



## Quarterly Engagement report

July-September  
2019

Local  
Authority  
Pension  
Fund  
Forum

# BAE Systems, Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Petrobras, ArcelorMittal, National Grid

# YEMEN

# LAPFF engages with defence contractors over Yemen

LAPFF uses community engagement to link stakeholder input to investor value

**Objective:** ascertain if defence companies have increased their scope for building leverage in setting or influencing contract terms with national governments in relation to social and environmental factors.

**Achieved:** the reputational damage facing local authority funds as a result of holding Aerospace and Defence companies has been outlined.

**In progress:** through dialogue the companies have begun to recognise the populations affected by their products as one of their stakeholder groups.

Over the summer, LAPFF has been engaging with a number of defence companies cited for their role in supplying weapons to the Saudi coalition for the war in Yemen. The LAPFF Executive approved this engagement because LAPFF funds have been targeted by protestors concerned about the role of local authorities in funding this war.

Initially, the Forum contacted nine companies for engagements – BAE Systems, Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Raytheon, Thales, General Electric, General Dynamics, Textron, and Airbus. LAPFF has managed to hold meetings with three companies, BAE, Boeing and Lockheed, despite expecting little or no response from the companies approached.

A limited response was expected owing to the close relationship between defence companies and national governments. This relationship also meant it was not clear at first how to structure these engagements. If companies are contracting with governments in



Cllr Doug McMurdo  
LAPFF Chair



**“It is important for companies to recognise all those affected by the products they make and sell as important stakeholders. Without appropriate recognition, companies are unable to build a complete picture of the market and leave themselves exposed to unexpected changes in market dynamics.”**

After four years of deadly civil war, according to the UN, over 18 million Yemenis currently lack access to clean drinking water

relation to national security, there seems to be little scope for them to influence the governments’ approaches to this issue, and the companies engaged pushed this line hard. However, the pre-meeting research and the company discussions have helped to clarify how companies might push back in these situations.

First, in reviewing company materials, it was evident that although defence companies often espouse the principle of stakeholder engagement, affected communities – such as the Yemeni population being bombed – are not included in the scope of stakeholders considered. This omission likely affects the decision-making about the impact of the products

# YEMEN

and services these companies offer. In consideration of this likelihood, LAPFF pushed for companies to consider communities affected by these companies' products and services as stakeholders.

Second, different companies have different ways of contracting. For instance, BAE and Lockheed contract almost exclusively with governments. Boeing, however, has a much more robust commercial component. Consequently, Boeing arguably has more leverage in being able to push governments to comply with international human right standards. For example, in this situation, if a government client were to commission weapons that a company isn't comfortable with, or that are to be used for a purpose that a company isn't comfortable with, it would likely be easier for the company to ramp up its commercial production and refuse the government contract.

Third, a number of defence companies are looking at different defence options. For example, cyber security is an area of interest for defence contractors. This area might be considered non-traditional for defence companies, but there seems to be scope for these companies to develop this type of technology – both on a military and commercial basis – rather than continuing to focus exclusively on traditional weaponry. Some companies, like Lockheed, are also selling these services to government clients such as energy departments, not just the military services. Therefore, by developing client relationships with government departments other than the military, companies might be able to pull back when faced with dubious military contracts.

All of the defence companies reviewed for this engagement had values such as 'respect for life' and 'integrity'. It is hard to see how companies can uphold these values if they are trapped in contracts that, by definition, require them to betray these values. Therefore, LAPFF will continue to apply what it has learned so far in engaging with defence contractors to work with these companies to uphold not only their own values, but LAPFF's policies too. The engagements are not easy or straightforward, but at least now there appear to be ways to move the human rights agenda forward in a way that should produce more sustainable returns for LAPFF members, as well as other investors.



● Boeing has a joint direct attack munition contract and a wideband global satellite communication contract with the US Air Force, an MH-47G Block II Chinook (pictured below) contract with the US Army Special Operations, and an F/A-18 service life modification contract with the US Navy.

● The UK has suspended granting new export licenses for arms that might be used by the Saudi Arabia-led coalition in Yemen while it considers a landmark court ruling that found the government's decision-making processes were unlawful. The outcome of this litigation could have implications for BAE, and specifically the planned export to Saudi Arabia of 48 of its Eurofighter Typhoon jets worth £5 billion (top).

## COMPANY ENGAGEMENT



### GOVERNANCE RISK

## Anti-Corruption Engagements Ramp Up

Along with Sarasin, Church Commissioners and Royal London Asset Management, LAPFF has been engaging with Glencore over concerns about corruption in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The issues raised during this engagement prompted the Forum to send engagement requests to four other companies embroiled in corruption probes – Shell, ENI, Petrobras and Total.

As with the Yemen engagement, there was doubt about whether the companies would be willing to discuss on-going corruption allegations. Shell wrote back re-stating the content of the company's annual report on the matter and batting back the meeting request. However, both ENI and Petrobras got back almost immediately to offer meetings. Total has also now agreed to a meeting.

To date, the meetings with Petrobras

**Objective:** Ensure companies have made provisions for the potential liabilities associated with the corruption scandals. Ensure companies have updated internal mechanisms for finding and dealing with corruption across all levels of company operations.

**Achieved:** clarification gained on the extent of the corruption allegations and a the ultimate financial cost that might be incurred as a result of the litigation and the financial damage.

**In Progress:** dialogue on companies disclosing the extent to which ongoing corruption investigations are impacting profitability and growth.

**“Companies leave themselves exposed to significant legal, financial and reputational risks if they fail to implement effective anti-corruption control mechanisms. The scandal at Petrobras outlines well the negative impact corruption scandals can have on shareholder value.”**

Cllr Rob Chapman - LAPFF Vice Chair

Operation Car Wash or 'Lava Jato' is an ongoing corruption investigation which initially started in 2008 involving Petrobras, politicians and construction companies.

and ENI have taken place. It is interesting to note that Petrobras is still a partly state-owned enterprise, although the Brazilian President, Jair Bolsonaro, has stated he would like the Company to be privatised by 2022. ENI began life as a state-owned company but became public in 1992. Shell and Total are both public companies. Given the role of state parties in corruption cases, these distinctions might be highly relevant and will be explored in the remainder of the engagements.

The Petrobras engagement centred around the Car Wash Investigation, a money laundering scandal that found that executives at Petrobras had accepted bribes in return for awarding contracts to construction firms. This outcome led to Petrobras' writing off US\$2,527 million of capitalised costs for overpayment to contractors and suppliers

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Mr Ashley to account, as evidenced by the company's continued spree of disparate retail acquisitions. This acquisition strategy has raised significant concerns among investors. As a result, LAPFF recommended that member funds vote to oppose the entire board. Given the continued confusion with Grant Thornton and the controversy around Sports Direct's Belgian tax payments, LAPFF also recommended opposing the report and accounts, which are unlikely to give an accurate view of the business.

### Ryanair

The second alert relates to Ryanair. LAPFF has requested that the company improve its governance practices for a number of years. Despite signing recognition agreements with a number of unions, Ryanair management still appears to struggle to work constructively with unions and staff to negotiate mutually beneficial terms and conditions of employment. With a board lacking in independence, LAPFF considers the board should be refreshed with a greater proportion of independent directors and skill sets appropriate to address and challenge the current company positions. On this basis, LAPFF recommended that members vote to oppose all board directors who are not independent.

## VOTING ALERTS

### Sports Direct

LAPFF issued two voting alerts during the period under review. The first alert related to Sports Direct, a company that has recently faced the ire of investors after its latest results highlighted underwhelming performance as well as substantial unpaid taxes. These issues led to the company's primary auditor, Grant Thornton, announcing the intention to resign ahead of the company AGM. It is clear to LAPFF that although the Board has undergone significant change in recent years - improving independent oversight at Board level - the new directors have not held

## ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS

### Remuneration

As part of a wider investor discourse, LAPFF joined a call with Southern Company to discuss the implementation of compensation mechanism which links executive remuneration with climate factors. Southern Company is the second largest gas and electric utility company in the US and has recently set GHG reduction targets of 50% by 2030 (compared 2007 output) and 'low-to-no carbon emissions' by 2050. In support of this target, the company has also announced a new compensation metric that is tied to the carbon reduction goal.

The metric has both quantitative and qualitative components, ranging from adding zero-carbon megawatts and retiring coal to leadership in energy policy and R&D investment. The linking of GHG emissions to executive compensation is becoming more frequent across the energy sector, with Shell announcing similar metrics at the end of 2018.

Whilst the move has been welcomed by stakeholders, a number of concerns relating to Southern's remuneration mechanism were voiced at the meeting. These concerns raised three concerns about whether or not the proposed metrics can be considered effective in incentivising performance: (1) Southern has already announced GHG reductions of over 4,000 MW compared to the maximum award goal of 3,500 MW; (2) a net reduction in GHGs is not conditional upon achieving full vesting of the award as failure to reduce emission output can be offset by the generation of zero-carbon energy; and (3) the GHG reduction element of the award represents just 10% of the CEO's total opportunity under the long-term incentive.

LAPFF also asked the company if they would consider tying the GHG metric to the pay of other executive officers.



## COMPANY ENGAGEMENT

**“This initiative makes clear that mobilizing for the planet goes hand-in-hand with protecting our pensions, and we need these commitments now.”**

Scott F Stringer, New York City  
Comptroller



**AGM ATTENDANCE  
THE CLIMATE CRISIS:  
CLEAN ENERGY  
AND STRATEGIC  
RESILIENCE**

### National Grid

National Grid will be critical player in delivering the infrastructure needed to decarbonise the UK economy and meet government targets. LAPFF has therefore been engaging the company for a number of years to ensure it is managing the risks of a rapid transition. At this year's AGM, Cllr Glyn Carron welcomed the company's recent progress including its analysis on how net zero carbon emissions could potentially be achieved by 2050 and what this would mean for energy demand and use. Cllr Carron also congratulated the company for joining the Powering Past Coal Alliance, which had been a request at the last meeting with the company. Cllr Carron asked whether National Grid were confident they would be able to meet the new demands on the energy system and infrastructure if there was a rapid shift towards decarbonisation, not least regarding electrification of cars and heating of homes. The company outlined some of the challenges of moving away from certain types of fuel and initiatives they were undertaking with government on electric charging points.

### PROGRESS

- National Grid is planning to implement carbon pricing on all major investment decisions by 2020.
- LAPFF joins an international grouping of investors sending a Statement to over 30 global oil and gas companies, on methane management, disclosure, and the importance of strong U.S. federal methane regulation.
- Earlier this year LAPFF joined other Climate Majority Project coalition members calling on the 20 largest carbon emitting US utility companies to commit to achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, and to make this commitment by September 2020. In late September both DTE Energy and NRG Energy made unambiguous commitments to net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.
- LAPFF also signed up to an investor statement on deforestation and forest fires in the Amazon. The statement called on companies to disclose and implement a commodity-specific no deforestation policy with quantifiable, time-bound commitments covering the entire supply chain. This statement, which was co-ordinated by the PRI, was issued in direct response to the escalating crisis of deforestation and forest fires in Brazil and Bolivia during the period under review.

### The largest steel-maker in the world, ArcelorMittal

LAPFF met with senior executives of ArcelorMittal in early July, following the publication of the company's first Climate Action report.

- **The commitment:** ArcelorMittal has committed to carbon neutrality in Europe by 2050 and to substantial reductions globally.
- **How the company plans to achieve it:** the Climate Action report has quite detailed low emission technology pathways, with the commercial time horizon for each set out.
- **Target setting:** the meeting had a strong focus on target setting, which ArcelorMittal aim to do in 2020, when the methodology for science-based targets for the steel industry is released. The current target is for an 8% carbon footprint reduction by 2020, against a 2007 baseline.
- **Limitations:** Lakshmi Mittal, ArcelorMittal's joint chair, chief executive has been very clear on his view for the need for a green border tax to make implementation of many of the low carbon technologies commercially viable.
- **Focus for future engagement:** as with other Climate Action 100+ engagements, trade association memberships and target setting are key themes. Company participation in the Energy Transitions Commission, which had been a request at the AGM, has emphasised the view of the need to move to hydrogen technology using renewable energy. ArcelorMittal has already launched a new project in Hamburg to use hydrogen on an industrial scale for the direct reduction of iron ore in the steel production process.

### SSAB – Swedish steel-making technology with virtually no carbon footprint

A joint investor call/webinar with the Swedish steelmaker, SSAB, provided useful context for understanding how companies are approaching the technological challenges of moving to low or net-zero carbon steel-making.

SSAB are working in partnership with a mining company (LKAB) and a utility (Vattenfall) on the Hybrit project. The Hybrit project is a hydrogen based process, with a byproduct of water instead of carbon dioxide. The partnership appears

## COMPANY ENGAGEMENT

a crucial underpin to its success.

There has been much interest in Hybrit from other steel companies, and almost all major steel companies in Europe have launched similar initiatives. Currently, there is a projected 20-30% increase in cost for this steel, but with renewable electricity costs dropping over time, and the EU emissions trading scheme costs for carbon emissions rising, SSAB has concluded that in future, steel from this process will be able to compete in the market with traditionally made steel. In the interim, SSAB considers customers will be willing to pay a premium for low to zero carbon steel. Ultimately, SSAB is aiming for carbon-neutral production by 2045 in line with the national target for Sweden.

### Centrica plans to exit oil and gas exploration and production

Following on from a meeting with Centrica's new Chair, Charles Berry, in May, LAPFF participated in an investor meeting/webinar with Centrica executives which provided the opportunity to not only hear about changes to the company's strategy, but also to probe further into the context for Centrica's target setting.

Centrica plans to exit oil and gas production, including selling its stake in Cuadrilla which operates fracking operations in Lancashire. This move supports a strategic focus on customers, which is mirrored by its target setting for carbon reduction. Customer emissions represent 90% of total company emissions, and the target is to reduce the use of gas and electricity by customers by 25% by 2030, with a goal of net zero by 2050.

For many companies, customer emissions are much larger than their direct and operational emissions, so investors keep a keen eye on target setting in this area, as an indication that boards are addressing this primary carbon reduction challenge. BHP has been notable amongst the diversified miners in this regard, announcing in July that it will set and disclose goals in 2020 to tackle emissions from customers that use its iron ore and coking coal for steelmaking and other products.

### Carmakers in the US

LAPFF alongside other investors has been engaging both Ford and General Motors (GM) on their approach to climate change, which became more pressing with the US administration planning a roll-back on fuel efficiency standards. LAPFF and other investors were initially calling on companies to engage with the federal government but also with California. The Forum had previously written to the companies to continue to work with California on agreed standards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions regardless of the federal approach. GM responded to a separate correspondence from the investor coalition outlining their investment in electric vehicles and stating that they were encouraging a negotiated national solution. However, there was a more positive response from Ford alongside BMW, Volkswagen and Honda who have agreed a deal with California on fuel efficiency standards. The Forum wrote to those companies thanking them for their agreement to voluntarily comply with California's rules while also calling on GM to follow suit. This agreement is a major win for the Forum and will potentially have significant environmental and economic benefits for all stakeholders.

### SOCIAL RISK ENGAGEMENTS DIVERSITY

#### Aveva Group

LAPFF has identified the technology sector as having particularly low levels of women represented on company boards and therefore has focused diversity engagements in this sector. As part of this engagement strand, the Forum spoke with the Philip Aiken (pictured), chair of UK-based technology company Aveva, to gain a better understanding of how Aveva is tackling management of diversity throughout the company as well as any target setting on gender diversity in particular. Mr Aiken provided a clear outline of measures the company was taking in recruiting and retaining women in Aveva's workforce and the approach to boardroom appointments, with the latest appointments split equally between men and women. Further improvement in board level diversity is unlikely in the short-term, with no board appointments

imminent, leaving the company still falling short of 30% female board representation mark.

### COLLABORATIVE ENGAGEMENTS

#### Methane: regulatory oversight

Four oil and gas majors have come out publicly in support of federal methane regulation (Shell, BP, Exxon Mobil and Equinor) with Shell's statement being the strongest. Despite this, the Trump Administration is seeking to remove methane from regulatory oversight. LAPFF has supported an Investor Statement which asks a range of these 'non-renewable' companies to speak out publicly on the need to maintain both the federal regulation of methane and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s 'Endangerment Finding'. This finding dates from 2009 and requires the EPA to take action under the Clean Air Act to curb emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and other greenhouse gases which would endanger 'the public health and welfare of current and future generations'. The Investor Statement is also being sent to a number of US Electric Power companies on the risk posed to downstream companies including Dominion, Duke, Xcel, Exelon, Southern and NRG. LAPFF has also written to the National Grid Chair with the Statement as the company has significant operations in the US distributing electricity and natural gas.

#### The Powering Past Coal Alliance

The government department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) is working to develop Finance Principles for the UK and Canadian government-led 'Powering Past Coal Alliance'. The PPCA Finance Principles are covered in the government's new Green Finance Strategy.

LAPFF has signed up to be a partner to the 'Powering Past Coal Alliance'. This decision is in line with LAPFF policy that there should be no new investment in coal. This position will be made public in New York in late September as part of UN Climate Action Summit (pre)meetings. There will be further opportunities for

# COMPANY ENGAGEMENT

LAPFF members to join PPCA through to and including COP26 in late 2020. US Corporate Lobbying positions Companies have significant influence on climate and energy policies and LAPFF has concerns, shared by other investors, about lobbying activities that are inconsistent with addressing the risks posed by climate change.

LAPFF, through its CERES membership, has therefore joined other signatories to an investor letter to 55 US companies to share expectations on the topic of corporate lobbying on climate change and to request information about how each company ensures that its lobbying activities are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change. Some members wishing to take a more active approach have taken up the opportunity to file or co-file resolutions to US companies that have been identified with significant federal and state lobbying expenditures and that lack or have poor disclosure on trade association memberships.

## POLICY ENGAGEMENTS

### Reliable accounts updates

There have been few developments in this area since the last Quarterly Engagement Report, other than the fact that the new Chair of the Audit, Reporting and Governance Authority (ARGA) has been announced as Simon Dingemans.

Further to the penalties on Tesco plc, following accounting irregularities in 2014, LAPFF has again approached the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and a meeting between the LAPFF Chair and the FCA is pending. LAPFF made the point that the system the FCA had used, compensating one class of shareholder at the cost of another, was disadvantageous to long-term shareholders.

As part of an investor group led by Sarasin & Partners LLP, LAPFF attended a meeting with PwC about the extent to which auditors are able to provide assurance that companies are accounting for material climate risks. The concern is whether audit committees, as well as the auditors themselves, are able to ensure that a company's financial statements convey a true and fair view of the businesses financial performance if

climate considerations are not adequately disclosed. The balance sheets of oil and gas companies (now classified as 'non-renewables') are particularly at risk of potential overstatement given the increase in risk of asset depreciation consequent to changes in government policies, technological advances and public opinion amongst other factors. PwC acknowledged the role of the auditor in reporting climate risks. It became apparent during the discussion that the primary obstruction to consistency in reporting climate risks originates from the judgement auditors make around whether financial statements that do not outline climate change as a material risk remain compliant with reporting requirements.

### Investing in a Just Transition to a Net Zero Economy – What needs to change?

Changes to secure investment in the Just Transition were discussed at the Liberal Democrat, Conservative and Labour conferences. Organised by the Smith Institute, the meetings provided a platform for LAPFF to set out what these changes should be. Both the LAPFF Chair, Cllr Doug McMurdo and Vice-chair, Cllr Rob Chapman identified that partnership is critical to the success of the Just Transition. So a core recommendation from LAPFF was that the UK government should establish a Just Transition Commission, along the lines of the Scottish Commission, to bring public and private sectors together.

A consensus from the Liberal Democrat meeting was that there needed to be much more certainty around environmental regulation and policy to support the move to a net zero economy in a just way. The regulatory environment was also central to discussions at the Conservative fringe meeting with a call for greater cross government collaboration and a dedicated cabinet minister and governmental department. At the Labour meeting, there was agreement that the target of net zero emissions by 2030 achieved in a 'just' way was ambitious and that there should be focus on making as much progress in the short term as possible.

## MEDIA COVERAGE

**Pension fund anger at Sports Direct's Mike Ashley: 'There's a problem here'**

*Yahoo! Finance, 11 September 2019*

**A third of Sports Direct investors vote against re-electing Mike Ashley**

*The Guardian, 11 September 2019*

**Sports Direct in race against time to find new auditor**

*Financial Times, 11 September 2019*

**Sports Direct shares recover some losses**

*The BBC News, 29 July 2019*

**Results debacle hits Sports Direct shares**

*The Times, 30 July 2019*

**Investors urge cement makers to cut emissions**

*Financial Times, 21 July 2019*

**Super Fund corrals \$13trn for livestreaming action**

*Newsroom, 20 August 2019*

**Germany and Slovakia head list of new Alliance members at UN Climate Action Summit**

*Powering Past Coal Alliance, 22 September 2019*

**Inside view: How to be an effective steward of assets**

*Funds Europe Magazine, 25 September 2019*

## NETWORKS AND EVENTS

**ClientEarth 'Climate Change and the Law' Seminar** - This event explored how to use the existing legal framework to better encourage companies to report both on their climate change impacts and on how they will be affected by climate change.

**LAPFF attended the launch of the FAIRR Protein Producer Index.** The Index benchmarks the largest global meat, dairy and aquaculture producers using environmental, social and governance risk factors in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

● The processing of 70 billion animals for human consumption annually is responsible for 14% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions.

*Jeremy Collier - Collier FAIRR Protein Producer Index*



# COMPANY PROGRESS REPORT

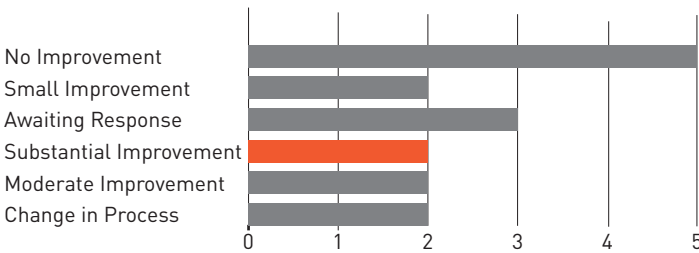
108 Company engagements over the quarter including the following meetings, voting alert submissions and filing of shareholder resolutions

Company	Activity	Topic	Outcome
ARCELORMITTAL SA	Meeting	Climate Change	Change in Process
BAE SYSTEMS PLC	Meeting	Human Rights	No Improvement
<b>CENTRICA PLC</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Climate Change</b>	<b>Substantial Improvement</b>
GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY	Meeting	Environmental Risk	Small improvement
GLENCORE PLC	Meeting	Audit Practices	Small Improvement
<b>NATIONAL GRID PLC</b>	<b>AGM</b>	<b>Climate Change</b>	<b>Substantial Improvement</b>
PETROBRAS-PETROLEO BRASILEIRO	Meeting	Reputational Risk	Moderate Improvement
RYANAIR HOLDINGS PLC	Alert Issued	Governance (General)	
SOUTHERN COMPANY	Meeting	Climate Change	Change in Process
SPORTS DIRECT INTERNATIONAL PLC	Alert Issued	Governance (General)	
WALT DISNEY	Resolution filed	Climate Change	Dialogue

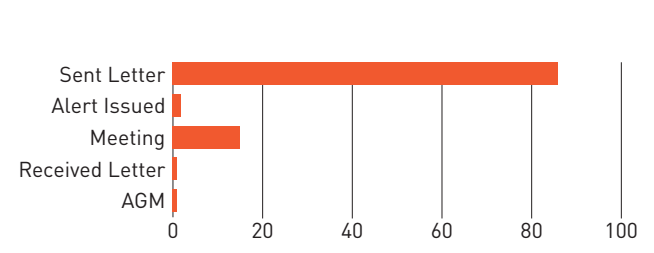
**SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS:** Centrica plans to exit oil and gas production, including selling its stake in Cuadrilla which operates fracking operations in Lancashire. National Grid is joining the Powering Past Coal Alliance, which had been a request at the last meeting with the company.

## ENGAGEMENT DATA

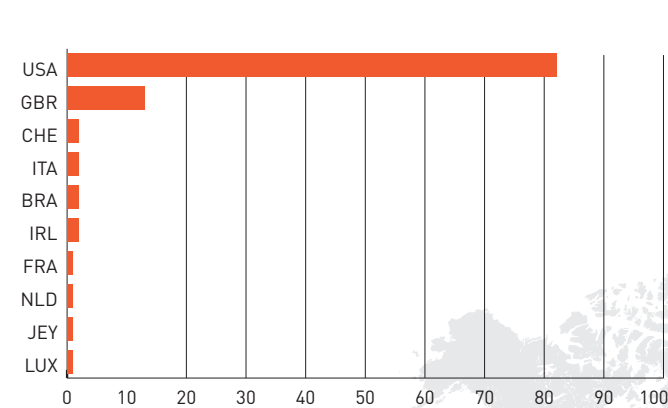
### MEETING ENGAGEMENT OUTCOMES



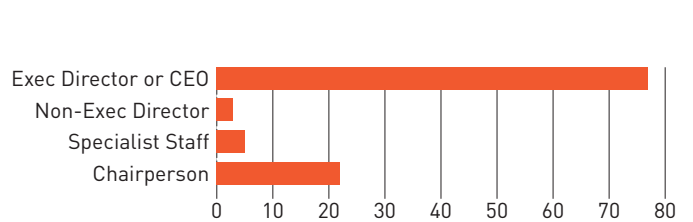
### ACTIVITY



### COMPANY DOMICILES



### POSITIONS ENGAGED



### ENGAGEMENT RE YEMEN

The reputational damage facing local authority funds as a result of holding Aerospace and Defence companies has been outlined.



# LOCAL AUTHORITY PENSION FUND FORUM MEMBERS

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Avon Pension Fund  
Barking and Dagenham Pension Fund  
Barnet Pension Fund  
Bedfordshire Pension Fund  
Border to Coast Pensions Partnership  
Brunel Pensions Partnership  
Cambridgeshire Pension Fund  
Camden Pension Fund  
Cardiff & Glamorgan Pension Fund  
Cheshire Pension Fund  
City of London Corporation Pension Fund  
Clwyd Pension Fund (Flintshire CC)  
Cornwall Pension Fund  
Croydon Pension Fund  
Cumbria Pension Fund  
Derbyshire Pension Fund  
Devon Pension Fund  
Dorset Pension Fund  
Durham Pension Fund  
Dyfed Pension Fund  
Ealing Pension Fund  
East Riding Pension Fund  
East Sussex Pension Fund  
Enfield Pension Fund  
Environment Agency Pension Fund  
Falkirk Pension Fund  
Gloucestershire Pension Fund  
Greater Owent Pension Fund  
Greater Manchester Pension Fund  
Greenwich Pension Fund  
Gwynedd Pension Fund  
Hackney Pension Fund  
Hammersmith and Fulham Pension Fund  
Haringey Pension Fund  
Harrow Pension Fund  
Havering Pension Fund  
Hertfordshire Pension Fund  
Hounslow Pension Fund  
Islington Pension Fund  
Kingston upon Thames Pension Fund  
Lambeth Pension Fund  
Lancashire County Pension Fund  
Leicestershire Pension Fund  
Lewisham Pension Fund  
LGPS Central  
Lincolnshire Pension Fund  
London CIV  
London Pension Fund Authority  
Lothian Pension Fund  
Merseyside Pension Fund  
Merton Pension Fund  
Newham Pension Fund  
Norfolk Pension Fund  
North East Scotland Pension Fund  
North Yorkshire Pension Fund  
Northern LGPS  
Northamptonshire Pension Fund  
Northumberland Pension Fund  
Nottinghamshire Pension Fund  
Oxfordshire Pension Fund  
Powys Pension Fund  
Redbridge Pension Fund  
Rhondda Cynon Taf Pension Fund  
Shropshire Pension Fund  
Somerset Pension Fund  
South Yorkshire Pension Authority  
Southwark Pension Fund  
Staffordshire Pension Fund  
Strathclyde Pension Fund  
Suffolk Pension Fund  
Surrey Pension Fund  
Sutton Pension Fund  
Swansea Pension Fund  
Teesside Pension Fund  
Tower Hamlets Pension Fund  
Tyne and Wear Pension Fund  
Wales Pension Partnership  
Waltham Forest Pension Fund  
Wandsworth Borough Council Pension Fund  
Warwickshire Pension Fund  
West Midlands ITA Pension Fund  
West Midlands Pension Fund  
West Yorkshire Pension Fund•  
Westminster Pension Fund  
Wiltshire Pension Fund  
Worcestershire Pension Fund