At the heart of our group pension proposition is our core investment offer – a choice of straightforward pension investment approaches incorporating dynamic asset allocation, and reflecting different attitudes to risk and reward.

OUR PENSION INVESTMENT APPROACHES

Our Adventurous, Balanced and Cautious Pension Investment Approaches were launched in 2006. Underpinning our Pension Investment Approaches are our Pension Portfolio Funds One to Four, which were also launched in 2006 and have a performance track record of over ten years.

In the last five years leading up to retirement, we gradually move customers’ investments into specific funds for the preretirement phase. These funds are the Scottish Widows Pension Portfolio Five Fund, the Scottish Widows Pension Protector Fund and the Scottish Widows Cash Fund.

ADVENTUROUS  BALANCED  CAUTIOUS

Periods of market volatility highlight the need to look to protect accumulated funds as members approach retirement. This factsheet demonstrates how our Pension Investment Approaches aim to help smooth out volatility in the final years to retirement, by charting the experience at various points in the lifestyling journey.

A KEY LINK TO STATE STREET

Our Pension Investment Approaches are composed of Pension Portfolio Funds and specialised funds for the pre retirement phase.

- The equity component used for the Pension Portfolio Funds comes from key fund links to State Street Global Advisors (SSGA), an acknowledged leader in institutional investing. Institutions worldwide have entrusted SSGA with approximately $35.96 billion to manage on their behalf as at 30th June 2019.
- The bond component is managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments.
- All the equity and bond components of the Pension Portfolio Funds are invested on a passive basis.
- 15 years before retirement, each approach gradually switches into funds that have historically been less volatile. Five years from a member’s selected retirement date, we will start to automatically adjust their plan so that it will be invested in one of three ways, depending on whether they will want to purchase an annuity, keep their pension money invested (including taking withdrawals as an income), or take a cash lump sum. We offer a 'smoothed' approach to lifestyle switching, which ensures a reassuringly predictable transition between funds.
Below is an illustration showing how our pension investment approaches gradually move between funds, increasing exposure to lower risk investments as the member moves closer to their chosen retirement age.

We offer three different ‘retirement outcomes’, designed to prepare a member’s pension investment in its last five years for whichever retirement choice they expect to make. In addition to the original retirement outcome designed for those planning to buy an annuity, we have added an outcome for those who plan to encash their fund, and an outcome for customers who will want flexible access and plan to move into a suitable product so they can stay invested. The underlying funds used for each of these three outcomes are covered below.

### ADVENTUROUS – TARGETING ANNUITY

- **Initial years** – 100% in Pension Portfolio 1 (PP1)
- PP1 into PP2
- PP2 into PP3
- PP3 into Pension Protector & Cash

### ADVENTUROUS – TARGETING ENCASHMENT

- **Initial years** – 100% in Pension Portfolio 1 (PP1)
- PP1 into PP2
- PP2 into PP3
- PP3 into PP5

### ADVENTUROUS – TARGETING FLEX ACCESS

- **Initial years** – 100% in Pension Portfolio 1 (PP1)
- PP1 into PP2
- PP2 into PP3
- PP3 into PP4 and PP5

### Term to retirement

- **Highest risk** to **Lowest risk**

- Pension Portfolio One (PP1)
- Pension Portfolio Two (PP2)
- Pension Portfolio Three (PP3)
- Pension Portfolio Four (PP4)
- Pension Protector
- Pension Portfolio Five (PP5)
- Cash

Decreasing levels of risk
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portfolio</th>
<th>Targeting</th>
<th>Initial Years</th>
<th>Term to Retirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BALANCED</td>
<td>ANNUITY</td>
<td>100% in PP2</td>
<td>15 10 5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALANCED</td>
<td>ENCASHMENT</td>
<td>100% in PP2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALANCED</td>
<td>FLEX ACCESS</td>
<td>100% in PP2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highest risk → Lowest risk

**Term to Retirement**
- Pension Portfolio Two (PP2)
- Pension Portfolio Three (PP3)
- Pension Portfolio Four (PP4)
- Pension Protector
- Pension Portfolio Five (PP5)
- Cash

Decreasing levels of risk
ASSET ALLOCATIONS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019

STRATEGIC ASSET ALLOCATION FOR MULTI-ASSET PENSION PORTFOLIO FUNDS USED IN PIAs

In the fourth quarter of 2019, we completed the second tranche of a change in our medium-term asset allocation (the first tranche was completed in September 2019). We are shifting our underweight position versus Emerging Market (EM) equities to Developed Market (ex-UK) equities. Prior to this, we were relatively underweight UK equities in relation to EM equities. While the valuation of EM equities is still lower than that of UK equities, the difference is now more in line with its historical and we see far less potential value in underweighting the UK relative to EM going forward.

Further details about this are covered in the ‘Asset Allocation’ section on page 13.
Global equity markets recorded healthy gains in the final quarter of the year, as the geopolitical risks that drove markets for much of 2019 subsided – at least temporarily. The biggest news on a global scale was the announcement in December of a ‘phase-one’ trade agreement between the US and China, expected to be finalised in January 2020, which could potentially halt the economic slowdown that has resulted from the trade wars. Likewise in fixed income, corporate bonds performed well amid the improved investor sentiment.

**UK**
Shares in UK companies gained over the quarter as near-term uncertainty subsided after the 12th December general election, which saw the Conservative party take a decisive victory. With a reinforced majority, the party seemed set on taking the UK out of the EU by the end of January 2020, and starting the next stage of negotiations. As a result of the renewed clarity on Brexit, UK markets performed well – particularly domestically focused mid-sized companies – and the value of sterling rallied.

In terms of the economic picture, the British economy managed to avoid entering a technical recession after having contracted in the second quarter; GDP growth figures for Q3 showed a gain of 0.4% quarter-on-quarter (compared to -0.2% in Q2).

**US**
Shares in American companies posted robust returns for the fourth quarter, supported by improving economic data, an interest rate cut from the Federal Reserve (Fed), and the prospect of an appeasement in the trade situation with China. Overall, US equities had a strong year and, after a series of cuts, the Fed announced it did not intend to make near-term interest rate changes or adjustments to its monetary policy if the economic picture continues to improve. Fed Chair Jerome Powell said the outlook “remains a favourable one, despite global developments and ongoing risks”.

**Europe**
Shares in Eurozone countries likewise advanced in the quarter, amid improved economic data from Germany and optimism about the US and China trade deal. China is one of Europe’s main trading partners, so better-than-expected Chinese manufacturing data added further support, as did the improvement in Spain’s economy, which grew by 0.4% for the second quarter. While difficult negotiations between Europe and the UK are still to come in 2020, the results of the December general election in the UK helped remove another source of uncertainty for European investors.

**Japan and developed Asia**
Japanese shares ended the quarter higher as the yen weakened slightly against the US dollar, although they underperformed other developed markets. Economic data indicated an ongoing disparity between the strength in service sectors and the weakness in manufacturing, as well as significant tightness in the labour market. The Japanese government introduced a substantial new budget package, focusing on economic stimulus via reconstruction, which was welcomed by investors. The possible resolution of US-China trade tensions boosted not only Japanese equities, but those in South Korea and Taiwan, particularly in the technology sector. Hong Kong’s market posted a solid gain but lagged the wider region.

**Emerging markets**
Emerging market (EM) equities enjoyed a strong quarter, on the back of easing geopolitical concerns, a weaker US dollar and lower US interest rates. (Many EM countries hold a significant amount of US-dollar-denominated debt.) China was a notable outperformer, as the US has tentatively agreed to suspend a tariff package on £160bn of Chinese imports, which was scheduled for December 2019, and to reduce existing tariffs by half (from 15% to 7.5%) in exchange for China increasing its purchases of US agricultural goods. Russia and Colombia had a strong quarter on rising crude oil prices, while Brazil benefited from stronger currency and a long-awaited pension reform bill. In contrast, Chile, Turkey and India underperformed.

**Fixed income**
As investors became more optimistic about the global trade picture and improving economic data, bond market returns reflected the increased appetite for risk assets (equities). Government bond yields rose across the board (i.e. prices fell) in light of a stronger macro environment, with several countries’ bonds coming out of negative yield territory. While high yield bonds performed well, sterling corporate bonds were moderately negative, and long-dated gilts (15 years or longer) posted losses.

*Returns cited in this report are for total returns in sterling, unless otherwise stated.*
*Source: Financial Express, unless otherwise footnoted.*
HOW HAVE THE PENSION INVESTMENT APPROACHES PERFORMED?

The chart below demonstrates how the Pension Investment Approaches have performed so far. In relation to the other Pension Investment Approaches, the Adventurous Approach generally provided greater growth while the market was rising, and the Cautious Approach fell less while the market was falling.

PERFORMANCE SINCE LAUNCH FOR MEMBERS WHO HAVE NOT YET ENTERED THE LIFESTYLING PERIOD*

A simulated performance derived from monthly total return figures provided by Financial Express. No member contributions have been applied to this performance. It’s assumed month-end moves between glidepath portfolios with zero transaction cost.

As at 31st December 2019.

*Lifestyling period begins 15 years prior to selected retirement age.

Pensions are a long-term investment. The retirement benefits your clients receive from their pension plan will depend on a number of factors including the value of their plan when they decide to take their benefits which isn’t guaranteed, and could go down as well as up. The value of their plan could fall below the amount(s) paid in.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of investments, and the income from them, may fall as well as rise. Investors may not receive back the full amount originally invested.
Each Approach is compared to an appropriate ABI sector:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approach</th>
<th>Benchmark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adventurous Pension Investment Approach</td>
<td>Flexible Investment Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balanced Pension Investment Approach</td>
<td>Mixed Investment 40%-85% Shares Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cautious Pension Investment Approach</td>
<td>Mixed Investment 20%-60% Shares Sector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discrete Performance as at 31st December 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Percentage growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Widows Pension Portfolio One (Initial fund for Adventurous)</td>
<td>159.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Widows Pension Portfolio Two (Initial fund for Balanced)</td>
<td>149.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Widows Pension Portfolio Three (Initial fund for Cautious)</td>
<td>144.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Widows Pension Portfolio Four</td>
<td>125.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Widows Cash</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Widows Pension Protector</td>
<td>103.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Returns shown are for series 2 net of a total annual fund charge of 0.1%.

Pensions are a long-term investment. The retirement benefits your clients receive from their pension plan will depend on a number of factors including the value of their plan when they decide to take their benefits which isn’t guaranteed, and could go down as well as up. The value of their plan could fall below the amount(s) paid in.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of investments, and the income from them, may fall as well as rise. Investors may not receive back the full amount originally invested.
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Investment 20%-60% Shares</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>-5.3</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Investment 40%-85% Shares</td>
<td>109.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>-5.8</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexible Investment Sector</td>
<td>117.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>-7.3</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Scottish Widows, Financial Express, on a bid-to-bid basis, total return, tax default, in £s. As at 31st December 2019.

Pensions are a long-term investment. The retirement benefits your clients receive from their pension plan will depend on a number of factors including the value of their plan when they decide to take their benefits which isn’t guaranteed, and could go down as well as up. The value of their plan could fall below the amount(s) paid in.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of investments, and the income from them, may fall as well as rise. Investors may not receive back the full amount originally invested.
MEMBER 15 YEARS FROM RETIREMENT AT MARCH 2006

The charts below and overleaf demonstrate how the Balanced Approach (Targeting Annuity) has performed since launch for investors who were 15 years from retirement in March 2006, and who retired on 31st December 2019. Approximately 80% of members in a Pension Investment Approach are in the Balanced Approach, which is why this has been selected for the example. For comparison, the charts also show the average return of two ABI sectors for the same period.

A simulated performance derived from monthly total return figures provided by Financial Express. No member contributions have been applied to this performance. It’s assumed month-end moves between glidepath portfolios with zero transaction cost.

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Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of investments, and the income from them, may fall as well as rise. Investors may not receive back the full amount originally invested.
OUTLOOK

Overview

The first quarter is rarely a dull period for financial markets, particularly on the evidence of recent years. In 2019, markets staged a dramatic rebound from a difficult end to the previous year, as the US Federal Reserve reversed course on its plans to increase interest rates. In 2018, a strong January was derailed by the largest-ever intra-day move in the Dow Jones and markets ultimately ended the quarter lower.

This year starts on a markedly different footing to last. In December, Christmas came early for investors with news of a ‘Phase One’ Trade Deal between the US and China and progress on Brexit. Can the wave of positive sentiment continue?

No Fed surprises

If investors are looking for a repeat of 2019’s first-quarter rally, this time around, central bankers are unlikely to be the catalyst. At their latest meeting in December, the Fed indicated that there will be no further changes to interest rates until 2021 and such expectations are now priced into markets. At this stage in the cycle, there is plenty of scope for surprises in economic data and if the outlook should deteriorate again, the Fed may be forced to alter its guidance. However, no change will be as significant as the pivot last January.

Geopolitics remain in focus

December’s General Election in the UK yielded a pro-business, majority government, while easing trade tensions between the US and China were another important development. However, as always with geopolitics, it’s a fragile balance. Boris Johnson’s hard deadline for Brexit has re-introduced the risk of a ‘no deal’, while President Trump could easily return to his trade offensive if he should deem it beneficial to his chances of re-election.

There is also the issue of President Trump’s impeachment. The balance of power in the Senate dictates that, despite being impeached, the President will be free to remain in his role. However, if ‘Super Tuesday’ (the early US primaries held in March) should favour a Democrat candidate who would reverse many of the current administration’s pro-growth initiatives, the issue of Trump’s impeachment and its impact on his chances of re-election may impact the market.

In short, the balance of risks has shifted in positive fashion but investors are still faced with uncertainty.

There’s no such thing as a free lunch

There’s no such thing as a free lunch but bonds have offered the next best thing in recent times. In the UK, government bond funds have outperformed equity funds over the past two years as a mixture of economic uncertainty and investor demand has driven yields to historically low levels. More than 30% of all investment grade debt globally now costs investors to hold it.

However, as the economic outlook improves and recessionary pressures decrease, bonds offer asymmetric risk and return. In December, yields increased and prices fell sharply in response to upgraded growth expectations (there is an inverse relationship between a bond’s yield and its price). If investors should start to move their money elsewhere, there’s risk of a sustained sell-off.

A brighter outlook benefits equities

Despite expectations of a more stable growth outlook, earnings expectations in some areas of the market remain cautious. Renewed optimism over the US-China trade relationship is good news for exporters in particular and a number of European businesses stand to benefit following a challenging year. Share buybacks also remain close to record levels and ought to support the stock market. Returns of the magnitude experienced in 2019 are unlikely but there’s no reason that the bull market can’t continue into an eleventh year.

Overall, the outlook for the first quarter is like a summer’s day in Scotland – reasonably bright, but you can never be sure it isn’t going to rain.
THE REASSURANCE OF ROBUST GOVERNANCE

WE BELIEVE IN THE IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNANCE IN HELPING TO DELIVER GOOD OUTCOMES FOR OUR CUSTOMERS.

CONFIDENCE AND TRUST
You can trust in our expertise to look after our customers’ investments.

The Scottish Widows governance framework’s key role is to ensure our investment offerings are well positioned to meet our customers’ requirements and expectations, and ultimately to help them enjoy a secure retirement.

You can be assured that our experienced teams conduct robust monitoring and governance every day, notably for our multi-asset portfolios and the underlying funds that comprise them.

INVESTMENT OVERSIGHT
For us, Governance means being vigilant in ensuring the investments we offer are suitable for a wide range of customers’ needs.

Our investment governance includes independent oversight and regular formal reviews by key committees, made up of some of our most senior and experienced executives and investment specialists:

- **INSURANCE & WEALTH INVESTMENT STRATEGY COMMITTEE (IWISC)**
  Responsible for our overall investment strategy.

- **UNIT LINKED INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (ULIM)**
  Considers the application of IWISC’s views at the individual portfolio level.

Additionally, the Independent Governance Committee independently ensures that funds are regularly reviewed and provide value for money. The Investment Management Operational Review Committee ensures we are prepared for the operational aspects of fund management.

FUND GOVERNANCE EXPERT TEAMS
A strong governance and control framework lies at the heart of what we do, to help ensure our funds are compliant with regulations, perform in line with their intended aims and risk profiles, and deliver good customer outcomes.

The Fund Manager Assessment Team assess the funds in which we invest using qualitative and quantitative analysis.

And our dedicated Asset Allocation Team take the vital asset allocation decisions for our range of multi-asset funds. They decide strategic long-term and medium-term asset allocation, and oversee the implementation of shorter-term tactical asset allocation decisions, where appropriate.

OUR FUND GOVERNANCE DELIVERS:

- Thorough and stringent fund manager selection.
- Clear instructions and parameters for fund managers through mandates.
- Careful monitoring of performance and risk profiles to ensure funds remain aligned to customer expectations.
- Fund ranges which meet regulatory requirements.
- Long-term and medium-term asset allocation decisions for our key multi-asset funds.
- Oversight of tactical asset allocation, where appropriate.

You can find more detail on our Governance webpage – adviser.scottishwidows.co.uk/funds/fund-governance

The information contained in this update has been derived from sources which we consider to be reasonable and appropriate. It may also include our views and expectations, which cannot be taken as fact. Investment markets and conditions can change rapidly and, as such, the views expressed in this update should not be taken as statements of fact nor be relied on when making investment decisions. Forecasts are opinions only, cannot be guaranteed and should not be relied on when making investment decisions.
Ensuring that all of our multi-asset funds, including the Pension Portfolio Funds (PPFs) that are used to build our Pension Investment Approaches (PIA), have appropriate asset allocation is vital and something that we pay great attention to. For the PPFs, we undertake asset allocation at two principal levels: 1) long-term strategic and 2) medium-term ‘house view’.

We have a dedicated Asset Allocation Team which seeks approval for any proposed changes from our Unit-Linked Investment Management Committee (ULIM) or our Insurance & Wealth Investment Strategy Committee (IWISC), depending on the nature of the decision.

1. LONG-TERM STRATEGIC ASSET ALLOCATION

Long-term strategic asset allocation is the main determinant of the performance of our PPFs, in accordance with their long-term nature. The purpose of long-term strategic asset allocation is to determine the optimal mix of asset classes for the risk profile of a Fund, based upon the modelled returns of those asset classes over the long term. For the PPFs specifically, we factor in our core commitment to using passive investment funds as the main vehicles for implementation, recognising their value as low cost solutions.

We aim to undertake a comprehensive periodic review (indicatively every 1–2 years) of the long-term strategic asset allocation within our PPFs. The purpose of this review is to refine the asset allocation, with the aim of improving projected returns, while ensuring that the Funds retain their intended risk profile. We always aim to manage changes within a modest overall level of change as we’re very conscious of the cost of turnover within a Fund and the impact that this can have on investment returns.

The table opposite highlights the key decisions made over the last five years. At each review, we used stochastic modelling to run a large number of different scenarios, testing different mixes of asset classes based on their projected returns. This was done in conjunction with Barrie & Hibbert and subsequently Moody’s Analytics, which both provide risk modelling solutions to the financial services industry around the world.

The changes we made were those that we believed had the potential to have a sufficiently material impact on the returns from the Funds, while keeping within their risk parameters.

### LONG-TERM STRATEGIC ASSET ALLOCATION DECISIONS & SIGNIFICANT DESIGN CHANGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE OF REVIEW</th>
<th>DECISION MADE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2014           | • Switched the equity allocation from 50%/50% global equities/UK equities to 70%/30% global equities/UK equities for PPFs 1-4.  
• Introduced an allocation to emerging market equities within PPFs 1, 2 & 3.  
• For PPF 4, take 10% of the Fund out of equities and add to corporate bonds. |
| 2015           | • Introduction of alternative glidepaths in the five years to retirement to reflect the ‘Pension Freedoms’ legislation; ‘Targeting Annuity Purchase’ was maintained while ‘Targeting Encashment’ and ‘Targeting Flexible Access’ were introduced. |
| 2016           | • We changed the default glidepath from ‘Targeting Annuity Purchase’ to ‘Targeting Flexible Access’. |
| 2017           | • Removed index-linked gilts (ILGs) in favour of corporate bonds for PPFs 3 & 4 (PPFs 1 & 2 did not hold any ILGs).  
• Switched the corporate bond allocation from 100% sterling corporate bonds to 75%/25% sterling corporate bonds/global corporate bonds (hedged to sterling) for PPFs 2, 3 & 4 (PPF 1 did not hold any corporate bonds).  
• Introduced a small allocation to emerging markets to PPF 4 in line with other portfolios. |
| 2018           | • Switched the corporate bond allocation from 75%/25% sterling corporate bonds/global corporate bonds (hedged to sterling) to 50%/50% for PPFs 2, 3 & 4 (PPF 1 does not hold any corporate bonds).  
• We decided to phase in this switch gradually, initially using cash inflows to add to the global corporate bond position (therefore not incurring the transaction costs of selling sterling corporate bonds).  
• As at 31st December 2019 we have set the corporate bond allocation at 60%/40% sterling corporate bonds/global corporate bonds (hedged to sterling). |
2. MEDIUM-TERM ‘HOUSE VIEW’ ASSET ALLOCATION

Medium-term asset allocation involves making adjustments to the strategic asset allocation (SAA) weights of individual asset classes within a Fund based on the expected medium-term performance of those asset classes. We generally consider the medium term as indicatively 18 months to three years.

Our aim is to add value by reflecting our current views of the relative value and attractiveness of asset classes. However, as with SAA, we only make changes when we believe them to have the potential to be materially significant. We believe in the benefits of investing for the long term and do not believe that it is in the interests of our customers to make frequent changes to our Funds.

The table below highlights the medium-term asset allocation positions taken over the last five years.

### MEDIUM-TERM ASSET ALLOCATION DECISIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>DECISION MADE</th>
<th>OPEN/CLOSED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Add to emerging market (EM) equities (by reducing UK equities)</td>
<td>Closed – but in process of moving from overweight EM equities vs. UK equities to overweight EM equities vs. developed market equities (see end of table)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We believe that the long-term growth prospects for EM companies are attractive and that their valuations are also appealing relative to companies in other parts of the world. While President Trump’s decision to raise tariffs on US imports has led to concerns about the impact that this will have on emerging markets, and China in particular, we believe that the longer-term attractions of investing in emerging market equities remain in place.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Add to UK equities (by reducing developed market equities)</td>
<td>Closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Historically, the UK equity market has typically been undervalued when compared with other developed equity markets. This discount has now reached an exceptional level compared with its long-term valuation, driven in part by political uncertainty in the UK, as well as a slower rate of economic growth. We believe that the size of the discount is unjustified and therefore took the opportunity to add to UK equities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Looking forward, we are committed to regularly reviewing the Pension Investment Approaches and how they are invested, from both long-term and medium-term perspectives.

Since the launch of the PIA, we have strived to maintain them as a low-cost, transparent investment proposition, with a belief that over a long-time horizon the most efficient pension customer outcomes will result from a growth strategy that is predominately invested in equities, followed by a long (15-year) period of gradual ‘de-risking’. We believe that the PIA continue to offer very good value for investors.
HOW A PENSION INVESTMENT APPROACH ‘INVESTMENT GLIDEPATH’ WORKS

Please note that this graph indicates how the overall level of risk changes at different stages, not the likely performance of an investment.

WILL WE EVER USE DIFFERENT INVESTMENTS?
Yes – if, as part of our investment fund review process, we think it would be of long-term benefit to our customers, we may decide in future to alter the asset classes or funds used by our PIAs.
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