stock was the preferred method to achieving Towers Perrin's long-term strategy of gaining scale and allowing Towers Perrin to be more opportunistic in, for example, considering acquisition candidates. In connection with exploring an initial public offering, Towers Perrin engaged Goldman Sachs and Milbank to provide financial and legal advisory services, respectively. The process whereby the Towers Perrin board of directors evaluated, considered and prepared for an initial public offering continued until mid-2009.

As part of Watson Wyatt's ongoing strategy for strengthening its presence worldwide, Watson Wyatt has completed a number of both substantial and smaller acquisitions since its initial public offering in 2000, resulting in new or expanded operations in the United States and abroad. More significant acquisitions in recent years included the 2005 acquisition of Watson Wyatt LLP in the United Kingdom, the 2007 acquisition of Watson Wyatt Brans & Co. in the Netherlands, and the 2007 acquisition of Dr. Dr. Heissmann GmbH in Germany. During the course of these acquisitions, Watson Wyatt's senior management and board of directors considered strategies to strengthen the firm's position in geographic regions and lines of business where they believed the company would benefit from an increased presence, and to improve the competitiveness of its existing business. In late 2007 and early 2008, Watson Wyatt's President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, Mr. John J. Haley, had more detailed discussions regarding possible business combinations with members of senior management and engaged in preliminary conversations with Watson Wyatt's financial advisor to consider a possible strategy for assessing potential candidates for a business combination.

Table of Contents

At a meeting of Watson Wyatt's board of directors on February 8, 2008, Mr. Haley led a discussion of the competitive landscape and possible transactions in which Watson Wyatt would merge with one or more firms with complementary talent resources, marketplace leadership, practice strengths, geographic presence and corporate values, and with potential for operational efficiencies in connection with a business combination. The discussion also focused on possible combinations that could emerge in the industry among various of Watson Wyatt's key competitors. As part of these discussions with the board, Watson Wyatt considered potential business combinations with four of its key competitors, in order to explore the possibility of a transformative transaction that could enhance Watson Wyatt stockholders' returns over the long term by better positioning the company to address the next generation of human capital and insurance/financial services business challenges. As a threshold matter, Mr. Haley and the Watson Wyatt board of directors limited their review of Watson Wyatt merger candidate firms to firms with a similar strategic focus and reputation, as well as similar corporate cultures which emphasize the importance of integrity, quality of service and favorable employee relations.

In early April 2008, the Watson Wyatt board of directors authorized Mr. Haley to continue to explore whether certain of these candidates (including Towers Perrin) would have an interest in a potential combination with Watson Wyatt, and to engage in preliminary discussions with such candidates. After further discussions with members of senior management and Watson Wyatt's financial advisor, Mr. Haley called Mr. Mark V. Mactas, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Towers Perrin, to consider whether an in-person meeting to discuss a possible transaction might be fruitful. Mr. Haley emphasized to Mr. Mactas that any such meeting would be preliminary in nature and would not represent a decision to pursue a transaction. Mr. Mactas informed Mr. Haley that he would consider the matter. After Mr. Haley's initial inquiries and review with respect to these candidates, Watson Wyatt's senior management and board of directors decided that further discussions with Towers Perrin were warranted. Later in April 2008, Mr. Haley met with Mr. Mactas in New York City to discuss the possibility of a business combination.

On April 30, 2008, at a regularly scheduled meeting, the Towers Perrin board of directors reviewed the company's progress with respect to the planned initial public offering. At this time, Mr. Mactas informed the Towers Perrin board of directors about his recent conversations with Mr. Haley regarding a possible strategic transaction with Watson Wyatt. The Towers Perrin board of directors considered the matter and instructed Mr. Mactas to keep the Towers Perrin board of directors apprised of any developments.

In mid-May, Messrs. Haley and Mactas met again and Mr. Haley expressed Watson Wyatt's view of the potential benefits of a merger between Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, the high level growth strategy for Watson Wyatt and some broad outlines about how a combination could be structured. Mr. Mactas advised Mr. Haley that he believed it would be worthwhile to explore further the possibility of a business combination transaction between Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt.

Over the course of the next several months, continuing through the beginning of the 2009 calendar year, various representatives of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt senior management had numerous calls and meetings to discuss the potential strategic and cultural alignment between the two firms. Through December 2008, discussions focused in large part on governance and the companies' relative valuations. In the latter stages of this dialogue, the parties preliminarily agreed to explore a merger of equals, in light of the companies' similar levels of revenue and headcount, as well as their comparable businesses and reputations, pursuant to which (1) the current Towers Perrin shareholders and certain designated employees, on the one hand, and the current Watson Wyatt security holders, on the other hand, would each receive, in the aggregate, consideration comprised of 50% of the equity in the combined entity, (2) the board of directors of the combined company would include an equal number of directors designated by each party, (3) Mr. Haley would serve as the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the combined entity and Mr. Mactas would serve as the Deputy Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Operating Officer, and (4) the brand name would include elements drawn from the names of both companies. In addition, the parties preliminarily discussed the concepts behind, and the need for provisions in a merger agreement relating to, the Class R Eligible Participants, which would provide an incentive for certain Towers Perrin shareholders to commit to terminate their employment with Towers Perrin and which, by reducing the number of shares that would otherwise be outstanding post-closing,

Table of Contents

would also have an anti-dilutive effect on the combined company's stockholders. As a private company, Towers Perrin's bylaws provide that shares of its common stock may only be held by current employees. Upon termination of employment, shares are automatically redeemed by Towers Perrin for a per share amount equal to the total shareholder investment on the preceding December 31st, as reflected in Towers Perrin's audited financial statements, less the liquidation value of preferred shares then outstanding (and subject to pension related adjustments), divided by the number of shares of common stock (net of treasury shares) then outstanding. Because Towers Perrin had announced to its shareholders in 2005 that it was contemplating an initial public offering, Towers Perrin believed that a number of its employee shareholders who were eligible for retirement had delayed retiring in hopes of selling their shares in or following the initial public offering at a higher price than they would receive if they retired while the company remained private. As such, the parties recognized that it was important to provide an incentive for these Towers Perrin shareholders to retire at closing, which was expected to result in operating cost savings for the combined company. In order to provide this incentive, the parties agreed to offer eligible Towers Perrin shareholders the opportunity to exchange their Towers Perrin shares for cash, one-year promissory notes and shares of Towers Watson common stock that become freely tradable one year after the effective time. As discussed below, eligible Towers Perrin shareholders who do not elect to retire would instead exchange their Towers Perrin shares for shares of Towers Watson common stock that would become freely tradable over a four-year period.

The parties also discussed implementing lock-up restrictions for shares issued to Towers Perrin shareholders. These restrictions were intended to provide for an orderly distribution of Towers Watson shares into the public market. To achieve this objective, the parties agreed that Towers Perrin shareholders who did not elect to retire at closing would exchange their Towers Perrin shares in the merger for Towers Watson Class B common stock, which would not be freely tradable. Instead, the Towers Watson Class B common stock would convert into freely tradable Towers Watson Class A common stock over a four-year period, with 25% of the Class B common stock converting into Class A common stock on each of the first four anniversaries of the effective time. A similar staged lock-up had been successfully implemented in connection with Watson Wyatt's initial public offering, and other significant business combination transactions involving Watson Wyatt.

In addition, Towers Perrin wanted to provide equity incentives to Towers Perrin employees who did not hold meaningful or any amounts of Towers Perrin stock to remain with the combined company after the merger. Therefore, Towers Perrin proposed allocating to such Towers Perrin employees 5% of Towers Watson's equity, which would otherwise have been part of the merger consideration issuable to Towers Perrin shareholders. Ultimately, the parties agreed that (1) Towers Perrin would grant restricted stock units to a broad-based group of employees selected by Towers Perrin and that these restricted stock units would be exchanged in the merger for an aggregate amount equal to 5% of the combined company's voting equity (in the form of shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock) outstanding at the effective time, (2) in order to encourage these Towers Perrin employees to remain Towers Watson employees, the shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock would vest over three years and would be forfeited if the employee was terminated for cause or resigned, and (3) because this Class A common stock otherwise would have been distributed pro rata to the Towers Perrin shareholders in the merger, the Towers Perrin shareholders would receive any shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock forfeited by Towers Watson employees.

On August 19, 2008, at a special meeting of the Towers Perrin board of directors held in connection with the planned initial public offering, Towers Perrin management provided an update on the preliminary discussions with Watson Wyatt.

During the fall of 2008 and continuing until the signing of the merger agreement on June 26, 2009, each of Mr. Haley and Mr. Mactas had frequent discussions with each other and their respective board of directors and certain members of each company's senior management to provide them with updates and solicit their views on strategic, financial and legal issues in connection with exploring the potential transaction.

On September 12, 2008, the Watson Wyatt board of directors held a regularly scheduled meeting. Mr. Haley provided a general status update on the discussions with Towers Perrin, including the favorable

Table of Contents

impressions of Watson Wyatt's senior management following meetings with Towers Perrin's senior management earlier that week. The Watson Wyatt board of directors formed a special committee with Ms. Linda D. Rabbitt serving as chair, and initially also comprised of Mr. John C. Wright and Mr. Gilbert T. Ray, but subsequently expanded in February 2009 to include all of Watson Wyatt's independent directors, to evaluate the terms of a potential business combination with Towers Perrin, determine whether any possible transaction is fair to, and in the best interests of, Watson Wyatt and its stockholders and recommend to the full board what action, if any, should be taken with respect to any such transaction (we refer to this committee as the Watson Wyatt Special Committee).

On September 23, 2008, at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Towers Perrin board of directors, Towers Perrin management and the Towers Perrin board of directors reviewed, assessed and reaffirmed the firm's strategy including the decision to pursue an initial public offering of Towers Perrin's common stock. Management provided the Towers Perrin board of directors with a detailed review of the status of the planned initial public offering. Management also provided an update to the Towers Perrin board of directors on the status of the discussions and an analysis of the potential opportunity to merge with Watson Wyatt. The Towers Perrin board of directors posed numerous questions about a potential transaction with Watson Wyatt particularly in light of Towers Perrin's plans for an initial public offering. The Towers Perrin board of directors discussed with management the need to ensure that certain fundamental matters were addressed prior to continuing discussions with Watson Wyatt. These matters related to governance, relative valuations of the parties and brand name.

On October 7, 2008, the Watson Wyatt Special Committee met with Mr. Haley and certain other members of senior management. Representatives of BofA Merrill Lynch, which was engaged as Watson Wyatt's financial advisor for the potential transaction with Towers Perrin effective as of October 7, 2008, and Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP (or Gibson Dunn), Watson Wyatt's outside legal advisor for the transaction, also attended. The committee discussed the preliminary significant transaction terms, anticipated transaction process and timing, and reviewed financial matters related to the potential transaction with senior management and BofA Merrill Lynch.

On November 11 and 12, 2008, at a regularly scheduled meeting, Towers Perrin management briefed the Towers Perrin board of directors on the discussions with Watson Wyatt. Management also provided the Towers Perrin board of directors with a detailed report on the progress for readying Towers Perrin for an initial public offering. After consideration and discussion, the Towers Perrin board of directors directed management to provide further analysis of the alternatives. After further discussion the Towers Perrin board of directors reaffirmed its support for pursuing an initial public offering at this time. Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP, Towers Perrin's Pennsylvania counsel, discussed with the Towers Perrin board of directors the legal standards applicable to the Towers Perrin board of directors' decisions and actions in these contexts, in particular, the fact that when discharging its duties, the Towers Perrin board of directors may, in considering the best interests of the corporation, consider, among other things and to the extent deemed appropriate, the effects of any action upon any or all groups affected by such action, including shareholders, employees, suppliers, clients and creditors of the corporation.

On November 13, 2008, Towers Perrin formally engaged Goldman Sachs to act as Towers Perrin's exclusive financial advisor to assist in the evaluation of the potential transaction with Watson Wyatt.

On November 14, 2008, Watson Wyatt's board of directors held a meeting, with certain members of senior management in attendance. Mr. Haley presented an overview of the rationale behind the proposed transaction with Towers Perrin, including the opportunity for each firm to expand its global presence, strengthen organizational capabilities and offer clients enhanced products and services, by combining with an enterprise that has complementary talent resources, practice strengths and geographic presence.

Also on November 14, 2008, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt entered into a mutual confidentiality agreement whereby the parties agreed, among other things, that any information received by either party in

Table of Contents

evaluating any proposed transaction would be kept confidential. Discussions of the potential transaction prior to this time had primarily been on a conceptual level and based on publicly available information. Notwithstanding the foregoing, diligence remained somewhat limited, in part to exclude information that might be deemed competitively sensitive. The mutual confidentiality agreement also restricted both parties from soliciting or encouraging any other merger, business combination or similar transactions while the parties were discussing a possible merger. These no-shop restrictions would expire on March 14, 2009, or such earlier date as the parties mutually agreed to discontinue their discussions. These limitations did not restrict Towers Perrin's ability to pursue an initial public offering as an alternative to merging with Watson Wyatt.

On November 18, 2008, the parties met in Washington, D.C. Representatives of Watson Wyatt, BofA Merrill Lynch, Towers Perrin and Goldman Sachs attended. During the meeting, the parties exchanged financial information related to general business results and discussed generally the parameters of future negotiations, potential due diligence and documentation.

On December 6, 2008, the Watson Wyatt Special Committee held a meeting with Mr. Haley, which was also attended by certain other members of senior management and representatives of BofA Merrill Lynch. At this meeting, members of senior management reported to, and answered questions from, the Watson Wyatt Special Committee on the progress of the negotiations since Watson Wyatt's November 14 board meeting.

Over the course of the next several weeks, representatives of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt had several meetings and conference calls to continue to discuss various matters including the mechanics relating to the merger consideration to be received by Towers Perrin security holders.

On December 15, 2008, at a special meeting, the Towers Perrin board of directors received an update from management on the proposed transaction with Watson Wyatt, including management's views on the strategic rationale for the proposed transaction and the key operational and financial considerations of any proposed transaction. Goldman Sachs then made a presentation to the Towers Perrin board of directors that provided, based on the various factors and assumptions therein and preliminary pro forma combined financial information provided by Towers Perrin management, a financial analysis of the proposed merger with Watson Wyatt. The Towers Perrin board of directors debated the benefits and risks associated with the proposed transaction with Watson Wyatt as compared to the other strategic alternatives, and informed management of related matters that required additional clarity.

On January 21, 2009, Watson Wyatt sent an initial merger agreement draft to Towers Perrin as a starting point for further discussions.

On January 22, 2009, the parties held a meeting in New York City, which was attended by certain members of senior management of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and representatives of each of Milbank and Gibson Dunn. The parties discussed various timing aspects and due diligence matters relating to the proposed merger, as well as Towers Perrin's preliminary views on the draft merger agreement. From January until the signing of the merger agreement, representatives of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin and their respective legal and financial advisors conducted legal, financial, tax and operational due diligence of the other company, engaging in numerous telephonic and in-person conferences.

During January and February 2009, the parties and their respective legal advisors met several times to continue to discuss various matters, including corporate governance, due diligence matters and brand name, and to begin negotiating the initial merger agreement draft. Topics discussed included, without limitation, (1) the transaction's structure, (2) the mechanics and vesting, forfeiture, transfer and reallocation provisions applicable to the various classes of Towers Watson common stock to be received by Towers Perrin security holders in the merger, (3) provisions applicable to the conversion of Watson Wyatt securities to be exchanged in the merger, (4) the expected efforts of the parties to obtain requisite regulatory approvals, (5) the ability of and conditions required in order for each board of directors to make an Adverse Recommendation Change (this term is defined

Table of Contents

below in the section entitled "The Merger Agreement - Covenants and Other Agreements - Non-Solicitation"), and (6) the continuation of certain retirement benefit plans. During this time period, Towers Perrin proposed a transaction structure in which a new holding company would become the parent company of the two parties at closing. Shortly after this proposal was made, the parties agreed to implement this transaction structure.

On January 31, 2009, Mr. Haley provided a progress report by telephone conference to the Watson Wyatt Special Committee.

During January and February 2009, Mr. Haley and Mr. Mactas discussed the potential need to engage a consulting firm to assist with the integration planning process in the event the parties reached a definitive agreement. After evaluating various consultants, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt entered into a confidentiality and non-disclosure agreement with Monitor Company Group Limited Partnership, a consulting firm, effective as of February 12, 2009.

On February 9, 2009, senior management of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and representatives of each of Milbank and Gibson Dunn met in Washington, D.C. to discuss certain due diligence items as well as various terms of the merger agreement.

On February 11-13, 2009, the Watson Wyatt board of directors held a regularly scheduled meeting at which certain members of senior management briefed the Watson Wyatt board of directors on the status of the negotiations. The Watson Wyatt Special Committee met in an executive session (without management representatives present) to review financial matters relating to the potential merger with representatives of BofA Merrill Lynch, and to review the fiduciary duties of the Watson Wyatt board of directors and other legal considerations with Gibson Dunn in connection with the proposed transaction with Towers Perrin. Thereafter, certain members of senior management gave presentations to the Watson Wyatt Special Committee on the proposed terms of the merger with Towers Perrin.

On February 13, 2009, Mr. Mactas met with the Watson Wyatt board of directors to discuss his views about the proposed combination and to answer any questions that the Watson Wyatt board of directors had concerning Towers Perrin and the proposed merger.

On February 14, 2009, Towers Perrin delivered a revised draft of the merger agreement to Watson Wyatt to reflect several counterproposals to certain terms of the merger agreement that had been offered and discussed during the course of the meetings during the previous weeks. Of note, the counterproposals included, without limitation, (1) a transaction structure in which the Holding Company is formed and wholly owned subsidiaries of the Holding Company merge with and into Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, (2) changes to the merger consideration to be received by Towers Perrin security holders, (3) changes to the covenant regarding requisite regulatory approvals requiring that each party use its reasonable best efforts to obtain such approvals, including selling assets if necessary, and (4) changes to the circumstances under which the Towers Perrin board of directors may make an Adverse Recommendation Change.

On February 19 and 20, 2009, at its regularly scheduled meeting, the Towers Perrin board of directors received an update from management, Goldman Sachs and Milbank regarding the ongoing negotiations with Watson Wyatt. Management reviewed the strategic rationale for the potential merger, the risks and benefits as compared to the initial public offering and the proposed terms of a transaction with Watson Wyatt. Goldman Sachs updated the Towers Perrin board of directors on the state of the capital markets and the proposed merger with Watson Wyatt. The Towers Perrin board of directors acknowledged the strategic benefits of the complementary nature of the Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt businesses. The Towers Perrin board of directors fully discussed the matters of governance, relative valuations, the challenges of culture and integration associated with the proposed transaction with Watson Wyatt, as well as the benefits and risks associated with each of the proposed transaction with Watson Wyatt and the proposed initial public offering. The Towers Perrin board of directors instructed management to keep the Towers Perrin board of directors apprised of the progress of the negotiations with Watson Wyatt.

Table of Contents

On February 26, 2009, certain members of senior management of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and representatives of each of Milbank and Gibson Dunn met in New York City to discuss certain due diligence items as well as various terms of the merger agreement draft circulated by Towers Perrin on February 14, 2009.

In March 2009, Watson Wyatt engaged Ernst & Young LLP to assist in the financial due diligence process. Watson Wyatt senior management and finance personnel met with Ernst & Young on a regular basis during the period from March through June 2009. During these meetings Watson Wyatt and Ernst & Young personnel discussed various aspects of financial and accounting due diligence, including the preparation of a work plan, status of each party's diligence data rooms, interaction with Watson Wyatt's audit committee and the review of diligence findings and required follow-up.

In March 2009, Towers Perrin engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (or PwC) to assist in the financial due diligence process. Towers Perrin senior management and finance personnel met with PwC on a regular basis through June 2009. During these meetings, Towers Perrin and PwC personnel discussed various aspects of financial and accounting due diligence, including the preparation of a work plan, status of each party's diligence data rooms, and the review of diligence findings and required follow-up.

On March 10, 2009, Mr. Haley met with the Towers Perrin board of directors in New York City to discuss his views about the proposed combination and to answer any questions that the Towers Perrin board of directors had about Watson Wyatt and the proposed merger. Following Mr. Haley's departure, the Towers Perrin board of directors formed a special due diligence committee to meet with management to review the due diligence process and findings.

On March 14, 2009, Mr. Haley briefed the Watson Wyatt Special Committee by telephone on the progress of the negotiations. The Watson Wyatt Special Committee discussed, among other matters related to the transaction, the future composition of the combined entity's board of directors and the process for resolving matters related to board governance.

On March 16, 2009, Watson Wyatt sent to Towers Perrin a revised merger agreement to reflect several counterproposals to certain terms of the merger agreement that had been offered and discussed during the February 26th meeting in New York City. These counterproposals included among others, (1) further refinements to the transaction structure and vesting, forfeiture, transfer and reallocation provisions applicable to the various classes of Towers Watson common stock to be received by Towers Perrin security holders in the merger, (2) changes to covenants and conditions relating to obtaining requisite regulatory approval of the transaction and (3) changes to non-solicitation and stockholder meeting covenants.

On March 30, 2009, Gibson Dunn delivered to Towers Perrin and Milbank initial drafts of ancillary transaction documents, including a draft indenture governing the Towers Watson Notes to be issued to those eligible Towers Perrin shareholders who elect to receive merger consideration in the form of cash and Towers Watson Notes (the Class R Participants), as well as a form of voting agreement to be entered into by directors and executive officers of each company. The parties and their legal advisors exchanged comments on, and drafts of, these agreements during the ensuing weeks.

On March 31, 2009, Watson Wyatt, Towers Perrin, Gibson Dunn and Milbank entered into a common interest and joint defense agreement in connection with the proposed transaction to establish the process of exchanging confidential business, financial, technical and other information that is protected by the attorney-client privilege or the attorney work product doctrine. In order to address potential antitrust concerns arising from the fact that Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt are competitors, the firms agreed that each party would only share certain competitively sensitive information with specified outside advisors of the other party, and not with the other party itself. Up until this point, the due diligence materials exchanged between the parties excluded information that might be deemed competitively sensitive.

Table of Contents

On April 3, 2009, certain members of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin senior management met with Monitor Group personnel in New York City to establish an integration planning committee to explore integration logistics and potential revenue and cost synergies of a transaction. At that meeting, the parties discussed the role of the integration committee and agreed to a series of additional meetings. Between April 3, 2009 and June 16, 2009, the integration committee met five additional times in Washington, D.C. and New York City. Among the committee's highest priorities was to assist the parties in evaluating potential synergies of a transaction. The committee also discussed the architecture and process for integration planning activities and communication plans for the announcement of the proposed transaction, all of which were subject to execution of final documentation.

On April 7, 2009, certain senior management of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and representatives of each of Milbank and Gibson Dunn held meetings to review the status of due diligence with respect to each company and to negotiate various terms of the merger agreement and related matters, including, without limitation, (1) the representations and warranties and covenants included in the draft merger agreement, (2) the methodology for calculating the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio, (3) the parties' expected efforts to obtain all requisite regulatory approvals, (4) non-solicitation and stockholder meeting covenants and (5) the state of incorporation of Towers Watson.

On April 16, 2009, Milbank sent to Gibson Dunn and Watson Wyatt a revised merger agreement to reflect the earlier discussions between the parties.

Over the course of the next several weeks, several telephonic meetings were held in which (1) Milbank and Gibson Dunn discussed numerous legal issues relating to the merger agreement, including the merger consideration to be received by Towers Perrin security holders (including the proposed vesting, forfeiture, transfer and reallocation provisions applicable to the shares of Towers Watson common stock to be received by the Towers Perrin security holders in the merger) and (2) members of senior management of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and representatives of each of Milbank and Gibson Dunn discussed various timing aspects and due diligence matters relating to the proposed merger.

On May 20, 2009, members of senior management of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and representatives from each of Goldman Sachs and BofA Merrill Lynch met in Washington, D.C. At that meeting, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt each made presentations concerning their respective businesses, including, among other items, discussions about their business segments, corporate and management structures, and financial performance.

On May 27, 2009, following continued negotiations between the parties during the preceding weeks, Gibson Dunn sent to Milbank and Towers Perrin a revised merger agreement to reflect several counterproposals to certain terms of the merger agreement. The counterproposals included, without limitation, (1) changes to certain covenants that would be in effect between signing and closing, closing conditions and termination rights and (2) provisions applicable to the conversion of Watson Wyatt securities to be exchanged in the merger.

On May 28, 2009, at a regularly scheduled meeting, Towers Perrin's management updated the Towers Perrin board of directors on numerous matters relating to the proposed merger, including, without limitation, the ongoing discussions regarding corporate governance and leadership of the combined entity, the status of the due diligence work including tax and financial due diligence, the merger agreement negotiations, related regulatory matters, the potential impact of the proposed merger upon Towers Perrin's professional liability insurance provided by PCIC, and the engagement of Monitor Group to coordinate the integration planning activities.

On June 6, 2009, certain members of senior management of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and representatives of each of Milbank and Gibson Dunn held a telephonic meeting to negotiate various terms of the merger agreement and related matters, including, among others, (1) the changes proposed in the May 27th draft of the merger agreement, (2) restrictions, if any, on Towers Perrin's preparations for an initial public offering,

Table of Contents

(3) continuing discussions on the state of incorporation for Towers Watson, (4) the closing condition with respect to professional liability claims and (5) the continuation of certain employee benefits after closing.

On June 10, 2009, Milbank sent to Gibson Dunn and Watson Wyatt a revised merger agreement to reflect the previous discussions. The proposed revisions related primarily to issues discussed on the June 6, 2009 conference call.

Also on June 10, 2009, senior management of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and representatives from each of Goldman Sachs and BofA Merrill Lynch met in New York City. At that meeting, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt each made updated presentations concerning their respective businesses, including, among other items, discussions about their business segments, corporate and management structures, and financial performance.

Also on June 10, 2009, representatives of Towers Perrin management, Milbank and the special due diligence committee of the Towers Perrin board of directors held a telephonic meeting to review the due diligence process and the preliminary legal and business due diligence findings. The special due diligence committee had a follow-up telephonic meeting with Towers Perrin's management and Milbank on June 21, 2009 principally to review the results of the financial due diligence.

On June 11 and 12, 2009, Watson Wyatt's board of directors received a comprehensive briefing on the proposed transaction at a regularly scheduled meeting. Mr. Haley led a review and discussion of the strategic rationale for the transaction, including the companies' complementary geographic reach and lines of business and Watson Wyatt's position in the overall competitive landscape. For more information regarding the rationale for the transaction, please see the section entitled "Recommendation of Watson Wyatt's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger." He also gave a presentation about Towers Perrin's reinsurance intermediary business. At these meetings, representatives of BofA Merrill Lynch reviewed with the Watson Wyatt board of directors certain financial matters, and certain members of senior management reviewed with the Watson Wyatt board of directors non-financial due diligence, the potential impact of the proposed transaction on Watson Wyatt's current professional liability insurance provided by PCIC, the regulatory process and a potential timetable for completion of the proposed merger. Representatives of Monitor Group were also present for a discussion of potential synergies. In addition, certain members of senior management and representatives of Gibson Dunn reviewed the key terms of the merger agreement and related transaction documents, including, but not limited to, (1) the merger consideration to be received by Watson Wyatt security holders, (2) the merger consideration to be received by Towers Perrin security holders (including the proposed vesting, forfeiture, transfer and reallocation provisions applicable to the shares of Towers Watson common stock to be received by the Towers Perrin security holders in the merger), (3) the representations and warranties to be made by each party, (4) the covenants to be performed by each party (including the non-solicitation covenant and related fiduciary out provision and the ability to terminate the merger agreement under certain circumstances), (5) the conditions that must be fulfilled for the proposed merger to be consummated and (6) the proposed termination fee of \$75 million or expense reimbursement of up to \$10 million, and the circumstances under which each party would be required to pay the other such termination fee or expenses. The Watson Wyatt board of directors then discussed the foregoing.

On June 15, 2009, the Towers Perrin board of directors held a special meeting for the purpose of reviewing and considering, among other things, the principal terms of the draft merger agreement, the due diligence process and findings and an updated financial analysis of the proposed merger. Milbank reviewed with the Towers Perrin board of directors the legal standards applicable to the Towers Perrin board of directors consideration of and decisions and actions with respect to the proposed business combination transaction with Watson Wyatt. Towers Perrin management and Goldman Sachs then provided a financial update on the proposed merger. Milbank, together with Towers Perrin management, then provided an update as to the status of negotiations with Watson Wyatt and reviewed the key provisions of the merger agreement draft, including, but not limited to, (1) the merger consideration to be received (including the proposed vesting, forfeiture, transfer and reallocation provisions applicable to the shares of Towers Watson common stock to be received by the

Table of Contents

Towers Perrin security holders in the merger), (2) the representations and warranties to be made by each party, (3) the covenants to be performed by each party (including the non-solicitation covenant and related fiduciary out provision and the ability to terminate the merger agreement after receipt of an Acquisition Proposal under certain circumstances) and (4) the conditions that must be fulfilled for the proposed merger to be consummated. Milbank also informed the Towers Perrin board of directors about the proposed termination fee of \$75 million or expense reimbursement of up to \$10 million, and the circumstances under which each party would be required to pay the other such termination fee or expenses. Towers Perrin management then reviewed the due diligence process and related findings previously discussed with the committee of the board of directors formed to monitor the due diligence process. Towers Perrin management also reviewed the potential impact of the proposed transaction on Towers Perrin's current professional liability insurance provided by PCIC. The Towers Perrin board of directors then considered and discussed at length all topics, including the due diligence results as well as the merger agreement and the factors described under Recommendation of Towers Perrin's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger in connection with the proposed merger.

On June 17, 2009 the Towers Perrin board of directors held a board conference call for the purposes of discussing merger related matters and having a further discussion of the proposed combination.

On June 20, 2009, the Watson Wyatt Special Committee held a meeting with Mr. Haley and other members of senior management, which was also attended by a representative of Gibson Dunn. Members of senior management updated the committee on legal and financial due diligence, and the status of negotiations on the merger agreement.

From June 19 through June 26, 2009, certain members of senior management of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and representatives of each of Milbank and Gibson Dunn held several telephonic meetings to continue to negotiate the merger agreement, during which time several revised drafts of the merger agreement were distributed between the respective parties. During this time, the parties agreed to certain proposals including, among others, (1) a covenant restricting Towers Perrin's ability through the date of the Towers Perrin special meeting to, among other things, prepare or file with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-1 for shares of Towers Perrin common stock to be issued in an initial public offering, (2) a reduction in the proposed termination fee to \$65 million, (3) further refinements to the methodology for calculating the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio and the mechanics and vesting, forfeiture, transfer and reallocation provisions applicable to the various classes of Towers Watson common stock to be received by Towers Perrin security holders in the merger, (4) incorporating Towers Watson in Delaware, (5) clarifying the covenants regarding requisite regulatory approvals and (6) provisions relating to tax issues.

The voting agreement between each party and directors and executive officers of the other party was finalized on June 24, 2009.

On June 25, 2009, the Towers Perrin board of directors held a special meeting for the purpose of reviewing, considering and approving the proposed merger with Watson Wyatt. The Towers Perrin board of directors was reminded of its fiduciary duties as reviewed in detail at its June 15th special meeting. Towers Perrin management then provided a review of the due diligence process and presented management's updated summary of the material findings and conclusions. Milbank then provided an update on the status of negotiations with Watson Wyatt, highlighting the key provisions of the merger agreement draft that had been resolved since the Towers Perrin board of directors last met on June 15th. Following Milbank's update, Goldman Sachs provided the Towers Perrin board of directors with a market update in the context of the proposed merger and discussed with them the assumptions, limitations and factors that would be included in any Goldman Sachs fairness opinion on the transaction. The Towers Perrin board of directors then considered and discussed at length the due diligence findings as well as the proposed merger and the factors described under Recommendation of Towers Perrin's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger in connection with the proposed merger with Watson Wyatt. PwC was also present to answer any questions regarding financial due diligence that the Towers Perrin board of directors had. The Towers Perrin board then adjourned the special meeting until June 26, 2009.

Table of Contents

On June 26, 2009, Gibson Dunn circulated a revised merger agreement to reflect the issues resolved over the prior days.

Also on June 26, 2009, at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, Watson Wyatt's board of directors met to consider the proposed transaction. First, the Watson Wyatt Special Committee convened with certain members of senior management and representatives of Gibson Dunn and BofA Merrill Lynch. Senior management reviewed the final revisions to the merger agreement and related transaction documents and reported that there were no material additions to the legal due diligence report of June 12, 2009. Senior management also provided the directors with a report on final financial and tax considerations and conclusions arising from the financial due diligence process. Representatives of BofA Merrill Lynch reviewed with the full Watson Wyatt board of directors BofA Merrill Lynch's financial analysis of the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio and delivered to the Watson Wyatt board of directors an oral opinion, which was later confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated June 26, 2009, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to various assumptions and limitations described in its opinion, the

Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio provided for in the merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Watson Wyatt common stock. Finally, senior management reviewed a draft press release announcing the transaction. Upon completion of these presentations and subsequent discussion, the Watson Wyatt Special Committee adopted resolutions recommending that the full Watson Wyatt board of directors approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. The full Watson Wyatt board of directors then convened, considered the Watson Wyatt Special Committee's recommendations and adopted resolutions unanimously approving the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby.

Later that same day, at 5:15 p.m., New York City time, the Towers Perrin board of directors reconvened its previously adjourned special meeting to deliberate and review the final changes to the merger agreement and related documents. Milbank reviewed the final resolution of the remaining open issues in the merger agreement. Goldman Sachs orally delivered Goldman Sachs' opinion, which was subsequently confirmed in writing, that as of June 26, 2009, and based upon and subject to the factors and assumptions set forth in their opinion, the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio of Towers Watson Class B common stock pursuant to the merger agreement was fair, from a financial point of view, to Towers Perrin shareholders. Following review and discussion among the members of the Towers Perrin board of directors (which included consideration of the factors described under "Recommendation of Towers Perrin's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger"), the Towers Perrin board of directors unanimously determined that the merger agreement was in the best interests of Towers Perrin, its shareholders and other constituencies and declared it advisable to enter into the merger agreement.

As noted above, Towers Perrin's management and board of directors continued to consider and prepare for an initial public offering while also engaging in merger agreement negotiations with Watson Wyatt. Towers Perrin did not abandon this alternative until the merger agreement was executed. In declaring it advisable to enter into the merger agreement, the Towers Perrin board of directors determined that the merger with Watson Wyatt was the preferred transaction over an initial public offering because, among other things, of the belief that (1) given the shared values and strategic alignment of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, Towers Perrin had a unique opportunity to accelerate the pursuit of its strategic objectives due to the increased size, scale, depth of talent and geographic coverage of the combined company that would in turn provide Towers Perrin with greater organic and inorganic growth opportunities, (2) those potentially greater growth opportunities would enhance its ability to serve the current and future needs of its clients, (3) such potentially greater growth opportunities would lead in turn to an even greater ability to recruit top talent and provide more career opportunities for Towers Perrin's employees, (4) obtaining a currency in the form of publicly traded stock would be achieved more quickly by means of the merger, (5) the merger represented a unique strategic opportunity to combine two strong companies that would create one of the world's leading professional services firms, well positioned for sustained growth and profitability across its geographies and business segments, (6) Towers Perrin's shareholders would have an opportunity to become stockholders of a company with greater financial and market strength than Towers Perrin could achieve on its own, and (7) the combined company would be able to provide a broader and deeper range of global services to the firm's clients, thereby creating greater organic and inorganic growth opportunities.

Table of Contents

Shortly thereafter, also on June 26, 2009, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt executed the merger agreement, and the voting agreements also were executed.

On June 28, 2009, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt issued a joint press release announcing the signing of the merger agreement.

On or about August 10, 2009, the parties became aware that the structure of the merger consideration could result in unintended tax consequences in certain foreign jurisdictions, and concluded that an amendment to the merger agreement would be necessary to address these issues. During the next several weeks the parties negotiated and agreed upon the changes that they desired to make to the merger agreement to address these issues, as well as additional clarifications. The parties also finalized the forms of Towers Watson's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws and agreed that the forms of these documents would be approved as part of the amendment to the merger agreement.

On October 19, 2009, Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt, the Holding Company, Watson Wyatt Merger Corp. and Towers Perrin Merger Corp. entered into an amendment to the Agreement and Plan of Merger (which we refer to as Amendment No. 1). In general, the terms of Amendment No. 1 provide for the following: (1) the issuance in the merger by the Holding Company of non-transferable shares of Class F stock to all Towers Perrin shareholders, which will represent only the contingent right to receive a pro rata portion of a number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock equal to the number of shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock forfeited by former Towers Perrin employees; (2) additional flexibility for the parties to structure certain stock awards granted to Towers Perrin employees in particular jurisdictions to provide tax deferral; (3) the assumption and conversion of certain outstanding options to purchase shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock held by certain Watson Wyatt employees (which we refer to as the Watson Wyatt options) into fully-vested options to purchase Towers Watson Class A shares at the effective time of the merger on a one-for-one basis, at the same exercise price and on the same terms and conditions as the Watson Wyatt options; (4) certain adjustments to the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio applicable to the conversion of Towers Perrin common stock at the effective time, to account for the Watson Wyatt options converted in the merger; (5) the extension of the required retirement date for retiring Class R Participants from the effective time to 30 days thereafter; and (6) approval of the Towers Watson Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws that will go into effect at the effective time.

Recommendation of Towers Perrin's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger

After considering the effects on all constituencies affected by the merger, including shareholders, employees, clients and creditors, the Towers Perrin board of directors determined that it is in the best interest of Towers Perrin, its shareholders and other constituencies, and declared it advisable, to enter into the merger agreement. **Accordingly, the Towers Perrin board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement and unanimously recommends that Towers Perrin shareholders vote FOR (1) the approval and adoption of the merger agreement, and (2) amending Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws.**

In reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement and to recommend the merger agreement to its shareholders, the Towers Perrin board of directors consulted with Towers Perrin's management as well as its legal and financial advisors with respect to strategic, financial, operational, business, legal and regulatory considerations, including, but not limited to the following:

Opportunity to Participate in a Stronger Combined Company After the Merger

The cultural fit and shared values of the two companies.

The expectation that the merger represents a unique strategic opportunity to combine two strong companies that will create one of the world's leading professional services firms, well positioned

Table of Contents

for sustained growth and profitability across its geographies and business segments, and in turn create value for its clients, employees and shareholders.

The structure of the transaction as a merger of equals in which Towers Perrin would have substantial participation in the management and governance of the combined company.

Ø The combined company would be led by a strong, experienced management team, including Mark V. Mactas, currently President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Towers Perrin, and other senior Towers Perrin executives, assuring the continuity of the mission, vision and values that drove Towers Perrin as a stand-alone company.

Ø Towers Perrin designees will collectively constitute one-half of all directors on Towers Watson's board of directors.

The opportunity for Towers Perrin's shareholders to become stockholders of a company with greater financial and market strength than Towers Perrin on its own, in particular:

Ø The ability to leverage complementary human capital business lines across a larger customer base in diverse markets.

Ø The opportunity to strengthen the combined company's presence in a greater number of domestic markets and globally.

Ø The combined company's position as a more competitive organization in the human capital, risk management and financial management industries.

Ø The greater ability to execute future inorganic growth options.

Ø The ability to offer a greater range and depth of investment consulting services to Towers Perrin's clients.

Financial Terms; Consideration Received; Continued Interest in the Combined Company

At the effective time, Towers Perrin security holders will be entitled to receive 50% of the shares of the voting common stock of the combined company, Towers Watson, then outstanding.

Ø In addition, subject to proration as described more fully in this document, Towers Perrin shareholders who are Class R Eligible Participants may elect (subject to committing to terminate their employment with Towers Perrin on or before the 30th day following the effective time (unless another time is agreed to by the Towers Watson Executive Committee) and entering into a confidentiality and non-solicitation agreement) to designate between 50% and 100% of their Towers Perrin shares to be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock, which will be automatically redeemed by Towers Watson on the first business day following the effective time for an amount equally comprised of cash and Towers Watson Notes.

The market liquidity that will result from exchanging stock in a private company for publicly traded securities of Towers Watson.

The merger agreement provides for consideration to be received by Towers Perrin shareholders based on an exchange ratio that will be calculated at the merger's closing without regard to the prevailing market price for the shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock.

Goldman Sachs, Towers Perrin's financial advisor, made presentations to Towers Perrin's board of directors concerning financial aspects of the merger and the initial public offering process, and delivered its oral opinion, later confirmed in writing, that as of the date of that opinion and based upon and subject to the factors and assumptions set forth in the opinion, the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio of Towers Watson Class B common stock pursuant to the merger agreement was fair from a financial point of view to the Towers Perrin shareholders.

Lock-Up of Towers Watson Common Stock

The Towers Watson common stock received by Towers Perrin security holders at the effective time would be subject to, among other things, certain vesting, forfeiture, transfer and reallocation provisions, as applicable (and as described more fully in this document).

Table of Contents

The Towers Perrin board of directors belief that all of these provisions and restrictions were:

- Ø Necessary to prevent the possibility of an immediate and uncontrolled distribution of Towers Watson Class A common stock that would otherwise be issued immediately after completion of the merger, thereby reducing the possibility that the volume of shares distributed at the effective time will cause a substantial decline in the stock price of Towers Watson Class A common stock as compared with the pre-closing price of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock. Such a decline would adversely affect Towers Watson stockholders and could impair the ability of Towers Watson to use its stock for future acquisitions and other purposes.
- Ø Not necessary to impose on the Towers Watson Class A common stock issued in the merger to the Watson Wyatt stockholders because their shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock were already freely transferable (except shares subject to restrictions on transfer imposed by the U.S. federal securities laws) and an orderly market in such freely tradable shares already exists.

Additional Considerations

The short-term and long-term interests of Towers Perrin that may be best served by the continued independence of Towers Perrin. Those interests included, among others, Towers Perrin’s ability to conduct its operations without the influence of external constituencies, including public shareholders; its ability to continue to operate under an existing brand that is already known and respected; the ability of Towers Perrin management to execute an existing strategic business plan (including conducting an initial public offering); the additional flexibility Towers Perrin has as a private company to tailor compensation programs; and its ability to continue to expand existing client relationships without facing the integration risks associated with a transaction of the size and magnitude of the proposed merger with Watson Wyatt.

As a result of an examination of Towers Perrin’s long-term strategic alternatives (during which the Towers Perrin board of directors considered other options available to Towers Perrin as an independent company including conducting an initial public offering of the shares of Towers Perrin’s common stock), the conclusion of the Towers Perrin board of directors that a merger of equals with Watson Wyatt represented a more feasible and desirable path for expanding the business, both geographically and by product areas, and accessing the public currency needed for future growth opportunities, over the other option available to Towers Perrin.

- Ø Moreover, the conclusion of the Towers Perrin’s board of directors and management that, in order to further Towers Perrin’s long-term strategy as an independent company of gaining scale and acquiring new capabilities (and the difficulties in doing so as a private company), it was critical for Towers Perrin to have a currency in the form of a publicly traded stock so that the company would be able to respond quickly and effectively to any growth opportunities that may arise; Towers Perrin’s board of directors believes this objective can best be accomplished by the merger of equals with Watson Wyatt, which involves exchanging stock in Towers Perrin, a private company, for publicly traded securities of Towers Watson.
- Ø The belief of the Towers Perrin board of directors that the merger represented a more desirable path than the initial public offering because, among other things, (1) given the shared values and strategic alignment of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, Towers Perrin had a unique opportunity to accelerate the pursuit of its strategic objectives due to the increased size, scale, depth of talent and geographic coverage of the combined company that would in turn provide Towers Perrin with greater organic and inorganic growth opportunities, (2) those potentially greater growth opportunities would enhance its ability to serve the current and future needs of its clients, (3) such potentially greater growth opportunities would lead in turn to an even greater ability to recruit top talent and provide more career opportunities for Towers Perrin’s employees, (4) obtaining a currency in the form of publicly traded stock would be achieved more quickly by means of the merger, (5) the merger represented a unique strategic opportunity to combine two strong companies that

Table of Contents

would create one of the world's leading professional services firms, well positioned for sustained growth and profitability across its geographies and business segments, (6) Towers Perrin's shareholders would have an opportunity to become stockholders of a company with greater financial and market strength than Towers Perrin could achieve on its own, and (7) the combined company would be able to provide a broader and deeper range of global services to the firm's clients, thereby creating greater organic and inorganic growth opportunities.

The structure of the merger, including the use of a holding company, maintains both Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt as surviving separate legal entities, which is consistent with a merger of equals transaction.

The expectation that the merger would be a tax-free transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes for Towers Perrin shareholders receiving solely Towers Watson Class B common stock.

The proposals to approve and adopt the merger agreement and amend Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws will require the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock at the Towers Perrin special meeting.

The benefits and social and economic effects of the merger on Towers Perrin, its shareholders, employees and other constituencies.

The anticipated pretax annual synergies of the merger of approximately \$80 million (with full realization of synergies expected in three years with a cost of approximately \$80 million).

The terms of the merger agreement that permit Towers Perrin's board of directors to, among other things:

- Ø Respond to unsolicited offers by furnishing information to and participating in discussions or negotiations with other bidders in the event that the Towers Perrin board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with its outside counsel and its financial advisor) that such proposal constitutes or is reasonably likely to lead to a Superior Proposal (this term is defined below in the section entitled "The Merger Agreement - Covenants and Other Agreements - Non-Solicitation").
- Ø Make an Adverse Recommendation Change (this term is defined below in the section entitled "The Merger Agreement - Covenants and Other Agreements - Non-Solicitation") in response to a Superior Proposal if the Towers Perrin board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with outside counsel) that the failure to do so would result in a breach of its fiduciary duties under Pennsylvania law.

Potential Negative Factors

The potential negative impact of client or employee defections after announcement of the merger.

The possibility of management and employee disruption associated with the merger and integrating the operations of the companies, including the risk that, despite the efforts of the combined company, employees of Towers Perrin might not remain employed with the combined company.

The risk that the cultures of the two companies may not be as compatible as anticipated.

The risk that the merger might not be completed in a timely manner or at all.

The risk that if the merger is not completed as anticipated, Towers Perrin will be further behind in effectuating its long-term strategy of obtaining a currency in the form of publicly-traded stock.

The risk that regulatory agencies may not approve the merger or may impose terms and conditions on their approvals that would materially and adversely affect future financial results of the combined company.

The potential limited liquidity of shares of Towers Watson common stock to be received by Towers Perrin security holders in the merger, as well as the applicable vesting, forfeiture, transfer and reallocation provisions.

The risk of diverting management focus and resources from other strategic opportunities and from operational matters while working to implement the merger.

Table of Contents

The fact that the retirement business will represent a larger percentage of the revenues of Towers Watson than at Towers Perrin, which arguably contrasts with Towers Perrin's current strategy to diversify its business portfolio.

The potential impact on the executive compensation business due to perceived conflicts of interest, given the political and regulatory environment in the United States.

The challenges and difficulties, foreseen and unforeseen, relating to integrating the operations of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt.

The risk that the anticipated synergies and other potential benefits of the merger may not be fully realized or realized at all.

The risk that the combined entity chooses, for whatever reason, a strategic direction that is substantially inconsistent with the fundamental direction set by Towers Perrin's management and Towers Perrin's board of directors as a stand-alone entity.

The restrictions on the conduct of Towers Perrin's business during the period between signing of the merger agreement and the completion of the merger or the termination of the merger agreement.

The investment banking, legal and accounting fees and expenses of Towers Perrin related to the merger.

The merger agreement's requirement that Towers Perrin hold a special meeting of its shareholders to approve the merger agreement, including under circumstances where an alternative transaction has been proposed that may be more advantageous to Towers Perrin shareholders.

The risk that either Towers Perrin shareholders or Watson Wyatt stockholders may fail to approve the merger.

The risk that the combined company may no longer be able to obtain errors and omissions insurance through PCIC and may face significantly greater challenges in obtaining errors and omissions liability insurance coverage.

The requirement under the merger agreement that if the merger agreement is terminated under certain circumstances, Towers Perrin would be required to pay Watson Wyatt a termination fee of \$65 million or may have to reimburse Watson Wyatt for all reasonably documented expenses up to a maximum of \$10 million.

The various other risks associated with the merger and the business of Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and the combined company described under "Risk Factors" on page 28.

Despite the foregoing, the Towers Perrin board of directors believed and continues to believe that these potential risks and drawbacks are greatly outweighed by the potential benefits that the Towers Perrin board of directors expects Towers Perrin and its shareholders to achieve as a result of the merger.

In considering the merger, the Towers Perrin board of directors was, and is, aware of the interests of certain officers and directors of and advisors to Towers Perrin and its board of directors in the merger, as described under "Towers Perrin Proposal No. 1 and Watson Wyatt Proposal No. 1: The Merger Agreement - Interests of Towers Perrin's Directors, Executive Officers and Principal Shareholders in the Merger".

The foregoing discussion of the factors considered by the Towers Perrin board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive, but, rather, includes the material factors considered by the Towers Perrin board of directors. In reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement, the Towers Perrin board of directors did not quantify or assign any relative weights to the factors considered, and individual directors may have given different weights to different factors. The Towers Perrin board of directors considered all these factors as a whole, including discussions with, and questioning of, Towers Perrin's management and Towers Perrin's financial and legal advisors, and overall considered the factors to be favorable to, and to support, its determination. You should note that this explanation of the Towers Perrin board of directors' reasoning and all other information presented in this section is forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read in light of the factors discussed under the heading "Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements".

Table of Contents

For the reasons set forth above, the Towers Perrin board of directors unanimously determined that the merger agreement is advisable and in the best interests of Towers Perrin, its shareholders and its other constituencies, and unanimously approved and adopted the merger agreement. The Towers Perrin board of directors unanimously recommends that the Towers Perrin shareholders vote FOR the (1) approval and adoption of the merger agreement, and (2) amendment of Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws.

Recommendation of Watson Wyatt's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger

The Watson Wyatt board of directors has determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are advisable and in the best interests of Watson Wyatt and its stockholders. The Watson Wyatt board of directors also has determined that the merger is consistent with, and in furtherance of, Watson Wyatt's business strategies and goals. **Accordingly, the Watson Wyatt board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement and unanimously recommends that Watson Wyatt stockholders vote FOR the approval and adoption of the merger agreement.**

The Watson Wyatt board of directors believes that the merger presents a strategic opportunity to expand through a combination with the complementary human capital and risk management business of Towers Perrin. In reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement and recommend the adoption of the merger agreement to its stockholders, Watson Wyatt's board of directors consulted with management, as well as its legal and financial advisors, and considered a number of factors, including, among others, the following:

Each of Watson Wyatt's and Towers Perrin's business, operations, financial condition, asset quality, earnings and, in the case of Watson Wyatt, stock performance. In reviewing these factors, including the information obtained through due diligence, the board of directors considered that Towers Perrin's business and operations complement those of Watson Wyatt and that Towers Perrin's earnings, and the synergies potentially available in the merger, create the opportunity for the combined company to have superior future earnings and prospects compared to Watson Wyatt's future earnings and prospects on a stand-alone basis. In particular, the board of directors considered the following:

- Ø The ability to leverage complementary human capital business lines across a larger customer base in diverse markets.
- Ø The opportunity to strengthen the combined company's presence in a greater number of lines of business and geographies.
- Ø The combined company's position as a more competitive organization in the human capital, risk management and financial management industries.
- Ø The combined company's ability to draw upon more expansive resources to better serve its clients, thereby increasing the value of the combined company to its stockholders.
- Ø The expectation that the proposed merger would be accretive to diluted earnings per share by approximately \$0.13 per share during the third full fiscal year following the effective time (assuming the merger closes in December 2009). In projecting earnings per share for the combined company, Watson Wyatt made various assumptions about future operating results of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin, including that the bonus pool for Towers Perrin principals would be calculated on a similar basis to the bonus pool for Watson Wyatt employees. This assumption reflects the Watson Wyatt board of directors' expectation that Towers Perrin's compensation structure and expense would be reduced following the effective time. As a private company, Towers Perrin has historically not retained earnings and instead distributed most of its profits in the form of bonuses to its employees.
- Ø The expectation that the merger will result in \$80 million in pretax annual operational costs savings, primarily as a result of reductions in management headcount and general and administrative expenses.
- Ø Estimated annual savings of approximately \$35 million (which estimate was later revised to \$41 million) expected to result from the retirement of Class R Eligible Participants at the effective time.

Table of Contents

The structure of the merger and consideration to be received by Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin security holders. In particular, Watson Wyatt's board of directors considered the following:

- Ø Watson Wyatt security holders will be entitled to receive, in the aggregate, 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock then outstanding;
- Ø Consideration will be received by Watson Wyatt security holders in the form of publicly-traded shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock; and
- Ø Consideration will be received by Towers Perrin shareholders in the form of Towers Watson Class B common stock, which will not be publicly traded, and will generally convert into Towers Watson Class A common stock over a four year period. To the extent that Towers Perrin shareholders make Class R and Class S elections, the number of shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock outstanding as of the first business day after the effective time, and the related dilution of Watson Wyatt stockholders, will be decreased.

The structure of the transaction as a merger of equals in which Watson Wyatt's board of directors and management would have substantial participation in the combined company. In particular, Watson Wyatt's board of directors considered the following:

- Ø That the board of directors of the combined company would consist of an equal number of directors selected by Watson Wyatt and by Towers Perrin.
- Ø Watson Wyatt's President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of its board of directors, John J. Haley, will serve as the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the board of directors of the combined company.
- Ø The significant participation of other Watson Wyatt officers in senior management of the combined company.

Its conclusion after its analysis that the businesses of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt are a complementary fit because of the nature of the markets served and services offered by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and the expectation that the merger would provide expanded services offerings, greater opportunities for cross-servicing, cost savings opportunities and enhanced opportunities for growth.

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt's shared belief in a disciplined and thoughtful approach to the combination, structured to maximize the potential for synergies and minimize the loss of clients and to further diversify the combined company's operating risk profile versus those of the stand-alone companies.

The expectation that the merger will be generally tax-free for United States federal income tax purposes to Watson Wyatt's stockholders.

Its review with its legal advisor, Gibson Dunn, of the merger agreement and other related documents, including the provisions in the merger agreement designed to enhance the probability that the merger will be completed.

Its review and discussions with Watson Wyatt's management concerning the due diligence examination of Towers Perrin's operations, and financial condition.

Its expectation that the required regulatory approvals could be obtained and the likelihood that regulatory approvals will be received in a timely manner and without unacceptable conditions.

The perceived similarity in corporate cultures, which would facilitate integration and implementation of the merger.

The opinion of BofA Merrill Lynch, dated June 26, 2009, to Watson Wyatt's board of directors as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of the date of the opinion, of the Watson Wyatt exchange ratio to the holders of Watson Wyatt common stock, as more fully described below in the section entitled "Opinion of Watson Wyatt's Financial Advisor".

The Watson Wyatt board of directors also considered potential associated risks in connection with its deliberations of the proposed merger, including:

The challenges of combining the businesses, assets and workforces of two large companies, which could impact the success of the combined company and the ability to achieve anticipated operational cost savings and other expected synergies. In this regard, the Watson Wyatt board of

Table of Contents

directors considered that the combined company would benefit from the continued participation of certain Watson Wyatt directors and the strength of Watson Wyatt's management team.

The risk that the anticipated synergies and other potential benefits of the merger may not be fully or partially realized and may be more expensive to achieve than anticipated, and the risk that the merger could be dilutive to Towers Watson's earnings per share, as compared with Watson Wyatt's earnings per share.

Ø Anticipated pretax annual operational costs savings of \$80 million are expected to take three years to fully realize. Towers Watson is expected to incur approximately \$80 million in one-time severance and IT integration costs in order to realize these costs savings. If these costs are larger than anticipated, or annual savings take longer to realize, it may take longer for the merger to be accretive to earnings per share.

The risk that the costs that the combined company is expected to incur to integrate the companies, including those relating to rebranding, lease termination and facilities consolidation, among others, could be greater than anticipated. The parties were not legally permitted to share sufficient information to produce reliable and informed estimates of the expected integration costs. As such, the Watson Wyatt board of directors was unable to quantify these expected integration costs with any precision, but did not expect them to be material to its evaluation of the transaction.

The interests of Watson Wyatt executive officers and directors with respect to the merger apart from their interests as holders of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock, and the risk that these interests might influence their decision with respect to the merger.

The one-for-one exchange ratio of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock for shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock is fixed, and will not be adjusted at closing based on the market value of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock or the value of Towers Perrin common stock.

The fact that under the terms of the merger agreement, Watson Wyatt's ability to solicit and pursue other acquisition proposals is restricted.

The fact that the merger agreement restricts Watson Wyatt's ability to operate its business during the period between the signing of the merger agreement and the completion of the merger.

The \$65 million termination fee payable to Towers Perrin upon the occurrence of certain events, and the potential effect of such termination fee.

The risk that the merger may not be consummated in a timely manner.

The fact that under the terms of the merger agreement, Watson Wyatt is required to hold a special meeting of its stockholders to approve the merger agreement, including under circumstances where an alternative transaction has been proposed that may be more advantageous to Watson Wyatt stockholders.

Possible loss of key management or other personnel, or of large clients.

The risk to Watson Wyatt's business, operations and financial results in the event that the merger is not consummated.

The risks that delays or difficulties in completing the integration could adversely affect the combined company's operating results and preclude the achievement of some benefits anticipated from the merger.

The risk of diverting management focus and resources from operational matters and other strategic opportunities while focusing on the merger.

The risk that the combined company may no longer be able to obtain errors and omissions insurance through PCIC and may face significantly greater challenges in obtaining errors and omissions liability insurance coverage on similar pricing and terms to those currently available to Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt.

The challenges of integrating the companies' financial reporting and internal control systems, particularly in light of the fact that Towers Perrin, as a private company, has not been subject to the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended, or the rules promulgated thereunder by the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

Tax risks relating to the merger.

Table of Contents

The Watson Wyatt board of directors realizes that there can be no assurance about future results of the combined company, including results expected or considered in the factors listed above, such as assumptions regarding growth rates, potential revenue enhancements, anticipated cost savings and earnings accretion. However, the Watson Wyatt board of directors concluded that the potential positive factors outweighed the potential risks of completing the merger.

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the Watson Wyatt board of directors is not exhaustive, but includes all material factors considered by the Watson Wyatt board of directors. In view of the wide variety of factors considered by the Watson Wyatt board of directors in connection with its evaluation of the merger and the complexity of such matters, the Watson Wyatt board of directors did not consider it practical to, nor did it attempt to, quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors that it considered in reaching its decision. The Watson Wyatt board of directors conducted a discussion of the factors described above, including asking questions of Watson Wyatt's management and Watson Wyatt's legal and financial advisors, and reached a unanimous decision that the proposed merger was in the best interests of Watson Wyatt and its stockholders. In considering the factors described above, individual members of the Watson Wyatt board of directors may have given different weights to different factors. The Watson Wyatt board of directors relied on the experience and expertise of its financial advisor for quantitative analysis of the financial terms of the merger. You should note that this explanation of the Watson Wyatt board of directors' reasoning and all other information presented in this section is forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read in light of the factors discussed under the heading "Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements".

Opinion of Towers Perrin's Financial Advisor

Goldman Sachs rendered its opinion to Towers Perrin's board of directors that, as of June 26, 2009 and based upon and subject to the factors and assumptions set forth in the opinion, the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio of Towers Watson Class B common stock pursuant to the merger agreement was fair from a financial point of view to the Towers Perrin shareholders.

The full text of the written opinion of Goldman Sachs, dated June 26, 2009, which sets forth assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with the opinion, is attached as Annex C. Goldman Sachs provided its opinion for the information and assistance of Towers Perrin's board of directors in connection with its consideration of the merger. The Goldman Sachs opinion is not a recommendation as to how any Towers Perrin shareholder should vote with respect to the merger agreement, or any other matter.

In connection with rendering the opinion described above and performing its related financial analyses, Goldman Sachs reviewed, among other things:

- The merger agreement;
- The audited consolidated financial statements of Towers Perrin for the last five fiscal years ended December 31 and Annual Reports on Form 10-K of Watson Wyatt for the last five fiscal years ended June 30;
- Certain Current Reports on Form 8-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q of Watson Wyatt;
- Certain other communications from Towers Perrin to its shareholders and Watson Wyatt to its stockholders, including proxy statements and related materials;
- Certain publicly available research analyst reports for Watson Wyatt; and
- Certain internal financial analyses and forecasts for Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt prepared by Towers Perrin's management, as approved for Goldman Sachs' use by Towers Perrin, including certain cost savings and operating synergies projected by management of each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt to result from the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, as prepared by management of each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and approved for Goldman Sachs' use.

Table of Contents

Goldman Sachs also held discussions with members of senior management of each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt regarding their assessments of the strategic rationale for, and the potential benefits of, the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the past and current business operations, financial condition, and future prospects of their respective companies. In addition, Goldman Sachs reviewed the reported price and trading activity for Watson Wyatt Class A common stock, compared certain financial and stock market information for Watson Wyatt and certain financial information for Towers Perrin with similar financial and stock market information for certain other companies the securities of which are publicly traded, reviewed the financial terms of certain recent business combinations in the business services industry specifically and in other industries generally and performed such other studies and analyses, and considered such other factors, as it considered appropriate.

For purposes of rendering the opinion described above, Goldman Sachs relied upon and assumed, without assuming any responsibility for independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial, legal, regulatory, tax, accounting and other information provided to, discussed with or reviewed by it. Goldman Sachs assumed, with Towers Perrin's consent, that the internal financial analyses and forecasts for Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt prepared by Towers Perrin's management, including the projections of certain cost savings and operating synergies to result from the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, were reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Towers Perrin. In addition, for purposes of rendering the opinion described above, Goldman Sachs did not take into account the terms and conditions of any series of Towers Watson Class B common stock to the extent they differ from the Towers Watson Class A common stock. In addition, Goldman Sachs did not make an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets and liabilities (including any contingent, derivative or off-balance-sheet assets and liabilities) of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt or any of their respective subsidiaries, and it was not furnished with any such evaluation or appraisal. Goldman Sachs also assumed that all governmental, regulatory or other consents and approvals necessary for the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will be obtained without any adverse effect on Towers Watson, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt or the expected benefits of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement in any way meaningful to its analysis. Goldman Sachs also assumed that the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will be consummated on the terms set forth in the merger agreement, without the waiver or modification of any term or condition the effect of which would be in any way meaningful to its analysis.

Goldman Sachs' opinion does not address any legal, regulatory, tax or accounting matters nor does it address the underlying business decision of Towers Perrin to engage in the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, or the relative merits of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement as compared to any strategic alternatives that may be available to Towers Perrin. In addition, Goldman Sachs does not express any opinion as to the impact of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement on the solvency or viability of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt or the ability of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt to pay its obligations when they come due. Goldman Sachs' opinion addresses only the fairness from a financial point of view, as of the date of the opinion, of the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio of Towers Watson Class B common stock pursuant to the merger agreement to Towers Perrin shareholders. Goldman Sachs' opinion does not express any view on, and does not address, any other term or aspect of the merger agreement or the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including, without limitation, any Class R election or Class S election, the consideration paid in respect of the redemption of the Towers Watson Class R common stock and the Towers Watson Class S common stock, the fairness of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement to, or any consideration received by, the holders of any other class of securities, creditors, or other constituencies of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt; or the fairness of the amount or nature of any compensation to be paid or payable to any of the officers, directors or employees of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, or any class of such persons in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, whether relative to the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio of Towers Watson Class B common stock pursuant to the merger agreement or otherwise. Goldman Sachs is not expressing any opinion as to the prices at which shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock will trade at any time. Goldman Sachs' opinion was necessarily based on economic,

Table of Contents

monetary, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to it as of, the date of the opinion and Goldman Sachs assumed no responsibility for updating, revising or reaffirming its opinion based on circumstances, developments or events occurring after the date of its opinion. Goldman Sachs' opinion was approved by a fairness committee of Goldman Sachs.

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses delivered by Goldman Sachs to the board of directors of Towers Perrin in connection with rendering the opinion described above. The following summary, however, does not purport to be a complete description of the financial analyses performed by Goldman Sachs, nor does the order of analyses described represent relative importance or weight given to those analyses by Goldman Sachs. Some of the summaries of the financial analyses include information presented in tabular format. The tables must be read together with the full text of each summary and are alone not a complete description of Goldman Sachs' financial analyses. Except as otherwise noted, the following quantitative information, to the extent that it is based on market data, is based on market data as it existed on or before June 26, 2009, and is not necessarily indicative of current market conditions. All estimated numbers for Towers Perrin throughout Goldman Sachs' analyses exclude one-time charges related to the issuance of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock (issued upon conversion of Towers Perrin RSUs in the merger), which shares vest in equal annual installments over three years from the effective time. All 2009 estimates, or 2009E, figures are based on Towers Perrin's management's pro forma assumptions as of June 26, 2009, which assume that Towers Perrin has been public for the full year, with such assumptions including adoption of a public company compensation model, and which reconciles Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt's errors and omissions accounting policies.

In rendering its opinion that the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio of Towers Watson Class B common stock was fair from a financial point of view to the shareholders of Towers Perrin common stock, Goldman Sachs used the number of shares of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt common stock outstanding as of June 26, 2009, provided by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt management, respectively, and assumed, among other things, that (i) the same number of shares will be outstanding immediately prior to the completion of the merger, (ii) the Towers Perrin security holders will have an implied ownership of 50% of Towers Watson and (iii) the pool of cash and Towers Watson Notes available for redemption of Towers Watson Class R common stock will be an amount equal to \$200 million.

Selected Companies Analysis. Goldman Sachs reviewed and compared certain financial information for Watson Wyatt to corresponding financial information, ratios and public market multiples for the following publicly traded corporations in the business services industry:

Human Resources Consulting Company:

Hewitt Associates, Inc.

Specialty Consulting Companies:

CRAI International, Inc.

FTI Consulting, Inc.

Huron Consulting Group Inc.

LECG Corporation

Navigant Consulting, Inc.

Although none of the selected companies is directly comparable to Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, the companies included were chosen because they are publicly traded companies with operations that for purposes of analysis may be considered similar to certain operations of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt.

Goldman Sachs also calculated and compared various financial multiples and ratios based on information it obtained from SEC filings and the Institutional Brokers Estimate System, or IBES, and other Wall Street research. The multiples and ratios of Watson Wyatt were calculated using the closing price of Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock on June 26, 2009. The multiples and ratios for each of the selected

Table of Contents

companies were based on the most recent publicly available information. With respect to the selected companies, Goldman Sachs calculated the:

- Enterprise value as a multiple of projected calendarized 2009 sales;
- Enterprise value as a multiple of projected calendarized 2010 sales;
- Enterprise value as a multiple of latest twelve months, or LTM, earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA;
- Enterprise value as a multiple of calendarized projected 2009 EBITDA; and
- Enterprise value as a multiple of calendarized projected 2010 EBITDA.

The results of these analyses are summarized as follows:

Enterprise Value as a multiple of:	Specialty Consulting Composite		HR Consulting Composite**	Watson Wyatt
	Range	Median		
2009 Sales	0.3x-2.2x	1.2x	1.0x	1.0x
2010 Sales	0.3x-1.9x	1.1x	1.0x	1.0x
LTM EBITDA*	7.6x-11.1x	9.0x	5.3x	6.1x
2009 EBITDA	7.4x-9.8x	8.1x	5.2x	6.3x
2010 EBITDA	5.7x-8.4x	7.0x	5.0x	6.0x

* LTM numbers are based on the latest publicly available information, as of June 26, 2009. 2009 Sales and 2009 and 2010 EBITDA numbers are based on IBES median estimates and/or other Wall Street research.

** The HR Consulting Composite consists of Hewitt Associates, Inc.

Goldman Sachs also calculated the selected companies' projected calendarized, for a fiscal year ended December 31, price/earnings multiples for 2009 and 2010 and compared them to the results for Watson Wyatt. The following table presents the results of this analysis:

Calendarized Price/Earnings* Multiples:	Specialty Consulting Composite		HR Consulting Composite	Watson Wyatt
	Range	Median		
2009	14.8x-19.8x	16.9x	11.6x	12.4x
2010	12.0x-15.6x	13.9x	10.7x	12.2x

* Earnings are based on IBES median estimates and/or other Wall Street research.

Table of Contents

Implied Valuation Analysis. Goldman Sachs performed certain analyses, based on historical information and projections provided by management of Towers Perrin. At a price of \$41.18 for each share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock and assuming an implied ownership of Towers Watson of 50% by Towers Perrin security holders, Goldman Sachs calculated an indicative Towers Perrin's equity value of \$1,784 million and an indicative enterprise value of \$1,623 million, assuming that Towers Perrin has cash of \$405 million and bonuses payable of \$244 million as of December 31, 2009. Goldman Sachs also calculated Towers Perrin's implied enterprise value as a multiple of 2008 sales, 2009E sales and 2010E sales, its implied enterprise value as a multiple of 2009E EBITDA on a pro forma basis and 2010E EBITDA, its implied enterprise value as a multiple of 2009E earnings before interest and taxes, or EBIT, on a pro forma basis and 2010E EBIT, and its implied equity value as a multiple of 2009E net income on a pro forma basis and 2010E net income. The following table presents the results of Goldman Sachs analysis based on an implied ownership of 50% of Towers Watson common stock by Towers Perrin security holders:

Metric	Year	Towers Perrin
Implied Enterprise Value / Sales	2008A	0.94x
	2009E*	1.03x
Implied Enterprise Value / EBITDA	2010E	1.00x
	2009E PF**	8.0x
Implied Enterprise Value / EBIT	2010E	7.1x
	2009E PF**	9.7x
Implied Equity Value / Net Income	2010E	8.5x
	2009E PF**	18.0x
	2010E	15.2x

* All estimated numbers for Towers Perrin throughout Goldman Sachs' analyses exclude one-time charges related to the issuance of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock (issued upon conversion of Towers Perrin RSUs in the merger), which shares vest in equal annual installments over three years from the effective time.

** All 2009E figures are based on Towers Perrin's management's pro forma assumptions as of the date provided which assume that Towers Perrin has been public for the full year and which reconciles Towers Perrin's and Watson Wyatt's errors and omissions accounting policies.

Illustrative Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. Goldman Sachs performed an illustrative discounted cash flow analysis on Towers Perrin using Towers Perrin's management forecasts through 2013.

Goldman Sachs calculated indications of net present value of free cash flows for Towers Perrin for the years 2009 through 2013 using discount rates ranging from 10.0% to 12.0% discounted to June 30, 2009. Goldman Sachs then calculated implied enterprise values using illustrative terminal values calculated as of the calendar year-end 2013E and multiples ranging from 6.0x EBITDA to 7.5x EBITDA. These illustrative terminal values were then discounted to calculate implied indications of present values of the enterprise value using discount rates ranging from 10.0% to 12.0%. The discount rates were chosen by utilizing a weighted average cost of capital analysis. This analysis resulted in a range of illustrative discounted cash flow enterprise values of Towers Perrin of \$1,371 million to \$1,729 million.

Goldman Sachs also performed an illustrative discounted cash flow analysis on Watson Wyatt using Watson Wyatt projections that were based on estimates provided by Towers Perrin's management.

Table of Contents

Goldman Sachs calculated indications of net present value of free cash flows for Watson Wyatt for the years 2009 through 2013 using discount rates ranging from 10.0% to 12.0% discounted to June 30, 2009. Goldman Sachs then calculated implied enterprise values using illustrative terminal values calculated as of the calendar year-end 2013E and multiples ranging from 6.0x EBITDA to 7.5x EBITDA. These illustrative terminal values were then discounted to calculate implied indications of present values of enterprise value using discount rates ranging from 10.0% to 12.0%. The discount rates were chosen by utilizing a weighted average cost of capital analysis. This analysis resulted in a range of illustrative discounted cash flow enterprise values of Watson Wyatt of \$1,788 million to \$2,232 million.

Selected Transactions Analysis. Goldman Sachs analyzed certain information relating to the following selected transactions in the human resources business services industry since 1996:

Year	Acquirer	Target
2007	Watson Wyatt Worldwide	Dr. Dr. Heissmann GmBH
2006	Aegon	Clark Inc.
2005	ACS	Mellon HR
2005	EDS	Towers Perrin's HR Outsourcing
2005	Watson Wyatt & Co.	Watson Wyatt LLP
1996	Mellon Bank	Buck Consultants

For each of the selected transactions, using information from press releases and Capital IQ, Goldman Sachs calculated the enterprise value as a multiple of latest twelve months sales. While none of the companies that participated in the selected transactions are directly comparable to Towers Perrin, the companies that participated in the selected transactions are companies with operations that, for the purposes of analysis, may be considered similar to certain of Towers Perrin's results, market size and product profile.

The following table presents the results of this analysis:

Enterprise Value as a multiple of:	Selected Transactions Range
LTM Sales	1.1x-1.9x

Table of Contents

Pro Forma Merger Analysis. Goldman Sachs prepared illustrative pro forma analyses of the potential financial impact of the merger using earnings estimates for Towers Perrin per Towers Perrin's management forecasts and calendarized earnings estimates of Watson Wyatt provided by Towers Perrin's management and tax and expense assumptions provided by Towers Perrin's management. For the years 2010 and 2011, Goldman Sachs compared the projected calendarized earnings per share of Watson Wyatt on a standalone basis to the projected calendarized earnings per share of the common stock of the combined entity resulting from the merger under three scenarios: (1) no synergies are achieved, which we refer to as the No Synergies Scenario, (2) 30% of the synergies are achieved in 2010E and 85% in 2011E, which we refer to as the Ramp-Up Scenario and (3) 100% of the synergies are achieved in both 2010E and 2011E, which we refer to as the Run-Rate Scenario. In all three scenarios Goldman Sachs assumed, among other assumptions, that the forecasts for Towers Perrin and the estimates for Watson Wyatt, both of which were provided to Goldman Sachs by Towers Perrin's management, will be achieved and that 50% of Towers Watson is owned by former Towers Perrin shareholders. The following table presents the results of this analysis:

	Watson Wyatt Stand-Alone	No Synergies	Ramp-Up of Synergies	Run-Rate of Synergies
2010E CY EPS	\$ 3.31	\$ 2.87	\$ 3.02	\$ 3.37
% Change vs. Stand-Alone		(13.1)%	(8.6)%	2.0%
2011E CY EPS	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.72	\$ 3.80
% Change vs. Stand-Alone		(8.7)%	3.1%	5.3%

Goldman Sachs also calculated an implied current stock price, based on Watson Wyatt's 2010E-2011E implied price/earnings multiples using Towers Perrin's management estimates for Watson Wyatt, under each of the three scenarios outlined above, and compared those implied current stock prices to Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock share price of \$41.18 as of June 26, 2009. Based on Goldman Sachs' analysis, under the No Synergies Scenario the implied current share price of the combined company would range from \$35.78 based on implied 2010E price/earnings multiples and \$37.60 based on implied 2011E price/earnings multiples, under the Ramp-Up Scenario the implied current share price of the combined company would range from \$37.65 based on implied 2010E price/earnings multiples and \$42.48 based on 2011E implied price/earnings multiples, and under Run-Rate Scenario the implied current share price of the combined company would range from \$42.01 based on implied 2010E price/earnings multiples and \$43.36 based on implied 2011E price/earnings multiples.

Implied Exchange Ratio Analysis. Goldman Sachs performed an implied exchange ratio analysis, comparing the implied transaction exchange ratio of 554.37 against the implied range of exchange ratios that resulted from using the implied total equity value of Towers Perrin that was calculated under the following three types of analyses: (1) comparable public companies¹, (2) precedent transactions, and (3) illustrative discounted cash flow. The implied transaction exchange ratio of 554.37, which assumed that Towers Perrin security holders will have an implied ownership of 50% of Towers Watson, was calculated by Goldman Sachs by using Watson Wyatt's fully diluted share count of 43,314,518 as of June 26, 2009, subtracting from that number 4,331,452, which is the assumed number of shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be issued upon the conversion of the Towers Perrin RSUs in the merger, and then dividing the result by 70,320, which was the number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock that was outstanding as of June 26, 2009. Goldman Sachs assumed that the same number of shares of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will be outstanding immediately prior to the completion of the merger.

¹ A group of companies in the business services industry which includes Hewitt Associates, Inc., CRAI International, Inc., FTI Consulting, Inc., Huron Consulting Group Inc., LECG Corporation, and Navigant Consulting, Inc.

Table of Contents

Under the comparable company analysis and assuming a trading multiple that is the median of its peer group (CRAI International, Inc., FTI Consulting, Inc., Huron Consulting Group Inc., Hewitt Associates, Inc., LECG Corporation and Navigant Consulting, Inc.), an enterprise value/2010E EBITDA multiple of 5.0x-7.5x, and 2010E EBITDA of \$227 million, an implied total equity value of Towers Perrin would be between \$1,300 million and \$1,875 million. By way of comparison, under this analysis and assuming a trading multiple that is the median of its peer group (same group as above), an enterprise value/CY2010E EBITDA multiple of 5.0x-7.5x, and CY2010E EBITDA of \$282 million, an implied total equity value of Watson Wyatt would be between \$1,408 million and \$2,112 million.

Under the precedent transaction analysis, using \$1,720 million for 2008A revenue and assuming a median enterprise value/revenue multiple of 1.1x-1.4x, an implied total equity value of Towers Perrin would be between \$2,050 million and \$2,550 million.

Under the illustrative discounted cash flow analysis and assuming a terminal multiple of 2013E EBITDA of 6.0x-7.5x, an implied perpetuity growth rate of 2.2%-4.6% and discount rates ranging from 10.5%-11.5%, an implied total equity value of Towers Perrin would be between \$1,550 million and \$1,850 million.

In all cases the calculation of Towers Perrin's equity value assumes cash of \$405 million (excluding cash related to reinsurance payables of \$110 million) less bonuses payable of \$244 million as of December 31, 2009. The implied exchange ratio analysis also assumes that Towers Perrin's warrants will be cancelled (which occurs if an initial public offering is not completed on or prior to December 31, 2009 or upon consummation of a change in control transaction, which includes the merger) and therefore will have no impact on the implied exchange ratio calculation. It also assumes that there is no cost to receiving or exercising the Towers Perrin RSUs (which have an exercise price of \$0.00) and that one-third of the shares of the Towers Perrin RSUs vest on each of the first three anniversaries of the effective time.

The following table presents the results of the implied exchange ratio analysis using the implied equity values derived from the three analyses outlined above:

	Implied Total Towers Perrin Equity Value (\$ in millions)		Implied Exchange Ratio*		Implied Transaction Exchange Ratio
	Low	High	Low	High	
	Comparable Public Companies	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,875	404	
Precedent Transactions	\$ 2,050	\$ 2,550	637	793	554
Illustrative Discounted Cash Flow	\$ 1,550	\$ 1,850	482	575	554

* Uses the price of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock as of June 26, 2009.

Table of Contents

Contribution Analysis. Goldman Sachs analyzed the relative potential contribution of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt to the combined entity on 2009E, 2010E and 2011E revenue and EBITDA and on the combined entity's discounted cash flows, which was based on financial data and on the assumptions provided to Goldman Sachs by Towers Perrin management. The following table presents the results of this analysis:

Towers Perrin		
Metrics	Revenue Contribution:	Watson Wyatt
2009E	48.6%	51.4%
2010E	48.7%	51.3%
2011E	48.9%	51.1%
Pro Forma EBITDA Contribution:		
2009E	42.1%	57.9%
2010E	44.6%	55.4%
2011E	44.9%	55.1%
DCF Contribution*	46.0%	54.0%

* Assumes a terminal EBITDA multiple of 6.75x and a discount rate of 11.0%. The discounted cash flow analysis nets out accrued bonuses of \$175 million for Watson Wyatt and \$244 million for Towers Perrin per Towers Perrin's management against the cash balance, and eliminates the accrued bonuses from the future calculation of the change in working capital.

The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Selecting portions of the analyses or of the summary set forth above, without considering the analyses as a whole, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying Goldman Sachs' opinion. In arriving at its fairness determination, Goldman Sachs considered the results of all of its analyses and did not attribute any particular weight to any factor or analysis considered by it. Rather, Goldman Sachs made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all of its analyses. No company or transaction used in the above analyses as a comparison is directly comparable to Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt or the contemplated merger.

Goldman Sachs prepared these analyses for purposes of Goldman Sachs' providing its opinion to Towers Perrin's board of directors as to the fairness from a financial point of view, as of the date of the opinion, of the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio of Towers Watson Class B common stock pursuant to the merger agreement to the holders of Towers Perrin common stock. These analyses do not purport to be appraisals nor do they necessarily reflect the prices at which businesses or securities actually may be sold. Analyses based upon forecasts of future results are not necessarily indicative of actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Because these analyses are inherently subject to uncertainty, being based upon numerous factors or events beyond the control of the parties or their respective advisors, none of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt, Goldman Sachs or any other person assumes responsibility if future results are different from those forecast.

The Towers Perrin final exchange ratio was determined through arms-length negotiations between Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and was approved by Towers Perrin's board of directors. Goldman Sachs provided advice to Towers Perrin during these negotiations. Goldman Sachs did not, however, recommend any specific exchange ratio to Towers Perrin or its board of directors or that any specific exchange ratio constituted the only appropriate exchange ratio for the merger.

As described above, Goldman Sachs' opinion to Towers Perrin's board of directors was one of many factors taken into consideration by Towers Perrin's board of directors in making its determination to approve the merger agreement. The foregoing summary does not purport to be a complete description of the analyses performed by Goldman Sachs in connection with the fairness opinion and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the written opinion of Goldman Sachs attached as Annex C.

Table of Contents

Goldman, Sachs & Co. and its affiliates are engaged in investment banking and financial advisory services, securities trading, investment management, principal investment, financial planning, benefits counseling, risk management, hedging, financing, brokerage activities and other financial and non-financial activities and services for various persons and entities. In the ordinary course of these activities and services, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and its affiliates may at any time make or hold long or short positions and investments, as well as actively trade or effect transactions, in the equity, debt and other securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans and other obligations) of Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and any of their affiliates or any currency or commodity that may be involved in the transaction for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Goldman Sachs acted as financial advisor to Towers Perrin in connection with, and participated in certain of the negotiations leading to, the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Goldman Sachs also may provide investment banking and other financial services to Towers Watson, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and their respective affiliates in the future. In connection with the above-described services Goldman Sachs has received, and may receive in the future, compensation.

The board of directors of Towers Perrin selected Goldman Sachs as its financial advisor because it is an internationally recognized investment banking firm that has substantial experience in transactions similar to the merger. Pursuant to a letter agreement dated November 13, 2008, Towers Perrin engaged Goldman Sachs to act as its financial advisor in connection with the possible merger or business combination of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. Pursuant to the terms of this engagement letter, Towers Perrin has agreed to pay Goldman Sachs a transaction fee of approximately \$15 million, approximately \$11 million of which is contingent upon completion of the merger. In addition, Towers Perrin has agreed to reimburse Goldman Sachs for its expenses, including attorneys' fees and disbursements, and to indemnify Goldman Sachs and related persons against various liabilities, including certain liabilities under the federal securities laws.

Opinion of Watson Wyatt's Financial Advisor

Watson Wyatt has retained BofA Merrill Lynch to act as Watson Wyatt's financial advisor in connection with the merger. BofA Merrill Lynch is an internationally recognized investment banking firm which is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses and securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for corporate and other purposes. Watson Wyatt selected BofA Merrill Lynch to act as Watson Wyatt's financial advisor in connection with the merger on the basis of BofA Merrill Lynch's experience in transactions similar to the merger, its reputation in the investment community and its familiarity with Watson Wyatt and its business.

On June 26, 2009, at a meeting of Watson Wyatt's board of directors held to evaluate the merger, BofA Merrill Lynch delivered to Watson Wyatt's board of directors an oral opinion, which was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion dated June 26, 2009, to the effect that, as of the date of the opinion and based on and subject to various assumptions and limitations described in its opinion, the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio provided for in the Watson Wyatt merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Watson Wyatt common stock.

The full text of BofA Merrill Lynch's written opinion to Watson Wyatt's board of directors, which describes, among other things, the assumptions made, procedures followed, factors considered and limitations on the review undertaken, is attached as Annex D to this document and is incorporated by reference into this document in its entirety. The following summary of BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion. BofA Merrill Lynch delivered its opinion to Watson Wyatt's board of directors for the benefit and use of Watson Wyatt's board of directors in connection with and for purposes of its evaluation of the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio from a financial point of view. BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion does not address any other aspect of the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how to vote or act in connection with the proposed merger.

Table of Contents

In connection with rendering its opinion, BofA Merrill Lynch:

Reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt;
Reviewed certain internal financial and operating information with respect to the business, operations and prospects of Towers Perrin furnished to or discussed with BofA Merrill Lynch by the management of Towers Perrin, including certain financial forecasts relating to Towers Perrin prepared by the management of Towers Perrin, which we refer to as Towers Perrin Management Forecasts ;
Reviewed an alternative version of the Towers Perrin Management Forecasts incorporating certain adjustments thereto made by the management of Watson Wyatt, which we refer to as Adjusted Towers Perrin Forecasts , and discussed with the management of Watson Wyatt its assessments as to the relative likelihood of achieving the future financial results reflected in the Towers Perrin Management Forecasts and the Adjusted Towers Perrin Forecasts;
Reviewed certain internal financial and operating information with respect to the business, operations and prospects of Watson Wyatt furnished to or discussed with BofA Merrill Lynch by the management of Watson Wyatt, including certain financial forecasts relating to Watson Wyatt prepared by the management of Watson Wyatt, which we refer to as Watson Wyatt Management Forecasts ;
Reviewed certain estimates as to the amount and timing of cost savings and increased operational efficiencies, which we collectively refer to as Synergies , anticipated by the management of Watson Wyatt to result from the merger;
Discussed the past and current business, operations, financial condition and prospects of Towers Perrin with members of senior management of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, and discussed the past and current business, operations, financial condition and prospects of Watson Wyatt with members of senior management of Watson Wyatt;
Discussed with the management of Watson Wyatt its assessments as to Towers Perrin 's and Watson Wyatt 's existing and future relationships, agreements and arrangements with, and the combined company 's ability to retain, key customers, clients, suppliers and employees of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt;
Reviewed the potential pro forma financial impact of the merger on the future financial performance of the combined company, including the potential effect on the combined company 's estimated earnings per share;
Reviewed the trading history for Watson Wyatt common stock and a comparison of such trading history with the trading histories of other companies BofA Merrill Lynch deemed relevant;
Compared certain financial information of Towers Perrin and financial and stock market information of Watson Wyatt with similar information of other companies BofA Merrill Lynch deemed relevant;
Reviewed the relative financial contributions of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt to the future financial performance of the combined company on a pro forma basis;
Reviewed the merger agreement; and
Performed such other analyses and studies and considered such other information and factors as BofA Merrill Lynch deemed appropriate.

In arriving at its opinion, BofA Merrill Lynch assumed and relied upon, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of the financial and other information and data publicly available or provided to or otherwise reviewed by or discussed with it and relied upon the assurances of the managements of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin that they were not aware of any facts or circumstances that would make such information or data inaccurate or misleading in any material respect. With respect to the Towers Perrin Forecasts, BofA Merrill Lynch was advised by Towers Perrin, and assumed, with Watson Wyatt 's consent, that such forecasts were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and good faith judgments of the management of Towers Perrin as to the future financial performance of Towers Perrin. With respect to the Adjusted Towers Perrin Forecasts, the Watson Wyatt Forecasts and the Synergies, BofA Merrill Lynch assumed, at the direction of Watson Wyatt, that they were reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the

Table of Contents

best currently available estimates and good faith judgments of the management of Watson Wyatt as to the future financial performance of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and the other matters covered thereby and, based on the assessments of the management of Watson Wyatt as to the relative likelihood of achieving the future financial results reflected in the Towers Perrin Forecasts and the Adjusted Towers Perrin Forecasts, BofA Merrill Lynch relied, at the direction of Watson Wyatt, on the Adjusted Towers Perrin Forecasts for purposes of its opinion. In addition, BofA Merrill Lynch relied, at the direction of Watson Wyatt, on the assessments of the management of Watson Wyatt as to the combined company's ability to achieve the Synergies and was advised by Watson Wyatt, and assumed, that the Synergies will be realized in the amounts and at the times projected. BofA Merrill Lynch further relied, at the direction of Watson Wyatt, upon the assessments of the management of Watson Wyatt as to Towers Perrin's and Watson Wyatt's existing and future relationships, agreements and arrangements with, and the combined company's ability to retain, key customers, clients, suppliers, employees of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt and assumed, at Watson Wyatt's direction, that the merger will not adversely impact Towers Perrin's, Watson Wyatt's or the combined company's relationships, agreements or arrangements with such customers, clients, suppliers and employees. BofA Merrill Lynch did not make and was not provided with any independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Watson Wyatt, Towers Perrin or the combined company, nor did it make any physical inspection of the properties or assets of Watson Wyatt, Towers Perrin or the combined company. BofA Merrill Lynch did not evaluate the solvency or fair value of Watson Wyatt, Towers Perrin or the combined company under any state, federal or other laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters. BofA Merrill Lynch assumed, at the direction of Watson Wyatt, that the merger will be consummated in accordance with its terms, without waiver, modification or amendment of any material term, condition or agreement and that, in the course of obtaining the necessary governmental, regulatory and other approvals, consents, releases and waivers for the merger, no delay, limitation, restriction or condition, including any divestiture requirements or amendments or modifications, will be imposed that would have an adverse effect on Watson Wyatt, Towers Perrin, the combined company or the contemplated benefits of the merger. BofA Merrill Lynch further assumed, at the direction of Watson Wyatt, that the merger will qualify for federal income tax purposes as an exchange under Section 351 of the Code, or as a reorganization under the provisions of Section 368(a) of the Code.

BofA Merrill Lynch expressed no view or opinion as to any terms or other aspects of the merger (other than the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio to the extent expressly specified in its opinion), including, without limitation, the form or structure of the merger. BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion was limited to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio to the holders of Watson Wyatt common stock, and no opinion or view was expressed with respect to any consideration received in connection with the merger by the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of any party, the relative fairness of the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio as compared to any consideration received in connection with the merger by the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of any party (including, without limitation, the merger consideration to be received by Towers Perrin security holders) or the value of any Class R Election or Class S Election to any party, the extent to which the Class R Elections or Class S Elections will be exercised, if at all, or the effect of Class R Elections or Class S Elections on the holders of any class of capital stock of the combined company issued in the merger. In addition, no opinion or view was expressed with respect to the fairness (financial or otherwise) of the amount, nature or any other aspect of any compensation to any of the officers, directors or employees of any party to the merger, or class of such persons, relative to the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio. Furthermore, no opinion or view was expressed as to the relative merits of the merger in comparison to other strategies or transactions that might be available to Watson Wyatt or in which Watson Wyatt might engage or as to the underlying business decision of Watson Wyatt to proceed with or effect the merger. BofA Merrill Lynch did not express an opinion as to what the value of any class of capital stock of the combined company actually will be when issued or the prices at which Watson Wyatt common stock or any class of capital stock of the combined company will trade at any time including following announcement or consummation of the merger. In addition, BofA Merrill Lynch expressed no opinion or recommendation as to how any stockholder should vote or act in connection with the merger or any related matter. Except as described above, Watson Wyatt imposed no other limitations on the investigations made or procedures followed by BofA Merrill Lynch in rendering its opinion.

Table of Contents

BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion was necessarily based on financial, economic, monetary, market and other conditions and circumstances as in effect on, and the information made available to BofA Merrill Lynch as of, the date of its opinion. As of the date of BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion, the credit, financial and stock markets were experiencing unusual volatility and BofA Merrill Lynch expressed no opinion or view as to any potential effects on Watson Wyatt, Towers Perrin, the combined company or the merger. It should be understood that subsequent developments may affect its opinion, and BofA Merrill Lynch does not have any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm its opinion. The issuance of BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion was approved by BofA Merrill Lynch's Fairness Opinion Review Committee.

The following represents a brief summary of the material financial analyses presented by BofA Merrill Lynch to Watson Wyatt's board of directors in connection with its opinion. **The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand the financial analyses performed by BofA Merrill Lynch, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses performed by BofA Merrill Lynch. Considering the data set forth in the tables below without considering the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the financial analyses performed by BofA Merrill Lynch.**

Financial Analyses

Selected Publicly Traded Companies Analysis. BofA Merrill Lynch performed separate selected publicly traded companies analyses of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin in which BofA Merrill Lynch reviewed publicly available financial and stock market information for Watson Wyatt and the following six publicly traded companies. BofA Merrill Lynch selected these companies primarily because they participate in the consulting and professional services industry, focusing on human capital and financial advisory services, and were publicly traded companies with market capitalizations in excess of \$500 million:

Hewitt Associates;
Accenture;
FTI Consulting;
Huron Consulting;
Marsh & McLennan; and
Navigant Consulting.

Watson Wyatt. In performing a selected publicly traded companies analysis of Watson Wyatt, BofA Merrill Lynch reviewed publicly available financial and stock market information of the publicly traded companies above, referred to as the Watson Wyatt selected companies. BofA Merrill Lynch reviewed, among other things, per share equity values, based on closing stock prices on June 25, 2009, of the Watson Wyatt selected companies as a multiple of calendar year 2009 (CY2009E) estimated earnings per share, which we refer to as EPS. BofA Merrill Lynch also reviewed enterprise values of the Watson Wyatt selected companies (calculated as diluted equity market value based on closing stock prices on June 25, 2009 plus total debt, less cash and cash equivalents) as a multiple of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, which we refer to as EBITDA, for the last twelve months, which we refer to as LTM, and CY2009E. BofA Merrill Lynch then applied a range of selected multiples of CY2009E EPS derived from the Watson Wyatt selected companies to corresponding data of Watson Wyatt and applied a range of selected multiples of LTM EBITDA and CY2009E EBITDA derived from the Watson Wyatt selected companies to corresponding data of Watson Wyatt. Estimated financial data of the Watson Wyatt selected companies were based on publicly available filings, publicly available research analysts' estimates and First Call consensus estimates as of June 25, 2009. Estimated financial data of Watson Wyatt were based on the Watson Wyatt Management Forecasts. This analysis indicated the following implied per share equity value reference ranges for Watson Wyatt:

Implied Per Share Equity Value Reference Ranges for Watson Wyatt		
<u>CY2009E EPS</u>	<u>LTM EBITDA</u>	<u>CY2009E EBITDA</u>
\$39.00 - \$49.00	\$40.00 - \$55.00	\$38.00 - \$55.00

Table of Contents

Towers Perrin. In performing a selected publicly traded companies analysis of Towers Perrin, BofA Merrill Lynch reviewed publicly available financial and stock market information of the selected publicly traded companies above and Watson Wyatt, together referred to as the Towers Perrin selected companies. BofA Merrill Lynch reviewed, among other things, the enterprise values of the Towers Perrin selected companies (calculated as diluted equity market value based on closing stock prices on June 25, 2009 plus total debt, less cash and cash equivalents) as a multiple of EBITDA for LTM and CY2009E. BofA Merrill Lynch then applied a range of selected multiples of LTM EBITDA derived from the Towers Perrin selected companies to the corresponding data of Towers Perrin. BofA Merrill Lynch also applied a range of selected multiples of CY2009E EBITDA derived from the Towers Perrin selected companies to the corresponding data of Towers Perrin. Estimated financial data of the Towers Perrin selected companies were based on publicly available filings, publicly available research analysts' estimates and First Call consensus estimates as of June 25, 2009. Estimated financial data of Towers Perrin were based on the Adjusted Towers Perrin Forecasts. These analyses indicated the following implied enterprise value reference ranges for Towers Perrin:

Implied Enterprise Value Reference Ranges for Towers Perrin

LTM EBITDA

\$1.4 billion - \$1.95 billion

CY2009E EBITDA

\$1.2 billion - \$1.75 billion

Based on the implied per share equity value reference ranges for Watson Wyatt and implied enterprise value reference ranges for Towers Perrin derived from the analyses described above, BofA Merrill Lynch calculated the following implied exchange ratio reference ranges, as compared to the exchange ratio provided for in the merger of 1.000x:

	Implied Exchange Ratio Reference Ranges
Based on implied equity reference ranges derived using the LTM EBITDA multiples	0.707x to 1.546x
Based on implied equity reference ranges derived using the CY2009E EBITDA multiples	0.747x to 1.838x

No company used in this analysis is identical or directly comparable to Watson Wyatt or Towers Perrin. Accordingly, an evaluation of the results of this analysis is not entirely mathematical. Rather, this analysis involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the public trading or other values of the companies to which Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin were compared.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. BofA Merrill Lynch performed a discounted cash flow analysis of each of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin by calculating the estimated present value of the standalone unlevered, after-tax free cash flows that Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin could generate during fiscal years 2010 through 2014 based on the Watson Wyatt Management Forecasts and Adjusted Towers Perrin Forecasts, respectively.

Watson Wyatt. In its discounted cash flow analysis of Watson Wyatt, BofA Merrill Lynch calculated terminal values for Watson Wyatt by applying terminal multiples of EBITDA, ranging from 5.5x to 7.5x to Watson Wyatt's FY2014 estimated EBITDA. The cash flows and terminal values were then discounted to present value as of June 30, 2009, using discount rates ranging from 9.5% to 10.5%. This analysis indicated the following implied per share equity value reference range for Watson Wyatt:

Implied Per Share Equity Value

Reference Range for Watson Wyatt

\$42.00-\$54.00

Table of Contents

Towers Perrin. In its discounted cash flow analysis of Towers Perrin, BofA Merrill Lynch calculated terminal values for Towers Perrin by applying terminal multiples of EBITDA, ranging from 5.5x to 7.5x to Towers Perrin adjusted FY2014 estimated EBITDA. The cash flows and terminal values were then discounted to present value as of June 30, 2009 using discount rates ranging from 9.5% to 10.5%. This analysis indicated the following implied enterprise value reference range for Towers Perrin:

Implied Enterprise Value**Reference Range for Towers Perrin**

\$1.5 billion-\$1.95 billion

Based on the implied per share equity value reference range for Watson Wyatt and implied enterprise value reference range for Towers Perrin calculated in the discounted cash flow analyses described above, BofA Merrill Lynch calculated the following implied exchange ratio reference range, as compared to the exchange ratio provided for in the merger of 1.000x:

Implied Exchange Ratio Reference Range

0.774x 1.420x

Pro Forma Accretion/Dilution Analysis

BofA Merrill Lynch reviewed the potential pro forma financial effect of the merger on the combined company's fiscal years 2011 through 2013 estimated GAAP EPS, assuming the impact of Class R elections and Class S elections, if applicable, resulting in an amount of Towers Watson Class R common stock and Towers Watson Class S common stock, if applicable, being issued with an aggregate value equal to \$200 million, based on a value of Watson Wyatt common stock equal to \$41.14 (the closing price on June 25, 2009), which assumption we refer to as post-Election (1) without giving effect to the potential Synergies and (2) giving effect to the potential Synergies. Estimated financial data of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin were based on the Watson Wyatt Management Forecasts and the Adjusted Towers Perrin Forecasts. Excluding Synergies, these pro forma analyses indicated that the merger could be dilutive to the combined company's estimated GAAP EPS for each of the years 2011 through 2013. Including the Synergies, this analysis indicated that the merger could be dilutive to combined company's estimated GAAP EPS for the years ending 2011 and 2012, and accretive to combined company's estimated GAAP EPS for 2013. The actual results achieved by the combined company may vary from projected results and the variations may be material.

BofA Merrill Lynch also reviewed the potential pro forma financial effect of the merger on the combined company's fiscal years 2011 through 2013 estimated cash EPS (calculated as GAAP EPS excluding the after-tax per share impact of stock-based compensation charges and amortization of intangibles) (post-Election) (1) without giving effect to the potential Synergies and (2) giving effect to the potential Synergies. Estimated financial data of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin were based on the Watson Wyatt Management Forecasts and the Adjusted Towers Perrin Forecasts. Excluding Synergies, these pro forma analyses indicated that the merger could be dilutive to the combined company's estimated cash EPS for each of the years 2011 through 2013. Including Synergies, this analysis indicated that the merger could be dilutive to combined company's estimated cash EPS for 2011 and accretive to the combined company's estimated cash EPS for 2012 and 2013. The actual results achieved by the combined company may vary from projected results and the variations may be material.

Contribution Analysis

BofA Merrill Lynch reviewed the relative financial contributions of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin to the estimated future financial performance of the combined company on a pro forma basis without giving effect to the potential Synergies. BofA Merrill Lynch reviewed revenue, EBITDA and EBIT to the combined

Table of Contents

company, in each case for LTM, FY2009E and FY2010E, based on the Watson Wyatt Management Forecasts and the Adjusted Towers Perrin Forecasts. Based on these relative contributions, BofA Merrill Lynch calculated the implied exchange ratio reference ranges, as compared to the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio provided for in the merger of 1.000x:

	Implied Exchange Ratio Reference Ranges	
Revenue	0.918x	0.944x
EBITDA	1.059x	1.187x
EBIT	0.903x	1.027x
Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio	1.000x	

Other Factors

In rendering its opinion, BofA Merrill Lynch also reviewed and considered other factors, including historical trading prices and trading volumes of Watson Wyatt common stock during the one-year period ended June 25, 2009.

Miscellaneous

As noted above, the discussion set forth above is a summary of the material financial analyses presented by BofA Merrill Lynch to Watson Wyatt's board of directors in connection with its opinion and is not a comprehensive description of all analyses undertaken by BofA Merrill Lynch in connection with its opinion. The preparation of a financial opinion is a complex analytical process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances and, therefore, a financial opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. BofA Merrill Lynch believes that its analyses summarized above must be considered as a whole. BofA Merrill Lynch further believes that selecting portions of its analyses and the factors considered or focusing on information presented in tabular format, without considering all analyses and factors or the narrative description of the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the processes underlying BofA Merrill Lynch's analyses and opinion. The fact that any specific analysis has been referred to in the summary above is not meant to indicate that such analysis was given greater weight than any other analysis referred to in the summary.

In performing its analyses, BofA Merrill Lynch considered industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin. The estimates of the future performance of Watson Wyatt, Towers Perrin and the combined company in or underlying BofA Merrill Lynch's analyses are not necessarily indicative of actual values or actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those estimates or those suggested by BofA Merrill Lynch's analyses. These analyses were prepared solely as part of BofA Merrill Lynch's analysis of the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio provided for in the merger to the holders of Watson Wyatt common stock and were provided to Watson Wyatt's board of directors in connection with the delivery of BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion. The analyses do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which a company might actually be sold or the prices at which any securities have traded or may trade at any time in the future. Accordingly, the estimates used in, and the ranges of valuations resulting from, any particular analysis described above are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty and should not be taken to be BofA Merrill Lynch's view of the actual values of Watson Wyatt, Towers Perrin or the combined company.

The Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio provided for in the merger was determined through negotiations between Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin, rather than by any financial advisor, and was approved by Watson Wyatt's board of directors. The decision to enter into the merger agreement was solely that of Watson Wyatt's board of directors. As described above, BofA Merrill Lynch's opinion and analyses were only one of many factors considered by Watson Wyatt's board of directors in its evaluation of the proposed merger and

Table of Contents

should not be viewed as determinative of the views of Watson Wyatt's board of directors or management with respect to the merger or the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio.

Watson Wyatt has agreed to pay BofA Merrill Lynch for its services in connection with the merger an aggregate fee of \$10 million, \$1.5 million of which was payable upon the rendering of its opinion and \$8.5 million of which is contingent upon the completion of the merger. Watson Wyatt also has agreed to reimburse BofA Merrill Lynch for its expenses incurred in connection with BofA Merrill Lynch's engagement and to indemnify BofA Merrill Lynch, any controlling person of BofA Merrill Lynch and each of their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and affiliates against specified liabilities, including liabilities under the federal securities laws.

BofA Merrill Lynch and its affiliates comprise a full service securities firm and commercial bank engaged in securities, commodities and derivatives trading, foreign exchange and other brokerage activities, and principal investing as well as providing investment, corporate and private banking, asset and investment management, financing and financial advisory services and other commercial services and products to a wide range of companies, governments and individuals. In the ordinary course of their businesses, BofA Merrill Lynch and its affiliates invest on a principal basis or on behalf of customers or manage funds that invest, make or hold long or short positions, finance positions or trade or otherwise effect transactions in the equity, debt or other securities or financial instruments (including derivatives, bank loans or other obligations) of Watson Wyatt, Towers Perrin and certain of their respective affiliates.

BofA Merrill Lynch and its affiliates in the past have provided, currently are providing, and in the future may provide investment banking, commercial banking and other financial services to Watson Wyatt and have received or in the future may receive compensation for the rendering of these services, including (1) having acted as a financial advisor to Watson Wyatt in connection with its acquisition of Watson Wyatt Brans & Co. in 2007 and (2) having provided or providing certain treasury management products and services (such as services relating to credit card processing and non-interest bearing demand deposit accounts) to Watson Wyatt.

In addition, BofA Merrill Lynch and its affiliates in the past have provided, currently are providing, and in the future may provide investment banking, commercial banking and other financial services to Towers Perrin and its affiliates and have received or in the future may receive compensation for the rendering of these services, including (1) having acted or acting as an agent for, and lender under, certain credit facilities of Towers Perrin, (2) having provided or providing certain foreign exchange derivative trading products and services to Towers Perrin and (3) having provided or providing certain treasury management and investment management products and services to Towers Perrin.

In addition, on October 5, 2009, Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin entered into a commitment letter with BofA Merrill Lynch, Bank of America, N.A., an affiliate of BofA Merrill Lynch ("Bank of America"), and certain other parties relating to the Senior Credit Facility to be made available to Towers Watson, as borrower, upon completion of the merger. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Commitment Letter, BofA Merrill Lynch will act as a joint lead arranger for, and Bank of America will act as administrative agent for and lender under, the Senior Credit Facility, for which services BofA Merrill Lynch and Bank of America will receive customary compensation.

Interests of Towers Perrin's Directors, Executive Officers and Principal Shareholders in the Merger

In considering the recommendation of Towers Perrin's board of directors with respect to the merger agreement, Towers Perrin shareholders should be aware that some of Towers Perrin's directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that are different from, or are in addition to, the interests of Towers Perrin shareholders generally. Because no Towers Perrin shareholder currently owns in excess of 1% of the shares of Towers Perrin's issued and outstanding common stock, there are no principal shareholders of Towers Perrin. The Towers Perrin board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them in approving the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Table of Contents

Towers Watson Directors. Towers Watson's board of directors will include Mark V. Mactas, who is currently the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Towers Perrin and will serve as the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of Towers Watson. In addition, Towers Watson's board of directors is also expected to include one additional person who currently is an employee of Towers Perrin. For further information, see *Directors and Executive Officers of Towers Watson After the Merger* .

Towers Watson Management. Following completion of the merger, Mark V. Mactas will serve as President and Chief Operating Officer of Towers Watson. Additional executive officers of Towers Perrin are also expected to serve as executive officers of Towers Watson. For further information, see *Directors and Executive Officers of Towers Watson After the Merger* .

Indemnification and Insurance. Towers Perrin's directors and officers are provided various indemnification rights and directors and officers liability insurance. The merger agreement provides that following the merger, all rights to indemnification existing in favor of the current or former directors, officers and executive council members of Towers Perrin as currently provided in Towers Perrin's governing instruments and all indemnification agreements between such persons and Towers Perrin for acts or omissions occurring prior to the effective time, will be assumed and performed by Towers Perrin, as the surviving entity in the Towers Perrin merger, and will continue in full force and effect until the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations with respect to any claims against such directors, officers and executive council members arising out of such acts or omissions, except as otherwise required by applicable law. In addition, Towers Watson is required to provide similar indemnification to these individuals for a period of six years following the merger. The merger agreement also requires Towers Watson to maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance coverage for individuals currently covered by Towers Perrin's policy, for a period of six years after the merger, covering acts and omissions occurring prior to the merger. For further information, see *The Merger Agreement - Covenants and Other Agreements - Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers* .

Other Interests

Towers Perrin's directors and executive officers also have the following interests in the merger that are different from Towers Perrin shareholders interests generally:

- After completion of the merger, some Towers Perrin executive officers may remain officers of Towers Perrin, as a subsidiary of Towers Watson, or of Towers Perrin's subsidiaries, or may become officers of Towers Watson.
- Towers Perrin has in place with its Chief Executive Officer and his direct management reports, transaction based compensation agreements which provide that if their employment is involuntarily terminated by Towers Watson other than for cause (as defined in the transaction based compensation agreement, see page 169) or by the executive officer for good reason (as defined in the transaction based compensation agreement, see page 169) within two years after a change in control (as defined in the transaction based compensation agreement, see page 169, and which is defined to include transactions such as the proposed merger) of Towers Perrin occurs or within one year prior to the change in control, provided that, the executive officer reasonably demonstrates after the change in control that their termination was an Anticipatory Termination (as defined in the transaction based compensation agreement, see page 169), Towers Watson will provide the executive officer with a lump-sum cash payment equal to the sum of the following:
- Ø The executive officer's earned but unpaid base salary through his or her termination date;
 - Ø Any unpaid Annual Bonus (as defined in the transaction based compensation agreement, see page 169) payable to the executive officer in respect of the calendar year ending prior to his or her effective date of such termination;
 - Ø A prorated bonus for the calendar year in which the termination occurs, as described in the transaction based compensation agreement;
 - Ø All accrued, but unused vacation pay;

Table of Contents

- Ø Reimbursement for all expenses incurred by the executive officer prior to his or her termination date and accounted for by the executive officer in accordance with applicable Towers Perrin reimbursement policies; and
- Ø An amount equal to two times the executive officer's Annual Compensation (as defined in the transaction based compensation agreement, see page 169), though such amount will be reduced as necessary to cause the total lump-sum cash payment made to the executive officer to be fully deductible by Towers Perrin pursuant to Section 280G of the Code.

Based on the foregoing, if, after completion of the merger, any of Towers Perrin's executive officers (who received six of the eight transaction based compensation agreements) who remain with Towers Watson or one of its subsidiaries, and who has entered into a transaction based compensation agreement described above, either (1) is terminated other than for cause or (2) experiences a material diminution in his or her duties, titles, responsibilities or authority from those in effect immediately prior to the merger, or a change in reporting structure, or a material reduction in Base Salary or Annual Bonus (as defined in the transaction based compensation agreement, see page 169), giving rise to a claim of a good reason termination event under such agreement, the executive officer, in addition to previously accrued payments and benefits, would be entitled to the following amounts (assuming the transaction closes on December 31, 2009, a full year, rather than a prorated bonus, would be received): (1) Jim Foreman, \$3,308,294; (2) Patricia Guinn, \$3,283,440; (3) Bob Hogan, \$4,131,967; (4) Don Lowman, \$3,124,127; (5) Mark Mactas, \$5,513,731; and (6) Kevin Young, \$1,712,837.

Directors Martine A. Ferland and Mark Maselli and James K. Foreman, Managing Director, Human Capital Group, are the holders of 14, 54 and 256 Towers Perrin RSUs, respectively, which are convertible into shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement. No director or executive officer of Towers Perrin is a Guaranteed RSU Holder.

Directors Andrew S. Cherkas, Tamara S. Mattson, Philippe A. Poincloux, and Hugh F. Shanks are each a Class R Eligible Participant.

As of the date of this document, Towers Perrin's directors, executive officers and their affiliates own approximately 6% of the outstanding Towers Perrin common stock. They will be entitled to receive in the merger the same consideration for their shares as all other Towers Perrin shareholders.

Watson Wyatt directors, executive officers and their affiliates did not own any shares of Towers Perrin common stock as of the date of this document.

Interests of Watson Wyatt's Directors, Executive Officers and Principal Stockholders in the Merger

As of October 29, 2009, Watson Wyatt's directors, executive officers and their affiliates owned approximately 1.7% of the outstanding Watson Wyatt Class A common stock. They will be entitled to receive in the merger the same consideration for their shares as all other Watson Wyatt stockholders. In considering the recommendation of Watson Wyatt's board of directors, Watson Wyatt's stockholders should be aware that some of the directors and executive officers of Watson Wyatt have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of Watson Wyatt's stockholders generally. In recommending that the stockholders approve and adopt the merger agreement, the board of directors of Watson Wyatt was aware of these interests and considered them in approving the merger agreement. See Towers Perrin Proposal No. 1 and Watson Wyatt Proposal No. 1: The Merger Agreement Recommendation of Watson Wyatt's Board of Directors and Reasons for the Merger.

Towers Watson Directors. Towers Watson's board of directors will include six individuals designated by Watson Wyatt, including John J. Haley, who is currently the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Watson Wyatt and will serve as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Towers Watson. Towers Watson's board of directors is also expected to include one additional person who currently

Table of Contents

serves as an employee of Watson Wyatt. The other four Watson Wyatt designees to the Towers Watson board are expected to be selected from among Watson Wyatt's current independent directors. For further information, see *Directors and Executive Officers of Towers Watson After the Merger*.

Towers Watson Management. Following completion of the merger, Mr. Haley will serve as Chief Executive Officer of Towers Watson. Additional executive officers of Watson Wyatt are also expected to serve as executive officers of Towers Watson. For further information, see *Directors and Executive Officers of Towers Watson After the Merger*.

Indemnification and Insurance. Watson Wyatt's directors and officers are provided various indemnification rights and directors and officers liability insurance. The merger agreement provides that following the merger, all rights to indemnification existing in favor of the current or former directors and officers of Watson Wyatt as currently provided in Watson Wyatt's governing instruments and all indemnification agreements between such persons and Watson Wyatt for acts or omissions occurring prior to the effective time, will be assumed and performed by Watson Wyatt, as the surviving entity in the Watson Wyatt merger, and will continue in full force and effect until the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations with respect to any claims against such directors, officers and executive council members arising out of such acts or omissions, except as otherwise required by applicable law. In addition, Towers Watson is required to provide similar indemnification to these individuals for a period of six years following the merger. The merger agreement also requires Towers Watson to maintain directors' and officers' liability insurance coverage for individuals currently covered by Watson Wyatt's policy, for a period of six years after the merger, covering acts and omissions occurring prior to the merger. For further information, see *The Merger Agreement - Covenants and Other Agreements - Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers*.

Other Interests

Watson Wyatt's directors and executive officers also have the following interests in the merger that are different from Watson Wyatt stockholders' interests generally:

After completion of the merger, some Watson Wyatt executive officers may remain officers of Watson Wyatt, as a subsidiary of Towers Watson, or of Watson Wyatt's subsidiaries, or may become officers of Towers Watson. Certain Watson Wyatt executive officers have outstanding Watson Wyatt DSUs granted pursuant to Watson Wyatt's Performance Share Bonus Incentive Programs (which we refer to as SBI Programs), and which are described in the section entitled *Compensation of Executive Officers After the Merger*). Watson Wyatt DSUs granted under the SBI Programs entitle the award recipient to receive shares of Watson Wyatt common stock when the DSUs vest at the end of a three-year performance period; the number of shares received is contingent upon achievement of performance criteria. Watson Wyatt's compensation committee has determined that, at the effective time, awards outstanding under the fiscal year 2008 SBI Program will not vest, with the effect that no shares will be earned or paid under those awards and the awards will be forfeited. The compensation committee of Watson Wyatt's board of directors has determined that Watson Wyatt DSUs granted under the fiscal year 2009 SBI Program will vest at 100% of target if the effective time occurs before completion of the performance period for the 2009 SBI Program. The performance period for the 2009 SBI Program ends on June 30, 2011, and the target number of shares subject to the program is 58,107 (of which 54,384 are subject to DSUs held by current executive officers). If the effective time occurs prior to the end of the performance period for the 2009 SBI Program, each outstanding Watson Wyatt DSU under the program will automatically vest at the effective time, and will be settled in shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock. The following Watson Wyatt executive officers currently have outstanding Watson Wyatt DSUs under the 2008 and 2009 SBI Program: Walter Bardenwerper, John Haley, Kevin Meehan, Roger Millay, Stephen Mele, Babloo Ramamurthy, Paul Platten and Gene Wickes.

Table of Contents

As a result, the following number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock, plus dividend equivalents that will have accrued prior to the effective time, will be paid to Watson Wyatt's executive officers in settlement of outstanding DSUs representing their vested fiscal year 2009 SBI Program awards at the effective time:

Name	SBI Program	Number of DSUs Granted	Number of DSUs (Including Dividend Equivalents)*	Number of Shares of Towers Watson Class A Common Stock to be Issued at the Effective Time
John Haley	FY09	25,951	26,183	26,183
	FY08	26,001	26,390	0
Roger Millay	FY09	6,094	6,149	6,149
	FY08	0	0	0
Kevin Meehan	FY09	5,097	5,143	5,143
	FY08	5,108	5,185	0
Gene Wickes	FY09	5,097	5,143	5,143
	FY08	5,108	5,185	0
Babloo Ramamurthy	FY09	3,768	3,802	3,802
	FY08	4,176	4,239	0
Walter Bardenwerper	FY09	3,324	3,354	3,354
	FY08	3,343	3,393	0
Paul Platten	FY09	2,553	2,576	2,576
	FY08	2,452	2,489	0
Steve Mele	FY09	2,500	2,523	2,523
	FY08	2,508	2,546	0
Total		103,080	104,300	54,873

* Number of FY09 Performance Shares Granted with Dividend Equivalents is calculated as of October 15, 2009. If Watson Wyatt pays additional dividends to its stockholders prior to the effective time, the number of accrued dividend equivalents payable in shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock in settlement of the DSUs set forth above shall be increased accordingly.

Certain Watson Wyatt executive officers will receive accelerated payouts at the effective time under the Senior Officers Deferred Compensation Plan (which we refer to as the "SODCP", and which is described in the section entitled "Compensation of Executive Officers After the Merger"). Under the terms of the SODCP, at the effective time, all accrued cash in a participant's account will be paid to the participant, and all accrued shares of Towers Wyatt common stock (including any dividend equivalents accrued as of the effective time) will be paid in the form of Towers Watson Class A common stock. Participants' cash balances fluctuate based on the market value of the underlying deemed investments under the SODCP. The following executive officers have the following account balances under the SODCP as of October 31, 2009: (1) John Haley, \$2,718,136 and 199,423 shares; (2) Kevin Meehan, 5,307 shares; and (3) Gene Wickes, 16,534 shares.

Table of Contents

As a result, the following number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock, plus dividend equivalents that will have accrued prior to the effective time, will be paid to Watson Wyatt's executive officers as payment of their respective account balances in the SODCP at the effective time:

Name	Number of Shares in SODCP*	Number of Shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock to be Issued at the Effective Time
John Haley	199,423	199,423
Gene Wickes	16,534	16,534
Kevin Meehan	5,307	5,307
Total	221,264	221,264

* Number of Shares in SODCP includes dividend equivalents calculated as of October 15, 2009. The next dividend payment date is January 15, 2010. If Watson Wyatt pays additional dividends to its stockholders prior to the effective time, the number of accrued dividend equivalents payable in shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock in payment of an executive's account balance in the SODCP shall be increased accordingly.

Certain Watson Wyatt directors will receive accelerated payouts at the effective time under the Watson Wyatt Voluntary Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors (which we refer to as the Director Plan). Watson Wyatt non-employee directors are generally paid in a combination of cash and shares of Watson Wyatt common stock at the end of each calendar quarter and these directors may elect to defer receipt of all or a portion of these amounts under the Director Plan. At closing, all accrued cash balances, including accrued interest, will be paid to the participants in the Director Plan and all accrued shares of Watson Wyatt common stock (including any dividend equivalents accrued by that time) will be paid in the form of Towers Watson Class A common stock. The following directors have the following account balances under the Director Plan as of October 31, 2009: (1) John J. Gabarro, \$174,319, (2) R. Michael McCullough, \$1,294,987 and 6,343 shares; (3) Brendan R. O'Neill, 4,579 shares; (4) Linda D. Rabbitt, 4,579 shares; (5) Gilbert T. Ray, 1,312 shares; and (6) John C. Wright, \$41,019 and 1,914 shares.

As a result, the following number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock, plus dividend equivalents that will have accrued prior to the effective time, will be paid to Watson Wyatt's non-employee directors as payment of their respective account balances in the Director Plan at the effective time:

Name	Number of Shares in Director Plan*	Number of Shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock to be Issued at the Effective Time
John J. Gabarro	0	0
R. Michael McCullough	6,332	6,332
Brendan O'Neill	4,571	4,571
Linda Rabbitt	4,571	4,571
Gilbert T. Ray	1,310	1,310
John C. Wright	1,911	1,911
Total	18,695	18,695

* Number of Shares in the Director Plan includes dividend equivalents calculated as of October 15, 2009. If Watson Wyatt pays additional dividends to its stockholders prior to the effective time, the number of accrued dividend equivalents payable in shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock in payment of a director's account balance in the Director Plan shall be increased accordingly.

Table of Contents

Certain Watson Wyatt executive officers have outstanding options to purchase Watson Wyatt Class A common stock, which were awarded under the Watson Wyatt 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan. All of these options were granted on September 9, 2009, with an exercise price of \$42.47 per share. These options will vest immediately upon completion of the merger, and will be exchanged at the effective time for vested options to purchase shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis, with the same exercise price as the underlying Watson Wyatt options.

In the past, Watson Wyatt has issued performance-based awards to executive officers in respect of each fiscal year under its SBI Program. These awards have typically had a three-year performance period. Because the merger is expected to be completed during Watson Wyatt's fiscal year 2010, which would be the first year of the three-year performance period for performance-based awards issued in fiscal year 2010, it would be impossible for award recipients to satisfy the performance criteria associated with such awards before the merger is completed. As a result, the compensation committee of Watson Wyatt's board of directors determined to grant stock options as incentive compensation in lieu of granting awards under the SBI Program for fiscal year 2010. The options were granted to high-performing senior executives of Watson Wyatt who otherwise would have been selected by the compensation committee to receive SBI Program awards. Because the compensation committee anticipated that the merger would be completed roughly halfway through fiscal year 2010, the Black-Scholes value of options granted was approximately one-half of the target value of awards that would otherwise have been granted under the SBI Program for the full fiscal year 2010.

The following table shows the number of Watson Wyatt options currently held by Watson Wyatt executive officers, and the number of vested options to purchase shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock that each will hold following the effective date:

Name	Number of Watson Wyatt Options	Number of Vested Towers Watson Stock Options following the Effective Time
Walter Bardenwerper	7,114	7,114
John Haley	55,530	55,530
Kevin Meehan	10,908	10,908
Stephen Mele	5,351	5,351
Roger Millay	13,042	13,042
Paul Platten	5,464	5,464
Chandrasekhar (Babloo)		
Ramamurthy	9,365	9,365
Gene Wickes	10,908	10,908
Total	117,682	117,682

Appraisal Rights

Watson Wyatt Stockholders. Under the DGCL, Watson Wyatt stockholders are not entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the merger.

Towers Perrin Shareholders: Under Section 1930 and Subchapter 15D of the PBCL, the Towers Perrin shareholders are entitled to dissent from approval of the merger agreement and demand payment of the fair value of their shares of Towers Perrin common stock in accordance with the procedures under Subchapter 15D.

A summary of the rights of dissenting shareholders follows. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of Section 1930 and Subchapter 15D, which is provided as Annex E to this document, and which sets forth the applicable dissenters rights provisions under the PBCL. Any holder of shares of Towers Perrin common stock who desires to exercise dissenters rights should review carefully Subchapter 15D and is urged to consult a legal advisor before electing or attempting to exercise those dissenters rights.

Table of Contents

Subject to the exceptions stated below, Towers Perrin shareholders who comply with the applicable procedures, which are summarized below, will be entitled to dissenters rights under Subchapter 15D.

Towers Perrin shareholders who follow the procedures of Subchapter 15D will be entitled to receive from Towers Perrin the fair value of their shares calculated as of immediately before the completion of the merger. Fair value takes into account all relevant factors but excludes any appreciation or depreciation in anticipation of the merger. Towers Perrin shareholders who elect to exercise their dissenters rights must comply with all of the procedures to preserve those rights under Subchapter 15D.

Shares Eligible for Dissenters Rights

Generally, if an owner of Towers Perrin common stock chooses to assert dissenters rights, the owner must dissent as to all of the shares of Towers Perrin common stock he or she owns. The PBCL distinguishes between record holders and beneficial owners. A holder may assert dissenters rights as to fewer than all the shares of Towers Perrin common stock registered in his or her name only if he or she is not the beneficial owner of the shares of Towers Perrin common stock with respect to which he or she does not exercise dissenters rights.

Record Holder Who is Not the Beneficial Owner

A record holder may assert dissenters rights on behalf of the beneficial owner. If a holder is a record owner and wishes to exercise dissenters rights on behalf of the beneficial owner, the holder must disclose the name and address of the person or persons on whose behalf he or she dissents. In that event, the holder's rights will be determined as if the dissenting shares and the other shares were registered in the names of the beneficial owners.

Beneficial Owner Who is Not the Record Holder

A beneficial owner of shares of Towers Perrin common stock who is not also the record holder may assert dissenters rights. A person who is a beneficial owner but who is not the record holder who wishes to assert his or her dissenters rights must submit a written consent of the record holder to the Secretary of Towers Perrin prior to the vote on the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement. A person may not dissent with respect to some but less than all shares of Towers Perrin common stock he or she owns. A shareholder's vote on the proposal to amend Towers Perrin's bylaws will have no effect on the holder's ability to provide a notice of intention to dissent.

Dissenters Rights Procedures for Towers Perrin Shareholders

Notice of Intention to Dissent. If a person wishes to exercise dissenters rights, with respect to shares of Towers Perrin common stock, he or she must follow the procedures set forth in Annex E. He or she must file a written notice of intention to demand the fair value of his or her shares of Towers Perrin common stock with the Secretary of Towers Perrin prior to the vote on the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement. He or she must not make any change in his or her beneficial ownership of shares of Towers Perrin common stock from the date he or she files the notice until the effective time. And he or she must refrain from voting his or her shares **FOR** the merger agreement proposal.

Notice to Dissenters. If the Towers Perrin shareholders approve the merger, Towers Perrin will mail a notice to all dissenting common stock holders who filed a notice of intention to dissent prior to the vote on the merger. Towers Perrin expects to mail the notice promptly after the merger. The notice will state where and when a shareholder's demand for payment must be sent. The notice will also supply a form for demanding payment which includes a request for certification of the date on which the holder, or the person on whose behalf the holder dissents, acquired beneficial ownership of the shares of Towers Perrin common stock. The demand form will be accompanied by a copy of Subchapter 15D. The board of directors of Towers Perrin intends to require that shares of Towers Perrin common stock will not be transferable after Towers Perrin receives a demand for payment of their fair value under Subchapter 15D.

Table of Contents

If a person asserts his or her dissenters rights, he or she must ensure that Towers Perrin receives his or her demand form on or before the demand deadline. All mailings to Towers Perrin are at the dissenters risk. Accordingly, Towers Perrin recommends that a notice of intention to dissent and demand form be sent by certified mail, by overnight courier or by hand delivery.

If a person fails to file a notice of intention to dissent or fails to complete and return the demand form, each within the specified time periods, that person will lose his or her dissenters rights under Subchapter 15D. A holder or owner of Towers Perrin common stock will retain all rights of a common stock holder, or beneficial owner, until those rights are modified by completion of the merger.

Payment of Fair Value by Towers Perrin. Upon timely receipt of the completed demand form, the PBCL requires Towers Perrin to either remit to dissenters who complied with the procedures the amount Towers Perrin estimates to be the fair value for the dissenters' shares of Towers Perrin common stock or give written notice that no such remittance will be made.

Towers Perrin will determine whether to make such a remittance or to defer payment for shares until completion of the necessary appraisal proceedings. Towers Perrin may consider the number of shares, if any, with respect to which holders of Towers Perrin common stock dissented and any objections that may be raised with respect to the standing of a dissenting holder of Towers Perrin common stock.

The remittance or notice will be accompanied by: (1) the closing balance sheet and statement of income of Towers Perrin for the fiscal year ended 2008 and the latest available interim financial statements; (2) a statement of Towers Perrin's estimate of the fair value of the shares of Towers Perrin common stock; and (3) notice of the right of the dissenter to demand payment or supplemental payment, as the case may be, accompanied by a copy of Subchapter 15D.

Release of Transfer Restrictions. If Towers Perrin does not remit the amount of its estimate of the fair value of the shares, it will release the shares of a dissenter from the restriction on transfer imposed as a result of the dissenter's demand for payment. The shares will remain subject, however, to the restrictions on transfer in Towers Perrin's bylaws (to the extent such restrictions remain in place).

Dissenting Shareholder's Estimate of Fair Value. If Towers Perrin gives notice of its estimate of the fair value of the shares of Towers Perrin common stock, without remitting this amount, or remits payment of its estimate of the fair value of the shares of Towers Perrin common stock, and the dissenter believes that the amount remitted or stated is less than the fair value of such shares, the dissenter may send to Towers Perrin his or her own estimate of the fair value of the shares. Such estimate shall be deemed a demand for payment of the amount of the deficiency. If the dissenter does not file his or her estimate within 30 days after the mailing by Towers Perrin of its remittance or notice, the dissenter will only be entitled to the amount stated in the notice or remitted to him or her by Towers Perrin.

Resort to Court for Relief. If, after the later of 60 days after the completion of the merger or after the timely receipt of any holder's estimate, demands remain unpaid, Towers Perrin may file an application for relief, requesting the court determine the fair value of the shares. There is no assurance that Towers Perrin will file this application.

In the court proceeding, all dissenters, wherever residing, whose demands have not been settled will be made parties to the proceeding. The court may appoint an appraiser to receive evidence and recommend a decision on the issue of fair value. Each dissenter made a party will be entitled to recover an amount equal to the fair value of the dissenter's shares, plus interest, or if Towers Perrin previously remitted any amount to the dissenter, any amount by which the fair value of the dissenter's shares is found to exceed the amount previously remitted, plus interest.

Table of Contents

If Towers Perrin fails to file an application for relief, any dissenter who made a demand and who has not already settled his or her claim against Towers Perrin may file an application for relief in the name of Towers Perrin any time within 30 days after the expiration of the 60-day period described above in which Towers Perrin could have done so. If a dissenter does not file an application within the 30-day period, each dissenter entitled to file an application shall be paid Towers Perrin's estimate of the fair value of the shares and no more, and may bring an action to recover any amount not previously remitted.

Costs and Expenses of Court Proceedings

The costs and expenses of the court proceedings, including the reasonable compensation and expenses of the appraiser appointed by the court, will be determined by the court and assessed against Towers Perrin. The court may, however, apportion and assess any part of the costs and expenses of court proceedings as it deems appropriate against all or some of the dissenters who are parties and whose action in demanding supplemental payment the court finds to be in bad faith. If Towers Perrin fails to comply substantially with the requirements of Subchapter 15D, the court may levy fees and expenses of counsel and of experts for the parties as it deems appropriate against Towers Perrin and in favor of any or all dissenters. The court may levy fees and expenses of counsel and experts against either Towers Perrin or a dissenter, if the court finds that a party acted in bad faith. If the court finds that the services of counsel for any dissenter substantially benefited other dissenters similarly situated and should not be assessed against Towers Perrin, it may award counsel reasonable fees to be paid out of the amounts awarded to the dissenters who benefited.

No Right to an Injunction

Under the PBCL, a Towers Perrin shareholder has no right to obtain, in the absence of fraud or fundamental unfairness, an injunction against the transaction proposal, nor any right to valuation and payment of the fair value of the holder's shares because of the merger, except to the extent provided by the dissenters rights provisions of Subchapter 15D. The PBCL also provides that, absent fraud or fundamental unfairness, the rights and remedies provided by Subchapter 15D are exclusive.

Regulatory Requirements

Antitrust Clearance in the United States. Under the HSR Act, the merger may not be consummated unless certain filings have been submitted to the FTC and the Antitrust Division, and applicable waiting period requirements have been satisfied. On August 6, 2009, the parties' request for early termination of the waiting period under the HSR Act was granted. Notwithstanding termination of the waiting period under the HSR Act, the FTC or the Antitrust Division could take any action under the antitrust laws as it deems necessary in the public interest. In addition, certain private parties, as well as state attorneys general and other antitrust authorities, could challenge the transaction under antitrust laws in certain circumstances.

For further information, see [The Merger Agreement](#), [Covenants and Other Agreements](#), [Reasonable Best Efforts](#).

Competition Clearance Outside of the United States. Competition and regulatory notifications to, and approvals in, certain jurisdictions outside of the United States are also required in connection with the merger. The obligation of each party to effect the merger is subject to the merger being approved by the European Commission pursuant to the EC Merger Regulation. The parties have filed a submission with the European Commission, which is pending approval.

Accounting Treatment

The merger will be accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141(R), Business Combinations. Although the business combination of Towers Perrin and Watson

Table of Contents

Wyatt is a merger of equals, generally accepted accounting principles require that one of the two companies in the merger be designated as the acquirer for accounting purposes based on the evidence available. Watson Wyatt will be treated as the acquiring entity for accounting purposes. Accordingly, the historical financial statements of Watson Wyatt will become the historical financial statements of the Holding Company.

Voting Agreements

Concurrently with the execution of the merger agreement and as a condition and inducement to each party's willingness to enter into the merger agreement, (1) each of the executive officers and directors of Towers Perrin entered into an agreement in substantially the form attached as Annex B-1 to this document, pursuant to which each such person has agreed, among other things, to vote the shares of Towers Perrin common stock held by such person in favor of the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement, and (2) certain executive officers and all directors of Watson Wyatt entered into an agreement in substantially the form attached as Annex B-2 to this document, pursuant to which each such person has agreed, among other things, to vote the shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock held by such person in favor of the proposal to approve and adopt merger agreement.

Stock Exchange Listing and Stock Prices

Towers Perrin's common stock is not publicly traded. Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock is currently listed on the NYSE and NASDAQ under the symbol *WW*. Following completion of the merger, shares of common stock of Watson Wyatt will no longer be listed or traded on either the NYSE or NASDAQ. Shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock will be listed on the NYSE and NASDAQ under the symbol *TW*, subject to the approval of the respective exchanges. Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will use reasonable best efforts to prepare and submit to each of the NYSE and NASDAQ a listing application covering the shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock issuable in the merger; however only the listing of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the NYSE is a condition to the consummation of the merger.

Senior Credit Facility

On October 5, 2009, Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin entered into the Commitment Letter with Bank of America, BofA Merrill Lynch, PNC and PNC Capital Markets, LLC relating to the Senior Credit Facility to be made available to Towers Watson, as borrower, upon completion of the merger.

The commitment letter provides that proceeds from the Senior Credit Facility would be available for use by Towers Watson to, among other things, (1) refinance and retire existing indebtedness of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin under their existing credit facilities, (2) finance costs and expenses of the merger, the Senior Credit Facility and related transactions, (3) finance payments of cash merger consideration to certain Towers Perrin shareholders in the merger and repayment of up to \$200 million in Towers Watson Notes; (4) finance acquisitions permitted by the terms and conditions of the definitive loan documentation; and (5) finance ongoing working capital and other general corporate purposes of Towers Watson and its subsidiaries after consummation of the merger.

Bank of America and PNC have each provided commitments of up to \$75 million under the Senior Credit Facility. These commitments are subject to a variety of customary closing conditions, including entry into definitive documentation for the Senior Credit Facility no later than February 26, 2010, and commitments from additional lenders of at least \$200 million to the Senior Credit Facility. The commitment letter provides that the Senior Credit Facility will have a term of three years, and will be made available subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent that are customary for financings of this kind, including completion of the Merger no later than April 30, 2010.

Based on the commitment letter, we expect Towers Watson will be able to select among different interest rate formulae and interest periods. We expect the interest rate will vary depending on Towers Watson's leverage ratio at the time of the applicable drawdown. The terms of the definitive documentation for the Senior Credit Facility have not yet been negotiated, and could differ from this summary.

Table of Contents

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the merger agreement. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Annex A to this document and is incorporated into this document by reference. You should read the merger agreement in its entirety, as it is the legal document governing the merger.

The merger agreement and this summary of its terms have been included with this document to provide you with information regarding the terms of the merger agreement and are not intended to modify or supplement any factual disclosures about Watson Wyatt or Towers Perrin contained in this proxy statement/prospectus or in Watson Wyatt's public reports filed with the SEC. In your review of the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement and described in this summary, it is important to bear in mind that the representations and warranties have been negotiated with the principal purpose of establishing the circumstances in which a party to the merger agreement may have the right not to close the merger if the representations and warranties of the other party prove to be untrue due to a change in circumstance or otherwise, and allocates risk between the parties to the merger agreement, rather than establishing matters as facts. The representations and warranties may also be subject to a contractual standard of materiality different from those generally applicable to stockholders and in some cases have been qualified by disclosures that were made by each party to the other, which disclosures are not reflected in the merger agreement.

Structure of the Merger

To combine the business of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, the parties formed the Holding Company, which is jointly owned by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. The Holding Company formed two new, wholly owned subsidiaries, Towers Perrin Merger Corp. and Watson Wyatt Merger Corp. At the effective time:

Towers Perrin Merger Corp. will merge with and into Towers Perrin, and Towers Perrin will be the surviving corporation.

Watson Wyatt Merger Corp. will merge with and into Watson Wyatt, and Watson Wyatt will be the surviving corporation.

The Holding Company will then change its name to Towers Watson & Co. As a result of the Towers Perrin merger and the Watson Wyatt merger, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will each become a wholly owned subsidiary of Towers Watson, and the current security holders of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will become stockholders of Towers Watson.

Table of Contents

The following diagram illustrates the structure of the merger:

The Merger

Immediately Following the Effective Time

109

Table of Contents

The Closing and Effective Time of the Merger

The closing of the merger will take place as soon as practicable but in no event later than the second business day following the satisfaction or waiver of each of the conditions to closing (other than conditions that will be satisfied at the closing of the merger), unless the parties agree to close at another time.

As soon as practicable following the closing of the merger, the Holding Company will file an amended and restated certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State of Delaware, which will become effective at the time agreed to by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt (which time will not be later than the second business day after the closing date).

Concurrently with filing the Holding Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, Towers Perrin Merger Corp. and Towers Perrin will execute and file articles of merger providing for the Towers Perrin merger with the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Watson Wyatt will execute and file a certificate of merger providing for the Watson Wyatt merger with the Secretary of State of Delaware. Towers Perrin's articles of merger and Watson Wyatt's certificate of merger will specify that the Towers Perrin merger and the Watson Wyatt merger, respectively, will be effective at the time agreed to by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, which time will not be later than the second business day after the merger's closing date but will be at least one minute after the Holding Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation becomes effective.

We currently anticipate that the special meetings will take place in the fourth quarter of calendar 2009 and that closing will occur as soon as possible after the special meetings. However, completion of the merger could be delayed if there is a delay in obtaining the required regulatory approvals or in satisfying any other conditions to the merger. We cannot assure you whether, or when, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will obtain the required approvals or complete the merger. If the merger is not completed by the Outside Date (as defined below), either Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt may terminate the merger agreement as long as the failure to complete the merger is not due to the terminating party's failure to comply with the merger agreement.

Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards

Towers Perrin Security Holders

The merger agreement provides that each:

Share of Towers Perrin common stock (other than shares that will be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock or Towers Watson Class S common stock as detailed below) that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be converted into the right to receive a number of fully paid and nonassessable shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock (in various subclasses as detailed below); and
Towers Perrin RSU that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be converted into the right to receive a number of fully paid and nonassessable shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock (unless otherwise provided in a holder's Towers Perrin RSU award agreement).

The number of shares to be received by the Towers Perrin security holders (including shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock and Towers Watson Class S common stock) will be determined at the merger's closing based on the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio (as defined below). The Towers Perrin final exchange ratio will be calculated so that Towers Perrin security holders will receive, in the aggregate, a number of shares equal to 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock then outstanding. To ensure that immediately after the effective time 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock then outstanding is received by Towers Perrin security holders, on the one hand, and Watson Wyatt security holders, on the other hand, (1) the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio is fixed and does not fluctuate based on the relative value of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, but instead is based on the number of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt shares outstanding on a fully diluted basis immediately before the effective time and (2) the Watson Wyatt final exchange ratio is fixed at one

Table of Contents

share of Towers Watson Class A common stock for each share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock, and does not fluctuate based on the relative values of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt.

The shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock received by Towers Perrin shareholders (other than shareholders who make a valid Class R or Class S election for some or all of their shares) will be issued as follows:

- 25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock;
- 25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-2 common stock;
- 25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-3 common stock; and
- 25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-4 common stock.

The number of shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be issued to all holders of Towers Perrin RSUs (including Guaranteed RSU Holders) is based, in part, on the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio. In doing so, the Towers Power final exchange ratio ensures that the number of shares of Towers Watson common stock received by (1) Towers Perrin shareholders equals exactly 90% of the total shares of Towers Watson common stock received by Towers Perrin security holders in the merger and (2) holders of Towers Perrin RSUs equals exactly 10% of the total shares of Towers Watson common stock received by Towers Perrin security holders in the merger. Once this 10% pool of shares of Towers Watson common stock has been allocated to be received by the holders of Towers Perrin RSUs, the number of shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be issued to all holders of Towers Perrin RSUs will be determined as follows:

First, on or after the second trading day prior to closing, and prior to the effective time, Towers Perrin will issue, to each holder of a Guaranteed Towers Perrin Award who is then employed by Towers Perrin or any of its subsidiaries, a number of Towers Perrin RSUs equal to (1) the guaranteed dollar amount set forth in the award letter for such holder's Guaranteed Towers Perrin Award, divided by (2) the product of (x) the final Watson Wyatt stock price multiplied by (y) the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio. Towers Perrin RSUs granted to these Towers Perrin employees will be converted in the merger into shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock that have an aggregate value equal to a specified dollar amount. Guaranteed Towers Perrin Awards are awards of additional compensation payable in the form of restricted stock with a minimum value in the event of a change of control transaction involving Towers Perrin. These awards are held by a small number of employees of Towers Perrin and its subsidiaries (the Guaranteed RSU Holders) and were determined on an individual basis (based on the recipient's seniority and contributions made and expected to be made to the firm as determined by Towers Perrin's senior management, and were not negotiated) as a means by which to retain the services of such employee. As of the date of this document, the aggregate amount to be received by these employees in exchange for their Towers Perrin RSUs is \$6.55 million. We do not expect this aggregate amount to increase between now and the effective time.

Second, each Towers Perrin RSU that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time that is not held by a Guaranteed RSU Holder will be converted into fully paid and nonassessable shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock based in part on the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio as noted above; provided, however, that the number of shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be issued to each holder of Towers Perrin RSUs will be increased or decreased pro rata based on the number of Towers Perrin RSUs that he or she holds as necessary to ensure that the aggregate number of shares of Towers Perrin RSUs (including the shares received by Guaranteed RSU Holders) equals 10% of the aggregate number of shares of Towers Watson common stock to be issued to Towers Perrin security holders in the merger.

Shares of Towers Perrin common stock held by shareholders who demand appraisal rights will not be converted into Towers Watson common stock as detailed above.

Table of Contents

The definitions of some of the terms used above are:

Towers Perrin final exchange ratio means the result (rounded to nine decimal places) obtained by calculating the following number:

Total # of fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares immediately prior to the effective time

Total number of fully diluted Towers Perrin shares (not including Towers Perrin RSUs) immediately prior to the effective time)/0.90

In the denominator, the reason for dividing the number of fully diluted Towers Perrin shares by 0.90 is to ensure that the number of shares of Towers Watson common stock received by (1) Towers Perrin shareholders equals exactly 90% of the total shares of Towers Watson common stock received by Towers Perrin security holders in the merger and (2) holders of Towers Perrin RSUs equals exactly 10% of the total shares of Towers Watson common stock received by Towers Perrin security holders in the merger.

Fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares, as defined in the merger agreement, means at any time of determination:

- Ø The total number of shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock outstanding, plus
- Ø The total number of shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock issuable pursuant to then-outstanding securities (other than Watson Wyatt options) issued by Watson Wyatt that are convertible or exercisable for shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock (including, without limitation, the number of shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock that will become issuable immediately following the effective time pursuant to outstanding Watson Wyatt DSUs), but not including any shares issuable upon exercise of any stock options, deferred stock units or similar rights that will, by their terms, be terminated or cancelled at or prior to the effective time without requiring the issuance of any securities in respect thereof, plus 36,562.

The 36,562 shares noted above in the calculation of the number of fully-diluted Watson Wyatt shares is added in order to reflect the 125,648 outstanding Watson Wyatt options, which number of options was equivalent in value to 36,562 shares, based on a Black-Scholes calculation (in which the parties used an assumed weighted average term of 54 months, an annual standard deviation of 32.5%, a discount rate of 2.5% and a dividend yield of 0.68%). Although the total number of Watson Wyatt options currently outstanding is 125,648, the parties agreed to account for a smaller number in calculating the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio because stock options will not result in the issuance of shares of Towers Watson stock at the effective time, but will instead be converted into options to purchase Towers Watson Class A common stock. All outstanding Watson Wyatt options have an exercise price of \$42.47 per share and expire in September 2016. As noted in the section entitled

Towers Perrin Proposal No. 1 and Watson Wyatt Proposal No. 1: The Merger Agreement *Interests of Watson Wyatt's Directors, Executive Officers and Principal Stockholders in the Merger - Other Interests*, these options were granted in lieu of awards under the SBI Program in light of the anticipated timing of the pending merger. Under the merger agreement, the methodology for calculating the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio is based on the underlying principle that an equal number of shares of Towers Watson voting common stock should be issued to Towers Perrin security holders and Watson Wyatt security holders. As noted elsewhere, Watson Wyatt options will fully vest and be converted at the effective time into options to purchase Towers Watson Class A common stock. Because it is impossible to predict how many of these options will ultimately be exercised and result in the issuance of Towers Watson shares, the parties agreed to assume that 36,562 Towers Watson shares would ultimately be issued upon exercise of these 125,648 options. Although the number of shares issued pursuant to the exercise of these options may be higher or lower, the parties decided this was a reasonable amount because it represented the number of Watson Wyatt shares that would have been granted under the SBI Program for the first half of fiscal year 2010, and the Watson Wyatt option grants were designed to provide incentive compensation to Watson

Table of Contents

Wyatt executives with an equivalent value (based on a Black-Scholes calculation) to this number of shares.

Fully diluted Towers Perrin shares means at any time of determination:

- Ø The total number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock then outstanding, plus
- Ø The total number of Towers Perrin RSUs then outstanding, plus
- Ø The total number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock issuable pursuant to then-outstanding securities issued by Towers Perrin that are convertible or exercisable for shares of Towers Perrin common stock, but not including any shares issuable upon exercise of any Towers Perrin warrants, any fast mover awards (as defined in the merger agreement) stock options or similar rights that will, by their terms, be terminated or cancelled or expire at or prior to the effective time without requiring the issuance of any securities in respect thereof.

Finally, each holder of a share of Towers Perrin common stock that is converted in the merger, including shares that will be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock or Towers Watson Class S common stock, shall also receive shares of Towers Watson Class F stock equal to the product of (1) 100,000 and (2) a fraction, the numerator of which is the total number of such holder's shares of Towers Perrin common stock and the denominator of which is the total number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock. As described more fully in

Description of Towers Watson's Common Stock and below in The Merger Agreement Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions Applicable to Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock, the Towers Watson Class F stock has no rights, powers or preferences (such as the right to vote or receive dividends) other than the right to receive upon the automatic exchange of shares of Towers Watson Class F stock, promptly following the third anniversary of the effective time, a number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock equal to their pro rata portion of the forfeited Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock together with a number of additional shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock with a value equal to all dividends, without interest, paid with respect to the forfeited shares, as described more fully in The Merger Agreement Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions Applicable to Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock.

Watson Wyatt Security Holders and Holders of Watson Wyatt Options

The merger agreement provides that each:

Share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be converted into the right to receive one fully paid and nonassessable share of Towers Watson Class A common stock; and Watson Wyatt DSU that is issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time whose performance conditions (if any) have been satisfied or deemed satisfied by the compensation committee of Watson Wyatt's board of directors will be settled with one share of Towers Watson Class A common stock. Any issued and outstanding Watson Wyatt DSUs whose performance criteria have not been satisfied or deemed satisfied will be canceled and will not be exchanged for Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Watson Wyatt option will vest immediately and will be exchanged for a vested option to purchase shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis, on the same terms and at the same exercise price as the Watson Wyatt option.

Watson Wyatt's security holders will receive, in the aggregate, a number of shares equal to 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock then outstanding.

Type of Consideration to be Received: The diagram below reflects the consideration to be received by the Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt security holders in the merger. The diagrams below are based on assumptions regarding the number of shareholders who make valid Class R elections and the number of shares

Table of Contents

they designate to be exchanged in the merger for Towers Watson Class R common stock; actual results will vary depending on the overall number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock designated for conversion to shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock. The diagram below assumes that no Class S election is made available, the closing occurs on October 30, 2009 and also makes the following additional assumptions:

The number of fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares equals 42,600,632 shares (this term is defined in the The Merger Agreement Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards).

The total number of outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock for purposes of calculating the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio is 70,209.60 shares, which does not include any Towers Perrin RSUs or any shares issuable upon conversion of any Towers Perrin RSUs (as explained more fully in the The Merger Agreement Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards).

The Towers Perrin final exchange ratio equals 546.087270117 (which was calculated by dividing the fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares by the quotient of (a) the total outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock as of the relevant date, divided by (b) 0.9).

Class R Eligible Participants, who collectively own approximately 55.8% of the 70,209.60 total shares of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding, make valid Class R elections with respect to 30% of the 70,209.60 total shares outstanding, or 21,062.88 shares.

Every Class R Eligible Participant who makes a valid Class R election elects to designate 100% of his or her shares of Towers Perrin common stock as shares to be converted into Towers Watson Class R common stock.

The total amount of cash and Towers Watson Notes available to repurchase shares from the Class R Eligible Participants equals \$400,000,000 (which amount may be decreased if the Class R election is undersubscribed).

The final Watson Wyatt stock price equals \$44.78.

The number of Towers Perrin RSUs outstanding immediately prior to the effective time is equal to 10% of the sum of such number of Towers Perrin RSUs plus the total shares of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time.

The percentages of Towers Watson common stock outstanding are calculated prior to the redemption of the Towers Watson Class R common stock for cash and Towers Watson Notes (and the issuance of additional Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock because the Class R election is oversubscribed).

Table of Contents

* In addition to the following consideration, Towers Perrin shareholders (including those making a valid Class R or Class S election) will receive shares of Towers Watson Class F stock which will solely entitle these shareholders to receive, upon the automatic exchange of Class F shares after the third anniversary of the effective time, a number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock equal to their pro rata portion of the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock (together with a number of additional Class A shares with a value equal to all dividends, without interest, paid with respect to the forfeited shares) forfeited, if any, by holders of Towers Perrin RSUs, as described in The Merger Agreement Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions Applicable to Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock .

** See The Merger Agreement Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards for a description of Guaranteed RSU Holders.

Certain Watson Wyatt Equity Incentive Plans. Prior to the effective time, the Holding Company board of directors and the Watson Wyatt board of directors will take all actions necessary to provide that, effective immediately following the closing of the merger, Towers Watson will assume various Watson Wyatt equity incentive and deferred compensation plans, including Watson Wyatt's 2001 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended, or the ESPP . As assumed by Towers Watson, the ESPP will provide certain employees of Towers Watson with additional incentives by permitting them to acquire a proprietary interest in the company through the purchase of shares of Towers Watson common stock. The ESPP will enable eligible Towers Watson employees to purchase shares of Towers Watson common stock at a 5% discount and such Towers Watson common stock will be purchased monthly under the plan. Towers Watson will reserve a number of shares of Class A common stock for issuance under the ESPP equal to 6.75 million minus the number of shares issued under the ESPP by Watson Wyatt prior to the merger. As of October 29, 2009, 2,031,323 shares had been issued under the ESPP. In addition to assuming the ESPP, Towers Watson will also assume the following Watson Wyatt equity incentive and deferred compensation plans: (1) the Watson Wyatt Share Incentive Plan 2005, including the Trust Deed and Rules thereof, and the Watson Wyatt Ireland Share Participation Scheme, including the Trust Deed and Rules thereof, each as amended through the date of the merger agreement, (2) the Watson Wyatt Senior

Table of Contents

Officers Deferred Compensation Plan, Amended and Restated effective July 1, 2008 and (3) the Watson Wyatt Amended Voluntary Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors (we refer to these plans as the Purchase Plans).

Treasury Stock. As of the effective time, all Towers Perrin treasury shares and all Watson Wyatt treasury shares will automatically be canceled and retired and will cease to exist, and no merger consideration will be delivered in exchange for such shares.

Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions

Transfer Restrictions Applicable to Towers Watson Class A common stock

Towers Watson Class A common stock issued to Watson Wyatt security holders in the merger will not be subject to transfer restrictions immediately following the merger, except that shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock issued to Watson Wyatt stockholders who are or become affiliates of Towers Watson (e.g., directors, officers or 5% or greater stockholders) will be subject to restrictions on transfer imposed by the U.S. federal securities laws.

Vesting and Transfer Provisions Applicable to Towers Watson Class B common stock and Towers Watson Notes

Shares of Towers Perrin common stock (other than those shares held by Class R Participants) will convert into shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock, which shares in turn will convert into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock:

- 25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock, which automatically convert into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the first anniversary of the effective time;
- 25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-2 common stock, which automatically convert into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the second anniversary of the effective time;
- 25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-3 common stock, which automatically convert into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the third anniversary of the effective time; and
- 25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-4 common stock, which automatically convert into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the fourth anniversary of the effective time.

Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation and the Towers Watson Notes Indenture will contain provisions restricting the transfer of Towers Watson Class B common stock and Towers Watson Notes, respectively.

For example, holders of shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock or Towers Watson Notes cannot transfer such securities except to Towers Watson or to permitted family members (or trusts for their benefit), provided that the transferor gives Towers Watson at least five business days prior written notice (for transfers of shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock) or prior written notice in compliance with the Towers Watson Notes Indenture (for transfer of Towers Watson Notes). In addition, upon the holder's death, all shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock will automatically be transferred to Towers Watson in exchange for an equal number of unrestricted and freely transferable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock, and Towers Watson Notes may be transferred to the holder's executors, administrators, testamentary trustees, legatees and beneficiaries upon the holder's death.

The shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock will also automatically convert into unrestricted and freely transferable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock upon consummation of any change of control including (1) a merger of Towers Watson in which the Towers Watson's holders of record do not immediately after such merger hold a majority of the voting power of the surviving corporation, (2) any

Table of Contents

transaction in which 50% or more of Towers Watson's voting power is transferred, (3) a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Towers Watson or (4) immediately after any change in the composition of the Towers Watson board of directors that results in persons other than continuing directors (as defined in Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation) comprising a majority of the board.

If the employment of a Towers Perrin employee who did not make a valid Class R election is terminated without cause (as defined below) on or before the second anniversary of the effective time, then upon such termination:

Each share of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock then held by the employee will automatically be transferred to Towers Watson in exchange for one unrestricted and freely transferable share of Towers Watson Class A common stock (except for restrictions on transfer imposed by the U.S. federal securities laws);

Each share of Towers Watson Class B-2 common stock then held will automatically be transferred to Towers Watson in exchange for one share of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock;

Each share of Towers Watson Class B-3 common stock then held will automatically be transferred to Towers Watson in exchange for one share of Towers Watson Class B-2 common stock; and

Each share of Towers Watson Class B-4 common stock then held will automatically be transferred to Towers Watson in exchange for one share of Towers Watson Class B-3 common stock;

provided, that the foregoing will not apply to the voluntary termination by, or a termination for cause of, such employee.

The term cause as used above generally means any of the following: (1) commission of theft, embezzlement, or any other act of dishonesty relating to the employee's employment; (2) conviction of, or pleading guilty or *nolo contendere* to, a felony or to any lesser crime having as its predicate element fraud, dishonesty, misappropriation or moral turpitude; (3) negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of duties; (4) breach of a written policy of Towers Watson or any subsidiary; or (5) failure to perform his or her job functions satisfactorily.

Finally, if certain shareholders would be subject to tax as a result of the conversion of their Towers Perrin common stock in the merger, then Towers Perrin may elect (subject to Watson Wyatt's consent not to be unreasonably withheld) to cause a portion of the Towers Perrin merger consideration to be issued to such holders as follows: (1) paid in the form of freely tradable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock or (2) converted into freely tradable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock, in either case, in an amount determined to be reasonably necessary to provide liquidity to such holders to pay some or all of the taxes expected to be incurred as a result of such conversion.

Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions Applicable to Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock

The issuance of the Towers Perrin RSUs and the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be issued upon conversion of the Towers Perrin RSUs will, in each case, be conditioned upon a properly executed transaction award agreement setting forth the various vesting, forfeiture, transfer and reallocation provisions applicable to such securities.

To carry out the intent of these provisions, as of the effective time, all of the shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be issued in exchange for Towers Perrin RSUs will be deposited with a custodian. In addition, if certain holders would be subject to a current tax as a result of the grant of Towers Perrin RSUs or Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock, then Towers Perrin may elect (subject to Watson Wyatt's consent not to be unreasonably withheld) to cause the exchange agent to deposit a portion of the shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be received with a trustee in such form and manner that will provide for a deferral of any such tax. To the extent depositing shares with a trustee does not provide for deferral of tax for an

Table of Contents

individual, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt may work together to determine if there is an alternative approach (including issuing rights to receive property other than Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock) that would allow for deferral. The description of rights and terms applicable to holders of Towers Perrin RSUs in this document assumes that all Towers Perrin RSUs will convert into the right to receive Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock.

The Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be received by a holder of Towers Perrin RSUs will vest over a three-year period; one-third will vest automatically on each of the first three anniversaries of the effective time so long as the holder of these shares remains an employee of Towers Watson or one of its subsidiaries as of each such anniversary. This vesting schedule may be shortened for individual employees or groups of employees if mutually agreed to by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt.

If such person's employment with Towers Watson or a subsidiary is terminated (except for a termination without cause, as discussed in the next paragraph), he or she will immediately forfeit all unvested shares as of the termination date. Promptly following the third anniversary of the effective time, the custodian holding the forfeited Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will deliver such shares to Towers Watson for cancellation, Towers Watson shall issue to the holders of Towers Watson Class F stock (which are all the record holders of Towers Perrin common stock immediately prior to the effective time), in exchange for such Class F stock, a number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock equal to their pro rata portion of the forfeited Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock (together with an additional number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock with a value equal to all dividends, without interest, paid with respect to the forfeited shares). During the period from the effective time to such reallocation, all of these forfeited shares shall be voted by the custodian on all matters submitted to a vote of the holders of Towers Watson Class A common stock proportionally with the votes cast by holders of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock.

If the employment of an employee who receives shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock is terminated:

Without cause (as defined below) *and* such employee is a Guaranteed RSU Holder, none of his or her shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will be forfeited and all such shares will automatically fully vest upon termination; Without cause prior to the first anniversary of the effective time, *and* such employee *is not* a Guaranteed RSU Holder, one-third of his or her shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will be forfeited and the remaining shares will automatically fully vest; and

Without cause on or after the first anniversary of the effective time but on or before the third anniversary of the effective time, *and* such employee is *not* a Guaranteed RSU Holder, none of his or her shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will be forfeited, and all such shares will automatically fully vest upon such termination;

provided, that the foregoing will not apply to a voluntary termination by, or a termination for cause of, such employee.

The term cause as used above generally means any of the following: (1) commission of theft, embezzlement, or any other act of material dishonesty relating to the employee's employment with Towers Watson or any of its subsidiaries; (2) conviction of, or pleading guilty or *nolo contendere* to, a felony or to any lesser crime having as its predicate element fraud, dishonesty, misappropriation or moral turpitude; (3) commission of an act in the performance of duties amounting to willful misconduct; or (4) material breach of a material written policy of Towers Watson or any subsidiary which is not, or cannot be, cured within 30 days after receiving written notice of breach.

Table of Contents

The Class R and Class S Elections

Subject to proration as described more fully below, Towers Perrin shareholders who are Class R Eligible Participants may elect to designate between 50% and 100% of their Towers Perrin shares to be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock. The Class R Eligible Participants are all Towers Perrin shareholders whose age plus years of service with Towers Perrin, as of January 1, 2010, equals at least 75 years (subject to certain exceptions). All shareholders who are Class R Eligible Participants have been notified that they will be eligible to make a Class R election. The only shareholders who otherwise meet these criteria but who are excluded from being considered a Class R Eligible Participant are any Towers Perrin shareholders who have accepted a certain level management role with Towers Watson and all current Towers Perrin Executive Council members. All shareholders who otherwise meet these criteria but who have been excluded from being considered a Class R Eligible Participant by virtue of the exclusions noted here have been notified that they will not be eligible to make a Class R election.

Making a Valid Class R Election

Class R Eligible Participants will receive an electronic election form that will enable him or her to elect to designate between 50% and 100% of their shares of Towers Perrin common stock, subject to proration as discussed more fully below, to be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock. We refer to this electronic election form as a Class R Election Form. ***Class R Eligible Participants should carefully review and follow the instructions accompanying the Class R Election Form.***

To make a valid Class R election, a Class R Eligible Participant must properly complete, sign and deliver its Class R Election Form to Towers Perrin, by 11:00 p.m., New York City time on December 21, 2009. In addition, to make a valid Class R election, a Class R Eligible Participant's Class R Election Form must also satisfy each of the following conditions in order to constitute a valid Class R Election Form:

The number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock designated on the Class R Election Form must be between 50% and 100% of the total number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock owned by the Class R Eligible Participant.

The Class R Eligible Participant must, among other things, agree to terminate his or her employment with Towers Perrin on or before the 30th day following the effective time or such other date as agreed by such Class R Eligible Participant and the Towers Watson Executive Committee, enter into a confidentiality and non-solicitation agreement that prevents such shareholder from soliciting employees or clients of Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt or Towers Watson for two years following termination of employment and execute a release generally releasing all claims accrued through the date of the release.

Class R Eligible Participants who make a valid Class R election will not be employed by Towers Watson, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt after the effective time (unless another time is agreed to by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt).

It is important to note that any Class R Eligible Participant who makes a valid Class R election may revoke his or her election at any time during the seven day period following the date he or she executes the release described above, after which time his or her Class R election will be final and irrevocable.

If a Class R Eligible Participant fails to make a valid Class R election or if a Class R Election Form is determined to be invalid, then the Class R Eligible Participant will not receive Towers Watson Class R common stock in the merger and will only receive a number of fully paid and nonassessable shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock. See The Merger Agreement Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards .

It is important to note that a Class R Eligible Participant may submit a valid Class R Election Form even if such Class R Eligible Participant decides to vote **AGAINST** the proposals to adopt the merger agreement and amend Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws.

Table of Contents

Conversion into and Redemption of Towers Watson Class R common stock

Subject to proration as described more fully below, a Class R Eligible Participant who makes a valid Class R election will receive in the merger:

Towers Watson Class R common stock in exchange for shares of Towers Perrin common stock for which a valid Class R election was made (subject to proration as described below); and
Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock in exchange for the remainder of the shares of Towers Perrin common stock owned by the Class R Participant (regardless of whether all such other shares of Towers Perrin common stock were designated for a Class R election).

Each share of Towers Watson Class R common stock will be automatically redeemed by Towers Watson on the first business day following the effective time for:

An amount of cash equal to 50% of the final transaction value per Towers Perrin share (as defined below); and
A Towers Watson Note with a principal amount equal to 50% of the final transaction value per Towers Perrin share. Each Towers Watson Note will mature on the first anniversary of the effective time, and will have an annual interest rate equal to (1) 2.0%, or if greater, (2) 120.0% of the short-term applicable federal rate, in effect, at the effective time as prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service under Section 1274(d) of the Code. Towers Watson will not make any payments on the Towers Watson Notes until their maturity, at which time all principal and accrued interest will be due and payable. For a more detailed description of the terms and conditions of the Towers Watson Notes and the Towers Watson Notes Indenture, please see Description of the Towers Watson Notes.

A Class R Participant who is subject to additional U.S. federal taxes as a result of a portion of the consideration being paid to the Class R Participant being treated as ordinary compensation income rather than capital gain income will receive additional compensation from Towers Perrin or Towers Watson to compensate him or her for some of the additional federal taxes payable as a result of such ordinary income treatment and as a result of receiving the additional compensation.

The amount of additional compensation paid to a Class R Participant who is subject to U.S. income tax will be based on a formula designed with the intention that the calculated amount of additional compensation will help compensate the individual for his or her incremental increase in federal income tax liability as well as the employee's share of Medicare Hospital Insurance (Medicare) taxes payable in connection with any such ordinary income, as determined by Towers Perrin. The amount of additional compensation to be paid will be calculated assuming that the Class R Participant is subject to the maximum marginal income tax rate applicable to individuals, currently 35%, on ordinary income received. However, such Class R Participants will not receive additional amounts to compensate them for incremental state, local, foreign or social security taxes. Towers Perrin will be required to withhold federal, state, and local income and employment taxes (as applicable) with respect to any amount treated as ordinary compensation income.

With respect to certain individuals, the total taxes required by law to be withheld at the applicable withholding rates still may exceed the additional compensation that would otherwise be payable to the individual. In that case, Towers Perrin will withhold a portion of the Class R Participant's cash merger consideration to satisfy the withholding obligation. This will cause such a Class R Participant to receive cash consideration in the Towers Perrin merger that is less than the individual's pro rata share of the cash consideration payable to all Class R Participants in the Towers Perrin merger. However, any such reduction will be treated as a prepayment of the individual's federal, state, and local income taxes for the year in which the Towers Perrin merger closes.

A person making a Class R election who is taxable in a jurisdiction other than or in addition to the U.S. may also receive additional compensation if a portion of the individual's merger consideration is subject to ordinary income tax in the applicable tax jurisdiction and the applicable tax rate on ordinary income is greater

Table of Contents

than the tax rate on capital gains. While the decision as to whether any such person will receive additional compensation and the amount of such additional compensation will be determined by Towers Perrin on a case by case basis, Towers Perrin expects to treat such persons in a manner similar to U.S. Class R Participants.

Terms used in this discussion have the following definitions:

Final transaction value per Towers Perrin share means the result obtained by computing the following:

$$\frac{\text{(Total \# of fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares immediately prior to the effective time)} \times \text{(final Watson Wyatt stock price)}}{\text{Total \# of fully diluted Towers Perrin shares immediately prior to the effective time}}$$

Final Watson Wyatt stock price means the average closing price per share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock (rounded to the nearest cent) for the 10 consecutive trading days ending on the second trading day immediately prior to the merger's closing, as reported in the New York City edition of The Wall Street Journal for each such trading day, or, if not reported therein, any other authoritative source to be agreed by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt.

The merger agreement provides that Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will consult with each other to determine whether any portion of the merger consideration to be received by Class R Participants constitutes ordinary compensation income. If the parties determine that any portion of the consideration received by the Class R Participants should be treated as ordinary income, Towers Perrin may in its sole discretion pay, or elect to cause the Holding Company to pay, an additional amount of cash to the Class R Participant to cover some or all of the incremental tax cost of such ordinary compensation income, subject to Watson Wyatt's consent which shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

Proration of Towers Watson Class R common stock

The maximum number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock held by Class R Participants that may be converted into Towers Watson Class R common stock is equal to the number of shares obtained by dividing (1) \$400 million (which amount may be decreased if the Class R election is undersubscribed) by (2) the final transaction value per Towers Perrin share. We refer to this maximum number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock as the Class R Number.

If the number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock designated by all Class R Participants making valid Class R elections exceeds the Class R Number, then the shares of Towers Perrin common stock so designated will be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock and Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock, subject to proration as follows:

Towers Watson Class R common stock: The number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock to be converted into Towers Watson Class R common stock will be determined by multiplying the Class R Proration Factor by the total number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock designated. The Class R Proration Factor is determined by dividing the Class R Number by the total number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock designated by Class R Participants under a valid Class R elections.

Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock: All shares of Towers Perrin common stock held by a Class R Participant who makes a valid Class R election that are not converted into Towers Watson Class R common stock will be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock (regardless of whether all such other shares of Towers Perrin common stock were designated for a Class R election).

Class S Election

In the event that the Class R election is undersubscribed (which will occur if \$200 million exceeds the aggregate value of the shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock that would be issued with respect to all shares of Towers Perrin common stock for which Class R Participants make a valid Class R election, as determined based on an interim Towers Perrin exchange ratio calculated using the per-share price of Watson

Table of Contents

Wyatt common stock during the 10 trading days ending on the trading day immediately prior to the Class R election deadline) by Class R Participants, then Watson Wyatt may elect no later than January 6, 2010 to cause Towers Perrin to offer to all other Towers Perrin shareholders who are not Class R Eligible Participants the right to make a Class S election. These shareholders would be entitled to designate, subject to proration, up to 20% of their shares of Towers Perrin common stock to be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class S common stock. The total amount of cash and Towers Watson Notes available to repurchase shares from the Class S participants would equal the amount (if any) by which \$200 million exceeds the aggregate value issued to Class R Participants as described above. Each share of Towers Watson Class S common stock will be automatically redeemed by Towers Watson on the first business day following the effective time for an amount of cash equal to the final transaction value per Towers Perrin share. Because each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt do not believe the Class R election will be undersubscribed to the extent that the aggregate value issued to Class R Participants would be less than \$200 million, Class S election forms are not being provided at this time to Towers Perrin shareholders. If the Class R election is undersubscribed to such an extent and Watson Wyatt requires Towers Perrin to pursue a Class S election, Towers Perrin will promptly provide additional information and Class S election forms to Towers Perrin shareholders eligible to elect to make a Class S election.

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt believe the Class R election may be oversubscribed because the consideration received by a Class R Participant will be more liquid than the consideration received by a Class R Eligible Participant who decides not to or fails to make a valid Class R election. For example, a Class R Participant who makes a valid Class R election would receive a combination of cash, Towers Watson Notes, and Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock (which automatically converts into freely tradable Towers Watson Class A common stock in one year) for all shares of Towers Perrin common stock owned by such Class R Participant immediately prior to the effective time. On the contrary, a Class R Eligible Participant who decides not to or fails to make a valid Class R election would receive only shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock in Classes B-1 through B-4, which will automatically convert into freely tradable Towers Watson Class A common stock over four years).

Exchange of Shares; Fractional Shares; Lost Certificates
Exchange of Shares

At or prior to closing of the merger, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will cause the Holding Company to deposit with American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC, as exchange agent, sufficient shares of Towers Watson common stock, cash, and Towers Watson Notes, to effect the Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt mergers, as applicable.

Towers Perrin Shareholders. The exchange agent will mail to you, as promptly as reasonably practicable and in no event more than 10 business days after the later to occur of the effective time and, if applicable, the date of final determination of Class R Proration Factor, a letter of transmittal explaining how delivery will be effected for the uncertificated shares of Towers Perrin common stock represented by book-entry.

Towers Perrin RSU Holders. At the effective time, holders of Towers Perrin RSUs are not required to take any action. Rather, at the effective time, Towers Watson will countersign all Towers Perrin RSU award agreements and at all times following the effective time, Towers Watson will assume and perform all of Towers Perrin's obligations under all such award agreements.

Watson Wyatt Stockholders. If your Watson Wyatt shares are certificated, the exchange agent will mail to you, as promptly as reasonably practicable and in no event more than 10 business days after the effective time, a letter of transmittal and instructions explaining how delivery will be effected for Watson Wyatt shares.

Upon delivery of a properly completed and duly executed letter of transmittal of a Towers Perrin shareholder or Watson Wyatt stockholder, as the case may be, the holder of such shares will be entitled to receive in exchange for such shares the merger consideration payable in respect of such Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt shares, as applicable.

Table of Contents

Fractional Shares. Fractional shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock, Class R common stock, Class S common stock and restricted Class A common stock will be issued in the merger, and a pro rata portion of any dividend or distribution with respect to such stock, as applicable, will be payable on fractional shares. No certificates or scrip representing fractional shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock will be issued upon the issuance of or any conversion, vesting or exchange of a security into Towers Watson Class A common stock. Instead, a holder of such shares will be entitled to receive an amount of cash, without interest.

Lost Certificates. If any stock certificate representing Watson Wyatt Class A common stock has been lost, stolen or destroyed, upon the making of an affidavit of that fact by the person claiming such certificate to be lost, stolen or destroyed and, if required by Towers Watson, the posting by such person of a bond, in such reasonable amount as Towers Watson may direct, as indemnity against any claim that may be made against it with respect to such certificate, the exchange agent will pay in exchange for such lost, stolen or destroyed certificate the merger consideration payable in respect of the shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock formerly represented by such certificate and any interest payments, dividends or other distributions to which the holder thereof is entitled, in each case, without any interest.

Termination of Exchange Fund

Any portion of the exchange fund (and any interest on the exchange fund) that remains undistributed to Towers Perrin shareholders or Watson Wyatt stockholders 12 months after the effective time will be delivered to Towers Watson. After such time, any holders of certificates or uncertificated book-entry shares of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the case may be, who have not complied with the exchange procedures described in the merger agreement may look only to Towers Watson as general creditors for payment of the merger consideration without interest. None of Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt, Towers Watson, the exchange agent or any other person shall be liable to any Towers Perrin shareholder or Watson Wyatt stockholder for any shares of Towers Watson common stock, Towers Watson Notes or cash from the exchange fund properly delivered to a public official pursuant to any abandoned property, escheat or similar law.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains generally customary representations and warranties of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt relating to their respective businesses.

In general, the accuracy of each party's representations and warranties, subject to certain materiality and material adverse effect standards, is a condition to the other party's obligation to effect the merger.

A **Material Adverse Effect** is defined, with respect to either party, as any event, change, circumstance, occurrence, effect or state of facts that (A) is or would reasonably be expected to be materially adverse to the business, assets, liabilities, condition (financial or otherwise) or results of operations of a party and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole or (B) prevents the performance by the party of its obligations under the merger agreement or the consummation of the transactions contemplated thereby; provided, however, that a **Material Adverse Effect** will not include any event, change, circumstance, occurrence, effect or state of facts reflecting or resulting from (1) any event, change, circumstance, occurrence, effect or state of facts generally affecting the human capital, risk and financial services, reinsurance or insurance consulting services industries, (2) any event, change, circumstance, occurrence, effect or state of facts generally affecting the economy or the financial, securities or credit markets, interest rates or political or regulatory conditions, in the United States or any other jurisdiction in which a party and its subsidiaries have substantial business operations, (3) any outbreak or escalation of hostilities or acts of war or terrorism, (4) changes in law or GAAP, (5) any change attributable to the negotiation, execution, announcement or pendency of the merger agreement or the transactions contemplated thereby, including any litigation resulting therefrom, (6) any failure by a party to meet internal projections, forecasts or revenue or earnings predictions, in and of itself, and (7) solely with respect to Watson Wyatt, any change in the price or trading volume of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock; provided, that, with respect to

Table of Contents

clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4), the impact of such event, change, circumstances, occurrence, effect or state of facts is not disproportionately adverse to a party and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, relative to the adverse impact on the other party and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole.

In addition, such representations and warranties:

Have been qualified by information set forth in confidential disclosure letters exchanged by the parties in connection with signing the merger agreement (which schedules modify, qualify and create exceptions to the representations and warranties in the merger agreement);

Will not survive consummation of the merger; and

May be intended not as characterizations of fact or circumstances as of the date of the merger agreement, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties to the merger agreement if those statements turn out to be inaccurate.

Each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt has made representations and warranties to the other regarding, among other things:

Corporate matters, including organization, standing and power;

Capitalization;

Subsidiaries;

Authority to execute, deliver and perform obligations under the merger agreement and the absence of conflicts or violations under organizational documents, certain agreements and applicable laws or decrees, as a result of the proposed merger;

Governmental filings and all required consents and approvals for the merger;

Financial statements;

Property;

The accuracy of information supplied for inclusion in this document and other similar documents;

Ordinary course of business practice since December 31, 2008 (in the case of Towers Perrin) or June 30, 2008 (in the case of Watson Wyatt);

Legal proceedings and compliance with laws;

Benefit plans;

Labor matters;

Environmental matters;

Tax matters;

Contracts;

Insurance matters;

Intellectual property matters;

State takeover statutes;

Brokers fees payable in connection with the merger; and

Fairness opinions from financial advisors.

Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin have also made other representations and warranties to each other about voting trusts, shareholder agreements and other agreements with respect to voting, holding, repurchase or disposition of, or that restrict the transfer of, any of their or their subsidiaries capital stock. In addition, Watson Wyatt has made other representations and warranties about itself to Towers Perrin regarding the reports filed by Watson Wyatt with the SEC.

Covenants and Other Agreements

Both Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt agreed to customary covenants that place restrictions on them and their subsidiaries until the effective time. None of the covenants or agreements in the merger agreement survive consummation of the merger, other than those covenants and agreements that by their terms apply, or are to be performed in whole or in part, after consummation of the merger.

Table of Contents

Conduct of Business Pending the Merger

Each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have agreed to, and will cause each of their respective subsidiaries to, carry on its business in the ordinary course consistent with past practice and use reasonable best efforts to (1) preserve intact its business organization, (2) preserve its assets, rights and properties in good repair and condition, (3) keep available the services of its current officers, employees and consultants, and (4) preserve its goodwill and its relationships with customers, suppliers, licensors, licensees, distributors and others having business dealings with it.

Further, during the time from the date of the merger agreement to the effective time, each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, as the case may be, will not, and will not permit any of its respective subsidiaries, without the other party's prior written consent, to undertake the following actions, as applicable:

- Declare, set aside or pay any dividends or distributions on any shares of capital stock or other equity interests, except for Watson Wyatt regularly scheduled quarterly dividends and dividends by a Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt subsidiary to its parent.
- Purchase, redeem or acquire shares of capital stock or other equity interests of Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt or their respective subsidiaries or any options, warrants or rights to acquire any such shares or equity interests other than pursuant to terms of awards outstanding under the Watson Wyatt equity plans, except for repurchases by Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt of their own common stock in the ordinary course of business.
- Split, combine, classify or otherwise amend terms of any of its capital stock or other equity interests or issue or authorize the issuance of any other securities in respect of, in lieu of or in substitution for shares of its capital stock or other equity interests.
- Issue, deliver, sell, grant, pledge or otherwise encumber any shares of its capital stock or other equity interests or any securities convertible into, or exchangeable for, or any rights, warrants or options to acquire, any such shares or other equity interests, or any stock appreciation rights, phantom stock rights, performance units, rights to receive shares of capital stock on a deferred basis or other rights linked to the value of shares of the common stock, including pursuant to contracts as in effect on the date of the merger agreement, subject to certain exceptions.
- Amend or propose to amend its certificate of incorporation or bylaws (or similar organizational documents).
- Acquire any business, corporation or partnership or any assets, rights or properties other than (1) an acquisition that would not reasonably be expected to delay the consummation of the merger and for which the fair market value of the total consideration paid by a party did not exceed \$5 million for any one acquisition or \$10 million in the aggregate for all acquisitions and (2) internal reorganizations or consolidations involving existing subsidiaries that would not present a material risk of any delay in the receipt of any required regulatory approval or creating a new subsidiary to conduct activities permitted under the merger agreement.
- Sell or otherwise dispose of any assets, rights or properties that are material to the business, other than (1) an internal reorganization involving existing subsidiaries and (2) a disposition in which fair market value of the total consideration received does not exceed \$500,000 in the aggregate.
- Adopt or enter into a plan of complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, restructuring, capitalization or other reorganization, except (1) internal reorganizations or consolidations involving existing subsidiaries that would not present a material risk of any delay in the receipt of any required regulatory approval or (2) creation of a new subsidiary to conduct activities permitted under the merger agreement.
- Incur or otherwise become liable for indebtedness for borrowed money (other than ordinary course trade payables or pursuant to existing credit facilities in the ordinary course of business) or make certain guarantees, or make any loans, advances or capital contributions other than to a wholly owned subsidiary.
- Incur any capital expenditure or authorization, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices.

Table of Contents

Pay or discharge any liabilities other than (1) in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, (2) as required by their terms as in effect on the date of the merger agreement, liabilities reflected or reserved against in the most recent audited financial statements for amounts not in excess of such reserves or (3) those incurred since the date of such financial statements in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice.

Modify any material contract or enter into any contract that would be a material contract, other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice.

Commence or settle any action, other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice.

Change its financial or tax accounting methods, except as required by GAAP or applicable law, or revalue any of its material assets.

Settle any material liability for taxes for an amount in excess of \$500,000 in any particular instance, make any material tax election or take any material position on any material tax return filed on or after the date of the merger agreement, or change any method of accounting for tax purposes.

Change its fiscal year.

Materially increase the compensation, severance or other benefits of a current or former director, employee, contractor or consultant or amend any compensation or benefit plan, except to the extent required by law, by any contract already in effect or in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice.

Renew or enter into any non-compete, exclusivity or non-solicitation contract that would restrict, in any material respect, the operations of either party.

Enter into any new line of business representing a material change in its operations, which is material to it and its subsidiaries taken as a whole, or make any material change to its or its subsidiaries' businesses, except as required by law.

Take any action with the knowledge that such action would, or is reasonably likely to, prevent the merger from qualifying as an exchange or reorganization within the meaning of Sections 351 and 368(a) of the Code, respectively.

Take or omit to take any action if it could reasonably be expected to result in any of the conditions to the merger to not be satisfied.

Cancel any material insurance policies or fail to renew them on substantially the same terms to the extent such terms are commercially reasonable.

Authorize or commit to take any of the foregoing actions.

Reasonable Best Efforts

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt agreed to use their reasonable best efforts to take all actions necessary, proper or advisable to consummate and make effective the merger in the most expeditious manner practicable, including using reasonable best efforts to: (1) obtain all required consents, approvals or waivers from, or participate in discussions with, third parties with respect to any Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt material contract; (2) obtain all necessary actions or authorizations from governmental entities, make all necessary merger filings and take all steps necessary to obtain an approval or waiver from, or to avoid any action by, a governmental entity (including filings under the HSR Act); (3) vigorously resist and contest any action that is in effect and that could reasonably be expected to prevent or delay the consummation of the merger or otherwise materially reduce the contemplated benefits of the merger; and (4) execute and deliver any additional instruments necessary to consummate the merger. However, none of the parties or their subsidiaries will agree to pay any material fee or consideration under, or make any other concession, waiver or amendment under, any contract in connection with the foregoing without obtaining the prior written consent of the other parties.

Subject to applicable law, each party will (1) furnish to the other party necessary information and reasonable assistance as the other party may reasonably request in connection with the above, (2) keep the other apprised of the status of matters relating to completion of the merger and provide the other parties and their

Table of Contents

counsel with the opportunity to participate in any meeting with any governmental entity in connection with the merger, and (3) have the right to review in advance and consult with the other on and consider in good faith the views of the other parties in connection with materials submitted to any third party or governmental entity in connection with the merger.

If any objection is asserted or any law enacted or any action instituted by any governmental entity or a private party challenging the merger which could reasonably be expected to prevent the merger or the other transactions within the merger agreement (or otherwise materially reduce the contemplated benefits of the merger), then Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will use reasonable best efforts to resolve any such objections, actions or proceedings as soon as practicable including selling, holding separate or otherwise disposing of or conducting its businesses or assets in a specified manner. However, neither Towers Perrin nor Watson Wyatt will be required to take any such action (1) if doing so would, individually or in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to result in the sale or disposition of assets or businesses or the termination of any business in any jurisdiction(s), which assets and businesses, in the aggregate, generated more than \$150,000,000 of the combined consolidated revenues of Towers Perrin and its subsidiaries and Watson Wyatt and its subsidiaries, during the 12 month period ending as of June 30, 2009 or (2) that is not conditioned on the consummation of the merger.

No action taken pursuant to the reasonable best efforts outlined in the merger agreement will result in any change in the relative amount of the Watson Wyatt merger consideration to the Towers Perrin merger consideration.

Non-Solicitation

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have agreed that they and their respective subsidiaries and their directors, officers, employees, investment bankers, financial advisors, attorneys, accountants and other advisors, agents or representatives (all such persons referred to in this section of this document as Representatives) will not, directly or indirectly:

Solicit, initiate, endorse, knowingly encourage or facilitate any inquiry, proposal or offer with respect to any Acquisition Proposal (as defined below), or any inquiry or offer that could reasonably be expected to lead to any Acquisition Proposal;
Enter into or otherwise participate in any discussions or negotiations regarding, or furnish to any person any information with respect to, or otherwise cooperate in any way with, any Acquisition Proposal; or
Resolve or agree to do any of the foregoing.

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will, and will cause each of their subsidiaries and Representatives to, (1) immediately cease and cause to be terminated all existing discussions or negotiations with any person with respect to any Acquisition Proposal, and (2) not terminate, waive or modify any provision of any confidentiality or standstill agreement to which it or any of its subsidiaries or Representatives is a party with respect to any Acquisition Proposal, and to enforce the provisions of any such agreement. Each party will request each person with whom it has executed a confidentiality agreement within the six months prior to the merger agreement in connection with consideration of any Acquisition Proposal to return or destroy all confidential information furnished by the party or its subsidiaries.

However, if at any time following the date of the merger agreement and prior to obtaining common stockholder approval and adoption of the merger agreement at its respective special meeting:

A party receives a written Acquisition Proposal that its board of directors believes in good faith to be bona fide;
Such Acquisition Proposal was unsolicited and did not otherwise result from a breach of these covenants;
The party's board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with its outside counsel and its financial advisor) that such Acquisition Proposal constitutes or is reasonably likely to lead to a Superior Proposal (as defined below); and

Table of Contents

The party's board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with outside counsel) that the failure to take action would constitute a breach of its fiduciary duties under applicable law;

then, the party may:

Furnish information to the person making the Acquisition Proposal in accordance with a customary confidentiality agreement containing terms substantially similar to and no less favorable than those terms set forth in the confidentiality agreement between Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt; and

Participate in discussions or negotiations with that person regarding the Acquisition Proposal; provided, that solely for this purpose, all references to 15% in the definition of Acquisition Proposal shall be replaced by 30% .

In addition, except as provided for below, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have agreed to not (1) withdraw or adversely modify or qualify the recommendation of the merger agreement, or adopt or otherwise declare advisable the adoption of any Acquisition Proposal (any such action referred to as an Adverse Recommendation Change), or (2) cause or permit entering into any letter of intent, acquisition agreement or other similar agreement constituting or related to, or which is intended to or is reasonably likely to lead to any Acquisition Proposal.

However, at any time following the date of the merger agreement and prior to obtaining stockholder approval for the merger agreement at its respective special meeting, a board of directors may make an Adverse Recommendation Change in response to a Superior Proposal, provided, that:

The board of directors determines in good faith (after consultation with outside counsel) that the failure to do so would result in a breach of its fiduciary duties under applicable law, taking into account all adjustments to the terms of the merger agreement that may be offered by Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the case may be, in response;

The Adverse Recommendation Change is not made until after the third business day following notice to the other party of an intent to make an Adverse Recommendation Change;

During such three business day period, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt negotiate in good faith to amend the terms and conditions of the merger agreement in order to proceed with the merger agreement and forego making an Adverse Recommendation Change; and

Prior to the expiration of such three business day period, the other party does not agree to amend the merger agreement thereby enabling the board of directors to determine in good faith (after consultation with outside counsel and its financial advisor) that its fiduciary duties require it to continue to make an Adverse Recommendation Change.

In the event that either party's board of directors effects an Adverse Recommendation Change and the other party subsequently terminates the merger agreement, the party effecting the Adverse Recommendation Change is obligated to pay a termination fee in the amount of \$65 million to the terminating party (less the amount of any expenses previously paid by such party) to the terminating party. For additional detail regarding termination fees, see the section entitled The Merger Agreement Termination Fees; Expenses .

In addition to the foregoing obligations, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have each agreed to:

Notify the other party promptly (and in any event within 24 hours) after receipt of any Acquisition Proposal or an indication that a third party is considering making an Acquisition Proposal, any request for information that could reasonably be expected to lead to or that contemplates an Acquisition Proposal, or any inquiry reasonably likely to lead to an Acquisition Proposal;

Keep the other party informed in all material respects on a timely basis of the status and details of any such Acquisition Proposal; and

Notify the other party promptly if it begins providing information or engaging in discussions concerning an Acquisition Proposal and will in no event begin providing such information or engaging in discussions prior to providing such notice.

Table of Contents

Acquisition Proposal means any inquiry, proposal or offer from any person or group of persons (other than Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt or their respective affiliates) relating to any direct or indirect acquisition or purchase, in one transaction or a series of transactions, including any merger, reorganization, consolidation, tender offer, self-tender, exchange offer, stock acquisition, asset acquisition, binding share exchange, business combination, recapitalization, liquidation, dissolution, joint venture or similar transaction, of either:

The assets or businesses of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt (or any subsidiary or subsidiaries of such party) that generate 15% or more of the net revenues or net income or that represent 15% or more of the total assets (based on fair market value), of such party and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, immediately prior to such transaction;

15% or more of any class of capital stock, other equity security or voting power of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, or any resulting parent company of a party;

Involving Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt or any of their respective subsidiaries, individually or taken together, whose businesses constitute 15% or more of the net revenues, net income or total assets (based on fair market value) of such party and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, immediately prior to such transaction; or

Any combination of the foregoing, in each case other than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Superior Proposal means any unsolicited bona fide binding written Acquisition Proposal, not including an initial public offering of stock, that the board of directors of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt determines in good faith (after consultation with outside counsel and its financial advisor), taking into account all legal, financial, regulatory and other aspects of the proposal and the person making the proposal, including the financing terms thereof, which is not subject to any financing condition and, if financing is required, such financing is then fully committed or reasonably determined to be available by such board of directors, and which is reasonably likely to receive all required governmental approvals on a timely basis, that:

Either (1) with respect to Watson Wyatt, is more favorable to Watson Wyatt's stockholders, from a financial point of view, than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement (including any adjustment to the terms and conditions proposed by the other party in response to such proposal and including any termination fees and expense reimbursement provisions) or (2) with respect to Towers Perrin, is more favorable to Towers Perrin's shareholders from a financial point of view, or in the best interests of Towers Perrin as determined pursuant to Section 1715 of the PBCL, than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement (including any adjustment to the terms and conditions proposed by the other party in response to such proposal and including any termination fees and expense reimbursement provisions), and

Is reasonably likely of being completed on the terms proposed on a timely basis;

provided, that, for purposes of this definition of Superior Proposal, references in the term Acquisition Proposal to 15% shall be deemed to be references to 80%.

Stockholders Meetings

Each of Towers Perrin's and Watson Wyatt's board of directors agrees to take all action necessary to convene as soon as reasonably practicable after the date of the merger agreement its respective special stockholders' meeting. Except in the case of an Adverse Recommendation Change specifically permitted by the merger agreement, each board of directors agrees to (1) recommend to its respective stockholders that they approve and adopt the merger agreement (and in Towers Perrin's case, recommend amending Article VI of its bylaws), (2) use all reasonable best efforts to solicit its stockholders, (3) include such recommendation in this document, and (4) publicly reaffirm such recommendation within one business day after a request to do so by the other party. In addition, each party agrees not to submit to the vote of its stockholders any proposal relating to an Acquisition Proposal other than the merger prior to the termination of the merger agreement.

Table of Contents

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and Towers Watson agree to provide the current Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt directors and officers with various indemnification and insurance rights, including:

Following the effective time, all rights to indemnification existing in favor of the current or former directors and officers as currently provided in the governing instruments of their respective company or existing indemnification agreements for acts or omissions occurring prior to the effective time will be assumed and performed by Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the surviving entity in the applicable merger, and will continue in full force and effect until the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations with respect to any claims against such directors or officers arising out of such acts or omissions, except as otherwise required by applicable law.

For a period of six years after the effective time, Towers Watson will cause to be maintained the current directors and officers liability insurance policy for acts or omissions occurring prior to the effective time, provided, that:

- Ø Towers Watson may (1) substitute a policy so long as the material terms, including coverage and amount, are no less favorable in any material respect to such directors and officers or (2) require Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the surviving entity in the applicable merger, to obtain such coverage through a prepaid tail insurance policy.
- Ø In no event will Towers Watson or Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the surviving entity in the applicable merger, be required to pay aggregate annual premiums for insurance in excess of 250% of the amount of the aggregate premiums paid by Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt for fiscal year 2008 for such purpose.

Towers Watson will cause Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the surviving entity in the applicable merger, to keep in effect all provisions in its governing instruments or indemnification agreements providing for exculpation of director and officer liability and its indemnification of such persons to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law.

Towers Watson will, during a period of six years from and after the effective time, to the fullest extent permitted by law, indemnify and hold harmless each director and officer against and from any amounts paid in settlement in connection with any action to the extent such action pertains to any act or omission taken in such person's capacity as a director, officer or employee of Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt or their respective subsidiaries or the merger agreement.

In the event that Towers Watson, Towers Perrin, as the surviving entity in its merger, Watson Wyatt, as the surviving entity in its merger, or any of their respective successors or assigns (1) consolidates with or merges into any other person and is not the surviving entity of such consolidation or merger or (2) transfers all or substantially all its properties and assets to any person, then, and in each such case, Towers Watson will cause proper provision to be made so that such successor and assign assumes the indemnification obligations described above.

Financial Statements

Each party will deliver to the other (1) monthly consolidated non-GAAP management statements of income and expenses, (2) unaudited consolidated GAAP financial statements of the party and its subsidiaries as at the end of such fiscal quarter, together with all related notes and schedules, and (3) audited consolidated balance sheet of the party and its subsidiaries as at the end of such fiscal year and the audited consolidated statements of income, retained earnings, cash flow, stockholders' equity and changes in financial position of the party and its subsidiaries for such fiscal year.

Employee Benefits Matters

Employee Benefits. Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will work together to develop common employee benefit programs in each country in which they operate as soon as practicable following the effective time, recognizing that a period of time may be necessary for the transition of existing employee benefit programs. With respect to certain employee benefits: (1) all accrued pension and money-purchase plan benefits (qualified and

Table of Contents

non-tax qualified) as of the effective time will be preserved following the effective time, in accordance with the terms of the applicable plans, (2) the company-paid retiree medical benefits available immediately prior to the effective time to the employees and retirees (and surviving spouses) of each party who are eligible for such benefits as of the effective time, or who become eligible for such benefits within two years following the effective time, will continue to be provided to such persons on substantially the same basis for a minimum period of two years following the effective time, subject to such changes as may be necessary to reflect changes in law and underlying insurance policies, and (3) the level of the respective pension and money-purchase plan benefit (qualified and non-tax qualified) accrual formulae as in effect immediately prior to the effective time will continue to be provided at comparable levels to the respective employees who were employed at the effective time by Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt or any of their respective subsidiaries, for a minimum period of two years following the effective time.

Towers Perrin Bonus Payments. Towers Perrin will accrue bonuses payable to its and its subsidiaries' employees for the period from January 1, 2009 through the effective time, in a manner consistent with past practice and in an aggregate amount not to exceed gross contribution as determined on a basis consistent with Towers Perrin's past practice with respect to management reporting, with the actual accrual to be determined by the Chief Executive Officer of Towers Perrin in his sole discretion.

If the effective time occurs on or before February 1, 2010, Towers Watson will pay bonuses accrued in an aggregate amount equal to the aggregate bonus accrual on Towers Perrin's books as of the effective time, with all individual allocations of such bonuses to be determined by the Chief Executive Officer of Towers Perrin in his sole discretion.

If the effective time occurs after February 1, 2010, Towers Watson will (1) pay bonuses accrued in a manner consistent with past practice and in an aggregate amount equal to the aggregate bonus accrual on Towers Perrin's books as of December 31, 2009, with all individual allocations of such bonuses to be determined by the Chief Executive Officer of Towers Perrin in his sole discretion, provided that Towers Perrin may make such payment if the effective time has not occurred at the time of such payment and (2) make a second payment of bonuses accrued in an aggregate amount equal to the aggregate bonus accrual on Towers Perrin's books as of the effective time (such accrual to reflect a reduction for bonuses actually paid for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009), with all individual allocations of such bonuses to be determined by the Chief Executive Officer of Towers Perrin in his sole discretion.

Watson Wyatt Bonus Payments. The merger agreement requires that Watson Wyatt accrue bonuses payable to its and its subsidiaries' employees for the period from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009, in a manner consistent with past practice and consistent with the aggregate bonus accruals on Watson Wyatt's books as of the date hereof, with the actual accrual to be determined by the Chief Executive Officer of Watson Wyatt in his sole discretion. The merger agreement also requires that Watson Wyatt pay bonuses to employees of Watson Wyatt and its subsidiaries in an aggregate amount equal to the aggregate bonus accrual on Watson Wyatt's books as of June 30, 2009, with all individual allocations of such bonuses to be determined by the Chief Executive Officer of Watson Wyatt in his sole discretion.

Watson Wyatt will accrue bonuses payable to its and its subsidiaries' employees for the period from July 1, 2009 through the effective time, in a manner consistent with past practice and in an aggregate amount not to exceed 45% of consolidated net operating income for Watson Wyatt and its subsidiaries during such period, with the actual accrual to be determined by the Chief Executive Officer of Watson Wyatt in his sole discretion.

If the effective time occurs on or before June 30, 2010, Towers Watson will pay bonuses accrued in an aggregate amount equal to the aggregate bonus accrual on Watson Wyatt's books as of the effective time, with all individual allocations of such bonuses to be determined by the Chief Executive Officer of Watson Wyatt in his sole discretion.

If the effective time occurs after June 30, 2010, Towers Watson will (1) pay fiscal year 2010 bonuses accrued in a manner consistent with past practice, provided that Watson Wyatt may make such payment if the effective time has not occurred at the time of such payment, and (2) make a

Table of Contents

second payment of bonuses accrued in a manner consistent with past practice and in an aggregate amount equal to the aggregate bonus accrual on Watson Wyatt's books as of the effective time (such accrual to reflect a reduction for bonuses actually paid for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010), with all individual allocations of such bonuses to be determined by the Chief Executive Officer of Watson Wyatt in his sole discretion.

Conditions to the Merger

The obligation of each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt to effect the merger, as the case may be, is subject to the satisfaction at or prior to the merger's closing of certain conditions, including:

The approval and adoption of each of the Towers Perrin shareholders and Watson Wyatt stockholders of the merger agreement (and in the case of the Towers Perrin shareholders, approval of the amendment to Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws) at their respective special meetings.

Obtaining the requisite regulatory approvals, including the termination or expiration of the waiting period applicable to the merger under the HSR Act and the approval of the merger, if required, by the European Commission pursuant to the EC Merger Regulation.

The absence of any temporary restraining order, preliminary or permanent injunction, order or decree issued by a court of competent jurisdiction or other legal restraint prohibiting the consummation of the merger, and the requirement that no law will have been enacted or deemed applicable by any governmental entity that prohibits the consummation of the merger.

The registration statement of which this document is a part being declared effective under the Securities Act and the absence of any stop order suspending its effectiveness, or actions or proceedings pending or threatened by the SEC seeking a stop order or to suspend its effectiveness.

The Towers Watson Class A common stock to be issued in the Watson Wyatt merger, upon vesting of the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock or on the conversion of Towers Watson Class B common stock, being approved for listing on the NYSE, subject to official notice of issuance.

The holders of not more than 10% of the outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock seeking dissenters rights.

The Holding Company having entered into the Towers Watson Notes Indenture, which establishes the terms of the Towers Watson Notes.

The parties having obtained all consents and approvals of any person other than any governmental entity required to be obtained, other than those, which if not obtained, would not (1) prevent the performance of any party's obligations or the transactions under the merger agreement, or (2) reasonably be expected to have, following the effective time, a material adverse effect, individually or in the aggregate, on the business, assets, liabilities, condition or results of operations of Towers Watson and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole.

The absence of any action, pending or threatened in writing by any governmental entity, or any person having a reasonable likelihood of success, that seeks to challenge or prohibit or materially delay the consummation of the merger or make the merger materially more costly, prohibit or limit ownership, operation or control by Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt, Towers Watson or any of their subsidiaries of any material portion of their respective businesses or to compel them to dispose of a material portion of their businesses, or impose limitations on the ability of Towers Watson to acquire or hold any shares of capital stock of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, including the right to vote such shares.

The other party's representations and warranties in the merger agreement being true and correct, subject to certain materiality standards contained in the merger agreement, and the performance by the other party in all material respects of its obligations under the merger agreement.

The resignations of certain members of Towers Perrin's or Watson Wyatt's board of directors, as the case may be.

The absence of any event since the date of the merger agreement that has had or would reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect on the other party.

Table of Contents

The receipt of a tax opinion by each party from their counsel.

The absence of certain professional liability claims against either Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the case may be, arising out of or in connection with services or failure to provide services, which action(s) the board of directors of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the case may be, determines in good faith has a reasonable likelihood of success and would reasonably be expected to result in a Material Adverse Effect at Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt, as the case may be.

Termination

The merger agreement may be terminated by Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt at any time prior to the effective time:

By mutual written consent of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt;

If the merger is not consummated on or before the Outside Date (provided that neither party may terminate the merger agreement if the failure of such party to perform or comply in all material respects with the merger agreement has caused the failure of the merger to be consummated by this date). The Outside Date means 5:00 p.m., New York City time on March 26, 2010 (provided, that the Outside Date may be extended by either party, in its discretion, by three months if the sole remaining closing condition is obtaining requisite regulatory approval, in which case, the Outside Date will mean the extended date).

If a governmental entity denies a requisite regulatory approval for the merger and such denial is final and nonappealable or if any court of competent jurisdiction or a governmental entity issues a judgment or decree prohibiting the merger and such judgment or decree is final and nonappealable; provided that the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement used its reasonable best efforts to contest and appeal such denial or judgment; or

If Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt stockholder approval for adoption of the merger agreement is not obtained (or, if approval of the amendment to Article VI by Towers Perrin shareholders is not obtained) at the respective special stockholders meeting.

The merger agreement may also be terminated by Towers Perrin upon written notice to Watson Wyatt if:

Watson Wyatt breaches or fails to perform any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements in the merger agreement (except for its non-solicitation or shareholder meeting obligations) or any representation or warranty becomes untrue and such breach or failure to be true (1) would, either individually or in the aggregate, result in the failure of any of the conditions precedent applicable to Towers Perrin's obligations to effect the merger if such breach or failure to perform were to occur or to be continuing at the closing of the merger, and (2) cannot be or has not been cured by the Outside Date; provided that Towers Perrin will give Watson Wyatt written notice delivered at least 30 days prior to such termination stating its intent and basis for termination and provided further that Towers Perrin will not have the right to terminate the merger agreement if it is in material breach of its covenants or agreements in the merger agreement; or

Watson Wyatt's board of directors effects an Adverse Recommendation Change, Watson Wyatt or its board of directors approves any Acquisition Proposal or enters into an agreement related to an Acquisition Proposal, Watson Wyatt's board of directors fails to reaffirm publicly its recommendation of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement within 10 business days after a request to do so by Towers Perrin or within 10 business days after any Acquisition Proposal or material modification of the Acquisition Proposal is first commenced, published, sent or given to Watson Wyatt's stockholders, Watson Wyatt has materially breached any of its non-solicitation or stockholder meeting obligations or Watson Wyatt or its board of directors authorizes or publicly proposes any of the foregoing.

The merger agreement may also be terminated by Watson Wyatt upon written notice to Towers Perrin if:

Towers Perrin breaches or fails to perform any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements in the merger agreement (except for its non-solicitation or shareholder meeting

Table of Contents

obligations) or any representation or warranty becomes untrue and such breach or failure to be true (1) would, either individually or in the aggregate, result in the failure of certain conditions precedent applicable to Watson Wyatt's obligations to effect the merger if such breach or failure to perform were to occur or be continuing at the closing of the merger, and (2) cannot be or has not been cured by the Outside Date; provided that Watson Wyatt will give Towers Perrin written notice delivered at least 30 days prior to such termination, stating its intent and basis for termination; provided further that Watson Wyatt will not have the right to terminate the merger agreement if it is in material breach of its covenants or agreements in the merger agreement; or

Towers Perrin's board of directors effects an Adverse Recommendation Change, Towers Perrin or its board of directors approves any Acquisition Proposal or enters into an agreement related to an Acquisition Proposal, Towers Perrin's board of directors fails to reaffirm publicly its recommendation of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement within 10 business days after a request to do so by Watson Wyatt or within 10 business days after any Acquisition Proposal or material modification of the Acquisition Proposal is first commenced, published, sent or given to Towers Perrin's shareholders, Towers Perrin has materially breached any of its non-solicitation or shareholder meeting obligations or Towers Perrin or its board of directors authorizes or publicly proposes any of the foregoing.

In the event the merger agreement is terminated as described above, the merger agreement will become void and have no effect and neither Watson Wyatt nor Towers Perrin will have any liability under the merger agreement, except that:

Both Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will remain liable for any knowing and intentional breach of the merger agreement prior to such termination; and

Designated provisions of the merger agreement will still apply, including those regarding survival of the parties confidentiality agreement and, generally, the payment of termination fees and expenses.

Termination Fees; Expenses

Towers Perrin has agreed to pay Watson Wyatt a termination fee in the amount of \$65 million less the amount of any expenses previously paid to Watson Wyatt by Towers Perrin in the following two circumstances:

First Circumstance

- Ø An Acquisition Proposal or intention to make an Acquisition Proposal is made directly to Towers Perrin's shareholders, otherwise publicly disclosed or communicated to its senior management or board of directors; and
- Ø The merger agreement is subsequently terminated by:
 - Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt because the merger has not been consummated by the Outside Date; or
 - Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt because the Towers Perrin shareholders did not approve the merger agreement; or
 - Watson Wyatt because Towers Perrin breached or failed to perform any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements in the merger agreement (except for its non-solicitation or shareholder meeting obligations) or any representation or warranty became untrue and such breach or failure to be true (1) resulted in, either individually or in the aggregate, the failure of certain conditions precedent applicable to Watson Wyatt's obligations to effect the merger and such breach or failure to perform was occurring or continuing at the closing of the merger, and (2) was not cured by the Outside Date; and
- Ø Within 12 months of the termination of the merger agreement, Towers Perrin or any of its subsidiaries entered into a definitive agreement with respect to, or consummated, an Acquisition Proposal.

Table of Contents

Second Circumstance

- Ø Watson Wyatt terminates the merger agreement because:
- The Towers Perrin board of directors effects an Adverse Recommendation Change;
 - Towers Perrin or its board of directors approves any Acquisition Proposal or enters into an alternative acquisition agreement;
 - The Towers Perrin board of directors fails to reaffirm publicly its recommendation of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement within 10 business days after a request to do so by Watson Wyatt or within 10 business days after any Acquisition Proposal or material modification thereto is first commenced, published, sent or given to Towers Perrin's shareholders;
 - Towers Perrin has materially breached any of its non-solicitation or shareholder meeting obligations; *or*
 - Towers Perrin or its board of directors authorizes or publicly proposes any of the foregoing.

Watson Wyatt has agreed to pay Towers Perrin a termination fee in the amount of \$65 million less the amount of any expenses previously paid to Towers Perrin by Watson Wyatt in the following two circumstances:

First Circumstance

- Ø An Acquisition Proposal or intention to make an Acquisition Proposal is made directly to Watson Wyatt's stockholders, otherwise publicly disclosed or communicated to its senior management or board of directors; *and*
- Ø The merger agreement is thereafter terminated by:
- Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt because the merger has not been consummated by the Outside Date; or
 - Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt because the Watson Wyatt stockholders did not approve the merger agreement; or
 - Towers Perrin because Watson Wyatt breached or failed to perform any of its representations, warranties, covenants or agreements in the merger agreement (except for its non-solicitation or shareholder meeting obligations) or any representation or warranty became untrue and such breach or failure to be true (1) resulted in, either individually or in the aggregate, the failure of certain conditions precedent applicable to Towers Perrin's obligations to effect the merger and such breach or failure to perform was occurring or continuing at the closing of the merger, and (2) was not cured by the Outside Date; *and*
- Ø Within 12 months of the termination of the merger agreement, Watson Wyatt or any of its subsidiaries entered into a definitive agreement with respect to, or consummated, an Acquisition Proposal.

Second Circumstance

- Ø Towers Perrin terminates the merger agreement because:
- The Watson Wyatt board of directors effects an Adverse Recommendation Change;
 - Watson Wyatt or its board of directors approves any Acquisition Proposal or enters into an alternative acquisition agreement;
 - The Watson Wyatt board of directors fails to reaffirm publicly its recommendation of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement within 10 business days after a request to do so by Towers Perrin or within 10 business days after any Acquisition Proposal or material modification thereto is first commenced, published, sent or given to Watson Wyatt's stockholders;
 - Watson Wyatt has materially breached any of its non-solicitation or stockholder meeting obligations; *or*
 - Watson Wyatt or its board of directors authorizes or publicly proposes any of the foregoing.

Table of Contents

For purposes of determining whether the termination fee is payable, the term Acquisition Proposal has the meaning described under The Merger Agreement Covenants and Other Agreements Non-Solicitation on page 127 except that (1) references to 15% shall be replaced by 50% and (2) an initial public offering of common stock shall not constitute an Acquisition Proposal.

In addition, in the event that the merger agreement is terminated for breach or failure to obtain requisite stockholder approval and a termination fee is not payable, the party whose actions or stockholder vote gave rise to the termination will reimburse the other party for all reasonably documented expenses up to a maximum amount of \$10 million.

Amendment

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt may amend the merger agreement by mutual agreement. If the merger agreement has been adopted by a party's stockholders, such party's stockholders must also approve any amendment of the merger agreement if required under applicable law. If the merger agreement is amended in a manner that does not require stockholder approval under applicable law, Towers Perrin will notify its shareholders of the amendment by email or another means of appropriate communication, and Watson Wyatt will notify its stockholders of the amendment through one or more press releases and/or reports filed with the SEC disclosing the amendment. See Additional Information Where You Can Find More Information for information on how to access Watson Wyatt's filings with the SEC.

Table of Contents

MATERIAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger to Towers Perrin shareholders and Watson Wyatt stockholders (for purposes of this section only, each of these holders is referred to in this section as a stockholder) that are U.S. Holders (as defined below). This summary is based on the Code, existing and proposed Treasury regulations, administrative pronouncements of the IRS and judicial decisions, all as currently in effect, and all of which are subject to change and to different interpretations. Changes to any of the foregoing authorities can apply on a retroactive basis in some circumstances, possibly in a manner that affects the discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences below.

This summary is intended for general information purposes, and, except as expressly set forth below, only addresses material U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to U.S. Holders that hold their Towers Perrin shares or Watson Wyatt shares as capital assets within the meaning of Code Section 1221. This summary does not purport to address all of the U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to the particular circumstances of a U.S. Holder, including those U.S. Holders who are subject to special tax rules (including, for example, financial institutions, dealers in securities, traders in securities that elect mark-to-market treatment, insurance companies, mutual funds, tax-exempt organizations, partnerships or other flow-through entities and their partners or members, U.S. expatriates, holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, and holders who hold their shares as part of a hedge, straddle, constructive sale or conversion transaction). Nor does this summary discuss any tax consequences that may arise under the alternative minimum tax or under state, local or foreign tax laws, and does not describe any aspect of U.S. federal tax law other than income taxation.

Non-U.S. Holders and U.S. Holders who may be subject to taxes other than U.S. federal income taxes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the imposition of any such taxes as a result of the merger. An individual stockholder that is not a U.S. Holder but who performs services, in whole or in part, within the United States should consult his or her own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the transactions described herein.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, holders of Towers Perrin common stock may receive additional shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock if shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock are forfeited. The right to receive additional Towers Watson Class A common stock is represented by shares of Towers Watson Class F stock. Because shares of Towers Watson Class F stock entitle a holder to receive solely additional shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock in certain specified circumstances and only following the third anniversary of the merger, and do not provide the holder with current economic rights associated with ownership of stock, it is expected that the Towers Watson Class F stock will not be considered stock for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the Towers Watson Class F stock is not treated as stock for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, for purposes of this discussion, we reference the right represented by the Towers Watson Class F stock as a right to receive contingent consideration and refer to the additional shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock that may be received in exchange for Towers Watson Class F stock as the contingent consideration . If the Towers Watson Class F stock is treated as stock for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax consequences could be different from those described below.

As used in this discussion, a U.S. Holder is any stockholder that is an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof, or the District of Columbia; an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or a trust if (1) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) it has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person. A Non-U.S. Holder is a stockholder that is not a U.S. Holder .

Table of Contents

The obligation of Watson Wyatt to complete the Watson Wyatt merger is conditioned upon the receipt by Watson Wyatt of an opinion of Gibson Dunn, counsel to Watson Wyatt, dated as of the closing date of the merger, that the Watson Wyatt merger will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a transfer of property to Towers Watson by the holders of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock, as described in Section 351(a) or Section 351(b) of the Code or a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, or both. Similarly, the obligation of Towers Perrin to complete the Towers Perrin merger is conditioned upon the receipt by Towers Perrin of an opinion of Milbank, counsel to Towers Perrin, dated as of the closing date of the merger, that the Towers Perrin merger will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a transfer of property to Towers Watson by the holders of Towers Perrin common stock, as described in Section 351(a) or Section 351(b) of the Code or a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, or both.

The opinions referenced in the preceding paragraph will be based upon the Code, applicable U.S. Treasury regulations, judicial authority, and administrative rulings and practice, all as of the date the opinions are issued, and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Any change could alter the conclusions reached by counsel in these opinions. In addition, these opinions will be based on:

Customary factual representations made by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, including representations as to (1) the nature and value of the securities and other consideration to be exchanged in the merger, and (2) issuances, acquisitions, dispositions and redemptions involving the shares of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt before or after the merger. Customary factual assumptions set forth in these opinions, including assumptions that (1) the descriptions of the merger, representations and statements set forth in the merger agreement, this document and accompanying Annexes are accurate, and that the merger will in fact occur as described in those documents without modification, and that all conditions set forth in those documents will be satisfied in full without waiver, (2) any representation or statement that is anticipated to be true, is made to the knowledge, or is similarly qualified is in fact correct, and (3) where a representation states that a person is not a party to, does not have, or is not aware of any plan, intention, understanding or agreement, there is in fact no such plan, intention, understanding or agreement.

Any inaccuracy in the representations and assumptions upon which these opinions are based could alter the conclusions reached by counsel in these opinions. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment and is not binding on the IRS or any court. None of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt has requested a ruling from the IRS as to the tax consequences of the merger. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will agree with the conclusions of counsel in these opinions or in this document. In addition, in connection with the filing of the Registration Statement of which this joint proxy statement/prospectus is a part, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have received the legal opinions filed as Exhibit 8.1 and Exhibit 8.2, respectively, to the same effect as the opinions described above concerning the treatment of each of the relevant transactions as a transfer of property described in Section 351(a) or 351(b) of the Code. The following summary assumes that the Watson Wyatt merger and the Towers Perrin merger will each be treated as a transfer of property described in Section 351(a) or Section 351(b) of the Code or a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, or both.

Except in the case of a U.S. Holder who makes a Class R election and a person receiving Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock, this summary generally assumes that none of the Towers Watson shares received in the merger will constitute compensation income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. See [Material Income Tax Considerations – Consequences of the Merger to U.S. Holders of Towers Perrin Shares – Potential Alternative Tax Characterization for Towers Perrin Shares Issued in Connection with the Performance of Services](#).

Consequences of the Merger to U.S. Holders of Watson Wyatt Shares

A U.S. Holder of Watson Wyatt shares will not recognize any gain or loss in connection with the exchange of such shares for shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock pursuant to the Watson Wyatt

Table of Contents

merger. A U.S. Holder's aggregate tax basis in the shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock received pursuant to the Watson Wyatt merger will equal the holder's aggregate tax basis in its Watson Wyatt shares surrendered in the Watson Wyatt merger. A U.S. Holder's holding period for the shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock received pursuant to the Watson Wyatt merger will include the period(s) during which such holder held its Watson Wyatt shares.

Consequences of the Merger to U.S. Holders of Towers Perrin Shares

Consequences to a U.S. Holder other than a Class R Participant Who Makes a Class R Election and a U.S. Holder Who Makes a Class S Election

A U.S. Holder of Towers Perrin shares, other than a Class R Participant who makes a valid Class R election and a U.S. Holder who makes a valid Class S election, generally will not recognize gain or loss in connection with the exchange of such shares for shares of Towers Watson stock pursuant to the Towers Perrin merger, except with respect to any portion of the contingent consideration treated as imputed interest (as described below under "Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences—Consequences of the Merger to U.S. Holders of Towers Perrin Shares—Portion of Contingent Consideration Treated as Imputed Interest").

A U.S. Holder's aggregate tax basis in his or her Towers Perrin shares must be allocated to the shares of Towers Watson received in the Towers Perrin merger and to any shares of Towers Watson that may be received as contingent consideration. Until the final number of Towers Watson shares, if any, to be received as contingent consideration is determined, a holder will have a temporary estimated tax basis in the shares of Towers Watson received at the effective time. In general, this temporary basis will be equal to a holder's aggregate adjusted basis in his or her Towers Perrin shares multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of shares of Towers Watson received at the effective time and the denominator of which is the maximum number of shares of Towers Watson that may be received by a holder in exchange for its Towers Perrin shares. Upon receipt of the contingent consideration (or a determination that no contingent consideration is payable), the holder's adjusted basis in its Towers Perrin shares will be reallocated among all shares of Towers Watson actually received. In addition, the basis of any shares of Towers Watson received as contingent consideration will be increased by the portion of value of any such shares that is treated as imputed interest, as described below. The maximum number of shares of Towers Watson that may be received by a holder in exchange for its Towers Perrin shares includes the maximum number of contingent shares that such holder may receive.

As a result of the basis allocation rules described in the preceding paragraph, if a U.S. Holder sells shares of Towers Watson received in the Towers Perrin merger prior to the time the final number of Towers Watson shares to be received by such holder has been determined, such holder may recognize more gain (or less loss) for U.S. federal income tax purposes than would be the case if such holder had sold the shares of Towers Watson after such time. U.S. Holders who plan such a sale should consult their tax advisors regarding the determination of gain or loss on such sale and the determination of tax basis in their shares of Towers Watson.

The holding period(s) of the shares of Towers Watson received at the effective time will include the holding period(s) of the Towers Perrin shares exchanged in the merger. The holding period for Towers Watson shares, if any, received as contingent consideration, will be split. The holding period for any portion of such share that is treated as imputed interest (as discussed below) will commence on the date after the contingent consideration is received and the holding period for the remaining portion of such share will include the holding period for the Towers Perrin shares exchanged in the merger.

Consequences to U.S. Holders Who Make a Class R Election or a Class S Election

A U.S. Holder who receives consideration in the Towers Perrin merger consisting of a combination of shares of Towers Watson (including contingent shares as described above), cash and, in some cases, Towers Watson Notes will recognize gain, but not loss, on the exchange. The amount of gain recognized will equal the

Table of Contents

lesser of (1) the amount of cash and the fair market value of Towers Watson Notes received and (2) the gain realized (excluding cash and Towers Watson Notes treated as ordinary compensation income to a Class R Participant as described below). The gain realized will be the excess of (1) the sum of the fair market value of Towers Watson shares, the amount of cash and the fair market value of Towers Watson Notes received in the Towers Perrin merger (excluding consideration that is treated as ordinary compensation income to a Class R Participant as described below) over (2) the holder's tax basis in his or her Towers Perrin shares surrendered in the Towers Perrin merger. For this purpose, a holder must calculate gain or loss separately for each identifiable block of Towers Perrin shares that is exchanged in the merger, and the holder may not offset a loss recognized on one block of the shares against gain recognized on another block of the shares. Under most circumstances, a holder's gain will be capital gain and will be long-term capital gain if the holder has held the relevant Towers Perrin shares for more than one year. However, if the Towers Perrin merger is treated as a reorganization, for certain holders, including certain holders who actually or constructively own Watson Wyatt shares or who constructively own Towers Perrin shares under certain attribution rules under the Code, such gain might be treated as dividend income. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding whether any gain they recognize will be capital gain or dividend income to them. U.S. Holders should also consult their tax advisors regarding the possibility of reporting the receipt of Towers Watson Notes and the value of any contingent share consideration (as described above) under the installment method for reporting gain. See *Material Income Tax Considerations - Consequences of the Merger to U.S. Holders of Towers Perrin Shares - Installment Sale Treatment* for a discussion of the installment method.

The aggregate tax basis of the Towers Watson shares received by a U.S. Holder who exchanges his or her Towers Perrin shares for a combination of Towers Watson shares, cash and Towers Watson Notes (other than any Towers Watson shares treated as ordinary compensation income to a Class R Participant as described below) will be equal to the aggregate adjusted tax basis of the Towers Perrin shares exchanged in the merger, reduced by the amount of cash and fair market value of Towers Watson Notes received by the holder and increased by the amount of gain, if any, recognized by the holder on the exchange. That aggregate tax basis must be allocated among the Towers Watson shares received at the effective time (other than any Towers Watson shares treated as ordinary compensation income to a Class R Participant as described below) and to any shares of Towers Watson that may be received as contingent consideration. Until the final number of Towers Watson shares, if any, to be received as contingent consideration is determined, a holder will have a temporary estimated tax basis in the shares of Towers Watson received at the effective time. In general, this temporary basis will be equal to a holder's aggregate adjusted basis as calculated in the first sentence of this paragraph multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of shares of Towers Watson received at the effective time and the denominator of which is the maximum number of shares of Towers Watson that may be received by a holder in exchange for its Towers Perrin shares. Upon receipt of the contingent consideration (or a determination that no contingent consideration is payable), the holder's adjusted basis in his or her Towers Perrin shares will be reallocated among all the shares of Towers Watson actually received. In addition, the basis of any shares of Towers Watson received as contingent consideration will be increased by the portion of the value of any such shares that is treated as imputed interest, as described below.

As a result of the basis allocation rules described in the preceding paragraph, if a U.S. Holder sells shares of Towers Watson received in the Towers Perrin merger prior to the time the final number of Towers Watson shares to be received by such holder has been determined, such holder may recognize more gain (or less loss) for U.S. federal income tax purposes than would be the case if such holder had sold the shares of Towers Watson after such time. Holders who plan such a sale should consult their tax advisors regarding the determination of gain or loss on such sale and the determination of tax basis in their shares of Towers Watson.

The holding period(s) of the shares of Towers Watson received at the effective time will include the holding period(s) of the Towers Perrin shares exchanged in the merger. The holding period for Towers Watson shares, if any, received as contingent consideration will be split. The holding period for any portion of such a share that is treated as imputed interest (as discussed below) will commence on the date after the contingent consideration is received and the holding period for the remaining portion of such a share will include the holding period for the shares of Towers Perrin exchanged.

Table of Contents***Ordinary Income Component of Class R Election Merger Consideration***

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have determined that a portion of the merger consideration (the **Ordinary Income Portion**) received by a Class R Participant should be treated as ordinary compensation income to that Class R Participant. The Ordinary Income Portion will be subject to a higher federal income tax rate than would apply to capital gains and will be subject to applicable wage withholding taxes. The amount treated as ordinary compensation income will be determined based on the difference in value between the merger consideration that will be received by a Class R Participant (i.e., cash, notes and Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock, if applicable) and the merger consideration that will be received by a Towers Perrin shareholder who does not make a valid Class R election. Towers Perrin will pay, or cause Towers Watson to pay, a Class R Participant an additional amount in cash (the **Additional Compensation**) to help compensate such individual for some of the increased taxes payable as a result of any merger consideration being treated as ordinary compensation income. The amount of the Additional Compensation will also be treated as ordinary compensation income and, together with the Ordinary Income Portion, will be reported as such for U.S. federal income tax purposes and will be subject to employment and wage withholding taxes. The amount of Additional Compensation paid to a Class R Participant who is a U.S. Person will be based on a formula designed with the intention that the calculated amount of the Additional Compensation will help compensate the individual for his or her incremental increase in federal income tax liability as well as the employee's share of Medicare Hospital Insurance (Medicare) taxes payable in connection with any such ordinary income, in each case as determined by Towers Perrin. The amount of the Additional Compensation will be calculated assuming that the Class R Participant is subject to the maximum marginal income tax rate applicable to individuals, currently 35%, on ordinary income received. However, individuals will not receive additional amounts to compensate them for incremental state, local, foreign or social security taxes.

With respect to certain individuals, the total taxes required by law to be withheld at the applicable withholding rates may exceed the Additional Compensation payable to the individual. In that case, Towers Perrin will withhold a portion of the Class R Participant's cash merger consideration to satisfy the withholding obligation. This will cause such a Class R Participant to receive cash consideration in the Towers Perrin merger that is less than the individual's pro rata share of the cash consideration payable to all Class R Participants in the Towers Perrin Merger. However, any such reduction will be treated as a prepayment of the individual's federal, state and local income taxes for the year in which the Towers Perrin merger closes. A holder's tax basis in any Towers Watson shares (or portion thereof) received as ordinary compensation income will equal the fair market value of such shares as of the effective date of the Towers Perrin merger and the holder's holding period for any such shares will begin on the day after the effective date.

The IRS may challenge Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt's determination of the amount of consideration, if any, that should be treated as ordinary compensation income, in which case a Class R Participant may be subject to increased taxes. U.S. Holders who are considering making a Class R election should contact their tax advisors concerning the treatment of any portion of their merger consideration as ordinary compensation income.

Holding and Disposition of Towers Watson Notes

A U.S. Holder who makes a valid Class R election and receives Towers Watson Notes in the Towers Perrin merger will generally have a tax basis in the notes equal to the fair market value of the notes (within the meaning of Code section 356). Interest payments on the Towers Watson Notes will be taxed as ordinary income to a U.S. Holder. A U.S. Holder will have gain or loss on the redemption or other disposition of Towers Watson Notes equal to the difference between the amount received for the notes and the holder's adjusted tax basis in the notes. Such gain will be capital gain and will be long-term capital gain if the holder has held the Towers Watson Notes for more than one year.

Table of Contents

Installment Sale Treatment

Because a U.S. Holder making a valid Class R election will receive, in part, Towers Watson Notes in exchange for his or her Towers Perrin shares, and the principal amount of the notes is paid following the close of the taxable year in which the conversion of his or her Towers Perrin shares occurs, the holder will generally be entitled to account for his or her disposition of Towers Perrin shares under the installment method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Subject to the discussion in the immediately succeeding paragraph, under the installment method of accounting a U.S. Holder would take into income in each year that he or she receives a payment from Towers Watson for its Towers Perrin shares an amount equal to the excess of (1) the payment received from Towers Watson in such year over (2) the U.S. Holder's tax basis in his or her shares of Towers Perrin allocated to the payment. Any gain recognized in a taxable year as a result of application of the installment sale rules will be taxed at the capital gains income tax rates applicable in such year. As a general matter, if the sum of the principal amount of a U.S. Holder's Towers Watson Notes and any other obligations subject to the installment method exceeds \$5 million, the holder will be required to pay an interest charge on the deferral of tax that results from applying the installment sale rules.

A U.S. Holder that is otherwise eligible to report gain on the sale of its Towers Perrin shares under the installment method of accounting may elect not to have the installment method rules apply. A holder making such an election is required to include in U.S. federal taxable income for the year of the sale an amount equal to the excess of (1) the amount received in the year of sale over (2) the seller's tax basis in his or her Towers Perrin shares.

U.S. Holders who make a Class R election should contact their tax advisors concerning the applicability of the installment method to their sales and the advisability of electing out of such treatment.

Portion of Contingent Consideration Treated as Imputed Interest

As noted above, pursuant to the merger agreement, holders of Towers Perrin shares may receive contingent consideration in the form of additional shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock if shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock are forfeited. Any additional Towers Watson Class A common stock that is received by holders of Towers Perrin shares pursuant to the merger agreement should be viewed as contingent consideration in the Towers Perrin merger. Under Code Section 483, a portion of the value of any shares of Towers Watson received by a U.S. Holder as contingent consideration will be treated as interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes that must be accounted for in accordance with the holder's regular method of accounting. The amount of imputed interest is equal to the excess of (1) the fair market value of the shares of Towers Watson, if any, received as contingent consideration over (2) the present value of such amount as of the effective time, discounted at the applicable federal rate in effect at the effective time. The basis of any shares of Towers Watson received as contingent consideration will be increased by the amount treated as imputed interest.

Conversion of Towers Watson Class B Common Stock to Towers Watson Class A Common Stock

U.S. Holders generally will not recognize gain or loss on the conversion of Towers Watson Class B common stock into Towers Watson Class A common stock, except gain or loss recognized with respect to any cash received in lieu of fractional shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock (as described below). The adjusted tax basis of Towers Watson Class A common stock acquired on conversion (and any fractional share interests treated as received and then exchanged for cash) will equal the tax basis of the converted Towers Watson Class B common stock, and the holding period of the Towers Watson Class A common stock will include the holding period of the converted Towers Watson Class B common stock.

Cash in Lieu of Fractional Shares

A U.S. Holder who receives cash in lieu of a fractional share of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the conversion of Towers Watson Class B common stock into Towers Watson Class A common stock generally will be treated as having received such fractional share on the conversion and then as having

Table of Contents

immediately received cash in exchange for such fractional share. Gain or loss generally will be recognized by such holder based on the difference between the amount of cash received in lieu of the fractional share of Towers Watson Class A common stock and the tax basis allocated to such fractional share. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss.

Potential Alternative Tax Characterization for Towers Perrin Shares Issued in Connection with the Performance of Services.

The Towers Perrin bylaws contain various limitations with respect to the Towers Perrin shares, including a requirement that Towers Perrin purchase a Towers Perrin shareholder's shares following the individual's termination of employment (referred to solely in this section as the Redemption Value Repurchase). Towers Perrin's bylaws provide that the purchase price paid for Towers Perrin shares will generally be the redemption value of those shares. The Towers Watson shares received by Towers Perrin shareholders in the Towers Perrin merger will not be subject to the Redemption Value Repurchase or any other requirement that such shares be purchased by any person. As a result, in connection with the Towers Perrin merger, the Redemption Value Repurchase will be eliminated. To the extent that a U.S. Holder received Towers Perrin shares in connection with the performance of services, the IRS could contend that the elimination of the Redemption Value Repurchase results in a portion of the consideration received by such Holder in the Towers Perrin merger being treated as compensation income.

Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP, counsel to Towers Perrin, has provided an opinion (which is attached hereto as Exhibit 8.3) addressing certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the cancellation of the Redemption Value Repurchase in connection with the Towers Perrin merger. The opinion concludes, subject to the assumptions and qualifications stated therein, that the cancellation of this restriction should not be treated as a compensatory cancellation of a nonlapse restriction for purposes of Code Section 83(d) of the Code, and thus should not result in the recognition of ordinary income under Code Section 83 by the Towers Perrin shareholders who are subject to U.S. income tax. Consistent with the legal opinion, Towers Perrin will not treat the cancellation of the Redemption Value Repurchase as a compensatory event, and no deduction for compensation expense will be taken with respect to such cancellation. In accordance with Treasury Regulation Section 1.83-5(b)(2), Towers Perrin will make available to each Towers Perrin shareholder a statement indicating that Towers Perrin will not treat the cancellation of the Redemption Value Repurchase as a compensatory event and will not claim a deduction for compensation expense with respect to such cancellation. Each Towers Perrin shareholder is required to file such statement with his or her U.S. federal income tax return for the year in which the Towers Perrin merger closes. An opinion of counsel represents counsel's best legal judgment and is not binding on the IRS or any court. None of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt has requested a ruling from the IRS as to the tax consequences associated with eliminating the Redemption Value Repurchase. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will agree with the conclusions of counsel in respect of its opinion.

If elimination of the Redemption Value Repurchase is treated as a compensatory cancellation of a nonlapse restriction for purposes of Code Section 83, any excess in the value of Towers Watson shares received by a U.S. Holder over the value of existing Towers Perrin shares converted in the merger, to the extent attributable to Towers Watson shares not being subject to the Redemption Value Repurchase (*i.e.*, the increase in value from the current redemption value of a Towers Perrin share to the fair market value of Towers Watson shares received in the Towers Perrin merger at the effective time), will represent ordinary compensation income paid to the U.S. Holder (referred to in this section as the Additional Value). In this event, a U.S. Holder would be required to include the Additional Value in taxable income in the year of the Towers Perrin merger and such income would be taxable at ordinary income rates.

In addition, compensation income could arise if some or all of a U.S. Holder's Towers Perrin shares were treated as not substantially vested within the meaning of Code Section 83 prior to the merger and such holder did not make a timely Section 83(b) election with respect to such shares. In general, shares would not be treated as substantially vested for this purpose if the shares were subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture.

Table of Contents

The determination of whether any U.S. Holder's Towers Perrin shares are subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture, as a result of the restrictions contained in the Towers Perrin bylaws or otherwise would be based on all the facts and circumstances applicable to such holder at the time that such shares were acquired.

If some or all of a U.S. Holder's shares of Towers Perrin were not treated as substantially vested prior to the merger and the U.S. Holder did not make a timely Section 83(b) election with respect to those shares, the U.S. Holder would recognize compensation income with respect to such shares at the time of the Tower Perrin merger. The amount of the compensation income recognized could be a substantial portion of the fair market value of the shares received by certain individual holders. Any compensation income would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at ordinary income tax rates in the year that the merger closes. In addition, for a U.S. Holder who is considered a disqualified individual under Section 280G of the Code, such compensation income may also be treated as a parachute payment for purposes of Section 280G of the Code. If the value of any such payment determined under Section 280G is in excess of the applicable statutory limit, the individual would be subject to a 20% excise tax on a portion of such payment. Towers Perrin intends to take the position that none of the consideration received in the Towers Perrin merger constitutes ordinary compensation income (except with respect to the Class R election). None of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt has requested a ruling from the IRS as to this issue, and there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court will agree with this conclusion. **Each U.S. Holder of Towers Perrin shares should discuss with his or her advisor the application of the substantially vested rule in light of the holder's particular circumstances.**

Consequences to U.S. Holders Receiving Towers Watson Restricted Class A Common Stock

A U.S. Holder generally will not recognize taxable ordinary compensation income as a result of receiving Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock. Upon the vesting of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to be received by a holder of Towers Perrin RSUs (either over the three year vesting period or earlier if vesting is accelerated pursuant to the terms of the award agreements relating to the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock), the U.S. Holder will be deemed to have received taxable ordinary compensation income equal to the fair market value of the Towers Watson Class A common stock at the time of vesting. Towers Watson will have the right to sell Towers Watson Class A common stock on behalf of each U.S. Holder to satisfy any company withholding tax obligations with respect to the vesting of such U.S. Holder's Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in its Towers Watson Class A common stock upon vesting of such shares will equal the fair market value of such shares on the vesting date and the U.S. Holder's holding period for such shares will begin just after the shares vest. Any gain realized upon disposition of such shares will generally be treated as capital gain. Any dividends received by a U.S. Holder with respect to Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will be treated as ordinary compensation income when received.

A U.S. Holder may make an irrevocable Section 83(b) election to include the fair market value of the shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock in taxable income in the year such shares are issued (the year of the merger) as ordinary compensation income as of the date of transfer without regard to any restriction other than a restriction that by its terms will never lapse (referred to solely in this Section as the Section 83(b) Election). A Section 83(b) Election must be made within 30 days after grant of the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock, and a copy of such election must be provided to Towers Watson. U.S. Holders receiving Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will be permitted to make a Section 83(b) Election with respect to their Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock only if the holder transfers sufficient cash to Towers Watson on the effective date of the merger to allow Towers Watson to satisfy its withholding obligations to all taxing authorities that arise as a result of the Section 83(b) Election. If a U.S. Holder makes such an election then his or her basis in the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will equal the amount such person includes in income with respect to their Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock. Any subsequent gain or loss on a subsequent disposition of the Towers Watson Class A common stock will generally be treated as capital gain or loss. The holding period for capital gains purposes begins just after the shares are transferred to the participant. If such shares are forfeited before the restrictions lapse, the

Table of Contents

forfeiture will be treated as a sale or exchange and no tax deduction or loss will be allowed for the amount previously included in income as a result of the Section 83(b) Election.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Payments of cash and Towers Watson Notes made in connection with the Towers Perrin merger may, under certain circumstances, be subject to information reporting and backup withholding at a rate of 28% (through December 31, 2010), unless a U.S. Holder provides proof of an applicable exemption or furnishes its taxpayer identification number, and otherwise complies with all applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Any amounts withheld from payments to a holder under the backup withholding rules are not additional tax and will be allowed as a refund or credit against the holder's federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Treatment of Ownership and Disposition of Shares of Towers Watson for Non-U.S. Holders

Dividends

Dividends paid to a Non-U.S. Holder of shares of Towers Watson generally will be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty. However, dividends that are effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business by the Non-U.S. Holder within the United States are not subject to the withholding tax, provided certain certification and disclosure requirements are satisfied. Effectively connected dividends are subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis in the same manner as if the Non-U.S. Holder were a United States person as defined under the Code, unless an applicable income tax treaty provides otherwise. Effectively connected dividends received by a foreign corporation may be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty.

A Non-U.S. Holder of shares of Towers Watson who wishes to claim the benefit of an applicable treaty rate for dividends will be required to (1) complete IRS Form W-8BEN (or other applicable form) and certify under penalty of perjury that such holder is not a United States person as defined under the Code and is eligible for treaty benefits or (2) if Towers Watson shares are held through certain foreign intermediaries, satisfy the relevant certification requirements of applicable U.S. Treasury regulations. Special certification and other requirements apply to certain Non-U.S. Holders that are pass-through entities rather than corporations or individuals.

A Non-U.S. Holder of shares of Towers Watson eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Gain on Disposition of Towers Watson Shares

Any gain realized on the disposition of shares of Towers Watson generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless:

The gain is effectively connected with a trade or business of the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States (and, if required by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a United States permanent establishment of the Non-U.S. Holder);

The Non-U.S. Holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of that disposition, and certain other conditions are met; or

Towers Watson is or has been a United States real property holding corporation for United States federal income tax purposes.

An individual Non-U.S. Holder whose income is effectively connected with his or her trade or business in the United States will be subject to tax on the net gain derived from the sale under regular graduated

Table of Contents

U.S. federal income tax rates in the same manner as if the Non-U.S. Holder were a United States person as defined under the Code. If a Non-U.S. Holder that is a foreign corporation has gain that is effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States, it will be subject to tax on its net gain in the same manner as if it were a United States person as defined under the Code and, in addition, may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% of its effectively connected earnings and profits or at such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty. An individual Non-U.S. Holder described in the second bullet point immediately above will be subject to a flat 30% tax on the gain derived from the sale, which may be offset by United States source capital losses, even though the individual is not considered a resident of the United States.

It is not anticipated that Towers Watson is or will become a United States real property holding corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Towers Watson must report annually to the IRS and to each Non-U.S. Holder the amount of dividends paid to such holder and the tax withheld with respect to such dividends, regardless of whether withholding was required. Copies of the information returns reporting such dividends and withholding may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which the Non U.S. Holder resides under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty.

A Non-U.S. Holder will be subject to backup withholding for dividends paid to such holder unless such holder certifies under penalty of perjury that it is a Non-U.S. Holder (and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that such holder is a United States person as defined under the Code), or such holder otherwise establishes an exemption.

Information reporting and, depending on the circumstances, backup withholding will apply to the proceeds of a sale or other disposition (including a redemption) of Towers Watson shares within the United States or conducted through certain United States-related financial intermediaries, unless the beneficial owner certifies under penalty of perjury that it is a Non-U.S. Holder (and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the beneficial owner is a United States person as defined under the Code) or such owner otherwise establishes an exemption.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a refund or a credit against a Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

This summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any particular holder. Accordingly, Towers Perrin shareholders and Watson Wyatt stockholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal, state, local, foreign and other tax consequences relating to the merger described in this document.

Material United Kingdom Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of certain U.K. income tax consequences relating to the merger for Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt shareholders who are resident in the U.K. for U.K. income tax purposes (in this section only we refer to such persons as U.K. Holders). This summary is based upon the applicable law and practice of HM Revenue & Customs, which we refer to as the HMRC, as currently in effect, and which is subject to change and to different interpretations. Changes to the relevant authorities can apply on a retroactive basis in some circumstances, possibly in a manner that affects the discussion of U.K. income tax consequences below.

Table of Contents

This summary is intended for general information purposes only, and it does not purport to address all of the U.K. income tax considerations that may be relevant to the particular circumstances of a U.K. Holder, including those U.K. Holders who are subject to special tax rules. This summary does not discuss any tax consequences that may arise under local tax laws or the tax laws of any jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom and does not describe any aspect of U.K. tax law other than income taxation. **U.K. Holders who may be subject to taxes other than U.K. income taxes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the imposition of any such taxes as a result of the merger described in this document.**

A holder of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt shares who is not a U.K. Holder but who performs services, in whole or in part, within the U.K. should consult his or her own tax advisor regarding the U.K. income tax consequences of the transactions occurring pursuant to the terms of the Merger Agreement.

The following description of U.K. income tax consequences assumes that a U.K. Holder paid fair market value for his or her Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt shares or made a section 431 election with respect to such shares, in each case, at the time they were purchased from the company.

Consequences of the Merger to U.K. Holders of Watson Wyatt Shares

A U.K. Holder of Watson Wyatt shares generally will not recognize income, gain or loss upon the receipt of Towers Watson shares in exchange for Watson Wyatt shares in the Watson Wyatt merger. A U.K. Holder is treated for the purposes of U.K. capital gains tax as not having made a disposal of Watson Wyatt shares, and the Towers Watson shares (taken as a single asset) are treated as the same asset, acquired at the same time, as the Watson Wyatt shares.

Consequences of the Merger to U.K. Holders of Towers Perrin Shares

Consequences to a U.K. Holder Other than a Class R Participant Who Makes a Class R Election and a U.K. Holder Who Makes a Class S Election

A U.K. Holder of Towers Perrin shares, other than a Class R Participant who makes a valid Class R election and a U.K. Holder who makes a valid Class S election, generally will not recognize income, gain or loss upon the receipt of Towers Watson shares in exchange for Towers Perrin shares in the Towers Perrin merger. A U.K. Holder is treated for the purposes of U.K. capital gains tax as not having made a disposal of Towers Perrin shares, and the Towers Watson shares (taken as a single asset) are treated as the same asset, acquired at the same time, as the Towers Perrin shares.

A U.K. Holder's aggregate tax basis in his or her Towers Perrin shares must be allocated to the different classes of shares of Towers Watson received in the Towers Perrin merger. Since the classes of shares of Towers Watson acquired by the U.K. Holder will not be listed on a recognized stock exchange, the allocation is made by reference to their relative market values on the date or dates on which the U.K. Holder ultimately disposes of those shares of Towers Watson. A U.K. Holder should contact his or her tax advisor concerning the proper allocation of his or her basis in Towers Perrin shares among the Towers Watson shares and the proper method for calculating any gain or loss on the sale of Towers Watson shares received in the merger.

Consequences to a Class R Participant Who Makes a Class R Election or a U.K. Holder who makes a Class S Election

A U.K. Holder who receives consideration in the Towers Perrin merger consisting in whole or in part of (1) shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock and Class B-1 common stock or (2) or Towers Watson Class S common stock will generally not recognize income, gain or loss on the receipt of such consideration for his or her Towers Perrin shares. The U.K. Holder's aggregate tax basis in its Towers Perrin shares must be allocated to the different classes of shares of Towers Watson in the manner described above.

Table of Contents

The U.K. Holder should recognize gain or loss when shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock or Class S common stock are redeemed for cash equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the holder's basis in the shares redeemed for that cash.

A U.K. Holder who is a Class R Participant will not recognize gain or loss when shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock are exchanged for Towers Watson Notes, but will recognize gain or loss when the Towers Watson Notes are redeemed for cash. The gain or loss will be equal to the difference between the U.K. Holder's basis in his or her shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock that were exchanged for the Towers Watson Note.

Holding Towers Watson Notes

A U.K. Holder who makes a valid Class R Election and receives Towers Watson Notes in the Towers Perrin merger will generally recognize interest income on any interest payments on the notes.

Conversion of Towers Watson Class B Common Stock to Towers Watson Class A Common Stock

The U.K. tax authorities have confirmed that U.K. Holders will generally not recognize income on the conversion of Towers Watson Class B common stock into Towers Watson Class A common stock on the basis described below. The U.K. Holder is generally treated for the purposes of U.K. capital gains tax as not having made a disposal of his or her shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock, and the shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock are treated as the same asset, acquired at the same time, as the shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock. The tax basis of Towers Watson Class A common stock acquired on conversion will equal the tax basis of the converted shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock, adjusted to take account of any fractional amounts as described below.

Cash in Lieu of Fractional Shares

A U.K. Holder who receives cash in lieu of a fractional share of Towers Watson Class A common stock generally will be treated as having made a part-disposal of shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock, and may recognize capital gain or loss accordingly. However, if the amount of cash received does not exceed £3,000, no gain is recognized, and instead the amount received is deducted from the basis of the shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Exchange of Towers Watson Class F Stock for Towers Watson Class A Common Stock

The U.K. tax authorities have been asked to confirm that U.K. Holders will not recognize income on the exchange of Towers Watson Class F stock for Towers Watson Class A common stock. If this confirmation is not given, it is possible that the U.K. Holders will recognize income, at the time of the conversion, equal to the value of the Class A common stock received, minus the value of the Class F stock converted (calculated as if the Class F stock did not carry exchange rights). The employer of the U.K. Holders will be obliged to withhold any income tax due, and account for that income tax to the U.K. tax authorities. There will also be an obligation to withhold and account for employee National Insurance Contributions, and to pay employer National Insurance Contributions, in respect of the same amount at the same time.

U.K. Holders will not recognize capital gain or loss on the exchange of Towers Watson Class F stock for Towers Watson Class A common stock. The U.K. Holder is treated for the purposes of U.K. capital gains tax as not having made a disposal of the Class F shares, and the shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock are treated as the same asset, acquired at the same time, as the Class F shares. The tax basis of Towers Watson Class A common stock acquired on exchange will equal the tax basis of the exchanged Towers Watson Class F stock, adjusted to take account of any fractional amounts as described below.

Table of Contents

Consequences to U.K. Holders Receiving Rights to Acquire Shares of Towers Watson Restricted Class A Common Stock

A U.K. Holder who receives Towers Perrin RSUs, which carry a conditional right to acquire shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock (who we refer to in this section only as a U.K. RSU Recipient) generally will recognize ordinary compensation income at the time when the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock is acquired by the U.K. Holder when the right vests pursuant to the terms of his or her transaction award agreement. Any such ordinary compensation income will equal the fair market value of the shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock at the time it is received. U.K. RSU Recipients should discuss with their advisors the potential tax consequences of the receipt of the Towers Perrin RSUs, and the subsequent acquisition of the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock at the time of vesting.

The employer of the U.K. RSU Recipients will be obliged to withhold the income tax due on the ordinary compensation income arising on the acquisition of the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock at the time of vesting, and will be obliged to account for that income tax to the U.K. tax authorities. There will also be an obligation to withhold and account for employee National Insurance Contributions in respect of the same amount at the same time. In addition, the employer will be liable to pay employer National Insurance Contributions at the same time in respect of the same amount.

Subject to satisfaction of the applicable statutory conditions, the employer of the U.K. RSU Recipients will be entitled to a deduction from its profits subject to U.K. corporation tax equal to the amount of the ordinary compensation income arising on the acquisition of the Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock at the time of vesting.

Material Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion is a summary of certain Canadian federal income tax considerations pursuant to the Income Tax Act (Canada) and the regulations thereto (which we collectively refer to as the Canadian Tax Act) relating to the merger for Towers Perrin shareholders and Watson Wyatt stockholders that, for the purposes of the Canadian Tax Act and at all relevant times: (1) are resident or deemed to be resident in Canada, (2) hold their shares of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt stock, as the case may be, and will hold their shares of Towers Watson stock as capital property, and (3) deal at arm's length with, and are not affiliated with, any of Towers Perrin, Towers Perrin Merger Corp., Watson Wyatt, Watson Wyatt Merger Corp. and Towers Watson (in this section only, we refer to such persons as Canadian Holders). Shares of Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and Towers Watson stock will generally be considered to be capital property to a Canadian Holder unless they are held in the course of carrying on a business of trading or dealing in securities or are acquired in a transaction or transactions which may be considered to be an adventure or concern in the nature of trade.

This summary does not apply to a Canadian Holder with respect to whom Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt is a foreign affiliate , within the meaning of the Canadian Tax Act, or a Canadian Holder that acquired shares of Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt stock or that will acquire shares of Towers Watson stock pursuant to an employee stock option, deferred stock unit, or other employee compensation plan (other than certain Canadian Holders of Towers Perrin RSUs, as described below). In addition, this summary is not applicable to a Canadian Holder: (1) that is a financial institution for purposes of the mark-to-market rules, (2) that is a specified financial institution , (3) an interest in which is a tax shelter investment , (4) that is exempt from tax under Part I of the Canadian Tax Act, or (5) that makes or has made a functional currency reporting election, all as defined in the Canadian Tax Act. Such Canadian Holders should consult their own tax advisors to determine the particular Canadian federal income tax consequences to them of the merger.

This summary is based on the provisions of the Canadian Tax Act in force at the date of this document and the current published administrative practices and assessing policies of the Canada Revenue Agency (the CRA). This summary assumes that all specific proposals to amend the Canadian Tax Act which have been

Table of Contents

publicly announced by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance (Canada) prior to the date of this document will be enacted as proposed, although there can be no assurance that any tax proposals will be implemented in their current form or at all. This summary does not otherwise take into account or anticipate any changes in law, whether by legislative, governmental or judicial decision or action, and does not take into account provincial, territorial or foreign tax legislation or considerations, which may differ significantly from those discussed in this document.

Canadian Holders that may be subject to taxes other than Canadian federal income taxes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the imposition of any such taxes as a result of the merger.

This summary is intended for general information purposes only, and does not purport to address all of the Canadian federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to the particular circumstances of a Canadian Holder, including those Canadian Holders that are subject to special tax rules.

Exchange Rates

For the purposes of the Canadian Tax Act, each amount relating to a share, including dividends, adjusted cost base and proceeds of disposition, and each amount relating to a debt, including interest, principal amount, proceeds of disposition and adjusted cost base, must be expressed in Canadian dollars. Any amount denominated in U.S. dollars must be converted into Canadian dollars, generally at the exchange rate quoted by the Bank of Canada as its noon rate on the date the amount first arose. Canadian Holders may therefore realize additional income, gains or losses by virtue of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Consequences of the Merger to Canadian Holders of Watson Wyatt Shares

Unless the particular Canadian Holder elects not to have the foreign merger rules in the Canadian Tax Act apply, the Canadian Holder is generally deemed to have disposed of the shares of Watson Wyatt stock for proceeds of disposition equal to the adjusted cost base of those shares to the Canadian Holder and to have acquired shares of Towers Watson stock for the same amount. Accordingly, no gain or loss should be realized by a Canadian Holder upon the receipt of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock in exchange for shares of Watson Wyatt stock in the Watson Wyatt merger. A Canadian Holder that elects not to have the foreign merger rules apply will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the fair market value of the shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock received in exchange for the Canadian Holder's shares of Watson Wyatt stock exceed (or is less than) the adjusted cost base of the Canadian Holder's shares of Watson Wyatt stock. The tax consequences of capital gains and capital losses are discussed below under **Other Canadian Tax Implications** **Taxation of Capital Gains and Losses**.

Consequences of the Merger to Canadian Holders of Towers Perrin Shares

Consequences to a Canadian Holder (Other than a Canadian Holder That Makes a Class R Election or a Class S Election or a Canadian Holder That Seeks Dissenters' Rights Under the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law)

Tax Treatment on the Merger

Unless the particular Canadian Holder elects not to have the foreign merger rules in the Canadian Tax Act apply, the Canadian Holder is generally deemed to have disposed of the shares of Towers Perrin stock for proceeds of disposition equal to the adjusted cost base of those shares to the Canadian Holder and to have acquired shares of Towers Watson stock for the same amount. Accordingly, no gain or loss should be realized by a Canadian Holder upon the receipt of shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock and Class F stock in exchange for shares of Towers Perrin stock in the Towers Perrin merger. A Canadian Holder that elects not to have the foreign merger rules apply will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the fair market value of the shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock and Class F stock received in exchange for the

Table of Contents

Canadian Holder's shares of Towers Perrin stock exceed (or is less than) the adjusted cost base of the Canadian Holder's shares of Towers Perrin stock. The tax consequences of capital gains and capital losses are discussed below under **Other Canadian Tax Implications Taxation of Capital Gains and Losses**.

Adjusted Cost Base of Class B Common Stock and Class F Stock

A Canadian Holder will be deemed to have acquired the different subclasses of Towers Watson Class B common stock and the Class F stock at a cost per class or subclass of stock which is equal to the Canadian Holder's aggregate adjusted cost base in its Towers Perrin stock immediately before the merger multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the fair market value of the shares received by such Canadian Holder of that particular class or subclass and the denominator of which is the fair market value of all shares of Towers Watson stock received by the Canadian Holder, both determined immediately after the merger.

Consequences to a Canadian Holder That Makes a Class R Election or a Class S Election

Tax Treatment on the Merger

Unless the particular Canadian Holder elects not to have the foreign merger rules in the Canadian Tax Act apply, the Canadian Holder is generally deemed to have disposed of the shares of Towers Perrin stock for proceeds of disposition equal to the adjusted cost base of those shares to the Canadian Holder and to have acquired shares of Towers Watson stock for the same amount. Accordingly, no gain or loss should be realized by a Canadian Holder upon the receipt of Towers Watson Class R common stock, Class S common stock, or Class B common stock and Class F Stock in exchange for shares of Towers Perrin stock in the Towers Perrin merger. A Canadian Holder that elects not to have the foreign merger rules apply will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) to the extent that the fair market value of the shares of Towers Watson stock received in exchange for the Canadian Holder's shares of Towers Perrin stock exceeds (or is less than) the adjusted cost base of the Canadian Holder's shares of Towers Perrin stock. The tax consequences of capital gains and capital losses are discussed below under **Other Canadian Tax Implications Taxation of Capital Gains and Losses**.

A Canadian Holder will have an income inclusion equal to the portion of the consideration received on the merger which can reasonably be regarded as being received for a restrictive covenant, as defined in the Canadian Tax Act, which may include the non-solicitation agreement entered into by a Canadian Holder in conjunction with the making of a class R election. Any portion of the consideration included in ordinary income will be excluded for purposes of determining the capital gain, if any, of a Canadian Holder that elects not to have the foreign merger rules apply, and should otherwise be added to the adjusted cost base of the Canadian Holder's shares of Class R common stock.

Redemption of Towers Watson Class R Common Stock and Class S Common Stock

On the redemption of a share of Towers Watson Class R common stock or Class S common stock, a Canadian Holder will be deemed to have disposed of such share for proceeds of disposition equal to the fair market value of the consideration (whether paid in cash or Towers Watson Notes) received on the redemption. The Canadian Holder will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition of the share of Class R common stock or Class S common stock, as the case may be, net of any reasonable costs of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of the share of Class R common stock or Class S common stock, as the case may be, to the Canadian Holder. The tax consequences of capital gains and capital losses are discussed below under **Other Canadian Tax Implications Taxation of Capital Gains and Losses**.

A Canadian Holder's aggregate adjusted cost base in the Towers Watson Notes received on the redemption of a share of Class R common stock will generally equal the fair market value of those Towers Watson Notes.

Table of Contents

Adjusted Cost Base of Class R Common Stock, Class B Common Stock and Class F Stock or Class S Common Stock, Class B Common Stock and Class F Stock

A Canadian Holder will be deemed to have acquired the different subclasses of Towers Watson Class B common stock and the Class R common stock, Class S common stock and Class F stock at a cost per class or subclass of stock which is equal to the Canadian Holder's aggregate adjusted cost base in its Towers Perrin stock immediately before the merger multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the fair market value of the shares received by such Canadian Holder of that particular class or subclass and the denominator of which is the fair market value of all shares of Towers Watson stock received by the Canadian Holder, both determined immediately after the merger.

Holding and Disposition of Towers Watson Notes

A Canadian Holder that is a corporation, partnership, unit trust or any trust of which a corporation or a partnership is a beneficiary will be required to include in computing its income for a taxation year any interest on a Towers Watson Note that accrues (or is deemed to accrue) to it through the end of the particular taxation year or, if disposed of, that accrues or is deemed to accrue to it through the time of disposition, or that has become receivable by or is received by the Canadian Holder before the end of that taxation year, including upon maturity, except to the extent that such interest was included in computing the Canadian Holder's income for a preceding taxation year.

Any other Canadian Holder will be required to include in computing income for a taxation year all interest on a Towers Watson Note that is received or receivable by such Canadian Holder in that taxation year (depending on the method regularly followed by the Canadian Holder in computing income), including on a repayment on maturity, except to the extent that the interest was included in the Canadian Holder's income for a preceding taxation year. Such a Canadian Holder may be required to include in computing the Canadian Holder's income for a taxation year all interest (not otherwise required to be included in income) that accrues or is deemed to accrue on its Towers Watson Notes to the end of any anniversary day in that year. For this purpose, an anniversary day means that the day that is one year after the day immediately preceding the date of issue of a Towers Watson Note, the day that occurs at every successive one year interval from that day and the day on which the Towers Watson Note is disposed of.

Upon a disposition or deemed disposition of a Towers Watson Note, interest accrued on the note to the date of disposition and not yet due will be included in computing the Canadian Holder's income, except to the extent that such amount was otherwise included in the Canadian Holder's income, and will be excluded in computing the Canadian Holder's proceeds of disposition of the Towers Watson Note.

A disposition or deemed disposition of a Towers Watson Note by a Canadian Holder (including on repayment) generally will result in the Canadian Holder realizing a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition of the Towers Watson Note exceed (or are less than) the aggregate of the Canadian Holder's adjusted cost base in such Towers Watson Note and any reasonable costs of disposition. For this purpose, proceeds of disposition generally will not include amounts required to be included in income as interest. The tax consequences of capital gains and capital losses are discussed below under *Other Canadian Tax Implications Taxation of Capital Gains and Losses*.

Conversion of Towers Watson Class B Common Stock and Class F Stock to Towers Watson Class A Common Stock

A Canadian Holder generally will not recognize gain or loss on the conversion of shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock or Class F stock, as the case may be, into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock. The aggregate adjusted cost base of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock acquired on conversion will equal the aggregate adjusted cost base of the converted shares of Towers Watson Class B

Table of Contents

common stock or Class F stock, as applicable. Pursuant to the administrative position of the CRA, a Canadian Holder that receives cash in lieu of a fractional share of Towers Watson Class A common stock that is less than Cdn. \$200 may elect to reduce the adjusted cost base of its shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock by such amount, or treat the cash as proceeds of disposition for such fractional share and report a capital gain (or capital loss) in their income for the year. If the cash received in lieu of a fractional share is in excess of Cdn. \$200, the Canadian Holder must treat the cash as proceeds of disposition for such fractional share and report a capital gain (or capital loss) in their income for the year. The tax consequences of capital gains and losses are discussed below under **Other Canadian Tax Implications Taxation of Capital Gains and Losses**. A Canadian Holder is urged to consult its own tax advisors in this regard.

The cost of Towers Watson Class A common stock acquired in exchange for Towers Watson Class B common stock or Class F stock must generally be averaged with the adjusted cost base of any Towers Watson Class A common stock held as capital property at the time of the exchange.

Consequences to Canadian Holders Receiving Towers Watson Class A Common Stock Pursuant to Towers Perrin RSUs

Based on the assumption that a Canadian Holder that is granted Towers Perrin RSUs by virtue of their employment relationship with Towers Perrin (whom we refer to in this section only as a Canadian RSU Recipient) will only have contingent rights to receive shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock or the cash equivalent thereof, at the discretion of Towers Watson, such Canadian RSU Recipient will generally recognize ordinary income in the year shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock or the cash equivalent thereof are delivered to such person in satisfaction of the Towers Perrin RSUs, which will occur upon vesting of such rights pursuant to the terms of the RSU award, provided that delivery of such shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock or the cash equivalent thereof occurs no later than December 31 of the third year following the year that the employment services in respect of which the RSU was granted were rendered. Any such income will equal the amount of the cash payment and/or the fair market value of the Towers Watson Class A common stock (including any amounts paid in lieu of dividends thereon) at the time received by the Canadian RSU Recipient. Canadian RSU Recipients should discuss with their advisors the potential tax consequences of the receipt of the Towers Perrin RSUs, the satisfaction of the Towers Perrin RSUs with Towers Watson Class A Common stock and the vesting of such rights.

Consequences to a Canadian Holder that Seeks Dissenters Rights under the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law

A Canadian Holder that seeks dissenters rights and follows the procedures of Subchapter 15D of the Pennsylvania Business Corporation Law and who receives cash in exchange for the Canadian Holder's shares of Towers Perrin stock will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition (other than amounts received on account of interest) exceed (or are less than) the aggregate of the Canadian Holder's adjusted cost base of its shares of Towers Perrin stock and any reasonable costs of disposition. The tax consequences of capital gains and capital losses are discussed below under **Other Canadian Tax Implications Taxation of Capital Gains and Losses**. Amounts received on account of interest will be taxable as ordinary income.

Other Canadian Tax Implications***Dividends on Towers Watson Stock***

A Canadian Holder will be required to include in income the gross amount of any dividend, including amounts deducted for any United States or other foreign withholding tax that may be levied on the dividend, which the Canadian Holder receives, or is deemed to receive, on a share of Towers Watson stock. Canadian Holders who are individuals will not be subject to the gross-up and dividend tax credit normally applicable to dividends received by individuals from taxable Canadian corporations. Canadian Holders which are corporations will not be entitled to deduct the amount of any dividends in computing their taxable income.

Table of Contents

A Canadian Holder will, in the circumstances and to the extent provided by the Canadian Tax Act, generally be entitled to claim a foreign tax credit against federal Canadian income tax, or a deduction in computing income, or a combination thereof, in respect of any United States or other foreign withholding tax levied on any such dividend. Canadian Holders are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the availability of a foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of any dividend received or deemed to be received on a share of Towers Watson stock.

Disposition of Towers Watson Stock

On the disposition of a share of Towers Watson stock, a Canadian Holder will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition exceed (or are less than) the Canadian Holder's adjusted cost base of the share of Towers Watson stock and any reasonable costs of disposition.

Taxation of Capital Gains and Losses

One half of any capital gain (a taxable capital gain) realized by a Canadian Holder will be required to be included in computing the Canadian Holder's income, and one half of any such capital loss (an allowable capital loss) realized by a Canadian Holder must be deducted against taxable capital gains realized by the Canadian Holder in the year of disposition. Allowable capital losses not deductible in the taxation year in which they are realized may ordinarily be deducted by the Canadian Holder against taxable capital gains realized in any of the three preceding taxation years or any subsequent taxation year, in the circumstances and to the extent provided in the Canadian Tax Act.

Capital gains realized by a Canadian Holder who is an individual (including certain trusts) may give rise to a liability for alternative minimum tax under the Canadian Tax Act.

Additional Tax on Investment Income

A Canadian Holder that is a Canadian-controlled private corporation (as defined in the Canadian Tax Act) may be liable for a 6% refundable tax on its aggregate investment income which is defined in the Canadian Tax Act to include taxable capital gains, interest and dividends, other than dividends that are deductible in computing the corporation's income.

Foreign Property Information Reporting

The Canadian Tax Act imposes information reporting requirements on most Canadian residents that hold specified foreign property (as such term is defined in the Canadian Tax Act) having an aggregate cost amount of Cdn. \$100,000 at any time in a taxation year or fiscal period. The shares of Towers Watson stock will be specified foreign property for these purposes. Canadian Holders should consult their own tax advisors to determine whether they are or may be subject to these reporting requirements.

Proposals Regarding Foreign Investment Entities

On September 7, 2008, Bill C-10 to amend the Canadian Tax Act, including draft legislation relating to the income tax treatment of Canadian residents holding interests in non-resident entities that constitute foreign investment entities (the FIE Proposals) died on the order paper and will need to be reintroduced by Parliament. However, the January 27, 2009 Federal Budget announced that the Government of Canada will review the existing FIE Proposals in light of submissions received before proceeding with measures in the area. It is currently unclear whether a reintroduced Bill will be substantially the same as Bill C-10 and no assurances can be given that the FIE Proposals will be enacted in the form proposed, or at all. Canadian Holders are advised to consult their own tax advisors for a detailed understanding of the FIE Proposals and their potential application to an investment in Towers Watson.

Table of Contents

Under the FIE Proposals, where a Canadian resident holds an interest such as a share or right to acquire a share, other than an exempt interest, in a corporation that is a foreign investment entity (a FIE) at the corporation's taxation year-end (as each term is defined in the FIE Proposals), the Canadian resident generally will be required to include in computing income for the Canadian resident's taxation year that includes such year-end an amount in respect of such interest computed as either: (1) an imputed return calculated as a prescribed percentage of the holder's designated cost of such interest; (2) in certain circumstances, the annual accrued increase or decrease in the fair market value of the holder's interest; or (3) in certain other limited circumstances, a proportionate share of the FIE's income or loss for the year calculated using Canadian tax rules as specified in the FIE Proposals. For most Canadian Holders, the method described in (1) should be applicable. In all three cases, the income inclusion will apply, even though the Canadian Holder may not have received any distributions from the FIE.

Towers Watson will not be a FIE at the end of a taxation year provided that either (1) at such time, the carrying value of all its investment property will not be greater than one-half of the carrying value of all its property; or (2) throughout the relevant taxation year, its principal undertaking will have been the carrying on of a business that is not an investment business (as such terms are defined in the FIE Proposals). No assurance can be given that Towers Watson will not be a FIE at the end of any taxation year.

Even if Towers Watson were to constitute a FIE, the FIE Proposals will not apply to a Canadian Holder for a taxation year so long as the shares of Towers Watson stock qualify as an exempt interest of the particular Canadian Holder for that taxation year. Shares that are listed and traded on certain stock exchanges, including the NYSE, may constitute an exempt interest provided the Canadian Holder, has at that time, no tax avoidance motive in respect of its interest in Towers Watson and provided certain other conditions are met. Canadian Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding whether or not their Towers Watson stock may constitute an exempt interest.

Table of Contents**DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF TOWERS WATSON AFTER THE MERGER****Directors After the Merger**

Towers Watson's board of directors immediately following completion of the merger will consist of 12 individuals, six of whom will be designated by Towers Perrin and six of whom will be designated by Watson Wyatt. Four of Towers Perrin's designees must be independent and four of Watson Wyatt's designees must be independent as defined in Rule 10A-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (which we refer to as the Exchange Act) and the listing standards of the NYSE and NASDAQ.

At this time, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have designated the individuals set forth below to be directors of Towers Watson upon the effective time:

Name	Age	Designee of
John J. Haley	59	Watson Wyatt
<i>Chairman of the Board of Directors</i>		
Mark V. Mactas	57	Towers Perrin

Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors

Biographical information about each of the individuals expected to serve on Towers Watson's board of directors immediately following the merger is set forth below.

John J. Haley has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Watson Wyatt since January 1, 1999, Chairman of the Board of Watson Wyatt since 1999 and as a director of Watson Wyatt since 1992. Mr. Haley joined Watson Wyatt in 1977. Prior to becoming President and Chief Executive Officer of Watson Wyatt, he was the Global Director of the Benefits Group at Watson Wyatt. Mr. Haley is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries and is a co-author of *Fundamentals of Private Pensions* (University of Pennsylvania Press). Mr. Haley also serves on the boards of MAXIMUS, Inc., a provider of health and human services program management, consulting services and system solutions, and Hudson Highland Group, Inc., an executive search, specialty staffing and related consulting services firm. He has an A.B. in Mathematics from Rutgers College and studied under a Fellowship at the Graduate School of Mathematics at Yale University.

Mark V. Mactas has been Towers Perrin's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors since 2001, and President since 2000. He joined Towers Perrin's New York office as an international consultant in 1980 and also spent seven years in Towers Perrin's San Francisco office and five years in Towers Perrin's Chicago office. Mr. Mactas previously managed Towers Perrin's global Health & Welfare practice and has served as a member of Towers Perrin's management committee. Mr. Mactas is a fellow of the Society of Actuaries and the Conference of Consulting Actuaries and is a member of the American Academy of Actuaries and the International Actuarial Association. In addition, he has served as president of the Conference of Consulting Actuaries and has served on the board of directors of the American Academy of Actuaries. Mr. Mactas holds a B.A. degree in mathematics and economics from Lehigh University.

We expect the remaining directors will be designated by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt at the effective time, but this may occur earlier. Watson Wyatt expects to select its independent designees from among the members of its current board of directors.

The initial term of the individuals who are directors of Towers Watson upon the effective time will expire at the first annual meeting of Towers Watson stockholders to occur after the effective time, with each such director to hold office until the earlier of their resignation or removal or the election and qualification of their respective successors. At each annual meeting of Towers Watson stockholders that occurs after the effective time, each director shall be elected for a one-year term expiring at the next annual stockholder meeting, with each such director to hold office until the earlier of their resignation or removal or the election and qualification of their respective successors. The Towers Watson bylaws provide that all stockholder meetings for the election of directors at which a majority of the outstanding shares of voting stock is present, the nominees who will be elected will be the nominees who receive a majority of the votes cast.

Table of Contents

Committees of the Board of Directors After the Merger

The board of directors of Towers Watson will establish three standing committees: (1) Audit, (2) Compensation and (3) Nominating and Governance. These committees will operate pursuant to written charters adopted by the Towers Watson board of directors and the members of each committee will meet the independence and other legal and regulatory criteria necessary to serve on that committee as set forth in such committee's charter. After the effective time, the Towers Watson board of directors may consider establishing additional committees, such as a risk management committee.

Compensation of Directors

Towers Watson has not yet paid any compensation to the people expected to be its non-employee directors following the effective time, and the form and amount of such compensation has not yet been determined. The Towers Watson board of directors will rely on a committee composed of independent directors to recommend the form and amount of compensation to be paid to Towers Watson non-employee directors following the effective time. However, this committee will not be formed until after the effective time. We anticipate that this committee will generally adopt compensation policies designed to attract, motivate, and retain highly qualified and effective directors and align their interests with those of Towers Watson's stockholders.

In accordance with existing practice of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, we expect that directors of Towers Watson who are also full-time employees of Towers Watson will not receive any additional compensation for their services as directors.

Executive Officers After the Merger

Following completion of the merger, John J. Haley, currently the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Watson Wyatt will serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Towers Watson. Mark V. Mactas, currently President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Towers Perrin, will serve as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Operating Officer of Towers Watson.

In addition, as of the date of this document, the following individuals are expected to serve as executive officers of Towers Watson:

Name	Age	Position at Towers Watson
Walter W. Bardenwerper	58	General Counsel
Robert J. Charles	44	Asia Pacific Region (<i>Head</i>)
James K. Foreman	51	North America Region (<i>Head</i>)
Julie J. Gebauer	48	Talent & Rewards Segment (<i>Head</i>)
Luiz Roberto Gouvêa	58	Latin America Region (<i>Head</i>)
Patricia L. Guinn	54	Risk & Financial Services Segment (<i>Head</i>)
Roger F. Millay	53	Chief Financial Officer
Chandrasekhar (Babloo) Ramamurthy	53	Europe, Middle East and Africa Region (<i>Head</i>)
Gene H. Wickes	57	Benefits Segment (<i>Head</i>)

Biographical information about each of the above non-director officers expected to serve as an executive officer of Towers Watson immediately following the merger is set forth below.

Walter W. Bardenwerper has served as Vice President and General Counsel since joining Watson Wyatt in 1987 and has served as Secretary since 1992. Mr. Bardenwerper was a Director of Watson Wyatt & Company from 1992 to 1997. He is also a Director of Professional Consultants Insurance Company. Mr. Bardenwerper was previously an attorney with Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft and Assistant General

Table of Contents

Counsel and Secretary of Satellite Business Systems. He has a B.A. with Honors in Economics and graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Virginia, has a J.D. from the University of Virginia Law School and served as a Law Clerk to United States District Court Judge Albert W. Coffrin.

Robert J. Charles has been a Vice President and the Regional Manager (Asia-Pacific) of Watson Wyatt since 2007. Mr. Charles was previously the Regional Practice Leader for the Benefits Practice in Asia-Pacific from 2003 to 2007 and also the Managing Consultant for Watson Wyatt's Hong Kong Office from 2004 to 2007. Mr. Charles has also worked in India as Watson Wyatt's Benefits Practice Leader for Watson Wyatt India, where he led the integration for a new acquisition. He started his career as a consulting actuary in Watson Wyatt's Reigate office in 1987 and later became the Operations Manager for the London Benefits team. Mr. Charles was appointed a Partner of Watson Wyatt in Europe in 1999. He is a frequent speaker at conferences on pension reforms, is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries (U.K.) and holds a first class honours degree in mathematics from Oxford University.

James K. Foreman has been Managing Director of the Human Capital Group of Towers Perrin since June 2007, with overall responsibility for the global lines of business and geographic operations of Towers Perrin's Human Capital Group. Mr. Foreman joined Towers Perrin in 1985 and worked for almost 20 years at Towers Perrin in a number of leadership positions, including Managing Director of Towers Perrin's Health & Welfare practice and member of Towers Perrin's board of directors from 2003 to 2005, before joining Aetna Inc. in 2005 to become the executive vice president of their national businesses division. He rejoined Towers Perrin in June 2007. Mr. Foreman holds a B.A. in business economics from the University of California at Los Angeles.

Julie J. Gebauer has been a Managing Director of Towers Perrin since 2002 and currently leads Towers Perrin's global Workforce Effectiveness Practice and the global Towers Perrin-International Survey Research Corporation line of business. Ms. Gebauer was a member of Towers Perrin's board of directors from 2003 through 2006. She joined Towers Perrin in 1986 as a consultant and has held several leadership positions at the firm, serving as the Managing Principal for the New York office from 1999 to 2001 and the U.S. East Region Leader for the Human Capital Group from 2002 to 2006. Ms. Gebauer is a fellow of the Society of Actuaries and is an Enrolled Actuary in the Joint Board for Enrolled Actuaries. Ms. Gebauer graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln with a B.S. in Mathematics and English.

Luiz Roberto Gouvêa is currently the Regional Manager for Latin America and Market Leader for Brazil of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby Ltda., a Brazilian subsidiary of Towers Perrin. He has served in this role since January 2009; for the three previous years, he served as Regional Market Leader. Mr. Gouvêa has been with Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby Ltda. since 1988, when he joined the company as a consultant, and later became a senior consultant and then Country Manager for Brazil. Mr. Gouvêa graduated with a B.A. in electric engineering from Pontifícia Universidade Católica - PUC, Rio de Janeiro, and a B.A. in Actuarial Sciences from the Faculdade de Economia e Finanças do Rio de Janeiro. He is a member of the Instituto Brasileiro de Atuária (the Brazilian actuarial society).

Patricia L. Guinn has been Managing Director of the Risk and Financial Services business group of Towers Perrin since 2001. She was a member of Towers Perrin's board of directors from 2001 through 2004 and has been a member of Towers Perrin's board of directors since 2007. She joined Towers Perrin in 1976 and has held a number of leadership positions at the firm. She is a fellow of the Society of Actuaries, a member of the American Academy of Actuaries and a member of the Conference of Consulting Actuaries. She also currently serves as a trustee of the Actuarial Foundation and as a member of the Board of Directors of the International Insurance Society. Ms. Guinn graduated with honors from Hendrix College with a B.A. degree in Mathematics.

Roger F. Millay has served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Watson Wyatt since August 2008. Prior to this, Mr. Millay was with Discovery Communications LLC, a global cable TV programmer and digital media provider since 2006, where he served as Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. At Discovery he was responsible for the global financial functions, including accounting, treasury, budgeting, audit and tax. Prior to this, Mr. Millay was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer with

Table of Contents

Airgas, Inc., an industrial gases and supplies distributor and producer from 1999 to 2006. Mr. Millay has over 25 years of experience in financial officer positions, including roles at Arthur Young & Company, Citigroup, and GE Capital. He holds a B.A. degree from the University of Virginia, an M.S. in Accounting from Georgetown University's Graduate School of Business and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Chandrasekhar (Baboo) Ramamurthy has served as Vice President, Regional Manager (Europe) of Watson Wyatt since 2005 and served as a member of Watson Wyatt's board of directors from 2005 to 2008. He joined The Wyatt Company in 1977. Following the establishment of the global Watson Wyatt Worldwide alliance in 1995, Mr. Ramamurthy became a partner of Watson Wyatt LLP. Mr. Ramamurthy has been based primarily in London, although between 1983 and 1986 he transferred to the international benefits and compensation consulting team based in the New York region, where he dealt primarily with the head offices of U.S. multinational companies. Since returning to Europe, Mr. Ramamurthy has been the account manager for a number of the firm's major clients in the U.K., advising on a broad range of human capital and employee benefits issues both in the U.K. and overseas. Mr. Ramamurthy was the Head of the European Benefits Consulting Practice from 1999 to 2004, before being appointed Managing Partner of Watson Wyatt LLP in 2004, and has also served on Watson Wyatt LLP's Partnership Board. Mr. Ramamurthy holds an honours degree in Mathematics from King's College, London.

Gene H. Wickes has served as the Global Director of the Benefits Practice of Watson Wyatt since 2005 and as a member of Watson Wyatt's board of directors from 2002 to 2007. Mr. Wickes was Watson Wyatt's Global Retirement Practice Director in 2004 and the U.S. West Division's Retirement Practice Leader from 1997 to 2004. Mr. Wickes joined Watson Wyatt in 1996 as a senior consultant and consulting actuary. He assists clients with their retirement and executive benefit issues. Prior to joining Watson Wyatt, he spent 18 years with Towers Perrin, where he assisted organizations with welfare, retirement, and executive benefit issues. Mr. Wickes is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries and has a B.S. in Mathematics and Economics, an M.S. in Mathematics and an M.S. in Economics, all from Brigham Young University.

Compensation of Executive Officers After the Merger

General Overview

Towers Watson has not yet paid any compensation to its expected Chief Executive Officer, its expected Chief Financial Officer or any other person expected to be an executive officer following the effective time of the merger, and the form and amount of such compensation has not yet been determined. The Towers Watson board of directors will rely on its compensation committee composed of independent directors to recommend the form and amount of compensation to be paid to Towers Watson executive officers following the effective time of the merger. However, the compensation committee of Towers Watson's board of directors is not yet formed and will not be formed until after the effective time of the merger. We anticipate that the compensation committee will generally adopt compensation policies designed to (1) attract, motivate and retain the best executive officers and align their interests with Towers Watson's stockholders, (2) align executive compensation with Towers Watson's overall expected business strategies and values, and (3) foster an ownership approach among Towers Watson's executive officers that rewards their focus on long-term objectives. Until compensation decisions are made by Towers Watson after the merger, we anticipate that Towers Watson's executive officers will continue to receive their current salary and benefits from Watson Wyatt or Towers Perrin, as applicable.

The tables and narratives set forth below provide specified information concerning the compensation of the individuals expected to serve as Towers Watson's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and of the individuals that we expect to serve as executive officers of Towers Watson other than the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and who were the most highly-compensated executive officers of either Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt (as applicable) for the fiscal year ended (1) June 30, 2009 for the Watson Wyatt executive officers (Messrs. Haley and Millay) expected to become named executive officers of Towers Watson, and (2) December 31, 2008 for the Towers Perrin executive officers (Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn) expected to become named executive officers of Towers Watson.

Table of Contents

Please note that the disclosures in the tables and narratives below:

Show compensation paid or accrued (1) with respect to current Watson Wyatt executives, solely for services rendered to Watson Wyatt, and (2) with respect to current Towers Perrin executives, solely for services rendered to Towers Perrin; Do not reflect what Towers Watson will pay to its executive officers following the effective time of the merger, which determination will not be made by the compensation committee of the Towers Watson board of directors until it meets following the effective time of the merger; and Do not reflect with any certainty which executive officers (other than the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer) may be deemed to be named executive officers of Towers Watson for fiscal years ending after the effective time of the merger.

Based on the foregoing, the following individuals are expected to be the named executive officers of Towers Watson:

John J. Haley, who will serve as the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer;
 Roger F. Millay, who is expected to be the Chief Financial Officer;
 Mark V. Mactas, who is expected to be the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Operating Officer;
 James K. Foreman, who is expected to lead the North American business; and
 Patricia L. Guinn, who is expected to lead the Risk and Financial Services business segment.

Summary Compensation Table

Based on the foregoing, the following table shows the compensation paid or accrued (1) with respect to Messrs. Haley and Millay for services rendered to Watson Wyatt during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, and (2) with respect to Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn for services rendered to Towers Perrin during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

Name and Current Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Bonus (\$) ⁽²⁾	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾	Change in Pension Value and Non-Equity Nonqualified Deferred	All other Compensation (\$) ⁽⁵⁾	Total (\$)
					Earnings (\$) ⁽⁴⁾		
John J. Haley	2009	\$ 905,000	\$ 1,281,000	\$ 602,058	\$ 511,176	\$ 87,393	\$ 3,386,627
President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, Watson Wyatt	2008	865,000	1,300,000	1,980,375	2,491,531	79,495	6,716,401
	2007	826,250	876,750	2,018,750	1,597,575	29,839	5,349,164
Roger F. Millay ⁽⁶⁾	2009	481,250	558,000	0	120,607	6,900	1,166,757
Chief Financial Officer, Watson Wyatt							
Mark V. Mactas	2008	681,250	2,376,883		1,239,982	82,604	4,380,719
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Towers Perrin	2007	618,750	1,945,001		605,980	83,694	3,253,425
	2006	593,750	2,182,515		1,807,927	77,516	4,661,708
James K. Foreman ⁽⁷⁾	2008	532,500	2,000,000		223,591	46,171	2,802,262
Managing Director, Human Capital Group, Towers Perrin	2007	284,375	1,253,360		73,947	7,507	1,619,189
Patricia L. Guinn	2008	455,000	1,375,000		607,668	51,796	2,489,464
Managing Director, Risk & Financial Services, Towers Perrin	2007	436,250	1,145,520		142,661	51,933	1,776,363
	2006	420,000	1,219,800		601,822	48,978	2,290,600

(1) *Watson Wyatt (Messrs. Haley and Millay):* Salary adjustments become effective on October 1 of each fiscal year. Effective October 1, 2008, Mr. Haley's base salary increased from \$875,000 to \$915,000. The salary amount shown in the Summary Compensation Table for fiscal year 2009 for Mr. Haley reflects three months of salary at the rate in effect prior to October 1, 2008 and nine months of salary at the new rate effective October 1, 2008. The salary amount shown for Mr. Millay represents the amount of salary from his date of hire on August 18, 2008 based on an annual rate of \$550,000.

Table of Contents

Towers Perrin (Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn): Salary adjustments become effective on April 1 of each fiscal year. Effective April 1, 2008, Mr. Mactas' base salary increased from \$625,000 to \$700,000, Mr. Foreman's base salary increased from \$525,000 to \$535,000, and Ms. Guinn's base salary increased from \$440,000 to \$460,000. The salary amounts shown in the Summary Compensation Table for fiscal year 2008 reflect three months of salary at the rate in effect prior to April 1, 2008 and nine months of salary at the new rate effective April 1, 2008.

- (2) *Watson Wyatt (Messrs. Haley and Millay)*: Reflects the value of fiscal year-end bonuses earned during fiscal year 2009 and paid in September 2009 in the following amounts: Mr. Haley - \$1,281,000 and Mr. Millay - \$408,000. The fiscal year-end bonus program is a discretionary bonus program, which is designed to reward achievement of individual, business unit/function and/or overall results for Watson Wyatt during the fiscal year. Each named executive is pre-assigned a target bonus as a percentage of base salary reflecting a named executive's level of responsibility and contributions to the business. For fiscal year 2009, Mr. Haley's target bonus was 100% of his base salary and Mr. Millay's target bonus was 62.5% of his base salary. The amount of the bonus awarded as a percentage of target is discretionarily determined at fiscal year-end by Watson Wyatt's compensation committee based on the achievement of individual, business unit/function and/or overall results for Watson Wyatt during the fiscal year. Based on Watson Wyatt's sustained positive performance in fiscal year 2009 relative to its peers and the individual accomplishments of Mr. Haley and Mr. Millay, each named executive was awarded a bonus equal to 140% and 118.7% of his target bonus, respectively. 25% of each such bonus was paid in the form of fully vested Watson Wyatt stock issued under Watson Wyatt's 2001 Deferred Stock Unit Plan for Selected Employees (the "Watson Wyatt DSU Plan"). The remaining 75% of each such bonus was paid in cash. With respect to Mr. Millay, the amount shown also reflects a transaction bonus in the amount of \$150,000. This bonus was intended to reflect his special and extraordinary efforts leading up to the announcement on June 29, 2009 of the proposed merger with Towers Perrin. The transaction bonus was paid entirely in cash in September 2009.

Towers Perrin (Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn): Reflects the value of fiscal year-end bonuses earned under the individual and principal bonus programs during fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006. The individual bonus program is a discretionary program and the amount of the bonus paid is a function of relevant business unit performance, individual contributions to business performance, overall financial results and Towers Perrin's ability to make the payment. The principal bonus program is a discretionary incentive program and, in accordance with Towers Perrin's private company structure, is a means by which principals share in the company's profits. The amount of the principal bonus is based, in part, on the amount of the bonus earned under the individual bonus program.

Individual bonus program awards made to Mr. Mactas for fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$950,753, \$944,909 and \$1,022,734, respectively; principal bonus program awards made to Mr. Mactas for fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$1,426,130, \$1,000,092 and \$1,159,781, respectively. Individual bonus program awards made to Mr. Foreman for fiscal years 2008 and 2007 were \$600,000 and \$365,000, respectively; principal bonus program awards made to Mr. Foreman for fiscal years 2008 and 2007 were \$900,000 and \$388,360, respectively. Mr. Foreman was rehired effective June 18, 2007. As a result, both the individual and principal bonus awards made to Mr. Foreman for fiscal year 2007 represent prorated amounts. As part of the terms of Mr. Foreman's offer letter, dated April 19, 2007, the firm agreed to pay him a hiring bonus of \$1,500,000, payable in 3 annual installments of \$500,000, to compensate for the loss of certain pension benefits from his prior employer. Each installment of the hiring bonus is subject to Mr. Foreman's continued employment on each payment date. Should Mr. Foreman voluntarily leave Towers Perrin before completing one year of service subsequent to receiving the hiring bonus payment for any year, he is responsible for repaying such amount. The amounts reflected in this column include the \$500,000 hiring bonus for each of fiscal years 2008 and 2007.

Individual bonus program awards made to Ms. Guinn for fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$550,000, \$555,000 and \$570,000, respectively; principal bonus program awards made to Ms. Guinn for fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$825,000, \$590,520 and \$649,800, respectively.

- (3) *Watson Wyatt (Messrs. Haley and Millay)*: Represents the dollar amount required to be recognized by Watson Wyatt as an expense in fiscal year 2009 under Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), *Share Based Payment* (FAS 123(R)), disregarding the effect of estimated forfeitures (of which there were none in fiscal year 2009), for awards under Watson Wyatt's Performance Share Bonus Incentive Program (which we refer to as the "Watson Wyatt SBI Program"). Assumptions used in the calculation of these amounts are described in Note 9 to Watson Wyatt's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009 (included in Watson Wyatt's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, which is incorporated by reference into this document).

The awards for which expense is shown in this table for fiscal year 2009 include (1) Watson Wyatt SBI Program awards described in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards table of this document and (2) awards granted in fiscal years 2008 and 2007 for which Watson Wyatt recognized expense in fiscal year 2009, which are described below the Stock Vested During Fiscal Year table and the Outstanding Equity Awards at 2009 Fiscal Year-End table of this document.

The decrease in stock-based compensation expense recognized for Mr. Haley in fiscal year 2009 as compared with fiscal years 2008 and 2007 is due in part to lower forecasted vesting under the fiscal year 2009, 2008 and 2007 SBI Programs than has historically resulted under earlier Watson Wyatt SBI Programs for which compensation expense was recognized in fiscal years 2008 and 2007. In addition, during fiscal year 2009 Watson Wyatt lowered its forecast for projected vesting under the fiscal year 2008 Watson Wyatt SBI Program, resulting in a reversal in fiscal year 2009 of compensation expense recognized in prior periods.

Towers Perrin (Mr. Foreman): On June 29, 2007, Mr. Foreman was awarded 320 warrants. Under the terms of the award, the warrants vest annually in three substantially equal installments beginning on June 30, 2010, contingent on the completion of an Initial Public Offering (which we refer to as an "IPO") of Towers Perrin common stock on or before December 31, 2009 and Mr. Foreman's continued employment through each vesting date. If an IPO is not completed by that time, the warrants will expire. Given the uncertainty of completing an IPO within the specified timeframe, Towers Perrin has not incurred any compensation-related expense with respect to the

Table of Contents

warrants under FAS 123(R). Thus, no compensation is reflected for Mr. Foreman in the Summary Compensation Table with respect to the warrants. The warrants will terminate at the effective time of the merger, if they do not expire earlier in accordance with their terms.

- (4) *Watson Wyatt (Messrs. Haley and Millay)*: Reflects any aggregate increase in actuarial present values during fiscal year 2009 of Messrs. Haley's and Millay's accumulated benefits under the Watson Wyatt & Company Pension Plan for U.S. Employees and the Excess Compensation Plan of Watson Wyatt & Company. For fiscal year 2009, any increase was determined using assumptions that are the same as those used in Watson Wyatt's financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2009 except that retirement is assumed to occur at the earliest unreduced retirement age for the named executives, and no pre-retirement terminations or deaths are assumed to occur.

The earliest unreduced retirement age for Mr. Haley is age 60 because all of his accumulated benefits were earned under the grandfathered prior pension plan provisions as of June 30, 2008 (see plan description under the Pension Benefits table below for more detail). The earliest unreduced retirement age for Mr. Millay is age 62 based on the unreduced retirement age for benefits earned after June 30, 2008.

The increases in the actuarial present values for Mr. Haley and Mr. Millay for fiscal year 2009 of \$508,258 and \$120,607, respectively, can be attributed to several factors. First, the increases are due to salary increases during the year, which raised the highest average compensation being used in the calculations, and due to the accrual of an additional year of service (subject to a 25-year service cap). Second, because Mr. Haley and Mr. Millay are younger than the earliest unreduced retirement age, the present values increased because they are one year closer to the assumed retirement date and retirement benefits are thus assumed to be one year closer to payment. Third, assumption changes made by Watson Wyatt for financial reporting purposes as of June 30, 2009 lessened the increase in the present value calculations. The changes updated the post-retirement mortality table and increased the discount rate. These assumption changes lessened the increase in the present value amounts by 2 to 3%.

The amounts shown for fiscal year 2009 also include \$2,918 above-market interest on Mr. Haley's balance in the Deferred Savings Plan for U.S. Employees of Watson Wyatt & Company (which we refer to as the Watson Wyatt Deferred Savings Plan). Interest is considered above-market to the extent it exceeds 120% of the applicable federal long-term rate. Nonqualified deferred compensation earnings and account balances under the Watson Wyatt Deferred Savings Plan are disclosed in the Non-qualified Deferred Compensation table of this document.

Towers Perrin (Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn): Reflects the increase in actuarial present values, during fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006 (as applicable), for Messrs. Mactas and Foreman's and Ms. Guinn's accumulated benefits under the Towers Perrin Retirement Plan for U.S. Employees (which we refer to as the Towers Perrin Retirement Plan) and the Towers Perrin Retirement Income Restoration Plan (which we refer to as the Towers Perrin Restoration Plan). For fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006, the increase is determined using assumptions that are the same as those used in Towers Perrin's financial statements except that retirement is assumed to occur at age 60 (the earliest unreduced retirement age for the named executives), and no pre-retirement terminations or deaths are assumed to occur. The specific relevant assumptions for fiscal 2008 include using a discount rate of 6.00% and post-retirement mortality based on the mortality assumption described in Section 430(h)(3)(A) of the Code for annuitants applicable in 2009. In addition, for the Towers Perrin Restoration Plan benefits, which are paid in four approximately equal annual installments, a post-retirement interest rate of 3.50% and post-retirement mortality based on the UP-94 static mortality table (blended 90/10 for males and females) were used to calculate the 2008 value. The increases in the actuarial present values for fiscal year 2008 can be attributed to several factors. First, the increases are attributable to increases in participants' accrued benefits for an additional year of service credited under the U.S. plans' cash balance formula. Second, the present values increased because the executives are one year closer to the assumed retirement date and retirement benefits are thus assumed to be one year closer to payment. Third, assumption changes made by Towers Perrin for financial reporting purposes as of December 31, 2008 enhanced the increase in the present value calculations by a range of 1%-5% for the executives. The changes updated the post-retirement mortality table and decreased the discount rates. The variations of the benefit values earned from year to year can primarily be attributed to changes in interest rates used for reporting purposes and the post-retirement interest rate used for the Towers Perrin Restoration Plan and secondarily attributed to increases in the final average pay of the named executive (for 2006 and 2007 only).

- (5) *Watson Wyatt (Messrs. Haley and Millay)*: For fiscal year 2009, all other compensation consists of (a) Watson Wyatt matching contributions made to a qualified savings plan in the amount of \$6,900 each; (b) Watson Wyatt contributions made to a non-qualified deferred compensation plan in the amount of \$59,818 for Mr. Haley; and (c) payment for the annual cash out of excess unused paid time off (all U.S.-based Watson Wyatt associates are subject to the same paid time off limits) in the amount of \$20,675 for Mr. Haley.

Watson Wyatt provides to its named executives no perquisites or other personal benefits having an aggregate incremental cost for any named executive in excess of \$10,000, and as a result, the value of any such perquisites or other personal benefits is not included in this column.

Towers Perrin (Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn): For fiscal year 2008, all other compensation consists of (a) Towers Perrin matching contributions made to a qualified savings plan in the amount of \$11,500 each for Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn; (b) premiums paid by Towers Perrin for group term life insurance in the amount of \$1,296 each for Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn; and (c) amounts paid to the executives equal to 5% of each executive's total cash compensation in excess of the annual compensation limit applicable to qualified savings plans under the Code (for 2008, the limit was \$230,000), as follows: \$69,808 for Mr. Mactas, \$33,375 for Mr. Foreman and \$39,000 for Ms. Guinn. Towers Perrin provides to its named executives no perquisites or other personal benefits having an aggregate incremental cost for any named executive in excess of \$10,000, and as a result, the value of any such perquisites or other personal benefits is not included in this column.

- (6) Mr. Millay commenced employment with Watson Wyatt on August 18, 2008.
 (7) Mr. Foreman was rehired by Towers Perrin effective June 18, 2007.

Table of Contents**Grant of Plan-Based Awards**

With respect to Messrs. Haley and Millay, the table below shows the equity awards that were made to each of them during Watson Wyatt's 2009 fiscal year under the Watson Wyatt SBI Program. The Watson Wyatt SBI Program is a long-term stock bonus arrangement for senior executives of Watson Wyatt and its affiliates. Incentives under the Watson Wyatt SBI Program have been provided through grants of deferred stock units pursuant to Watson Wyatt DSU Plan. Each vested deferred stock unit represents a right to receive one share of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock following the end of the three-year performance period.

Towers Perrin did not grant equity awards to Messrs. Mactas and Foreman or Ms. Guinn during Towers Perrin's 2008 fiscal year, and therefore, no information is provided in the table below.

Name	Grant Date	Grant Approval Date ⁽¹⁾	Threshold (#)	Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards ⁽²⁾		Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Awards (\$) ⁽³⁾
				Target (#)	Maximum (#)	
John J. Haley	7/1/08	9/11/08	7,786	25,951	44,117	\$ 2,333,348
Roger F. Millay	7/1/08	9/11/08	1,829	6,094	10,360	547,940
Mark V. Mactas						
James K. Foreman						
Patricia L. Guinn						

(1) *Watson Wyatt (Messrs. Haley and Millay)*: Represents the date the Watson Wyatt compensation committee took action to approve the award.

(2) *Watson Wyatt (Messrs. Haley and Millay)*: Represents threshold, target and maximum number of performance-based deferred stock units to be earned (vested) under Watson Wyatt's SBI Program following the end of the three-year performance period beginning July 1, 2008 and ending June 30, 2011. Based on the extent to which financial metrics are achieved over the three-year performance period, participants vest in between 0 and 170% of the target number of deferred stock units, with a threshold vesting level set at 30% of target. Amounts actually earned are payable in shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock. Dividend equivalents are accrued during the performance period for outstanding Watson Wyatt SBI Program awards but are only paid out to the extent such awards are earned.

For the fiscal year 2009 grants, the performance criteria selected by Watson Wyatt's compensation committee were Earnings Per Share (E.P.S.) Growth and Revenue Growth, as defined below, and the vesting criteria are based upon such metrics. E.P.S. Growth is defined as E.P.S. for the third year of the performance period compared to E.P.S. for the fiscal year preceding the start of the performance period, expressed as a percentage. E.P.S. is defined as fully diluted earnings per share from continuing operations. Revenue Growth is defined as the percentage change in revenue from the fiscal year prior to the performance period of the plan to the third year of the performance period, exclusive of any acquisitions during the performance period.

For the fiscal 2009 through 2011 performance period, an earn-out schedule using total growth over the three-year performance period for E.P.S. and Revenue is shown below:

	47%	100%	135%	170%
E.P.S. Growth	34%	65%	100%	135%
at or above	27%	30%	65%	100%
		20%	25%	35%
			Revenue Growth	
			at or above	

(3) Represents the grant date (July 1, 2008) fair value of the award at maximum, determined in accordance with FAS 123(R), based on the closing price of Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock on the last day of Watson Wyatt's fiscal year prior to the grant date of \$52.89.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

With respect to Messrs. Haley and Millay, the following table sets forth information concerning the outstanding stock awards held at June 30, 2009 by each of them. The stock awards shown represent performance shares granted under the fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009 Watson

Wyatt SBI Program. No shares for such fiscal years had vested as of June 30, 2009.

Table of Contents

With respect to Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn, only Mr. Foreman had an outstanding stock award at December 31, 2008, as set forth in the table below.

Name	Option Awards			Stock Awards	
	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options(#)	Option Exercise Price(\$)	Option Expiration Date	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights that have not Vested(#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights that have not Vested(\$) ⁽¹⁾
John J. Haley				7,904 ⁽²⁾	\$ 296,637
Roger F. Millay				7,842 ⁽³⁾	294,310
Mark V. Mactas				1,842 ⁽³⁾	69,130
James K. Foreman ⁽⁴⁾	320	\$ 4,074	12/31/2009		
Patricia L. Guinn					

(1) *Watson Wyatt (Messrs. Haley and Millay)*: Reflects the value as calculated based on the closing price of Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock on June 30, 2009 of \$37.53 per share.

(2) Represents the number of performance shares granted under Watson Wyatt's fiscal year 2008 SBI Program and credited with dividend equivalents through July 15, 2009 under the terms of the Watson Wyatt DSU Plan, assuming vesting at threshold performance of 30% following completion of the three-year performance period ending June 30, 2010.

(3) Represents the number of performance shares granted under Watson Wyatt's fiscal year 2009 SBI Program and credited with dividend equivalents through July 15, 2009 under the terms of the Watson Wyatt DSU Plan, assuming vesting at threshold performance of 30% following completion of the three-year performance period ending June 30, 2011. As of June 30, 2009, Watson Wyatt projected that the minimum performance criteria would not be met and that there would be no payout under this program.

(4) As previously discussed in the footnotes to the Summary Compensation Table, on June 29, 2007, Mr. Foreman was awarded 320 warrants. If Towers Perrin were to complete an IPO on or before December 31, 2009, the warrants would vest annually in three substantially equal installments beginning on June 30, 2010. The warrants will terminate at the effective time of the merger, if they do not expire earlier in accordance with their terms.

Treatment of Watson Wyatt SBI Program Awards Upon the Merger

The fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009 Watson Wyatt SBI Program documents state that Watson Wyatt's compensation committee shall accelerate the vesting of awards under the SBI Program and provide for the immediate settlement in stock or cash of such awards in connection with a change in control, subject to the Watson Wyatt compensation committee's authority to assure fair and equitable treatment of participants in the Watson Wyatt SBI Program.

Accordingly, on September 4, 2009, the Watson Wyatt compensation committee determined that, upon and subject to consummation of the merger, the fiscal 2008 Watson Wyatt SBI Program awards shall not vest, with the effect that nothing will be earned or paid under those awards and the awards will be forfeited, but the fiscal 2009 Watson Wyatt SBI Program awards will vest at 100% of target. In reaching these determinations, the Watson Wyatt compensation committee assessed performance to date and projections of performance. As a result of these evaluations, the Watson Wyatt compensation committee concluded that it is not likely that Watson Wyatt will achieve the fiscal year 2008 to 2010 minimum performance metrics. With respect to the fiscal 2009 to 2011 performance period, the Watson Wyatt compensation committee determined that it is appropriate to settle the awards at target in order to treat participants fairly, retain key talent, and take account of the fact that the level at which performance metrics may be met at the time of the merger will be uncertain, as the performance period may not be completed as of the effective time of the merger.

As a result, the following number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock, plus dividend equivalents that will have accrued, will be paid to Messrs. Haley and Millay for their vested fiscal 2009 Watson Wyatt SBI Program awards upon consummation of the merger, representing vesting at 100% of target: Mr. Haley - 25,951; Mr. Millay - 6,094.

Table of Contents**Options Exercised and Stock Vested**

With respect to Messrs. Haley and Millay, the following table sets forth information concerning stock awards that vested during Watson Wyatt's 2009 fiscal year for each of them. The stock awards represent performance shares issued under Watson Wyatt's SBI Program, including dividend equivalents credited to those shares, which vested following the end of the three-year performance period beginning July 1, 2006 and ending June 30, 2009.

No stock awards vested during Towers Perrin's 2008 fiscal year for Messrs. Mactas and Foreman or Ms. Guinn, and therefore, no information is provided in the table below.

Name	Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#) ⁽¹⁾	Value Realized on Vesting (\$) ⁽²⁾
John J. Haley	49,076	\$ 1,841,822
Roger F. Millay	0	0
Mark V. Mactas		
James K. Foreman		
Patricia L. Guinn		

- (1) *Watson Wyatt (Messrs. Haley and Millay)*: Represents the number of shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock earned (vested) under Watson Wyatt's fiscal year 2007 SBI Program following the end of the three-year performance period beginning July 1, 2006 and ending June 30, 2009. For the fiscal year 2007 grants, the performance criteria selected by the Watson Wyatt compensation committee were Earnings Per Share Growth and Revenue Growth, as defined below, and the vesting criteria were based upon such metrics. Earnings Per Share (E.P.S.) Growth was defined as E.P.S. for the third year of the performance period compared to E.P.S. for the fiscal year preceding the start of the performance period, expressed as a percentage. E.P.S. was defined as fully diluted earnings per share from continuing operations. Revenue Growth was defined as the percentage change in revenue from the fiscal year prior to the performance period of the plan to the third year of the performance period, exclusive of any acquisitions during the performance period. In order for any of the deferred stock units granted for this performance period to vest, a threshold level of achievement under each performance criteria needed to be obtained. Additional deferred stock units would vest to the extent that performance was above the threshold levels.
- An earn-out schedule using total growth over the three-year performance period for E.P.S. and Revenue is shown below:

	30%	100%	135%	170%
E.P.S. Growth	22.5%	65%	100%	135%
at or above	15%	30%	65%	100%
		15%	20%	25%
			Revenue Growth	
			at or above	

Following the completion of the fiscal 2007 through 2009 performance period, the Watson Wyatt compensation committee determined that 3-year E.P.S. Growth exceeded 30% and Revenue Growth exceeded 20% but was less than 25%. As a result, the Watson Wyatt compensation committee determined that awards for the 2007 through 2009 performance period had vested at 135%.

- (2) *Watson Wyatt (Messrs. Haley and Millay)*: Reflects the value as calculated based on the closing price of Watson Wyatt's Class A common stock on June 30, 2009 of \$37.53 per share. The shares were actually distributed on September 15, 2009, based on Watson Wyatt's closing share price on the prior business day of \$44.05. With respect to Mr. Haley, the actual value of stock awarded on the distribution date was \$2,161,798, of which \$2,106,397 was automatically deferred in the form of shares into the SODCP. The automatic deferrals to the SODCP occurred in order to keep deductible compensation below the \$1 million deductible limit imposed by Section 162(m) of the Code. For a description of the material terms of the SODCP, refer to Note 1 of the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation table of this document.

Pension Benefits

The table below sets forth information on the pension benefits provided by Watson Wyatt for Messrs. Haley and Millay as of June 30, 2009. For Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn, the following table provides information on pension benefits provided by Towers Perrin as of December 31, 2008.

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With respect to Messrs. Haley and Millay, the following table below provides information as of June 30, 2009 regarding the number of years of credited service, the earliest unreduced retirement age and the

Table of Contents

present value of accumulated benefits payable at that retirement age with respect to the Watson Wyatt & Company Pension Plan for U.S. Employees (which we refer to as the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan), the Excess Benefit Plan of Watson Wyatt & Company (which we refer to as the Watson Wyatt Excess Benefit Plan) and the Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan (the Excess Compensation Plan). Neither Mr. Haley or Mr. Millay currently has an accrued benefit under the Excess Benefit Plan, and the Excess Benefit Plan is not separately listed. No payments were made from any of these plans to any of the foregoing executives during fiscal year 2009.

With respect to Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn, the following table provides information as of December 31, 2008 regarding the number of years of credited service and the present value of accumulated benefits payable at normal retirement age with respect to the Towers Perrin Retirement Plan and the Towers Perrin Restoration Plan.

Name	Plan	Pension Benefits		
		Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$)
John J. Haley	Watson Wyatt Pension Plan	32.17	\$ 1,587,055	\$ 0
	Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan	32.17	11,670,721	0
Roger F. Millay	Watson Wyatt Pension Plan	0.83	16,433	0
	Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan	0.83	104,174	0
Mark V. Mactas	Towers Perrin Retirement Plan	29 ⁽²⁾	946,849	0
	Towers Perrin Restoration Plan	29 ⁽²⁾	11,391,900	259,696 ⁽³⁾
James K. Foreman	Towers Perrin Retirement Plan	22 ⁽²⁾	398,455	0
	Towers Perrin Restoration Plan	22 ⁽²⁾	1,163,973	23,023 ⁽³⁾
Patricia L. Guinn	Towers Perrin Retirement Plan	22 ⁽⁴⁾	587,113	0
	Towers Perrin Restoration Plan	22 ⁽⁴⁾	4,008,447	99,414 ⁽³⁾

(1) *Watson Wyatt (Messrs. Haley and Millay)*: The assumptions and methodology used in calculating the estimated present value shown in this column for Messrs. Haley and Millay are the same as those used and disclosed in Watson Wyatt's audited financial statements (see Note 5) as of June 30, 2009 (included in Watson Wyatt's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, which is incorporated by reference into this document), except the named executives are assumed to retire at their earliest unreduced retirement age (age 60 for Mr. Haley and age 62 for Mr. Millay), and no pre-retirement terminations or deaths are assumed to occur. Also, no additional compensation or service is assumed beyond the June 30, 2009 calculation date. The specific relevant assumptions include a discount rate of 7.50% and 6.75%, respectively, for the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan and the Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan, and post-retirement mortality based on the mortality table described in Section 430(h)(3)(A) of the Code for annuitants. In addition, for the Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan benefits which are payable as a lump sum, an interest rate of 3.50% and the 1983 Group Annuity Mortality table (blended 50/50 for males and females) were used in the calculations.

Towers Perrin (Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn): The assumptions and methodology used in calculating the estimated present value shown in this column for Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn are described in the narrative below.

(2) Reflects all actual years of service with Towers Perrin.

(3) Reflects amounts distributed from the Towers Perrin Restoration Plan to pay the employee portion of the Social Security tax attributable to benefits earned under that plan as of December 31, 2007, as well as amounts distributed to cover the income tax thereon.

(4) Ms. Guinn has an additional 10 years of service credit for her past service with Tillinghast, Nelson & Warren, Inc. See the discussion, *Service with Tillinghast*, below.

Watson Wyatt U.S. Based Pension Plans

The Watson Wyatt Pension Plan is a broad-based, tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan that provides a benefit to eligible employees of Watson Wyatt. In general, all U.S. salaried and hourly employees, with the exception of temporary employees, leased employees and contract employees are eligible to participate. Watson Wyatt Pension Plan benefits are based upon years of service with Watson Wyatt and the highest consecutive 60-month average of total compensation (base pay, overtime and bonus). The credited service amounts shown in the table above for Messrs. Haley and Millay represent actual years of service with Watson Wyatt. No additional years of credited service have been granted to Messrs. Haley and Millay under the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan.

Table of Contents

The standard form of benefit payment under the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan is a single life annuity benefit for participants who are not married and a 100% joint and contingent annuity benefit for married participants. Alternatively, participants may elect a joint and contingent annuity with a continuation percentage of up to 100%, a certain and continuous annuity benefit with five or more years of guaranteed payments, or a combination of these, subject to the plan provisions, the Watson Wyatt Retirement Committee approval and statutory limits. The payout option must be elected by the participant before benefit payments begin.

The monthly benefit at normal retirement (age 65) under the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan is equal to 1.7% times the participant's average monthly compensation for the 60 consecutive months with the highest compensation plus 0.4% times the average monthly compensation for the 60 consecutive months with the highest compensation that exceeds the Social Security Covered Compensation (as defined in the plan), all times the number of completed years and months of continuous service up to 25 years.

For terminations after June 30, 2003, the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan's early retirement age is age 55 with five years of service (except as noted below for grandfathered associates). For associates who are eligible for early retirement and who retire prior to age 62, gross benefits are reduced 8% per year between ages 58 and 62, and 6% per year between ages 55 and 58. For deferred vested associates who retire prior to age 65, gross benefits are actuarially reduced from age 65. As of June 30, 2009, Mr. Haley was eligible for early retirement benefits.

Associates who were employed by Watson Wyatt on June 30, 2003 are grandfathered in prior pension plan provisions for five years, or until June 30, 2008. During the five-year grandfathering period, eligible associates will continue to accrue benefits under the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan provisions in effect before July 1, 2003, except that the five-year certain and continuous annuity form of payment is not grandfathered. Under these provisions, the same formula described above is used except that an associate's average pay is determined to be the highest average 36 consecutive months of total pay. In addition, the benefit can never be less than the June 30, 2003 accrued benefit indexed by 3% each year.

Benefits accrued under the grandfathered formulas will be frozen on the earlier of June 30, 2008 or termination of employment, except for the formula that indexes the June 30, 2003 accrued benefit which will be frozen at termination of employment. At retirement or termination, whether before or after June 30, 2008, an associate's accrued benefit will not be less than the frozen grandfathered benefit. If the associate terminates employment after age 50, the frozen grandfathered benefit will be reduced by 5% per year for commencement before age 60. For termination before age 50, this benefit will be actuarially reduced from age 65. Grandfathered associates who attain age 50 with 10 years of service will be eligible for early retirement under the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan. Mr. Haley currently qualifies for the grandfathered Watson Wyatt Pension Plan provisions and is eligible for early retirement under those provisions.

The Watson Wyatt Excess Benefit and Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plans are designed to restore to eligible associates the reductions to their pension benefit imposed by IRC limitations. When the excess plan benefits are added to the benefit provided by the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan, eligible associates will receive a total benefit equal to the benefit that would have been provided by the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan had the limitations not existed. The form of benefit payment provided under the excess plans is a lump sum payable six months following the termination of employment for the named executive. Messrs. Haley and Millay currently have no accrued benefit under the Watson Wyatt Excess Benefit Plan as the sum of their benefits under the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan and the Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan does not exceed the maximum benefit limitation under Code Section 415.

Towers Perrin Retirement Plan

The Towers Perrin Retirement Plan is a tax-qualified defined benefit pension plan, which provides retirement income to Towers Perrin's eligible U.S.-based employees. The plan pays benefits to salaried

Table of Contents

employees under two formulas up to the limits on compensation and benefits under the Code. Under the first formula, benefits are based upon final average plan compensation as of the earlier of date of the participant's termination of employment or December 31, 2007, for which plan compensation includes base pay and both the bonus paid under the individual bonus program and the bonus paid under the principal bonus program for the year in which they are earned. Under the second formula, benefits are determined using a cash balance methodology, for which plan compensation includes base pay, the bonus paid under the individual bonus program and other incentive bonuses when paid, but does not include the bonus paid under the principal bonus program. The normal retirement age under the plan is the later of (i) age 65 and (ii) the earlier of (a) three years of service under the plan or (b) the fifth anniversary of employment.

Active employees as of January 1, 2003 accrued benefits under both the final average earnings formula and cash balance formula until December 31, 2007. Upon termination of employment, the value of the benefits under both of these formulas are compared, with the participant receiving the greater of the two. Employees hired (or rehired) on or after January 1, 2003 earn benefits solely under the cash balance formula. Beginning January 1, 2008, benefits are earned only under the cash balance formula. Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn have all earned benefits under both the final average earnings formula and the cash balance formula and are each eligible to retire with reduced benefits as described below.

Final Average Formula

Benefits earned under the final average earnings formula are equal to 2% of the final five-year average of plan compensation (subject to the IRS statutory maximum) as of the earlier of termination of employment or December 31, 2007, multiplied by credited service as of December 31, 2007, subject to a maximum of 20 years. Under this formula, participants may retire as early as age 50 with 5 years of service and receive a reduced benefit. A participant may retire early with an unreduced benefit after the later of age 60 or 3 years of service. This is the participant's unreduced early retirement date. Reduction factors are based upon either 5% per year or actuarial equivalent reductions based on the specified assumptions in IRC Section 417(e)(3) from age 60, whichever produces the greater benefit.

Prior to October 1, 2008, the accrued benefit for participants terminating prior to eligibility for early retirement is equal to 2% of the final five-year average of plan compensation (subject to the IRS statutory maximum) multiplied by credited service projected to normal retirement date (maximum of 20 years) multiplied by the ratio of credited service as of the earlier of date of termination or December 31, 2007 divided by projected credited service as of the unreduced early retirement date. Participants terminating after October 1, 2008 are not subject to such projection and proration. Mr. Foreman terminated his employment prior to his early retirement eligibility and after January 1, 2003, and was subsequently rehired. His benefit earned prior to his termination date is subject to the projection and proration.

Participants earning benefits under the final average earnings formula are also entitled to a Social Security supplemental benefit. This benefit is equal to \$9,600 per year multiplied by the ratio of the participant's credited service at the earlier of date of termination or December 31, 2007 to the participant's projected service at unreduced early retirement date. This amount is payable from the later of the participant's unreduced early retirement date or actual retirement date to the date the participant attains age 62.

Participants with service prior to December 31, 1993, including Mr. Mactas and Ms. Guinn, are entitled to a subsidized joint and survivor spousal annuity, provided that they terminate employment after attaining age 50. The subsidized percentage equals 100% multiplied by the ratio of credited service as of December 31, 1993 divided by credited service at the earlier of date of termination or December 31, 2007, both subject to a maximum of 20 years.

Cash Balance Formula

Benefits earned under the cash balance formula are expressed in the form of a notional account balance. Each month a participant's cash balance account is increased by (1) pay credits based on the

Table of Contents

participant's plan compensation for that month and (2) interest credits based on the participant's hypothetical account balance at the end of the prior month. Pay credits are 5% of plan compensation up to the Social Security taxable wage base and 10% of pay over the Social Security taxable wage base, subject to the IRS statutory maximum on plan compensation. Interest credits are based on 10-year Treasury bond yields.

An opening cash balance account was established for all active plan participants as of January 1, 2003. This opening account balance was equal to the present value of the final average earnings accrued benefit and Social Security supplemental benefit payable at the participant's unreduced early retirement date. Since his rehire, Mr. Foreman has only earned benefits under the cash balance formula.

Participants with benefits under both the final average earnings formula and cash balance formula may elect to receive their entire benefit as an annuity with the Social Security supplement or receive their cash balance formula benefit as a lump sum with the remaining benefit value distributed as an annuity. Participants with benefits under just the cash balance formula may receive their entire benefit as a lump sum payment or as an actuarially equivalent annuity.

Service with Tillinghast

Towers Perrin acquired Tillinghast, Nelson & Warren, Inc. (TNW) in 1986, and in connection with this acquisition, acquired what is now known as the Tillinghast Towers Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. Money Purchase Pension Plan (the Tillinghast Plan). Towers Perrin Retirement Plan participants receive service credit for past service with TNW; however, for participants in the Tillinghast Plan as of the acquisition date, the final average earnings accrued benefit under the Towers Perrin Retirement Plan is adjusted by multiplying the accrued benefit by the ratio of credited service earned after June 1, 1986 divided by all credited service earned with Towers Perrin and TNW. Ms. Guinn was a participant in the Tillinghast Plan as of the acquisition date.

Towers Perrin Restoration Plan

The Towers Perrin Restoration Plan is an unfunded, nonqualified pension plan sponsored by Towers Perrin to attract and retain a highly-motivated executive workforce by providing eligible employees with retirement benefits in excess of those permitted by law under the Towers Perrin Retirement Plan. The benefits provided under the Towers Perrin Restoration Plan will be approximately equal to the difference between the benefits provided under the Towers Perrin Retirement Plan and benefits that would have been provided under such plan if not for the limitations applicable to qualified plans under the Code, except that:

Participants with service prior to December 31, 1993, including Mr. Mactas and Ms. Guinn, are entitled to a subsidized joint and survivor spousal annuity, provided that they terminate employment after attaining age 50. The subsidized percentage on the total benefit equals 60% multiplied by the ratio of credited service as of December 31, 1993 divided by credited service at the earlier of the date of termination or December 31, 2007, both subject to a maximum of 20 years.

For participants terminating prior to eligibility for early retirement with an unreduced benefit, the total accrued benefit is equal to 2% of the final five-year average of plan compensation (subject to the IRS statutory maximum) multiplied by credited service projected to unreduced early retirement date (maximum of 20 years) multiplied by the ratio of credited service as of the earlier of date of termination or December 31, 2007 divided by projected credited service as of unreduced early retirement date.

Benefits earned under this plan are distributed in four approximately equal annual installments, beginning six months after separation from service.

With respect to the Towers Perrin Retirement Plan and the Towers Perrin Restoration Plan, the amounts shown in the Pension Benefit Table above are actuarial present values of the benefits accumulated

Table of Contents

through December 31, 2008. An actuarial present value is calculated by estimating expected future payments starting at an assumed retirement age, weighting the estimated payments by the estimated probability of surviving to each post-retirement age, and discounting the weighted payments at an assumed discount rate to reflect the time value of money. The actuarial present value represents an estimate of the amount which, if invested today at the discount rate, would be sufficient on an average basis to provide estimated future payments based on the current accumulated benefit. The assumed retirement age for each executive is the earliest age at which the executive could retire without any benefit reduction due to age (age 60). Actual benefit present values upon an executive's retirement will vary from these estimates depending on many factors, including an executive's actual retirement age. The assumptions used are as follows:

	December 31, 2008
Discount rate (U.S.)	6.00%
Cash balance interest crediting rate	4.50%
Towers Perrin Restoration Plan lump sum rate	3.50%
Retirement age	60
Postretirement mortality	RP2000
Towers Perrin Retirement Plan form of payment	Lump sum and residual annuity*

* For financial reporting purposes, the lump sum to annuity ratio for 2009 commencement is 60%, and will increase in 10% increments each year to an ultimate rate of 100% in 2013. For purposes of the values contained in this document, all participants were assumed to take a full lump sum of their cash balance account from the Towers Perrin Retirement Plan with the remaining benefit value payable as a residual annuity.

Non-qualified Deferred Compensation

The following table provides information on the non-qualified deferred compensation of the named executives as of the applicable fiscal year end. With respect to Messrs. Haley and Millay, the following table below sets forth information as of June 30, 2009 concerning non-qualified deferred compensation plans sponsored by Watson Wyatt. Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn do not participate in, nor do they have account balances under, any non-qualified deferred compensation plans.

Name	Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan ⁽¹⁾	Executive Contributions in Last FY (\$)	Registrant Contributions in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE (\$)
John J. Haley	Watson Wyatt Deferred Savings Plan	\$ 0	\$ 59,818 ⁽²⁾	\$ 15,835 ⁽³⁾	\$ 0	\$ 388,541 ⁽⁵⁾
	SODCP	4,538,441	0	(3,517,626) ⁽⁴⁾	0	8,066,440 ⁽⁶⁾
Roger F. Millay	Watson Wyatt Deferred Savings Plan					
	SODCP					
Mark V. Mactas						
James K. Foreman						
Patricia L. Guinn						

- (1) *Watson Wyatt (Messrs. Haley and Millay)*: The Watson Wyatt Deferred Savings Plan was established to supplement the benefits of those participants in the Watson Wyatt & Company Savings Plan for U.S. employees whose company matching contributions to the Savings Plan are limited by the compensation and elective deferral limitations, or the non-discrimination requirements, imposed by the Code. The Watson Wyatt Deferred Savings Plan does not allow for employee contributions. Participants generally vest in their account after three years of service. Mr. Haley is fully vested in his account balances in the Watson Wyatt Deferred Savings Plan. As of June 30, 2009, Mr. Millay was not a participant in the Watson Wyatt Deferred Savings Plan. Participants are eligible for payment of their vested account balance upon termination of employment or retirement.

The SODCP is an unfunded nonqualified deferred compensation plan under which applicable employee remuneration (within the meaning of Section 162(m)(4) of the Code) otherwise payable to senior executives who are subject to Section 162(m) in excess of \$1 million is deferred on a mandatory basis until such time as the executive is no longer subject to the requirements of Section 162(m) or leaves Watson Wyatt, at which time it becomes payable in a lump sum to the executive. The deferred amounts also become payable to the executive in the event of a change in control of Watson Wyatt. The plan offers a choice of investment options consisting of the S&P 500 Index, the Russell 2000 Index, Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc. common stock and a guaranteed interest factor equal to the prime rate of interest as reported by Watson Wyatt's primary bank. The investment options the executive has selected may thereafter be changed in accordance with policies and procedures developed by the Watson Wyatt compensation committee. As of June 30, 2009, Mr. Millay

was not a participant in the Watson Wyatt SODCP.

Table of Contents

- (2) Represents Watson Wyatt contributions accrued as of June 30, 2009 and credited to Mr. Haley's account on September 15, 2009. These amounts are reported in the "All Other Compensation" column of the Summary Compensation Table for fiscal year 2009.
- (3) Represents interest earned during fiscal year 2009 on the account balance in the Watson Wyatt Deferred Savings Plan. Interest under the Watson Wyatt Deferred Savings Plan is calculated using the prime rate of interest as reported by the Watson Wyatt's bank, determined as of the first day of the calendar year. Of the amounts shown, a portion was determined to represent above-market interest and thus is included in the Summary Compensation Table for Mr. Haley. The amount of such above-market interest is \$2,918 for Mr. Haley. Interest is considered above-market to the extent it exceeds 120% of the applicable federal long-term rate.
- (4) Represents earnings during fiscal year 2009 on Mr. Haley's account balance in the SODCP. Mr. Haley's account balance is deemed to be invested pursuant to his election from among the available investment options and is credited with earnings on a monthly basis. Based on his elections, Mr. Haley's account balance is currently deemed to be invested partially in the S&P 500 Index, partially in the Russell 2000 Index, and partially in Watson Wyatt Class A common stock. The amount shown was determined to not represent above-market earnings.
- (5) Other than the amounts shown as Registrant contributions for fiscal year 2009 and accruals attributable to above-market interest, no portion of the amount shown has been reported in the Summary Compensation Table for fiscal year 2009 or in prior fiscal years for Mr. Haley. Of the balance reported for Mr. Haley, \$51,322 is attributable to Watson Wyatt contributions reported in prior fiscal years, and \$10,384 is attributable to above-market interest accruals reported in prior fiscal years.
- (6) Of the amount shown for Mr. Haley, \$552,787 represents the portion of fiscal year end bonuses, \$382,486 represents salary amounts and \$7,686,458 represents the value of shares otherwise payable from the fiscal year 2005 and fiscal year 2006 Watson Wyatt SBI Programs that were deferred into the Watson Wyatt SODCP in fiscal year 2009 or prior fiscal years. The compensation expense relating to shares otherwise payable from the respective Watson Wyatt SBI Programs that were deferred into the SODCP were reported on the Summary Compensation Table for those years covered by the three-year performance period for each of the respective SBI Programs. The remainder of the amounts shown consists of accumulated aggregate earnings or losses.

Post Termination Payments and Benefits*Payments and Benefits Payable to Messrs. Haley and Millay*

Messrs. Haley and Millay do not have employment agreements with Watson Wyatt. In addition, Watson Wyatt has not entered into any change in control agreements with either Mr. Haley or Mr. Millay. The fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009 Watson Wyatt SBI Program documents state that the Watson Wyatt compensation committee shall accelerate the vesting of awards under the SBI Program and provide for the immediate settlement in stock or cash of such awards in connection with a change in control, subject to the committee's authority to assure fair and equitable treatment of participants in the SBI Program. The Watson Wyatt compensation committee could provide for vesting at any level allowed under the SBI Program, regardless of performance at the time against the metrics specified in the applicable SBI Program, including vesting above the threshold performance level of 30% as shown for Messrs. Haley and Millay in the Outstanding Equity Awards at 2009 Fiscal Year-End table. See the discussion following the Outstanding Equity Awards at 2009 Fiscal Year End Table for an explanation of the Watson Wyatt compensation committee's determination following the end of the 2009 fiscal year of outstanding equity awards under the fiscal year 2008 and fiscal year 2009 SBI Programs upon the closing of the merger.

The account values payable to Messrs. Haley and Millay through the Non-qualified Deferred Compensation Plans are shown in the Non-qualified Deferred Compensation During Fiscal Year 2009 table and would not change based on early retirement, death, disability or a change in control of Watson Wyatt. The value of benefits payable to the named executives under the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan or the Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan outlined above may increase (or decrease) in the event of the early retirement, death or disability of the named executive. Benefits do not become payable under the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan or the Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan as a result of a change in control of Watson Wyatt. Using the assumptions employed in the Pension Benefits Table (the "PBT") with the exception of using the actual Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan lump sum interest rate as of June 30, 2009, the present value of the pension and disability benefit (as applicable) payable to Messrs. Haley and Millay as of June 30, 2009 in the event of early retirement, death or disability is shown in the following table.

Table of Contents

Name	Plan	Total Present Value as of June 30, 2009 in case of:					
		Early Retirement ⁽¹⁾	Increase / (Decrease) from PBT	Death ⁽²⁾	Increase / (Decrease) from PBT	Disability ⁽³⁾	Increase / (Decrease) from PBT
John J. Haley	Watson Wyatt Pension Plan	\$ 1,607,254	\$ 20,199	\$ 1,415,884	\$ (171,171)	\$ 1,005,810	\$ (581,245)
	Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan	11,728,251	57,530	10,455,785	(1,214,936)	7,309,596	(4,361,125)
	Disability	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,616,863	1,616,863
	Total	13,335,505	77,729	11,871,669	(1,386,107)	9,932,269	(3,325,507)
Roger F. Millay	Watson Wyatt Pension Plan	N/A	N/A	0	(16,433)	210,590	194,157
	Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan	N/A	N/A	0	(104,174)	1,324,825	1,220,651
	Disability	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,116,193	3,116,193
	Total	N/A	N/A	0	(120,607)	4,651,608	4,531,001

- (1) The increase for early retirement compared to the PBT is due primarily to reflecting the immediate early retirement benefit payable for those under unreduced retirement age. The early retirement factors available to the named executives through the grandfathered pension plan provisions reflect a subsidy compared to the benefit at unreduced retirement age. Note that these factors are generally available to all grandfathered plan participants depending on age and service conditions. An additional cause for the increase is the use of the actual lump sum interest rate for the Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan as of June 30, 2009 compared to the rate assumed in future years for financial accounting purposes. The Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan benefit is payable as a lump sum. Only Mr. Haley is currently eligible for early retirement under the terms of the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan and the Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan.
- (2) In case of death, the Watson Wyatt Pension Plan and the Watson Wyatt Excess Compensation Plan provide a death benefit to the named executive's spouse assuming the named executive retired on the date of his death, elected the 100% joint and contingent benefit form and died the next day. This benefit is provided if the participant is early retirement eligible at death and is available to all plan participants. The death benefit would represent a decrease in the present value of the benefit because the benefit is actuarially reduced for payment during the life of the spouse only.
- (3) In case of disability, Watson Wyatt provides a disability benefit equal to 66.67% of base salary, subject to a maximum monthly benefit of \$30,000. This benefit is payable until age 65 or for at least 12 months, assuming the participant continues to meet the definition of disability. The table shows the value of the temporary disability benefit that would be payable to age 65 along with the pension benefits payable at age 65. Employees also receive service credits for pension purposes while on disability. The table shows that the present value increases or decreases for Messrs. Haley and Millay. This is primarily a function of whether the named executive's current salary exceeds the maximum monthly disability benefit and how close he is to reaching the 25 year pension service cap.

In addition, upon any termination of employment, Messrs. Haley and Millay may be entitled to benefits generally available to salaried employees, including distributions under Watson Wyatt's 401(k) plan, health care benefits, disability benefits and accrued vacation pay. Mr. Haley, in addition to accruing annual vacation during fiscal year 2009, has a frozen vacation balance from prior years which, if unused, will be paid out to him upon termination of employment at his then current rate of hourly base salary. At June 30, 2009, the liability for frozen vacation pay was \$287,365 for Mr. Haley. In the context of any particular separation from Watson Wyatt, the company and the executive may mutually agree on severance terms that could include additional benefits or payments.

Payments and Benefits Payable to Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn

Severance Plan:

Towers Perrin maintains the Towers Perrin Severance Plan (the "Severance Plan") to provide severance allowances to certain U.S.-based employees of the firm whose employment is involuntarily terminated by Towers Perrin by reason of job elimination or a reduction in force. All executive officers are eligible to receive benefits under the Severance Plan, generally on the same terms and conditions as other full-time and full-time reduced-hour U.S.-based employees. The amount payable under the Severance Plan is a lump sum payment equal to two weeks of salary per completed year of service up to a maximum of 20 years plus an additional four weeks of salary. For purposes of determining the amount of an employee's benefit under the Severance Plan, weekly salary is calculated as the current annual salary plus the bonus under the individual bonus program received in the most recent bonus cycle, if any, divided by 52. A completed year of service is calculated using the anniversary of the employee's most recent hire date.

Table of Contents

As a condition to receiving benefits under the Severance Plan, executive officers must execute, and not revoke, Towers Perrin's standard written release of any and all claims against Towers Perrin and all related parties. Executive officers are only entitled to receive payments under the Severance Plan if they do not become entitled to payments under the transaction-based compensation agreements described immediately below.

Transaction-Based Compensation Agreements:

Towers Perrin has also entered into transaction-based compensation agreements with Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn, providing for severance benefits in the event of a termination of employment under certain circumstances within two years after a Change in Control (as defined in the transaction-based compensation agreement, the form of which is filed with the SEC as Exhibit 10.4 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 of which this document forms a part). These agreements are intended to incent these executives to exert their maximum efforts for, and remain in the employ of, Towers Perrin leading up to, and during the transition period following, a Change in Control. The merger would constitute a Change in Control for purposes of the transaction-based compensation agreements.

Under the terms of the transaction-based compensation agreements, in the case of termination by Towers Perrin other than for Cause, or by the executive officer for Good Reason, within two years after a Change in Control (or within one year prior to the Change in Control if the executive demonstrates the termination or event was in contemplation of the Change in Control), Towers Perrin will provide the executive officer with a lump-sum cash payment equal to the sum of the following, in addition to any previously accrued but unpaid payments and benefits: (1) a prorated bonus for the calendar year in which the termination occurs, calculated using: the average of the executive's Annual Bonus (generally defined to include the bonuses received under the individual and principal bonus programs) in respect of the three (or fewer) completed calendar years (annualized with respect to any such calendar year for which the executive officer has been employed for only a portion of such year) immediately prior to the calendar year in which the Change in Control occurred; and (2) an amount equal to two times the executive officer's Annual Compensation which is defined as the sum of (a) the executive's base salary (as in effect prior to the termination or, if greater, immediately preceding the Change in Control), and (b) the executive's target individual bonus (or, if greater, the average of the executive's individual bonus in respect of the three (or fewer) calendar years immediately prior to the calendar year in which the Change in Control occurs). Payments under the transaction-based compensation agreements are reduced to the extent necessary to avoid application of the deduction limitations of Section 280G of the Code.

For purposes of the transaction-based compensation agreements, Cause generally includes the executive's termination of employment due to (1) the executive's conviction of, or plea of guilty or no contest to, a felony; (2) the willful failure of the executive to perform his or her duties to Towers Perrin; or (3) the willful engaging by the executive in gross misconduct that is materially and demonstrably injurious to Towers Perrin, monetarily or otherwise. Good Reason generally includes: (1) any material reduction in (a) the executive's base salary, or (b) the amount of the Annual Bonus; (2) the assignment to the executive of any duties materially inconsistent with the nature and status of the executive's responsibilities immediately prior to the Change in Control, except where the executive's overall duties and status among Towers Perrin and its affiliates are not substantially altered; (3) the executive's duties, titles, responsibilities or authority (including offices and reporting relationships) are materially diminished except where the executive's overall duties, title, responsibilities and authority among Towers Perrin and its affiliates are not substantially altered; or (4) required relocation of the executive more than fifty (50) miles from where the executive was based immediately prior to the Change in Control.

The transaction-based compensation agreements do not provide for any payments upon the executive's death or disability.

Table of Contents

Pension Benefits on Termination:

Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn are eligible to receive benefits under the Towers Perrin Retirement Plan and the Towers Perrin Restoration Plan in the event of termination of their employment or upon death or disability, and are fully vested in their benefits. The benefit formulas are described in the Pension Benefits Table narrative. In addition, upon any termination of employment, executive officers may be entitled to benefits generally available to salaried employees, including distributions under Towers Perrin’s 401(k) plan, as well as health care benefits and accrued vacation pay.

The following table shows the estimated payments to each of Messrs. Mactas and Foreman and Ms. Guinn, assuming the specified event giving rise to such payments took place on December 31, 2008.

Name	Element	Termination				
		Termination as a result of Reduction in Force or Job Elimination	Termination Without Cause by TP or by Exec for Good Reason After CIC	Voluntary Termination	Death	Disability ⁽⁴⁾
Mark V. Mactas	Towers Perrin Retirement Plan ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,016,161	\$ 1,016,161	\$ 1,016,161	\$ 755,154 ⁽³⁾	\$ 999,133 ⁽⁵⁾
	Towers Perrin Restoration Plan ⁽²⁾	12,302,411	12,302,411	12,302,411	5,821,973	11,610,449
	Severance	1,391,846	5,311,668 ⁽⁶⁾			
	Total	14,710,418	18,630,240	13,318,572	6,577,127	12,609,582
James K. Foreman	Towers Perrin Retirement Plan ⁽¹⁾	443,811	443,811	443,811	301,246 ⁽³⁾	541,279 ⁽⁵⁾
	Towers Perrin Restoration Plan ⁽²⁾	1,388,268	1,388,268	1,388,268	755,507	1,496,564
	Severance	103,846	2,698,860 ⁽⁶⁾			
	Total	1,935,925	4,530,939	1,832,079	1,056,753	2,037,843
Patricia L. Guinn	Towers Perrin Retirement Plan ⁽¹⁾	643,858	643,858	643,858	549,628 ⁽³⁾	725,511 ⁽⁵⁾
	Towers Perrin Restoration Plan ⁽²⁾	4,462,145	4,462,145	4,462,145	2,093,654	4,438,951
	Severance	858,846	3,156,340 ⁽⁶⁾			
	Total	5,964,849	8,262,343	5,106,003	2,643,282	5,164,462

- (1) Values assume cash balance benefits are paid immediately as a lump sum, with the remaining benefit value paid as a single life annuity. Increases in benefits as compared to the amounts shown in the Pension Benefits table are due primarily to the assumed immediate commencement of the benefit.
- (2) Values assume benefits are distributed in four approximately equal annual installments beginning six months after the separation from service. Increases in benefits as compared to the amounts shown in the Pension Benefits table are due primarily to the assumed immediate commencement of the benefit.
- (3) Towers Perrin Retirement Plan benefits payable upon the death of an active employee are equal to the greater of the participant’s cash balance account through the earlier of the date of death and December 31, 2007 and the value of the survivor portion of the final average earnings benefit, plus the participant’s cash balance account earned on or after January 1, 2008. The Towers Perrin Retirement Plan death benefit is assumed to be paid as a lump sum to the executive’s spouse, immediately upon death.
- (4) With respect to the retirement plans, participants who become disabled are eligible to receive continued benefit accruals under the plans (cash balance accruals only after December 31, 2007) at the same pay level prior to their disability. Benefits are then distributed beginning on the participant’s unreduced early retirement date.
- (5) Cash balance benefits are assumed to be distributed as a lump sum at unreduced early retirement date with the remaining benefit value distributed as an annuity at unreduced early retirement date.
- (6) In the event of a Change in Control, the severance amount for each executive officer is calculated as follows:
The amount for Mr. Mactas is the sum of (1) \$1,985,229, which represents a prorated bonus for the calendar year in lieu of any bonus payable under the terms of the individual and principal bonus programs, calculated as described above and (2) \$3,326,439, which represents two times Mr. Mactas’ Annual Compensation.

The amount for Mr. Foreman is the sum of (1) \$1,395,819, which represents a prorated bonus for the calendar year in lieu of any bonus payable under the terms of the individual and principal bonus programs, calculated as described above and (2) \$2,422,538, which represents two times Mr. Foreman’s Annual Compensation. Because this amount exceeds the deduction limitations of Section 280G of the Code, Mr. Foreman’s total severance amount is reduced by approximately \$1,119,497 for a total severance of \$2,698,860.

The amount for Ms. Guinn is the sum of (1) \$1,136,340, which represents a prorated bonus for the calendar year in lieu of any bonus payable under the terms of the individual and principal bonus programs, calculated as described above and (2) \$2,020,000, which represents two times Ms. Guinn’s Annual Compensation.

Table of Contents**TOWERS PERRIN SECURITY HOLDERS AND SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Principal Security Holders of Towers Perrin**

The following table sets forth certain information regarding beneficial ownership of shares of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding as of November 2, 2009, the Towers Perrin record date, for (1) Towers Perrin's directors, (2) each of Towers Perrin's named executive officers (which includes Towers Perrin's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and those individuals that were, as of December 31, 2008, the three most highly compensated executive officers of Towers Perrin other than its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer), and (3) all of Towers Perrin's directors and executive officers as a group. Beneficial ownership is determined under the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power over securities. Please note that no person or group owns more than 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock, and that the address for all persons listed in the table is c/o Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc., One Stamford Plaza, 263 Tresser Boulevard, Stamford, Connecticut 06901. Except in cases where community property laws apply or as indicated in the footnotes to this table, (1) each Towers Perrin director and executive officer holds sole voting and investment power over the shares listed as beneficially owned and (2) shares are not pledged as security. Percentage of beneficial ownership is based on the approximately 70,209.60 shares of Towers Perrin's common stock as of November 2, 2009.

Name**	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Common Stock
Andrew S. Cherkas	258.44	*
Martine A. Ferland ⁽¹⁾	100.16	*
James K. Foreman ⁽¹⁾		*
Patricia L. Guinn	494.68	*
Robert G. Hogan	500.78	*
Donald L. Lowman	482.96	*
Mark V. Mactas	559.84	*
Mark Maselli ⁽¹⁾	30.00	*
Richard J. Matinale	182.04	*
Tamara S. Mattson	207.18	*
Philippe A. Poincloux	364.38	*
Hugh F. Shanks	333.12	*
John W. Small	380.46	*
Eric W. Speer	138.60	*
All Towers Perrin directors and executive officers as a group (15 persons)	4,226.40	6.02%

* Less than 1%.

** All persons included in this table are directors of Towers Perrin other than James K. Foreman.

(1) Ms. Ferland and Messrs. Foreman and Maselli are the holders of 14, 256 and 54 Towers Perrin RSUs, respectively, that will be converted in the merger into shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock and such Towers Perrin RSUs are not included in the numbers listed in this table.

Table of Contents**Selected Towers Perrin Financial Information**

You should read the following selected financial information together with the Towers Perrin consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this document and the section entitled Towers Perrin's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, are derived from Towers Perrin's audited financial statements, included elsewhere in this document. The statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, are derived from Towers Perrin's audited financial statements that are not included in this document. Such financial data has been adjusted for the adoption of EITF Topic No. D-98, *Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities*, which Towers Perrin had not adopted in the audited financial statements for these periods. The statement of operations data for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 and the balance sheet data as of June 30, 2009 are derived from Towers Perrin's unaudited interim financial statements, included elsewhere in this document. Towers Perrin's unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as its audited statements and, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly Towers Perrin's consolidated results of operations and financial position for the periods presented. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the remainder of the full fiscal year or for any future period.

	Year Ended December 31,					Six Months Ended	
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2009	2008
	(in thousands)						
Statement of Operations Data:							
Total revenue	\$ 1,719,769	\$ 1,641,135	\$ 1,460,034	\$ 1,366,873	\$ 1,603,137	\$ 758,661	\$ 892,131
Expenses:							
Compensation and benefits	1,206,637	1,129,185	1,080,915	934,205	1,100,053	537,529	636,612
General and administrative	256,334	323,026	194,292	210,537	275,821	113,596	123,810
Occupancy-related costs	68,561	61,873	58,217	68,450	97,287	34,626	34,872
Professional and subcontracted services	122,379	120,981	89,990	80,223	44,128	63,992	59,361
Depreciation and amortization	36,986	34,711	31,021	31,502	56,082	18,364	16,592
Restructuring (benefit) expense	(351)	(5,229)	(7,274)	34,929			
Total expenses	1,690,546	1,664,547	1,447,161	1,359,846	1,573,371	768,107	871,247
Operating income (loss)	29,223	(23,412)	12,873	7,027	29,766	(9,446)	20,884
Gain (loss) on sale of businesses ⁽¹⁾	1,237	1,751	2,756	372,616			
Other non-operating income							
Investment and other income (expense), net	23,879	25,850	24,104	23,873	(1,311)	7,832	10,187
Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated affiliates	(14,949)	(23,909)	(14,570)	(3,746)	1,621	7,588	(5,960)
Income (loss) before income taxes	39,390	(19,720)	25,163	399,770	30,076	5,974	25,111
Income tax expense	(34,450)	(3,785)	(44,258)	(168,453)	(18,267)	(11,880)	(6,107)
Net income (loss) attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares	\$ 4,940	\$ (23,505)	\$ (19,095)	\$ 231,317	\$ 11,809	\$ (5,906)	\$ 19,004

	As of December 31,					As of	
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2009	2009
	(in thousands)						
Balance Sheet Data:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 486,864	\$ 503,373	\$ 580,978	\$ 551,200	\$ 424,626	\$ 459,875	

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Total assets	1,683,286	1,866,567	1,591,169	1,528,231	1,326,318	1,618,915
Mandatorily redeemable common shares	257,688	301,435	301,804	305,954	43,662	264,390
Redeemable preferred stock					66,631	
Other shareholders deficit	(117,045)	(37,621)	(74,928)	(68,132)	(66,068)	(117,045)

- (1) In 2005 Towers Perrin transferred certain assets and liabilities of the Towers Perrin Administration Solutions (or TPAS) line of business with a net book value of approximately \$38.0 million to Electronic Data Systems, Inc. and affiliates (or EDS) and ExcellerateHRO, a limited liability partnership 85% owned and controlled by EDS (or eHRO), for proceeds of approximately \$471.3 million, which included cash of \$381.4 million and a 15% interest in the limited liability partnership. After transaction related expenses of \$12.3 million, Towers Perrin recorded a pre-tax gain of \$372.6 million upon closing of the transaction, which is included in gain on sale of businesses in the above statement of operations data.

Table of Contents**TOWERS WATSON STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION****Principal Stockholders of Towers Watson**

The following table sets forth as of the date of this document, the anticipated beneficial ownership of Towers Watson's voting common stock, after giving effect to the merger and the redemption of Towers Watson Class R common stock, as to (1) all persons, based on current information, expected to be directors of Towers Watson, (2) the individuals, based on current information, that are expected to be the named executive officers of Towers Watson, and (3) all persons, based on current information, expected to be directors and executive officers of Towers Watson, as a group. No person or group is expected to own 5% or more of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Watson common stock immediately following the effective time. The address for all persons listed in the table is (A) with respect to current Towers Perrin employees, c/o Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc., One Stamford Plaza, 263 Tresser Boulevard, Stamford, Connecticut 06901, and (B) with respect to current Watson Wyatt employees, c/o Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc., 901 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22203-1853.

Beneficial ownership is determined under the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power over securities. Except in cases where community property laws apply or as indicated in the footnotes to this table, (1) each such Towers Watson director and executive officer will hold sole voting and investment power over the shares listed as beneficially owned, (2) shares will not be pledged as security, and (3) shares indicated as being subject to any derivative security are shares issuable upon conversion or vesting, as the case may be, within 60 days following the effective time. Percentage of beneficial ownership is based on the approximately 76,232,142.8 million shares of Towers Watson's voting common stock expected to be issued and outstanding immediately following the merger and the automatic redemption of the Towers Watson Class R common stock for Towers Watson notes and cash, which at such time is expected to include 42,564,070.0 shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock, 29,408,009.6 shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock, and 4,260,063.2 shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock. In general, for each director and executive officer, beneficial ownership of Towers Watson voting common stock is based on his or her ownership, as of the date of this document, of Towers Perrin common stock, Watson Wyatt Class A common stock, Watson Wyatt DSUs and expected ownership, as of the date of this document (except where a different date is specified in a footnote below), of Towers Perrin RSUs (in each case, as applicable).

	Amount and Nature of Expected Beneficial Ownership⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Common Stock
<i>All currently known directors</i>		
John J. Haley ⁽²⁾	381,677	*
Mark V. Mactas	305,721,4973	*
<i>Named Executive Officers (except for currently known directors)</i>		
James K. Foreman	139,798,3411	*
Patricia L. Guinn	270,138,4508	*
Roger F. Millay ⁽²⁾	21,067	*
All currently known Towers Watson directors and executive officers as a group (11 persons) ⁽²⁾	1,811,258	2.38%

* Less than 1%.

- (1) Share amounts above reflect application of the applicable exchange ratio in the merger to the Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt securities owned immediately prior to the effective time. For purposes of this table, the final Watson Wyatt exchange ratio is 1.0 and the final Towers Perrin exchange ratio was deemed to be 546.087270117 (which was calculated by dividing the fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares as of October 30, 2009 or 42,600,632 shares, by the quotient of (a) the total outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock as of such date, of 70,209.60 shares, divided by (b) 0.9). Share amounts above are based on the assumptions that (a) 8,932,559.1782 shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock are redeemed by Towers Watson, and no shares of Towers Watson Class S common stock are issued, (b) Mr. Foreman receives a grant of Towers Perrin RSUs that are converted into 139,798.3411 shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock in the merger and (c) each Watson Wyatt DSU issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time is settled with one share of Towers Watson Class A common stock.
- (2) Includes (a) outstanding shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock held as of October 29, 2009, (b) shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock expected to be issued at the effective time in settlement of outstanding Watson Wyatt DSUs under the fiscal year 2009 SBI program, (c) shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock expected to be issued at the effective time in settlement of outstanding Watson Wyatt DSUs under the SODCP; and (d) shares subject to options to purchase Towers Watson Class A common stock expected to be outstanding after the effective time upon assumption and conversion of currently-outstanding Watson Wyatt options, all of which will be exercisable immediately following the effective time.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF TOWERS WATSON S COMMON STOCK

The following description of the material terms of the capital stock of Towers Watson contains a summary of specified provisions of Towers Watson s certificate of incorporation and bylaws that will be in effect upon the effective time. This description is subject to the relevant provisions of Delaware law and is qualified by reference to Towers Watson s certificate of incorporation and bylaws, copies of which are attached to this document as Annex H.

Capital Stock

Towers Watson has the authority to issue an aggregate of 416,100,000 shares, of which:

414,000,000 are shares of Towers Watson voting common stock, \$0.01 par value, designated into classes and subclasses, as described below.

2,000,000 are shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value.

100,000 are shares of Towers Watson Class F stock.

Immediately following the effective time and based on currently available information (including the number of shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock outstanding as of October 30, 2009), we anticipate that approximately 85,540,310 shares of Towers Watson s voting common stock, 100,000 shares of Class F stock and no shares of Towers Watson s preferred stock will be outstanding.

No holder of stock of any class of Towers Watson has any preemptive or preferential right of subscription to any shares of any class of stock of Towers Watson whether authorized now or at a future date, or to any obligation convertible into stock of Towers Watson, or any right of subscription for such securities, other than such rights, if any, as the board of directors in its discretion from time to time determines.

Common Stock. The shares of Towers Watson s voting common stock to be issued in the merger will be duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. Towers Watson s voting common stock is divided into the following classes (and subclasses):

Towers Watson Class A common stock, 300,000,000 shares authorized.

Towers Watson Class B common stock, 93,500,000 shares authorized, divided into four subclasses, as follows:

Ø Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock, 31,000,000 shares authorized.

Ø Towers Watson Class B-2 common stock, 25,000,000 shares authorized.

Ø Towers Watson Class B-3 common stock, 25,000,000 shares authorized.

Ø Towers Watson Class B-4 common stock, 12,500,000 shares authorized.

Towers Watson Class R common stock, 13,500,000 shares authorized.

Towers Watson Class S common stock, 7,000,000 shares authorized.

Towers Watson Class A common stock

Voting Rights. At every meeting of the stockholders of Towers Watson in connection with the election of directors and all other matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, every holder of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock is entitled to one vote in person or by proxy for each share of Towers Watson Class A common stock registered in the name of the holder on the transfer books of Towers Watson. Except as otherwise required by law, the holders of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock will vote together as a single class, subject to any right that may be conferred upon holders of preferred stock to vote together with holders of voting common stock on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders of Towers Watson. No holder of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock may cumulate votes in voting for its directors.

Reclassifications, Subdivisions and Combinations. No shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock may be reclassified, subdivided or combined unless the reclassification, subdivision or combination occurs simultaneously and in the same proportion for all shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock, except that

Table of Contents

Towers Watson Class A common stock and Towers Watson Class B common stock may be reclassified as a single class of common stock at any time following the fourth anniversary of the effective time.

Dividends and Other Distributions. Subject to the rights of the holders of preferred stock, holders of each class of voting common stock of Towers Watson are entitled to receive such dividends and other distributions in cash, stock of any corporation (other than common stock) or property of Towers Watson as may be declared on such class of common stock by the board of directors from time to time out of assets or funds of Towers Watson legally available for such purpose and shall share equally on a per share basis in all such dividends and other distributions. In the case of dividends or other distributions payable in common stock, including distributions pursuant to stock splits or divisions of common stock, only shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock are paid or distributed with respect to Towers Watson Class A common stock, only shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock are paid or distributed with respect to Towers Watson Class B common stock, only shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock are paid or distributed with respect to Towers Watson Class R common stock and only shares of Towers Watson Class S common stock are paid or distributed with respect to Towers Watson Class S common stock; provided that if a dividend or other distribution is paid with respect to one class or series of common stock, a proportionate dividend or distribution shall be paid with respect to each other class or series of common stock.

Liquidation, Dissolution and Winding Up. In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the affairs of Towers Watson, whether voluntary or involuntary, after payment in full of the amounts required to be paid to the holders of preferred stock, the remaining assets and funds of Towers Watson will be distributed pro rata to the holders of shares of Towers Watson common stock. The voluntary sale, conveyance, lease, exchange or transfer (for cash, shares of stock, securities or other consideration) of all or substantially all of the assets of Towers Watson or a consolidation or merger of Towers Watson with one or more other corporations (whether or not Towers Watson is the corporation surviving the consolidation or merger) shall not be deemed to be a liquidation, dissolution or winding up, voluntary or involuntary.

Exchange Listing. We expect the shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock to be listed on the NYSE and NASDAQ under the trading symbol TW .

Transfer Agent. The transfer agent and registrar for Towers Watson s capital stock will be American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC.

Anti-Takeover Considerations. Delaware law contains, and Towers Watson s certificate of incorporation and bylaws will contain, a number of provisions which may have the effect of discouraging transactions that involve an actual or threatened change of control of Towers Watson. For a summary of the provisions, see the section entitled Comparison of the Rights of Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and Towers Watson Stockholders.

Towers Watson Class B common stock

Except as provided below, Towers Watson Class B common stock will generally have the same relative powers, preferences, limitations and restrictions as Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Automatic Conversion into Towers Watson Class A common stock. Shares of Towers Perrin common stock will convert into shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock, which in turn will convert into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock as set forth below:

- 25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock, which automatically convert into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the first anniversary of the effective time;
- 25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-2 common stock, which automatically convert into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the second anniversary of the effective time;

Table of Contents

25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-3 common stock, which automatically convert into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the third anniversary of the effective time; and

25% will be shares of Towers Watson Class B-4 common stock, which automatically convert into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the fourth anniversary of the effective time.

Acceleration. The shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock will also automatically convert into unrestricted and freely transferable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock upon consummation of any change in control transaction, which generally includes (1) a merger of Towers Watson in which the Towers Watson's holders of record do not immediately after such merger hold a majority of the voting power of the surviving corporation, (2) any transaction in which 50% or more of Towers Watson's voting power is transferred, (3) a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Towers Watson, or (4) a change in the composition of the Towers Watson board of directors that results in persons other than continuing directors (as defined in the merger agreement) comprising a majority of the board.

If a Towers Perrin shareholder who did not make a valid Class R election is terminated without cause (as defined below) on or before the second anniversary of the effective time, then upon termination:

Each share of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock then held will automatically be transferred to Towers Watson in exchange for one unrestricted and freely transferable share of Towers Watson Class A common stock;

Each share of Towers Watson Class B-2 common stock then held will automatically be transferred to Towers Watson in exchange for one share of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock;

Each share of Towers Watson Class B-3 common stock then held will automatically be transferred to Towers Watson in exchange for one share of Towers Watson Class B-2 common stock; and

Each share of Towers Watson Class B-4 common stock then held will automatically be transferred to Towers Watson in exchange for one share of Towers Watson Class B-3 common stock;

provided, that this will not apply to the voluntary termination by, or a termination for cause of, such employee. Solely for the purposes above, the term cause generally means any of the following: (1) theft, embezzlement, any other act of dishonesty relating to the employee's employment; (2) conviction of, or pleading guilty or *nolo contendere* to, a felony or to any lesser crime having as its predicate element fraud, dishonesty, misappropriation or moral turpitude; (3) commission of an act in the performance of duties amounting to negligence or willful misconduct; (4) breach of a written policy of Towers Watson or any subsidiary; or (5) failure to perform his or her job functions satisfactorily.

Transfer. Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation will contain provisions restricting the transfer of Towers Watson Class B common stock. For example, holders of shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock cannot transfer such securities except to Towers Watson or to permitted family members (or trusts for their benefit), provided that the transferor provides Towers Watson with at least five business days prior written notice. In addition, upon the holder's death, all shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock will automatically convert into an equal number of unrestricted and freely transferable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Towers Watson Class R common stock

Towers Watson Class R common stock is non-transferable, except for transfers to permitted family members or trusts for the benefit of family members, Towers Watson, or a deceased holder's executors, administrators, testamentary trustees, legatees and beneficiaries, and will have the same relative powers, preferences, limitations and restrictions as Towers Watson Class A common stock subject to the foregoing, except that the Towers Watson Class R common stock will be automatically redeemed by Towers Watson on the first business day following the effective time for equal amounts of cash and Towers Watson Notes.

Table of Contents***Towers Watson Class S common stock***

Towers Watson Class S common stock is non-transferable, except for transfers to permitted family members, Towers Watson, or a deceased holder's executors, administrators, testamentary trustees, legatees and beneficiaries, and will have the same relative powers, preferences, limitations and restrictions as Towers Watson Class A common stock subject to the foregoing, except that each share of Towers Watson Class S common stock will be automatically redeemed by Towers Watson on the first business day following the effective time for an amount of cash equal to the final transaction value per Towers Perrin share (as defined on page 121).

Lapsing of Transfer Restrictions

All shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock to be issued as merger consideration to Towers Perrin security holders will be issued subject to restrictions on the holder's ability to transfer such shares. On each of the first four anniversaries of the effective time, however, a portion of such shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock will automatically convert into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock, which will not be subject to such transfer restrictions and will be freely transferable (subject to restrictions under applicable securities laws), as set forth below.

The figures below are based on assumptions regarding the number of shareholders who make valid Class R elections and the number of shares they designate to be exchanged in the merger for Towers Watson Class R common stock; actual results will vary depending on the overall number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock designated for conversion to shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock. For purposes of calculating the number of shares that will be released on each anniversary of the effective time, the following assumptions were made, assuming a closing date of October 30, 2009:

With respect to Class R elections

- Ø Every Class R Eligible Participant who makes a valid Class R election elects to tender 100% of his or her shares of Towers Perrin common stock;
- Ø The total amount of cash and Towers Watson Notes available to repurchase all shares from the Class R Eligible Participants equals \$400,000,000; and
- Ø Class R Eligible Participants, who collectively own approximately 55.8% of the 70,209.60 total shares of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding, make valid Class R elections as to 30% of the 70,209.60 total shares outstanding, or 21,062.88 shares.

All shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will vest over a three-year period, with one-third vesting automatically on each of the first three anniversaries of the effective time;

Each holder of Towers Perrin RSUs who receives shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will remain employed by Towers Watson or one of its subsidiaries for at least three years following the effective time, such that there will be no forfeiture or accelerated vesting of his or her unvested restricted Class A shares;

No holder of Towers Watson Class B common stock will die or have his or her employment with Towers Watson and its subsidiaries terminated for cause (as defined in the merger agreement), in either case during the 4-year period following the effective time;

There will be no change of control at Towers Watson that triggers an automatic conversion of shares of Towers Watson Class B common stock into shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock;

The number of fully diluted Watson Wyatt shares will be 42,600,632 shares for all dates relevant to the calculations below (this term is defined in The Merger Agreement Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards Towers Perrin Security Holders);

Based on the foregoing assumptions, the transfer restrictions on the restricted Class A shares will lapse and the Class B shares will convert into Class A shares as follows:

Upon the first anniversary of the effective time:

- Ø 1,420,021.1 shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will automatically vest and become freely transferable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Table of Contents

Ø 9,279,211.0 shares of Towers Watson Class B-1 common stock will automatically convert into freely transferable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Upon the second anniversary of the effective time:

Ø 1,420,021.1 shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will automatically vest and become freely transferable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Ø 6,709,599.5 shares of Towers Watson Class B-2 common stock will automatically convert into freely transferable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Upon the third anniversary of the effective time:

Ø 1,420,021.1 shares of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock will automatically vest and become freely transferable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Ø 6,709,599.5 shares of Towers Watson Class B-3 common stock will automatically convert into freely transferable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Upon the fourth anniversary of the effective time:

Ø 6,709,599.5 shares of Towers Watson Class B-4 common stock will automatically convert into freely transferable shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock.

Preferred Stock

To the fullest extent permitted under Delaware law, the Towers Watson board of directors is authorized by resolution to divide and issue shares of preferred stock in series and to fix the voting powers and any designations, preferences, and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of any such series of preferred stock and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such series as are stated and expressed in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of such stock adopted by the board of directors.

Towers Watson Class F stock

Towers Watson Class F stock is non-transferable, except for transfers to permitted family members, Towers Watson, or a deceased holder's executors, administrators, testamentary trustees, legatees and beneficiaries, and will have no rights, powers or preferences (such as the right to vote or receive dividends) other than the right to receive, upon the automatic exchange of the shares of Towers Watson Class F stock promptly following the third anniversary of the effective time, a number of shares (proportionally to each holder of Class F stock based on the number of shares of Class F stock then held by such holder) of Towers Watson Class A common stock equal to the number of shares of forfeited Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock (together with a number of additional shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock with a value equal to the amount of dividends, without interest, paid with respect to such forfeited shares).

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWERS WATSON NOTES

General

Based on currently available information, it is anticipated that Towers Watson will issue up to \$200 million in aggregate principal amount of Towers Watson Notes (which amount may be increased as agreed by the parties or decreased if the Class R and Class S elections are undersubscribed) pursuant to the Towers Watson Notes Indenture between Towers Watson and Wilmington Trust FSB, as trustee (who we refer to in this section of the document as the Trustee). The Towers Watson Notes are being issued by Towers Watson upon redemption of the Towers Watson Class R common stock in accordance with the terms and conditions of the merger agreement. The total amount of aggregate principal amount of Towers Watson Notes will decrease if the Class R election is undersubscribed.

The following summary of certain provisions of the Towers Watson Notes Indenture and the Towers Watson Notes does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the Towers Watson Notes Indenture, including the definitions of certain terms therein and those terms made a part thereof by the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (which we refer to as the TIA). A form of the Towers Watson Notes Indenture is attached to this document as Annex F.

Terms of the Towers Watson Notes

The Towers Watson Notes will be unsecured subordinated obligations of Towers Watson. The Towers Watson Notes will be issued only in fully registered, certificated form, without coupons, in denominations of \$2,000 and any integral multiple of \$1,000, or in any such smaller denominations as is necessary to allow the issuance of Towers Watson Notes with an original principal amount as Towers Watson would be required to deliver in connection with the redemption of the Towers Watson Class R common stock. The Towers Watson Notes will not be entitled to the benefit of any mandatory sinking fund.

The Towers Watson Notes will mature on the first anniversary of the effective time (which we refer as the Maturity Date) at their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the Maturity Date. Interest on the Towers Watson Notes will accrue at a fixed per annum rate, compounded annually, equal to (1) 2.0%, or if greater, (2) 120.0% of the short-term applicable federal rate in effect at the effective time, prescribed by the IRS under Section 1274(d) of the Code. Towers Watson will pay interest on the Towers Watson Notes in arrears to the persons who are registered holders on the Maturity Date. Interest will be payable in arrears on the Maturity Date. Interest on the Towers Watson Notes will accrue from and including the issue date and will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

Optional Redemption

Towers Watson may, at its option, redeem at any time all or part of the Towers Watson Notes upon not less than 20 nor more than 60 days prior notice mailed by first class mail to each holder's registered address, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Towers Watson Notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date.

Transfer

A holder may transfer Towers Watson Notes only in accordance with the Towers Watson Notes Indenture. The Towers Watson Notes Indenture will provide that Towers Watson Notes may not be transferred to any person other than (1) Towers Watson, (2) a Permitted Family Member (as defined below) of the transferor, (3) any trust organized for the benefit of a Permitted Family Member of the transferor or (4) upon the death of a holder, such holder's executors, administrators, testamentary trustees, legatees and beneficiaries.

Table of Contents

As used in this section, **Permitted Family Member** means any spouse, parent, grandparent, child, grandchild (including a child or grandchild by adoption and step children), sibling, mother in law, father in law, brother in law or sister in law of the holder of a Towers Watson Note.

The Towers Watson Notes will be issued in registered form and the registered holder of a Towers Watson Note will be treated as the owner of such Towers Watson Note for all purposes.

Subordination

The payment of principal, interest and any other amounts due, if any, on the Towers Watson Notes will be subordinated and junior in right of payment, as set forth in the Towers Watson Notes Indenture, to the prior payment in full in cash of all **Senior Debt** (as defined below), whether outstanding on the issue date of the Towers Watson Notes or thereafter incurred, assumed or guaranteed.

Upon any distribution to creditors of Towers Watson in a liquidation or dissolution of Towers Watson or in a bankruptcy, reorganization, insolvency, receivership or similar proceeding:

Holders of Senior Debt will be entitled to receive payment in full in cash of all obligations due in respect of such Senior Debt before holders will be entitled to receive any payment with respect to the Towers Watson Notes; and

Until all obligations with respect to Senior Debt are paid in full in cash, any distribution to which holders would be entitled but for these subordination provisions will be made to holders of Senior Debt.

If any payment default occurs and is continuing in respect of any Designated Senior Debt (as defined below), no payment of any kind or character shall be made by, or on behalf of, Towers Watson or any other person on its or their behalf with respect to any obligations on the Towers Watson Notes, or to acquire any of the Towers Watson Notes for cash or property or otherwise. In addition, as more fully described in the Towers Watson Notes Indenture, if any other Event of Default (as defined below) occurs and is continuing with respect to Designated Senior Debt during the 179 days after the delivery of written notice of such Event of Default to the Trustee (this period referred to as the **Blockage Period**), neither Towers Watson nor any other person on its behalf may (1) make any payment of any kind or character with respect to any obligations on the Towers Watson Notes or (2) acquire any of the Towers Watson Notes for cash or property or otherwise. In no event will a Blockage Period extend beyond 180 days from the date the payment on the Towers Watson Notes was due and only one such Blockage Period may be commenced within any 360 consecutive days.

For purposes of this section, **Senior Debt** means the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued and unpaid interest on, including interest accruing on or after the filing of any petition in bankruptcy or for reorganization of Towers Watson, regardless of whether or not a claim for post filing interest is allowed in such proceedings, and fees and other amounts (including expenses, reimbursement obligations under letters of credit and indemnities) owing in respect of, all debt of Towers Watson, whether outstanding on the closing date or thereafter incurred (including in respect of any existing or future credit facilities), unless in the instrument creating or evidencing the same or pursuant to which the same is outstanding it is provided that such obligations are not superior in right of payment to the Towers Watson Notes; provided, however, that Senior Debt of Towers Watson shall not include:

Any debt of Towers Watson to a subsidiary of Towers Watson;

Debt to trade creditors and other amounts incurred in connection with obtaining goods, materials or services in the ordinary course of business and any amounts owed as compensation to employees;

Any obligations with respect to capital stock;

Any liability for federal, state, local or other taxes owed or owing by Towers Watson; and

Any debt, which is, by its express terms or by the express terms of the instrument or agreement creating or evidencing the same or pursuant to which the same is outstanding, subordinated in right of payment to any other debt of Towers Watson.

Table of Contents

Designated Senior Debt means (1) debt of Towers Watson under or in respect of credit facilities and (2) any other debt of Towers Watson constituting Senior Debt which, at the time of determination, has an aggregate outstanding principal amount of at least \$100 million and is specifically designated by Towers Watson in the instrument evidencing such Senior Debt as Designated Senior Debt .

Certain Covenants

The Towers Watson Notes Indenture will contain certain limited covenants including, among others, the following covenant regarding reports and other information, which provides that Towers Watson, will:

File with the Trustee, within 15 days after Towers Watson files the same with the SEC, copies of the annual reports and of the information, documents and other reports which Towers Watson may be required to file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act; or, if Towers Watson is not required to file information, documents or reports pursuant to either of said Sections, then it will file with the Trustee and the SEC, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed from time to time by the SEC, such of the supplementary and periodic information, documents and reports which may be required pursuant to Section 13 of the Exchange Act in respect of a security listed and registered on a national securities exchange as may be prescribed from time to time in such rules and regulations;

File with the Trustee and the SEC, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed from time to time by the SEC, such additional information, documents and reports with respect to compliance by Towers Watson with the conditions and covenants of the Towers Watson Notes Indenture as may be required from time to time by such rules and regulations; and Transmit to the holders such summaries of any information, documents and reports required to be filed by Towers Watson pursuant to the preceding bullet points as may be required by rules and regulations prescribed from time to time by the SEC.

Merger, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets

The Towers Watson Notes Indenture will provide that Towers Watson shall not consolidate or merge with or into, or sell, assign, transfer, lease, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its properties or assets (determined on a consolidated basis for Towers Watson and its subsidiaries) in one or more related transactions, to another person unless Towers Watson is the surviving entity, or the person formed by or surviving any such consolidation or merger (if other than Towers Watson) or to which such sale, assignment, transfer, lease, conveyance or other disposition shall have been made assumes all the obligations of Towers Watson under the Towers Watson Notes and the Towers Watson Notes Indenture.

Defaults

An Event of Default will be defined in the Towers Watson Notes Indenture as:

A default in any payment of interest on any Towers Watson Note when due, which continues for 30 days;

A default in the payment of principal of any Towers Watson Note when due, which continues for five days;

Certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of Towers Watson; and

The failure by Towers Watson to comply with its other agreements contained in the Towers Watson Notes or the Towers Watson Notes Indenture for 60 days after notice by the Trustee or holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Towers Watson Notes.

If an Event of Default (other than an Event of Default relating to certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of Towers Watson) occurs and is continuing, the Trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of outstanding Towers Watson Notes by notice to Towers Watson may declare the principal of and accrued but unpaid interest on all the Towers Watson Notes to be due and payable. If

Table of Contents

an Event of Default relating to certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of Towers Watson occurs, the principal of and interest on all the Towers Watson Notes will become immediately due and payable without any declaration or other act on the part of the Trustee or any holders. Under certain circumstances, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of outstanding Towers Watson Notes may rescind any such declaration and its consequences.

Subject to certain restrictions, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of outstanding Towers Watson Notes are given the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee or of exercising any trust or power conferred on the Trustee.

Amendments and Waivers

The Towers Watson Notes Indenture may be amended by Towers Watson and the Trustee without notice to or the consent of any holder in the following circumstances:

- To cure any ambiguity, omission, mistake, defect or inconsistency;
- To provide for the assumption of the Towers Watson's obligations to holders in the case of a merger, consolidation or sale of assets in accordance with Description of the Towers Watson Notes Merger, Consolidation or Sale of All or Substantially All Assets above;
- To make any change that would provide any additional rights or benefits to the holders or that, as determined by the board of directors of Towers Watson in good faith, does not materially adversely affect the legal rights of any such holder under the Towers Watson Notes Indenture or the Towers Watson Notes;
- To comply with requirements of the SEC in order to effect or maintain the qualification of the Towers Watson Notes Indenture under the TIA; and
- To evidence and provide for the acceptance and appointment under the Towers Watson Notes Indenture of a successor Trustee.

Subject to certain exceptions, the Towers Watson Notes Indenture may also be amended with the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Towers Watson Notes then outstanding and any existing default or compliance with any provisions of the Towers Watson Notes Indenture or the Towers Watson Notes may be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Towers Watson Notes. However, without the consent of each holder of an outstanding Towers Watson Note affected, no amendment may, among other things:

- Reduce the amount of Towers Watson Notes whose holders must consent to an amendment;
- Reduce the principal of or change the fixed maturity of any Towers Watson Note;
- Reduce the rate of or change the time for payment of interest on any Towers Watson Note;
- Waive an Event of Default in the payment of principal or interest on the Towers Watson Notes (except for a rescission of acceleration and a waiver of the payment default that resulted from such acceleration as permitted under the second paragraph of Description of the Towers Watson Notes Defaults above);
- Make any Towers Watson Note payable in money other than United States dollars;
- Impair the right of any holder to receive payment of principal of and interest on such holder's Towers Watson Notes on or after the maturity date or to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to such holder's Towers Watson Notes; or
- Make any change in the amendment and waiver provisions that require each holder's consent.

Satisfaction and Discharge

Towers Watson may discharge its obligations under the Towers Watson Notes (except for those surviving obligations specifically set forth in the Towers Watson Notes Indenture) when:

- Either (1) all the Towers Watson Notes have been delivered to the Trustee for cancellation or (2) the Towers Watson Notes not delivered to the Trustee for cancellation have become due and

Table of Contents

payable or an irrevocable notice of redemption with respect to all Towers Watson Notes has been sent by Towers Watson in accordance with the Towers Watson Notes Indenture and Towers Watson has irrevocably deposited in trust with the Trustee solely for the benefit of the holders money, government notes or a combination thereof, in an amount sufficient to pay and discharge the entire debt on such Towers Watson Notes; and
Towers Watson has paid or caused to be paid all sums payable under the Towers Watson Notes Indenture by Towers Watson.

Concerning the Trustee

Wilmington Trust FSB will be the Trustee under the Towers Watson Notes Indenture and has been appointed by Towers Watson as registrar and a paying agent with regard to the Towers Watson Notes.

Governing Law

The Towers Watson Notes Indenture will provide that it and the Towers Watson Notes will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.

Table of Contents

COMPARISON OF THE RIGHTS OF TOWERS PERRIN, WATSON WYATT AND TOWERS WATSON STOCKHOLDERS

Towers Perrin is organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, while Watson Wyatt and Towers Watson are organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. The differences, therefore, in the rights of holders of capital stock in Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and Towers Watson arise from the differences in their respective certificates/articles of incorporation and bylaws, each as amended or restated to date, as well as differences under state law. Upon completion of the merger, holders of Towers Perrin capital stock and holders of Watson Wyatt capital stock will become holders of Towers Watson capital stock and their rights will be governed by Delaware law and Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, which will each be amended and restated in connection with the merger.

The following discussion summarizes the material differences between the rights of Towers Perrin shareholders, Watson Wyatt stockholders and Towers Watson stockholders. This section does not include a complete description of all the differences among the rights of these stockholders, nor does it include a complete description of the specific rights of these stockholders. The discussion in this section of the rights of Towers Watson stockholders is based on the amended and restated Towers Watson certificate of incorporation and bylaws to be in effect as of the effective time. All Towers Perrin shareholders and Watson Wyatt stockholders are urged to read carefully the relevant provisions of Pennsylvania law or Delaware law, respectively, as well as the certificates/articles of incorporation and bylaws of each of Towers Watson, Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and Towers Watson.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin's articles of incorporation, bylaws and the PBCL govern the rights of holders of Towers Perrin common stock.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt's certificate of incorporation, bylaws and the DGCL govern the rights of holders of Watson Wyatt common stock.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation, bylaws and the DGCL govern the rights of holders of Towers Watson common stock.

Table of Contents

AUTHORIZED AND OUTSTANDING CAPITAL STOCK

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin is authorized to issue up to 350,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.50 per share. As of October 30, 2009, there were 70,209.60 shares of Towers Perrin common stock issued and outstanding, and 23,905.27 were held in treasury. Towers Perrin is not authorized to issue shares of preferred stock.

Watson Wyatt

Common Stock. Watson Wyatt is authorized to issue up to 99,000,000 shares of Class A common stock, with a par value of \$0.01 per share. As of October 29, 2009 there were 42,358,763 shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock issued and outstanding, and 1,285,165 were held in treasury.

Preferred Stock. Watson Wyatt is authorized to issue up to 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, with no par value per share. No shares of Watson Wyatt preferred stock are issued and outstanding.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson has the authority to issue an aggregate of 416,100,000 shares, of which (1) 414,000,000 are shares of Towers Watson voting common stock, \$0.01 par value, (2) 2,000,000 are shares of preferred stock, \$0.01 par value and (3) 100,000 are shares of Class F stock, no par value.

Towers Watson's voting common stock is divided into the following classes and subclasses: (1) Class A common stock, 300,000,000 shares authorized, (2) Class B common stock, 93,500,000 authorized, divided into four subclasses, as follows: (a) Class B-1 common stock, 31,000,000 shares authorized, (b) Class B-2 common stock, 25,000,000 shares authorized, (c) Class B-3 common stock, 25,000,000 shares authorized, (d) Class B-4 common stock, 12,500,000 shares authorized, (3) Class R common stock, 13,500,000 shares authorized, and (4) Class S common stock, 7,000,000 shares authorized.

Currently, Towers Watson has 200 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

Table of Contents

VOTING RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS / ACTION BY WRITTEN CONSENT

Towers Perrin

Voting Rights: Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each share of Towers Perrin common stock.

Action by Written Consent. Towers Perrin's bylaws provide that any action that may be taken at a shareholders' meeting may be taken without a meeting if consents in writing setting forth the action so taken are signed by the shareholders who would have been entitled to authorize the action at a meeting at which all shareholders entitled to vote thereon were present and voting.

Watson Wyatt

Voting Rights. Stockholders are entitled to one vote for each share of Watson Wyatt common stock.

Action by Written Consent. Under Delaware law, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise, any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the stockholders may also be taken by written consent of the holders of not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote on such action were present and voted, provided that all necessary consents are given within 60 days of the first consent. Watson Wyatt's certificate of incorporation does not prohibit stockholders from taking action by written consent.

Towers Watson

Voting Rights. Stockholders are entitled to one vote for each share of Towers Watson common stock.

Action by Written Consent. Under Delaware law, unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise, any action required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the stockholders may also be taken by written consent of the holders of not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote on such action were present and voted, provided that all necessary consents are given within 60 days of the first consent. Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation expressly prohibits stockholders from taking action by written consent, except that the holders of any series of preferred stock of Towers Watson will be entitled to take action by written consent to such extent, if any, as may be provided in the terms of such series.

Table of Contents

VOTING ON EXTRAORDINARY TRANSACTIONS

Towers Perrin

Under the PBCL, a merger or consolidation of a corporation, share exchange in which a corporation is the exchanging corporation, sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of a corporation's assets or a dissolution of a corporation is approved upon receiving the affirmative vote of the majority of both the members of the board of directors present and voting at a meeting at which a quorum is present and of the votes cast by all the shareholders entitled to vote on the transaction present and voting at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

Watson Wyatt

Under the DGCL, a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of a corporation's assets, a merger or consolidation of a corporation (except in certain circumstances) with another corporation or a dissolution of a corporation generally requires the affirmative vote of the board of directors and the holders of a majority of the voting power of the outstanding common stock entitled to vote on the transaction.

Towers Watson

Towers Perrin's bylaws provide that the approval of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Towers Perrin is required to amend Article VI of the bylaws, which article deals with stock ownership and related transfer restrictions. Consequently, Towers Perrin agreed in the merger agreement that the merger must receive the approval of the owners of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Towers Perrin.

Table of Contents

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin’s bylaws provide that annual meetings for the election of directors and for other business are to be held at least once each calendar year on such date and at such time as may be fixed by or at the direction of the board of directors.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt’s bylaws provide that annual meetings for the election of directors shall be held at such date, time and place designated by the board from time to time.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson’s bylaws provide that annual meetings for the election of directors shall be held at such date, time and place designated by the board from time to time; provided that the board may, in its sole discretion, determine that the meeting shall not be held at any place, but may instead be held solely by means of remote communication as authorized by the DGCL.

Under the DGCL, if there is a failure to hold an annual meeting or to take action by written consent to elect directors in lieu of an annual meeting for 30 days after the date designated for the meeting, or if no annual meeting date has been designated, for a period of 13 months after the corporation’s last annual meeting or in the last action by written consent to elect directors in lieu of an annual meeting, as the case may be, the Delaware Court of Chancery may summarily order a meeting to be held upon the application of any stockholder or director.

SPECIAL MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin’s bylaws provide that special shareholders’ meetings may be called at any time by the President, the board of directors, or the holders of at least one-fifth of all of the outstanding shares of stock of Towers Perrin entitled to vote at the meeting.

Watson Wyatt

The DGCL provides that special meetings of stockholders may be called by the board of directors or other persons as may be authorized by the certificate of incorporation or bylaws.

Towers Watson

The DGCL provides that special meetings of stockholders may be called by the board of directors or other persons as may be authorized by the certificate of incorporation or bylaws.

Watson Wyatt’s certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that the president or the board of directors, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the majority of the directors, may call a special meeting of the stockholders.

Towers Watson’s certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that, subject to the rights of holders of any series of preferred stock, special meetings of stockholders may be called by the Chief Executive Officer, the President or the board of directors pursuant to resolution adopted by the board of directors.

Table of Contents

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin's bylaws provide that (1) except as may otherwise be provided by law, the Towers Perrin shareholders are entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the shareholders, and (2) written notice of the time and place and of the general nature of the business to be transacted at each special meeting shall be given to each shareholder entitled to vote at the meeting at least five days before the meeting date.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt's bylaws provide that whenever stockholders are required to take any action at a meeting, written notice of the meeting must be given, stating the place, date and hour of the meeting, and in the case of a special meeting, the purpose for which the meeting is called. Unless otherwise required by law, the written notice must be given no less than 10 and no more than 60 days before the date of such meeting.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson's bylaws provide that whenever stockholders are required to take any action at a meeting, a notice of the meeting must be given, stating the place, date and time of the meeting, the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting (if such date is different from the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting), the means of remote communications, if any, by which stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such meeting, and in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. Unless otherwise required by the DGCL or Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation, the notice of any stockholder meeting must be given no less than 10 and no more than 60 days before the date of the meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting as of the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to notice of the meeting, except as otherwise provided in the bylaws.

Table of Contents**STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS AND DIRECTOR NOMINATIONS****Towers Perrin**

Towers Perrin's bylaws provide that a shareholder of record at the time of giving notice and at the time of the annual meeting who is entitled to vote and who complies with the notice procedures may submit one proposal to the Nominating Committee of Towers Perrin's board of directors for consideration for discussion at the annual meeting. To be timely, a shareholder's notice must be delivered in writing to the Secretary at the principal executive offices of Towers Perrin on or before October 1 of the year immediately preceding the annual meeting, regardless of any postponement, deferral or adjournment of that meeting to a later date.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt's bylaws set forth the procedures by which a stockholder may properly bring proposals and director nominations before a meeting of stockholder. The stockholder must give advance written notice, in proper form, to the secretary of Watson Wyatt:

In the case of proposals and director nominations at an annual meeting, not fewer than 120 days before the anniversary date of the previous year's annual meeting; provided, however, that in the event that the date of the annual meeting is more than 40 days before or after the anniversary date of the previous year's annual meeting, notice by the stockholder will be timely if it is received not later than close of business on the later of 120 calendar days before the annual meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the annual meeting is first made; or

In the case of a special meeting at which directors are to be elected, written notice of director nominations must be given not later than close of business on the later of 120 calendar days before the special meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the special meeting is first made.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson's bylaws set forth the procedures by which a stockholder may properly bring proposals and director nominations before a meeting of stockholders. The stockholder must give advance written notice, in proper form, to the secretary of Towers Watson:

In the case of proposals and director nominations at an annual meeting, not later than the close of business on the 90th day nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting; provided, however that if the date of the annual meeting is advanced by more than 30 days before or delayed by more than 30 days after such anniversary date, or if no annual meeting was held in the preceding year, then notice by the stockholder must be delivered not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such meeting or the 10th day following the date on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made; or

In the case of a special meeting at which directors are to be elected, notice of director nominations must be received by the secretary not later than close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such special meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the special meeting is first made.

Table of Contents

AMENDMENTS TO CERTIFICATE/ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Towers Perrin

Under Pennsylvania law, amendments to a corporation's articles of incorporation must be approved by a resolution of the board of directors (or be proposed by petition of shareholders holding at least 10% of the outstanding shares, in which case approval by the board of directors is not required) and by the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast by all shareholders entitled to vote. If an amendment would make any changes in the preferences, limitations or special rights of the shares of a class adverse to the class, authorize a new class having a preference as to dividends or assets which are senior to the shares of a class, increase the number of authorized shares of any class having a preference as to dividends or assets which are senior in any respect to the shares of a class or make the outstanding shares of a class redeemable by a method that is not pro rata, by lot or otherwise equitable, a majority of the votes cast by shares of that class must also approve the amendment.

Towers Perrin's articles of incorporation do not contain any provisions that require a super-majority vote of shareholders to amend or repeal particular sections of such articles.

Watson Wyatt

The DGCL requires the approval of the board of directors and holders of a majority of the voting power of the outstanding stock to amend the certificate of incorporation. In addition, the DGCL requires the affirmative vote of the holders of the outstanding shares of a class of stock, voting as a separate class, in the event the amendment would alter or change the powers, preferences or special rights of the class so as to affect them adversely; provided that the certificate of incorporation expressly requires the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 67% of the voting power of all outstanding stock in order to amend the provisions of the certificate of incorporation relating to the denial of the stockholder right to action by written consent and the power to call special meetings of stockholders.

Towers Watson

Table of Contents

AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin's bylaws provide that the bylaws may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the board of directors by the vote of a majority of all the directors in office or at any annual or special meeting of shareholders by the vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Towers Perrin's bylaws provide that the approval in writing of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Towers Perrin is required to amend Article VI of the bylaws, which article deals with stock ownership, related transfer restrictions and non-solicitation.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt's certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that the board of directors may adopt, amend or repeal Watson Wyatt's bylaws.

Watson Wyatt's bylaws also permit its stockholders to adopt, amend or repeal the bylaws upon the vote of the holders of 67% of the voting power of common stock entitled to vote generally in an election of the directors.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that the board of directors may adopt, amend or repeal Towers Watson's bylaws.

Towers Watson's bylaws also permit its shareholders to adopt, amend or repeal the bylaws upon the vote of the holders of at least 67% of the voting power of the common stock entitled to vote generally in an election of the directors.

Table of Contents

OWNERSHIP, TRANSFER AND RELATED PROVISIONS

Towers Perrin

Article VI of Towers Perrin's bylaws contains various provisions requiring a shareholder that ceases to be a Towers Perrin employee (whether because of retirement, death, termination of employment, or otherwise) to sell such common shares back to Towers Perrin for a consideration per share equal to the redemption value per share, which payment will be made by Towers Perrin pursuant to a specified payment plan over time. In general, the redemption value per share is defined as the shareholder investment on the preceding December 31st, as reflected in Towers Perrin's audited financial statements, less the liquidation value of preferred shares then outstanding (and subject to certain pension related adjustments), divided by the number of common shares (net of treasury shares) then outstanding.

In the event that a shareholder for any reason ceases to own Towers Perrin stock, such shareholder covenants that it will not, without the express written approval of Towers Perrin, during the two year period beginning on the date such shareholder ceased to be a shareholder, (1) directly or indirectly perform services for, solicit business from, or participate in client relationship management activities with respect to any client that Towers Perrin or an affiliated entity does business with and which such employee performed services for, solicited business from or participated in client relationship management activities, or (2) encourage, solicit or induce any employee to leave Towers Perrin or any of its affiliates, or solicit for employment, employ or engage the services of any employee of Towers Perrin or any of its affiliates, or assist any person, company or entity to engage in any such conduct.

Watson Wyatt

All shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock are freely transferable, subject to restrictions under applicable securities laws and any restrictions pursuant to agreements with individual stockholders. Moreover, shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock are not redeemable by Watson Wyatt, and are not convertible into any other security.

Towers Watson

All shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock are freely transferable, subject to restrictions under applicable securities laws and any restrictions pursuant to agreements with individual shareholders, including the contractual restrictions that will apply to Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock issued in the merger to holders of Towers Perrin RSUs. Shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock are not redeemable by Towers Watson, and are not convertible into any other security.

As noted elsewhere in this document, there are various redemption, conversion, vesting, forfeiture, transfer and reallocation provisions and restrictions applicable to the other classes and subclasses of Towers Watson common stock and Towers Watson Notes, as the case may be. For a complete description of these provisions, see The Merger Agreement Vesting, Forfeiture, Transfer and Reallocation Provisions and The Merger Agreement The Class R and Class S Elections .

Table of Contents

RIGHT TO DIVIDENDS

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin's articles of incorporation provide that holders of Towers Perrin common stock are entitled to receive, when and as declared by Towers Perrin's board of directors from funds legally available for the payment of dividends, such dividends as may be declared from time to time by the board of directors.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt's certificate of incorporation provides that, subject to the rights of holders of Watson Wyatt preferred stock, holders of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock are entitled to receive, when and as declared by the board of directors from assets or legally available funds for the payment of dividends, dividends as may be declared from time to time by the board of directors. Such holders will share equally on a per share basis in all such dividends.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation provides that, subject to the rights of holders of Towers Watson preferred stock, holders of Towers Watson common stock are entitled to receive, when and as declared by the board of directors from assets or legally available funds for the payment of dividends, dividends as may be declared from time to time by the board of directors. Such holders will share equally on a per share basis in all such dividends.

APPRAISAL RIGHTS

Towers Perrin

Under the PBCL, the Towers Perrin shareholders are entitled to dissent from approval of the merger and demand payment of the fair value of their shares of Towers Perrin common stock in accordance with the procedures under Subchapter 15D of the PBCL.

Watson Wyatt

Under the DGCL, stockholders have the right to dissent from any plan of merger or consolidation to which the corporation is a party, and to demand payment for the fair value of their shares in compliance with procedures set forth in the appraisal rights provisions of the DGCL. However, unless a corporation's certificate of incorporation otherwise provides, the DGCL states that stockholders do not have appraisal rights in connection with a merger or consolidation with respect to shares:

Towers Watson

Listed on a national securities exchange or held of record by more than 2,000 holders; and

For which, under the plan of merger or consolidation, stockholders will receive only (1) shares or depository receipts of another corporation which at the effective date of the merger or consolidation will be either listed on a national securities exchange or held of record by more than 2,000 holders, (2) shares of stock or depository receipts of the surviving corporation in the merger or consolidation, (3) cash in lieu of fractional shares or (4) any combination of the foregoing.

In addition, the DGCL provides that, unless a corporation's certificate of incorporation provides otherwise, stockholders of a surviving corporation do not have appraisal rights in connection with a plan of merger if the vote of the surviving corporation's stockholders was not required to approve the merger.

Watson Wyatt's certificate of incorporation does not contain any provisions with respect to appraisal rights; as a result, Watson Wyatt stockholders are not entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the merger.

Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation does not contain any provisions with respect to appraisal rights.

Table of Contents

PREEMPTIVE RIGHTS

Towers Perrin

The holders of Towers Perrin common stock do not have preemptive rights to subscribe for a proportionate share of any additional securities issued by Towers Perrin before such securities are offered to others.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt's certificate of incorporation provides that no holder of any class of Watson Wyatt stock has any preemptive right to subscribe for any shares of any class of stock of Watson Wyatt or to any obligation convertible into stock of Watson Wyatt, other than such rights, if any, as the board of directors in its discretion from time to time determines.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation provides that no holder of stock of any class of Towers Watson has any preemptive right to subscribe for any shares of any class of stock of Towers Watson or to any obligation convertible into stock of Towers Watson, other than such rights, if any, as the board of directors in its discretion from time to time determines.

SHAREHOLDER SUITS

Towers Perrin

Under the PBCL, shareholders may bring derivative actions on behalf of the corporation to enforce the duties of the corporation's directors.

Watson Wyatt

The DGCL provides that, upon compliance with certain requirements, a stockholder may institute a derivative action asserting a claim belonging to the corporation against those liable to it for which it has refused to sue.

Towers Watson

RIGHTS OF INSPECTION

Towers Perrin

Under the PBCL, shareholders have the right, for any proper purpose, to examine during usual business hours the share register, books and records of account and records of the proceedings of the shareholders and directors, and to make copies or extracts of such documents. Any shareholders desiring to make such an inspection must provide a verified written demand to do so and must state the reason for the inspection.

Watson Wyatt

Under the DGCL, any stockholder has the right during usual hours of business to inspect for any proper purpose, and to make copies and extracts from the corporation's stock ledger, its stockholder list and its other books and records. A stockholder desiring to make such an inspection must provide a written demand to do so under oath and must state the reason for the inspection.

Towers Watson

Table of Contents

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Size of Board of Directors

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin's bylaws provide that the number of directors may be prescribed from time to time by the board of directors, but shall not be less than three.

Currently, the board of directors has 13 members.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt's bylaws provide that the number of directors may be fixed from time to time by resolution of a majority of the members of the board of directors, provided that the number of directors is not less than seven nor more than 25.

Currently, the board of directors has seven members.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson's bylaws provide that the number of directors may be fixed from time to time by resolution of a majority of the members of the board of directors, provided that the number of directors is not less than five nor more than 15.

Currently, the board of directors has two members.

Immediately following the merger, the board of directors will consist of 12 members, of whom six will be designated by Towers Perrin and six will be designated by Watson Wyatt.

Classes of Directors and Other Qualifications

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin's articles of incorporation provide for a classified board of directors, dividing the board of directors into four classes. One class from among Class I, Class II and Class III is elected each year, with each director elected for a term of three years. The Class IV director is the Chief Executive Officer of Towers Perrin and serves for a term of five years or until the Class IV director is no longer Chief Executive Officer of Towers Perrin.

Towers Perrin's bylaws provide that a director must be an employee of Towers Perrin or an affiliate of Towers Perrin, and a director who ceases to be an employee of Towers Perrin or any of its affiliates will be disqualified.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt has only one class of directors, which is elected annually.

There is no requirement for Watson Wyatt directors to be employees of Watson Wyatt.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson has only one class of directors, which is elected annually.

There is no requirement for Towers Watson directors to be employees of Towers Watson.

Table of Contents

Elections

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin’s articles of incorporation provide that director candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be elected, provided, however, if votes representing a majority of the outstanding shares that are entitled to vote in elections of directors are cast against the election of any candidate (other than the Class IV director), such candidate will not be elected and a vacancy will be created.

Towers Perrin’s articles of incorporation also provide that shareholders are not entitled to cumulate their votes in the election of directors.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt’s bylaws provide that each director is elected by the majority of votes cast at any stockholder meeting for the election of directors at which a quorum is present; provided, that if as of a date that is five business days before the filing of Watson Wyatt’s definitive proxy statement with the SEC the number of nominees exceeds the number of directors to be elected, the directors will be elected by a plurality of the shares represented at any such meeting and entitled to vote on the election of directors.

Furthermore, under Watson Wyatt’s Corporate Governance Guidelines, any nominee for director who fails to receive more FOR votes than AGAINST votes in an uncontested election is required to submit his or her resignation to Watson Wyatt’s Nominating and Governance Committee, which will recommend to the board of directors whether to accept the tendered resignation or reject it.

Stockholders are not entitled to cumulative voting rights in the election of directors.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson’s bylaws provide that directors are elected by a majority of all of the outstanding stock entitled to vote in director elections under Towers Watson’s bylaws; provided, that if as of a date that is five business days before the filing of Towers Watson’s definitive proxy statement with the SEC the number of nominees exceeds the number of directors to be elected, the directors will be elected by a plurality of the shares represented at any such meeting and entitled to vote on the election of directors.

However, under Towers Watson’s Governance Guidelines, any nominee for director who fails to receive more FOR votes than AGAINST votes in an uncontested election is required to submit his or her resignation to the Nominating and Governance Committee, which will recommend to the board of directors whether to accept the tendered resignation or reject it.

Stockholders are not entitled to cumulative voting rights in the election of directors.

Removal

Towers Perrin

Under the PBCL, because the board of directors is classified, directors may be removed only for cause.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt’s certificate of incorporation provides that any director may be removed, with or without cause, by the holders of not less than 67% of the voting power of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson’s certificate of incorporation provides that any director may be removed, with or without cause, by the holders of not less than 67% of the voting power of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors.

Table of Contents

Vacancies

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin’s bylaws provide that any vacancy, including vacancies resulting from an increase in the number of directors, will be filled by a majority of the remaining directors, even if less than a quorum.

Towers Perrin’s articles of incorporation also provide that in the event a vacancy arises as a result of a majority of the outstanding shares casting votes against the election of a candidate, then such vacancy may be filled, with certain limitations, until the next annual shareholders meeting by a majority vote of the remaining directors in office, even though less than a quorum.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt’s certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that vacancies on the board of directors occurring for any reason (other than vacancies which the holders of a class or series of stock are entitled by the certificate of incorporation to fill) shall be filled only by an affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, although less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director.

The term of any director elected to fill a vacancy occurring between annual meetings will last until the next annual meeting and until such director’s successor has been elected and qualified.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson’s certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that, subject to the rights of holders of any one or more series of preferred stock then outstanding, vacancies and newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors or from any other cause (other than vacancies which the holders of any class or classes of stock or series of stock are entitled by the certificate of incorporation to fill) shall, unless otherwise required by resolution of the board of directors, be filled by, and only by, the board of directors pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the directors then in office, even if less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director.

The term of any director elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the next election of directors and until such director’s successor has been elected and qualified or until such director’s earlier resignation or removal.

Meetings

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin’s bylaws provide that the board of directors will meet at least three times a year at such place as the board may from time to time determine. In addition, Towers Perrin’s bylaws provide that meetings of the board of directors may be called by the President or Secretary, and the Secretary will call a meeting upon the written request of any two directors. At least five days written notice of every meeting will be given to each director.

Watson Wyatt

Watson Wyatt’s bylaws provide that special meetings of the board of directors may be called at any time by the chairman of the board of directors, the president or upon the written request of a majority of the members of the board of directors.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson’s bylaws provide that special meetings of the board of directors may be called at any time by the chairman or deputy chairman of the board of directors, or upon the consent in writing or by electronic transmission of a majority of the members of the board of directors.

Table of Contents

Action by Written Consent

Towers Perrin

Watson Wyatt

Towers Watson

Towers Perrin's bylaws provide that any action that may be taken at a meeting of the Towers Perrin board of directors may be taken without a meeting if a consent or consents, in writing, setting forth the action so taken is signed by all of the directors.

Unless otherwise restricted by the certificate of incorporation or bylaws, under the DGCL, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the board of directors may be taken without a meeting if all members of the board consent in writing, or by electronic transmission, with such writing or electronic transmission filed with the minutes of proceedings of the board of directors.

Neither Watson Wyatt's nor Towers Watson's certificate of incorporation and bylaws restrict action by written consent of the board of directors.

Table of Contents

Director Liability and Indemnification

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin’s bylaws provide that Towers Perrin will indemnify any person who is made a party to any legal action because he is or was a director or officer of Towers Perrin or its affiliates (or serving at the request of the foregoing at another enterprise) against all judgments and amounts paid in connection with such legal action, whether or not the legal action is brought by or in the right of Towers Perrin, to the extent that the power to indemnify such person is not prohibited by law and to the extent such person is not insured or otherwise indemnified. No person, however, will be indemnified against liabilities resulting from self-dealing, willful misconduct or recklessness. In addition, expenses incurred by such indemnified person will be paid by Towers Perrin in advance of the final disposition of an action, claim or proceeding upon receipt of an undertaking from such person to repay the advance if it is later determined that the person is not entitled to indemnification. The obligations to indemnify and advance expenses are considered a contractual arrangement between Towers Perrin and each indemnified person.

Towers Perrin’s bylaws provide that no director will be personally liable for monetary damages for any act or failure to act unless (1) the director has breached or failed to perform the duties of a director, and (2) the breach or failure to perform constitutes self-dealing, willful misconduct or recklessness. The limitation of liability does not apply to liabilities under criminal statutes or for the payment of taxes.

Watson Wyatt

Generally, the DGCL permits a corporation to indemnify certain persons made a party to any action, suit or proceeding by reason of the fact that such person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, provided that such person acted in good faith and in a manner the person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reason or cause to believe the person’s conduct was unlawful. In the case of an action by or in the right of the corporation, a person may only be indemnified against expenses and not judgments, fines or amounts paid in settlement and no indemnification may be made in respect of any matter as to which that person was found liable to the corporation unless and only to the extent that the Delaware Court of Chancery or the court in which the action was brought determines that, despite the adjudication of liability, that person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for proper expenses.

Watson Wyatt’s certificate of incorporation provides that a director will not be personally liable to the corporation or the stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability (1) for any breach of the director’s duty of loyalty, (2) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (3) under Section 174 of the DGCL or (4) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

Watson Wyatt’s bylaws provide for the indemnification of directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law.

Towers Watson

Towers Watson’s certificate of incorporation provides that a director will not be personally liable to the corporation or the stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability (1) for any breach of the director’s duty of loyalty, (2) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (3) under Section 174 of the DGCL or (4) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

Towers Watson’s certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide for the indemnification of directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law.

Table of Contents

DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

Towers Perrin

Under the PBCL, a corporation's directors have a duty to act in good faith in a manner which they reasonably believe to be in the best interests of the corporation. In discharging that responsibility, directors owe a duty of care and a duty of loyalty to the corporation.

Under the PBCL, in considering the best interests of the corporation, directors may consider to the extent they deem appropriate, the effects of any action on all groups affected, including without limitation, shareholders, employees, customers, creditors, and communities, and the short-term and long-term interests of the corporation.

Under the PBCL, directors are required to act with such care, including reasonable inquiry, skill and diligence, as a person of ordinary prudence would use under such circumstances.

Directors are required to exercise an informed business judgment in the performance of their duties. To do so, directors must have informed themselves of all material information reasonably available to them.

Watson Wyatt

Directors of corporations incorporated under Delaware law have fiduciary obligations to the corporation and its stockholders. These fiduciary obligations require the directors to act in accordance with the so called duties of due care and loyalty. Under Delaware law, the duty of care requires that the directors act in good faith, in an informed and deliberative manner and that they inform themselves, prior to making a business decision, of all material information reasonably available to them. The duty of loyalty requires a director to act in good faith in a manner reasonably believed to be in the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders and not in their own interests.

Towers Watson

Table of Contents

STATE ANTI-TAKEOVER STATUTES

Towers Perrin

Towers Perrin is not subject to the anti-takeover provisions in the PBCL, which only apply to corporations subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act.

Watson Wyatt

The DGCL generally provides that a Delaware corporation may not engage in any business combination with an interested shareholder for a period of three years following the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder unless:

prior to that time the corporation's board of directors approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;

Upon completion of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining the voting stock outstanding (but not the outstanding voting stock owned by the interested stockholder) those shares owned by persons who are directors and also officers and shares owned by employee stock plans in which employee participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether the shares held subject to the employee stock plan will be tendered in a tender offer or exchange offer; or

at or subsequent to that time, the business combination is approved by the corporation's board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of stockholders, and not by written consent, by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the voting power of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

An interested stockholder generally means any person that:

Is the owner of 15% or more of the voting power of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation and such person's affiliates and associates; or

Is an affiliate or associate of the corporation and was the owner of 15% or more of the voting power of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation at any time within the three year period immediately prior to the date on which it is sought to be determined whether this person is an interested stockholder, and the affiliates and associates of this person.

The term business combination is defined to include a wide variety of transactions, including mergers, consolidations, sales or other dispositions of 10% or more of a corporation's assets and various other transactions that may benefit an interested stockholder.

A corporation can expressly elect not to be governed by the DGCL's business combination provisions in its certificate of incorporation or bylaws, but neither Watson Wyatt nor Towers Watson has made such election.

Table of Contents**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements for the Holding Company give effect to the merger as if it occurred as of June 30, 2009, for purposes of the pro forma condensed combined balance sheet, and as of July 1, 2008 for purposes of the pro forma condensed combined statement of operations. The pro forma condensed combined balance sheet combines Watson Wyatt's historical audited consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2009 with Towers Perrin's historical unaudited consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2009. The pro forma condensed combined statement of operations combines Watson Wyatt's historical audited consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 with Towers Perrin's historical unaudited consolidated statement of operations for the twelve months ended June 30, 2009. Watson Wyatt's fiscal year ends on June 30 while Towers Perrin's fiscal year ends on December 31. Towers Perrin's financial information has been recast to conform with Watson Wyatt's fiscal year end. Towers Perrin's historical statement of operations for the twelve months ended June 30, 2009 was derived by subtracting (1) Towers Perrin's unaudited interim consolidated statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2008, included in this document, from (2) Towers Perrin's audited consolidated statement of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, included in this document, and adding (3) Towers Perrin's unaudited interim consolidated statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2009, included in this document. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements should be read together with the respective historical financial statements and related notes and sections entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of Towers Perrin included elsewhere in this document and of Watson Wyatt incorporated by reference in this document.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements give effect to:

- The merger, including related merger consideration;
- Adjustments made to record the assets and liabilities of Towers Perrin at their estimated fair values;
- Reclassifications made to conform Towers Perrin's historical financial statements to Watson Wyatt's historical financial statement presentation; and
- The consolidation of Professional Consultants Insurance Company, Inc., which we refer to as "PCIC".

Towers Perrin is a private, employee-owned corporation. As a result, Towers Perrin's historical unaudited consolidated statement of operations for the twelve months ended June 30, 2009 does not reflect the level of net income that Towers Perrin expects to contribute to Towers Watson, as a public company.

We believe Towers Watson will be one of the world's leading professional services firms, well positioned for sustained growth and profitability across diversified geographies and business segments. The revenue growth that we expect Towers Watson to achieve from strengthening core services and expanding the existing portfolio of services is not reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements. In addition, we anticipate that the proposed transaction will provide Towers Watson with financial benefits that include operational cost savings. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements have not been adjusted to give effect to any such benefits or the anticipated costs to achieve these benefits. Anticipated pretax annual operational cost savings include approximately \$80 million due to management headcount reductions and general and administrative savings with full realization of these savings expected to take three years to achieve. One-time severance and information technology integration costs are expected to total approximately \$80 million. We also expect to incur additional charges as a result of integration. This estimate of one-time costs does not include other expected costs, such as rebranding costs, lease termination costs, facilities consolidation costs, tax restructuring, potential pension plan curtailment costs, potential increases in reserves associated with the restructuring of professional liability insurance and other integration costs.

Table of Contents

In addition, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements do not reflect the following items:

An estimated \$116 million reduction in annual aggregate Towers Perrin bonus payments to reflect compensation levels appropriate for Towers Watson as a public company. Compensation expense recorded by Towers Perrin and included in salaries and employee benefits expense has historically reflected its private company structure, where the substantial majority of profits are paid to employees, including principals, each year. The \$116 million reduction in bonus was determined by applying a methodology comparable to Watson Wyatt's historical bonus practices to Towers Perrin's financial results for the 12-month period ended June 30, 2009.

Estimated annual savings of \$41 million in compensation, benefits and other direct costs expected to result from the retirement of Class R eligible participants as of the effective time (these savings are not included in the estimated \$80 million in annual operational costs savings or the estimated \$116 million in bonus savings described above).

No adjustment has been made to the historical statement of operations for Towers Perrin to remove additional income tax expense of \$19.4 million related to the incorporation of its Netherlands branch in the fourth calendar quarter of 2008.

Pro forma earnings per share, in addition to excluding the financial benefits and reduced operating expenses mentioned above, will reflect the impact of significant non-cash, non-recurring expenses resulting from the merger, including compensation expense incurred as a result of the issuance of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to Towers Perrin RSU holders and the incremental amortization of acquired intangible assets.

Although the business combination of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt is a merger of equals, generally accepted accounting principles require that one of the two companies in the merger be designated as the acquirer for accounting purposes based on the available evidence. Watson Wyatt is the acquiring entity for accounting purposes and the merger will be accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting.

For purposes of these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, we have made preliminary allocations of the estimated merger consideration to Towers Perrin's tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on preliminary estimates of their fair values as of June 30, 2009, as described in the accompanying notes. These preliminary allocations are based on available public information and preliminary estimates and assumptions, which are subject to change.

A final determination of the fair values of Towers Perrin's assets and liabilities will be made after closing based on the net tangible and intangible assets of Towers Perrin as of the closing date. Amounts preliminarily allocated to goodwill and identifiable intangibles could change significantly from those used in these pro forma condensed combined financial statements and could result in a material change in the amortization of acquired intangible assets. After the merger, Towers Watson will finalize and implement an integration plan that may affect how the assets acquired, including intangibles, will be utilized. If assets in the combined company are phased out or no longer used, additional amortization, depreciation and/or impairment charges would be recorded.

In addition, the actual amounts recorded to allocate the merger consideration as of the completion of the merger may differ materially from the information presented in these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements as a result of various factors, including:

Changes in the trading price of Watson Wyatt's common stock;
The timing of the merger's completion;
Changes in the number of shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock (and Class S common stock issued in the merger, if any) all of which will be redeemed on the first business day

Table of Contents

following the effective time and which will vary depending on the overall number of shares that the Class R Participants designate to be converted into shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock;
Determination of the fair market value of Towers Perrin's assets and liabilities that differs from the preliminary assessment;
and
Changes in Towers Perrin's net assets that occur prior to closing.

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are provided for informational purposes only. They do not purport to represent what Towers Watson's results of operation and financial position would have been had the merger been completed as of the dates indicated and do not purport to be indicative of the results of operation or financial position that Towers Watson may achieve in the future.

Table of Contents**Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Operations****Year Ended June 30, 2009**

	Watson Wyatt Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2009	Historical Towers Perrin Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2009	PCIC (Note 2) Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2009	Pro Forma Adjustments		Holding Company Pro Forma As Adjusted
				Pro Forma Adjustments		
	(In thousands, except per share data)					
Revenue	\$ 1,676,029	\$ 1,586,299	\$ 45,191	\$ (27,804)	(O)	\$ 3,279,715
Costs of providing services:						
Salaries and employee benefits	936,825	1,107,554	119	106,166	(F)	2,081,474
				(69,190)	(M)	
Professional and subcontracted services	95,690	127,010	1,173	(10,015)	(M)	213,858
Occupancy, communications and other	183,433	68,315		169,217	(M)	420,965
General and administrative expenses	177,250	245,769	15,868	(11,349)	(I)	310,034
				(90,012)	(M)	
				(27,492)	(O)	
Depreciation and amortization	73,448	38,758		28,608	(D)	140,814
	1,466,646	1,587,406	17,160	95,933		3,167,145
Income (loss) from operations	209,383	(1,107)	28,031	(123,737)		112,570
Other non-operating income	13,107	18,323		(13,313)	(R)	18,117
Interest (expense) income, net	(756)	3,037		(3,086)	(G)	(6,471)
				(4,000)	(H)	
				(1,666)	(L)	
Income before income taxes	221,734	20,253	28,031	(145,802)		124,216
Provision for income taxes	75,276	40,223	9,752	(53,207)	(K)	72,044
Net income (loss)	\$ 146,458	\$ (19,970)	\$ 18,279	\$ (92,595)		\$ 52,172
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$	\$	\$	\$ 4,961	(Q)	\$ 4,961
Net income attributable to controlling interests	\$ 146,458	\$ (19,970)	\$ 18,279	\$ (97,556)		\$ 47,211
Earnings per share:						
Net income Basic	\$ 3.43				(T)	\$ 0.62
Net income Diluted	\$ 3.42				(T)	\$ 0.62
Weighted average shares of common stock, basic (000)	42,690				(T)	76,023
Weighted average shares of common stock, diluted (000)	42,861				(T)	76,023

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements.

Table of Contents**Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet**

As of June 30, 2009

	Watson Wyatt	Historical Towers Perrin	PCIC (Note 2)	Pro Forma Adjustments		Holding Company Pro
	As of June 30, 2009	As of June 30, 2009	As of March 31, 2009 (In thousands)	Pro Forma Adjustments		Forma As Adjusted
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 209,832	\$ 459,875	\$ 91,268	\$ (200,000)	(A)	\$ 555,975
				(5,000)	(L)	
Short-term investments		85	94,323			94,408
Accounts receivable	302,410	339,943	335			642,688
Other current assets	53,358	160,467	63,934	(5,994)	(I)	271,765
Total current assets	565,600	960,370	249,860	(210,994)		1,564,836
Investment in affiliates	23,361	13,247		(26,505)	(N)	10,103
Fixed assets, net	174,857	103,978				278,835
Goodwill	542,754	60,689		1,223,978	(E)	1,827,421
Intangible assets, net	186,233	31,009		682,407	(C)	899,649
Other assets	133,514	449,622	5,532	(276,484)	(K)	248,184
				5,000	(L)	
				(69,000)	(P)	
Total Assets	\$ 1,626,319	\$ 1,618,915	\$ 255,392	\$ 1,328,402		\$ 4,829,028
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, including discretionary compensation	\$ 337,140	\$ 283,275	\$ 1,769			\$ 622,184
Notes payable to Towers Perrin shareholders				200,000	(A)	200,000
Reinsurance payables		170,938	288			171,226
Other current liabilities		114,507	13,718	(9,995)	(O)	150,436
				32,206	(I)	
Total current liabilities	337,140	568,720	15,775	222,211		1,143,846
Accrued retirement benefits	292,555	605,750				898,305
Other noncurrent liabilities	142,986	297,100	203,239	(69,000)	(P)	561,118
				(13,207)	(P)	
Total Liabilities	\$ 772,681	\$ 1,471,570	\$ 219,014	\$ 140,004		\$ 2,603,269
Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares	\$	\$ 264,390	\$	\$ (264,390)	(B)	\$
Stockholders Equity						
Common stock	\$ 438		\$ 2,958	\$ 17,914	(A)	\$ 18,352
				(2,958)	(N)	
Additional paid-in capital	452,938		17,877	1,773,492	(A)	2,163,131
				(63,299)	(J)	
				(17,877)	(N)	
Treasury stock, at cost	(63,299)			(400,000)	(A)	(400,000)
				63,299	(J)	
Retained earnings	608,634		14,623	(38,200)	(I)	575,892
				(14,160)	(K)	
				(14,623)	(N)	
				9,995	(O)	
				9,623	(S)	
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)/income	(145,073)		920	(920)	(N)	(145,073)

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Other shareholders' deficit		(117,045)		117,045	(B)	
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$	853,638	\$	(117,045)	\$	2,212,302
Noncontrolling Interest				9,873	(Q)	13,457
				3,584	(Q)	
Total Equity	\$	853,638	\$	(117,045)	\$	2,225,759
Total Liabilities, Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares and Total Equity	\$	1,626,319	\$	1,618,915	\$	4,829,028

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited
pro forma condensed combined financial statements.

Table of Contents

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Pro Forma Presentation

The Holding Company is jointly owned by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. Upon completion of the merger, (1) the Holding Company will change its name to Towers Watson & Co., (2) Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will each become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Towers Watson and (3) the current stockholders of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will become stockholders of Towers Watson.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2009 and the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of operations for the year ended June 30, 2009 are based on the historical financial statements of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin after giving effect to the merger and the assumptions and adjustments described in these notes. The pro forma condensed combined balance sheet combines Watson Wyatt's historical audited consolidated balance sheet as at June 30, 2009 with Towers Perrin's historical unaudited consolidated balance sheet as at June 30, 2009. The pro forma condensed combined statement of operations combines Watson Wyatt's historical audited consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 with Towers Perrin's historical unaudited consolidated statement of operations for the twelve months ended June 30, 2009. Watson Wyatt's fiscal year ends on June 30 and Towers Perrin's fiscal year ends on December 31. Towers Perrin's financial information has been recast to conform with Watson Wyatt's fiscal year end. Towers Perrin's historical statement of operations for the twelve months ended June 30, 2009 was derived by subtracting (1) Towers Perrin's unaudited interim consolidated statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2008, included in this document, from (2) Towers Perrin's audited consolidated statement of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, included in this document, and adding (3) Towers Perrin's unaudited interim consolidated statement of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2009, included in this document.

As a consequence of the merger, PCIC, which is currently owned 36.43% by each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt, will also be consolidated with Towers Watson for accounting purposes. This consolidation has been reflected in the pro forma financial statements. Further information regarding PCIC has been included in note 2 below.

The pro forma information is presented solely for informational purposes and is not necessarily indicative of the combined results of operations or financial position that might have been achieved for the periods or dates indicated, nor is it necessarily indicative of the future results of the combined company. It does not reflect anticipated financial benefits of the merger, including expected cost savings, operational synergies or opportunities to earn additional revenue, or the costs to achieve these benefits.

2. Professional Consultants Insurance Company, Inc.

PCIC provides professional liability insurance on a claims-made basis to Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and a third member firm. As of June 30, 2009, each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt owned a 36.43% equity investment in PCIC. At the effective time, Towers Watson will own 72.86% of PCIC and, as the primary beneficiary of PCIC, will be required to consolidate PCIC into its consolidated financial statements. Both Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt currently account for their respective equity interests in PCIC using the equity method of accounting on a three-month lag due to the timing of the preparation of PCIC's financial statements. Watson Wyatt's fiscal year ends on June 30 and PCIC's fiscal year ends on December 31. PCIC's financial information has been recast for the twelve months ended March 31, 2009. PCIC's unaudited historical statement of operations for the twelve months ended March 31, 2009 was derived from PCIC's historical audited consolidated statement of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008 less PCIC's unaudited historical statement of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2008 plus PCIC's unaudited historical statement of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009.

Table of Contents

As a result of the consolidation of PCIC into Towers Watson's financial statements, all transactions between PCIC and each of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have been eliminated, including all transactions involving premium revenue, insurance expense, prepaid premium, unearned premium, equity and gain/loss on earnings of the equity method investee. In addition, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141(R), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141(R)), the acquisition of control over PCIC in conjunction with the merger is considered a step acquisition and Watson Wyatt must remeasure its previously held equity interest in PCIC at the acquisition-date fair value and recognize the resulting gain or loss in earnings. The gain resulting from the remeasurement of Watson Wyatt's equity investment in PCIC is included as an adjustment to retained earnings because it will not have a continuing effect on the consolidated company's financial statements. The minority interest attributable to the third member firm of PCIC is reflected as a separate line in total equity on the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet and the net income attributed to the non-controlling interest held by the third member firm is included in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations.

At the effective time, the fair value of PCIC's liabilities will be determined by calculating the present value of the actuarially estimated determined liabilities at a risk-free rate and then adjusting for solvency and risk margins. Key assumptions utilized in this valuation method are: (1) the actuarial value of the liabilities of PCIC; (2) the margin to be added to the net present value of such liabilities, which will be based on a solvency margin and a risk margin; and (3) the risk-free rate of return on capital.

3. Conforming Year End

Towers Perrin's financial information has been recast to conform with Watson Wyatt's June 30 fiscal year end as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2008 (i)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008 (ii)	Six Months Ended December 31, 2008 (iii)=(i)-(ii) (In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 (iv)	Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2009 (iii) + (iv)
Revenue	\$ 1,719,769	\$ 892,131	\$ 827,638	\$ 758,661	\$ 1,586,299
Costs of providing services:					
Salaries and employee benefits	1,206,637	636,612	570,025	537,529	1,107,554
Professional and subcontracted services	122,379	59,361	63,018	63,992	127,010
Occupancy, communications and other	68,561	34,872	33,689	34,626	68,315
General and administrative expenses	255,983	123,810	132,173	113,596	245,769
Depreciation and amortization	36,986	16,592	20,394	18,364	38,758
	1,690,546	871,247	819,299	768,107	1,587,406
Income (loss) from operations	29,223	20,884	8,339	(9,446)	(1,107)
Other non-operating income	4,620	1,174	3,446	14,877	18,323
Interest income (expense), net	5,547	3,053	2,494	543	3,037
Income before income taxes	39,390	25,111	14,279	5,974	20,253
Provision for income taxes	34,450	6,107	28,343	11,880	40,223
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,940	\$ 19,004	\$ (14,064)	\$ (5,906)	\$ (19,970)

Table of Contents**4. Calculation of Estimated Consideration Transferred to Towers Perrin Security Holders and Preliminary Allocation of Merger Consideration to Net Assets Acquired**

The merger will be accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with SFAS 141(R). The Towers Perrin assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the merger are recognized at their acquisition-date fair values, while transaction costs and restructuring costs associated with the merger are expensed as incurred. The total merger consideration is allocated to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities of Towers Perrin based on their estimated fair values as of the closing date. The excess of the merger consideration over the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed is allocated to goodwill. The allocation of the estimated merger consideration is preliminary and will remain preliminary until the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are determined. The value of the securities issued as part of the merger consideration to Towers Perrin security holders will be measured using the market price of Watson Wyatt common stock on the merger's closing date less a discount on the merger consideration calculated using the Black-Scholes Merton formula to account for the transferability restrictions on the shares issued to Towers Perrin shareholders. We expect the final determination of the merger consideration allocation will be completed as soon as practicable after closing. The final amounts allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed may differ significantly from the amounts presented in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements.

An estimate of the merger consideration to be allocated to Towers Perrin's acquired identifiable intangible assets was based on preliminary valuations involving current assumptions and valuations. These estimates are subject to change as management refines the valuation model assumptions with respect to identifiable intangibles. The preliminary value of acquired customer related intangibles was determined using the income approach valuation model utilizing a multi-period excess earnings method. This approach determines the value of the customer related intangibles by measuring the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows attributable to the asset after deducting related contributory asset charges. Key assumptions utilized in the valuation are the customer retention rate, discount rate, and economic growth rates. The preliminary value of trademark and trade name intangibles was determined using the income approach valuation model utilizing a relief from royalty method. This method determines what a market participant would pay to license the trademark and trade name and discounts this payment stream. The key assumption utilized in this method is the royalty rate. The preliminary value of the acquired internal-use internally developed technology was developed using the cost approach which assumes that an investor would only pay replacement or reproduction cost. The key assumptions utilized in this method are the level of effort, salary, level of personnel required, overhead and profit margin and the opportunity cost forgone to use resources to build the software. We anticipate using these same valuation methods to determine the acquisition-date fair value of Towers Perrin's intangible assets.

As of the effective time of the merger, fixed assets are required to be measured at fair value, unless those assets are classified as held-for-sale on the acquisition date. The acquired assets can include assets that are not intended to be used or sold, or that are intended to be used in a manner other than their highest and best use. At this time there is insufficient information as to the specific nature, age, condition or location of Towers Perrin's fixed assets to make a reasonable estimate of fair value of such assets or the corresponding adjustment to depreciation and amortization. As a result, no adjustment has been made in these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements to either the book value of Towers Perrin's fixed assets or the estimated depreciation and amortization for one year following the pro forma effective date of the transaction occurred, July 1, 2008. For each \$5 million fair value adjustment to fixed assets, assuming a weighted-average useful life of 5 years, depreciation expense would change by approximately \$1 million. There is also insufficient information at this time as to the terms of each of Towers Perrin's operating leases and whether these leases are favorable or unfavorable compared with the market terms of leases of the same or similar items at the effective date. An intangible asset would be recognized if the terms of an operating lease are favorable relative to market terms and a liability would be recorded if the terms are unfavorable relative to market terms. As soon as practicable after the effective time of the merger, Towers Perrin's historical fixed assets and operating leases will be remeasured at fair value and will result in an adjustment to goodwill.

Table of Contents

Pro forma amortization expense and useful lives of intangible assets identified in acquisition accounting are estimated. At the effective time and upon subsequent completion of the valuation process, Towers Watson may conclude that the valuation of intangible assets acquired supports different estimated useful lives and an amortization method other than the straight-line method.

The exact amount of Towers Watson common stock, Towers Watson Notes and cash to be received in the merger by former Towers Perrin security holders cannot be calculated until immediately prior to the merger's effective time. For purposes of the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, we have assumed that:

There is no Class S election.

The total amount of cash and Towers Watson Notes available to repurchase shares of Towers Perrin common stock from the Class R Eligible Participants equals \$400,000,000. The amount of cash and Towers Watson Notes actually paid to redeem Towers Watson Class R common stock may be less if the Class R election is undersubscribed; actual results will vary depending on the overall number of shares of Towers Perrin common stock designated for conversion to shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock. The total outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock as of October 30, 2009 for purposes of calculating the Towers Perrin final exchange ratio is 70,210 shares.

10% of the merger consideration received by Towers Perrin security holders is in the form of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock issued upon the conversion of Towers Perrin's RSUs in the merger. The assumed estimated forfeiture rate of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock in the first year following the effective time is 5% as employees that are involuntarily terminated generally will not forfeit their Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock. Any forfeited shares are held by a custodian and will be distributed to Towers Perrin shareholders after the third anniversary of the effective time.

Watson Wyatt's fully diluted common stock outstanding as of October 30, 2009 was 42,600,632 shares, and Towers Watson will issue as of the effective time 42,600,632 shares of common stock (comprised of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock, Towers Watson Class B common stock, and Towers Watson Class R stock) to Towers Perrin security holders.

After giving effect to the issuance and redemption of Tower Watson Class R common stock on the first business day following the effective time, Towers Watson will have issued 33,422,110 shares of common stock (comprised of Towers Watson restricted Class A stock and Towers Watson Class B common stock), \$200 million in principal amount of Towers Watson Notes, and \$200 million in cash to Towers Perrin security holders. In the event that the total cash and principal amount of Towers Watson Notes is greater or less than \$400 million, the shares issued to Towers Perrin shareholders would increase or decrease by the dollar amount greater or less than \$400 million divided by the closing price of Watson Wyatt common stock at the effective time.

The preliminary valuation of the equity consideration issued to Towers Perrin shareholders has been calculated using an estimated stock price of Watson Wyatt stock less a discount determined by the Black-Scholes Merton formula using the restriction period as the expected term and the correlating risk-free interest rate and volatility of Watson Wyatt's stock. The discount on the equity consideration is intended to account for the impact of transferability restrictions applicable to the shares of B-1, B-2, B-3 and B-4 common stock and the shares of restricted Class A common stock issued to Towers Perrin security holders. The weighted-average expected stock price volatility was 40.26%, the weighted-average risk-free interest rate was 1.20%, the weighted-average expected life of the restricted stock was 2.4 years.

Based on these assumptions, and utilizing the closing price of Watson Wyatt common stock of \$43.58 on October 30, 2009 less the average calculated discount rate of 4.47%, the total estimated merger consideration transferred to Towers Perrin security holders is calculated as \$1,791,405,801.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth a preliminary estimate of the merger consideration received by Towers Perrin security holders based on the assumptions above:

	As of June 30, 2009
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)
<i>Calculation of Estimated Consideration Transferred</i>	
Cash paid	\$ 200,000
Notes payable issued to Towers Perrin shareholders	200,000
Towers Perrin common stock shares outstanding as of	70,210
Towers Perrin restricted stock units	7,801
Total shares to be converted	78,011
Common stock exchange ratio per share	546.087270117
Equivalent Holding Company shares	42,600,632
Less Class R eligible election shares	(9,178,522)
Shares of Holding Company stock to be issued	33,422,110
Assumed closing price of Watson Wyatt stock	\$ 43.58
Average calculated discount for restrictions on stock issued to Towers Perrin security holders	4.47%
Aggregate fair value of the Holding Company common stock issued	1,391,406
Total estimated consideration transferred	\$ 1,791,406
 <i>Estimated Tangible and Intangible Net Assets:</i>	
Current assets	\$ 840,957
Fixed assets	103,978
Other non-current assets	115,669
Identifiable intangible assets	713,416
Deferred income taxes, net	135,289
Current liabilities	(568,720)
Other long-term liabilities	(833,850)
Goodwill	1,284,667
Total estimated tangible and intangible net assets	\$ 1,791,406

In accordance with SFAS 141(R), the fair value of equity securities issued as part of the merger consideration will be measured using the market price of Watson Wyatt common stock on the merger's closing date. Assuming a \$1.00 change in Watson Wyatt's closing stock price, the fair value of the estimated Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock and Towers Watson Class B common stock issued as merger consideration to Towers Perrin security holders would increase or decrease by approximately \$33.4 million, which would result in a corresponding adjustment to estimated goodwill. The historical volatility of Watson Wyatt's closing stock price is 45% calculated using a historical volatility model for the period from one year prior to the announcement of the merger, June 26, 2008 to October 30, 2009.

5. Pro Forma Adjustments

The pro forma adjustments reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information are as follows:

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- A) Reflects consideration to be received by Towers Perrin security holders, after giving effect to the redemption of Towers Watson Class R common stock, consisting of the issuance of Towers Watson restricted Class A and Towers Watson Class B common stock, the issuance of \$200 million in principal amount of Towers Watson Notes and the payment of \$200 million in cash.

Table of Contents

- B) Reflects the elimination of Towers Perrin's mandatorily redeemable common shares and other shareholders' deficit resulting from the combination.
- C) Reflects an estimate of the merger consideration to be allocated to acquired Towers Perrin identifiable intangible assets based on preliminary valuations involving current assumptions and valuations. These estimates are subject to change as management refines the valuation model assumptions with respect to identifiable intangibles. The preliminary value of each of the following acquired intangible assets was: (1) customer related intangible asset, \$386.4 million, (2) trademark and trade name intangible asset, \$309.6 million and (3) internally developed technology intangible asset, \$6.0 million. In addition, Towers Perrin's historical identifiable intangible assets were adjusted by \$19.6 million related to revaluation of customer related intangibles.
- D) Reflects one year of estimated amortization of Towers Perrin's acquired intangible assets on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. Customer-related intangible assets are amortized over a twelve year estimated life and internally developed technology intangible assets are amortized over a five year estimated life. The trademark and trade names intangible asset is considered to have an indefinite life.
- E) Reflects goodwill calculated as the excess of the estimated merger consideration received by Towers Perrin security holders over the estimated fair value of Towers Perrin's acquired tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities.
- F) Reflects one year of non-cash compensation expense of \$106.2 million in connection with the issuance of Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock to Towers Perrin RSU holders in the merger. This estimate assumes that the restricted shares are issued to Towers Perrin RSU holders in equal amounts of shares which vest over one year, two years and three years. The current estimate of total non-cash compensation expense relating to Towers Watson restricted Class A common stock for the three year period is \$182.9 million. This estimate was determined using the closing price of Watson Wyatt common stock of \$43.58 on October 30, 2009 less an average 1.5% discount calculated using the Black-Scholes Merton formula to account for the transfer restrictions applicable to these shares and assuming a 5% annual forfeiture rate.
- G) Reflects interest income forgone as a result of the cash consideration of \$200 million paid to Towers Perrin Class R Participants, which is assumed to be paid on July 1, 2008 in conjunction with the redemption of Towers Watson Class R common stock.
- H) Reflects interest accrued on \$200 million principal amount of Towers Watson Notes issued to Towers Perrin Class R Participants. Interest on the Towers Watson Notes will accrue at a fixed rate per annum, compounded annually, equal to (1) 2.0% or, if greater, (2) 120.0% of the short-term applicable federal rate at the merger's effective time. The yield on a one-year treasury bond was 0.40% at October 30, 2009; therefore, the pro forma interest reflected is for one year at an estimated 2.0% interest rate. If 120.0% of the treasury bond is greater than 2.0% at the effective time, each increase of the interest rate by 1/8% would increase interest expense and payable by \$250 thousand.
- I) Reflects the elimination of Towers Perrin's merger-related transaction costs (including financial advisory, legal and valuation fees) of \$11.3 million. In addition, this adjustment also reflects the elimination of Watson Wyatt's merger-related transaction costs of \$6.0 million. These costs were capitalized as of June 30, 2009 and will be expensed by Watson Wyatt upon adoption of SFAS 141(R) on July 1, 2009. In addition, other current liabilities and retained earnings was adjusted by \$32.2 million of acquisition related costs expected to be incurred by Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt. Because transaction costs will not have a continuing impact, they are not reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations.
- J) Reflects the cancellation of Watson Wyatt's treasury shares.

Table of Contents

- K) Reflects the provision for taxes, adjustments to deferred tax asset, deferred tax liability, goodwill and retained earnings as a result of the merger, fair value adjustments to the net assets of Towers Perrin and other acquisition accounting adjustments. As of the effective time, Watson Wyatt will record deferred taxes and other tax adjustments as part of the accounting for the merger, including deferred taxes of \$262,324 related to the estimated fair value adjustments for the acquired assets and liabilities. The deferred taxes have been calculated based on the U.S. and foreign statutory tax rates for jurisdictions where the fair value adjustments are estimated. A U.S. statutory rate of 39.7% was used, except for adjustments related to PCIC for which a 35% statutory rate was used since PCIC would not be included in the U.S. consolidated tax return.

For purposes of determining the estimated income tax expense for the adjustments reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations, taxes were determined by applying the applicable statutory tax rate for jurisdictions where each pro forma adjustment is expected to be reported. Although not reflected in these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, the effective tax rate of the combined company could be significantly different depending on post-acquisition activities, including repatriation decisions, the geographic mix of income, and post-merger restructuring activities.

- L) Reflects cash payment and capitalized prepayment of estimated bank fees associated with a Towers Watson credit facility expected to become effective as of the closing of the merger and one year of amortization of those fees.
- M) Reflects reclassifications made to conform Towers Perrin's historical financial statements to Watson Wyatt's historical financial statement presentation.
- N) Reflects the elimination of PCIC's equity and the elimination of Watson Wyatt's and Towers Perrin's investments in PCIC.
- O) Reflects the elimination of premium revenue and unearned revenues from Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin as recorded by PCIC, as well as related expense recorded by Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin.
- P) Reflects the elimination of insurance recoveries of \$69.0 million resulting from known insurance claims submitted to PCIC. Reflects a \$13.2 million adjustment to PCIC's loss and loss adjustment liability included in other long-term liabilities to approximate preliminary fair value as of the acquisition date by discounting the liability using a 6.5% risk-free interest rate.
- Q) Reflects the 27.14% noncontrolling interest in PCIC of the remaining minority shareholder and an additional \$3.6 million adjustment to increase the noncontrolling interest in PCIC as the result of the preliminary fair value measurement as of the acquisition date.
- R) Reflects the elimination of Watson Wyatt's and Towers Perrin's earnings from PCIC as recorded under the equity method.
- S) Reflects a \$9.6 million adjustment to remeasure Watson Wyatt's and Towers Perrin's previously held equity interests in PCIC at the preliminary acquisition-date fair value and recognize the resulting gain in earnings. The gain resulting from the remeasurement of equity investment in PCIC is included as an adjustment to retained earnings because it will not have a continuing effect on the consolidated company's financial statements.
- T) Earnings per share calculations for the year ended June 30, 2009 are based on Watson Wyatt's fully diluted shares outstanding as of October 30, 2009, increased by 100% to reflect the total number of shares of common stock expected to be issued by Towers Watson at the effective time, less the number of shares of Towers Watson Class R common stock expected to be redeemed in conjunction with the merger. The share count reflects issuance of these shares on July 1, 2008.

Table of Contents

TOWERS PERRIN'S MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Executive Overview

Towers Perrin is a global professional services firm that helps organizations improve performance through effective people, risk and financial management. Towers Perrin provides its services through three closely related business groups: Benefits Consulting, Talent and Rewards Consulting and Risk and Financial Services, operating from 23 countries throughout North America, Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America, and the Middle East.

In the short term, revenue is driven by many factors including the general state of the global economy and the resulting level of discretionary spending by clients, the ability of Towers Perrin consultants to attract new clients or expand relationships with existing clients, and the impact of new regulations. In the long term, Towers Perrin expects that its financial results will depend in large part upon its level of success in deepening existing client relationships through thought leadership and focus on cross-practice solutions, actively pursuing new clients in target markets, expanding existing client relationships and strategic acquisitions.

Aside from the risks and challenges related to macroeconomic factors and global operations, Towers Perrin faces other risks and challenges which may impact the ability to generate revenue and grow the business. These risks include the following:

The potential loss of key employees. Management attempts to mitigate this risk with competitive pay for performance and retention programs and by entering into non-solicitation agreements with key employees.

The risk that clients terminate their relationship with Towers Perrin. Management attempts to mitigate this risk by instilling a client first culture throughout the organization. In addition, Towers Perrin provides clients with highly qualified consulting teams with deep expertise, who provide clients with timely and innovative solutions.

The trend of employers shifting from defined benefit plans to defined contribution plans, which decreases revenue opportunities in Towers Perrin's Benefits Consulting business. Management attempts to mitigate this risk by developing new innovative techniques to assist employers with the financial management of their retirement plans, by continuing to diversify the company's revenue base into related areas and by continually reviewing and evaluating organic and inorganic growth opportunities around the globe.

Changes in government regulations that may decrease the need for Towers Perrin services or otherwise impact the market for such services. Management attempts to mitigate this risk by keeping abreast of proposed and enacted regulations, continually assessing the likely impact of such regulations on our clients and developing innovative services to assist clients in responding to the continually evolving regulatory environment around the globe.

Towers Perrin works with major corporations, emerging growth companies, government agencies and not-for-profit institutions across a wide variety of industries, including financial services, insurance, transportation, health care, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, electronics, consumer products, energy and utilities, technology and manufacturing. Towers Perrin's client base is broad and geographically diverse.

Towers Perrin designs, develops and implements human resource, risk and financial management strategies and programs through the following interrelated groups:

Benefits Consulting Benefits Consulting, which accounted for 43.9% of total fiscal year 2008 revenue is less impacted by discretionary spending reductions than other offerings, mainly due to the recurring nature of these types of services. Towers Perrin has many long-standing client relationships, many of which have been in place for 20 years or more. Major revenue growth drivers in this practice include changes in regulations, leverage from other practices, increased global demand and increased market share.

Table of Contents

Talent and Rewards Consulting Talent and Rewards Consulting, which accounted for 26.6% of total fiscal year 2008 revenue, generally encompasses projects, some of which may have a recurring element. As a result, this group is most sensitive to changes in discretionary spending due to cyclical economic fluctuations. Revenue for Talent and Rewards Consulting has minimal seasonality, with a small degree of heightened activity in the second half of the year during the annual benefits enrollment period. Major revenue growth drivers in this group include changes in regulations and benefit programs, mergers and acquisitions activity and the demand for universal metrics related to workforce engagement.

Risk and Financial Services Group Risk and Financial Services, which accounted for 29.5% of total fiscal year 2008 revenue, has a strong base of recurring revenue driven by long-term client relationships in reinsurance intermediary services, consulting services on financial reporting, and actuarial opinions on loss reserves. Some of these relationships have been in place for more than 40 years. A portion of the revenue is related to project work, which is more heavily dependent on the overall level of discretionary spending by clients. This work is favorably influenced by strong client relationships, particularly related to mergers and acquisitions consulting. Major revenue growth drivers include changes in regulations, trends in mergers and acquisitions activity and reinsurance retention and pricing trends.

Towers Perrin's management uses several performance indicators to assess the company's performance and financial condition, including revenue growth, compensation expense, headcount growth, annual bonus levels and trends in accounts receivable billings and collections. After four years of consistent revenue growth, Towers Perrin's revenue declined by 7.5% on a constant currency basis during the six months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to June 30, 2008. The decline reflects the impact of macroeconomic factors which have depressed discretionary spending by clients across all geographies in Talent and Rewards Consulting and the Risk and Financial Services Group. Prior to the current global, economic downturn, revenue grew in response to increased demand for consulting services primarily due to: regulatory changes impacting retirement programs; cost/risk management projects driven by capital market volatility and mergers and acquisitions activity. In response to the decline in revenue during the six months ended June 30, 2009, management has reduced discretionary spending. In addition, a significant portion of compensation is variable in the form of annual performance bonuses, which will be lower in 2009 due to the decline in operating performance versus 2008. Additionally, as the economic slowdown began in the second half of 2008, management reduced the growth of its workforce and increased emphasis on timely billing and collection of accounts receivable.

Financial Statement Overview

Towers Perrin's fiscal year ends December 31.

Towers Perrin generates its revenue primarily from fees for consulting services, which are billed based on either a time-and-expense basis or on a fixed-fee basis. Clients are typically invoiced monthly with revenue recognized as services are performed. In 2008, Towers Perrin's ten largest clients accounted for approximately 9% of its consolidated revenues, and no individual client represented more than 1% of its consolidated revenues.

Towers Perrin's top three geographic markets based on percentage of consolidated revenue, which includes the impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

Geographic Region	Fiscal Year		
	2008	2007	2006
United States	58%	59%	62%
United Kingdom	16%	16%	14%
Canada	8%	8%	8%

Table of Contents

In delivering services to clients, Towers Perrin's primary direct expenses relate to compensation of personnel. Compensation and employee benefits are comprised of salaries, related taxes, benefit expenses such as pension, medical and insurance costs, and year-end bonuses.

General and administrative expenses include reimbursable and internal travel, meals and entertainment expenses, business development and marketing costs, office operating expenses and expenses for errors and omissions claims. This line item also includes miscellaneous expenses, including gains and losses on foreign currency transactions.

Occupancy related costs include rent and utilities related to leased space.

Professional and subcontracted services primarily include the cost for reimbursed sub-contracted project services. Professional and sub-contracted services also include IT outsourcing fees; legal, tax and accounting fees and supplemental staffing costs.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Towers Perrin's estimates, judgments and assumptions are continually evaluated based on available information and experience. Because of the use of estimates inherent in the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates. Towers Perrin believes its critical accounting policies include those relating to revenue recognition, valuation of billed and unbilled receivables from clients, discretionary compensation, income taxes, pension assumptions, and errors and omissions claim reserves. The critical accounting policies discussed below involve making difficult, subjective or complex accounting estimates that could have a material effect on Towers Perrin's financial condition and results of operations. These critical accounting policies require Towers Perrin to make estimates and assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time of the estimate or assumption and different estimates that Towers Perrin could have used or changes in the estimate that are reasonably likely to occur may have a material impact on its financial statements and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

Towers Perrin generates its revenue primarily from fees for consulting services provided. Revenue is recognized from consulting engagements when hours are worked, either on a time-and-expense basis or on a fixed-fee basis, depending on the terms and conditions defined at the inception of an engagement with a client. The terms of Towers Perrin's contracts with clients are fixed or determinable and may change based upon agreement by both parties.

Revenue recognition for fixed-fee arrangements, which may continue over multiple reporting periods, is based upon the percentage of completion method. Towers Perrin typically has two types of fixed-fee arrangements: annual recurring projects and non-recurring projects of a short duration, both of which are typically straightforward and highly predictable in nature. As a result, the project managers and financial staff are able to identify, as the project status is reviewed and bills are prepared, the occasions when cost overruns could lead to the recording of a revenue adjustment.

Revenue recognition for fixed-fee engagements is affected by a number of factors that may cause changes in the estimated amount of work required to complete a project such as changes in scope, the staffing on the engagement as well as the level of client participation. Towers Perrin periodically evaluates an engagement's overall profitability and stage of project completion that, in turn, affect how Towers Perrin recognizes revenue. Losses are recognized during the period in which the loss becomes probable and the amount of loss is reasonably estimable.

Table of Contents

Revenue recognized in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled accounts receivable. Cash collections and invoices generated in excess of the revenue recognized are recorded as deferred revenue until the revenue recognition criteria are met. Client reimbursable expenses, including those relating to travel, other out-of-pocket expenses and any third-party costs, are included in revenue, and an equivalent amount of reimbursable expenses are included in the appropriate expense line.

Valuation of Billed and Unbilled Receivables from Clients

Towers Perrin maintains allowances for doubtful accounts to reflect estimated losses resulting from its clients' failure to pay for its services after the services have been rendered, including allowances when customer disputes may exist. The related provision is recorded as a reduction to revenue. Towers Perrin's estimate for the allowance is based on the aging of its billed and unbilled client receivables and has been developed based on historical write-off experience. Facts and circumstances, such as the average length of time receivables remain past due, general market conditions, current economic trends and a client's ability to pay may cause fluctuations in the valuation of billed and unbilled receivables.

Discretionary Compensation

Towers Perrin's compensation practices include a discretionary annual bonus determined by management based on Towers Perrin's operating performance. Bonuses are paid once each year in cash after annual operating results are finalized.

An estimated target annual bonus amount is initially developed at the beginning of each fiscal year in conjunction with Towers Perrin's budgeting process. Quarterly, Towers Perrin evaluates its estimated annual operating performance and the discretionary annual bonus amount is then adjusted, if necessary, to reflect changes in estimated operating performance. In those quarters when the estimated annual bonus changes, the remaining portion of the estimated annual bonus is recorded over any remaining quarters as a constant percentage of estimated future operating income. Annual bonus levels may vary from current expectations as a result of changes in annual operating performance or competitive employment market conditions.

Income Taxes

Towers Perrin accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* or SFAS 109 which prescribes the use of the asset and liability method whereby deferred tax asset or liability account balances are calculated at the balance sheet date using current tax laws and rates in effect at that time. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a portion or all of a given deferred tax asset will not be realized. In accordance with SFAS 109, income tax expense includes (1) deferred tax expense, which generally represents the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability balance during the year plus any change in valuation allowances and (2) current tax expense, which represents the amount of tax currently payable to or receivable from a taxing authority, plus amounts accrued for expected tax contingencies (including tax, penalties and interest). Reserves for income tax-related uncertainties are based on estimates of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. These reserves are established when Towers Perrin believes that certain positions might be challenged despite a belief that its tax return positions are fully supportable. Towers Perrin adjusts these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the outcome of tax audits. The provision for income taxes includes the impact of reserve provisions and changes to reserves that are considered appropriate. Accruals for tax contingencies are provided for in accordance with the requirements of Financial Accounting Standards Board or FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* or FIN 48.

Pension Assumptions

Towers Perrin sponsors both qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefit or OPEB plans in the U.S. These plans represent approximately 77% of Towers Perrin's

Table of Contents

reserve for pension and other post-retirement benefits. Towers Perrin sponsors funded defined benefit pension plans in the U.K., Canada and the Netherlands, as well as unfunded defined benefit pension plans in Canada, Germany and certain other countries and an OPEB plan in Canada. Towers Perrin also sponsors defined contribution plans in many countries around the world. Towers Perrin's pension plans in the U.S. accrue benefits under a cash-balance formula for employees hired or rehired after 2002 and for all employees for service after 2007. For employees hired prior to 2003 and active as of January 2003, benefits prior to 2008 are based on a combination of a cash balance formula for the period after 2002, and a final average pay formula based on years of plan service and the highest five consecutive years of plan compensation prior to 2008. Under the cash balance formula benefits are based on a percentage of each year of the employee's plan compensation. The non-qualified plan provides for pension benefits that would be covered under the qualified plan but are limited by the Internal Revenue Code. The non-qualified plan has no assets and therefore is an unfunded arrangement. The U.S. OPEB plan covers employees who have met certain eligibility requirements and is essentially unfunded, with the exception of a trust established to provide life insurance premiums on behalf of certain retirees. The benefit asset and liability are reflected on the balance sheet. The measurement date for each of the plans is December 31st.

The determination of Towers Perrin's obligations and annual expense under the plans is based on a number of assumptions that, given the longevity of the plans, are long-term in focus. A change in one or a combination of these assumptions could have a material impact on Towers Perrin's pension benefit obligation and related expense. For this reason, management employs a long-term view so that assumptions do not change frequently in response to short-term volatility in the economy. Any difference between actual and assumed results is amortized into Towers Perrin's pension expense over the average remaining service period of participating employees. Towers Perrin considers several factors prior to the start of each fiscal year when determining the appropriate annual assumptions, including economic forecasts, relevant benchmarks, historical trends, portfolio composition and peer comparisons.

U.S. Plans

The following assumptions were used during the past three years in the valuation of Towers Perrin's U.S. plans:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Qualified and non-qualified pension plans:			
Discount rate	6.25%	5.75%	5.50%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.00%	4.00%
OPEB plan:			
Discount rate	6.25%	5.75%	5.50%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	7.75%	7.75%	7.75%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.00%	4.00%
Health care cost trend rate:			
Initial rate, trending down to ultimate rate of 5.00%	8.50%	9.00%	9.00%
Years to ultimate rate	6	4	4

The 6.25% discount rate assumption used during 2008 represents a 50 basis point increase from the 5.75% discount rate used during 2007 and a 75 basis point increase from the 5.50% discount rate used during 2006. Towers Perrin's discount rate assumptions were determined by matching future pension benefit payments with expected future U.S. AA corporate bond yields for the same periods.

The expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption for 2008 remained at 7.75% per annum, unchanged from 2007 and 2006. Selection of the return assumption at 7.75% per annum was supported by an

Table of Contents

analysis performed by Towers Perrin of the weighted-average yield expected to be realized based on the anticipated makeup of investments. The investment makeup is evenly weighted between equities and debt securities. The actual return on assets for 2008 was 2.24%, compared to a return of 8.07% for 2007.

The following information illustrates the sensitivity to a change in certain assumptions for the U.S. pension plans:

Change in Assumption	Effect on 2008	
	Pre-Tax Pension Expense	
25 basis point decrease in discount rate	+\$	5.0 million
25 basis point increase in discount rate	-\$	4.9 million
25 basis point decrease in expected return on assets	+\$	2.5 million
25 basis point increase in expected return on assets	-\$	2.5 million

The above sensitivities reflect the impact of changing one assumption at a time. Economic factors and conditions often affect multiple assumptions simultaneously and the effects of changes in key assumptions are not necessarily linear. Towers Perrin's U.S. OPEB Plan is relatively insensitive to discount rate changes due to plan provisions established to control costs and as such no sensitivity results are shown in the table above.

Non-U.S. Plans

The following assumptions were used during the past three years in the valuation of Towers Perrin's non-U.S. plans and represent the weighted-average of rates for all non-U.S. plans:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Qualified and non-qualified pension plans:			
Discount rate	5.49%	4.94%	4.76%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	7.02%	7.25%	7.09%
Rate of compensation increase	4.03%	3.83%	3.78%

The 5.49% discount rate assumption used during 2008 represents a 55 basis point increase from the 4.94% discount rate used during 2007 and a 73 basis point increase from the 4.76% discount rate used during 2006. The discount rate and other assumptions are the weighted-average assumptions from each of the respective non-U.S. plans. The discount rate is set based upon prevailing high quality corporate bond yields in effect in the appropriate region at the measurement date and this increase reflects the change in yields between these dates.

The expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption decreased to 7.02% per annum for 2008 from 7.25% per annum for 2007. These represent the weighted-average assumptions from each of the respective funded non-U.S. plans. The rate of return was supported by an analysis performed by Towers Perrin for each plan of the weighted-average return expected to be realized based on the anticipated makeup of investments. The actual return on assets for 2008 was a loss of 6.55% compared to a gain of 5.33% for 2007.

The following information illustrates the sensitivity to a change in certain assumptions for the non-U.S. pension plans:

Change in Assumption	Effect on 2008	
	Pre-Tax Pension Expense	
25 basis point decrease in discount rate	+\$	1.9 million
25 basis point increase in discount rate	-\$	1.8 million
25 basis point decrease in expected return on assets	+\$	1.1 million
25 basis point increase in expected return on assets	-\$	1.1 million

Table of Contents

The differences in the discount rate and compensation level assumption used for the U.S. and non-U.S. plans above can be attributed to the differing interest rate environments associated with the currencies and economies to which the plans are subject. The differences in the expected return on assets are primarily driven by the respective asset allocation in each plan, coupled with the return expectations for assets in the respective currencies.

Errors and Omissions Claim Reserves

Towers Perrin uses actuarial assumptions to estimate and record a liability for incurred but not reported errors and omissions claims. The estimated errors and omissions reserve is based on long-term trends and averages, and reflects consideration of a number of factors, including the frequency and severity of claims, but excludes the effect of claims data for large cases due to the insufficiency of actual experience with such cases. Estimated errors and omissions reserves will fluctuate if the actual claims experience differs from expectations. The errors and omissions claim reserves represents the best estimate of the undiscounted costs expected to be paid before the consideration of insurance recoveries.

Results of Operations**Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2008**

The following table sets forth certain Towers Perrin's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations data (in thousands) for the periods indicated:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2009	2008	% Change
Total Revenue:	\$ 758,661	\$ 892,131	(15.0%)
Expenses:			
Compensation and benefits	537,529	636,612	(15.6%)
General and administrative	113,596	123,810	(8.2%)
Occupancy-related costs	34,626	34,872	(0.7%)
Professional and subcontracted services	63,992	59,361	7.8%
Depreciation and amortization	18,364	16,592	10.7%
Total expenses	768,107	871,247	(11.8%)
Operating (loss) income	(9,446)	20,884	(145.2%)
Other non-operating income:			
Investment and other income, net	7,832	10,187	(23.1%)
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated affiliates	7,588	(5,960)	227.3%
Income before income taxes	5,974	25,111	(76.2%)
Income tax expense	(11,880)	(6,107)	94.5%
Net (loss) income attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares	\$ (5,906)	\$ 19,004	(131.1%)

Revenue

Revenues were \$758.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared with \$892.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, a decrease of \$133.4 million or 15.0%. On a constant currency basis, revenue decreased by \$66.9 million or 7.5%.

The average exchange rate used to translate Towers Perrin's revenues earned in British pounds decreased to 1.4919 for the six months ended June 30, 2009 from 1.9821 for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Table of Contents

The average exchange rate used to translate revenues earned in Euros decreased to 1.3264 for the six months ended June 30, 2009 from 1.5283 for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The impact on revenue from the depreciation of the British pound and the Euro was a \$50.3 million decrease in revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2008. Changes in the value of other foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar resulted in an additional \$16.2 million decrease in revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Excluding the impact of currency, approximately \$65.5 million of the decrease in revenue was due to a lower demand for project related services in Talent and Rewards Consulting and Risk and Financial Services, resulting from reduced discretionary spending by clients in all major geographies.

Compensation and Benefits

Compensation and benefits expenses were \$537.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$636.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, a decrease of \$99.1 million or 15.6%. On a constant currency basis, compensation and benefits expenses decreased \$52.2 million or 8.2%, primarily attributable to a decrease in estimated annual bonuses due to the decline in operating performance.

As a percentage of revenue, compensation and benefits decreased to 70.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 from 71.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses were \$113.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to \$123.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, representing a decrease of \$10.2 million or 8.2%. On a constant currency basis, general and administrative expenses decreased \$9.4 million or 7.6%.

The decrease of \$10.2 million was due to a \$35.4 million total reduction in spending across all general and administrative expense categories due to cost reduction actions. The decrease was partially offset by an \$18.1 million increase in errors and omissions expense and a \$7.1 million negative impact due to foreign currency transactions.

As a percentage of revenue, general and administrative expenses increased to 15.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 from 13.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Occupancy-Related Costs

Occupancy-related costs were \$34.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared with \$34.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, a decrease of \$0.3 million, or 0.7%. On a constant currency basis, occupancy-related costs increased \$3.0 million or 8.6% which primarily related to office expansions in the United States.

As a percentage of revenue, occupancy-related expenses increased to 4.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 from 3.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Professional and Subcontracted Services

Professional and subcontracted services were \$64.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared with \$59.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$4.6 million or 7.8%. On a constant currency basis, professional and subcontracted services increased \$8.0 million or 13.5%.

The \$4.6 million increase was primarily attributable to approximately \$11.3 million of costs associated with the proposed Watson Wyatt merger and an increase of \$2.6 million related to IT support fees. These increases were partially offset by a reduction of \$7.0 million related to the decreased use of subcontractors in connection with cost reduction actions.

Table of Contents

As a percentage of revenue, professional and subcontracted services expenses increased to 8.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 from 6.7% for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$18.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared with \$16.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$1.8 million or 10.7%. On a constant currency basis, depreciation and amortization increased \$2.8 million or 16.9%. The increase was primarily related to leasehold improvements associated with office expansions in the United States.

Other Non-Operating Income

Investment and Other Income, Net. Investment and other income was \$7.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to \$10.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, a decrease of \$2.4 million or 23.1%, primarily due to a decrease in short-term interest rates.

Equity in Income (Loss) of Unconsolidated Affiliates. Equity in income of unconsolidated affiliates was \$7.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to losses of \$6.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$13.6 million or 227.3%.

These amounts reflect Towers Perrin's portion of the operating results of Professional Consultants Insurance Company (PCIC) and ExcellerateHRO (eHRO). The increase was due to improved operating income for both affiliates in the first half of 2009 compared to 2008, as well as a \$3.3 million gain Towers Perrin recognized in June 2009 in connection with the sale of its minority partnership interest in eHRO.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense during the six months ended June 30, 2009 was \$11.9 million compared to \$6.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$5.8 million or 94.5%. The effective tax rate was 198.9% and 24.3% for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The significant effective tax rate differences from the U.S. federal income tax rate in 2009 and 2008 were primarily due to the net effect of U.S. federal income tax on foreign branch income and foreign branch expense, meals and entertainment expenses and forecasted increases in losses in jurisdictions where no tax benefit was recorded. In 2009, Towers Perrin re-evaluated its cash management strategies and anticipates repatriating current and future earnings from its Canadian subsidiary, resulting in an increase to the effective tax rate for the expected tax impact of repatriating these earnings. The 2009 effective tax rate was also increased due to nondeductible transaction costs associated with the proposed merger with Watson Wyatt. Additionally, in 2008, differences arose from a \$4.2 million benefit from certain tax contingencies effectively settled with taxing authorities.

Net (Loss) Income Attributable to Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares

Net loss during the six months ended June 30, 2009 was \$5.9 million compared to net income of \$19.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008, a decrease of \$24.9 million or 131.1%.

Table of Contents**Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007**

The following table sets forth certain Towers Perrin's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations data (in thousands) for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	% Change
Revenue	\$ 1,719,769	\$ 1,641,135	4.8%
Expenses:			
Compensation and benefits	1,206,637	1,129,185	6.9%
General and administrative	256,334	323,026	(20.6%)
Occupancy-related costs	68,561	61,873	10.8%
Professional and subcontracted services	122,379	120,981	1.2%
Depreciation and amortization	36,986	34,711	6.6%
Restructuring benefit	(351)	(5,229)	(93.3%)
Total expenses	1,690,546	1,664,547	1.6%
Operating income (loss)	29,223	(23,412)	224.8%
Gain on sale of businesses	1,237	1,751	(29.4%)
Other non-operating income (loss):			
Investment and other income, net	23,879	25,850	(7.6%)
Equity in loss of unconsolidated affiliates	(14,949)	(23,909)	37.5%
Income (loss) before income taxes	39,390	(19,720)	299.7%
Income tax expense	(34,450)	(3,785)	810.2%
Net income (loss) attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares	\$ 4,940	\$ (23,505)	121.0%

Revenue

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$1,719.8 million compared with \$1,641.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$78.7 million, or 4.8%. On a constant currency basis, revenue increased \$80.3 million or 4.9%.

The average exchange rate used to translate Towers Perrin's revenues earned in British pounds decreased to 1.8637 for 2008 from 2.0069 for 2007, and the average exchange rate used to translate revenue earned in Euros increased to 1.4749 for 2008 from 1.3819 for 2007. The impact on revenue for 2008 due to the depreciation of the British pound was a \$19.2 million decrease, partially offset by an increase of \$13.0 million due to the appreciation of the Euro. Changes in the value of other foreign currencies related to the U.S. dollar resulted in an additional \$4.6 million in revenue in 2008 as compared to 2007.

Excluding the impact of currency, approximately \$70.9 million of the increase in revenues was due to revenue growth of \$43.2 million in Benefits Consulting and revenue growth of \$27.7 million in Risk and Financial Services. The growth in revenue in Benefits Consulting came primarily from retirement consulting, which benefited from United States regulatory changes and cost/risk management projects driven by volatility in the capital markets. Towers Perrin's Risk and Financial Services Group benefited from an increase in mergers and acquisitions and risk management consulting projects for insurance companies.

Compensation and Benefits

Compensation and benefits expenses for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$1,206.6 million, compared to \$1,129.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$77.4 million or 6.9%. On a constant currency basis, compensation and benefits increased \$79.8 million or 7.1%.

Table of Contents

Approximately \$61.9 million of the increase was due to a 2.9% increase in headcount and normal annual salary increases. Additionally, there was a \$35.4 million increase in discretionary compensation due to Towers Perrin's improved operating performance, partially offset by a decrease in retirement benefit plan expenses of \$24.5 million primarily due to changes in the design of our U.S. pension plan which reduced service cost.

As a percentage of revenue, compensation and benefits expenses increased to 70.2% in 2008 from 68.8% in 2007.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$256.3 million, compared to \$323.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of \$66.7 million or 20.6%. On a constant currency basis, general and administrative expenses decreased \$57.0 million or 17.6%.

The decrease was largely due to the inclusion in 2007 of \$55.5 million of expense for the settlement of the Contribution and Asset Purchase Agreement, or CAPA, arbitration with EDS and a \$9.8 million reduction in foreign currency transaction losses in 2008 as compared to 2007. See Note 13 to Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements for further information about this arbitration. The foreign currency transaction losses in 2008 included an \$8.2 million unrealized loss related to the change in the fair value of derivatives held at December 31, 2008. See Note 15 to Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements for further information.

As a percentage of revenue, general and administrative expenses decreased to 14.9% in 2008 from 19.7% in 2007.

Occupancy-Related Costs

Occupancy-related costs were \$68.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$61.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$6.7 million or 10.8%. On a constant currency basis, occupancy-related costs increased \$7.3 million or 11.8%. This increase was primarily due to an increase in leased facility space in the United States.

As a percentage of revenue, occupancy-related costs increased to 4.0% in 2008 from 3.8% in 2007.

Professional and Subcontracted Services

Professional and subcontracted services were \$122.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared with \$121.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$1.4 million, or 1.2%. On a constant currency basis, professional and subcontracted services increased \$1.5 million or 1.2% reflecting a similar use of such services in 2008 as compared to 2007.

As a percentage of revenue, professional and subcontracted services expenses decreased to 7.1% in 2008 from 7.4% in 2007.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$37.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared with \$34.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$2.3 million or 6.6%. On a constant currency basis, depreciation and amortization increased \$1.2 million or 3.5%. The increase was primarily due to higher amortization expense in 2008 due to higher capitalized software balances related to the upgrade of Towers Perrin's global time and billing software in 2007.

As a percentage of revenue, depreciation and amortization expenses increased to 2.2% in 2008 from 2.1% in 2007.

Table of Contents*Restructuring Benefit*

The restructuring benefit for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$0.4 million compared with \$5.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decline of \$4.8 million or 93.3%. The benefit in 2008 and 2007 was the result of reductions of liabilities for expenses recorded in connection with an IT outsourcing agreement executed in 2005. During 2005, accruals were established for certain expenses primarily related to severance in connection with the outsourcing arrangement. The reductions in liabilities were the result of the voluntary termination of employment by employees who would have been entitled to severance payments under the terms of the agreement. In 2008, the remaining amount of \$0.4 million related to these severance accruals was reversed as the potential severance obligations expired.

Gain on Sale of Businesses

Gain on sale of businesses for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$1.2 million, compared with \$1.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of \$0.6 million or 29.4%. The gains in 2008 and 2007 were due to the reversal of certain severance reserves established at inception of the eHRO benefit outsourcing transaction entered into in 2005. The reversals were due to the voluntary terminations of employment by employees who would have been entitled to severance payments and expiration of the related severance obligation. The gain in 2007 was partially offset by a \$2.3 million loss on the sale of The Pennsylvania Reinsurance Company (PRC).

Other Non-Operating Income (Loss)

Investment and Other Income, Net. Investment and other income was \$23.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared with \$25.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of \$2.0 or 7.6%. Investment income decreased by \$5.9 million due to lower interest rates, and was partially offset by a \$3.9 million increase in other income, due primarily to a \$4.1 million gain on the sale of Towers Perrin's investment in Authoria, Inc.

Equity in Loss of Unconsolidated Affiliates. Equity in loss of unconsolidated affiliates, which reflects Towers Perrin's portion of PCIC's and eHRO's operating results, was \$14.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to losses of \$23.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of \$9.0 million or 37.5%. The loss amounts decreased due to improved operating results for both affiliates.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was \$34.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared with \$3.8 million in 2007, an increase of \$30.7 million. The effective tax rate was 87.5% for 2008 and (19.2%) for 2007. The significant differences between the effective tax rate from the U.S. federal income tax rate in 2008 and 2007 were primarily the net effect of U.S. federal income tax on foreign branch income and foreign branch expense, meals and entertainment expenses and changes in valuation allowances. Additionally, in 2008, differences arose from U.S. tax consequences in connection with the legal entity restructuring of Towers Perrin's Netherlands operations of \$19.4 million, inclusive of the state tax impact of \$2.2 million, partially offset by \$5.8 million of favorable settlement of certain tax contingencies.

Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$4.9 million compared to a net loss of \$23.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$28.4 million or 121.0%.

Table of Contents**Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2006**

The following table sets forth certain Towers Perrin's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations data (in thousands) for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	% Change
Revenue	\$ 1,641,135	\$ 1,460,034	12.4%
Expenses:			
Compensation and benefits	1,129,185	1,080,915	4.5%
General and administrative	323,026	194,292	66.3%
Occupancy-related costs	61,873	58,217	6.3%
Professional and subcontracted services	120,981	89,990	34.4%
Depreciation and amortization	34,711	31,021	11.9%
Restructuring benefit	(5,229)	(7,274)	28.1%
Total expenses	1,664,547	1,447,161	15.0%
Operating (loss) income	(23,412)	12,873	(281.9%)
Gain on sale of businesses	1,751	2,756	(36.5%)
Other non-operating (loss) income:			
Investment and other income, net	25,850	24,104	7.2%
Equity in loss of unconsolidated affiliates	(23,909)	(14,570)	64.1%
(Loss) income before income taxes	(19,720)	25,163	(178.4%)
Income tax expense	(3,785)	(44,258)	(91.4%)
Net loss attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares	\$ (23,505)	\$ (19,095)	(23.1%)

Revenue

Revenues were \$1,641.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared with \$1,460.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$181.1 million or 12.4%. On a constant currency basis, revenue increased \$138.0 million or 9.5%.

The average exchange rate used to translate Towers Perrin's revenues earned in British pounds increased to 2.0069 for 2007 from 1.8516 for 2006, and the exchange rate used to translate revenue earned in Euros increased to 1.3819 for 2007 from 1.2646 for 2006. The impact on revenue due to the appreciation of the British pound and the Euro was a \$32.5 million increase for 2007 as compared to 2006. Changes in the value of other foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar resulted in an additional \$10.6 million in revenue in 2007 as compared to 2006.

Towers Perrin acquired MGMC, Inc. and MGMC Limited, or collectively "MGMC", in January 2007, and International Survey Research Corporation, or "ISR", in March 2007. Approximately \$51.4 million of the increase in revenues was due to the additional year of MGMC revenues and nine months of ISR revenues included in the 2007 results. Excluding the impact of acquisitions and changes in foreign exchange rates, revenue growth was \$86.6 million or 5.9%, which was due to an increase in project work across all businesses.

Compensation and Benefits

Compensation and benefits expenses were \$1,129.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to \$1,080.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$48.3 million or 4.5%. On a constant currency basis, compensation and benefits increased \$20.2 million or 1.9%.

During 2006, Towers Perrin completed a Voluntary Separation Program or "VSP" under which certain employee shareholders, or principals, were offered cash payments and warrants to voluntarily terminate their

Table of Contents

employment. In connection with this program, Towers Perrin recorded compensation expense in 2006 of \$57.5 million. Excluding this one time charge, compensation and benefits expense increased by \$105.8 million or 9.8%. This increase was primarily attributable to \$31.7 million of additional compensation and benefits expense due to the MGMC and ISR acquisitions, increased salary expense of \$66.4 million due to organic headcount growth of 8.5% and normal annual salary increases.

As a percentage of revenue, compensation and benefits expenses decreased to 68.8% from 74.0%.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses were \$323.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to \$194.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, representing an increase of \$128.7 million or 66.3%. On a constant currency basis, general and administrative expenses increased \$90.6 million or 46.6%.

The increase was largely due to the inclusion in 2007 of \$55.5 million of expenses associated with the settlement of the CAPA arbitration with EDS, a \$31.5 million increase in foreign currency transaction losses and the inclusion of the \$7.4 million in general and administrative expenses related to the operations of MGMC and ISR. Also contributing to the higher general and administrative expenses during 2007 was an overall increase across all general and administrative categories in connection with business expansion initiatives.

As a percentage of revenue, general and administrative expenses increased to 19.7% from 13.3%.

Occupancy-Related Costs

Occupancy-related costs were \$61.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared with \$58.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$3.7 million, or 6.3%. On a constant currency basis, occupancy-related costs increased \$1.1 million or 1.9%, primarily due to the inclusion of occupancy-related costs in 2007 related to MGMC and ISR operations.

As a percentage of revenue, occupancy-related costs decreased to 3.8% from 4.0%.

Professional and Subcontracted Services

Professional and subcontracted services were \$121.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared with \$90.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$31.0 million or 34.4%. On a constant currency basis, professional and subcontracted services increased \$28.6 million or 31.8%.

The increase included \$15.7 million of increased IT and support costs related to the upgrade of Towers Perrin's global time and billing software, as well as an \$8.7 million increase in legal and professional fees related to the acquisitions of ISR and MGMC and Towers Perrin's preparation for a potential initial public offering. The remaining \$6.6 million increase related to an increased use of sub-contractors to support growth in non-recurring project revenue.

As a percentage of revenue, professional and subcontracted services expenses increased to 7.4% from 6.2%.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expenses were \$34.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared with \$31.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$3.7 million or 11.9%. On a constant currency basis, depreciation and amortization increased \$1.5 million or 4.8%. The increase was due to depreciation and amortization expenses related to the acquired fixed assets and intangibles associated with the acquisitions of MGMC and ISR in 2007.

Table of Contents*Restructuring Benefit*

The restructuring benefit for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$5.2 million compared to \$7.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of \$2.1 million or 28.1%. The benefit in 2007 and 2006 was the result of reductions of liabilities for expenses recorded in connection with an IT outsourcing agreement with EDS executed in 2005. During 2005, accruals were established for certain expenses primarily related to severance in connection with the outsourcing agreement. Reductions in liabilities were the result of the voluntary terminations of employment by employees who would have been entitled to severance payments under the terms of the agreement.

Gain on Sale of Businesses

Gain on sale of businesses for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$1.8 million, compared with \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of \$1.0 million or 36.5%. The gains in 2007 and 2006 were due to the reversal of certain severance reserves established in connection with the eHRO benefit outsourcing transaction entered into in 2005. The reversals were due to the voluntary terminations of employment by employees who would have been entitled to severance payments and expiration of the related severance obligations. The gain in 2007 was partially offset by a \$2.3 million loss on the sale of PRC.

Other Non-Operating (Loss) Income

Investment and Other Income, Net. Investment and other income was \$25.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to \$24.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$1.8 million or 7.2%.

Equity in Loss of Unconsolidated Affiliates. Equity in loss of unconsolidated affiliates was \$23.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to losses of \$14.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$9.3 million or 64.1%. These amounts reflect Towers Perrin's portion of PCIC and eHRO's operating results, both of which experienced higher operating losses in 2007 compared to 2006.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense during the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$3.8 million compared to \$44.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of \$40.5 million or 91.4%. The effective tax rate was (19.2%) for 2007 and 175.9% for 2006. The significant differences between the effective tax rate from the U.S. federal income tax rate in 2007 and 2006 were primarily the net effect of U.S. federal income tax on foreign branch income and foreign branch expense, meals and entertainment expenses and changes in valuation allowances. Additionally, in 2006 differences arose from nondeductible stock warrant charges of \$15.7 million and the effect of Canadian tax rate changes of \$3.7 million.

Net Loss Attributable to Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares

Net loss during the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$23.5 million compared to a net loss of \$19.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$4.4 million or 23.1%.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Towers Perrin's cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2009 totaled \$459.9 million, compared to \$486.9 million at December 31, 2008. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, Towers Perrin paid \$284.1 million of previously accrued discretionary compensation and \$18.3 million for capital expenditures. These payments were funded by cash flows from current operations and from existing cash balances. Additionally, \$61.0 million was received from the sale of Towers Perrin's minority partnership interest in eHRO. Towers Perrin's cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2008 totaled \$486.9 million, compared to \$503.4 million at December 31, 2007.

Table of Contents

During 2008, Towers Perrin paid \$262.2 million of previously accrued discretionary compensation, \$76.3 million in income taxes, \$29.6 million for capital expenditures and \$60.3 million related to the settlement of the CAPA arbitration with EDS. These payments were funded by cash flows from current operations and from existing cash balances. Towers Perrin believes that it has sufficient resources to fund operations through the next twelve months.

Towers Perrin's non-U.S. operations are substantially self-sufficient for the respective operation's working capital needs. At June 30, 2009, \$227.1 million of the total cash balance of \$459.9 million was held outside of the U.S., which Towers Perrin has the ability to utilize, if necessary. There are no significant repatriation restrictions, other than local or U.S. taxes, associated with repatriation of unremitted earnings.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was \$85.3 million, compared to cash used in operating activities of \$171.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The decrease was primarily attributable to the payment during the six months ended June 30, 2008 of \$60.3 million related to the settlement of the CAPA arbitration with EDS and cash paid for taxes of \$20.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 compared to \$57.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008.

The allowance for doubtful accounts increased \$2.0 million from December 31, 2008 to June 30, 2009.

Cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$54.9 million, compared to cash used in operating activities of \$16.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. This \$70.9 million improvement was primarily due to a significant decrease in accounts receivable of \$153.5 million in 2008, partially offset by payment of the CAPA arbitration settlement of \$60.3 million and a \$30.8 million increase in tax payments in 2008. The decrease in accounts receivable in 2008 was primarily due to the acceleration of the billing and collection cycles in 2008 as compared to 2007. Delays in billing and collection occurred in 2007 resulting from the upgrade of Towers Perrin's global time and billing system during the second half of 2007. The level of accounts receivable at December 31, 2008 was more consistent with historic levels prior to the system upgrade in 2007.

The allowance for doubtful accounts decreased \$11.0 million from December 31, 2007 to December 31, 2008.

Cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$16.0 million, compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$92.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The \$108.6 million decrease was primarily attributable to a \$73.8 million increase in accounts receivable and a tax refund of approximately \$40.8 million received in 2006. The increase in accounts receivable in 2007 was primarily due to delays in the billing and collections cycles caused by the upgrade of Towers Perrin's global time and billing software during the second half of 2007.

The allowance for doubtful accounts increased \$15.0 million from December 31, 2006 to December 31, 2007.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities

Cash provided by investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was \$52.6 million, compared to cash used of \$12.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The difference was primarily due to the \$61.0 million received from the sale of Towers Perrin's partnership interest in eHRO during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$39.1 million, compared to \$64.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The difference was primarily due to the MGMC and ISR acquisition related payments totaling \$33.0 million in 2007.

Table of Contents

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$64.1 million, compared to \$44.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The difference was primarily attributed to the MGMC and ISR acquisition related payments totaling \$33.0 million in 2007.

Cash Used in Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities was \$0.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$4.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The decrease was primarily attributable to fewer shareholders leaving Towers Perrin in 2009, which reduced the number of stock repurchases.

Cash used in financing activities was \$5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$5.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Cash used in financing activities was \$5.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$34.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The decrease was primarily attributable to the purchase of treasury stock of \$36.0 million in 2006 related to the VSP.

Capital Commitments

Capital expenditures were \$18.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and \$29.6 million for fiscal year 2008. Anticipated commitments for capital expenditures for Towers Perrin are estimated at \$6.8 million for the remainder of the year ending December 31, 2009. Towers Perrin expects cash from operations to adequately provide for these cash needs.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations

Significant ongoing commitments consist primarily of leases, purchase commitments and other long-term liabilities. The following table summarizes Towers Perrin's significant contractual obligations at December 31, 2008, and the future periods during which it expects to settle these obligations in cash. The notes to Towers Perrin's annual consolidated financial statements contain additional details about certain of these obligations.

	Payments due in (in thousands)				2014 and beyond
	Total	2009	2010-2011	2012-2013	
Operating leases ⁽¹⁾	\$ 333,335	\$ 61,646	\$ 96,284	\$ 60,752	\$ 114,653
Pension and other postretirement benefit plan obligations ⁽²⁾	501,875	59,523	93,478	97,934	250,940
Purchase obligations ⁽³⁾	2,114	1,130	984		
Other long-term liabilities reflected on the consolidated balance sheet under GAAP ⁽⁴⁾	10,591	4,286	5,922	383	
Total	\$ 847,915	\$ 126,585	\$ 196,668	\$ 159,069	\$ 365,593

- (1) Operating leases consist of various third party leases for vehicles, office space and equipment such as copiers and servers with terms ranging from one to twenty years. See Note 8 to Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements for additional information on operating leases.
- (2) Pension and other postretirement benefit plan obligations include estimates of the minimum funding requirements to its funded Plans, pursuant to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA) and other regulations or minimum funding requirements and estimated future benefit payments to the non-funded pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, net of any expected federal subsidy. Additional discretionary contributions may be made.
- (3) Purchase obligations include contracts for telecommunication usage, software licenses and other obligations in the ordinary course of business that cannot be cancelled or where Towers Perrin would be required to pay a termination fee in the event of cancellation.
- (4) Comprised of the liability to former shareholders for share repurchases which is typically paid to the shareholder over four annual installments. Excludes \$10.4 million of liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits due to Towers Perrin's inability to reasonably estimate the period when cash settlements will be made.

Table of Contents

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. Towers Perrin has certain financial guarantees and outstanding letters of credit, including stand-by letters of credit under its revolving credit facility, totaling \$13.9 million and \$13.8 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The purpose of the letters of credit is to collateralize Towers Perrin's obligations under certain insurance and lease-related agreements.

Credit Agreement and Other Capital Resources

On November 8, 2006, Towers Perrin entered into a revolving credit facility or the Facility with a group of banks. Pursuant to the terms of the Facility, Towers Perrin has total commitments available at the date of the agreement of \$200.0 million and the Facility is effective through its termination date of November 7, 2011. The Facility permits Towers Perrin to borrow funds under a variety of terms and to choose between two interest rate options. Towers Perrin is required to pay a facility fee which ranges from 12.5 to 25.0 basis points based upon the aggregate commitment. The facility fee is determined by the ratio of debt to EBITDA, as defined in the Facility.

The Facility requires Towers Perrin to comply with certain financial covenants. Towers Perrin was unable to comply with these covenants due to charges incurred in connection with the settlement of the EDS arbitration in 2007, due to non-cash charges incurred in connection with the issuance of warrants related to the VSP in 2006, and due to the sale of Towers Perrin's interest in eHRO in June 2009. Towers Perrin sought and obtained the necessary waivers from the lenders in both 2007 and 2006 and for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The Facility has a change in ownership provision which will cause the termination of the Facility upon the effective date of the proposed merger with Watson Wyatt. It is anticipated that Towers Watson will have a new revolving credit facility in place on the effective date of the merger.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and June 30, 2009, Towers Perrin had no outstanding borrowings under the Facility. Towers Perrin had outstanding commitments from the lenders under stand-by letters of credit in the amount \$11.2 million under the Facility at December 31, 2008, which reduced the funding capacity under the Facility to \$188.8 million. Additionally, at December 31, 2008, Towers Perrin had outstanding cash overdrafts of \$0.9 million. There were no cash overdrafts at December 31, 2007.

Risk Management

As part of its overall risk management program, Towers Perrin utilizes commercial insurance policies with loss retentions and deductibles as well as loss control and quality assurance techniques and protocols. The commercial insurance coverage includes commercial general liability and claims-made errors and omissions insurance. The errors and omissions insurance policies provide coverage for claims against Towers Perrin and its subsidiaries, including the cost of defending such claims, above a self-insured retention of \$1.0 million per claim. The coverage is written by an affiliated captive insurance company (PCIC) in which Towers Perrin holds an ownership interest, along with two other professional service firms, and by various other commercial insurance carriers. The PCIC policy of insurance provides the primary layer of errors and omissions insurance coverage above the self-insured retention. The policies of insurance issued by other insurance carriers provide coverage above the coverage provided by PCIC.

Premiums paid to PCIC are based on PCIC's estimate of the amount it expects to pay for losses and expenses for all the member firms as a whole. Adjustments ultimately are made to each member firm's premium based on its actual losses as compared to expected losses.

PCIC retains the first \$25.0 million of coverage for each member firm. Changes to PCIC's estimates of its losses, such as reserve adjustments and the actual outcomes of specific claims, will cause fluctuations in PCIC's results. By virtue of its 36.4% ownership of PCIC, changes in PCIC's loss estimates may result in fluctuations in Towers Perrin's earnings.

Towers Perrin provides for the self-insured retention where estimated losses and loss expenses for known claims in excess of \$1.0 million are considered probable and reasonably estimable. Although the company

Table of Contents

maintains errors and omissions insurance coverage, this insurance does not cover claims made after the expiration of current policies of insurance. Generally accepted accounting principles require a liability for incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims to be recorded if such claims are probable and reasonably estimable. The company uses actuarial assumptions to estimate and record its IBNR liability. At June 30, 2009, the IBNR liability was approximately \$97.7 million.

Experience has shown that commercial insurance markets tend to be cyclical. There can be times of increasing and decreasing premium charges, and also times of greater and lesser availability of coverage. These cycles are anticipated to continue or to recur periodically, and to be reflected in future annual insurance renewals. As a result, Towers Perrin will continue to assess its ability to secure future errors and omissions insurance and the cost of such coverage, and cannot assure that such coverage will continue to be available indefinitely in the event of adverse claims experience, adverse loss trends, market capacity constraints or other factors.

The financial condition of PCIC and the other commercial carriers could affect their ability to pay claims. Towers Perrin anticipates that all of its insurance coverage will be collectible. However, given the long term nature of errors and omissions claims, it is possible that one or more of the companies providing errors and omissions coverage will be unable in the future to meet its obligations to policyholders, including Towers Perrin.

In addition to its insurance program, Towers Perrin utilizes various techniques that are designed to lower the risk of errors and omissions claims, including client selection criteria, project staffing, scoping and pricing evaluation, professional standards protocols, and a policy that all client relationships be documented by engagement letters containing specific risk mitigation provisions. Certain contractual provisions that are designed to mitigate risk may be unenforceable in certain litigation matters or in certain jurisdictions. Towers Perrin may incur significant legal expenses in defending against litigation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following pronouncements have been adopted by Towers Perrin for the year ended December 31, 2008:

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 11* or SFAS 159 . This statement permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS 159 was effective for Towers Perrin on January 1, 2008. Towers Perrin's adoption of SFAS 159 did not have a material effect on Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* or SFAS 157 . This statement defines fair value and establishes a framework for measuring fair value as well as expands the required disclosures. The expanded disclosures include a requirement to disclose fair value measurements according to a hierarchy, segregating measurements using (1) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, (2) significant other observable inputs and (3) significant unobservable inputs. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) SFAS 157-1, *Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13 and Other Accounting Pronouncements That Address Fair Value Measurements for Purposes of Lease Classification or Measurement under Statement 13*, which amends SFAS 157 to exclude SFAS 13, *Accounting for Leases* and its related interpretive accounting pronouncements that address leasing transactions. In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* or FSP SFAS 157-2 , which deferred the adoption date of SFAS 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 for non-financial assets and liabilities. Towers Perrin adopted SFAS 157 and FSP SFAS 157-2 effective January 1, 2008. See Note 15 to Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements. The adoption of SFAS 157, for all other assets and liabilities held by Towers Perrin, did not have a material effect on the Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements. Towers Perrin adopted SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities on January 1, 2009 and the provisions did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market For That Asset Is Not Active* or FSP SFAS 157-3 with an immediate effective date, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. FSP SFAS 157-3 amends SFAS 157 to clarify the application of fair value in inactive markets and allows for the use of management's internal assumptions about future cash flows with appropriately risk-adjusted discount rates when relevant observable market data does not exist. The adoption of FSP SFAS 157-3 did not have a material effect on Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements.

The following pronouncements have been adopted by Towers Perrin for the six months ended June 30, 2009:

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events* or SFAS 165 which provides additional guidance on the disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued. Specifically, SFAS 165 introduces the concept of available to be issued and requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. SFAS 165 is effective for interim and annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009 and shall be applied prospectively. Towers Perrin adopted the statement on June 30, 2009, however there was no impact on the notes to its consolidated financial statements. Towers Perrin has evaluated subsequent events (events occurring after June 30, 2009) for recognition or disclosure in the financial statements up to September 3, 2009.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That are Not Orderly* or FSP SFAS 157-4. FSP SFAS 157-4 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with SFAS 157 when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability has significantly decreased or identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. FSP SFAS 157-4 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. Towers Perrin adopted the statement on June 30, 2009 and there was no impact on Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments* or FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2. FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2 is limited in its guidance to debt securities, and requires an entity to recognize the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security in earnings and the non-credit component in other comprehensive income when the entity does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not that the entity will not be required to sell the security prior to recovery. Entities are required to record a cumulative effect adjustment for the non-credit component of previously recognized other-than-temporary impairments that meets the criteria of the FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2. The statement is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. Towers Perrin adopted the statement on June 30, 2009, and there was no impact on the consolidated financial statements upon adoption.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 141(R)-1, *Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies* or FSP FAS 141(R)-1. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 amends the provisions in SFAS 141(R) for the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosures for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations. No subsequent accounting guidance is provided in FSP FAS 141(R)-1, and the FASB expects an acquirer to develop a systematic and rational basis for subsequently measuring and accounting for acquired contingencies depending on their nature. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 is effective for contingent assets or contingent liabilities acquired in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Towers Perrin adopted the statement on January 1, 2009 and will apply it prospectively in conjunction with SFAS 141(R). There is no impact on Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements at this time.

Table of Contents

In September 2008, the FASB issued Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 08-6, *Equity Method Investment Accounting Considerations* or EITF 08-6 . EITF 08-6 clarifies the accounting for certain transactions and impairment considerations involving equity method investments. Additionally, the statement changes the accounting for share issuances by an equity method investee, which previously had been accounted for under SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 51, *Accounting for the Sales of Stock of a Subsidiary*. This pronouncement changed the accounting for gains associated with these sales, which will now be included in operating results rather than paid-in capital. EITF 08-6 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. Towers Perrin adopted the pronouncement on January 1, 2009 and is applying the requirements prospectively. The adoption of the statement did not have a material effect on Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* or FSP FAS 142-3 , which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. For a recognized intangible asset, an entity shall disclose information that enables financial statement users to assess the extent to which the expected future cash flows associated with the asset are affected by the entity's intent and/or ability to renew or extend the arrangement. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Towers Perrin adopted the statement on January 1, 2009 and is applying it prospectively. The adoption of the statement did not have a material impact on Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities-an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* or SFAS 161 . SFAS 161 gives financial statement users better information about the reporting entity's hedges by providing for qualitative disclosures about the objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative data about the fair value of and gains and losses on derivative contracts, and details of credit-risk-related contingent features in their hedged positions. SFAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. Towers Perrin has adopted the provisions of the statement on January 1, 2009 and has presented the disclosures in the 2009 quarterly financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141(R), replacing SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations* or SFAS 141 . SFAS 141(R) retains the fundamental requirements of SFAS 141, broadens its scope by applying the acquisition method to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses, and requires, among other things, that assets acquired and liabilities assumed be measured at fair value as of the acquisition date, that liabilities related to contingent consideration be recognized at the acquisition date and remeasured at fair value in each subsequent reporting period, that acquisition-related costs be expensed as incurred, and that income be recognized if the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the fair value of the consideration transferred. SFAS 141(R) was adopted by Towers Perrin on January 1, 2009 and is to be applied prospectively to any future acquisitions. There is no impact on Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements at this time.

The following pronouncement has been issued and evaluated by Towers Perrin but not yet adopted as of June 30, 2009:

On December 30, 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 132R-1, *Employers' Disclosures about Post Retirement Benefit Plan Assets* or FSP SFAS 132R-1 , an amendment of SFAS No. 132, *Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits*. FSP SFAS 132R-1 requires disclosures about fair value measurements of plan assets, as well as how investment allocation decisions are made, the major categories of plan assets and significant concentrations of risk within plan assets. This statement is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. Comparative information for earlier periods is not required at initial adoption. The statement is not expected to have a material effect on Towers Perrin's consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures and Market Risk

Towers Perrin is exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of business. These risks include interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange and translation risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The primary objective of Towers Perrin's investment activities is to preserve principal while at the same time maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. To achieve this objective, Towers Perrin maintains its portfolio in mainly short term securities that are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value.

Foreign Currency Risk

International revenues result from transactions by Towers Perrin's foreign operations and are typically denominated in the local currency of each country. These operations also incur most of their expenses in the local currency. Accordingly, Towers Perrin's foreign operations use the local currency as their functional currency. Towers Perrin's primary international operations use the British pound, the Euro and the Canadian dollar. Towers Perrin's international operations are subject to risks typical of international operations, including, but not limited to, differing economic conditions, changes in political climate, differing tax structures, other regulations and restrictions, and foreign exchange rate volatility. Accordingly, its future results could be adversely impacted by changes in these or other factors.

Translation Exposure

Foreign exchange rate fluctuations may adversely impact Towers Perrin's consolidated financial position as well as Towers Perrin's consolidated results of operations and may adversely impact its financial position as the assets and liabilities of its foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars in preparing its consolidated balance sheet. Additionally, foreign exchange rate fluctuations may adversely impact Towers Perrin's consolidated results of operations as exchange rate fluctuations on transactions denominated in currencies other than its functional currencies result in gains and losses that are reflected in Towers Perrin's consolidated statement of income.

Towers Perrin consolidates its international subsidiaries by converting them into U.S. dollars in accordance with SFAS No. 52, *Foreign Currency Translation* or SFAS 52. The results of operations and its financial position will fluctuate when there is a change in foreign currency exchange rates.

Table of Contents

TOWERS PERRIN PROPOSAL NO. 2 AMENDING ARTICLE VI OF TOWERS PERRIN S BYLAWS

The Towers Perrin board of directors has unanimously determined that the proposal to amend Article VI of Towers Perrin s bylaws is advisable and in the best interests of Towers Perrin, its shareholders and other constituencies. **Accordingly, the Towers Perrin board of directors recommends that Towers Perrin shareholders vote to approve the proposal to amend Article VI of the bylaws of Towers Perrin.**

Article VI of Towers Perrin s bylaws contains provisions that restrict the ownership and transfer of shares of Towers Perrin common stock. For example, various provisions in Article VI require that any Towers Perrin shareholder who ceases to be employed by Towers Perrin (whether because of retirement, death, termination of employment, or otherwise) must sell his or her shares of Towers Perrin common stock back to Towers Perrin for a per-share consideration equal to the redemption value per share (defined in Towers Perrin s bylaws as book value per share). In addition, Section 6.6 states that no Towers Perrin shareholder may assign, pledge or in any way dispose of or encumber any of his or her shares of such stock or his or her interest in such shares, except pursuant to these mandatory redemption provisions.

The Towers Perrin board of directors has determined that in order to complete the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger and the conversion of securities contemplated by the merger agreement, Article VI must be amended to, among other things, eliminate these transfer restrictions and mandatory redemption provisions. If approved, the amendments would also eliminate certain other provisions of Article VI that the Towers Perrin board of directors has determined are either related to the transfer restrictions or mandatory redemption provisions, or would not be relevant to or appropriate for a wholly-owned subsidiary of a public company, including provisions that require shareholders to be employed by Towers Perrin.

The proposed amendments do not modify or eliminate the shareholder covenants contained in Section 6.18 of the Towers Perrin bylaws, regarding competition and the solicitation of Towers Perrin clients and employees, and such covenants would remain in effect and continue to apply after shareholder approval of the amendments.

The amendment to Article VI of Towers Perrin s bylaws will, subject to approval by Towers Perrin shareholders, read as follows:

Reference is made to the Amended and Restated Bylaws of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. (the Company), dated January 3, 2006 (the Bylaws), which are hereby amended as follows:

1. Each of Sections 6.1 through 6.17, 6.19, 6.20, 6.21, 6.23, 6.24.2, 6.25, and 6.26 of the Bylaws shall be amended by deleting the text thereof in its entirety and replacing such deleted text with Reserved .

2. Section 6.22 of the Bylaws shall be amended by deleting the text thereof in its entirety and replacing such deleted text with the following:

Amendment. The provisions of this Article VI may not be amended in a manner that increases the restrictions that this Article VI imposes on a Shareholder.

3. Section 6.24.1 of the Bylaws shall be amended by deleting the first two sentences thereof in their entirety, and amending the third sentence thereof by replacing Thus with Each shareholder agrees that .

4. Section 6.28 of the Bylaws shall be amended by deleting the third sentence thereof in its entirety.

The text of Article VI of Towers Perrin s bylaws, as so amended, is set forth in Annex I attached hereto, and is marked to show changes from Article VI as currently in effect (the new text is bold and underscored, and the old text is crossed out).

Table of Contents

The Towers Perrin board of directors recommends that Towers Perrin shareholders vote FOR the proposal to amend Article VI of Towers Perrin s bylaws. Pursuant to Towers Perrin s bylaws, this proposal will require the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock at the special meeting. Each share (or fraction thereof) of Towers Perrin common stock outstanding on the record date is entitled to one vote per share of common stock (or fraction thereof). Assuming the presence of a quorum, the failure to submit electronically a proxy card or the failure to vote in person at the special meeting, and abstentions from voting will have the effect of a vote **AGAINST** this proposal.

It is important to note that the amendment of Article VI of Towers Perrin s bylaws is conditioned upon the approval and adoption of the merger agreement proposal by each of the Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt stockholders at their respective special meetings and the completion of the merger. If the amendment to Article VI of Towers Perrin s bylaws is approved at the special meeting of Towers Perrin s shareholders, the amendment will not be effective until immediately prior to the effective time.

It is important to note that the merger will not be completed unless the holders of two-thirds of the issued and outstanding shares of Towers Perrin common stock vote FOR both the approval and adoption of the merger agreement (Proposal No. 1) and the amendment to Article VI of Towers Perrin s bylaws (Proposal No. 2).

Table of Contents

WATSON WYATT PROPOSAL NO. 2 APPROVAL OF THE TOWERS WATSON & CO. 2009 LONG TERM INCENTIVE PLAN

At the Watson Wyatt special meeting, holders of common stock are being asked to consider and affirmatively vote on the Towers Watson Incentive Plan. A description of the material provisions of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan is provided for below and a copy of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan is included as Annex G to this document. This description is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan.

Towers Watson intends to implement the Towers Watson Incentive Plan so it can have the ability to make equity incentive compensation awards to directors, officers and employees of Towers Watson following the consummation of the merger.

The completion of the merger is not conditioned upon the approval of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan proposal. However, the implementation of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan is subject to approval by the stockholders of Watson Wyatt and the consummation of the merger. At the Watson Wyatt special meeting, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the votes represented and entitled to vote at the special meeting is required to approve the Towers Watson Incentive Plan. If the proposals to adopt and approve the merger agreement do not receive the requisite stockholder approvals or, if for any other reason the merger agreement is terminated, then the Towers Watson Incentive Plan will not be implemented.

If the stockholders of Watson Wyatt approve the Towers Watson Incentive Plan and the merger is consummated, Towers Watson will not issue any further equity incentive awards under the existing Watson Wyatt equity incentive plans other than the ESPP and the Purchase Plans (as described in *The Merger Agreement Conversion of Stock, Stock Options and Other Awards Certain Watson Wyatt Equity Incentive Plans*).

Further details on the impact of the merger on each of Watson Wyatt's equity incentive plans are provided as follows, assuming that the Towers Watson Incentive Plan is approved by Watson Wyatt's stockholders:

2001 Watson Wyatt Deferred Stock Unit Plan. At the effective time, all Watson Wyatt DSUs will either be settled in shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock or cancelled, and there will be no further awards outstanding or granted after the effective time under the 2001 Watson Wyatt Deferred Stock Unit Plan.

Watson Wyatt & Company Holdings 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Certain Watson Wyatt executive officers have outstanding options to purchase Watson Wyatt Class A common stock, which were awarded under the Watson Wyatt 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan. All of these options were granted on September 9, 2009, with an exercise price of \$42.47 per share. These options will vest immediately upon completion of the merger, and will be exchanged at the effective time for vested options to purchase shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis, with the same exercise price as the underlying Watson Wyatt options. Presently, there are options to purchase 125,468 shares of Watson Wyatt Class A common stock outstanding. These are the only outstanding awards under the Watson Wyatt & Company Holdings 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan, and Watson Wyatt does not currently expect any additional awards to be issued under this plan. At the effective time, all outstanding Watson Wyatt options will be assumed by Towers Watson and converted on a one-for-one basis into options to purchase Towers Watson Class A common stock. The Watson Wyatt & Company Holdings 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan will be assumed by Towers Watson at closing to the limited extent necessary to permit the assumption of Watson Wyatt options, and Towers Watson does not intend to issue any further awards under this plan.

Watson Wyatt ESPP. The Watson Wyatt ESPP will be assumed by Towers Watson at closing. Upon its assumption by Towers Watson, the number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock available for purchase under the ESPP will be number of shares of Class A common stock for issuance under the ESPP equal to 6.75 million minus the number of shares issued under the ESPP by Watson Wyatt prior to the merger. As of October 29, 2009, 2,031,323 shares have been issued under the ESPP by Watson Wyatt.

Table of Contents

If the stockholders of Watson Wyatt do not approve the Towers Watson Incentive Plan and the merger is consummated, Towers Watson intends to use the remaining availability under Watson Wyatt's existing equity plans for additional equity incentive awards in Towers Watson common stock following the consummation of the merger.

Watson Wyatt's board of directors has unanimously approved the Towers Watson Incentive Plan and recommends that Watson Wyatt stockholders vote to approve the Towers Watson Incentive Plan.

Description of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan

The following is a summary of the material terms of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan, which is qualified in its entirety by reference to the plan documents attached as Annex G to this document.

General

The Towers Watson Incentive Plan provides for grants of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other equity and non-equity based awards to eligible employees, non-employee members of Towers Watson's board of directors and other service providers to Towers Watson. The purpose of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan will be to maximize stockholder value and otherwise contribute to Towers Watson's success, by providing incentives to retain and motivate Towers Watson's employees and other service providers, and to attract and motivate experienced and knowledgeable persons to serve as non-employee directors. Towers Watson's board of directors has approved the adoption of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan.

A total of 12,500,000 shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock, representing approximately 3.0% of the total outstanding shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock on a fully-diluted basis immediately following the effective time, will be available for issuance under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan. The shares available for issuance under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan are subject to a fungible share design, such that all stock options and stock appreciation rights granted under the plan count 1:1 against the 12,500,000 share limit; however, other awards granted under the plan, including restricted stock units and restricted stock, count against this share limit on a 1.85:1 basis. Therefore, the overall limit on such other awards is approximately 6.76 million shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock. The shares available for issuance as well as outstanding awards under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan are subject to adjustment in the event of a reorganization, stock split, merger or similar change. The shares available for issuance under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan may be authorized and unissued or held as treasury shares.

Administration and Eligibility

The Towers Watson Incentive Plan will be administered by the compensation committee of Towers Watson's board of directors, which will be constituted as of the effective time. In this section, this committee is referred to as the compensation committee. The compensation committee will have general authority to grant awards and prescribe the terms thereof, as well as authority to interpret and apply the terms of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan and individual awards. The compensation committee will also be able to delegate certain of its responsibilities under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan. Towers Watson's non-employee directors, officers and other employees will each be eligible, in the sole discretion of the compensation committee, to become a participant under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan and receive grants thereunder.

Adjustments

In the event of any recapitalization, reclassification, stock dividend, extraordinary dividend, stock split, reverse stock split, or other distribution with respect to Towers Watson Class A common stock, or any merger, reorganization, consolidation, combination, spin-off or other similar corporate change, or any other change

Table of Contents

affecting our common stock, appropriate and equitable adjustments shall be made to the maximum number and kind of shares available for grant, and the number and kind of shares of common stock or other rights and prices under outstanding awards to prevent dilution or enlargement of a participant's rights under an award.

Effect of Change in Control

Under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan, in the event of a Change in Control, if the vesting of an award is based on the attainment of performance goals, the amount of payout of cash or securities under such award will be determined as if the performance goals were achieved at the target level of performance. However, vesting and (as applicable) payment shall remain subject to any requirements under the award relating to continued performance of services, except where service is terminated without Cause upon or following the Change in Control, in which case full vesting and (as applicable) payment under such awards shall be made within ten days following the termination. With respect to awards not subject to performance goals, such awards will fully vest immediately prior to the Change in Control, unless the award is assumed by the acquiring company or a reasonably equivalent award is substituted for such award, with vesting on the same conditions as the original award, except where service is terminated without Cause or within twelve months following the Change of Control, in which case any assumed or substituted awards shall fully vest and (as applicable) become payable within ten days following the termination.

Types of Awards

Under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan, the compensation committee may grant the following types of awards:

Stock Options. The compensation committee may award grants of incentive stock options conforming to the provisions of Section 422 of the Code or nonqualified stock options. The exercise price of an option may not be less than 100% of the fair market value of a share of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the date of the grant. The compensation committee will determine the vesting requirements as well as the term of exercise of each option, including the effect of termination of employment or service of a participant. Such vesting requirements will be based on the continued employment or service of the participant for a specified time period or on the attainment of specified business performance goals established by the compensation committee. The compensation committee may accelerate the vesting of a stock option upon a termination of service of the participant under certain circumstances. The maximum term of an option will be 10 years from the date of grant. The maximum number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock that may be subject to stock options granted to a single participant in any one year is limited to 1,000,000 shares. In the case of incentive stock options, for purposes of Code Section 422, the maximum value of shares of common stock (determined at the date of grant) that may be subject to incentive stock options that become exercisable by a single employee in any one year is limited to \$100,000. To exercise an option, the participant must pay the exercise price, subject to specified conditions, (1) in cash, (2) in shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock, (3) through an open-market, broker-assisted sales transaction, (4) by a combination of these methods, or (5) by such other method approved by the compensation committee, and must pay any required tax withholding amounts. All options are nontransferable except upon the participant's death by his or her will or the laws of descent and distribution or, in the case of non-qualified options, subject to prior approval by the compensation committee, to a participant's family member, as may be approved by the compensation committee in its discretion at the time of the proposed transfer. Without prior approval of stockholders, the Towers Watson Incentive Plan prohibits the cancellation, substitution or amendment of an option that would have the effect of reducing the exercise price of a previously granted option, except for equitable adjustments for any recapitalization, reclassification or other change in our corporate structure, as described above.

Table of Contents

Stock Appreciation Rights. A stock appreciation right (or SAR) may be granted on a stand-alone basis or in tandem with a related stock option and entitles a participant to receive payment based on the excess of the fair market value of a share of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the date of settlement over the grant price of the SAR, multiplied by the number of shares as to which the right is being settled or exercised. SARs may be granted on a basis that allows for the exercise of the right by the participant or that provides for the automatic payment of the right upon a specified date or event. The exercise price of an SAR may not be less than 100% of the fair market value of a share of Towers Watson Class A common stock on the date of the grant. The compensation committee will determine the vesting requirements as well as the term of exercise of each SAR, which may be based on the continued employment or service of the participant for a specified time period or on the attainment of specified business performance goals established by the Committee. The compensation committee may accelerate the vesting of SARs upon a termination of service of the participant under certain circumstances, as set forth in the participant's award agreement or otherwise. The maximum term of an SAR will be 10 years from the date of grant. The maximum number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock that may be subject to SARs granted to a single participant in any one year is limited to 500,000 shares.

Restricted Stock. A grant of restricted stock represents shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock that are issued subject to conditions relating to vesting and forfeiture requirements, as determined by the compensation committee in its discretion. Vesting requirements may be based on the continued employment or service of the participant for a specified time period or on the attainment of specified business performance goals established by the compensation committee. The compensation committee may accelerate the vesting of restricted stock upon a termination of service of the participant under certain circumstances, as set forth in the participant's award agreement. Subject to the transfer restrictions and vesting requirements of the award, the participant will have the rights of a stockholder of Towers Watson, including voting rights and the right to receive dividends, the treatment of which may be provided in the participant's award agreement. The maximum number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock that may be subject to restricted stock awards granted to a single participant in any one year is limited to 500,000 shares.

Restricted Stock Units. A restricted stock unit (or RSU) represents the right of a participant to receive a payment under an award that is denominated in shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock. An RSU represents an unfunded bookkeeping entry which serves as a unit of measurement relative to one share of Towers Watson Class A common stock for purposes of determining the payment in shares of a deferred benefit or right. RSUs may be subject to vesting requirements, restrictions and conditions to payment as determined by the compensation committee in its discretion. Vesting requirements may be based on the continued employment or service of the participant for a specified time period or on the attainment of specified business performance goals established by the compensation committee. The compensation committee may accelerate the vesting of an RSU upon a termination of service of the participant under certain circumstances, as set forth in the participant's award agreement. RSU awards are payable in cash or in shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock or in a combination of both. RSUs may also be granted together with related dividend equivalent rights. The maximum number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock that may be subject to RSUs granted to a single participant in any one year is limited to 500,000 shares.

Performance Awards. The compensation committee may grant performance awards under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan which represent the right to receive a payment in cash if performance goals established by the compensation committee for a performance period are satisfied. The compensation committee may grant performance awards that are intended to qualify as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code, as well as performance awards that are not intended to so qualify. At the time a performance award is granted, the compensation committee will determine, in its sole discretion, the applicable performance period

Table of Contents

and performance goals to be achieved during the performance period, as well as such other conditions as the compensation committee deems appropriate. The compensation committee may accelerate the vesting of a performance award upon a termination of service of the participant under certain circumstances, as set forth in the participant's award agreement. The maximum cash compensation that may be paid to a single participant in any one year with respect to a performance award is limited to \$5 million.

Section 162(m) Awards. For purposes of qualifying grants of performance awards as performance-based compensation under Section 162(m) of the Code, the compensation committee, in its discretion, may determine that the performance objectives applicable to performance awards shall be based on the achievement of one or more performance goals. In addition, the compensation committee may grant awards of restricted stock, restricted stock units or performance awards that are intended to qualify for the performance-based compensation exception under Section 162(m) of the Code. Under that section, the terms of the award must state, in terms of an objective formula or standard, the method of computing the amount of compensation payable under the award, and must preclude discretion to increase the amount of compensation payable under the terms of the award (but may give the compensation committee discretion to decrease the amount of compensation payable). For each such award, the performance criteria upon which the payment or vesting may be based shall be limited to one or more of the following performance measures, which may be applied with respect to Towers Watson, any subsidiary or any business unit: (1) net earnings; (2) earnings per share; (3) dividend ratio; (4) net sales growth; (5) income or net income (before taxes); (6) operating profit or net operating profit; (7) return measures (including, but not limited to, return on assets, capital, equity or sales); (8) cash flow (including, but not limited to, operating cash flow, cash from operations and free cash flow); (9) earnings before or after taxes, interest, depreciation or amortization; (10) share price (including, but not limited to, growth measures and total shareholder return); (11) expense targets; (12) customer satisfaction; (13) market share; (14) economic value added; (15) the formation of joint ventures or the completion of other corporate transactions; (16) market capitalization; (17) debt leverage (debt to capital); (18) operating income or net operating income; (19) operating margin or profit margin; (20) return on operating revenue; (21) operating ratio; (22) integration and/or penetration of the market; and/or (23) any combination of or a specified increase in any of the foregoing. Some of these metrics may also be evaluated on a relative basis and not solely against absolute standards. With respect to any Awards intended to comply with the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Code, adjustments to performance goals shall only be made to the extent consistent with Section 162(m) of the Code, and the compensation committee may appropriately adjust any evaluation of performance under a performance goal to exclude any of the following events that occurs during a performance period, to the extent consistent with Section 162(m) of the Code: (1) asset write-downs, (2) litigation, claims, judgments or settlements, (3) the effect of changes in tax law, accounting principles or other such laws or provisions affecting reported results, (4) mergers, acquisitions and divestitures, (5) accruals for reorganization and restructuring programs and (6) any extraordinary, unusual or non-recurring items as described in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30 and/or in management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations appearing in the company's Annual Reports on Form 10-K or Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the applicable year or quarter.

Other Stock Awards. The compensation committee may grant other awards under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan that may be denominated or payable in, or otherwise based on Towers Watson Class A common stock. The compensation committee will determine the terms and conditions of such awards, and such awards may be made with or without vesting requirements. The maximum number of shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock that may be subject to stock awards granted to a single participant in any one year is limited to 500,000 shares.

Table of Contents

Terms of Awards

The terms and conditions of each award made under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan, including applicable vesting requirements, may be set forth in written agreements or other award documents with each participant. Vesting requirements of any award may be based on the continued service of the participant for a specified period or on the attainment of specified business performance goals established by the compensation committee. The compensation committee will specify the circumstances in which performance awards will be paid or forfeited in the event of termination of employment of the plan participant or other event (including a Change in Control) during the term of an award. Awards under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan will generally not be transferable other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution and except for certain transfers for gift and estate planning purposes. The compensation committee may modify the terms of individual awards as necessary to comply with requirements of local law for jurisdictions outside of the United States.

Amendment and Termination

Towers Watson's board of directors may amend, modify, suspend or terminate the Towers Watson Incentive Plan in its discretion, except that no amendment, modification, suspension or termination will become effective without prior approval of Towers Watson's stockholders if such approval is determined necessary or desirable for continued compliance with any tax, securities law or stock exchange listing requirements. Furthermore, any amendment, modification, suspension or termination may not adversely affect any outstanding rights or obligations under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan without the affected participant's consent. At the discretion of Towers Watson's board of directors, for purposes of compliance with Section 162(m) of the Code, the performance goals will be subject to approval of Towers Watson's stockholders no later than the first stockholder meeting that occurs in the year following the fifth anniversary of the effective date of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan. If not previously terminated by Towers Watson's board of directors, the Towers Watson Incentive Plan will terminate on the 10th anniversary of its adoption.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

Following is a summary of the United States federal income tax consequences of awards under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan to participants who are subject to United States tax. Tax consequences of the Towers Watson Incentive Plan to Towers Watson and participants in other jurisdictions are not addressed.

Stock Options. An optionee will not generally recognize taxable income upon the grant of a non-qualified stock option to purchase shares of common stock. Upon exercise of the option, the optionee will generally recognize ordinary income for federal income tax purposes equal to the excess of the fair market value of the shares subject thereto over the exercise price. The tax basis of the shares in the hands of the optionee will equal the exercise price paid for the shares plus the amount of ordinary compensation income the optionee recognizes upon exercise of the option, and the holding period for the shares for capital gains purposes will commence on the day the option is exercised. An optionee who sells any of the shares will recognize short-term or long-term capital gain or loss measured by the difference between the tax basis of the shares and the amount realized on the sale. Towers Watson will be entitled to a federal income tax deduction equal to the amount of ordinary compensation income recognized by the optionee. The deduction will be allowed at the same time the optionee recognizes the income.

An optionee will not generally recognize income upon the grant of an incentive stock option to purchase shares of common stock and will not generally recognize income upon exercise of the option, provided that the optionee is our employee at all times from the date of grant until three months prior to exercise. If an optionee who has exercised an incentive stock option sells the shares acquired upon exercise more than two years after the grant date and more than one year after exercise, he or she will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the sales price and the exercise price. An optionee who sells the shares before the expiration of the foregoing holding periods will generally recognize ordinary income upon the sale, and Towers Watson will be entitled to a corresponding federal income tax deduction at the same time the participant recognizes ordinary income.

Table of Contents

Other Awards. The current United States federal income tax consequences of other awards authorized under the Towers Watson Incentive Plan are generally in accordance with the following: (1) stock appreciation rights are generally subject to ordinary income tax at the time of exercise or settlement; (2) restricted stock is generally subject to ordinary income tax at the time the restrictions lapse, unless the recipient elects to accelerate recognition as of the date of grant; (3) stock units and performance awards are generally subject to ordinary income tax at the time of payment, and (4) unrestricted stock awards are generally subject to ordinary income tax at the time of grant. In each of the foregoing cases, Towers Watson will generally be entitled to a corresponding federal income tax deduction at the same time the participant recognizes ordinary income.

Section 162(m). Section 162(m) of the Code generally disallows the corporate tax deduction for certain compensation paid in excess of \$1,000,000 annually to each of the chief executive officer and the three other most highly paid executive officers of publicly held companies. Awards that qualify as performance-based compensation are exempt from Section 162(m), thus allowing Towers Watson the full federal tax deduction otherwise permitted for such compensation.

Table of Contents

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Legal Matters

Legal matters relating to the validity of the securities to be issued in the merger will be passed upon for the Holding Company by Gibson Dunn. The opinions referred to in the discussion set forth under "Material Income Tax Considerations" will be provided to Towers Perrin by Milbank and Watson Wyatt by Gibson Dunn.

Experts

The consolidated balance sheet of Jupiter Saturn Holding Company at June 30, 2009 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report appearing herein. Such balance sheet has been so included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of Towers Perrin and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008, have been included in this document in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent public accountants, appearing elsewhere in this document, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing. The audit report covering the December 31, 2008 financial statements refers to Towers Perrin's adoption of EITF Topic No. D-98, *Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities*; Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, *Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans* on December 31, 2007; and Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB No. 109*, on January 1, 2007.

The consolidated financial statements, and the related financial statement schedule, of Watson Wyatt incorporated in this document by reference from Watson Wyatt's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, and the effectiveness of Watson Wyatt's internal control over financial reporting have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated herein by reference (which reports (1) express an unqualified opinion and include an explanatory paragraph regarding the adoption of new accounting standards and (2) express an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting). Such financial statements and financial statements schedule have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

Stockholder Proposals

If the merger is consummated, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt stockholders will become stockholders of Towers Watson. Stockholder proposals intended to be included in Towers Watson's proxy statement and voted on at Towers Watson's first regularly scheduled annual meeting of stockholders after the merger must be submitted to Towers Watson's Corporate Secretary and submitted in accordance with applicable SEC rules and regulations governing the submission of stockholder proposals, which rules and regulations also govern Towers Watson's consideration of such stockholder proposals for inclusion in its proxy statement and form of proxy.

Pursuant to Towers Watson's bylaws, in order for any business not included in the proxy statement for the next regularly scheduled annual meeting of stockholders to be brought before the meeting by a stockholder entitled to vote at the meeting, the stockholder must give timely written notice of that business to Towers Watson's Corporate Secretary. To be timely, the notice must be received by no later than the close of business on the 90th day nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting of stockholders. The notice must contain the information required by Towers Watson's bylaws. The foregoing bylaw provisions do not affect a stockholder's ability to request inclusion of a proposal in the Towers Watson's proxy statement within the procedures and deadlines set forth in Rule 14a-8 of the Exchange Act and referred to in the paragraph above. A proxy may confer discretionary authority to vote on any

Table of Contents

matter at a meeting if we do not receive notice of the matter within the time frames described above. A copy of Towers Watson's bylaws is available upon request to: Towers Watson, c/o Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc., 875 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, Attention: Corporate Secretary. The officer presiding at the meeting may exclude matters that are not properly presented in accordance with these requirements.

Where You Can Find Additional Information

The Holding Company has filed a registration statement with the SEC under the Securities Act that registers the distribution to Towers Perrin security holders and Watson Wyatt stockholders of the shares of common stock and notes of Towers Watson to be issued in the merger. The registration statement, including the attached exhibits and schedules, contains additional relevant information about Towers Perrin, Watson Wyatt and Towers Watson and the securities of these companies. The rules and regulations of the SEC allow us to omit some information included in the registration statement from this document.

Watson Wyatt files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy this information at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information about issuers, like Watson Wyatt, who file electronically with the SEC. The address of the website is www.sec.gov. The reports and other information filed by Watson Wyatt with the SEC are also available at Watson Wyatt's website, which is www.watsonwyatt.com. Except for the documents specifically incorporated by reference into this document, information contained on Watson Wyatt's website or that can be accessed through its website is not incorporated by reference into this document.

The SEC allows Watson Wyatt to incorporate by reference information into this document. This means that Watson Wyatt can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference into this document is considered to be a part of this document, except for any information that is superseded by information that is included directly in this document.

This document incorporates by reference the documents listed below that Watson Wyatt has previously filed with the SEC. They contain important information about Watson Wyatt and its financial condition.

Watson Wyatt's Filings (File Number 001-16159)

Annual Report on Form 10-K
Amendment to Annual Report on Form 10-K/A
Current Reports on Form 8-K

Period or Date Filed

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 and filed on August 14, 2009
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 and filed on October 20, 2009
Filed on September 10, 2009, October 9, 2009 and October 19, 2009

In addition, the SEC allows Watson Wyatt to also incorporate by reference into this document additional documents that Watson Wyatt may file with the SEC between the date of this document and the date of the Watson Wyatt special meeting and the Towers Perrin special meeting (other than the portions of those documents not deemed to be filed). These documents include periodic reports, such as Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, as well as proxy statements.

None of the Holding Company, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt has authorized anyone to give any information or make any representation about the merger, the Holding Company, Towers Perrin or Watson Wyatt that is different from or in addition to the information contained in this document or in any materials that are incorporated by reference in this document. If anyone does give you information of this sort, you should not rely on it. If you are in a jurisdiction where offers to exchange or sell, or solicitations of offers to exchange or purchase, the securities offered by this document or the solicitation of proxies is unlawful, or if you are a person to whom it is unlawful to direct these type of activities, then the offer presented in this document does not extend to you. The information contained in this document speaks only as to the date of this document.

Table of Contents

TOWERS PERRIN CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
<u>Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and Subsidiaries:</u>	
<u>Report of Independent Public Accountants</u>	FS-2
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	FS-3
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007</u>	FS-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	FS-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares and Other Shareholders Deficit for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006</u>	FS-6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	FS-7
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 (unaudited)</u>	FS-46
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2009 (unaudited) and December 31, 2008</u>	FS-47
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 (unaudited)</u>	FS-48
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares and Other Shareholders Deficit for the six months ended June 30, 2009 (unaudited)</u>	FS-49
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)</u>	FS-50

FS-1

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Public Accountants

The Board of Directors

Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in mandatorily redeemable common shares and other shareholders' deficit, and cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three year period ended December 31, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In the accompanying financial statements, the Company has reclassified mandatorily redeemable common shares outside of permanent equity in the balance sheet to adopt EITF Topic No. D-98, *Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities*. As described in note 11 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, *Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*, on December 31, 2007. As described in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* and *an Interpretation of FASB No. 109*, on January 1, 2007.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 5, 2009, except as to the adoption of EITF Topic D-98, *Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities* and the related disclosure in Notes 1 and 14, and Note 17, which are as of September 3, 2009

FS-2

Table of Contents**Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Operations****For the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006****(in thousands)**

	2008	2007	2006
Revenues:			
Consulting revenue	\$ 1,511,109	\$ 1,419,891	\$ 1,255,300
Commissions	146,505	155,391	144,377
Reimbursed client expenses	56,502	55,002	49,932
Reinsurance investment income	5,653	10,851	10,425
Total revenue	1,719,769	1,641,135	1,460,034
Expenses:			
Compensation and benefits	1,206,637	1,129,185	1,080,915
General and administrative	256,334	323,026	194,292
Occupancy-related costs	68,561	61,873	58,217
Professional and subcontracted services	122,379	120,981	89,990
Depreciation and amortization	36,986	34,711	31,021
Restructuring benefit	(351)	(5,229)	(7,274)
Total expenses	1,690,546	1,664,547	1,447,161
Operating income (loss)	29,223	(23,412)	12,873
Gain on sale of businesses	1,237	1,751	2,756
Other non-operating income (loss):			
Investment and other income, net	23,879	25,850	24,104
Equity in loss of unconsolidated affiliates	(14,949)	(23,909)	(14,570)
Income (loss) before income taxes	39,390	(19,720)	25,163
Income tax expense	(34,450)	(3,785)	(44,258)
Net income (loss) attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares	\$ 4,940	\$ (23,505)	\$ (19,095)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007

(in thousands)

	2008	2007
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 486,864	\$ 503,373
Short-term investments	10,006	232
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	367,337	447,498
Deferred income taxes, net	136,325	127,399
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	31,841	37,309
Total current assets	1,032,373	1,115,811
Non-current assets:		
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	97,545	104,530
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization	33,800	49,476
Goodwill	59,181	64,960
Deferred income taxes, net	261,357	208,094
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	65,483	79,893
Other non-current assets	133,547	243,803
Total non-current assets	650,913	750,756
Total assets	\$ 1,683,286	\$ 1,866,567
LIABILITIES, MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE COMMON SHARES, AND OTHER SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 38,289	\$ 43,271
Reinsurance payables	115,350	117,885
Accrued bonus	284,070	262,232
Reserve for pension and other postretirement benefits	48,163	42,661
Deferred income	104,301	97,592
Other current liabilities	123,604	201,751
Total current liabilities	713,777	765,392
Non-current liabilities:		
Errors and omissions claim reserves	137,100	141,500
Reserve for pension and other postretirement benefits	594,864	578,566
Deferred income	1,667	11,667
Other non-current liabilities	95,235	105,628
Total non-current liabilities	828,866	837,361
Total liabilities	1,542,643	1,602,753
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		

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Mandatorily redeemable common shares	257,688	301,435
Other shareholders deficit	(117,045)	(37,621)
Total liabilities, mandatorily redeemable common shares and other shareholders deficit	\$ 1,683,286	\$ 1,866,567

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

FS-4

Table of Contents**Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006****(in thousands)**

	2008	2007	2006
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net income (loss) attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares	\$ 4,940	\$ (23,505)	\$ (19,095)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Gain on sale of businesses	(1,237)	(1,751)	(2,756)
Equity in loss of unconsolidated affiliates	14,949	23,909	14,570
Derivative loss	8,222		
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment	302	518	(525)
Depreciation and amortization	36,986	34,711	31,021
Foreign currency remeasurement (gain) loss	(3,009)	3,542	(2,087)
Benefit from deferred income taxes	(11,404)	(31,762)	(24,374)
Warrant expense			44,822
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	36,671	(116,808)	(43,003)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other current assets	99	(6,451)	50,361
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(4,823)	3,268	(2,586)
Decrease in reinsurance payables	(1,736)	(2,957)	(30,339)
Increase in accrued bonus	29,863	8,332	46,285
(Decrease) increase in reserve for pension and other postretirement benefits	(84,749)	55,085	50,434
Increase (decrease) in errors and omissions claim reserves	4,305	(3,030)	13,263
(Decrease) increase in deferred income	(3,291)	13,313	4,737
Other net assets and liabilities	28,785	27,579	(38,128)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	54,873	(16,007)	92,600
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Capital expenditures	(29,624)	(33,077)	(29,705)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	263	319	
Net cash transferred with sale of business		(6,541)	
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(32,991)	(6,105)
(Purchase) sale of short-term investment securities	(9,768)	8,230	(8,230)
Net cash used in investing activities	(39,129)	(64,060)	(44,040)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Cash overdrafts	868		
Net borrowings (payments) of notes payable	1,296	(1,944)	1,460
Purchase of treasury stock, net	(7,802)	(3,295)	(36,018)
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,638)	(5,239)	(34,558)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(26,615)	7,701	15,776
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(16,509)	(77,605)	29,778

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Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	503,373	580,978	551,200
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 486,864	\$ 503,373	\$ 580,978
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 492	\$ 1,227	\$ 1,862
Income taxes	\$ 76,262	\$ 45,486	\$ 53,574

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

FS-5

Table of Contents**Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Changes in Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares and Other Shareholders' Deficit****For the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006****(in thousands, except share data)**

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Retained Earnings	Other	Total Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares	Other Shareholders' Deficit	Comprehensive (Loss) Income
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Shares					
Balance as of January 1, 2006	94,115	\$ 47	\$ 101,906	10,387	\$ (34,139)	\$ 239,931	\$ (1,791)	\$ 305,954	\$ (68,132)
Sale of shares of common stock from treasury			1,348	(2,596)	7,639			8,987	
Purchase of shares of common stock for treasury				12,858	(45,005)			(45,005)	
Issuance of 6,051 stock warrants			44,822					44,822	
Comprehensive loss:									
Loss attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares					(19,095)			(19,095)	\$ (19,095)
Currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$700						6,141	6,141		6,141
Change in pension liability, net of tax of \$(10,975)								(6,796)	(6,796)
Total comprehensive loss									\$ (19,750)
Balance as of December 31, 2006	94,115	\$ 47	\$ 148,076	20,649	\$ (71,505)	\$ 220,836	\$ 4,350	\$ 301,804	\$ (74,928)
Adjustment to initially apply FASB Interpretation No. 48					9,296		9,296		
Gain on investment of unconsolidated affiliates (Note 6)			870				870		
Sale of shares of common stock from treasury			390	(580)	1,973			2,363	
Purchase of shares of common stock for treasury				1,389	(5,658)			(5,658)	
Comprehensive income:									
Loss attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares					(23,505)			(23,505)	\$ (23,505)
Currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$2,605						16,680	16,680		16,680
Hedge effectiveness, net of tax of \$(272)						(415)	(415)		(415)
Change in pension liability, net of tax of \$3,171								9,863	9,863
Total comprehensive income									\$ 2,623
								27,444	

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Adjustment to initially apply
FASB Statement No. 158, net
of tax of \$13,796

**Balance as of December 31,
2007** **94,115 \$** **47 \$** **149,336** **21,458** **\$ (75,190)** **\$ 206,627** **\$ 20,615** **\$ 301,435** **\$ (37,621)**

Gain on investment of unconsolidated affiliates (Note 6)			822					822	
Purchase of shares of common stock for treasury			1,906	(7,802)				(7,802)	
Comprehensive loss:									
Earnings attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares					4,940			4,940	\$ 4,940
Currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$(11,613)						(38,928)	(38,928)		(38,928)
Hedge effectiveness, net of tax of \$(1,796)						(2,779)	(2,779)		(2,779)
Change in pension liability, net of tax of \$(44,199)								(79,424)	(79,424)
Total comprehensive loss									\$ (116,191)

**Balance as of December 31,
2008** **94,115 \$** **47 \$** **150,158** **23,364** **\$ (82,992)** **\$ 211,567** **\$ (21,092)** **\$ 257,688** **\$ (117,045)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands, except share, per share and per warrant data)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business Description

Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries (the Company or Towers Perrin) provide professional services to its clients to help them improve performance through effective people, risk and financial management. The Company provides services in the areas of human capital strategy, program design and management, risk and capital management, reinsurance intermediary services and actuarial consulting. The Company operates globally in 23 countries. Approximately 43%, 42% and 39% of the Company's revenues for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, were generated from international operations.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its majority-owned subsidiaries. In instances where the Company does not have a controlling interest in an entity, but exerts significant influence over the entity, the Company applies the equity method of accounting to its investment. All significant inter-company transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include revenue recognition; allowances for doubtful accounts; errors and omissions claim reserves; insurance recoveries receivable; reserves for pension and other postretirement benefits; realizability of deferred tax assets and valuation of derivatives. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's best estimate and judgment. Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors, including the current economic environment, which management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Illiquid credit markets and volatile equity and foreign currency markets have combined to increase the uncertainty in such estimates and assumptions. Change in those estimates resulting from continuing changes in the economic environment will be reflected in the financial statements in future periods.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all instruments, which have original maturities at date of purchase of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Included in cash are amounts which are payable to reinsurance carriers or clients, net of the Company's earned commissions. As agent for various reinsurance carriers, the Company holds these funds and is permitted to invest this cash pending remittance to the carriers or clients.

Cash equivalents were \$284,837 and \$306,185 as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Such investments are carried at amortized cost, which approximates market value.

Accounts Receivable

Receivables include amounts for consulting services and products billed to clients and services provided but not yet billed. The Company establishes allowances for doubtful accounts to reduce its receivables to their estimated net realizable value. The allowances include reserves for uncollectible billed and unbilled accounts receivable. The allowances are estimated by management based on information about specific customer accounts, as well as general factors such as the aging of receivables and historical collection experience.

Table of Contents

The receivables balance also consists of reinsurance intermediary amounts due the Company and reinsurance advances. Reinsurance advances represent instances where the Company advances premiums, refunds or claims to reinsurance underwriters or parties to reinsurance contracts (reinsureds) prior to collection. These advances are made from Company funds and are expected to be collected from the respective reinsurer or client.

Reinsurance Premiums and Claims

In its capacity as a reinsurance intermediary, the Company collects premiums from reinsureds and, after deducting its brokerage commissions, remits the premiums to the respective reinsurance underwriters on behalf of reinsureds. The net premiums and claims due to or due from reinsurers and reinsureds are not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Reinsurance Payables

Reinsurance payables represent cash received from reinsurers or clients, net of the Company's commissions, but not yet remitted to the ultimate recipient. As agent for the various reinsurers, the Company segregates the amounts due to the reinsurers and is permitted to invest this cash pending remittance to them. The Company had \$115,350 and \$117,885 of cash as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, payable to settle amounts due reinsurers or clients.

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Upon sale or retirement, the cost and related accumulated depreciation and amortization are removed from the accounts, and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is reflected in the consolidated statements of operations.

Technology hardware and furniture and fixtures are depreciated on a straight-line basis over three to ten years. Purchased software is depreciated on a straight-line basis over three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the term of the lease or the life of the related assets, ranging from one to twenty years. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

The Company capitalizes certain costs to develop or modify software for its internal use. Such costs are capitalized and amortized over the expected life of the software, which is between three and five years. These costs are classified as internally developed software in Note 4. Costs for software developed for internal use of \$2,229, \$9,126 and \$9,718 in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, were capitalized in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement of Position (SOP) No. 98-1, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use*.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consist primarily of prepaid rent, prepaid insurance, income taxes receivable and other advances. Income taxes receivable were \$13,755 and \$18,110, at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Equity in the Income (Loss) of Unconsolidated Affiliates

The Company accounts for its equity investments in Professional Consultants Insurance Company (PCIC) (Note 6) and in ExcellerateHRO, LLP (eHRO) (Note 6) using the equity method of accounting in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock* (APB 18). Under this method, the Company records its proportionate share of these entities' respective net income or loss on a three month lag in the consolidated statements of operations as equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated affiliates.

Table of Contents

Issuances of Stock by Unconsolidated Affiliates

The effects of any changes in the Company's ownership interest resulting from the issuance of equity capital by an unconsolidated affiliate accounted for under the equity method of accounting are accounted for pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 51, *Accounting for the Sales of Stock of a Subsidiary* (SAB 51). During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company recorded gains related to these transactions in the accompanying consolidated statements of changes in mandatorily redeemable common shares and other shareholders' deficit (Note 6). There were no such transactions during the year ended December 31, 2006.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over fair value of net assets of businesses acquired. The Company applies the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS 142). Goodwill is not amortized. Intangible assets are recorded at fair value at the time of the acquisition. The fair value of intangible assets is determined using a discounted cash flow model which considers the period over which the asset will provide a future economic benefit to the Company. SFAS 142 requires that intangible assets with estimable useful lives be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives and reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS 144).

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment, and tested for impairment more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the fair value. The annual impairment tests for 2008, 2007 and 2006 were completed as of October 1, and no impairment losses were required.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with the terms of SFAS 144, long-lived assets and certain definite-lived intangibles held and used by an entity are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected future undiscounted cash flows from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition proceeds is less than the carrying amount of the asset, then an impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss is measured based on the fair value of the asset. Long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. There were no impairments of long-lived assets recognized during 2008, 2007 and 2006.

Errors and Omissions Claim Reserves

The errors and omissions claim reserves represent undiscounted actuarially determined estimates of amounts to be paid out on claims incurred, including external legal expenses. These estimates reflect historical claims' frequency and severity, as well as the general nature of the errors and omissions exposure. The methods and assumptions underlying these estimates are reviewed periodically, and any adjustments are reflected currently in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations in general and administrative expenses.

Employee Benefit Plans

The Company established the Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. Retirement Income Plan (the U.S. Plan) to provide retirement benefits for eligible participants. The U.S. Plan, as amended, is a noncontributory, defined benefit plan and covers all U.S. employees of the Company. Contributions to the U.S. Plan are based on an actuarial study conducted each year by the Company. The Company also maintains defined benefit plans in Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom, (collectively, the Non-U.S. Plans) for foreign employee groups.

Table of Contents

The Company accounts for these plans using actuarial methods as set forth by SFAS No. 158, *Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Other Postretirement Plans* (SFAS 158), which is an amendment to SFAS No. 87, *Employers Accounting for Pensions* (SFAS 87), SFAS No. 88, *Employers Accounting for Settlements and Curtailments of Defined Benefit Pension Plans and for Termination Benefits*, and SFAS No. 132(R), revision to SFAS No. 132, *Employers Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits*.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue as follows:

Consulting Revenue

Services Revenue. The Company enters into arrangements on both a time-and-expense basis and a fixed fee basis. Revenue from time-and-expense service arrangements is recognized as the services are provided.

Revenue for fixed fee arrangements is recognized on a percentage-of-completion basis using labor costs as the input measure. Revenue recognized in any given accounting period is based on estimates of total projected revenue and progress towards completion. These estimates are continually reevaluated and revised, as necessary, throughout the life of the arrangement. Any adjustments to revenue resulting from changes in estimates are recorded in the period of the change in estimate. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred on an arrangement upon completion, a provision for the expected loss is recorded in the period in which the loss becomes evident.

Product Revenue. The Company earns revenue from the sale of certain products such as software, which it accounts for under SOP 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition* (SOP 97-2); survey sales, which are recognized as revenue upon delivery; and various subscriptions, which are recognized as revenue over the subscription period, generally one year.

Commissions

In general, compensation for reinsurance intermediary services is earned on a commission basis. Commissions are calculated as a percentage of a reinsurance premium as stipulated in the reinsurance contracts with the Company's clients and reinsurers. The Company recognizes intermediary services revenue on the later of the inception date or billing date of the contract.

Reimbursed Client Expenses

Reimbursed client expenses are costs directly incurred by the Company on behalf of clients and reimbursed by them, with such reimbursements being included in revenue as well as in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. The Company accounts for reimbursed expenses based on the criteria established by the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) under EITF Issue No. 01-14, *Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred*.

Reinsurance Investment Income

The Company holds cash needed to settle amounts due reinsurers or reinsureds, net of any commissions due the Company, pending remittance to the ultimate recipient. The Company is permitted to invest these funds in high quality liquid instruments.

Deferred Revenue

In some instances, the Company submits progress billings to clients and receives payment for services to be provided in the future. These advance billings are recorded as deferred revenue and are included in other current liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. These deferred revenues are reflected as consulting revenue when earned.

Table of Contents

Any taxes charged and withheld from client revenues and remitted to governmental authorities are recorded net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Advertising Costs

In accordance with SOP 93-7, *Reporting on Advertising Costs*, the Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising costs included in general and administrative expenses on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations were \$15,533, \$12,192 and \$8,697 in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Accounting for Rent Expense

The Company has various real estate lease agreements that contain rent increases, rent holidays, leasehold incentives or rent concessions. The Company accounts for these agreements in accordance with SFAS No. 13, *Accounting for Leases* (SFAS 13), FASB Technical Bulletin 85-3, *Accounting for Operating Leases with Scheduled Rent Increases*, and FASB Technical Bulletin 88-1, *Issues Related to Accounting for Leases*, which require all costs incurred for rent expense to be recorded on a straight-line basis (inclusive of any lease incentives and rent holidays) over the life of the lease in the statement of operations, with an offset to deferred rent liabilities recorded in the balance sheet. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had deferred rent liabilities of \$16,110 and \$15,895, respectively, recorded in other non-current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. See Note 8 for further discussion of the Company's rent expense for operating leases.

Equity Compensation

From time to time the Company grants warrants to certain employees under its warrant programs. The Company accounts for the warrants granted as share-based compensation pursuant to the requirements of SFAS No. 123(R), *Share Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)). In accordance with SFAS 123(R), these warrants include both a performance condition and a service condition, and are expensed over the service period. See Note 14.

Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares

All of the Company's redeemable common shares are held by employees and, pursuant to the Company's bylaws, are subject to certain restrictions (Note 14), and must be repurchased by the Company upon death or termination of employment. In accordance with EITF Topic No. D-98, *Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities* (D-98), the Company presents these mandatorily redeemable common shares outside of permanent equity in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Changes in the redemption value of the mandatorily redeemable common shares are recognized immediately and the carrying value of the securities is equal to the redemption value as of each reporting date.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes pursuant to the requirements of SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (SFAS 109). The Company follows an asset and liability approach to the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return. The Company accrues interest and related penalties, if applicable, on all tax exposures for which reserves have been established consistent with jurisdictional tax laws. Interest and penalties are classified as income tax expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Accounting for Foreign Currency

The functional currency of the Company's foreign entities is generally the local currency. In accordance with SFAS No. 52, *Foreign Currency Translation* (SFAS 52), assets and liabilities denominated in foreign

Table of Contents

currencies are translated using the prevailing exchange rates on the balance sheet dates. Revenues and expenses are translated using monthly average exchange rates prevailing during the year. The translation adjustments resulting from this process are included as a component of mandatorily redeemable common shares in accumulated other comprehensive income on the accompanying consolidated statements of changes in mandatorily redeemable common shares and other shareholders' deficit.

Foreign currency transactions resulted in a (loss) gain of \$(4,191), (\$14,018) and \$17,503 in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and are included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Short-Term Investments

The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments, which primarily includes cash equivalents, short-term investments and receivables, approximates fair value. Short-term investments primarily include debt securities purchased with initial maturities at date of purchase in excess of three months and up to one year. These investments are classified as available for sale in accordance with SFAS No. 115 *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities* (SFAS 115). See Note 2. The Company also holds investments in equity securities which are classified as available-for-sale in accordance with SFAS 115 and recorded in other non-current assets on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. All available-for-sale securities are marked to market, with the unrealized gain or loss recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income. Investments are also tested on a quarterly basis for other-than-temporary impairment.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to market risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. To manage the risk related to this exposure, the Company enters into various derivative transactions. These instruments have the effect of minimizing the Company's exposure to the risk of unfavorable changes in foreign currency rates. The Company does not enter into derivative transactions for trading purposes.

Derivative transactions are governed by a set of policies and procedures established by the Company covering areas such as authorization, counterparty exposure and hedging practices. The Company also evaluates new and existing transactions and agreements to determine if they require derivative accounting treatment. Positions are monitored using fair market value and sensitivity analyses.

Certain derivatives also give rise to credit risks from the possible non-performance by counterparties. The credit risk is generally limited to the fair value of those contracts that are favorable to the Company. The Company has established strict counterparty credit guidelines and enters into transactions only with financial institutions with securities of investment grade or better. The Company monitors counterparty exposures and reviews any downgrade in credit rating. To mitigate pre-settlement risk, minimum credit standards become more stringent as the duration of the derivative financial instrument increases. To minimize the concentration of credit risk, the Company enters into derivative transactions with a portfolio of financial institutions. Based on these factors, the Company considers the risk of counterparty default to be minimal.

Accounting Policy for Derivatives

All derivative instruments are recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at fair value. Derivative instruments with a positive fair value are reported in other current assets and derivative instruments with a negative fair value are reported in other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are recognized immediately in earnings, unless the derivative is designated as a hedge and qualifies for hedge accounting.

Table of Contents

SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended and interpreted (SFAS 133), identifies three hedging relationships where a derivative (hedging instrument) may qualify for hedge accounting: (1) a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognized asset or liability or firm commitment (fair value hedge), (2) a hedge of the variability in cash flows from a recognized variable-rate asset or liability or forecasted transaction (cash flow hedge), and (3) a hedge of the variability caused by changes in foreign currency exchange rates (foreign currency hedge). Under hedge accounting, recognition of derivative gains and losses can be matched in the same period with that of the hedged exposure and thereby minimize earnings volatility. If the derivative does not qualify for hedge accounting, the Company considers the transaction to be an economic hedge and changes in the fair value of the derivative asset or liability are recognized immediately in earnings. At December 31, 2008, the Company had entered into foreign currency cash flow hedges and economic hedges.

In order for a derivative to qualify for hedge accounting, the derivative must be formally designated as a fair value, cash flow, or a foreign currency hedge by documenting the relationship between the derivative and the hedged item. Additionally, the hedge relationship must be expected to be highly effective at offsetting changes in either the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item at both inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis. The Company assesses the ongoing effectiveness of its hedges and measures and records hedge ineffectiveness, if any, at the end of each quarter.

For a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the change in fair value of a hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income, as a component of mandatorily redeemable common shares, and subsequently reclassified to income when the hedged item affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of a cash flow hedge is recognized immediately in earnings.

The Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively when (1) the derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, (2) it determines that the hedging transaction is no longer highly effective, (3) a hedged forecasted transaction is no longer probable of occurring in the time period described in the hedge documentation, (4) the hedged item matures or is sold, or (5) management elects to discontinue hedge accounting voluntarily.

When hedge accounting is discontinued because the derivative no longer qualifies as a cash flow hedge, the Company will continue to carry the derivative in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at its fair value, recognize subsequent changes in the fair value of the derivative in current-period earnings, and continue to defer the derivative gain or loss in other comprehensive income or loss until the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. If the hedged forecasted transaction is not likely to occur in the time period described in the hedge documentation or within a two month period of time thereafter, the deferred derivative gain or loss is reclassified immediately to earnings.

Certain of the Company's foreign reinsurance intermediary subsidiaries, primarily in the U.K., receive revenues in currencies (primarily in U.S. dollars) that differ from their functional currencies. The foreign subsidiary's functional currency revenue will fluctuate as the currency exchange rates change. To reduce this variability, the Company uses foreign exchange forward contracts and over-the-counter options to hedge the foreign exchange risk of the forecasted collections for up to a maximum of two years in the future. The Company has designated these derivatives as cash flow hedges of its forecasted foreign currency denominated revenue. At December 31, 2008, the maximum length of time the Company is hedging its exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecasted transactions is two years. As of December 31, 2008 a net \$(5,262) pretax loss has been deferred in other comprehensive loss, \$(1,709) of which is expected to be reclassified to earnings as an adjustment to general and administrative expenses in the next twelve months. Deferred gains or losses will be reclassified from other comprehensive loss to general and administrative expenses when the hedged revenue is recognized. During 2008, the Company recognized \$(721) of aggregate losses due to hedge ineffectiveness within general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. This amount was not significant in 2007 or 2006.

Table of Contents

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had cash flow hedges primarily in British pounds with a notional value of \$52,000 and \$28,000, respectively. The Company determines the fair value of its foreign currency derivatives based on quoted prices received from the counterparty for each contract which the Company evaluates using pricing models whose inputs are observable. The net fair value of derivatives held as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$(12,277) and \$164, respectively.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive income (loss) includes net income, as well as other comprehensive income (loss) consisting of unrealized gains and losses, which are recorded directly into other comprehensive income (loss) on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The components of other comprehensive income (loss) for the Company consist of unrealized gains and losses relating to the translation of foreign currency financial statements, the pension and postretirement liability related to the Company's defined benefit pension plans, and unrealized gains and losses relating to derivative instruments. The Company also records comprehensive income (loss) relating to its available for sale securities, however this amount was not material in any of the years presented. The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net along with the respective position in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets are comprised of the following at December 31:

	2008	2007
Other component of mandatorily redeemable common shares:		
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments, net of tax of \$2,068 and \$272, respectively	\$ (3,194)	\$ (415)
Foreign currency translation, net of tax of \$7,308 and \$(4,305), respectively	(17,898)	21,030
	(21,092)	20,615
Other shareholders' deficit:		
Pension and postretirement, net of tax of \$79,155 and \$34,956, respectively	(117,045)	(37,621)
Total components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	\$ (138,137)	\$ (17,006)

Investment and Other Income

Investment and other income includes interest on other cash and cash equivalents held by the Company, and brand license revenue recognized in connection with a five-year brand license agreement.

The Company held an investment in the preferred stock of privately held Authoria, Inc, which was previously accounted for under the cost method under APB 18. The investment had been fully impaired in prior periods. On September 29, 2008, Authoria Inc. was acquired by a private equity firm. Under the terms of the merger agreement, the Company's total potential proceeds and gain in the transaction was \$5,000, with a portion of the purchase price to remain in escrow until September 29, 2009 pending potential claims for certain indemnities granted to the buyers. The Company evaluated the terms of the sale in accordance with SFAS No. 5 *Accounting for Contingencies* (SFAS 5), and determined that \$4,134 should be recognized as a gain on the date of the sale, which has been included in investment and other income, net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. The remaining \$866 held in escrow will be payable to the Company during the third quarter of fiscal year 2009 provided that no claims by the buyers have been made. As such, the Company will not recognize any gain for the amount in escrow until the third quarter of 2009 since the Company is not certain that the amount will be realized.

Table of Contents

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Adopted as of December 31, 2008

The following pronouncements have been adopted for the year ended December 31, 2008:

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 11* (SFAS 159). This statement permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. SFAS 159 was effective for the Company on January 1, 2008. The Company's adoption of SFAS 159 did not have any effect on the consolidated balance sheets, statements of operations, or statements of cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). This statement defines fair value and establishes a framework for measuring fair value as well as expands the required disclosures. The expanded disclosures include a requirement to disclose fair value measurements according to a hierarchy, segregating measurements using (1) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, (2) significant other observable inputs and (3) significant unobservable inputs. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) SFAS 157-1, *Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13 and Other Accounting Pronouncements That Address Fair Value Measurements for Purposes of Lease Classification or Measurement under Statement 13*, which amends SFAS 157 to exclude SFAS 13 and its related interpretive accounting pronouncements that address leasing transactions. In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* (FSP SFAS 157-2), which deferred the adoption date of SFAS 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 for non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company adopted SFAS 157 and FSP SFAS 157-2 effective January 1, 2008. See Note 15. The adoption of SFAS 157, for all other assets and liabilities held by the Company, did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company will adopt SFAS 157 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities on January 1, 2009 and does not expect the provisions to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market For That Asset Is Not Active* (FSP SFAS 157-3), with an immediate effective date, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. FSP SFAS 157-3 amends SFAS 157 to clarify the application of fair value in inactive markets and allows for the use of management's internal assumptions about future cash flows with appropriately risk-adjusted discount rates when relevant observable market data does not exist. The adoption of FSP SFAS 157-3 did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Issued Not Yet Adopted

The following pronouncements have been issued and evaluated by the Company but not yet adopted as of December 31, 2008:

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events* (SFAS 165), which provides additional guidance on the disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued. Specifically, SFAS 165 introduces the concept of *available to be issued* and requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. SFAS 165 is effective for interim and annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009 and shall be applied prospectively. The Company does not expect SFAS 165 to have a material impact on the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That are Not Orderly* (FSP SFAS 157-4). FSP SFAS 157-4 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with SFAS 157 when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability has significantly decreased or identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. FSP SFAS 157-4 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company will not early adopt FSP SFAS 157-4 and does not expect a material impact upon adoption.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments* (FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2). FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2 is limited in its guidance to debt securities, and requires an entity to recognize the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security in earnings and the non-credit component in other comprehensive income when the entity does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not that the entity will not be required to sell the security prior to recovery. Entities are required to record a cumulative effect adjustment for the non-credit component of previously recognized other-than-temporary impairments that meets the criteria of the FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2. The statement is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company will not early adopt the statement and does not expect a material impact upon adoption.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 141(R)-1, *Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies* (FSP FAS 141(R)-1). FSP FAS 141(R)-1 amends the provisions in SFAS No. 141 (Revised), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141(R)), for the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosures for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations. No subsequent accounting guidance is provided in FSP FAS 141(R)-1, and the FASB expects an acquirer to develop a systematic and rational basis for subsequently measuring and accounting for acquired contingencies depending on their nature. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 is effective for contingent assets or contingent liabilities acquired in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company adopted the statement on January 1, 2009 and will apply it prospectively in conjunction with SFAS 141(R). There is no impact on the consolidated financial statements at this time.

On December 30, 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 132R-1, *Employers' Disclosures about Post Retirement Benefit Plan Assets* (FSP SFAS 132R-1), an amendment of SFAS No. 132, *Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits*. FSP SFAS 132R-1 requires disclosures about fair value measurements of plan assets, as well as how investment allocation decisions are made, the major categories of plan assets, and significant concentrations of risk within plan assets. This statement is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009, or the December 31, 2009 financial statements of the Company. Comparative information for earlier periods is not required at initial adoption. The statement is not expected to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In September 2008, the FASB issued EITF Issue No. 08-6, *Equity Method Investment Accounting Considerations* (EITF 08-6). EITF 08-6 clarifies the accounting for certain transactions and impairment considerations involving equity method investments. Additionally, the statement changes the accounting for share issuances by an equity method investee, which previously had been accounted for under SAB 51. This EITF pronouncement changed the accounting for gains associated with these sales, which will now be included in operating results rather than paid-in capital. EITF 08-6 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company adopted the pronouncement on January 1, 2009 and is applying the requirements prospectively. The statement will not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* (FSP FAS 142-3), which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension

Table of Contents

assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142. For a recognized intangible asset, an entity shall disclose information that enables financial statement users to assess the extent to which the expected future cash flows associated with the asset are affected by the entity's intent and/or ability to renew or extend the arrangement. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted the statement on January 1, 2009 and is applying it prospectively. The adoption of the statement will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities-an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* (SFAS 161). SFAS 161 gives financial statement users better information about the reporting entity's hedges by providing for qualitative disclosures about the objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative data about the fair value of and gains and losses on derivative contracts, and details of credit-risk-related contingent features in their hedged positions. SFAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company adopted the provisions of the statement on January 1, 2009 and will present the new disclosures beginning with interim financial statements issued in 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 161 to have a material effect on the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141(R), replacing SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141). SFAS 141(R) retains the fundamental requirements of SFAS 141, broadens its scope by applying the acquisition method to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses, and requires, among other things, that assets acquired and liabilities assumed be measured at fair value as of the acquisition date, that liabilities related to contingent consideration be recognized at the acquisition date and remeasured at fair value in each subsequent reporting period, that acquisition-related costs be expensed as incurred, and that income be recognized if the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the fair value of the consideration transferred. SFAS 141(R) was adopted by the Company on January 1, 2009 and is to be applied prospectively to any future acquisitions. There is no impact on the consolidated financial statements at this time.

(2) Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2008		
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Estimated Fair Value
Corporate securities	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 6
Commercial paper	10,000		10,000
	\$ 10,002	\$ 4	\$ 10,006

	December 31, 2007		
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Estimated Fair Value
Corporate securities	\$ 103	\$ 129	\$ 232

Table of Contents**(3) Accounts Receivable**

The receivables balance is comprised of the following as of December 31:

	2008	2007
Accounts receivable billed	\$ 243,110	\$ 322,475
Accounts receivable unbilled	120,045	132,005
Reinsurance intermediary receivable	10,037	9,402
Reinsurance advances	13,135	13,630
	386,327	477,512
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(18,990)	(30,014)
Total receivables	\$ 367,337	\$ 447,498

(4) Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net by major category as of December 31 are as follows:

	2008	2007
Technology hardware	\$ 88,475	\$ 86,980
Leasehold improvements	132,879	131,060
Furniture & fixtures	68,412	78,812
Internally developed software	23,851	21,623
Purchased software	33,372	32,336
	346,989	350,811
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(249,444)	(246,281)
Total property and equipment, net	\$ 97,545	\$ 104,530

Depreciation and amortization expense of property and equipment was \$26,027, \$21,549 and \$18,194 in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(5) Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Intangible assets are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2008			Weighted Average Useful Life (yrs)
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net	
Intangible asset:				
Trademarks	\$ 5,148	\$ (4,329)	\$ 819	5.9
Customer relationships	42,169	(19,785)	22,384	8.8
Licenses & royalties	12,344	(7,645)	4,699	10.0
Covenants not-to-compete	3,118	(2,352)	766	6.4
Access to market	2,804	(1,732)	1,072	10.0

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Acquired software	14,978	(12,602)	2,376	7.4
Other acquired intangibles	2,659	(975)	1,684	5.0
	\$ 83,220	\$ (49,420)	\$ 33,800	

FS-18

Table of Contents

	December 31, 2007			Weighted Average Useful Life (yrs)
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net	
Intangible asset:				
Trademarks	\$ 6,002	\$ (4,154)	\$ 1,848	6.3
Customer relationships	47,727	(17,865)	29,862	8.9
Licenses & royalties	16,700	(8,671)	8,029	10.0
Covenants not-to-compete	3,664	(2,342)	1,322	6.7
Access to market	3,816	(1,982)	1,834	10.0
Acquired software	18,107	(13,743)	4,364	6.6
Other acquired intangibles	2,659	(442)	2,217	5.0
	\$ 98,675	\$ (49,199)	\$ 49,476	

Changes in the carrying amounts of the intangible assets are due to acquisitions (Note 16) and translation adjustments.

Amortization of the intangibles, which occurs straight-line over the life of the respective asset, was \$10,959, \$13,162 and \$12,827 for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Based on exchange rates at December 31, 2008, the Company expects to amortize the intangible assets as follows:

	Amount
Year ending December 31:	
2009	\$ 8,511
2010	7,771
2011	6,992
2012	5,418
2013 and thereafter	5,108
Total future amortization of intangible assets	\$ 33,800

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill are as follows:

	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2006	\$ 40,739
Acquisition of Risk Capital (Note 16)	1,621
Currency translation adjustment	4,857
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$ 47,217
Acquisition of International Survey Research Corp (ISR) and MGMC, Inc. (Note 16)	13,979
Currency translation adjustment	3,764
Balance as of December 31, 2007	\$ 64,960
Purchase price adjustment uncertain tax position	(869)
Currency translation adjustment	(4,910)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	\$ 59,181

Table of Contents**(6) Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates**

The investments in unconsolidated affiliates are comprised of the following as of December 31:

	2008	2007
ExcellerateHRO	\$ 56,987	\$ 73,238
Professional Consultants Insurance Company	8,496	6,655
Total investments in unconsolidated affiliates	\$ 65,483	\$ 79,893

ExcellerateHRO (eHRO) is a limited liability partnership established in 2005 (Note 9) in which the Company held an ownership interest of 13.5% and 14.4% at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The carrying value of the Company's investment in eHRO includes customer relationship intangible assets of \$16,345 and \$18,996 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, which are being amortized over their estimated useful lives of ten years. Additionally, the carrying value includes goodwill of \$35,425 and \$41,744, respectively, at December 31, 2008 and 2007. The Company made payments to eHRO for benefit administration services rendered in the amount of \$6,075, \$7,282 and \$11,715 in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Of these payment amounts, \$3,184, \$3,067 and 6,792 in 2008, 2007 and 2006 respectively, were made on behalf of clients and were reimbursable by the clients to the Company. Selected financial information relating to eHRO's unaudited balance sheet and statement of operations as of and for the twelve month periods ended September 30 are presented below:

	2008	2007	2006
Assets	\$ 133,625	\$ 159,448	\$ 219,093
Liabilities	94,147	91,200	91,142
Revenues	434,446	444,174	435,613
Operating loss	(98,170)	(119,435)	(73,011)
Net loss	(91,540)	(115,461)	(60,592)

The eHRO LLP agreement contains a put option, under which the Company has the right to sell its interest in eHRO to the other equity owner, and the other equity owner has an obligation to buy the interest, subject to certain triggering events.

The Company places certain levels of professional liability insurance coverage with PCIC, a Vermont captive insurance company, in which the Company held an ownership interest of 36.4% as of December 31, 2008 and 2007. The Company made premium payments to PCIC of \$18,088, \$18,326 and \$12,776 in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company received indemnity reimbursements from PCIC of \$17,743, \$8,256 and \$4,056 in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Selected financial information relating to PCIC's unaudited balance sheet and statement of operations as of and for the twelve month periods ended September 30 are presented below:

	2008	2007	2006
Assets	\$ 288,804	\$ 270,433	\$ 255,540
Liabilities	236,366	222,950	212,776
Revenues	46,585	39,549	33,860
Operating income (loss)	8,430	(8,986)	(5,247)
Net income (loss)	5,334	(5,931)	(3,464)

During 2007, both eHRO and PCIC issued equity in conjunction with additional financing rounds. As a result of these transactions, the Company's ownership in eHRO and PCIC was reduced from 15.0% to 14.4% and 45.7% to 36.4%, respectively. The reduction in the Company's ownership interests in eHRO and PCIC was accounted for as a disposition of shares and resulted in gross dilution gains for accounting purposes as set forth in SAB 51 of \$566 and \$873, respectively. The dilution gains were recorded as equity transactions, net of tax of \$569, as increases to paid-in capital.

Table of Contents

In 2008, the Company's ownership in eHRO was further reduced from 14.4% to 13.5% due to the issuance of additional equity related to a capital call made by eHRO, resulting in a gross dilution gain of \$1,379. The dilution gain was recorded as an equity transaction, net of tax of \$557, as an increase to paid-in capital in accordance with SAB 51. See Note 17.

(7) Other Non-Current Assets

The other non-current asset balance is comprised of the following as of December 31:

	2008	2007
Pension assets (Note 11)	\$ 63,313	\$ 173,074
Insurance recoveries receivables (Note 13)	55,300	51,770
Miscellaneous receivables	6,372	5,295
Other investments	8,562	13,664
Total other non-current assets	\$ 133,547	\$ 243,803

(8) Accounting for Leases

The Company has entered into operating leases primarily for office space and equipment under long-term lease arrangements. Future minimum lease payments for leases that have initial or remaining non-cancelable terms in excess of one year, as of December 31, 2008, are as follows:

Year ending December 31:	Lease Commitments	
2009	\$	61,646
2010		54,799
2011		41,485
2012		34,036
2013 and thereafter		141,369
Total future minimum lease payments	\$	333,335

Rental expense under the operating leases was \$53,378, \$47,643 and \$45,059 in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Future rental commitments for leases have not been reduced by minimum non-cancelable sublease income aggregating \$8,637 for subleases through 2020. The Company recognizes rent on a straight-line basis over the term of the leases. Differences between the straight-line basis of rent expense and the amount of rent paid is included in lease-related liabilities (Note 10) within other non-current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents

From time to time, the Company abandons office leases prior to the lease termination date. The Company accounts for these abandoned operating leases under SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Under Exit or Disposal Activities* (SFAS 146), and records the fair value of the resulting liability when the space is vacated. The calculation of the liability is based on the net present value of the expected future cash outflows through the remainder of the lease, net of anticipated sublease income adjusted using the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate at the time of initial recognition of the liability. At December 31, 2008, the Company had contracts for abandoned spaces terminating between December 2009 and May 2015. The following table presents the activity related to the Company's abandoned operating leases for the past three years:

Balance as of January 1, 2006	\$ 16,813
Lease abandonments	1,827
Changes to original assumptions ^(a)	(4,504)
Rental payments, net of sublease income	(3,372)
Interest accreted	240
Currency translation adjustment	610
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$ 11,614
Lease abandonments	619
Changes to original assumptions ^(a)	(1,199)
Rental payments, net of sublease income	(5,593)
Interest accreted	631
Currency translation adjustment	308
Balance as of December 31, 2007	\$ 6,380
Lease abandonments	119
Changes to original assumptions ^(a)	(1,182)
Rental payments, net of sublease income	(2,038)
Interest accreted	294
Currency translation adjustment	(617)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	\$ 2,956

(a) Changes to original assumptions are primarily due to differences between expected and actual sublease income and the release of obligations due to negotiations with the landlord for early lease termination.

All costs associated with the settlement of the liability are included in occupancy-related costs in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations, with the liability included in lease-related liabilities (Note 10) within other non-current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The Company accrues a liability for obligations for meeting contractual and regulatory requirements on leased properties at the inception of the lease, in accordance with SFAS No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations* (SFAS 143). The liability is included in other non-current liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The fair value of the future asset retirement obligation cost is based on the estimated costs to satisfy the terms of the lease agreements and other estimates provided by independent third party assessments. The obligation is recorded at net present value and accreted over the lease term. At December 31, 2008, the weighted-average of the interest rates used to initially determine the net present value of the obligations was 6.9%. The increase in the reserve in 2007 relates to the acquisition of ISR (Note 16), and additional incurred liabilities related to new leases and leasehold improvements.

Table of Contents

The following table presents the activity related to the Company's asset retirement obligations for the past three years:

	Asset Retirement Obligation
Balance as of January 1, 2006	\$ 3,820
Accretion of liability	445
Liabilities settled	(820)
Currency translation adjustment	313
Balance as of December 31, 2006	\$ 3,758
Accretion of liability	579
Liabilities incurred	4,921
Liabilities settled	(1,049)
Currency translation adjustment	217
Balance as of December 31, 2007	\$ 8,426
Accretion of liability	587
Liabilities incurred	230
Liabilities settled	(1,241)
Currency translation adjustment	(800)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	\$ 7,202

(9) Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities as of December 31, consist of the following:

	2008	2007
Derivative liability	\$ 12,307	\$ 61,890
CAPA arbitration and EDS transaction liabilities (Note 13)		23,952
Accrued payroll taxes and withholdings	23,657	23,054
Accrued compensation	27,060	20,500
Current portion of errors and omissions claim reserves	20,500	19,100
Stock purchase payable	4,286	7,098
Income taxes payable	7,737	27,988
Other taxes payable	11,478	15,552
Miscellaneous accrued liabilities	16,579	23,117
Total other current liabilities	\$ 123,604	\$ 201,751

During 2005, the Company entered into agreements with Electronics Data Systems, Inc. and affiliated entities (EDS) to form eHRO, a limited liability partnership that provides outsourced benefit administration services (Note 6). In connection with the Contribution and Asset Purchase Agreement (CAPA) entered into in 2005 with EDS, EDS brought certain claims against the Company. The Company accrued certain expenses, primarily related to arbitration of these claims and other payments, totaling \$60,302 as of December 31, 2007. In April 2008, the claims were settled and paid (Note 13).

The Company established accruals for certain expenses primarily related to severance in connection with the sale of certain assets and liabilities of Towers Perrin Administration Solutions (TPAS) and the restructuring of certain costs in connection with the information technology outsourcing (ITO) agreement entered into with EDS concurrent with the TPAS sale. The decrease in the accrual during 2008 and 2007 is primarily related to the expiration of the Company's reimbursement obligation to EDS.

FS-23

Table of Contents

The following table provides details of the roll-forward of accrued balances related to these agreements:

	ITO Contract Terminations	Severance	Total
Balance January 1, 2006	\$ 5,478	\$ 28,910	\$ 34,388
Payments	(4,760)	(8,372)	(13,132)
Accrual reduction	(358)	(9,673)	(10,031)
Balance December 31, 2006	360	10,865	11,225
Payments	(360)	(47)	(407)
Accrual reduction		(9,230)	(9,230)
Balance December 31, 2007		1,588	1,588
Accrual reduction		(1,588)	(1,588)
Balance December 31, 2008	\$	\$	\$

No payments were made in the year ended December 31, 2008. Cumulative total payments made since the transaction date total \$18,843. The net costs were recorded in restructuring benefit and gain on sale of businesses within the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

(10) Other Non-Current Liabilities

The balances as of December 31 are as follows:

	2008	2007
Lease-related liabilities	\$ 48,188	\$ 50,256
Deferred income taxes	3,472	8,284
Unrecognized tax benefit (Note 12)	11,263	17,328
Miscellaneous employee-related liabilities	26,007	25,403
Stock purchase payable	6,305	4,357
Total other non-current liabilities	\$ 95,235	\$ 105,628

On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48), which provides guidance for the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes that are recognized in a company's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109. As a result of the adoption, the Company recorded an adjustment to the liability for unrecognized tax benefits. Previously such amounts were included in current taxes payable. See Note 12 for further information on the adoption of FIN 48.

(11) Reserve for Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

In the United States and certain other countries, the Company maintains and administers defined benefit retirement plans (collectively, the Plan or Plans) and postretirement medical and life insurance plans for certain current, retired and resigned employees. Benefits under the employee retirement plans are primarily based on years of service and compensation. The Company utilizes actuarial methods required by SFAS 87 and SFAS No. 106, *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions* (SFAS 106), to account for pension and postretirement benefit plans, respectively.

Plan obligations and annual expense under the Plans are based on demographic and economic assumptions that take into account capital market conditions as of the measurement date. Both sets of assumptions, given the longevity of the Plans, are long-term in focus. A change in one or a

combination of these assumptions could have a material effect on obligations and related expense. Any difference between actual and

FS-24

Table of Contents

assumed experience is amortized into expense over the average remaining service period of participating employees. The Company considers several factors prior to the start of each fiscal year when determining the appropriate economic and demographic assumptions, including economic forecasts, historical trends and asset portfolio composition.

The disclosures for the non-U.S. Plans are shown separately because the amounts are material relative to the U.S. Plans and the assumptions used in these non-U.S. Plans are different from those used for the U.S. Plans. The measurement date for all Plans is December 31.

The Company adopted SFAS 158 on December 31, 2007 which requires the recognition of the funded status on the Company's balance sheet, measured as the difference between plan assets at fair value and the benefit obligations of each of the defined benefit pension plans, as well as the postretirement benefit plans. The Statement also requires that the measurement date for plan assets and benefit obligations coincide with that of the Company's fiscal year end, for which the Company was already in compliance.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company sponsors both qualified and non-qualified, non-contributory defined benefit pension plans in the U.S. (the U.S. Plans), and in Canada, Germany, the U.K., Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland (the non-U.S. Plans). Under the U.S. Plans, benefits are based on either a cash balance formula for employees hired on or after January 1, 2003, or based on a combination of cash balance and final average earnings for employees hired prior to 2003. The U.K. Plan provides predominantly lump sum benefits. Benefit accruals under the U.K. Plan ceased on March 31, 2008. The Canadian Retirement Plan provides a choice of a defined benefit approach or a defined contribution approach. The U.S. and Canada have non-qualified plans that provide for pension benefits that would be covered under the respective qualified plan but are limited by the pension laws of the respective countries. These non-qualified plans are unfunded obligations of the Company, along with the obligations of the German, Japanese and Swiss pension plans.

The Company makes annual contributions to the Plans based on periodic actuarial studies. The Company's policy is to fund at least the legally required minimum amount in each country but not more than amounts that are currently deductible for tax purposes. Since funding calculations are based on different measurements than those used for accounting purposes, pension contributions are not equal to net periodic pension cost. The following table sets forth the projected pension contributions for funded plans for fiscal year 2009, as well as the pension contributions to funded plans in the past three years:

	2009 (Projected)	2008 (Actual)	2007 (Actual)	2006 (Actual)
U.S.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Non-U.S.	4,508	8,401	17,401	11,862
Total	\$ 4,508	\$ 8,401	\$ 17,401	\$ 11,862

The fair value of Plan assets is based on the market value of each Plan's investment portfolio, which consists primarily of domestic equity, international equity and fixed income securities. To the extent the expected return on the investment portfolio varies from the actual return, there is an unrecognized gain or loss.

The Company selected the discount rate for all Plans by considering high quality corporate bond yields whose size and timing were similar to the expected cash flows for each Plan. The expected return on Plan assets assumption was based on the asset mix of each plan and expected long term capital market conditions in each country as of the measurement date. The expectation is long-term in nature and is based on the Company's view of bond yields and equity risk premiums to determine the expected return of each asset class. The investment portfolio consists almost entirely of debt and equity securities. Net periodic pension cost consists of the following

Table of Contents

components reflected as compensation and benefits expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations as well as the following weighted-average assumptions used in the valuation for the Plans:

	2008		2007		2006	
	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.
Assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost:						
Discount rate	6.25%	5.49%	5.75%	4.94%	5.50%	4.76%
Expected long-term rate of return on Plan assets	7.75%	7.02%	7.75%	7.25%	7.75%	7.09%
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	4.03%	4.00%	3.83%	4.00%	3.78%
Components of net periodic benefit cost:						
Service cost	\$ 25,373	\$ 13,123	\$ 29,136	\$ 20,780	\$ 30,078	\$ 21,961
Interest cost	74,662	27,534	72,210	28,700	68,695	25,221
Expected return on assets	(77,042)	(26,429)	(71,171)	(29,791)	(71,720)	(26,425)
Amortization of:						
Actuarial loss	11,630	4,617	28,128	7,959	30,910	8,205
Prior service credit	(3,810)	(1,239)	(4,289)	(1,326)	(4,522)	(1,130)
Transition obligation		26		54		173
Settlement loss						265
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 30,813	\$ 17,632	\$ 54,014	\$ 26,376	\$ 53,441	\$ 28,270

Changes in plan assets and benefit obligations were recognized during 2008 since the adoption of SFAS 158 at December 31, 2007. These amounts have been included as changes to other comprehensive loss as follows:

	2008	
	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.
Current year actuarial gain	\$ 88,967	\$ 20,821
Amortization of actuarial loss	(11,630)	(4,617)
Current year prior service cost	14,513	
Amortization of prior service credit	3,810	1,239
Amortization of transition obligation		(26)
Total recognized in other comprehensive loss	\$ 95,660	\$ 17,417
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive loss	\$ 126,473	\$ 35,049

The estimated amounts that will be amortized from other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost during 2009 are shown below:

	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.
Actuarial loss	\$ 2,418	\$ 4,607
Prior service credit	(2,044)	(1,239)
Transition asset		(6)
Total	\$ 374	\$ 3,362

Table of Contents

The following tables provide the assumptions used in the valuations to determine the year-end projected benefit obligation, a reconciliation of the changes in the Plans' projected benefit obligations and fair value of assets and a statement of funded status as of and for the years ended December 31:

	2008		2007	
	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.
Assumptions used to determine year-end projected benefit obligation				
Discount rate	6.00%	6.00%	6.25%	5.49%
Rate of compensation increase	4.25%	3.90%	4.50%	4.03%
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 1,224,543	\$ 559,196	\$ 1,253,967	\$ 534,604
Service cost	25,373	13,123	29,136	20,780
Interest cost	74,662	27,534	72,210	28,700
Plan participant contributions				611
Actuarial loss (gains)	35,647	(34,710)	(76,149)	(38,689)
Gross benefits paid	(63,907)	(22,050)	(58,761)	(29,558)
Plan amendments & other	14,513		4,140	
Change in foreign currency exchange rates		(108,914)		42,748
Benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 1,310,831	\$ 434,179	\$ 1,224,543	\$ 559,196
Accumulated benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 1,310,831	\$ 416,866	\$ 1,224,543	\$ 538,587
Change in Plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$ 1,060,972	\$ 444,451	\$ 1,017,984	\$ 403,893
Actual return on plan assets	23,722	(29,103)	82,136	21,527
Company contributions	23,861	12,272	19,613	22,917
Benefit payments	(63,907)	(22,050)	(58,761)	(29,558)
Participant contributions				611
Foreign currency adjustment		(97,721)		25,061
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	\$ 1,044,648	\$ 307,849	\$ 1,060,972	\$ 444,451
Funded status, end of year	\$ (266,183)	\$ (126,330)	\$ (163,571)	\$ (114,745)
Amounts recognized on the consolidated balance sheet consist of:				
Non-current asset	\$ 51,004	\$ 12,309	\$ 150,162	\$ 22,912
Current liability	(36,783)	(11,064)	(29,124)	(12,909)
Non-current liability	(280,404)	(127,575)	(284,609)	(124,748)
	\$ (266,183)	\$ (126,330)	\$ (163,571)	\$ (114,745)
Amounts included in other comprehensive loss consist of:				
Net actuarial loss	\$ 135,726	\$ 69,380	\$ 58,388	\$ 53,176
Prior service cost (credit)	8,442	(9,314)	(9,880)	(10,553)
Transition asset		(181)		(155)
	\$ 144,168	\$ 59,885	\$ 48,508	\$ 42,468

FS-27

Table of Contents

The projected benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for defined benefit pension plans with a projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	2008		2007	
	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 317,187	\$ 339,731	\$ 313,733	\$ 153,361
Fair value of plan assets, end of year		201,091		15,703

The projected obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for pension plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	2008		2007	
	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 317,187	\$ 319,496	\$ 313,733	\$ 134,731
Accumulated benefit obligation, end of year	317,187	312,745	313,733	128,070
Fair value of plan assets, end of year		183,588		

Benefit payments for the defined benefit pension plans, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be as follows:

	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.
Expected benefit payment in future years		
2009	\$ 89,739	\$ 31,762
2010	92,734	12,435
2011	100,908	13,232
2012	101,081	18,458
2013	102,448	24,216
2014-2018	521,512	117,347

Expected employer contributions to trustee plans during the following year: \$ 4,508

All retirement plan assets follow a similar investment strategy. The following table and narrative that follows, provide information relating to the weighted-average asset allocations at December 31, and includes the combined target allocation for the Company's U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension Plans:

Asset Category:	Target Allocation	Plan Assets at Year End	
		2008	2007
Equity securities	40-60%	42.59%	47.62%
Debt securities	40-60%	43.84%	50.27%
Other ^(a)	0-10%	13.57%	2.11%
Total	100%	100.00%	100.00%

(a) Other assets at December 31, 2008 consist primarily of cash and cash equivalent and fixed income investments.

The Company's investment strategy is designed to generate returns that will substantially reduce the interest rate risk inherent in the Plans liabilities and enable the Plans to meet their future obligations. The strategy seeks to achieve total returns both sufficient to meet expected future obligations as well as returns greater than its policy benchmark reflecting the target weights of the asset classes used in its targeted strategic asset allocation. The Plans' targeted strategic allocations to each asset class are determined through Asset-Liability Modeling studies. These comprehensive studies provide an evaluation of the projected status of asset

FS-28

Table of Contents

and liability measures for the Plans under a range of both positive and negative environments. The studies include a number of different asset mixes, spanning a range of diversification and potential equity exposures.

In evaluating the strategic asset allocation choices, an emphasis is placed on the long-term characteristics of each individual asset class, and the benefits of diversification among multiple asset classes. Consideration is also given to the proper long-term level of risk for each plan, particularly with respect to the long-term nature of the Plans' liabilities, the impact of asset allocation on investment results, and the corresponding impact on the volatility and magnitude of Plan contributions and expense and the impact certain actuarial techniques may have on the Plans' recognition of investment experience. The currently adopted strategic asset allocation target for the Plans in aggregate is displayed above. The Company monitors investment performance and portfolio characteristics to ensure that outside investment managers are meeting expectations with respect to their investment approach.

Postretirement Benefits

The Company provides certain health care and life insurance benefits for certain retired employees (the Postretirement Plans). The Postretirement Plans cover employees in the U.S. and Canada who have met certain eligibility requirements. These Postretirement Plans are essentially unfunded, with the exception of a trust which was established to provide life insurance payments on behalf of certain U.S. retirees.

Net periodic postretirement benefit cost consists of the following components reflected as compensation and benefits expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations as well as the following weighted-average assumptions used in the valuation of the Postretirement Plans:

	2008		2007		2006	
	U.S. Only	Canada	U.S. Only	Canada	U.S. Only	Canada
Assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost:						
Discount rate	6.25%	5.25%	5.75%	5.00%	5.50%	5.00%
Expected long-term rate of return on Plan assets	7.75%	N/A	7.75%	N/A	7.75%	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	4.50%	N/A	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
Health care cost trend rate:						
Initial rate	8.50%	9.00%	9.00%	8.50%	9.00%	9.00%
Ultimate rate	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Years to ultimate	6	8	4	7	4	8
Components of net periodic benefit cost:						
Service cost	\$ 4,321	\$ 503	\$ 3,661	\$ 595	\$ 3,682	\$ 590
Interest cost	10,691	585	9,148	785	8,081	666
Expected return on assets	(504)		(470)		(444)	
Amortization of:						
Actuarial loss (gain)	1,048	(252)	704	46	(268)	92
Prior service (credit) cost	(2,289)	40	(2,290)	43	(1,829)	37
Transition obligation		58		62		53
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 13,267	\$ 934	\$ 10,753	\$ 1,531	\$ 9,222	\$ 1,438

FS-29

Table of Contents

A one percentage point change in the assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effect:

	1% Increase		1% Decrease	
	U.S.	Canada	U.S.	Canada
Effect on sum of service and interest cost	\$ 1,865	\$ 116	\$ (1,530)	\$ (103)
Effect on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	21,194	533	(17,538)	(500)

Changes in plan assets and benefit obligations were recognized during 2008 since the adoption of SFAS 158 at December 31, 2007. These amounts have been included as changes to other comprehensive loss as follows:

	2008	
	U.S. Only	Canada
Current year actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 15,608	\$ (6,457)
Amortization of actuarial (loss) gain	(1,048)	252
Amortization of prior service credit (cost)	2,289	(40)
Amortization of transition obligation		(58)
Total recognized in other comprehensive loss	\$ 16,849	\$ (6,303)
Total recognized in net periodic postretirement benefit cost and other comprehensive loss	\$ 30,116	\$ (5,369)

The estimated amounts that will be amortized from other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost during 2009 are shown below:

	U.S. Only	Canada
Actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 1,499	\$ (394)
Prior service (credit) cost	(2,289)	40
Transition obligation		58
Total	\$ (790)	\$ (296)

Table of Contents

The following tables provide the assumptions used in the valuations to determine the year-end accumulated postretirement benefit obligation, a reconciliation of the changes in the Postretirement Plans benefit obligations and fair value of assets and a statement of funded status as of and for the years ended December 31:

	2008		2007	
	U.S. Only	Canada	U.S. Only	Canada
Assumptions used to determine year-end accumulated postretirement benefit obligation				
Discount rate	6.00%	6.50%	6.25%	5.25%
Rate of compensation increase	4.25%	N/A	4.50%	N/A
Health care cost trend rate:				
Initial rate	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	9.00%
Ultimate rate	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Years to ultimate	7	7	6	8
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 160,298	\$ 16,037	\$ 150,093	\$ 13,033
Service cost	4,321	503	3,661	595
Interest cost	10,691	585	9,148	785
Plan participant contributions	1,814	145	1,535	104
Actuarial loss (gains)	15,186	(6,456)	2,139	(292)
Gross benefits paid	(7,007)	(413)	(6,563)	(434)
Less: federal subsidy on benefits paid	286		285	
Change in foreign currency exchange rates		(2,208)		2,246
Benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 185,589	\$ 8,193	\$ 160,298	\$ 16,037
Change in Plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$ 6,498	\$	\$ 6,064	\$
Actual return on plan assets	83		434	
Company contributions	5,193	268	5,028	330
Benefit payments	(7,007)	(413)	(6,563)	(434)
Participant contributions	1,814	145	1,535	104
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	\$ 6,581	\$	\$ 6,498	\$
Funded status, end of year	\$ (179,008)	\$ (8,193)	\$ (153,800)	\$ (16,037)
Amounts recognized on the consolidated balance sheet consist of:				
Current liability	\$	\$ (316)	\$	\$ (628)
Non-current liability	(179,008)	(7,877)	(153,800)	(15,409)
	\$ (179,008)	\$ (8,193)	\$ (153,800)	\$ (16,037)
Amounts included in other comprehensive loss consist of:				
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 16,360	\$ (5,785)	\$ 1,801	\$ 419
Prior service (credit) cost	(18,935)	131	(21,224)	171
Transition obligation		376		434
	\$ (2,575)	\$ (5,278)	\$ (19,423)	\$ 1,024

FS-31

Table of Contents

The U.S. Postretirement Plan investments held in the life insurance trust follow an investment strategy which seeks to maintain the stability of principal while earning current income and providing liquidity. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, all investments were held in money market funds, which was consistent with the target allocation for those investments.

The benefit payments for the Postretirement Plans, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

	Gross Payments		Subsidy to be received	
	U.S. Only	Canada	U.S. Only	Canada
Expected benefit payment in future years				
2009	\$ 7,311	\$ 316	\$ 459	N/A
2010	8,400	352	534	N/A
2011	9,332	391	623	N/A
2012	10,240	426	738	N/A
2013	11,020	463	854	N/A
2014-2018	67,595	2,782	6,086	N/A
Expected employer contributions to trustee plans during the following year	\$	\$		

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company sponsors savings plans in 21 countries that provide benefits to substantially all employees within those countries. Certain of these plans provide for a Company match to employee contributions at various rates. The Company contributed \$34,431, \$33,358 and \$21,272 in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. These amounts are included in compensation and benefits expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

German Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company sponsors a deferred compensation plan for certain of its German employees. Previously, the plan allowed employees the option to defer certain eligible compensation until retirement. However the plan has since been closed to new deferrals. Upon the deferral election, the employee selected from two available investment options which determined the interest earned on the notional deferred amount based on the selected investment's performance. The plan also provides for a guaranteed return each year of 3.25% regardless of the performance of the elected investment option. The Company has recorded a liability for the plan based on the fair value of accumulated compensation deferrals and the estimated fair value of the minimum return guarantee aggregating to \$7,812 and \$6,989 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, which is included in other non-current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Health Care Benefits

The Company sponsors a contributory health care plan that provides hospitalization, medical and dental benefits to substantially all U.S. employees. The Company accrues a liability for estimated incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims based on projected use of the healthcare plan as well as plan history. The liability totaled \$2,332 and \$3,330 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively and is included in other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents**(12) Income Taxes**

Income (loss) before income taxes shown below is allocated between operations in the United States (excluding international branches) and foreign countries. The components of income (loss) before income taxes are as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
United States	\$ 12,453	\$ (9,243)	\$ 14,939
Foreign	26,937	(10,477)	10,224
Income (loss) before income:	\$ 39,390	\$ (19,720)	\$ 25,163

Consolidated income tax expense consists of the following:

	2008	2007	2006
Current tax expense:			
U.S. Federal	\$ 17,692	\$ 21,994	\$ 50,988
State and local	7,035	2,636	6,929
Foreign	21,127	10,917	10,715
	\$ 45,854	\$ 35,547	\$ 68,632
Deferred tax (benefit) expense:			
U.S. Federal	\$ (885)	\$ (25,510)	\$ (26,442)
State and local	214	(4,344)	1,920
Foreign	(10,733)	(1,908)	148
	(11,404)	(31,762)	(24,374)
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 34,450	\$ 3,785	\$ 44,258

Income tax expense for December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 differed from the amounts computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35.0% to pretax income or loss as a result of the following:

	2008	2007	2006
Tax provision at U.S. federal statutory rate of 35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (reduction) resulting from:			
U.S. federal income tax on foreign branch income	22.6	6.0	12.0
Foreign income tax rate differential, net	(15.8)	0.2	(11.8)
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	12.6	2.6	29.0
Non-deductible expenses	4.5	(0.8)	32.5
Warrant expense			62.3
Legal entity restructuring	43.6		
Effect of deferred rate changes	(2.9)	0.2	16.6
Valuation allowance	2.6	(48.6)	(18.4)
Changes in income tax reserves	(14.7)	(13.8)	18.7
Effective tax rate	87.5%	(19.2)%	175.9%

Table of Contents

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31 are presented below:

	2008	2007
Unbilled receivables	\$ (39,235)	\$ (44,371)
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates (Note 6)	(21,433)	(25,602)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(60,668)	(69,973)
Reserve for pension and other postretirement benefits	239,238	181,278
Bonus and other compensation	86,549	80,763
Errors and omissions claim reserves	36,411	38,677
Deferred revenue	37,130	37,395
Deferred rent	7,304	8,654
Receivables allowance	7,503	12,087
Restructuring accruals	2,929	25,085
Tax loss carry-forwards	41,352	39,409
Property and intangible assets	12,233	4,493
Other, net	38,784	16,355
Gross deferred tax assets	509,433	444,196
Less: valuation allowance	(54,972)	(48,558)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	454,461	395,638
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 393,793	\$ 325,665

The net change in the total valuation allowance was an increase of \$6,414 in 2008 and \$4,261 in 2007. The valuation allowance at December 31, 2008 and 2007 was primarily related to foreign net operating loss carry-forwards and temporary differences that, in the judgment of management, are not more likely than not to be realized. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities (including the impact of available carry-back and carry-forward periods), projected future taxable income, and tax-planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences, net of the existing valuation allowances at December 31, 2008. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be reduced if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

At December 31, 2008, the Company had unused loss carry-forwards for tax purposes in various jurisdictions outside the U.S. amounting to \$152,381 of which \$129,910 can be indefinitely carried forward under local statutes. The remaining loss carry-forwards will expire, if unused, in varying amounts from 2009 through 2029.

Deferred income taxes have not been provided on the undistributed earnings of international subsidiaries. Those earnings are considered to be indefinitely reinvested outside the U.S., and at December 31, 2008 were approximately \$208,011. Upon distribution of those earnings in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company may be subject to U.S. and state and local income taxes. It is not practical at this time to estimate the tax liability that might be incurred if such earnings were remitted to the U.S.

Table of Contents

On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48, the Company decreased its liability for unrecognized tax benefits by approximately \$9,296, which was accounted for as an increase to the January 1, 2007 retained earnings balance. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balance for liabilities with unrecognized tax benefits for 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

Balance at January 1, 2007	\$	12,655
Increases related to prior years		1,561
Decreases related to prior years		(1,829)
Increases related to current year positions		2,584
Foreign currency translation on prior year tax positions		762
Settlements		(1,731)
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$	14,002
Increases related to prior years		725
Decreases related to prior years		(2,183)
Increases related to current year positions		4,821
Foreign currency translation on prior year tax positions		(988)
Settlements		(1,765)
Lapses of applicable statute of limitations		(4,169)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$	10,443

The total liabilities associated with unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rates were \$8,793, \$16,169 and \$14,329 for December 31, 2008 and 2007 and January 1, 2007, respectively. If recognized, the remaining \$2,470 unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2008 would increase the foreign currency translation component of other comprehensive income.

The Company accrues interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, and the corresponding liability in income taxes payable within other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company recognized a benefit of \$2,110 for interest and penalties reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations based upon the favorable resolution of uncertain tax positions. The corresponding liabilities for penalties and interest in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets were \$820, \$3,326 and \$2,680 at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and January 1, 2007, respectively.

The Company has taken positions in certain taxing jurisdictions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits may decrease within the next twelve months. The possible decrease could result from the finalization of the Company's various state and foreign tax examinations. The range of the reasonably possible decrease is estimated between \$6,000 and \$8,000.

The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. The Company is currently under income tax examination in certain states for tax years ranging from 1998 to 2007. The Company is also currently under examination in the U.K., the Netherlands and Malaysia for years ranging from 1996 through 2007.

(13) Notes Payable, Commitments and Contingencies

On November 8, 2006, the Company entered into a revolving credit facility, or the Facility, with a group of banks. Pursuant to the terms of the Facility, the Company had total commitments available at the date of the agreement of \$200,000 and the Facility is effective through its termination date of November 7, 2011. The Facility permits the Company to borrow funds under a variety of terms and to choose between two interest rate options. The Company is required to pay a facility fee which ranges from 12.5 to 25.0 basis points based upon the aggregate commitment. The facility fee is determined by the ratio of debt to Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA), as defined in the Facility.

Table of Contents

The Facility requires the Company to comply with certain financial covenants. The Company was unable to comply with these covenants due to charges incurred in connection with the settlement of the EDS arbitration in 2007 and due to non-cash charges incurred in connection with the issuance of warrants related to the Company's Voluntary Separation Program (Note 14) in 2006. The Company sought and obtained the necessary waivers from the lenders in both 2007 and 2006.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the Facility. The Company had outstanding commitments from the lenders under stand-by letters of credit in the amount \$11,208 under the Facility at December 31, 2008, which reduced the capacity under the Facility to \$188,792. Additionally, at December 31, 2008, the Company had outstanding cash overdrafts of \$868. There were no cash overdrafts at December 31, 2007.

The Company has certain financial guarantees and outstanding letters of credit, including the stand-by letters of credit under the Facility, totaling \$13,910 and \$13,818 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The purpose of the letters of credit is to collateralize the Company's obligations under certain insurance and lease-related agreements.

Total interest expense, including interest on stock re-acquired from selling shareholders (Note 14), was \$1,822, \$1,857 and \$2,330 for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Interest expense is included in investment and other income, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The Company maintains certain foreign currency denominated credit arrangements to facilitate the cash requirements of a foreign subsidiary. During 2008, the maximum amount that could be borrowed was 7,500 Brazilian Real, or \$3,240 at December 31, 2008. Outstanding borrowings were \$1,296 at December 31, 2008. There were no outstanding borrowings at December 31, 2007.

The Company reserves for contingent liabilities based on SFAS 5 when it is determined that a liability, inclusive of defense costs, is probable and reasonably estimable. The Company records an actuarially estimated liability, which is based on assumptions considered reasonable under the circumstances, as professional liability errors and omissions claim reserves. The estimated liability takes into account long-term trends and averages and also reflects consideration of other factors including the litigation environment, judicial decisions, legislative actions, and economic policy. The estimated liability excludes the effect of claims data for large cases due to the insufficiency of actual experience with such cases. Total errors and omissions claim reserves were \$157,600 and \$160,600 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Of these reserve amounts, approximately \$106,086 and \$103,440 represented incurred but not reported claims at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The Company carries professional liability insurance. This insurance is provided by PCIC (Note 6) and other carriers. Coverage is subject to a self-insured retention of \$1,000 per claim and includes the cost of defending against professional liability claims. Intermediate levels of coverage have been obtained with various other insurers. The Company had estimated insurance recovery receivables, including receivables based on claims experience modifications, of \$55,300 and \$51,770 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

On August 30, 2006, EDS asserted a claim against the Company for indemnification under the CAPA entered by the parties on January 18, 2005, alleging that the Company had breached certain representations contained in the CAPA (Note 9). In April 2008, EDS received an arbitration award in respect of these claims of \$45,384, plus computed interest. The Company increased its reserves as of December 31, 2007 related to this claim and associated legal fees to \$60,302, which was paid in April 2008, and recognized the corresponding loss as general and administrative expenses on the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. The estimated legal costs accrued in connection with the loss contingency are included in other current liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet (Note 9).

Table of Contents

From time to time, the Company and certain subsidiaries are involved in various other legal proceedings that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company does not believe, based on information currently available, that it is probable that the ultimate resolution of these matters would have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated balance sheets or consolidated statements of operations.

(14) Shareholders Investment***Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares***

All of the Company's redeemable common shares are held by employees and, pursuant to the Company's bylaws, are subject to certain restrictions. In connection with these restrictions, the Company has the following rights and obligations regarding purchases and sales of the Company's common stock:

- (a) The Company has the right to purchase any shares offered for sale by a shareholder.
- (b) Upon the termination of employment, the shares held by the shareholder are considered to be offered for sale. In these circumstances, the Company is obligated to purchase any such shares.
- (c) The Company may elect to purchase the shares via one of the following methods:
 - 1) **Installment payments** at the election of the Company, the share redemption amount is paid over four years with the first 25% of the purchase price paid on the last day of the three-month or fifteen-month period following the effective date of retirement (or other termination), and one-third of the balance of the remaining 75% on each of the first three anniversaries of the initial payment date. The Company pays interest on the installment payment obligations at rates designated by the Board of Directors.
 - 2) **Cash option** at the election of the Company, the entire purchase price may be paid in cash within three months after the date of retirement (or other termination).

Shareholders are typically paid for their share redemptions in installments. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had share repurchase obligations of \$10,591 and \$11,455, respectively, included in other current and other non-current liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Pursuant to the Company's bylaws, the price for all the Company's sales and purchases of redeemable common shares is the redemption value per share of such shares as of the last day of the preceding year.

According to the bylaws, the balance within accumulated other comprehensive income related to pension and other postretirement benefits is excluded from the calculation of redemption value per share. The following formula is used to compute the redemption value per share at December 31, which is reflected as mandatorily redeemable common shares in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet:

	2008	2007	2006
Common stock, at par value	\$ 47	\$ 47	\$ 47
Additional paid-in capital	150,158	149,336	148,076
Treasury stock, at cost	(82,992)	(75,190)	(71,505)
Retained earnings	211,567	206,627	220,836
Other comprehensive income	(21,092)	20,615	4,350

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Total redemption value, as defined by the Company's bylaws	\$ 257,688	\$ 301,435	\$ 301,804
Divided by: total common shares outstanding at December 31	70,751	72,657	73,466
Redemption value per common share	\$ 3,642	\$ 4,149	\$ 4,108

FS-37

Table of Contents

The Company has 350,000 common shares authorized with a par value of \$0.50. The following table details common shares issued and outstanding at each year end presented and shares of common held as treasury stock:

	Issued	Outstanding	Treasury
December 31, 2008	94,115	70,751	23,364
December 31, 2007	94,115	72,657	21,458
December 31, 2006	94,115	73,466	20,649

Warrants

On February 2, 2007, the Company's shareholders approved a warrant program which allowed for the issuance of warrants to certain eligible employees. Under the terms of the program, the Company's Board of Directors is authorized to issue up to 9,480 warrants. At December 31, 2008, 7,806 warrants were outstanding, resulting from the issuance of 8,127 warrants during 2007 and the issuance of 610 warrants during 2008, net of 931 warrants which have been forfeited. Each warrant is notionally exercisable for one share of common stock. The warrants are contingent on the completion of an Initial Public Offering (IPO) of Towers Perrin's common stock on or before December 31, 2009. If an IPO is not completed by that time, the warrants will expire. As it is not known whether an IPO will be completed and completion of an IPO within the specified timeframe is not completely under the Company's control, the Company will not, in accordance with SFAS 123(R), record any related compensation expense for the warrants until such time that an IPO is completed. If the Company completes an IPO, the warrants are subject to vesting requirements and will vest annually in three equal installments beginning on June 30, 2010. Under the provisions of this warrant program, the Company can issue up to 743 additional warrants prior to the expiration of the warrants at December 31, 2009.

The exercise price of the warrants is \$4,074 per share of common stock. The warrants have a cashless exercise feature which would result in a net settlement of shares to the warrant holder. The number of shares to be issued would be net of the exercise price per share and is computed using a formula which is based on an average of the market price during the twenty trading day period preceding exercise. The Company has not recorded any expense related to the issuance of these warrants, but determined that the grant date fair value of the warrants issued in 2007 was \$17,521 per warrant and the warrants issued in 2008 was \$19,416 per warrant. The Company would record compensation expense at completion of an IPO of \$137,878 over the vesting period of the warrants, before adjustments for estimated forfeitures.

The value per warrant is an estimate of the fair market value on the grant date, computed using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The Black-Scholes model utilizes certain inputs, which the Company developed through analysis of trading data for competitor firms, prevailing risk-free rates for the applicable time periods and the terms of the warrants.

The following assumptions were used as inputs to the Black-Scholes pricing model:

	2008	2007
Market price volatility	28.5%	27.0%
Risk-free interest rates	2.5%	4.7%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Expected life of warrants	2.8 years	4.0 years

In the first quarter of 2006, the Company instituted a Voluntary Separation Program (VSP) in which a select group of shareholders was eligible to participate. As part of the VSP, an eligible shareholder, in exchange for the shareholder's resignation and the requisite sale to the Company of all of the shareholder's common stock, received (i) a lump sum cash distribution equal to the current book value of common stock held; (ii) warrants as described below; and (iii) a one-time non-contingent cash payment of \$200.

Table of Contents

During 2006, the Company issued 6,051 warrants under the terms of the VSP. As specified in the VSP warrant agreement, if the Company has not completed an IPO by June 30, 2007, the number of warrants outstanding decreases by 4% per month on the first day of each month, starting on July 1, 2007 and ending on July 1, 2009. If an IPO has not been completed by June 30, 2009 the warrants will expire worthless. At December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, 1,694, 4,599 and 6,051 warrants were outstanding, respectively. No additional warrants may be issued under this plan. Under the terms of the VSP, the Company made a one-time non-contingent cash payment aggregating \$12,710 to resigning shareholders, which was included in compensation and benefits in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations. In addition, \$42,357 was paid to participants to acquire 12,102 shares of common stock upon their separation from the Company and was recorded in treasury stock.

During 2006, the Company recorded expense of \$44,822 with a corresponding increase to paid-in capital related to the issuance of the warrants which is included in compensation and benefits in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. This charge was based on an estimate of the fair value of the warrants computed by application of the Black-Scholes pricing model. Certain discounts to the valuation were made for the estimated impact on fair value resulting from restrictions relating to the warrants and the probability of the Company's stock becoming a marketable security.

The following assumptions were used as inputs to the Black-Scholes pricing model:

Market price volatility	40.0%
Risk-free interest rate	5.0%
Expected dividend yield	0.0%
Expected life of warrants	3 years

The following table represents a roll-forward of warrants outstanding at December 31:

	VSP Warrant Program	2007 Warrant Program	Total
Beginning balance, January 1, 2006			
Granted	6,051		6,051
Exercised			
Expired			
Forfeited			
Outstanding, December 31, 2006	6,051		6,051
Granted		8,127	8,127
Exercised			
Expired	(1,452)		(1,452)
Forfeited		(205)	(205)
Outstanding, December 31, 2007	4,599	7,922	12,521
Granted		610	610
Exercised			
Expired	(2,905)		(2,905)
Forfeited		(726)	(726)
Outstanding, December 31, 2008	1,694	7,806	9,500

(15) Fair Value Measurements
Fair Value Hierarchy

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company partially adopted the provisions of SFAS 157 (Note 1). In accordance with FSP SFAS 157-2, the Company has delayed the adoption of SFAS 157 as it relates to assets and liabilities which do not fall under the scope of SFAS 159.

FS-39

Table of Contents

The Company has categorized its financial instruments into a three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in SFAS 157. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). In some cases, the inputs used to measure fair value might fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Financial assets and liabilities recorded in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets are categorized based on the inputs in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1* Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market.
- Level 2* Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on the following:
- a) Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
 - b) Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets;
 - c) Pricing models whose inputs are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
 - d) Pricing models whose inputs are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or other means for substantially the full asset or liability.
- Level 3* Financial assets and liabilities whose values are based on prices, or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect management's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The following presents the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2008:

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets:				
Short-term investments	\$ 10,006 ^(a)	\$	\$	\$ 10,006
Other current assets		30 ^(b)		30
Other non-current assets	6,328 ^(c)			6,328
Liabilities:				
Other current liabilities		(12,307) ^(b)		(12,307)

(a) Available for sale investments consisting of commercial paper and corporate securities (Note 2).

(b) Primarily forward exchange contracts and foreign currency options and collars (Note 1).

(c) Primarily available for sale securities accounted for under SFAS 115.

The Company recorded a loss of \$8,222 for the year ended December 31, 2008, under general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations related to the changes in the fair value of its financial instruments for forward foreign currency exchange contracts and foreign currency options and collars accounted for as foreign currency hedges which were still held at December 31, 2008. There was no gain or loss recorded in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for available for sale securities still held at December 31, 2008.

To determine the fair value of the Company's forward exchange contracts and foreign currency options and collars, the Company receives a quoted value from the counterparty for each contract. The quoted price received by the Company is a Level 2 valuation based on observable quotes in the marketplace for the underlying currency. The Company uses these underlying values to estimate amounts that would be paid or received to terminate the contracts at the reporting date based on current market prices for the underlying currency.

Table of Contents

The available for sale securities accounted for under SFAS 115 are valued using quoted market prices as of the end of the trading day. The Company monitors the value of the investments for other-than-temporary impairment on a quarterly basis.

(16) Acquisitions and Dispositions***Acquisitions of MGMC, Inc. and International Survey Research Corporation***

On January 25, 2007, the Company acquired certain assets and liabilities of MGMC, Inc. and MGMC Limited (collectively, MGMC), a Connecticut-based executive compensation consulting firm that provides advisory services and compensation data to top-tier commercial and investment banks. On March 12, 2007, the Company acquired International Survey Research Corporation (ISR), an Illinois-based employee research and consulting firm that provides full-scale employee opinion surveys, senior leadership surveys, mergers and acquisitions surveys and expatriate surveys. The Company believes both acquisitions will provide synergies with existing service lines. The Company paid \$45,680 of cash, in the aggregate, for these two acquisitions, including \$1,176 of related acquisition costs. Approximately \$3,100 of the purchase price of ISR was held in escrow pending the outcome of certain matters outlined in the purchase agreement, for which the Company is indemnified. These matters were resolved in March 2008 and escrowed funds have been released to the sellers. In addition, the Company agreed to pay up to \$23,061 to shareholders or employees of the acquired companies in additional contingent payments based upon the achievement of certain future performance milestones. At December 31, 2007, the Company determined that one of the ISR milestones was met and an additional \$2,917 was recorded to increase the purchase price to \$48,597. Of the remaining contingent payments, approximately \$20,061 is expected to be expensed as compensation and would be paid out over a four year period if additional milestones are achieved. During 2008, \$7,985 of this amount was paid. Payments to the selling shareholders resulted in an excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable assets, and the Company recorded goodwill of \$13,979. The recorded goodwill is expected to be fully deductible for tax purposes.

These transactions were accounted for as purchases in accordance with SFAS 141. As a result, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed were accounted for at fair value on the acquisition date, and the results of operations of both MGMC and ISR are included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations from their respective acquisition dates.

Management is responsible for the valuation of net assets acquired, including intangible assets and considered a number of factors, including valuations and appraisals, when estimating the fair market values and estimated useful lives of the acquired assets and liabilities. The allocation of the purchase price and amounts recorded during 2007 are as follows:

Cash	\$ 12,689
Other current assets	12,007
Fixed assets	1,859
Other assets	363
Intangible assets	16,380
Goodwill	13,979
Total assets acquired	57,277
Current liabilities	7,921
Long-term liabilities	759
Total liabilities assumed	8,680
Net assets acquired	\$ 48,597

Table of Contents

The acquired intangible assets consist of the following:

	Fair value	Weighted-average useful life (yrs)
Trademarks	\$ 720	1.0
Customer relationships	11,960	7.2
Covenants not-to-compete	370	5.0
Acquired software	670	5.0
Other acquired intangibles	2,660	5.0
Total acquired intangible assets	\$ 16,380	6.2

Disposal of The Pennsylvania Reinsurance Company

On October 1, 2007, the Company sold all of its interest in The Pennsylvania Reinsurance Company (PRC), a wholly owned reinsurance subsidiary. Proceeds from disposal were \$1,000, resulting in a loss on disposal, including costs, of \$2,250. The loss is included in gain on sale of businesses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Assets sold consisted primarily of cash, and liabilities transferred consisted of reserves for reinsurance claims, and aggregated as follows:

Assets sold	\$ 7,541
Less: Liabilities transferred	4,341
Net assets sold	\$ 3,200

Acquisitions of Cravens, Leffler & McCormick and Risk Capital

On May 3, 2006, the Company acquired certain customer contracts from Cravens, Leffler & McCormick, a California-based surplus lines broker and reinsurance intermediary. On June 16, 2006, the Company acquired the business of Risk Capital, an independent risk management consulting firm based in New York City that specializes in providing risk advisory services to the energy, mining, chemicals, and financial services markets. The aggregate purchase price for the 2006 acquisitions was \$6,465. In addition, the Company also agreed to pay up to approximately \$4,000 to shareholders or employees of the acquired companies in additional contingent payments based on the achievement of certain future performance milestones through 2009. If these milestones are met, the contingent payments will result in additions to the purchase price and goodwill during the year the milestone is achieved. Through December 31, 2008, no milestones were achieved and there were no payments made to shareholders or employees. The purchase price for the acquisitions was allocated to intangible assets of \$3,445, which consisted of customer relationships and trademarks, goodwill of \$1,621, and accounts receivable, fixed assets and other assets aggregating \$1,399. The results of these acquisitions are included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations from their respective acquisition dates.

(17) Subsequent Events***Disposal of Equity Investment in eHRO***

In June 2009, the Company sold its remaining partnership interest in eHRO to EDS for cash proceeds of \$61,000. The net book value of the Company's partnership interest in eHRO at the sale date was \$57,677 and the Company recorded a net gain of \$3,323. The Brand License Agreement entered by the Company and eHRO effective for a period of five years commencing March 1, 2005 was terminated as of the closing date of the sale of the Company's interest in eHRO, at which time the parties agreed to a 90-day license allowing eHRO to use certain Company trademarks. Accordingly, the remaining deferred brand license income of \$7,500 will be recognized over the 90-day term.

Table of Contents

The partnership interest purchase agreement includes a provision for the payment by EDS of a deferred purchase price of \$10,000 fifteen months after closing. The actual amount of the deferred purchase price payable, if any, is subject to reduction based on the amount of certain new consulting services EDS and its affiliates purchase from the Company during this period. The partnership interest purchase agreement also includes a provision for the payment by EDS of a contingent purchase price of up to \$45,000 in the event certain assets of eHRO are sold under certain conditions within the period ending twenty-four months after the closing date. None of the conditions precedent to payment of the contingent purchase price has occurred. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any amounts in respect of the contingent purchase price.

The Facility contains limitations on the amount of asset sales. The sale of the Company's partnership interest in eHRO exceeded these limitations. The Company sought and obtained the necessary waiver from the lenders for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Proposed Merger with Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc.

On June 26, 2009, Towers Perrin entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc. (*Watson Wyatt*). Watson Wyatt is a global firm focusing on providing human capital and financial management consulting services. Pursuant to the merger agreement, Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt will combine their businesses and become wholly-owned subsidiaries of a new holding company, Jupiter Saturn Holding Company (the *Holding Company*). When the merger is completed, the Holding Company will change its name to Towers Watson & Co. (*Towers Watson*), and its Class A common stock will be publicly traded.

Upon completion of the merger, John J. Haley, the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Watson Wyatt, will serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Towers Watson and Mark V. Mactas, the President, the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Towers Perrin, will serve as Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Operating Officer of Towers Watson.

The following describes the merger consideration that will be received by security holders of Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt:

Watson Wyatt stockholders and holders of Watson Wyatt deferred stock units will be entitled to receive in the aggregate 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock outstanding as of the effective time in the form of Towers Watson Class A common stock. Towers Watson Class A common stock issued to Watson Wyatt stockholders in the merger will be freely tradable.

Towers Perrin shareholders and a group of Towers Perrin employees to be designated to receive certain equity incentive awards will be entitled to receive in the aggregate 50% of Towers Watson's voting common stock outstanding as of the effective time. Towers Perrin shareholders will generally be issued Towers Watson Class B common stock (consisting of various subclasses) that will automatically convert into freely tradable Towers Watson Class A common stock in equal annual installments over four years from the effective time. The employees that receive equity incentive awards will receive restricted shares of Towers Watson Class A common stock, which will generally automatically vest and become freely tradable Towers Watson Class A common stock in equal annual installments over three years from the effective time.

In addition, a select number of Towers Perrin employees meeting defined age plus years of service criteria may elect to have between 50% and 100% of their Towers Perrin shares converted to Towers Watson Class R common stock, which will be automatically redeemed by Towers Watson on the first business day following the effective time for equal amounts of cash and one-year subordinated promissory notes. If a Class R eligible shareholder does not make a valid Class R election, then the shareholder will receive merger consideration in the same manner as any other Towers Perrin shareholder. The redemption proceeds for Class R

Table of Contents

common stock are expected to total \$100 million in cash and \$100 million in one-year subordinated promissory notes issued by Towers Watson (which amount may be increased as agreed by the parties or decreased if the Class R and Class S elections are under subscribed).

The merger agreement contains termination rights for both Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin. In the event one party terminates the merger agreement under specific circumstances described in the merger agreement, the terminating party would be required to pay the non-terminating party a termination fee of \$65 million or reimburse the non-terminating party's transaction-related expenses, up to \$10 million.

The Company currently estimates the consideration to be received by Towers Perrin shareholders and employees to be valued at approximately \$1.6 billion, based on Watson Wyatt's June 30, 2009 closing stock price of \$37.53. The actual value of the consideration to be received by Towers Perrin shareholders and employees at the effective time could differ depending on a variety of factors, including fluctuations in Watson Wyatt's stock price.

The transaction is subject to stockholder approval, regulatory clearance under the competition laws of certain countries and jurisdictions including the European Union, and other customary closing conditions. On August 6, 2009, the Company received notification from the U.S. antitrust authorities that the transaction has received early termination of the waiting period under the HSR Act. The boards of directors of both Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt have unanimously approved the transaction. The companies anticipate that they will each hold a special meeting of stockholders to vote on the proposed merger in the fourth quarter of calendar year 2009 and a closing date as soon as possible thereafter.

The transaction will be accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with SFAS 141R. Although the business combination of Watson Wyatt and Towers Perrin is a merger of equals, generally accepted accounting principles require that one of the two companies in the transaction be designated as the acquirer for accounting purposes based on several factors. Watson Wyatt will be treated as the acquiring entity for accounting purposes.

Towers Perrin and Watson Wyatt each have a 36.4% equity investment in PCIC. Towers Watson will own 72.8% of PCIC post-merger and will consolidate the results of PCIC into its consolidated financial statements.

The Facility has a change in ownership provision that will cause the termination of the Facility upon the effective date of the merger.

ExxonMobil (Australia) Superannuation Plan

In March 2007, the Trustee of the ExxonMobil (Australia) Superannuation Plan (the "Superannuation Plan") commenced a legal proceeding in the Supreme Court of Victoria against Towers Perrin (the "Trustee Advisor Proceeding") and in April 2007, Esso (Australia) and ExxonMobil (Australia), the Superannuation Plan sponsors, commenced a similar legal proceeding in the Supreme Court of Victoria against Towers Perrin (the "Company Advisor Proceeding"). Plaintiffs served writs on Towers Perrin in March 2008 and filed their complaints in the proceedings on January 30, 2009 and February 6, 2009.

The complaints in the two proceedings allege that, while performing administrative and actuarial services relating to the Superannuation Plan during the period from mid-1990 to 1995, Towers Perrin failed to detect drafting errors made by other defendants named in the proceedings in connection with the preparation by those defendants of certain Superannuation Plan amendments that were adopted by Esso before Towers Perrin's engagement. The faulty drafting allegedly resulted in the grant of additional but unintended and unauthorized benefits to certain Superannuation Plan participants. In December 2001, the Superannuation Plan Trustee commenced a legal proceeding in the Supreme Court of Victoria seeking to correct the drafting errors (the

Table of Contents

Rectification Proceeding), to which Towers Perrin is not a party. The Rectification Proceeding is currently scheduled for trial in April 2010. If the Trustee prevails in the Rectification Proceeding and is permitted to correct the Superannuation Plan amendments at issue to conform to the manner in which the benefits were administered and actuarially valued, any potential damages arising from the Trustee Advisor Proceeding and the Company Advisor Proceeding will be substantially reduced, if not eliminated. If the Trustee does not prevail in the Rectification Proceeding, the currently estimated amount of the alleged damage, with interest, could be as much as AU\$550,000.

Management has established reserves for litigation matters in those instances where it believes a loss is probable and reasonably estimable. Management believes, based on currently available information, that the results of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations, but the results in any litigation matter are subject to many factors that are difficult to predict so there can be no assurance that in the event of an unfavorable result in one or more such matters, Towers Perrin will not incur material losses.

FS-45

Table of Contents**Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Operations****For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008****(Unaudited)****(in thousands)**

	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
Revenues:		
Consulting revenue	\$ 664,613	\$ 788,026
Commissions	75,336	73,012
Reimbursed client expenses	17,694	27,948
Reinsurance investment income	1,018	3,145
Total revenue	758,661	892,131
Expenses:		
Compensation and benefits	537,529	636,612
General and administrative	113,596	123,810
Occupancy-related costs	34,626	34,872
Professional and subcontracted services	63,992	59,361
Depreciation and amortization	18,364	16,592
Total expenses	768,107	871,247
Operating (loss) income	(9,446)	20,884
Other non-operating income:		
Investment and other income, net	7,832	10,187
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated affiliates	7,588	(5,960)
Income before income taxes	5,974	25,111
Income tax expense	(11,880)	(6,107)
Net (loss) income attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares	\$ (5,906)	\$ 19,004

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008

(in thousands)

	June 30, 2009 (unaudited)	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 459,875	\$ 486,864
Short-term investments	85	10,006
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	339,943	367,337
Deferred income taxes, net	119,413	136,325
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	41,054	31,841
Total current assets	960,370	1,032,373
Non-current assets:		
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$257,577 and \$249,444, respectively	103,978	97,545
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$55,820 and \$49,420, respectively	31,009	33,800
Goodwill	60,689	59,181
Deferred income taxes, net	278,200	261,357
Investment in unconsolidated affiliates	13,247	65,483
Other non-current assets	171,422	133,547
Total non-current assets	658,545	650,913
Total assets	\$ 1,618,915	\$ 1,683,286
LIABILITIES, MANDATORILY REDEEMABLE COMMON SHARES AND OTHER SHAREHOLDERS DEFICIT		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 35,454	\$ 38,289
Reinsurance payables	170,938	115,350
Accrued bonus	112,347	284,070
Reserve for pension and other postretirement benefits	48,334	48,163
Deferred income	94,008	104,301
Other current liabilities	107,639	123,604
Total current liabilities	568,720	713,777
Non-current liabilities:		
Errors and omissions claim reserves	205,457	137,100
Reserve for pension and other postretirement benefits	605,750	594,864
Deferred income		1,667
Other non-current liabilities	91,643	95,235
Total non-current liabilities	902,850	828,866

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Total liabilities	1,471,570	1,542,643
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Mandatorily redeemable common shares	264,390	257,688
Other shareholders' deficit	(117,045)	(117,045)
Total liabilities, mandatorily redeemable common shares and other shareholders' deficit	\$ 1,618,915	\$ 1,683,286

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

FS-47

Table of Contents**Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008****(Unaudited)****(in thousands)**

	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</u>		
Net (loss) income attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares	\$ (5,906)	\$ 19,004
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Equity in (income) loss of unconsolidated affiliates	(7,588)	5,960
Derivative (gain) loss	(1,489)	265
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment	119	(59)
Depreciation and amortization	18,364	16,592
Foreign currency remeasurement loss (gain)	2,700	(1,661)
Provision for (benefit from) deferred income taxes	5,128	(7,488)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	35,206	(71,272)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(8,115)	1,255
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(3,231)	(2,995)
Increase in reinsurance payables	49,803	38,713
Decrease in accrued bonus	(172,835)	(96,463)
Increase in reserve for pension and other postretirement benefits	6,789	8,174
Increase in errors and omissions claim reserves	66,871	33,252
(Decrease) increase in deferred income	(13,646)	18,689
Other net assets and liabilities	(57,519)	(133,876)
Net cash used in operating activities	(85,349)	(171,910)
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</u>		
Capital expenditures	(18,324)	(13,125)
Proceeds from sale of investment in unconsolidated affiliate	61,000	
Maturity of short-term investment securities	9,920	
Sale of short-term investment securities		232
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	52,596	(12,893)
<u>Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</u>		
Net borrowings of notes payable	952	
Purchase of treasury stock	(1,572)	(4,321)
Net cash used in financing activities	(620)	(4,321)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	6,384	(348)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(26,989)	(189,472)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	486,864	503,373

Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 459,875	\$ 313,901
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Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Cash paid during the period for:

Interest	\$ 197	\$ 206
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Income taxes	\$ 20,509	\$ 57,757
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

FS-48

Table of Contents**Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statement of Changes in Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares and Other Shareholders' Deficit****For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009****(Unaudited)****(in thousands, except share data)**

	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Retained Earnings	Other	Total Mandatorily Redeemable Common Shares	Other Shareholders' Deficit	Comprehensive Income
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
Balance as of December 31, 2008	94,115	\$ 47	150,158	23,364	\$ (82,992)	\$ 211,567	\$ (21,092)	\$ 257,688	\$ (117,045)
Purchase of shares of common stock for treasury			431	(1,572)			(1,572)		
Comprehensive income:									
Loss attributable to mandatorily redeemable common shares					(5,906)		(5,906)		\$ (5,906)
Currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$110						11,334	11,334		11,334
Hedge effectiveness, net of tax of \$1,842						2,846	2,846		2,846
Total comprehensive income									\$ 8,274
Balance as of June 30, 2009	94,115	\$ 47	150,158	23,795	\$ (84,564)	\$ 205,661	\$ (6,912)	\$ 264,390	\$ (117,045)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands)

(1) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, have been omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the information and disclosures presented are adequate to make such information and disclosure not misleading. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated annual financial statements and the notes thereto included in this registration statement for the year ended December 31, 2008.

The results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected for the entire year ending December 31, 2009. The financial information contained herein reflects all adjustments, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

(2) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following recent accounting pronouncements were adopted by the Company during the six months ended June 30, 2009:

In May 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 165, *Subsequent Events* (SFAS 165), which provides additional guidance on the disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued. Specifically, SFAS 165 introduces the concept of *available to be issued* and requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. SFAS 165 is effective for interim and annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009 and shall be applied prospectively. The Company adopted the statement on June 30, 2009, however there was no impact on the notes to the consolidated financial statements. The Company has evaluated subsequent events (events occurring after June 30, 2009) for recognition or disclosure in these financial statements up to November 4, 2009.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That are Not Orderly* (FSP SFAS 157-4). FSP SFAS 157-4 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157) when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability has significantly decreased or identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. FSP SFAS 157-4 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company adopted the statement on June 30, 2009, and there was no impact to the consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments* (FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2). FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2 is limited in its guidance to debt securities, and requires an entity to recognize the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security in earnings and the non-credit component in other comprehensive income when the entity does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not that the entity will not be required to sell the security prior to recovery. Entities are required to record a cumulative effect adjustment for the non-credit component of previously recognized other-than-temporary impairments that meets the criteria of the FSP SFAS 115-2 and SFAS 124-2. The statement is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company adopted the statement on June 30, 2009, and there was no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 141(R)-1, *Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies* (FSP FAS 141(R)-1). FSP FAS 141(R)-1 amends the provisions in SFAS No. 141 (Revised), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141(R)), for the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosures for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations. No subsequent accounting guidance is provided in FSP FAS 141(R)-1, and the FASB expects an acquirer to develop a systematic and rational basis for subsequently measuring and accounting for acquired contingencies depending on their nature. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 is effective for contingent assets or contingent liabilities acquired in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company adopted the statement on January 1, 2009 and will apply it prospectively in conjunction with SFAS 141(R). There is no impact on the consolidated financial statements at this time.

In September 2008, the FASB issued EITF Issue No. 08-6, *Equity Method Investment Accounting Considerations* (EITF 08-6). EITF 08-6 clarifies the accounting for certain transactions and impairment considerations involving equity method investments. Additionally, the statement changes the accounting for share issuances by an equity method investee, which previously had been accounted for under SAB 51. This EITF pronouncement changed the accounting for gains associated with these sales, which will now be included in operating results rather than paid-in capital. EITF 08-6 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company adopted the pronouncement on January 1, 2009 and is applying the requirements prospectively. The adoption of the statement did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* (FSP FAS 142-3), which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*. For a recognized intangible asset, an entity shall disclose information that enables financial statement users to assess the extent to which the expected future cash flows associated with the asset are affected by the entity's intent and/or ability to renew or extend the arrangement. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted the statement on January 1, 2009 and is applying it prospectively. The adoption of the statement did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities-an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* (SFAS 161). SFAS 161 gives financial statement users better information about the reporting entity's hedges by providing for qualitative disclosures about the objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative data about the fair value of and gains and losses on derivative contracts, and details of credit-risk-related contingent features in their hedged positions. SFAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company has adopted the provisions of the statement on January 1, 2009 and has presented the disclosures in the 2009 quarterly financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141(R), replacing SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141). SFAS 141(R) retains the fundamental requirements of SFAS 141, broadens its scope by applying the acquisition method to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses, and requires, among other things, that assets acquired and liabilities assumed be measured at fair value as of the acquisition date, that liabilities related to contingent consideration be recognized at the acquisition date and remeasured at fair value in each subsequent reporting period, that acquisition-related costs be expensed as incurred, and that income be recognized if the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the fair value of the consideration transferred. SFAS 141(R) was adopted by the Company on January 1, 2009 and is to be applied prospectively to any future acquisitions. There is no impact on the consolidated financial statements at this time.

Table of Contents**(3) Accounts Receivable**

The receivables balance is comprised of the following:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Accounts receivable billed	\$ 191,590	\$ 243,110
Accounts receivable unbilled	139,705	120,045
Reinsurance intermediary receivable	19,205	10,037
Reinsurance advances	10,415	13,135
	360,915	386,327
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(20,972)	(18,990)
Total receivables	\$ 339,943	\$ 367,337

(4) Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates

The investments in unconsolidated affiliates are comprised of the following:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
ExcellerateHRO	\$	\$ 56,987
Professional Consultants Insurance Company	13,247	8,496
Total investments in unconsolidated affiliates	\$ 13,247	\$ 65,483

ExcellerateHRO (eHRO) is a limited liability partnership established in 2005 in which the Company held an ownership interest of 13.5% at December 31, 2008. In June 2009, the Company sold its remaining interest in eHRO to Electronic Data Systems, Inc. (EDS) for cash proceeds of \$61,000. The carrying value of the Company's partnership interest at the sale date was \$57,677 and the Company recorded a gain of \$3,323. The Brand License Agreement entered into by the Company and eHRO effective for a period of five years commencing March 1, 2005 was terminated as of the closing date of the sale, at which time the parties agreed to a 90-day license for the use of certain Company trademarks. Accordingly, the remaining deferred brand license income of \$7,500 will be recognized over the 90-day term.

The partnership interest purchase agreement includes a provision for the payment by EDS of a deferred purchase price of \$10,000 fifteen months after closing. The actual amount of the deferred purchase price payable, if any, is subject to reduction based on the amount of certain new consulting services EDS and its affiliates purchase from the Company during this period. The partnership interest purchase agreement also includes a provision for a contingent purchase price of up to \$45,000 in the event certain assets of eHRO are sold under certain conditions within the period ending twenty-four months after the closing date. None of the conditions precedent to payment of the contingent purchase price has occurred. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any amounts in respect of the contingent purchase price.

In connection with the sale of the Company's partnership interest in eHRO, the Company sought and obtained a waiver from the lenders under its revolving credit facility for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to remain in compliance with the terms of its debt covenants which limit the amount of asset sales.

The Company places certain levels of professional liability insurance coverage with Professional Consultants Insurance Company (PCIC), a Vermont captive insurance company, in which the Company held an ownership interest of 36.4% as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. The Company made no premium payments to PCIC during the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company received indemnity reimbursements from PCIC of \$623 and \$12,915 during the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Table of Contents**(5) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss**

Comprehensive loss includes net income (loss), as well as other comprehensive loss consisting of unrealized gains and losses, which are recorded directly into other comprehensive loss on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The components of other comprehensive loss for the Company consist of unrealized gains and losses relating to the translation of foreign currency financial statements, the pension and postretirement liability related to the Company's defined benefit pension plans, and unrealized gains and losses relating to derivative instruments. The Company also records comprehensive loss relating to its available for sale securities, however this amount was not material in any of the periods presented. The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net along with the respective position in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets are comprised of the following:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Other component of mandatorily redeemable common shares:		
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments, net of tax of \$226 and \$2,068, respectively	\$ (348)	\$ (3,194)
Foreign currency translation, net of tax of \$7,418 and \$7,308, respectively	(6,564)	(17,898)
	(6,912)	(21,092)
Other shareholders' deficit:		
Pension and postretirement, net of tax of \$79,155 and \$79,155, respectively	(117,045)	(117,045)
Total components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	\$ (123,957)	\$ (138,137)

(6) Accounting for Leases

From time to time, the Company abandons office leases prior to the lease termination date. The Company accounts for these abandoned operating leases under SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Under Exit or Disposal Activities* (SFAS 146), and records the fair value of the resulting liability when the space is vacated. The calculation of the liability is based on the net present value of the expected future cash outflows through the remainder of the lease, net of anticipated sublease income adjusted using the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate at the time of initial recognition of the liability. At June 30, 2009, the Company had contracts for abandoned spaces terminating between December 2009 and December 2015. The following table presents the activity related to the Company's abandoned operating leases for the six months ended June 30, 2009:

Balance as of December 31, 2008	\$ 2,956
Changes to original assumptions ^(a)	(1,339)
Rental payments, net of sublease income	(513)
Interest accreted	132
Currency translation adjustment	142
Balance as of June 30, 2009	\$ 1,378

(a) Changes to original assumptions are primarily due to differences between expected and actual sublease income and the release of obligations due to negotiations with the landlord for early lease termination.

All costs associated with the settlement of the liability are included in occupancy-related costs in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations, with the liability included in other non-current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The Company accrues a liability for obligations for meeting contractual and regulatory requirements on leased properties at the inception of the lease, in accordance with SFAS No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement*

Table of Contents

Obligations (SFAS 143). The liability is included in other non-current liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The fair value of the future asset retirement obligation cost is based on the estimated costs to satisfy the terms of the lease agreements and other estimates provided by independent third party assessments. The obligation is recorded at net present value and accreted over the lease term. At June 30, 2009, the weighted-average of the interest rates used to initially determine the net present value of the obligations was 6.5%.

The following table presents the activity related to the Company's asset retirement obligations:

	Asset Retirement Obligation
Balance as of December 31, 2008	\$ 7,202
Accretion of liability	246
Liabilities incurred	453
Liabilities settled	(655)
Currency translation adjustment	256
Balance as of June 30, 2009	\$ 7,502

(7) Reserve for Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

In the United States and certain other countries, the Company maintains and administers defined benefit retirement plans (collectively, the Plan or Plans) and postretirement medical and life insurance plans for certain current, retired and resigned employees. Benefits under the employee retirement plans are primarily based on years of service and compensation. The Company utilizes actuarial methods required by SFAS No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Pensions*, (SFAS 87) and SFAS No. 106, *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions* (SFAS 106), to account for pension and postretirement benefit plans, respectively.

The Company makes annual contributions to the Plans based on periodic actuarial studies. The Company's policy is to fund at least the legally required minimum amount in each country but not more than amounts that are currently deductible for tax purposes. Since funding calculations are based on different measurements than those used for accounting purposes, pension contributions are not equal to net periodic pension cost. The Company made \$1,289 of contributions to the Plans during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Net periodic pension cost for the Plans consists of the following components reflected as compensation and benefits expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations for the six months ended June 30:

	2009		2008	
	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.	U.S. Only	Non-U.S.
Components of net periodic benefit cost:				
Service cost	\$ 12,538	\$ 5,042	\$ 12,687	\$ 6,876
Interest cost	38,415	12,656		