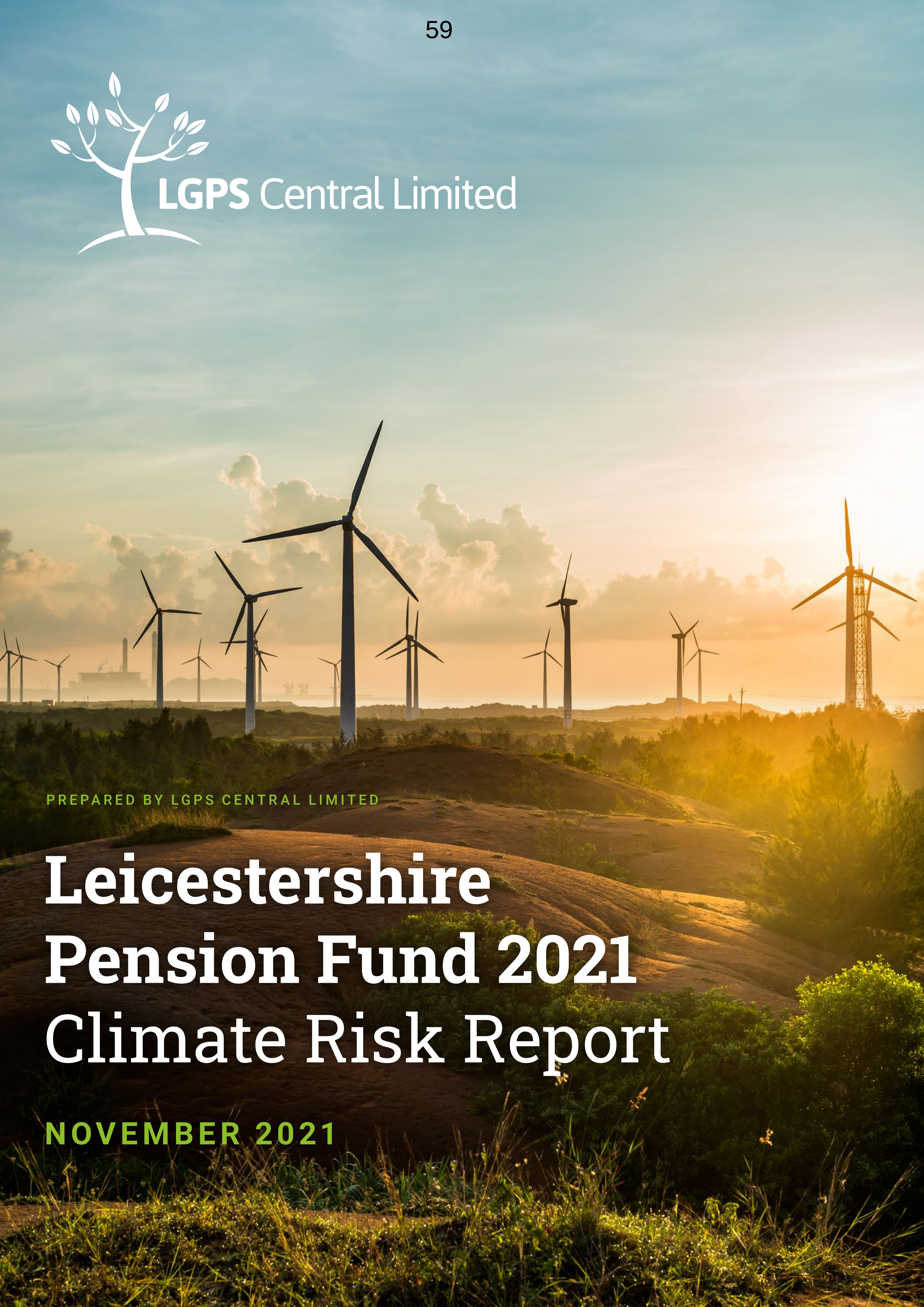


LGPS Central Limited

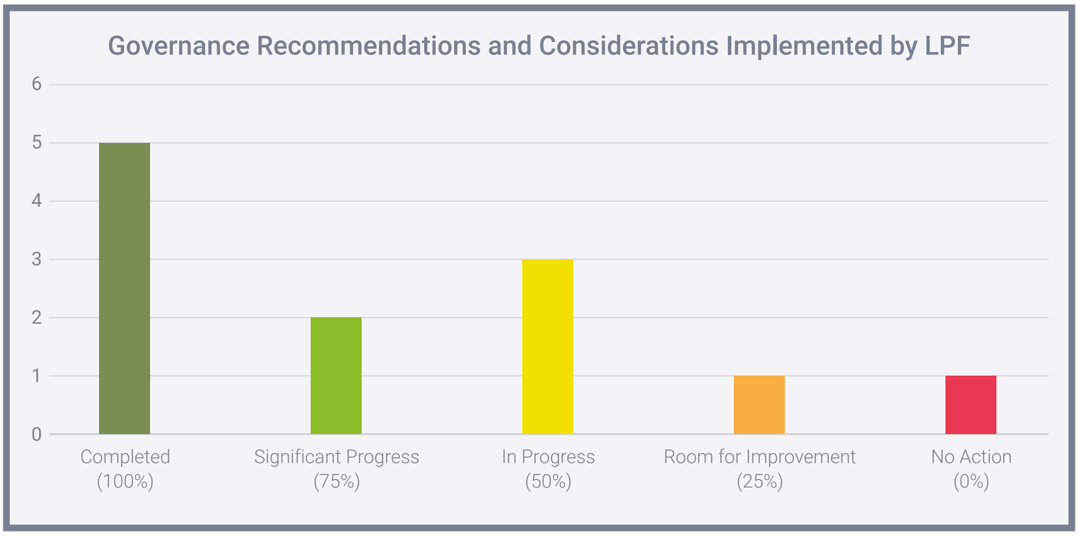
PREPARED BY LGPS CENTRAL LIMITED

Leicestershire Pension Fund 2021 Climate Risk Report

NOVEMBER 2021

Contents

1.0 Executive Summary[1]

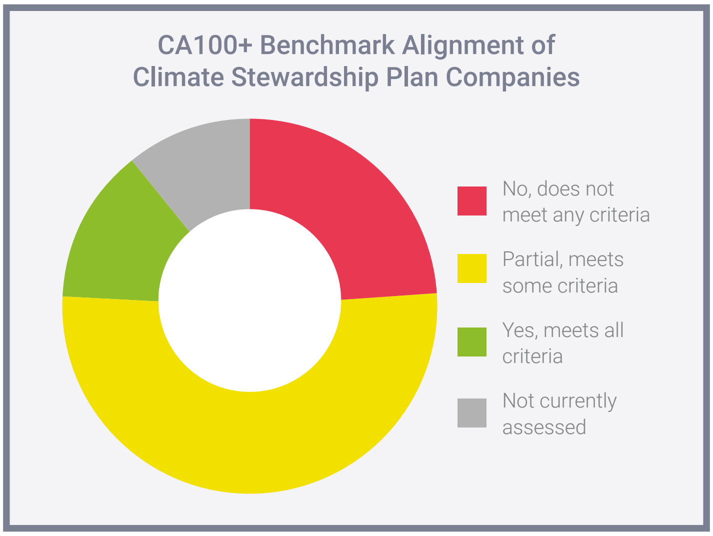


Disclosed the Fund's first standalone TCFD Report

Implemented a 2021 RI Action Plan

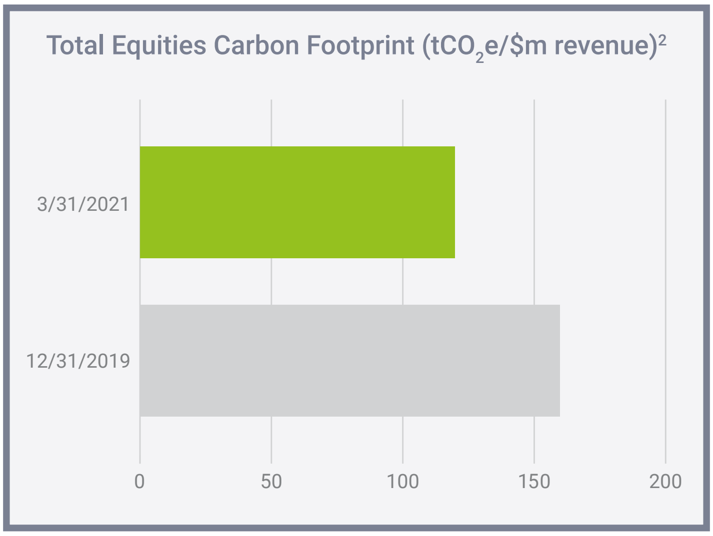
£775,100,000 investment into a low carbon factor fund

63% of Climate Stewardship Plan companies with TPI Management Quality 4 or 4*



Total Equities carbon footprint 16.45% below Blended Benchmark

38.8% of the Total Equities portfolio invested in clean technology



24.96% carbon reduction in Total Equities portfolio between 31st December 2019 and 31st March 2021

Increased carbon efficiency in five underlying portfolios

2.3% reduction in Total Equities exposure to fossil fuels between 31st December 2019 and 31st March 2021

Both active equity strategies more carbon efficient than the benchmark

[1] The following summary is based on progress the Fund has made between 31st December 2019 and 31st March 2021. Within the boxes above "Total Equities" refers to all of the Fund's Equity portfolios that were in scope for carbon risk metrics analysis. As of 31st December 2019, this included eight LGIM portfolios and two LGPS Central portfolios. As of 31st March 2021, this included six LGIM portfolios and three LGPS Central Portfolios (an allocation into the LGPS Central Climate Multi Factor Fund having replaced the two LGIM FTSE RAFI portfolios).
[2] Certain Information @ 2021 MSCI ESG Research LLC. Reproduced by permission

This report is Leicestershire Pension Fund's (LPF) second Climate Risk Report. In October 2020, LPF received its first Climate Risk Report. Through a combination of bottom-up and top-down analysis, the report was designed to allow LPF a view of the climate risk held throughout its entire asset portfolio, accompanied by proposed actions the Fund could take to manage and reduce that risk. In the past 12 months LPF have been actively implementing the report's recommendations. The purpose of this second Climate Risk Report is threefold. We aim to: analyse progress against the baseline of data and recommendations established in the first report; to reassess the financially material risks and opportunities in the Fund to provide a refreshed view of the Fund's exposure to climate-related risk, and; to identify a series of further measures by which LPF can continue to manage material risks.

The report is structured to align with the four pillars of the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and facilitates the Fund's annual public disclosure against this framework. We provide below a summary of the key findings from each section[3].

GOVERNANCE

The Fund has made progress in enhancing its responsible investment and climate change practice in the last 12 months. This includes publishing its first TCFD-disclosure report, enhancing its RI Action Plan and continuing to include climate change as a regular item within Pensions Committee meetings. Out of the 12 recommendations and considerations issued in the first Climate Risk Report, seven have been completed or are near to completion and four are progressing.

STRATEGY

Section 4.2 provides a literature review of climate risk management within alternative asset classes. Outside of listed equities, the lack of transparency and established reporting standards limits investors' ability to leverage climate data for analysis. To bridge this gap, we suggest several alternative actions that LPF could consider utilising to further manage climate risk within non-listed investments.

RISK MANAGEMENT

We have reviewed ongoing engagements with the nine companies in the Fund's Climate Stewardship Plan. All of the companies are making clear progress which is evidenced by achievement of several measures of success. Despite this, most of these companies have not attained all of the indicators within the CA100+ benchmark assessment, and they are not aligned with a 1.5°C scenario.

METRICS & TARGETS

The Carbon Risk Metrics we have analysed suggest that climate risk is better managed by the Fund than in the benchmarks. Between 31st December 2019 and 31st March 2021, the carbon footprint of the Total Equities portfolio has decreased by 24.96%. At the latter date, the Total Equity carbon footprint was 16.45% more carbon efficient than the benchmark. Exposure of the Total Equities to fossil fuel reserves also decreased between 2019 and 2021.

Climate change is, for asset owners, a risk that cannot be fully diversified. Almost all asset classes, sectors and regions are likely to be affected by the physical, policy, or market-related consequences of climate change over the long term. Climate risk is not reserved for oil & gas companies, nor for listed equities, and we suggest that investors seeking to manage climate risk should cast their net wider than is commonly assumed in public discourse (where divesting from energy suppliers is taken as a synonym for climate risk management).

It is our aim that this Climate Risk Report will assist the Fund in continuing its journey to integrate climate risk into its investment decisions.

[3] Source of all carbon risk metrics data: MSCI ESG. Attention is drawn to Section 8.0 "Important Information"

2.0 Recommendations and Considerations

2.1 Governance

CATEGORY	PORTFOLIO	RECOMMENDED ACTION	REPORT REFERENCE
Governance	Total Fund	• **R:** Continue to implement the recommendations and considerations from the 2020 Climate Risk Report	§4.1

2.2 Strategy

CATEGORY	PORTFOLIO	RECOMMENDED ACTION	REPORT REFERENCE
Strategy	Alternative Asset Classes[4]	• **R:** Explore the potential options to monitor and manage climate risk in alternative asset classes	§4.2

2.3 Risk Management

CATEGORY	PORTFOLIO	RECOMMENDED ACTION	REPORT REFERENCE
Company Stewardship	Total Equities	• **R:** Continue to engage the companies highlighted in the Climate Stewardship Plan through selected stewardship partners • **R:** Report progress in the next Climate Risk Report	§4.3.2

2.4 Metrics & Targets

CATEGORY	PORTFOLIO	RECOMMENDED ACTION	REPORT REFERENCE
Metrics	Total Fund	• **R:** Repeat Carbon Risk Metrics analysis annually • **R:** Report annually on progress on climate risk using the TCFD Framework • **R:** Continue to include key carbon intensive and fossil fuel stocks in the Climate Stewardship Plan” • **R:** Continue to monitor manager’s stewardship activities with key carbon intensive and fossil fuel holdings	§4.4.1

[4] By ‘Alternative Asset Classes’ we refer to those outside listed equities where data is more limited. This includes, Fixed Income, Private Equity & Debt, Infrastructure and Property.

3.0 Introduction

3.1 Scope of the Report

In October 2020 Leicestershire Pension Fund ("LPF" or "the Fund") received its first Climate Risk Report. Through a combination of top-down and bottom-up analyses the report aimed to identify the nature and magnitude of the Fund's climate-related risks, and suggest actions that could be taken to manage the risk. In the past 12 months LPF has been implementing many of these recommendations.

The purpose of this report is threefold. We aim to:
- analyse progress against the baseline of data and recommendations established in the first report;
- to reassess the financially material risks and opportunities in the Fund to provide a refreshed view of the Fund's exposure to climate-related risk, and;
- to identify a series of further measures by which LPF can continue to manage material risks.

Our mode of analysis is consistent with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The TCFD set out four disclosure pillars and each section in chapter four of this report corresponds to one of those pillars (Table 3.1.1). Our analyses aim to facilitate the Fund's annual disclosure against the TCFD framework.

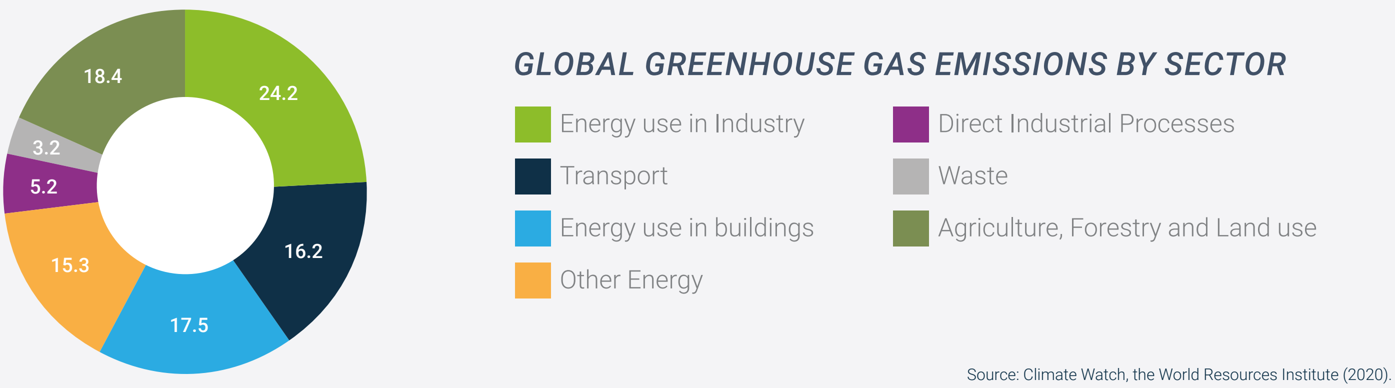
TABLE 3.1.1: THE FOUR PILLARS OF TCFD RECOMMENDED DISCLOSURE

PILLAR	ABOUT	REPORT REFERENCE
Governance	Organisations should describe how climate-related risks and opportunities are assessed and managed by an organisation's management team and overseen by its board.	§4.1
Strategy	Organisations should disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on their businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	§4.2
Risk Management	Organisations should disclose how they identify, assess and manage climate risk.	§4.3
Metrics & Targets	Organisations should disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.	§4.4

3.2 Climate Change as a Fiduciary Issue

Human activities are estimated to have caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels. Most of this warming has occurred in the past 35 years, with the five warmest years on record taking place since 2010. Between the years 2006-2015, the observed global mean surface temperature was 0.87°C higher than the average over the 1950-1990 period. The overwhelming scientific consensus is that the observed climatic changes are primarily the result of human activities including electricity and heat production, agriculture and land use change, industry, and transport (Figure 3.2.1).

Figure 3.2.1: Total anthropogenic Green House Gas ("GHG") emissions (GtCO_2eq/yr) by economic sectors.



Source: Climate Watch, the World Resources Institute (2020).

Despite the need for urgent action, the majority of climate scientists anticipate that with the current response to climate change, the world will be between 2°C and 4°C warmer by 2100, with significant regional variations. This is substantially higher than the Paris Climate Change Agreement, which reflects a collective goal to hold the increase in the climate's mean global surface temperature to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

The magnitude and speed of a Paris-aligned climate transition leads to climate-related risks and opportunities about which investors ought, as far as is possible, be aware. The Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure divides climate risks into two major categories. The first is the transition risk that could crystallise as society attempts to move into a low-carbon economy, and the second is the physical damages that are likely to occur as the natural world changes (Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2).

TABLE 3.2.1: EXAMPLES OF TRANSITION RISKS.

POLICY	• Increased pricing of GHG emissions • Enhanced emissions-reporting obligations • Mandates on and regulation of existing products and services • Exposure to litigation
TECHNOLOGY	• Substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options • Unsuccessful investment in new technologies • Costs to transition to lower emissions technology
MARKET	• Changing consumer behaviour • Uncertainty in market signals • Increased cost of raw materials
REPUTATION	• Shifts in consumer preferences • Stigmatisation of sector • Increased stakeholder concern or negative stakeholder feedback

Source: Taskforce on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (2017)

TABLE 3.2.2: EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL RISKS

ACUTE	• Increased severity of extreme weather events, including more severe storms, wildfires and droughts.
CHRONIC	• Changes in precipitation patterns and extreme variability in weather patterns • Rising mean temperatures • Rising sea levels

Source: Taskforce on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (2017)

Climate change is for asset owners a risk that cannot be fully diversified. Almost all asset classes, sectors and regions are likely to be affected by the physical, policy or market-related consequences of climate change over the long term. Climate risk is not reserved to the oil & gas and power generation sectors, but also to downstream sectors. Investors focussing exclusively on primary energy suppliers could fail to identify material climate risks in other sectors. Speaking generally, a Paris-aligned transition to a low carbon economy would lead to lower economic damages and is for long-term investors preferable to alternative climate scenarios.

For investors, climate change is a fiduciary issue. Local authority pension funds typically have multidecadal time horizons, with both their investment beliefs and liability profiles thoroughly long-term. Significant uncertainty remains, and no single tool can provide an accurate and complete observation on a pension fund's climate risk. For responsible investors looking to proactively manage climate risk, a combination of metrics and methodologies represents the best possible information set currently available.

4.0 Analysis

4.1 Governance

4.1.1 SCOPE

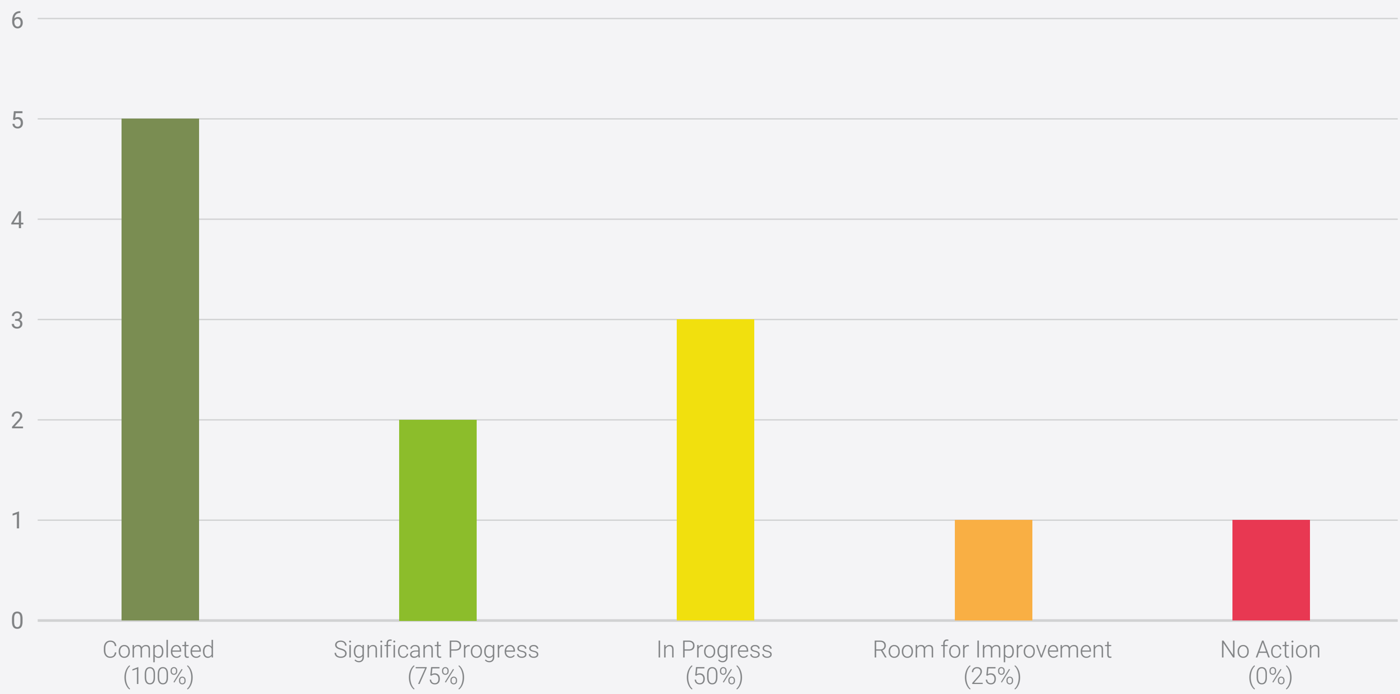
In the Fund's 2020 Climate Risk Report we reviewed the Fund's published documentation and governance arrangements from the perspective of climate strategy setting. We identified areas in which the Fund's governance and policies could further embed and normalise the management of climate risk. The purpose of this section is to refresh this review. We provide a progress update against the recommendations and considerations issued in the first report and suggest further policy extensions the Fund could consider. We recognise that the Fund's existing climate governance is already to a high standard, and our perspectives offered below are suggestive only.

4.1.2 KEY FINDINGS

The Fund has made considerable progress in terms of its responsible investment and climate change practice in the last 12 months. In May 2021, the Fund published its first TCFD report, which is an effective disclosure medium for keeping stakeholders abreast of the Fund's latest actions and viewpoints on climate risk management. In January 2021, the Fund released an updated 2021 RI Action Plan, which sets out several additional extensions to the Fund's policy framework. The Action Plan includes specific timelines and steps to achieving a number of the recommendations set out in the first Climate Risk Report. Climate change has also featured as a regular item on the agenda for the Fund's Pensions Committee ("the Committee") Meetings.

We issued 12 recommendations and considerations in the last Climate Risk Report, all with medium term horizons (i.e. they were not designed to be implemented immediately). We also note that it was at the Fund's full discretion to decide which recommendations were most appropriate to execute. Given the already high volume of RI activity within the Fund, we acknowledge that a degree of prioritisation will have been required and the following progress update should be interpreted with this in mind. Seven of the recommendations have been completed or are close to completion and four are in progress. Figure 4.1.2.1 provides a high-level summary of the progress made, while the tables below provide a more comprehensive overview of the actions taken by LPF.

Figure 4.1.2.1: Progress against the governance recommendations and considerations from the 2020 Climate Risk Report.



RECOMMENDATIONS PROGRESS

ITEM	RECOMMENDATION	PROGRESS UPDATE	STATUS
1	Develop a Climate Strategy	The Fund's 2021 RI Action plan addresses this recommendation. The Fund aims to conduct a review of its current approach to managing climate risk in late-2021 with a view to drafting a Climate Strategy in 2022.	25%
2	Schedule time at Pension Fund Committee meetings at least annually for discussion of progress on climate strategy	Climate change has been included as a regular item on the Committee agenda since the receipt of the Fund's first Climate Risk Report.	100%
3	Schedule one training session on general RI matters and one climate-specific training per year	The Committee receive at least two training sessions annually on RI matters and climate change. In 2020, the Fund's committee received one RI training session and one specific climate change training session. Thew Pension Fund Committee have also been highly involved in the production of the Fund's RI Action Plan.	100%
4	Integrate communications on climate risk into communications strategy	The Fund has increased its climate-related communications recently by publishing its first TCFD-aligned report. The Fund's approach to communicating climate risk will likely be further developed through the Fund's Climate Strategy (if the Fund chooses to develop such a policy).	50%
5	Continue to implement 2020 RI Action Plan	The Fund's 2020 RI Action Plan was successfully completed. In Q1 2021 the Fund created a new 2021 Action Plan which included a number of updates. The Fund has stated its intention to release a new RI Action Plan every year, which we find to be commendable.	100%

PROGRESS

0%	No Action	75%	Significant Progress
25%	Room for Improvement	100%	Completed
50%	In Progress		

CONSIDERATION PROGRESS

ITEM	CONSIDERATION	PROGRESS UPDATE	STATUS
6	Make clear the roles of key governance committees in the ISS	The ISS was refreshed in February 2021. The document currently includes several references to RI and climate change. The Fund is planning a refresh of the ISS in 2022 with approval in early 2023.	50%
7	Update the governance policy statement to explain how climate risks are governed	The Fund has acknowledged this recommendation, but at present it has not fallen within the scope for action.	0%
8	Review as part of the FSS the extent to which climate risks could affect other risks noted in the FSS	The Fund is currently conducting a review of its FSS. It is likely that integration of climate risk will be included in the future.	75%
9	Consider inclusion of climate risk on the LPF Risk Register	Climate Risk is included in the Fund's Risk Register.	100%
10	Consider reporting against the Stewardship Code, should it be deemed feasible given the Fund's resources	The Fund's 2021 RI Action Plan states the Fund's intention to conduct a review of the Fund's compliance with the UK Stewardship Code. The Fund aims to do this in Q3 2021/22 to address any remaining gaps in preparation for reporting against the Code in 2022.	50%
11	In the 2021/21 Annual Report include a summary of this Climate Risk Report in a manner consistent with the TCFD Recommendations.	The upcoming 2021 LPF Annual Report is expected to include a greater amount of disclosure relating to climate change.	75%
12	Integrate climate risk advice into the scope for Investment Adviser Reports	The Fund's investment adviser includes explicit reference to climate risk within the annual investment strategy review.	100%

PROGRESS

0%	No Action
25%	Room for Improvement
50%	In Progress
75%	Significant Progress
100%	Completed

4.1.3 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The following recommendations were successfully achieved in 2020 but due to their ongoing nature we recommend they continue as regular practice in future years.

- Continue to schedule time at Pension Fund Committee meetings for the discussion of climate-related risks and climate strategy Schedule one training session on general RI matters, and one climate-specific training per year
- Continue to schedule training on RI and climate risk for members of the Pension Fund Committee
- Continue to implement 2021 RI Action Plan

We recommend that the following recommendations/ considerations are carried over from the 2020 Climate Risk Report.

- Develop a Climate Strategy
- Integrate communications on climate risk into communications strategy
- Make clear the roles of key governance committees in the ISS
- Update the governance policy statement to explain how climate risks are governed
- Review as part of the FSS the extent to which climate risks could affect other risks noted in the FSS
- Consider reporting against the Stewardship Code, should it be deemed feasible given the Fund's resources
- In the 2020/21 Annual Report include a summary of this Climate Risk Report in a manner consistent with the TCFD Recommendations.

4.2 Strategy

4.2.1 ALTERNATIVE ASSET CLASS REVIEW

At the present time, the novelty of climate change means there is a paucity of data on which a portfolio assessment can be based. This is most pertinent for unlisted asset classes where datasets are not sufficiently complete to facilitate the carbon risk metrics analyses used to observe climate risk within public equity portfolios. This section aims to address this gap and provide a set of alternative techniques that an Asset Owner could utilise to enhance climate risk analysis within unlisted portfolios. The commentary is not designed to be a complete and exhaustive list, rather it seeks to provide a repository of potential steps, some of which the Fund could consider enacting to further manage the risk of climate change.

ASSET CLASS	FIXED INCOME	PRIVATE EQUITY	INFRASTRUCTURE	PROPERTY
TRANSITION RISK	Reduced credit rating and in extremis default risk of issuers that finance high carbon assets and activities.	Contingent on the policy response to climate change, private equity companies in high emitting sectors face asset impairment, large operating costs and stranded asset risk.	Policy and technology advancements could reduce the value of some infrastructure assets that are less suitable in a low carbon world, or in some cases it could render assets redundant.	Core property that is poorly rated on energy efficiency standards is likely to underperform highly rated assets. Older property assets likely to need capital injection to improve energy efficiency.
PHYSICAL RISK	Eroded value of corporate debt that finances companies and assets which suffer repeated and persistent damage from climate-related weather events.	Lower valuation of assets, reduced profitability, increased risks to supply chains and potentially increased insurance and regulatory costs.	Higher insurance costs and lower valuation of assets located in climate vulnerable locations. Lower valuation of some assets due to higher investment and adaptation maintenance costs.	Higher insurance costs and decline in value of property assets that are at high risk from climate-related weather events.
CHALLENGES	• Availability of consistent and reliable climate change data. • Lack of climate focused investment products.	• Limited amount of publicly disclosed information	• Lack of data, analytical tools and services. • No established standard for conducting physical climate risk analysis	• Data extraction • Proliferation of green buildings certification schemes
EMERGING REGULATION	1. EU Green Bond Standard 2. Green Bond Principles	• No regulation specifically aimed at private equity	1. UK Net Zero by 2050	• UK Minimum Energy Efficient Energy Standards • EU Taxonomy • Renovation Wave • Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
INITIATIVES	1. Climate Bond Initiative	1. Initiative Climat International (iCI) 2. One Planet Private Equity Funds Initiative (OPPEF)	1. SteelZero 2. LED	1. RE100 2. EP100
WHAT CAN BE DONE?	1. Engagement 2. Beyond Ratings 3. Data Providers	1. Annual Questionnaire 2. ESG KPIs 3. Climate Change Reporting 4. ESG Data Provider	1. Annual Questionnaire 2. ESG KPIs 3. Physical Climate Risk Assessment 4. GRESB 5. ClimateWise Transition Risk Framework	1. Regular ESG Risk Assessment 2. Engagement 3. GRESB 4. Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM) 5. MSCI Real Estate Value at Risk

4.3 Risk Management

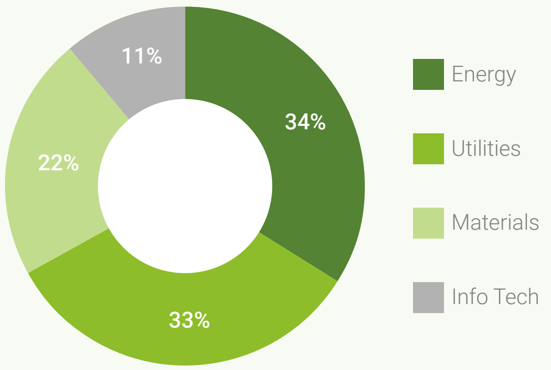
4.3.1 CLIMATE STEWARDSHIP PLAN SCOPE

Based on the findings of its 2020 Climate Risk Report the Fund has developed a Climate Stewardship Plan ("CSP"). The CSP identifies the areas in which stewardship techniques can be leveraged to further understand and manage climate-related risks within the Fund. It is split into two main sections.

PART 1: COMPANY ENGAGEMENT

The Fund's 2020 Climate Risk Report identified nine companies considered to be of most relevance to LPF's climate risk. Figure 4.3.1.1 details the sectors these nine companies are found in. Reflecting the externally managed nature of LPF, the Fund's portfolio managers and suppliers are engaging with these companies on behalf of the Fund. The CSP outlines the rationale, objectives and strategy of the engagement activity. A progress update based on the identified measures of success will be provided annually as part of the Fund's Climate Risk Report.

Figure 4.3.1.1 Sectors included in the Fund's CSP



PART 2: MANAGER MONITORING

The Fund aims to monitor its major appointed investment managers to ensure that climate-related risk is integrated into the investment process. Table 4.3.1.1 provides a high-level summary of the key manager monitoring issues the Fund seeks to address.

TABLE 4.3.1.1 MANAGER MONITORING ISSUES

ASSET CLASS	TOPIC
EQUITIES	• The influence of climate factors on sector positioning • Stewardship activities with companies identified in the 2020 Climate Risk Report
FIXED INCOME	• Approach to assessing climate risk in the absence of reported GHG emissions data • Engagement with the most intensive carbon issuers • Extent of investment in green bonds
REAL ASSETS	• Physical risk resilience • GRESB participation

4.3.2 COMPANY ENGAGEMENT UPDATE

We have reviewed ongoing engagements with the nine investee companies identified in the Fund's CSP. Table 4.3.2.1 details the manager responsible for conducting the engagement. For each company, we provide below the context of the engagement, including the rationale, objectives and strategy, alongside issuing the first annual progress update as at 24th September 2021. The Climate Action 100+ Benchmark is used as a key tool to monitor progress throughout the Fund's CSP. We therefore provide below a high-level summary of this initiative, before assessing each of the nine companies in turn.

CLIMATE ACTION 100+ (CA100+)

CA100+ is an investor-led initiative set up to ensure the world's largest corporate greenhouse gas emitters take necessary action on climate change. The engagement initiative currently encompasses 167 companies that are estimated to collectively emit more than 80% of industrial GHG emissions globally. Investor participants, including LGPSC Central, have committed to engage these high emitters to:

- Implement a **strong governance** framework which clearly articulates the board's accountability and oversight of climate change risk;
- Take action to **reduce GHG emissions** across the value chain, consistent with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global average temperature increase to below two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, aiming for 1.5 degrees. Notably, this implies the need to move towards net-zero emissions by 2050 or sooner; and
- Provide enhanced **corporate disclosure** in line with the final recommendations of the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and sector-specific Global Investor Coalition on Climate Change (GIC) Investor Expectations on Climate Change guidelines (when applicable), to enable investors to assess the robustness of companies' business plans against a range of climate scenarios, including well below two degrees and improve investment decision-making.

In September 2020, CA100+ introduced a Benchmark Framework which identifies ten key indicators of success for business alignment with a net-zero emissions future and goals of the Paris Agreement. Assessments for each CA100+ company against the ten indicators were published on 22 March 2021 and offers comparative assessments of individual focus company performance against the three high-level commitment goals. The ten indicators included in the CA100+ are:

1. Net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 (or sooner) ambition
2. Long-term (2036-2050) GHG reduction target(s)
3. Medium-term (2026-2035) GHG reduction target(s)
4. Short-term (up to 2025) GHG reduction target(s)
5. Decarbonisation strategy
6. Capital allocation alignment
7. Climate policy engagement
8. Climate governance
9. Just Transition
10. TCFD Disclosure

TRANSITION PATHWAY INITIATIVE

The Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) framework evaluates companies based on their climate risk management quality and their carbon performance. The former includes an assessment of policies, strategy, risk management and targets. There are six management quality levels a company can be assigned to:

- Level 0 – Unaware of (or not Acknowledging) Climate Change as a Business Issue
- Level 1 – Acknowledging Climate Change as a Business Issue
- Level 2 – Building Capacity
- Level 3 – Integrated into Operational Decision-making
- Level 4 – Strategic Assessment
- Level 4* – Satisfies all management quality criteria

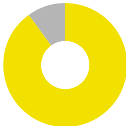
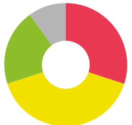
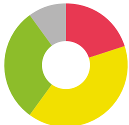
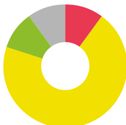
TABLE 4.3.2.1 COMPANIES INCLUDED IN THE CLIMATE STEWARDSHIP PLAN

COMPANY	SECTOR
bp	Energy
DUKE ENERGY®	Utilities
GLENCORE	Materials
HOLCIM	Materials
NEXTera ENERGY	Utilities
BR PETROBRAS	Energy
	Energy
Southern Company	Utilities
tsmc	Info Tech

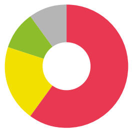
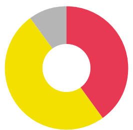
Between 31st December 2019 and 31st March 2021 several asset allocation changes were made by LPF. This includes exiting out of the LGIM FTSE RAFI All World Europe and North America portfolios and transitioning the assets into the LGPS Central Climate Multi Factor Fund. As a result, three of the companies listed in the Fund's Climate Stewardship Plan are no longer material enough in terms of climate risk to warrant inclusion in the Climate Stewardship Plan. Given this, we recommend removing Duke Energy, Petrobras and The Southern Company and replacing them with companies identified in the updated carbon risk metrics analysis in Section 4.4. Table 4.3.2.2 provides a list of the companies we recommend including in the Fund's Climate Stewardship Plan moving forward.

TABLE 4.3.2.2 RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS TO THE CLIMATE STEWARDSHIP PLAN

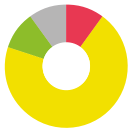
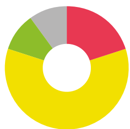
COMPANY	SECTOR
ANHUI CONCH CEMENT	Materials
CEMEX	Materials

COMPANY	TPI MQ	TPI PARIS ALIGNMENT	CA100+[5]	COMPANY CONTEXT	ENGAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
BP	4*	Not Aligned		• Multinational oil & gas company • Net Zero by 2050 Ambition • Greenhouse gas reduction targets covering scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions	1. Achievement of high-level CA100+ objectives 2. Account for climate risks in financial reporting	Collaborative engagement through CA100+ with EOS and LGIM as co-leads	1. Partial achievement of all CA100+ objectives 2. BP recently announced they will lower their long-term oil and gas price assumptions 3. Pledged to increase low carbon investment tenfold 4. Pledged to cut oil & gas production by 40%
DUKE ENERGY	3	Below 2 degrees		• Engages in the distribution of natural gas and energy related services • Recently upgraded its short and long-term emissions targets • Set a net-zero emissions aspiration for 2050	1. Achievement of high-level CA100+ objectives	Direct engagement by LGIM	1. Company have put forward a proposal to accelerate the retirement of their coal fleet and replace their energy mix.
GLENCORE	3	Below 2 Degrees		• Mining company that engages in the production, processes and marketing of metals and minerals. • Presented its Climate Transition Plan to the 2021 AGM for an advisory vote.	1. Achievement of high-level CA100+ objectives	Engagement by LGPS Central as co-lead for the CA100+ Glencore focus group	1. Made clear progress against CA100+ objectives by setting a net-zero by 2050 ambition across all scopes ands a medium term target of 40% GHG emissions reduction by 2035. 2. Company provides disclosure in line with the TCFD guidance.
HOLCIM	4	Not Aligned		• Global building materials and solutions company • Supported TCFD recommendations since 2017 • Appointed Chief Sustainability Officer in 2019 • In 2020 received an investor letter calling for Paris aligned accounts	1. Paris Aligned accounts 2. Achievement of high-level CA100+ objectives	Collaborative engagement by the CA100+ focus group	1. Responded constructively to the investor letter on Paris-aligned accounts 2. Granted shareholders a 'Say on Climate' vote at their 2022 AGM 3. Committed to Net Zero by 2050

[5] The following key is utilised for the pie charts above. Red represents "no criteria met". Yellow represents "partial, some criteria met". Green represents "all criteria met". Where grey is shown it is because an indicator is not currently assessed.

COMPANY	TPI MQ	TPI PARIS ALIGNMENT	CA100+[5]	COMPANY CONTEXT	ENGAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
NEXTERA ENERGY	2	Paris Pledges		• American electricity company • World's largest producer of wind and solar energy, with plans to boost renewable capacity by 30GW by 2024. • Poor corporate lobbying practices	1. Methane Emissions reduction 2. Capital allocation alignment with the Paris Agreement 3. Attainment of Indicator 7 "Climate Policy Engagement in CA100+ benchmark 4. Net Zero Emissions by 2050 ambition	Direct engagement by LGPS Central alongside collaborative engagement by CA100+ focus group.	1. Made progress on its corporate lobbying transparency by agreeing to conduct an annual review of its trade association memberships and committing to an annual disclosure update. 2. Set a target for reducing its GHG emissions up to 2025. This covers at least 95% of scope 1 and 2 emissions and the most relevant scope 3 emissions.
PETROBRAS	4	Not aligned		• Brazilian energy company which engages in oil and gas exploration, production, and distribution activities	1. Achievement of the high level objectives of the CA100+ Initative	Engagement by CA100+	1. Appointed a new Head of Climate Change 2. Committed to reduce their scope 1 and 2 emissions by 25% by 2030, reduce their carbon intensity by 32% by 2025, and reduce their methane intensity by 40%. 3. Created a new Climate Change Executive Management committee

[5] The following key is utilised for the pie charts above. Red represents "no criteria met". Yellow represents "partial, some criteria met". Green represents "all criteria met". Where grey is shown it is because an indicator is not currently assessed.

COMPANY	TPI MQ	TPI PARIS ALIGNMENT	CA100+[5]	COMPANY CONTEXT	ENGAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	MEASURES OF SUCCESS
SHELL	4	Paris Pledges		• Multinational Oil & Gas company • In 2020 announced ambition to reduce scope 1 and 2 emissions to Net Zero by 2050, and reduce scope 3 by 65% by 2050.	1. Set and publish Paris-aligned targets 2. Reflect its Net Zero ambition in its operational plans and budgets 3. Set a transparent strategy on achieving its 2050 target	• Collaborative engagement by CA100+ focus group • Direct engagement by LGIM • Paris-aligned financial accounting investor initiative	1. First energy company to allow investors a 'Say in Climate' 2. 30% support for shareholder proposal requesting Shell to set and publish targets for GHG emissions reduction in line with Paris.
THE SOUTHERN COMPANY	3	Below 2 degrees		• One of the largest electricity producers in the US • In 2018 the firm set a low-to-no carbon reduction pledge which was widely regarded as ambiguous. • Firm appears to lobby against climate change regulations and policies.	1. Achievement of the high-level objectives of the CA100+ Initative	• Direct engagement by LGIM	1. In April 2020, the firm announced a commitment to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. The commitment includes medium and long-term emission reduction targets, and scope 3 emissions where applicable. 2. Company have reduced their thermal coal capacity from 30% in 2017 to 17% in 2021. 3. Improvement in Company's TPI score from a 2 to a 3
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY	-	-	-	• Engages in the manufacture and sale of integrated circuits and wafer semiconductor devices. • The main climate risks facing the company stem from its direct operations through increased compliance costs if carbon regulations tighten in the future.	1. Creation of a robust climate change strategy aligned with Net Zero 2. Improved water management efficiency	Direct engagement by EOS at Federated Hermes	1. Company announced a Net Zero Target in September 2021. 2. Released a public statement committing to improved water efficiency.

[5] The following key is utilised for the pie charts above. Red represents "no criteria met". Yellow represents "partial, some criteria met". Green represents "all criteria met". Where grey is shown it is because an indicator is not currently assessed.

4.4 Metrics and Targets

4.4.1 SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The following Carbon Risk Metrics section is a bottom-up analysis conducted at the company and portfolio level. The purposes of this analysis are:

- To observe climate transition risks and opportunities in the portfolio
- To identify company engagement opportunities
- To support manager monitoring of climate risk management

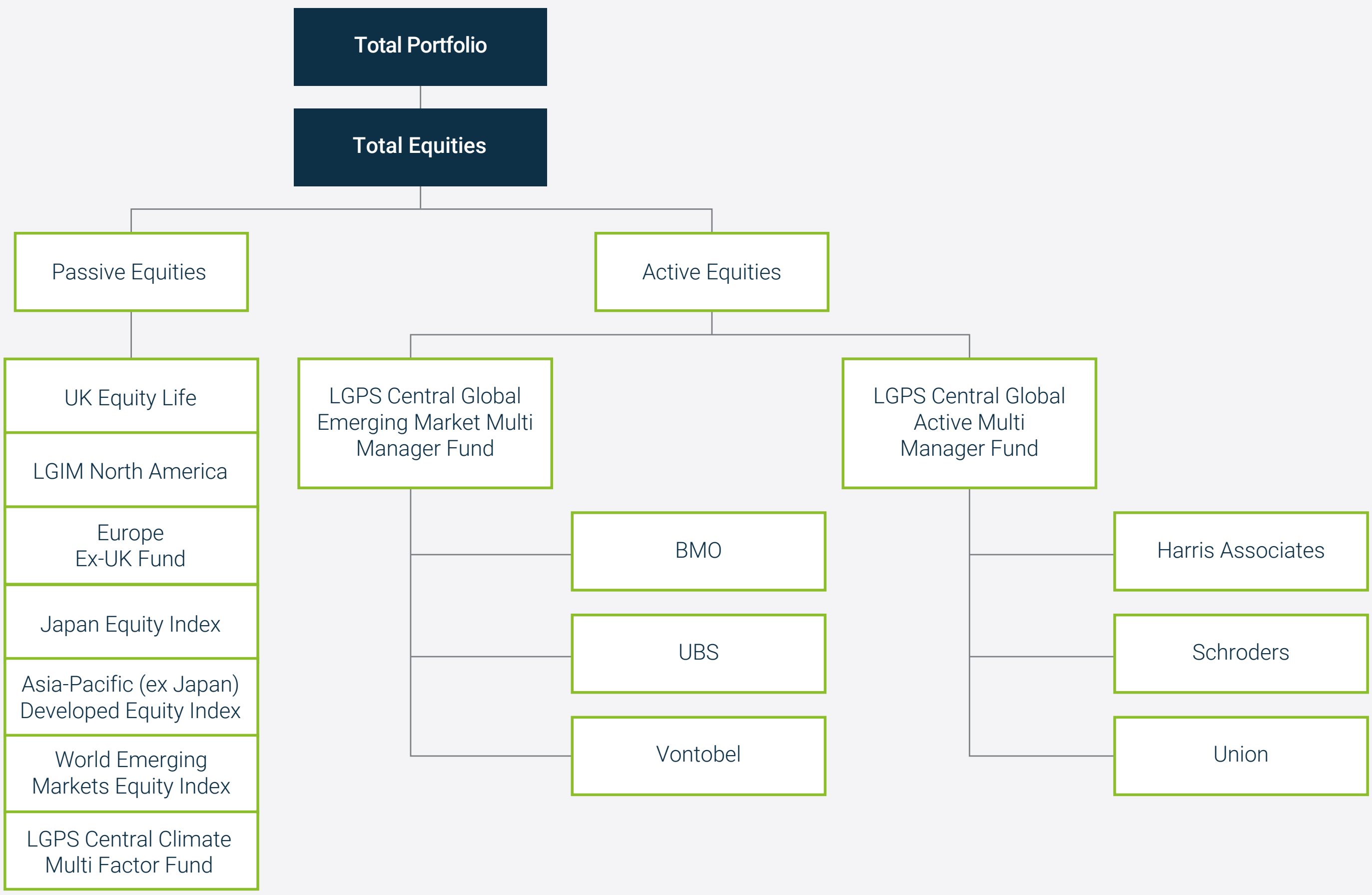
The scope of the analysis comprises the equities and Ruffer Targeted portfolios as at 31st March 2021. The results are compared to a baseline of data collected in the first Climate Risk Report, which used holdings data from 31st December 2019. The analysis seeks to identify and assess how the portfolio carbon risk metrics have changed within this timeframe.

The analysis is limited to the equities and corporate bond portfolios as unlisted asset classes do not have sufficiently complete and comparable data to facilitate carbon risk metrics analysis at this time.

TABLE 4.4.1.1: SCOPE OF CARBON RISK METRICS ANALYSIS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021

	EQUITIES
NUMBER OF STRATEGIES ANALYSED	9/9
INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES INCLUDED	4527

Figure 4.4.1.1: Portfolios Included in the Carbon Risk Metrics Analysis



The analysis is based on a dataset provided by MSCI ESG Research LLC (MSCI)[6]. Table 4.4.1.2 provides an overview of the types of carbon risk metric utilised. We are aware that the raw numbers are not a complete guide to climate risk and have published elsewhere our views on the limitations of carbon footprinting[7]. We believe, however, that this kind of bottom-up quantitative analysis can assist an asset owner in identifying the parts of the portfolio to prioritise, and in framing relevant questions to put to investee companies and external fund managers.

TABLE 4.4.1.2: CARBON RISK METRICS USED

CARBON RISK METRIC	DEFINITION	USE CASE	LIMITATIONS
PORTFOLIO CARBON FOOTPRINT (WEIGHTED AVERAGE CARBON INTENSITY)	Is calculated by working out the carbon intensity (Scope 1+2 Emissions / $M sales) for each portfolio company and calculating the weighted average by portfolio weight.	A proxy for carbon price risk. Were a global carbon price to be introduced in the form of a carbon tax, this would (ceteris paribus) be more financially detrimental to carbon intensive companies than to carbon efficient companies.	This metric includes scope 1 and 2 emissions but not scope 3 emissions. This means that for some companies the assessment of their carbon footprint could be considered an 'understatement'.
EXPOSURE TO FOSSIL FUEL RESERVES	The weight of a portfolio invested in companies that (i) own fossil fuel reserves (ii) thermal coal reserves (iii) utilities deriving more than 30% of their energy mix from coal power.	A higher exposure to fossil fuel reserves is an indicator of higher exposure to stranded asset risk.	It does not consider the amount of revenue a company generates from fossil fuel activities. Consequently, diversified businesses (e.g. those that own a range of underlying companies, one of which owns reserves) would be included when calculating this metric. In reality, these companies may not bear as much stranded asset risk as companies who do generate a high proportion of revenue from fossil fuels.
EXPOSURE TO CLEAN TECHNOLOGY	The weight of a portfolio invested in companies whose products and services include clean technology (Alternative Energy, Energy Efficiency, Green Buildings, Pollution Prevention, and Sustainable Water).	Provides an assessment of climate-related opportunity so that an organisation can review its preparedness for anticipated shifts in demand.	There is no universal standard, definitive list of green revenues; the EU has been developing such a taxonomy for several years. Even the EU's taxonomy is not likely to be a complete and exhaustive list of technologies relevant for a lower-carbon economy.
CARBON RISK MANAGEMENT VIA THE TPI	The TPI framework evaluates companies based on their climate risk management quality and their carbon performance. The former includes an assessment of policies, strategy, risk management and targets.	Contextualises the companies contributing to a portfolio's carbon footprint or fossil fuel exposure. Can be used to track how companies are managing climate risk and whether their strategies are aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement.	Does not assess every company, only the world's largest high-emitting companies. The data are also not updated very frequently, which can make some assessments outdated.

[6] Certain information @ 2021 MSCI ESG Research LLC. Reproduced by permission. Attention is drawn to Section 8.0 Important Information.
[7] https://www.responsible-investor.com/articles/carbon-footprint-piece In collaboration with other asset owners.

4.4.2 TOTAL EQUITIES

TABLE 4.4.2.1 OVERVIEW OF LPF TOTAL EQUITY CARBON RISK METRICS[8]

	31/12/2019			31/03/2021			% DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 2019 AND 2020	
	PF	BM	% DIFF	PF	BM	% DIFF	PF	BM
Portfolio Carbon Footprint (tCO_2e/ $m)	160.20	193.22	-17.09%	120.21	143.88	-16.45%	-24.96%	-25.53%
Weight in fossil fuel reserves (%)	8.57%	9.32%	-0.75%	6.27%	6.50%	-0.23%	-2.30%	-2.82%
Weight in thermal coal reserves (%)	2.87%	3.02%	-0.16%	2.69%	2.88%	-0.19%	-0.18%	-0.15%
Weight in coal power (%)	1.40%	1.79%	-0.39%	0.91%	1.11%	-0.20%	-0.50%	-0.68%
Weight in clean tech (%)	34.16%	33.92%	0.24%	38.82%	39.50%	-0.68%	4.66%	5.58%

We provide comments on the Carbon Risk Metrics results at the Total Equities level. The Total Equity portfolio comprises all the listed equity portfolios we were able to cover in the analysis and are included in Figure 4.4.1.1.

The carbon footprint of the Total Equities portfolio has decreased by 24.96% between 31st December 2019 and 31st March 2021. This is largely driven by LPF's asset allocation actions, most notably the decision to transition assets out of the two LGIM FTSE RAFI portfolios and into the LGPS Central Climate Multi Factor Fund. The LGPS Central Climate Multi Factor Fund is significantly more carbon efficient than the two LGIM FTSE RAFI portfolios and this drives down the carbon footprint at the Total Equity level. The Total Equities portfolio continues to be more carbon efficient than its blended benchmark[9], achieving outperformance of 16.45% as of 31st March 2021.

The exposure of the Total Equity portfolio to fossil fuel producers decreased by 2.30% between 31st December 2019 and 31st March 2021. The Total Equity weight in clean technology has increased by 4.66% between 31st December 2019 and 31st March 2021.

As of 31st March 2021, 563 companies (out of 4527) in the Total Equity portfolio are ranked by the TPI. 64.5% of these companies are classed as having a management quality of Level 3, 4 or 4* (227 companies). This suggests the Fund's appointed portfolio managers are, on average, investing in above average to 'best in class' companies in terms of climate risk management. The number of companies aligned with the Paris Agreement, however, is significantly lower than the proportion with good management quality (Figure 4.4.2.4). We suggest that the targeting of Paris-alignment through company engagement (to be executed via the Fund's portfolio managers and service providers) would further improve the management of carbon risk within the Fund.

Echoing the trend observed in 2019, the portfolio carbon footprint of many strategies remains concentrated in only a handful of companies. Most of these names are included in the Fund's Climate Stewardship Plan, and we recommend that the Fund continues to use this as a tool for monitoring company engagement and manager stewardship activities.

[8] Certain Information @ 2021 MSCI ESG Research LLC. Reproduced by permission
[9] The benchmark for the Total Equities portfolio is composed of the underlying portfolio benchmarks, weighted in proportion to the current GBP amount invested in each underlying portfolio.

TABLE 4.4.2.2 OVERVIEW OF LPF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE EQUITY CARBON RISK METRICS[10]

	PORTFOLIO CARBON FOOTPRINT (tCO_2e/$m REVENUE)			WEIGHT IN FOSSIL FUEL RESERVES (%)			WEIGHT IN THERMAL COAL RESERVES (%)			WEIGHT IN CLEAN TECHNOLOGY		
	2019	2021	% DIFF	2019	2021	% DIFF	2019	2021	% DIFF	2019	2021	% DIFF
Total Equities	160.2	120.21	-24.96%	8.57%	6.27%	-2.30%	2.87%	2.69%	-0.18%	34.16%	38.82%	4.66%
Total Active Equities	109.6	131.18	19.65%	6.61%	6.63%	0.01%	2.34%	2.19%	-0.15%	36.38%	36.22%	-0.16%
Total Passive Equities	178.8	115.82	-35.21%	9.30%	6.13%	-3.17%	3.06%	2.89%	-0.18%	33.35%	39.86%	6.51%

Figure 4.4.2.1 Total Equities Carbon Footprint[11]

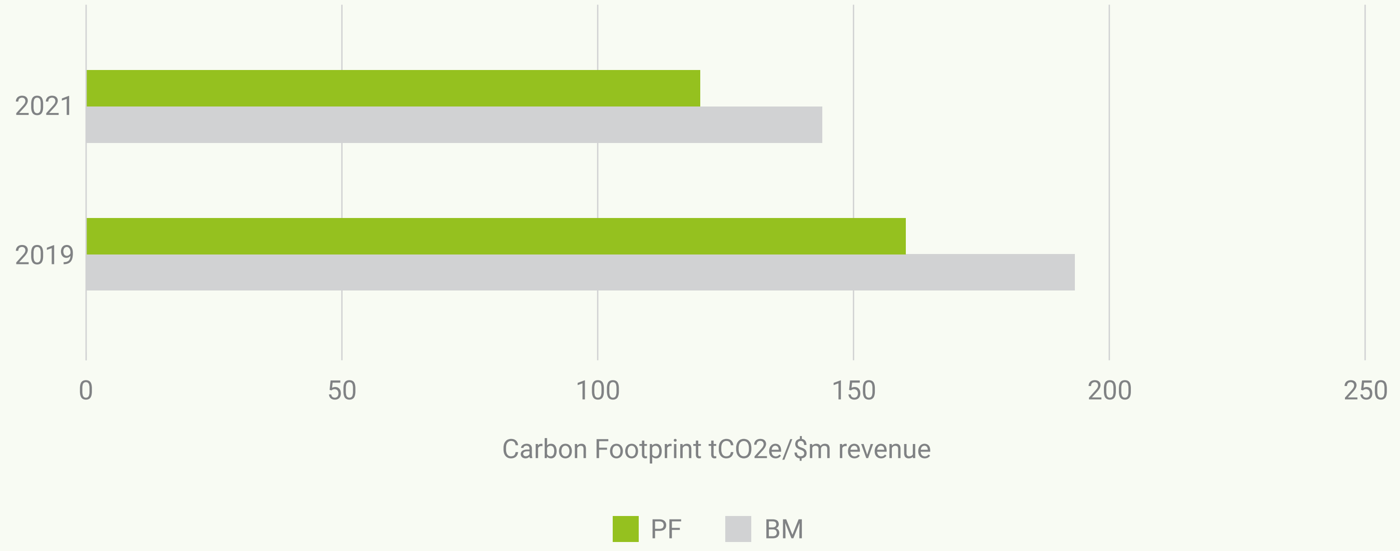
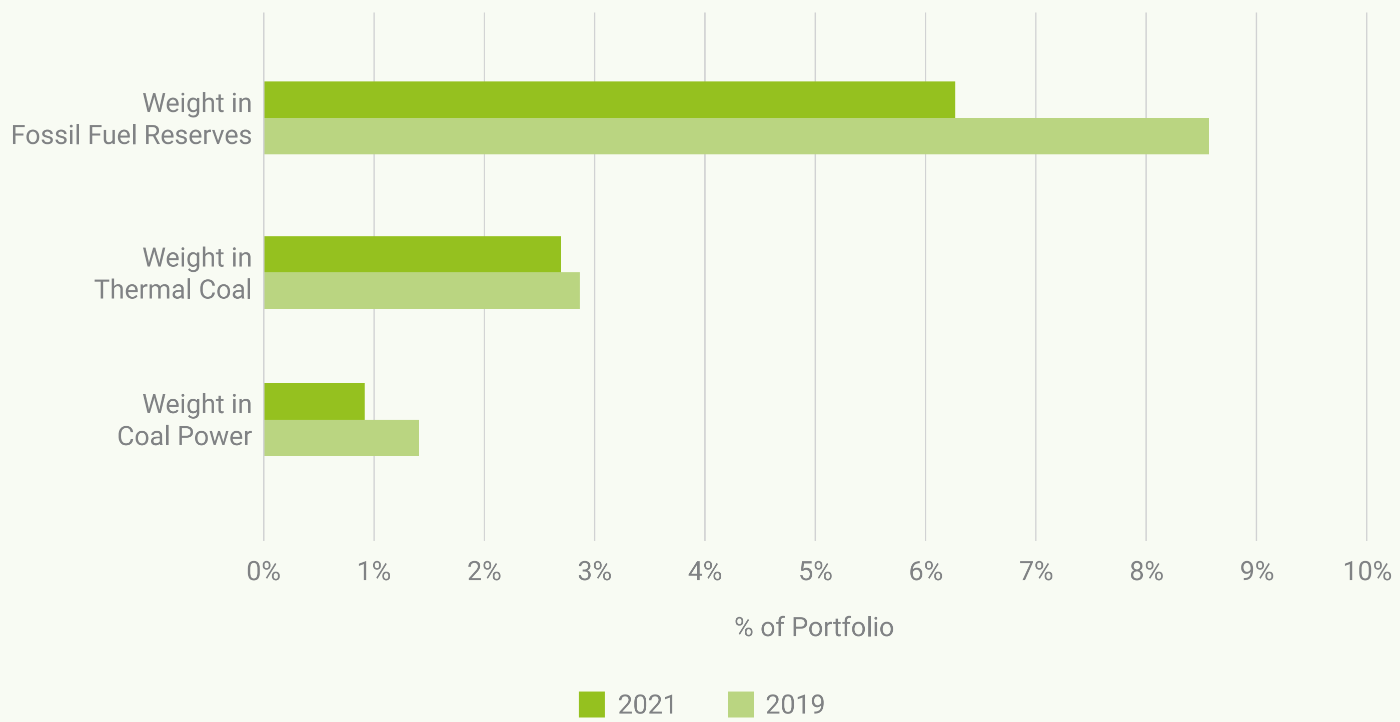


Figure 4.4.2.2 Total Equities Weight in Fossil Fuel Reserves[12]



[10] Certain Information @ 2021 MSCI ESG Research LLC. Reproduced by permission
[11] Certain Information @ 2021 MSCI ESG Research LLC. Reproduced by permission
[12] Certain Information @ 2021 MSCI ESG Research LLC. Reproduced by permission

Figure 4.4.2.3 Total Equities Weight in Clean Technology[13]

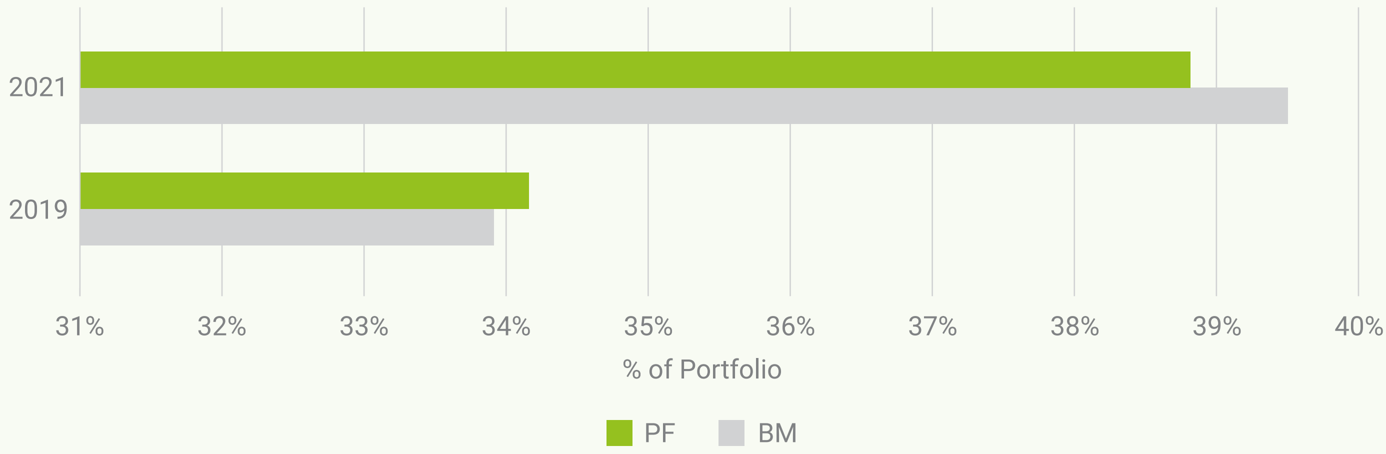
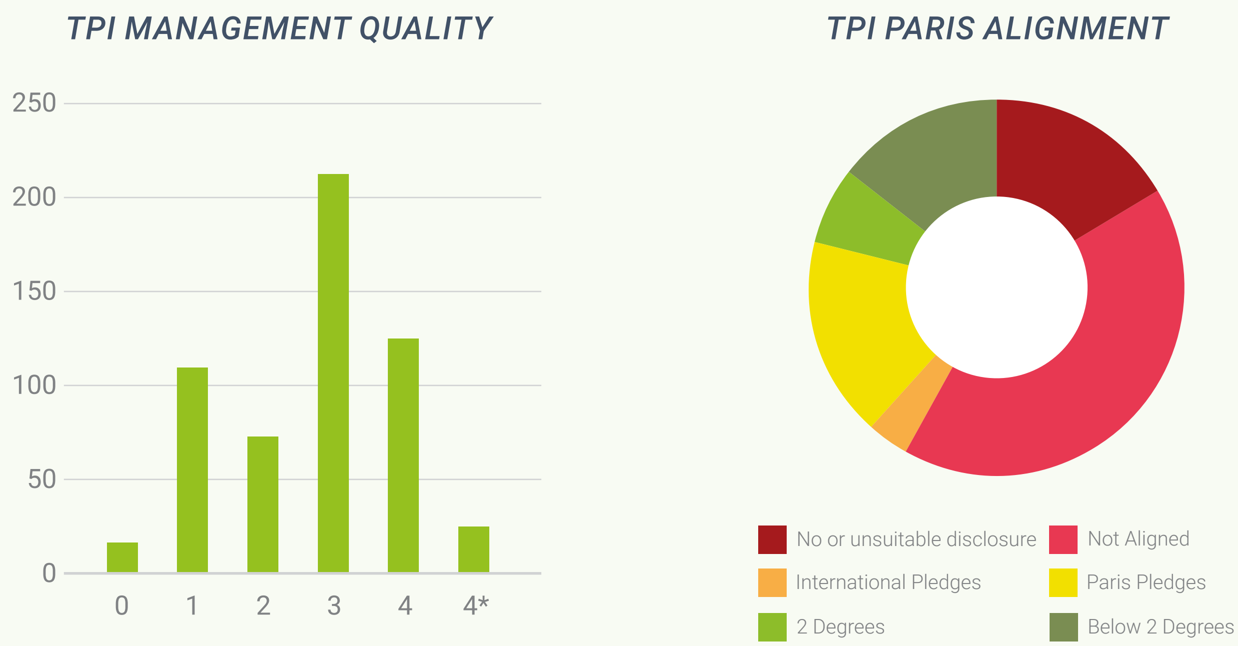


Figure 4.4.2.4 Total Equities TPI Assessment (563 companies out of 4527)



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5.0 Conclusion

In this, LPF's second Climate Risk Report, we continue to argue that climate-related risks can be financially material and that the management of climate risk is a fiduciary issue. Through physical events, policy or market changes, climate risks are likely to affect almost all asset classes, sectors and regions. While there remains a great deal of uncertainty, it is not likely that climate risks can be mitigated through diversification alone.

In the Fund's first Climate Risk Report we used a combination of top-down and bottom up analyses to explore the nature and magnitude of the Fund's climate-related risks. The report established a baseline for LPF's climate risk management and supported the Fund in shaping its strategic approach to climate risk. In this second report we focus on providing the Fund with a progress update.

We find that LPF has made significant enhancements to its published documentation and governance arrangements in the past year. The Fund has implemented many of the 12 recommendations issued in the first Climate Risk Report including, publishing its first TCFD-disclosure report, enhancing its RI Action Plan and continuing to include climate change as a regular item within Pensions Committee meetings. In our view, the Fund's approach to RI, including climate risk management, is above industry average standards and significantly in excess of the regulatory minimum. We suggest that the Fund maintains this current level of practice and implements any recommendations that are still outstanding from the first report.

Due to our prior recommendation that Climate Scenario Analysis be conducted only on a biennial basis it is not provided as part of this Climate Risk Report. In lieu, we conduct a literature review on the techniques that the Fund could consider enacting to further manage climate risks within alternative asset classes. We suggest that the Fund explores some of these options to determine if they are viable and value-accretive additions to the Fund's current risk management process.

The Risk Management section outlines the scope of the Fund's Climate Stewardship Plan and provides the first progress update against the nine investee companies recommended for engagement. We find that over the past year engagement progress with these companies has been steady, with several companies having strengthened their climate change commitments as a result. For example, Glencore has committed to a 'Say on Climate' vote, whilst Royal Dutch Shell and BP have ratcheted the ambition of their emissions reduction targets.

The updated Carbon Risk Metrics implies that the existing management of carbon risk in the Fund continues to exceed that of the benchmarks. Between 31st December 2019 and 31st March 2021, the carbon footprint of the Total Equity portfolio decreased by 24.96%. At the latter date, the Total Equity carbon footprint was 16.45% more carbon efficient than the blended benchmark. Exposure of the Total Equity portfolio to fossil fuel reserves also decreased between 2019 and 2021.

We encourage the Fund to repeat its Carbon Risk Metrics analysis annually and consider repeating its Climate Scenario Analysis in 2022 or 2023.

6.0 Glossary

Carbon Risk Management: How well a company is managing ESG risks and opportunities. A higher score is indicative of better management.

Clean Technology/ Weight in Clean Technology: the weight of a portfolio invested in companies whose products and services include clean technology. Products and services eligible for inclusion include Alternative Energy, Energy Efficiency, Green Building, Pollution Prevention, Sustainable Water.

Coal Power Generation/ Portfolio exposure to coal power generation: the weight of a portfolio invested in electricity utilities where more than 30% of the fuel mix derives from coal power.

Coal Reserves/ Portfolio exposure to thermal coal reserves: the weight of a portfolio invested in companies that own thermal coal reserves.

Divestment/exclusion/negative screening: the exclusion, usually on moral grounds, of particular types of investments, possibly affecting in a negative way the riskreturn profile of a portfolio

Engagement: dialogue with a company concerning particular aspects of its strategy, governance, policies, practices, and so on. Engagement includes escalation activity where concerns are not addressed within a reasonable time frame.

ESG factors: determinants of an investment's likely risk or return that relate to issues associated with the environment, society or corporate governance

Ethical investment: an approach to investment where the moral persuasions of an organisation take primacy over investment considerations

Fossil Fuel Reserves/ Portfolio exposure to fossil fuel reserves: the weight of a portfolio invested in companies that own fossil fuel reserves.

Interaction effect: The combined impact of sector allocation decisions and stock selection decisions.

Nonfinancial factors: determinants of an investment's likely risk or return that cannot be, or cannot straightforwardly be, given a monetary value for insertion into an organisation's financial statements

Physical risk/ climate physical risk: the financial risks and opportunities associated with the anticipated increase in frequency and severity of extreme weather events and other phenomena, including storms, flooding, sea level rise and changing seasonal extremities.

Portfolio Carbon Footprint/ Carbon Footprint: A proxy for a portfolio's exposure to potential climate-related risks (especially the cost of carbon), often compared to a performance benchmark. It is calculated by working out the carbon intensity (Scope 1+2 Emissions / $M sales) for each portfolio company and calculating the weighted average by portfolio weight.

Responsible Investment factor/RI factor: an aspect of an investment which relates to environmental, social or corporate governance issues

Responsible Investment/RI: the integration of financially material environmental, social and corporate governance ("ESG") factors into investment processes both before and after the investment decision

Scope 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Direct emissions from owner or sources controlled by the owner, including: on-campus combustion of fossil fuels; and mobile combustion of fossil fuels by institution-controlled vehicles.

Scope 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy

Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Indirect emissions that are not controlled by the institution but occur as a result of that institutions activities. Examples include commuting, waste disposal and embodied emissions from extraction.

Sector Allocation Effect: The impact of over or underweighting portfolio sectors relative to a benchmark. Negative value comes from underweighting sectors with carbon footprints higher than the benchmark or overweighting sectors with carbon footprints lower than the benchmark

Social investing/social impact investing: investments that seek to achieve a positive social impact in addition to a financial return

Stewardship: the promotion of the longterm success of companies in such a way that the ultimate providers of capital also prosper, using techniques including engagement and voting.

Stock Selection Effect: The impact of specific security selection within a sector relative to the benchmark. A negative value indicates the fund manager is choosing more carbon-efficient assets than the benchmark.

TCFD: Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures. A body established by Mark Carney in his remit as Chair of the Financial Stability Board whose recommendations have come to be seen as the best practice framework for climate-related disclosures by companies, asset managers, asset owners, banks and insurance companies.

Transition risk/ climate transition risk: the financial risks and opportunities associated with the anticipated transition to a lower carbon economy. This can include technological progress, shifts in subsidies and taxes, and changes to consumer preferences or market sentiment.

Voting: the act of casting the votes bestowed upon an investor, usually in virtue of the investor's ownership of ordinary shares in publicly listed companies.

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