



Statement of Investment Principles

For the Trustees of the PACCAR UK Pension Plan

December 2022

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01 Introduction

Purpose

This document constitutes the Statement of Investment Principles ('the SIP') required under Section 35 of the Pensions Act 1995 for the PACCAR UK Pension Plan ('the Plan'). It describes the investment policy being pursued by the Trustees of the Plan and is in accordance with the Government's voluntary code of conduct for Institutional Investment in the UK ("the Myners Principles"). This SIP also reflects the requirements of Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) Regulations 2005.

Plan details

The exclusive purpose of the Plan is to provide retirement and death benefits to eligible participants and beneficiaries. It qualifies as a registered pension scheme, registered under Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004.

Advice and consultation

Before preparing this Statement, the Trustees have sought advice from the Plan's Investment Consultant, XPS Investment Limited. The Trustees have also consulted the Principal Employer. The Trustees will consult the Principal Employer on any future changes in investment policy as set out in this Statement.

Investment powers

The Plan's Trust Deed and Rules set out the investment powers of the Trustees. This Statement is consistent with those powers. Neither this Statement nor the Trust Deed and Rules restricts the Trustees' investment powers by requiring the consent of the Principal Employer.

In accordance with the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, the Trustees set general investment policy but delegate responsibility for the selection of the specific securities and any financial instruments in which the Plan invests to the Investment Managers.

Review of the Statement

The Trustees will review this Statement and their investment policy at least every three years in conjunction with each triennial valuation or immediately following any significant changes in investment policy.

The Trustees will also review this Statement in response to any material changes to any aspect of the Plan, its liabilities, finances and attitude to risk of either the Trustees or Principal Employer which it judges to have a bearing on the stated investment policy.

The Trustees will receive confirmation of the continued appropriateness of this Statement annually, or more frequently, if appropriate.

Definitions

Capitalised terms in this document mean the following:

Act - The Pensions Act 1995 (as amended by section 244 of the Pensions Act 2004);

AVCs - Additional Voluntary Contributions;

Investment Manager – An organisation appointed by the Trustees to manage investments on behalf of the Plan;

Principal Employer – PACCAR Parts U.K. Limited;

Recovery Plan - The agreement between the Trustees and the Principal Employer to address the funding deficit;

Plan – PACCAR UK Pension Plan;

Statement - This document, including any appendices, which is the Trustees' Statement of Investment Principles;

Technical Provisions - The amount required, on an actuarial calculation, to make provision for the Plan's liabilities;

Trust Deed and Rules - the Plan's Trust Deed and Rules dated 29 December 2006, as subsequently amended;

Trustees – the collective entity responsible for the investment of the Plan's assets and managing the administration of the Plan;

Value at Risk - a technique which uses historical correlations of asset class returns and volatilities to estimate the likely worst-case scenario loss for a given portfolio of assets.

02 Strategic investment policy and objectives

Choosing investments

The Trustees rely on professional Investment Managers for the day-to-day management of the Plan's assets. However, the Trustees retain control over some investments. In particular, the Trustees make decisions about pooled investment vehicles in which the Plan invests and any AVC investment vehicles.

The Trustees' policy is to regularly review the investments over which they retain control and to obtain written advice about them when necessary. When deciding whether or not to make any new investments the Trustees will obtain written advice and consider whether future decisions about those investments should be delegated to the Investment Managers. The written advice will consider suitability of the investments, the need for diversification and the principles within this Statement. The adviser will have the knowledge and experience required under Section 36(6) of the Act.

Long-term objectives

- To achieve a fully funded position, where the discount rate used in calculating the value of assets required underpinning that target is a single-equivalent yield, based on the iBoxx AA Over 15 Year corporate bond index.
- To implement an investment strategy targeting a return of 2.3% pa in excess of gilts, where gilts are represented by the yield on the FTSE Actuaries Over 15 Year Gilt Index. The Trustees consider this level of targeted return to be sufficient to support the funding target as well as ongoing accrual.
- To acquire suitable assets to achieve the above objectives whilst controlling volatility and the long-term costs of the Plan.
- To adhere to the provisions contained within this SIP.

Expected returns

By undertaking the investment policy described in this Statement, the Trustees expect future investment returns will at least meet the rate of return underlying the Recovery Plan.

Investment Policy

Following advice from the Investment Consultant, the Trustees have set the investment policy and objectives with regard to the Plan's liabilities and funding level.

The Trustees intend to achieve these objectives through investing in a diversified portfolio of return-seeking assets (e.g. equities) and liability matching assets (e.g. corporate bonds and gilts). The Trustees recognise that the return on return-seeking assets, whilst expected to be greater over the long-term than that on liability matching assets, is likely to be more volatile.

The investment policy the Trustees have adopted is detailed in Appendix I. The specific Investment Manager mandates against which performance of the assets will be assessed are specified in Appendix II.

Range of assets

The Trustees consider that the combination of the investment policy detailed in Appendix I and the specific manager mandates detailed in Appendix II will ensure that the assets of the Plan include suitable investments that are appropriately diversified and provide a reasonable expectation of meeting the objectives. In setting out the mandates for the Investment Managers, the Trustees will ensure that the Plan holds a suitably diversified range of securities in each category, avoiding an undue concentration of assets.

Based on the structure set out in Appendix I, the Trustees consider the arrangements with the Investment Managers to be aligned with the Plan's overall strategic objectives. Details of each specific mandate are set out in agreements and pooled fund documentation with each Investment Manager. The amounts allocated to any individual category or security will be influenced by the overall benchmark and objectives, varied through the Investment Managers' tactical asset allocation preferences at any time, within any scope given to them through asset allocation parameters set by the Trustees or governance of the pooled funds in which the Plan is invested.

Strategic investment policy and objectives continued

The Trustees will ensure that the Plan's assets are invested in regulated markets to maximise their security.

Investment Managers are incentivised to perform in line with expectations for their specific mandate as their continued involvement as Investment Managers as part of the Plan's investment strategy – and hence the fees they receive – are dependent upon them doing so. They are therefore subject to performance monitoring and reviews based on a number of factors linked to the Trustees' expectations, including the selection/deselection criteria set out in Section 6.

The Trustees encourage Investment Managers to make decisions in the long-term interests of the Plan. The Trustees expect the Plan's investment managers to engage with management of the underlying issuers of debt or equity and the exercising of voting rights. This expectation is based on the belief that such engagement can be expected to help Investment Managers to mitigate risk and improve long term returns. As covered in more detail in Section 3, the

Trustees also require the Investment Managers to take ESG factors and climate change risks into consideration within their decision-making as the Trustees believe these factors could have a material financial impact in the long-term. The Trustees therefore make decisions about the retention of Investment Managers, accordingly.

03 Responsible investment

The Trustees have considered their approach to environmental, social and corporate governance (“ESG”) factors for the long-term time horizon of the Plan and believe there can be financially material risks relating to them. The Trustees have delegated the ongoing monitoring and management of ESG risks and those related to climate change to the Plan’s Investment Managers. The Trustees require the Plan’s Investment Managers to take ESG and climate change risks into consideration within their decision-making, in relation to the selection, retention or realisation of investments, recognising that how they do this will be dependent on factors including the characteristics of the asset classes in which they invest.

The Trustees will seek advice from the Investment Consultant on the extent to which their views on ESG and climate change risks may be taken into account in any future Investment Manager selection exercises. Furthermore, the Trustees, with the assistance of the Investment Consultant, will monitor the processes and operational behaviour of the Investment Managers from time to time, to ensure they remain appropriate and in line with the Trustees’ requirements as set out in this Statement.

As the Plan invests primarily in pooled funds, the Trustees acknowledge that they cannot directly influence the policies and practices of the companies in which the pooled funds invest. They have therefore delegated responsibility for the exercise of rights (including voting rights) attached to the Plan’s investments to the Investment Managers. The Trustees encourage the managers to engage with investee companies and vote whenever it is practical to do so on financially material matters such as strategy, capital structure, conflicts of interest policies, risks, social and environmental impact and corporate governance as part of their decision-making processes. The Trustees require the Investment Managers to report on significant votes made on behalf of the Trustees.

If the Trustees become aware of an Investment Manager engaging with the underlying issuers of debt or equity in ways that they deem inadequate or that the results of such engagement are mis-aligned with the Trustees’ expectation, then the Trustees may consider terminating the relationship with that Investment Manager.

When considering the selection, retention or realisation of investments, the Trustees have a fiduciary responsibility to act in the best interests of the beneficiaries of the Plan, although they have neither sought, nor taken into account, the beneficiaries’ views on matters including (but not limited to) ethical issues and social and environmental impact. The Trustees will review this policy if any beneficiary views are raised in future.

04 Risk measurement and management

The Trustees recognise a number of risks involved in the investment of the assets of the Plan. The Trustees measure and manage these risks as follows:

Solvency risk and mismatching risk - The risk that the assets do not respond to market changes in the same way as the liabilities, resulting in volatility in the funding position, is addressed through the strategic asset allocation and through ongoing triennial actuarial valuations. In setting the investment strategy, the Trustees will consider (for example) the Value at Risk.

Strategy risk - The risk that the Investment Managers' asset allocation deviates from the Trustees' investment policy is addressed through regular review of the asset allocation. In reviewing the investment strategy on a periodic basis, the Trustees will consider the current economic factors affecting the asset classes in which they have invested and the short to medium term outlook for performance by reference to e.g. current and historic yields, GDP growth forecasts and other relevant factors. The Trustees will also consider how far the actual asset allocation has drifted from the strategic asset allocation and take action to rebalance if necessary.

Liquidity risk - The risk that assets cannot be sold quickly enough to enable benefits to be paid or that the Trustees cannot exit a particular investment is addressed through the process by which the administrator estimates the benefit outgo and ensures that sufficient cash balances are available, and through the Trustees' policy on realisation of assets (see below).

Inappropriate investments - The risk that an Investment Manager invests in assets or instruments that are not considered to be appropriate by the Trustees is addressed through the Trustees' policy on the range of assets in which the Plan can invest (see section 2).

Counterparty risk - The risk that a third party fails to deliver cash or other assets owed to the Plan is addressed

through the Investment Managers' guidelines with respect to cash and counterparty management.

Political risk - The risk of an adverse influence on investment values from political intervention is reduced by diversification of the assets across many countries.

Custodian risk - The risk that the custodian fails to provide the services expected is addressed through the agreement with the third-party custodian and ongoing monitoring of the custodial arrangements. In pooled arrangements this is invariably delegated to the Investment Managers.

Manager risk - The risk that an Investment Manager fails to meet their stated objective is addressed through the performance objectives set out in Appendix II and through the monitoring of the Investment Managers as set out in section 6. In monitoring the performance of the Investment Managers, the Trustees measure the returns relative to the benchmark, objective and the volatility of returns. In addition, the Trustees will regularly review each Investment Manager's approach to risk within each fund in order to highlight any unintended risk being taken. For example:

- For equities, the Trustees will consider the spread of assets across various geographic and industry sectors and the concentration of investments in individual stocks;
- For liability driven investment (LDI) funds, the Trustees will review risk through the type of instruments held and the risks associated with these investments.

Fraud/Dishonesty - The risk that the Plan assets are reduced by illegal actions is addressed through restrictions applied as to who can authorise transfer of cash and the account to which transfers can be made.

Currency risk - The risk of losses through depreciation of non-sterling currencies is measured by reference to the exposure of the Plan to pooled funds with unhedged currency risk and is managed by investing predominantly in sterling assets and only taking currency risk where it increases the level of diversification.

05 Realisation of assets and investment restrictions

Realisation of investments

In recognition of the fact that funds may need to be realised for a number of unanticipated reasons at any time, and the desirability of retaining as high a degree of flexibility as possible to cater for unexpected changes in circumstances, the Trustees will monitor closely the extent to which any assets not readily realisable are held by the Investment Managers and will limit such assets to a level where they are not expected to prejudice the proper operation of the Plan.

The Trustees have considered how easily investments can be realised for the types of assets in which the Plan is currently invested. As such, the Trustees believe that the Plan currently holds an acceptable level of readily realisable assets. The Trustees will also take into account how easily investments can be realised for any new investment classes it considers investing in, to ensure that this position is maintained in the future.

The Trustees will hold cash to the extent that it considers necessary to meet impending anticipated liability outflows. A bank account is used to facilitate the holding of cash awaiting investment or payment.

Investment restrictions

The Trustees have established the following investment restrictions:

- The Trustees or the investment managers may not hold in excess of 5% of the Plan's assets in investments related to the Principal Employer;
- Whilst the Trustees recognise that borrowing on a temporary basis is permitted, this option will only be utilised where it is deemed absolutely necessary or where the Trustees have received advice from the Investment Consultant that the Plan's overall exposure to risk can be reduced through temporary borrowing, e.g. during an asset transfer;
- Investment in derivative instruments may be made only insofar as they contribute to the reduction in risk or facilitate efficient portfolio management.

The Investment Managers impose internal restrictions that are consistent with their house style. In some instances, the Trustees may impose additional restrictions and any such restrictions are specified in Appendix II.

06 Investment Manager Arrangements and fee structure

Delegation to Investment Manager(s)

In accordance with the Act, the Trustees have appointed one or more Investment Managers and delegated to them the responsibility for investing the Plan's assets in a manner consistent with this Statement.

The Investment Managers are authorised and regulated to provide investment management services to the Plan. Within the UK, the authorisation and regulation of the Investment Managers falls under the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). Specific products in which the Plan invests may also be regulated by the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA). For non-UK Investment Managers, authorisation and regulation is undertaken by the home state regulator.

Where Investment Managers are delegated discretion under section 34 of the Pensions Act 1995, the Investment Managers will exercise their investment powers with a view to giving effect to the principles contained in this Statement so far as reasonably practicable. In particular, the Investment Managers must have regard to the suitability and diversification of the investments made on behalf of the Plan.

The Investment Managers will ensure that suitable internal operating procedures are in place to control individuals making investments for the Plan.

Performance objectives

The individual benchmarks and objectives against which each investment mandate is assessed are given in Appendix II.

Review process

Appointments of Investment Managers are expected to be long-term, but the Trustees will review the appointment of the Investment Managers in accordance with their responsibilities. Such reviews will include analysis of each Investment Manager's performance and processes and an assessment of the diversification of the assets held by the Investment Manager. The review will include consideration of the continued appropriateness of the mandate given to the Investment Manager within the framework of the Trustees' investment policies.

The Trustees receive quarterly performance monitoring reports from the Investment Consultant which consider performance over the quarter, one and three year periods. In addition, any significant changes relating to the criteria below that the Investment Consultant is aware of will be highlighted, which may lead to a change in the Investment Consultant's rating for a particular mandate. These ratings help to determine an Investment Manager's ongoing role in implementing the investment strategy. If there are concerns, the Trustees may carry out a more in-depth review of a particular Investment Manager. Investment Managers will also attend Trustees' meetings as requested.

Fund manager remuneration is considered as part of the manager selection process. It is also monitored regularly with the help of the Investment Consultant to ensure it is in line with the Trustees' policies and with fee levels deemed by the Investment Consultant to be appropriate for the particular asset class and fund type.

Selection / Deselection Criteria

The criteria by which the Trustees will select (or deselect) the Investment Managers include:

- Parent** - Ownership of the business;
- People** - Leadership/team managing the strategy and client service;
- Product** - Key features of the investment and the role it performs in a portfolio;
- Process** - Philosophy and approach to selecting underlying investments including operational risk management and systems;
- Positioning** - Current and historical asset allocation of the Fund;
- Performance** - Past performance and track record;
- Pricing** - The underlying cost structure of the strategy;
- ESG** - Consistency and extent to which ESG analysis is incorporated into the process of selecting underlying investments.

Investment Manager Arrangements and fee structure continued

An Investment Manager may be replaced, for example (but not exclusively), for one or more of the following:

- The Investment Manager fails to meet the performance objectives set out in Appendix II;
- The Trustees believe that the Investment Manager is not capable of achieving the performance objectives in the future;
- The Investment Manager fails to comply with this Statement.

Investment Managers' fee structure

The Investment Managers are remunerated by receiving a percentage of the Plan's assets under management and, in some cases, through the application of a flat fee. Details of the fee arrangements are set out in Appendix II. It is felt that this method of remuneration provides appropriate incentives for the Investment Managers to target the

agreed level of outperformance whilst adhering to the level of risk specified by the Trustees.

Portfolio turnover

The Trustees require the Investment Managers to report on actual portfolio turnover at least annually, including details of the costs associated with turnover, how turnover compares with the range that the Investment Manager expects and the reasons for any divergence.

Investment Consultant's fee structure

The Investment Consultant is remunerated for work completed on a fixed fee basis, a time-cost basis or via a project fee. It is felt that this method of remuneration is appropriate because it enables the Investment Consultant to provide the necessary advice and information to facilitate the Trustees in undertaking their responsibilities

07 Additional Voluntary Contribution arrangements

Provision of AVCs

The Plan provided a facility for members to pay additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) to enhance their benefits at retirement. The Trustees' objective was to provide vehicles that enabled members to generate suitable long-term returns, consistent with their reasonable expectations.

The AVC facility is provided by Aviva Investors, and is available to all Plan members. A breakdown of all AVC funds available to members can be found in Appendix II.

The Trustees selected these vehicles as they were believed to meet the Trustees' objective of providing investment options that enabled AVC members to generate suitable long-term returns, consistent with their reasonable expectations.

Review process

The appointment of the AVC providers and the choice of AVC funds offered to members will be reviewed by the Trustees in accordance with their responsibilities, based on the result of the monitoring of performance and process. The Trustees will review the appointment of the AVC providers periodically in the light of their performance.

Where possible, performance of the AVC providers will be measured relative to the individual benchmarks and objectives for the funds offered and/or to other providers offering similar fund options as measured in industry AVC surveys.

08 Compliance Statement

Confirmation of advice

Before a Statement of Investment Principles, as required by the Pensions Act 1995, is prepared or revised by the trustees of a pension Plan, they must have consulted with the principal employer and obtained and considered the written advice of a person who is reasonably believed by it to be qualified by his ability in and practical experience of financial matters and to have the appropriate knowledge and experience of the management of the investments of such Plans.

The Investment Consultant hereby confirms to the Trustees that they have the appropriate knowledge and experience to give the advice required by the Act.

Trustees' declaration

The Trustees confirm that this Statement of Investment Principles reflects the Investment Strategy they have

decided to implement. The Trustees acknowledge that it is their responsibility, with guidance from the Advisers, to ensure the assets of the Plan are invested in accordance with these Principles.

Approved by the Trustees of the Paccar UK Pension Plan on 6 December 2022

Appendix I

Investment Strategy & Structure

Overall strategy

The Trustees have adopted a strategy where assets are invested in liability matching assets along with growth assets (equities).

The Trustees have identified the following long-term structure as appropriate to meet the objectives of the Plan:

Asset Class	Long term Target Allocation (%)
Matching Assets	60%
Government Bonds	30%
Corporate Bonds	30%
Return Seeking Assets	40%
UK Passive Equity	20%
Overseas Passive Equity	20%
Total	100.0

Liability matching assets

The Plan invests in Index-Linked Gilt Funds and a corporate bond fund to provide a degree of protection against the Plan's interest rate and inflation sensitivities.

Liability hedging

This strategy is expected to achieve liability hedging of around:

- 90% of the interest rate risk, as a proportion of the Plan's total liabilities, as assessed against the current technical provisions basis.
- 60% of the inflation risk as a proportion of the Plan's total liabilities, as assessed against the current technical provisions basis.

Return-seeking assets

In order to achieve the required rate of investment return, the Trustees have decided to invest in UK and overseas equities.

Equities - Equities are managed on a passive basis for both UK and global equity exposure.

Rebalancing and cashflow

The Trustees review the asset allocation on a monthly basis to ensure that the Plan assets are allocated in a manner that is consistent with the objectives as detailed in this Statement.

The Plan has a formal rebalancing arrangement in place. The Trustees review the allocation to liability matching and growth investments (60% and 40%, respectively) on a monthly basis and assess the weighting relative to the strategic target above. If the allocation is greater than 2% away from target, then the Trustees may instruct the strategy to be rebalanced back to these weights.

The Trustees have agreed with both the Employer and Investment Consultant the rebalancing process, and if required, will instruct the Investment Managers to rebalance towards the strategic allocation.

Appendix II

Fund benchmarks, objectives & fees

The investment strategy of the Plan is summarised in the table below:

Asset class	Strategic allocation	Expected return (above gilts pa)	Manager, fund and inception date	Objective	AMC (pa)	OCF (pa)	Average execution cost	
Liability Matching Gilts	60%	15%	-0.10%	BlackRock Over 5 Year Index-Linked Gilts Fund <i>June 2005</i>	Track the underlying gilt index for the appropriate duration	0.04% 0.05% for first £50m invested	0.04%	0.03%
Liability Matching Gilts		15%	-0.10%	BlackRock Over 25 Year Index-Linked Gilts Fund <i>June 2011</i>	Track the underlying gilt index for the appropriate duration	0.04% on next £50m Thereafter 0.03%*	0.04%	0.03%
Liability Matching Credit		30%	1.79%	LGIM Active Corporate Bond – Over 10 Year <i>June 2005</i>	To outperform the iBoxx Non-Gilt 10 Year Index by 0.75% pa gross of fees over a 3-year rolling period	0.20%	0.20%	1.03%
Growth UK Equity	40%	20%	4.50%	BlackRock UK Equity Index Fund <i>May 2008</i>	To perform in line with the FTSE All-Share Index	0.04% 0.06% for first £50m invested	0.04%	0.56%
Growth Overseas Equity		20%	4.50%	BlackRock World (ex-UK) Equity Index Fund <i>August 2021</i>	To perform in line with the FTSE All-World Dev ex-UK Index	0.04% on next £50m Thereafter 0.03%*	0.04%	0.09%
		100%	2.3%					

Note: Return expectations quoted above are best estimates for long-term returns, net of fees, using XPS return assumptions as at 30 June 2022.

AMC: Annual Management Charge

OCF: Ongoing Charges Figure (= AMC plus the additional expenses of running the funds)

ADL: Anti-Dilution Levy

Any execution costs and OCFs stated above are the latest available at the time of writing and are subject to change

*Tiered fee structure is applied separately to BlackRock gilt and equity funds.

Appendix II cont.

AVCs

The Trustees have made the following AVC investment options available to members of the Plan.

Fund	AMC (pa)	Additional Expenses (pa)
Aviva Pension Climate Transition Global Equity FP	1.25%	0%
Aviva Pension HSBC Islamic Global Equity FP	0.40%	0.30%
Aviva Pension LGIM Infrastructure Index FP	0.75%	0%
Aviva Pension Stewardship UK Equity FP	0.44%	0%
Aviva Pension BlackRock World ex UK Equity Index Tracker FP	0.34%	0%
Aviva Pension My Future Growth FP	0.37%	0%
Aviva Pension My Future Consolidation FP	0.37%	0%
Aviva Pension My Future Cash Lump Sum FP	0.37%	0%
Aviva Pension Threadneedle UK Social Bond FP	0.64%	0.07%
Aviva Pension BlackRock Sterling Liquidity FP	0.34%	0%

The Plan uses the Aviva My Future Target Cash Lump Sum Lifetime investment programme as its default. This is suited to members who expect to take all of their AVCs as a cash lump sum at retirement. Members' assets are switched from the Aviva My Future Growth FP fund to the Aviva My Future Consolidation FP fund and finally to the Aviva Pension My Future Cash Lump Sum FP Fund over the 15 years leading up to members' retirement. More information regarding the AVC options for members is available upon request.

The Trustees will review the AVC provider, as well as the funds available, in the light of their performance on a periodic basis. Performance of these funds will be measured relative to the individual benchmarks and objectives. The Trustees also conduct an AVC value for money assessment on an annual basis to ensure the fund options remain suitable.

The Trustees are aware that members' AVC funds are subject to the same risks faced by the Plan's investments, such as inflation risk eroding real returns. In addition, AVC members face the risk that their investments will not meet their future expectations (for example, if they are planning to purchase an annuity at retirement), lack of transparency on how their fund is managed and also that their AVC fund may fall in value.

The Trustees consider that, in making a number of funds available, they provide these members with sufficient options to meet their reasonable expectations and to mitigate the risks faced.



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