



## Defined Benefit Pension Schemes Deloitte Funding Tracker Q3 2017

The Deloitte Scheme Funding Deficit Tracker shows how the deficit of three illustrative schemes with Return Seeking, Lower Risk and Hedging investment strategies have performed since 2014.

**How does your scheme compare?**




## Q3 2017 at a glance

Over the third quarter of 2017, long-term interest rates and long-term inflation expectations remained broadly the same. As a result, the value of liabilities of the three illustrative schemes remained broadly the same (a 0.1% reduction).

On the asset side, equities returned 2.1%, long-dated corporate bond values fell by 0.4% and

long-dated government bond values fell by 0.5%. The impact was that the Return Seeking strategy performed most strongly with a 1.6% increase in assets, followed by the Hedging Strategy which increased by 0.5% and then the Lower Risk strategy which remained broadly the same.

### Change in Asset indicators

	Return on UK Equities	↑ 2.1% p.a.
	Return on long-dated gilts	↓ 0.5% p.a.
	Return on long-dated corporate bonds	↓ 0.4% p.a.

### Change in Liability indicators

	Long-term interest rates	↔ 0.0% p.a.
	Long-term inflation expectations	↔ 0.0% p.a.

### Return Seeking Strategy

80% equities : 20% bonds

↑ 1.6%  
Scheme Assets

↓ 0.1%  
Scheme Liabilities

↑ 1.1%  
Funding Level

### Lower Risk Strategy

20% equities : 80% bonds

↔ 0.0%  
Scheme Assets

↓ 0.1%  
Scheme Liabilities

↑ 0.1%  
Funding Level

### Hedging Strategy

80% equities : 20% bonds  
+ hedging against interest rate & inflation risk

↑ 0.5%  
Scheme Assets

↓ 0.1%  
Scheme Liabilities

↑ 0.6%  
Funding Level

**Background**

Since 2014 we have been following the progress of 3 similar, illustrative, UK Defined Benefits schemes with different investment strategies.

At the start, each scheme had liabilities of £500m, assets of £400m and profiles typical to that of the average UK scheme. To track just the impact of the investment strategies, we have removed impact of the accrual of benefits and the impact of deficit reduction contributions paid by the sponsors.

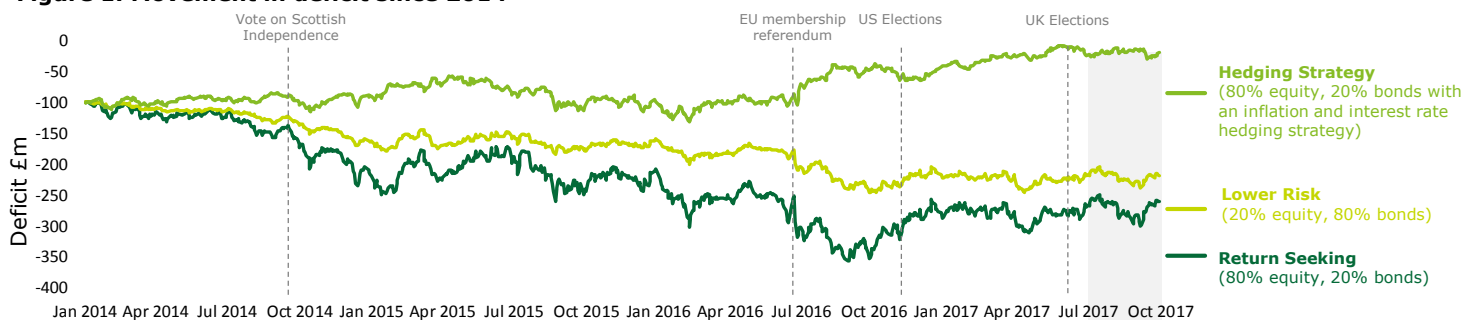
The "Return Seeking" scheme's investment strategy has an 80% exposure to equities and

other return seeking assets and a 20% exposure to government and corporate bonds.

The "Lower Risk" scheme's investment strategy has a 20% exposure to equities and other return seeking assets and an 80% exposure to government and corporate bonds.

The scheme with a "Hedging Strategy" has an 80% exposure to return seeking assets and a 20% exposure to government and corporate bonds, but has a leveraged hedging strategy in place removing the majority of the interest rate and inflation risk.

**Figure 1. Movement in deficit since 2014**

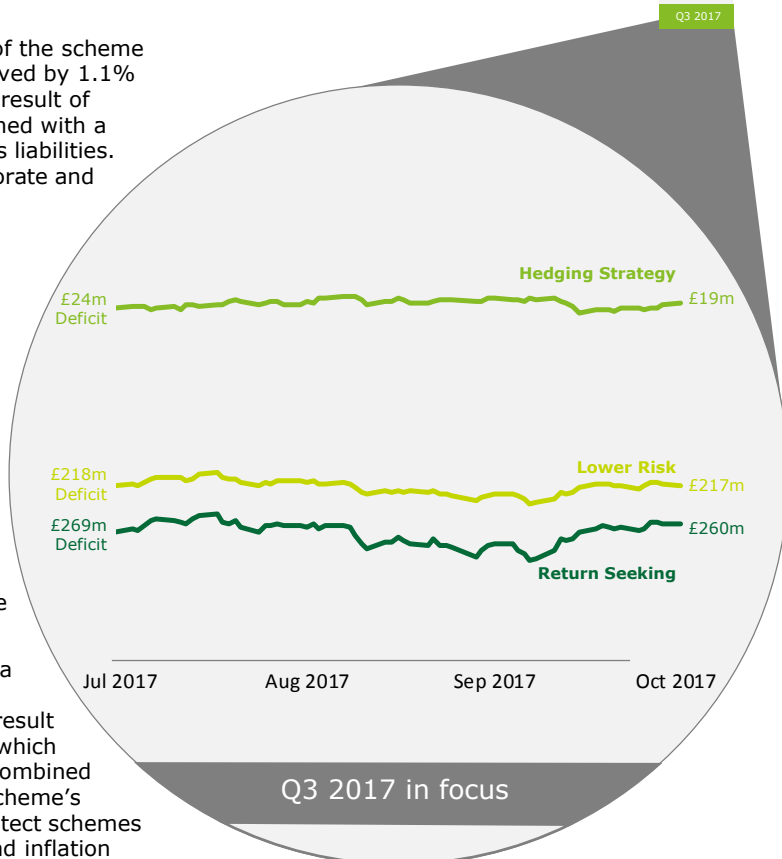


**Q3 in focus**

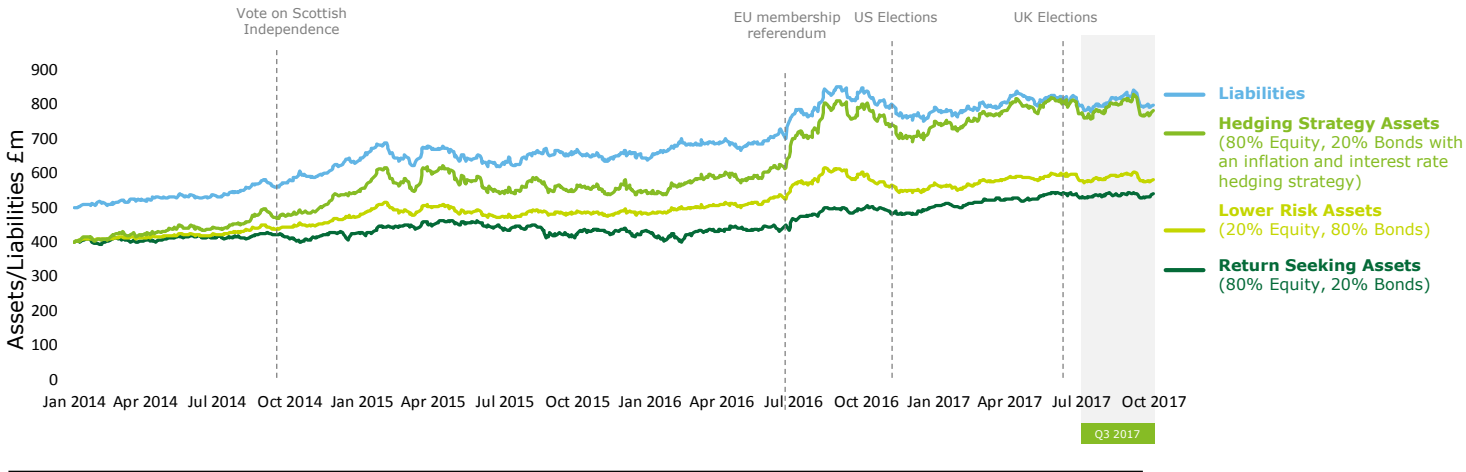
Over the Q3 2017, the funding level of the scheme with a Return Seeking strategy improved by 1.1% (from 66.2% to 67.3%). This is as a result of modest positive equity returns combined with a reduction to the value of the scheme's liabilities. The scheme's remaining assets (corporate and government bonds) reduced in value offsetting some of the equity returns.

The funding level of the Lower Risk scheme increased slightly as a result of the net impact of positive equity returns, negative returns on both long-dated corporate bonds and long-dated government bonds, and a reduction in liabilities. At 30 September 2017 the scheme was 72.7% funded (up 0.1% from the start of the quarter). The main difference compared to the Return Seeking strategy was the lower investment returns as a result of the Lower Risk scheme's smaller exposure to equities.

The funding level of the scheme with a Hedging Strategy improved by 0.6% (from 97.0% to 97.6%). This is as a result of the scheme's exposure to equities which had positive returns over the period combined with a reduction to the value of the scheme's liabilities. A Hedging Strategy can protect schemes against reductions to interest rates and inflation expectations, however, these remained broadly the same over Q3.



**Figure 2. Movements in assets and liabilities over the last three years**

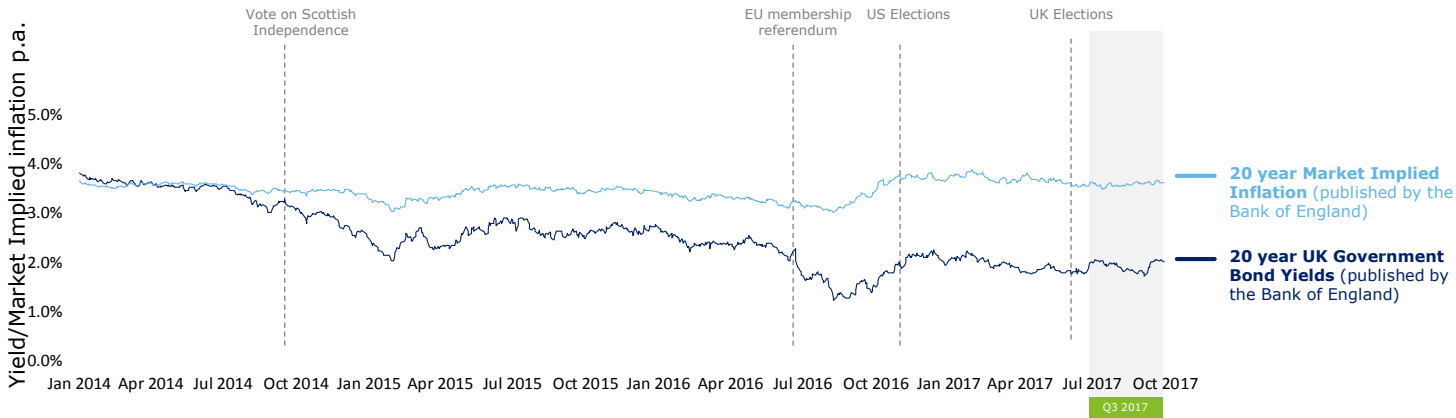


**Market Movements**

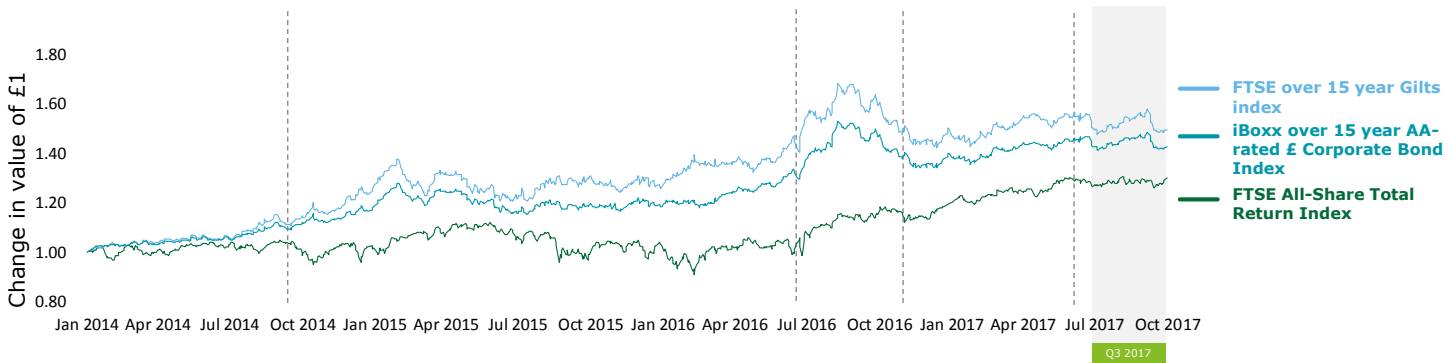
The key drivers of changes to the schemes' liabilities are changes to long-term interest rates (UK government bond yields) and changes in long-term inflation expectations.

A reduction in interest rates increases the schemes' liabilities and a reduction to inflation expectations reduces the schemes' liabilities.

**Figure 3. Movement in long-term interest rate and inflation expectations**



**Figure 4. Movements major asset classes**



**Quarterly strategy performance**

Figure 5 shows how each strategy has performed in each of the last 8 quarters.

For the purpose of this we have rebased the schemes to be 80% funded at the start of each quarter (liabilities of £500m and assets of £400m) and compared how the funding levels have moved.

For example, +0.2% change would mean the funding level has increased from 80% at the start of the quarter to 80.2% at the end of the quarter.

**Figure 5. Change in funding level over the last 8 quarters**

Quarter	Return Seeking	Lower Risk	Hedging Strategy
Q3 2017	+1.4%	0.1%	+0.5%
Q2 2017	+1.4%	-0.1%	0.0%
Q1 2017	+0.2%	+1.0%	+1.3%
Q4 2016	+6.9%	+1.2%	-0.3%
Q3 2016	-1.4%	-2.7%	+3.8%
Q2 2016	-2.9%	-0.3%	+5.1%
Q1 2016	-2.9%	-1.0%	+1.9%
Q4 2015	+2.6%	+1.4%	-0.6%

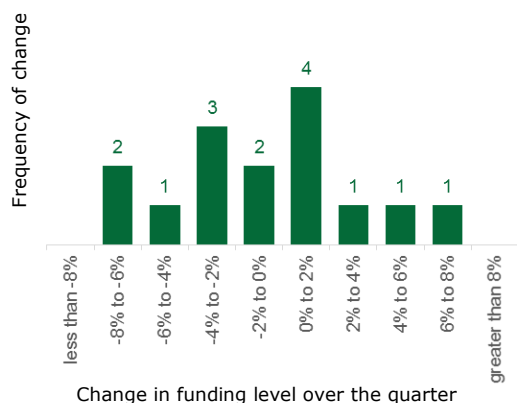
**Volatility of performance**

In the charts below we show the distribution of the quarterly changes in funding level.

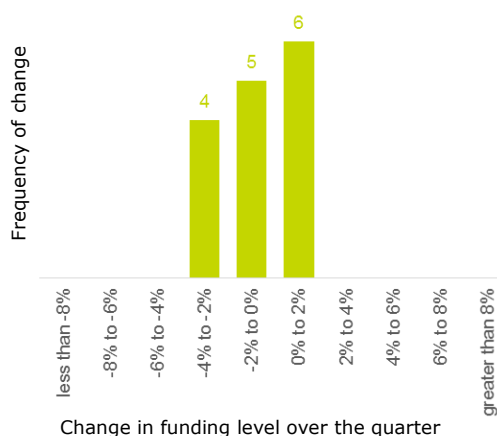
For example, Figure 6a. shows that for the Return Seeking strategy, in 4 quarters since 2014 the change in funding level per quarter has been 0% to +2%.

The wider the distribution on the charts the more volatile the strategy is on funding level. The narrower the distribution on the charts the lower the volatility of the strategy is on funding level.

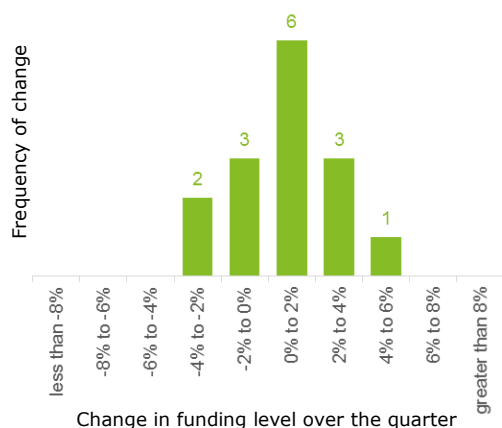
**Figure 6a. Frequency of performance for the Return Seeking strategy since January 2014**



**Figure 6b. Frequency of performance for the Lower Risk strategy since January 2014**



**Figure 6c. Frequency of performance for the Hedging Strategy since January 2014**



Movements in the funding level have been significantly wider (-7.8% to 6.9%) for the Return Seeking strategy than they have for the Lower Risk strategy (-2.7% to +1.4%).

The Hedging Strategy removes the majority of the interest rate and inflation risk. The residual risk largely relates to equity performance.

Since 2014 the Hedging Strategy has been less volatile than the Return Seeking strategy (measured on a quarterly basis), but more volatile than the Lower Risk strategy.

### Finding out more

Our three illustrative schemes and funding strategies are unlikely to replicate your scheme's strategy, investment profile (e.g. mix between asset classes, split of active and passive investments, annual management charges or levels of risk in your bond portfolio) and liability profile or your risk appetite, but are designed to show how different strategies have performed over time.

Whilst both recent volatility relative to the liabilities and historic returns can be important factors to consider, we generally advocate a bespoke funding strategy that balances the expected returns, the downside risk of a deficit developing and the ability of the company to fund a deficit.

If you would like to speak to us about how different strategies can impact the funding position of a scheme and the differing level of risk associated with these please contact one of our team below or your usual Deloitte contact.



**Paul Geeson (London)**

Email: [pgeeson@deloitte.co.uk](mailto:pgeeson@deloitte.co.uk)  
Tel: 020 7303 0878



**Richard Slater (Edinburgh)**

Email: [ricslater@deloitte.co.uk](mailto:ricslater@deloitte.co.uk)  
Tel: 0131 535 7602



**David Robbins (London)**

Email: [drobbins@deloitte.co.uk](mailto:d Robbins@deloitte.co.uk)  
Tel: 020 7007 2810



**Tony Clare (Manchester)**

Email: [tclare@deloitte.co.uk](mailto:tclare@deloitte.co.uk)  
Tel: 0161 455 8392



**Michael Ingram (London)**

Email: [michingram@deloitte.co.uk](mailto:michingram@deloitte.co.uk)  
Tel: 020 7007 2458



**Mark McClintock (Belfast)**

Email: [mamclintock@deloitte.co.uk](mailto:mamclintock@deloitte.co.uk)  
Tel: 028 9053 1429



**Andrew Mewis (Birmingham)**

[amewis@deloitte.co.uk](mailto:amewis@deloitte.co.uk)  
0121 695 5071



This publication has been written in general terms and we recommend that you obtain professional advice before acting or refraining from action on any of the contents of this publication. Deloitte Total Reward and Benefits Limited accepts no liability for any loss occasioned to any person acting or refraining from action as a result of any material in this publication.

Deloitte Total Reward and Benefits Limited is registered in England and Wales with registered number 03981512 and its registered office at Hill House, 1 Little New Street, London EC4A 3TR, United Kingdom.

Deloitte Total Reward and Benefits Limited is a subsidiary of Deloitte LLP, the United Kingdom affiliate of Deloitte NWE LLP, a member firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, a UK private company limited by guarantee ("DTTL"). DTTL and each of its member firms are legally separate and independent entities. DTTL and Deloitte NWE LLP do not provide services to clients. Please see [www.deloitte.com/about](http://www.deloitte.com/about) to learn more about our global network of member firms.

Deloitte Total Reward and Benefits Limited is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

© 2017 Deloitte LLP. All rights reserved