



1Q 2022

Pension Fiscal Fitness Monitor

US pension funding ratios increased over the first quarter of 2022

LGIM America announced in its Pension Fiscal Fitness Monitor, a quarterly estimate of the change in health of a typical US corporate defined benefit pension plan that pension funding ratios increased over the first quarter of 2022. LGIM America estimates the average funding ratio rose from 92.6% to 96.3% over the quarter based on market movements.

Equity markets saw a decline over the quarter with Global Equities¹ and the S&P 500 falling 5.3% and 4.6%, respectively. Plan discount rates were estimated to have increased roughly 94 basis points over the quarter with the Treasury component rising 72 basis points and the credit component widening 22 basis points. Plan assets with a traditional “60/40” asset allocation decreased 5.5%. Although asset performance declined over the quarter, the impact of higher discount rates weighed heavily on liability values, resulting in a 3.7% increase in funding ratios over the first quarter of 2022.

Chris Wroblewski, Solutions Strategist, said, “The first quarter saw significant market movements, most notably, the dramatic rise in Treasury yields. Despite the poor performance for equity markets, funding ratio levels for the typical plan with a traditional asset allocation rose over the quarter, primarily due to higher discount rates leading to lower liability values. Volatility experienced in the Treasury market shows the importance of decoupling risks that can impact pension plan funded status, such as interest rate and credit spread risk. Separating these risks can help plans design and implement a more appropriate LDI strategy. Adopting a completion framework is one way pension plans can manage these risks more effectively through volatile market environments.”

The Pension Fiscal Fitness Monitor assumes a typical liability profile using an approximate duration of 12 years and 60% MSCI AC World Total Gross Index/40% Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index (“60/40”) investment strategy, and incorporates data from LGIM America research, ICE indices and Bloomberg.

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About LGIM America

LGIM America (LGIMA) was founded in 2006 with the purpose of helping people achieve their long-term financial goals. We offer a range of strategies to help our institutional clients (corporations, healthcare agencies, non-profit, education, public plans and Taft-Hartley) manage their investment objectives, which can range from market-based alpha-oriented strategies to those that are designed to be more liability-centric, derivative overlays, or indexed solutions. Encouraging a diverse and inclusive environment coupled with a solutions-focused culture allows us to increase our breadth of knowledge and the likelihood of improved client outcomes and stronger financial performance. We have teams of experienced, innovative professionals committed to helping plan sponsors meet their pension promises, managing investment exposures efficiently to seek enhanced returns while mitigating risks, and working to generate returns while making a positive societal difference. As of December 31, 2021, LGIM America had \$275 billion assets under management.

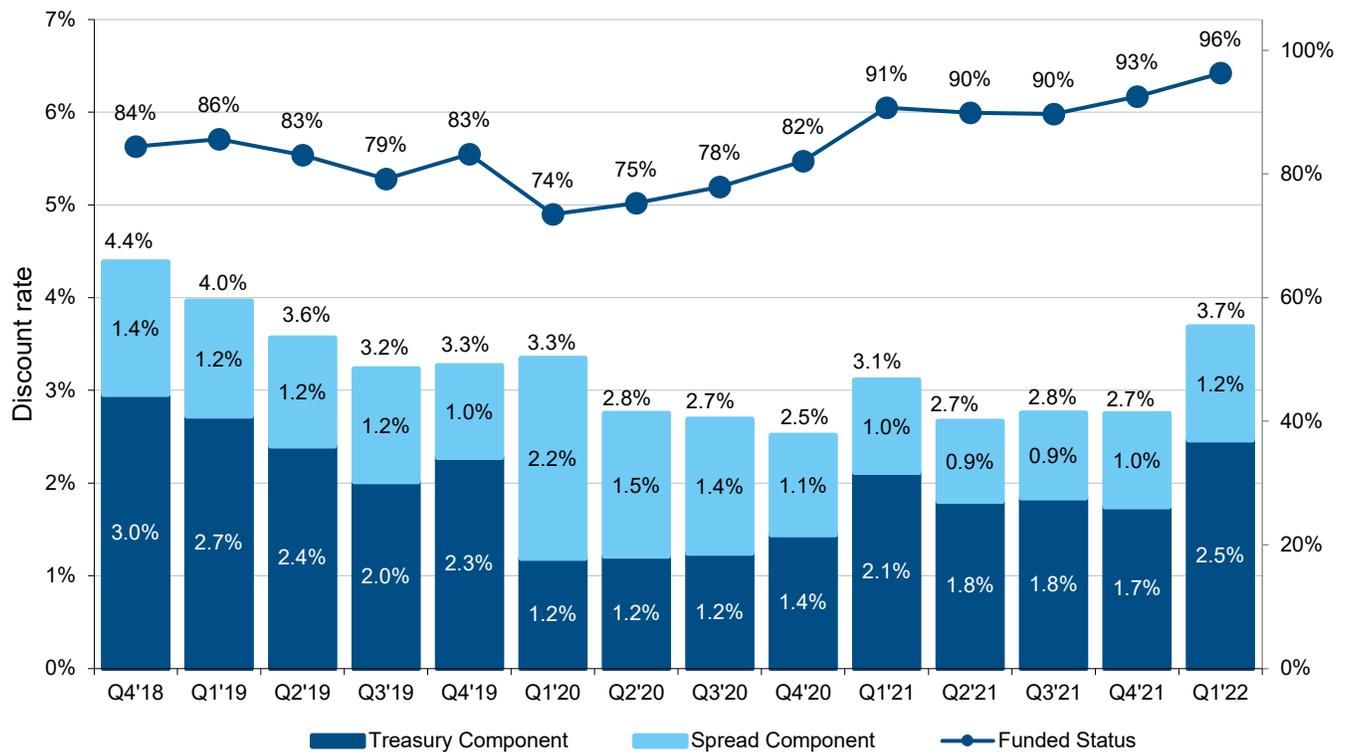
Pension funded status market summary:

- Equity markets performed poorly with global equities down roughly 5%
- Plan liabilities decreased due to higher discount rates
- Despite negative returns from the traditional asset allocation over the quarter, funding ratio levels increased as higher discount rates more than offset the poor asset performance.

Funded status risk	Q1 2022
Equities	↓
Interest rates	↑
Credit spreads	↑

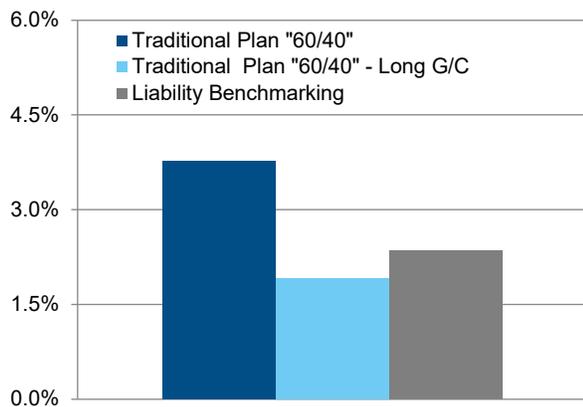
Sources: LGIM America, ICE indices and Bloomberg. Data as of March 31, 2022.

Discount rates (end of quarter)



Sources: LGIM America, ICE indices and Bloomberg. Data as of March 31, 2022.

Funding ratio performance of select pension investment strategies (over the quarter)



Sources: LGIM America, ICE indices and Bloomberg. Data as of March 31, 2022.

The Pension Fiscal Fitness Monitor measures the historical market-related funding ratio performance of the traditional “60/40” investment strategy and highlights a few different approaches to implementation.

For each of the three approaches to implementation, we analyze how funding ratio performance would have changed for two different levels of global equity exposure – 60% and 40%. We define two different LDI approaches as follows:

- Traditional: Allocating 60% to global equities and 40% to either aggregate fixed income or Long G/C
- Liability Benchmarking: Custom liability benchmark and derivative overlay designed within a total portfolio context
 - Custom implementation shown for comparison purposes and is chosen based upon the funding ratio of “a typical US corporate defined benefit pension plan” as of the beginning of the quarter

Traditional	Equity	Liability Hedging Assets
60/40 Aggregate	60% MSCI AC World Total Gross Index	40% Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index
60/40 Long G/C	60% MSCI AC World Total Gross Index	40% Bloomberg Barclays US Long Gov/Credit Index
Liability Benchmarking		
40% Equities / 90% IR Hedge	60% MSCI AC World Total Gross Index	33% Bloomberg Barclays US Long Credit A-AAA Index, 27% Treasuries and Futures

1. “Global equities” referred to here is represented by the MSCI AC World Total Gross Index

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These results are based on simulated or hypothetical performance results that have certain inherent limitations. Unlike the results in an actual performance record, these results do not represent actual trading. Because these trades have not actually been executed, these results may have under- or over-compensated for the impact, if any, of certain market factors, such as lack of liquidity. Simulated or hypothetical trading programs in general are also subject to the fact that they are designed with the benefit of hindsight. No representation is being made that any account will or is likely to achieve profits or losses similar to these being shown.

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