



Quarterly
Engagement
Report

January-March
2024



HSBC, Barclays, Water Stewardship, Luxury Goods

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BANKS AND CLIMATE:

Barclays and HSBC

Objective: Banks have a significant role to play in addressing climate change, through providing finance to the energy transition and by moving capital away from the fossil fuel sector, as well as using their influence more widely as lenders to support and encourage companies to transition. From the perspective of the banks, financing the energy transition represents a significant and growing business opportunity, while lending to the fossil fuel sector carries with it the risks of “stranded assets” and potential reputational damage.

LAPFF’s objective in engaging with the sector is to see banks developing and implementing clear policies, together with evidence of progress, in the following areas:

- Support for the energy transition through financing activities supporting renewable and clean energy, energy

efficiency and other climate solutions.

- Managing and scaling down exposure to the fossil fuel industry, particularly in regard to long term and new projects and activities.
- A clear commitment to assessing all relevant client businesses on their exposure to climate change, assessment, and support on developing transition plans and activities, including appropriate assessment of key risk areas.

LAPFF’s priority in the banking sector has been the two UK banks HSBC and Barclays, as they have significant exposure to the fossil fuel sector and are among the world’s largest lenders to the infrastructure and energy sectors.

This quarter LAPFF met with HSBC and has an upcoming meeting with Barclays. LAPFF engaged with both Barclays and HSBC extensively in 2023,

with climate change being a key focus.

It was therefore reassuring to see that both banks have made progress this year, with HSBC publishing its latest transition report in January and Barclays publishing in February 2024 an updated Climate Change Statement covering, in particular, its lending to the fossil fuel industry together with its updated transition plan.

HSBC’s 2024 transition plan was generally very strong, with a clear understanding of climate change and the energy transition, and significant commitment on climate lending and integrated climate assessment in lending. The company is clearly interested in the potential of financing the energy transition, particularly in Asia where there are very significant lending opportunities. The tone and approach was notably positive, providing some reassurance of the company’s general

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commitment.

Barclays has faced particular criticism, including from the Forum, for its ongoing lending to the fossil fuel industry and its lack of meaningful policies in this area. This has resulted in calls for consumer boycotts, as well as a shareholder resolution organised by ShareAction. In response to this external pressure, including multiple engagements by LAPFF, the company issued and updated its climate change statement, which goes some way to addressing these concerns. The statement is clearly aiming to show Barclays is taking account of the IEA's (International Energy Agency) net zero energy scenario, which states there is no need for new oil and gas projects if we are to achieve net zero by 2050. Key highlights include:

- A commitment to provide no project finance or other direct finance to oil and gas companies for new upstream oil and gas "expansion" projects or related infrastructure.
- From 2025, a provision that Barclays will only provide financing (new or renewal) by exception for existing upstream oil and gas clients where more than 10% of their total planned oil and gas capital expenditure is for new long lead projects.
- A commitment to withhold financing to new oil and gas clients if more than 10% of their total planned oil and gas capital expenditure is for new upstream projects.
- Requirements for oil and gas companies to commit to reducing their own emissions, including having 2030 methane reduction targets, a commitment to end all routine / non-essential venting and flaring by 2030, and near-term net zero aligned Scope 1 and 2 targets by January 2026.
- Various more specific restrictions for new energy clients engaged in expansion, on-diversified energy clients engaged in long lead expansion, and on unconventional oil and gas, including Amazon and extra heavy oil.
- An expectation for oil and gas clients to produce transition plans or decarbonisation strategies by January 2025.

The statement is a major step forward for the company and helps address some of our key concerns, in particular recognising that financing new oil

and gas exploration infrastructure is unacceptable, given that the IEA has stated such projects are not compatible with achieving net zero. The NGO ShareAction has, as a result, withdrawn its shareholder resolution on climate, which was likely to have attracted significant support from shareholders, including LAPFF.

In Progress: Although the banks have made significant progress on addressing climate risk, LAPFF seeks to encourage further action in the following areas:

- Stronger restrictions on lending to the fossil fuel sector, covering the oil majors and ensuring full compatibility with the limitations on investment in new oil and gas envisaged in the IEA net zero scenario.
- Proper disclosure and analysis of transition plans, so we can be assured the banks are mitigating climate risk and supporting the energy transition, and not being taken in by incomplete or unrealistic transition plans, particularly where companies need to transform more than transition. Caution over the use of expensive, high risk approaches to solving climate risk, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS), both in direct lending exposure and wider analysis of risk.
- Robust commitments to financing the energy transition, involving the deployment of new funds to new projects.

With Barclays, LAPFF would like to see further progress in its climate statement and will be pressing the company to such effect. The current statement is complex and opaque and has many loopholes and exceptions – notably its exclusion of oil majors from any specific restrictions as long as they have a rudimentary transition plan. LAPFF would like significant tightening of the restrictions so that Barclays is not directly or indirectly funding new oil and gas projects. LAPFF also expects to see a steady decline in the actual levels of lending to the sector.

On transition plans Barclays will need to demonstrate it can adequately scrutinise them and hold companies to account where it decides to lend. Transparency around its assessment of oil and gas companies will be crucial. LAPFF will also monitor its involvement in some of the technological so-called climate

solutions which the Forum considers expensive and high risk, such as CCS. LAPFF will pressing these points in an upcoming meeting.

HSBC is better placed to address climate risk and appears to have a broader appreciation of climate change and the profound transformation it entails. LAPFF would still like to see the company strengthen its restrictions over oil and gas lending, backed up by evidence of further action on reduced lending. LAPFF will also monitor the rate of lending to fund the energy transition and HSBC's use and understanding of transition plans.

Alongside engagement with Barclays and HSBC, after a review of the global banking sector LAPFF has decided to expand its activity and has approached five Canadian banks to discuss their transition plans and climate related lending. This included Toronto Dominion, Royal Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal, Scotia Bank and CIBC. These have been selected because the Canadian banks can be seen as laggards on climate action, with several having increased their lending to the oil and gas industry in recent years. LAPFF has significant holdings in these banks and there is ongoing shareholder activity that can provide a platform for engagement.

CLIMATE

Objective: Decarbonising power needs to be a major contributor to reducing global carbon emissions. Limiting global warming to 1.5C requires a rapid shift away from carbon emitting processes.

LAPFF engaged with Drax this quarter as there are questions about the time scale over which new growth of trees will compensate for the >10MT of CO₂ Drax emits each year. The Forum sought to understand the company's business model, associated risks and sustainability of the supply chain for wood pellets for combustion at Drax Power Station, which are mainly imported, and their cost, considering that gas and renewables offer cheaper alternatives.

Achieved: Since their last AGM the chair has been replaced as expected given his tenure and the Forum is arranging

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a meeting with the new chair. LAPFF responded to the consultation from the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero on prolonging the subsidy to Drax.

LAPFF’s response to the consultation covered the evidence that Drax’s supplies of wood are not carbon neutral, nor sustainable as a supply source (being dependent on US imports). Just after the LAPFF submission, BBC Panorama had its second exposé of Drax’s activities. Drax claims to source its wood pellets from sustainable sources by way of waste material. However, the BBC investigation showed that not only has Drax been cutting and using whole trees, but that the trees cut were from rare forest wood, rather than managed plantations. .

The consultation also states the DESNZ position that subsidised biomass burning (in the case of Drax, wood), will increase the cost of electricity and displace renewables.

In progress: LAPFF is awaiting a meeting with the new chair and is following government policy in this area closely. In March 2024, the government announced that new gas plants will be needed for intermittent supply of energy when there is insufficient generation from renewables. That would seem to be relevant to the medium to long-term future of Drax.

ABB

Objective: Transport is a major contributor to global carbon emissions. Limiting global warming to 1.5C requires a rapid shift away from internal combustion engine vehicles towards electric vehicles. To support this transition, adequate charging infrastructure is required to overcome charging anxiety. LAPFF sought to understand progress in scaling up charging infrastructure and the challenges of delivering charging points for a charging point producer.

Achieved: LAPFF met with an ABB E-mobility representative to discuss electric charging infrastructure. The Swedish-Swiss company is a major player in charging infrastructure and describes itself as the world’s number one in EV charging solutions. The meeting covered the likely trajectory of EV take-up, demand for charging infrastructure, and the use case for different charging



ABB is a Swedish-Swiss multinational corporation headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland

solutions. The engagement covered the impact of regulation in the EU and US, which was starting to increase the requirements on charging, the impact on demand of the price of EVs, future-proofing technology, and how the interoperability of connectors was becoming less of a barrier. The meeting also discussed challenges for charging infrastructure, including around software. At the meeting LAPFF also raised the issue of human rights in its supply chain.

Progress: LAPFF will continue to engage those in the EV charging infrastructure sector given its critical role to the decarbonisation of surface transport. This will cover consistency and coverage of services.

WATER STEWARDSHIP

United Utilities

Objective: Over the past two years, LAPFF has been engaging UK water utility companies on sewage overflows. These engagements have sought to ensure companies are reducing storm overflows and thus reducing the investment risks, including those

associated with reputational damage and regulatory intervention. As the sector has acknowledged that more needs to be done and has started to outline plans, LAPFF’s focus has expanded to ensure overflows are being reduced against targets and to look more closely at how companies are seeking to deliver future improvements. At the same time, LAPFF has also been engaging the publicly listed companies on the financial resilience of the sector given the situation at Thames Water.

Achieved: LAPFF met with the chief financial officer at United Utilities to discuss the company’s plans for reducing overflows. In October, water utility companies set out their plans under Ofwat’s price review process. These plans include investment strategies for improving environmental performance (regulated by the Environment Agency) such as storm overflow reductions. The meeting therefore spent some time discussing United Utilities’ investment plans under the price review.

The last round of engagements with water companies included discussion around investment needed in infrastructure. An important area LAPFF wanted to follow up on was delivering value for money and ensuring affordability for customers given the additional investment and higher prices needed. The meeting discussed adaptive planning, supply chain capacity,

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consultation and support for the plans from their customers, and financial assistance for lower income households.

The meeting also discussed gearing levels and implications for United Utilities. This covered the definition of gearing: the traditional debt to equity versus debt to assets, which is used by the regulator, and that the Ofwat definition is less sensitive to increasing debt than the traditional one. The situation at Thames Water was also discussed as was the differences between publicly listed and private equity run firms.

In progress: As additional funding comes into the sector to address storm overflows, LAPFF will engage with water utilities to ensure that plans are being delivered, overflows are being reduced, and the investment represents value for money for shareholders and stakeholders.

Louis Vuitton Shop in Paris France

HUMAN RIGHTS

Luxury goods

Objective: Legislation globally is increasingly incorporating human rights considerations, including potential fines for companies found to have forced labour or other human rights abuses in their supply chains. Managing such human rights risks is a crucial component of sustainable company practices and increasingly a financially material issue for investors, especially in a sector reliant on branding and reputation. There can be a common misconception that paying a premium for luxury items directly translates into better wages and working conditions for workers. However, the luxury goods sector, like many others, is not immune to the challenges and risks associated with human rights violations, such as forced labour, child labour, unsafe working conditions, and inadequate wages, which are prevalent in industries and supply chains worldwide.

Achieved: During the quarter, LAPFF engaged with five luxury goods companies, several of which were new engagements for the Forum. Meetings were held with key industry players: Richemont SA, Kering SA, and Louis Vuitton Moët Hennessy. Prior to these meetings, it was recognised that LAPFF’s requests would need to be varied due to the differing levels of disclosure and transparency regarding human rights programmes, risk management, and supply chain due diligence among the companies. These engagements provided LAPFF with valuable opportunities to initiate dialogues, aiming to establish good relationships and gain a deeper understanding of the companies’ current practices. Moreover, these discussions allowed LAPFF to present an investor’s perspective on why enhanced disclosures are critical, demonstrating a company’s commitment to mitigating legal and reputational risks associated with human rights issues.

In Progress: LAPFF has calls scheduled with Moncler and Burberry for Q2 of



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2024 and will also aim to build upon the initial engagements held with companies in Q1 in the upcoming months to ensure robust human rights risk management is viewed as a company responsibility, but also a key factor in safeguarding the companies' long-term value and reputation. LAPFF will continue to monitor these companies' practices and disclosures, providing feedback and recommendations as necessary to ensure that human rights considerations are being adequately addressed and integrated into their business models and supply chain operations.

MINING & HUMAN RIGHTS

Objective: The financial materiality of human rights impacts and mining cannot be overstated. Continuing its work with mining companies and affected communities, one of the main objectives of LAPFF's work on mining and human rights is to make other investors and stakeholders aware of these financial risks.

Achieved: To this end, LAPFF had its report on its visit to Brazilian communities affected by tailings dams translated into Portuguese. This translation took place on calls from Brazilian investor and community partners who explained that it would help to mobilise Brazilian investors on this issue. A press release of the report was issued during the quarter.

LAPFF also attended the 2024 African Mining Indaba in Cape Town, South Africa this quarter. The Indaba takes place annually in South Africa and brings together the international mining community to discuss mining as it relates to the African context. While it was heartening to hear the attention paid to issues such as health and safety, there were two areas of concern from LAPFF's perspective. First, there were almost no mine workers and no affected community members included in the conference panels. Generally, these voices are heard at an alternative Indaba that takes place alongside the main Indaba. LAPFF pointed conference participants to its reports on mining and human rights



Israeli Armored CAT Caterpillar D9 armored bulldozer in Gaza border Israel

to highlight the financial materiality of human rights for investors. Second, the main line in relation to climate change was renewables plus coal, rather than a discussion about how to move away from coal and a timeline for doing so. Although LAPFF accepts that there must be a managed decline of coal, the emphasis on use of coal and 'clean uses' for coal were a worry. LAPFF also would have expected a clear timeline to transition away from coal. There were discussions about a just energy transition (JET) at the Indaba, but LAPFF would have liked to hear more concrete plans for this transition and more evidence that it is being taken seriously.

In Progress: LAPFF submitted a response to the UN Working Group's consultation on investors and ESG, which included the submission of its reports and work with affected community members. This focus appears to be of interest at the international level, and LAPFF will continue to work with the UN Working Group and other stakeholders to inform best practice on mining and human rights, while linking the work to financial materiality for investors.

COMPANY PRODUCT USE IN CONFLICT ZONES

Caterpillar, RTX Corp, BAE Systems, Lockheed Martin, Thales

Objective: LAPFF sought engagement with several defense and manufacturing companies regarding humanitarian and human rights impacts in high-risk and conflict-affected areas such as Gaza. These engagements are important for companies operating in or providing products and services involved in conflicts have heightened risks and responsibilities when it comes to upholding human rights standards.

LAPFF aims to ensure companies are implementing robust human rights due diligence practices and are adhering to international standards. Failure to do so could leave a company open to reputational damage, erosion of public trust, and legal liabilities.

Achieved: In letters sent to Caterpillar, RTX Corp, BAE Systems, Lockheed Martin and Thales, LAPFF sought to better understand how these companies manage human rights risks associated

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with use of their products, particularly in the context of conflict zones.

LAPFF received responses to these letters RTX Corp, Lockheed Martin, and Caterpillar, who provided links to their respective human rights policies but did not provide substantive responses on the issue. LAPFF will be discussing the issues at an upcoming meeting with BAE, but at the time of writing, Thales has failed to respond to LAPFF's request for engagement.

In Progress: LAPFF is continuing to engage and develop its approach to sectors that operate in conflict-affected and high-risk areas. Through these engagements LAPFF seeks greater transparency around companies' human rights policies, encourages companies to prevent or mitigate human rights violations, and urges compliance with international humanitarian laws and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). Companies have a responsibility to undertake heightened human rights due diligence in high-risk conflict areas.

WORKERS' RIGHTS



Starbucks update headline

Last year, LAPFF recommended a vote in favour of a shareholder proposal at Starbucks, which sought a review of workforce practices at Starbucks and was co-filed by LAPFF member Merseyside Pension Fund. This resolution passed with 52% voting in favour.

Over the past year, LAPFF has

witnessed significant improvement in employment relations at the company. Starbucks and the Workers United Union have begun work on a "foundational framework" which they say will deliver collective bargaining agreements, and a fair process for organising. After a period of friction within the company, LAPFF welcomes a more collaborative approach.

Apple voting alert

LAPFF has been engaging technology companies on their governance and human rights practices for a number of years. LAPFF policy is to encourage companies to adopt human rights policies and management practices in line with the UNGPs, and it believes these policies and practices should be disclosed to shareholders. Technology companies have a great potential impact on human rights, including the rights to privacy and freedom of expression. Their reach is wide, and they are well-known and used globally, so any mis-steps raise operational, reputational, legal, and consequently financial concerns for investors. Given the financial materiality of their human rights practices, LAPFF routinely issues voting alerts for some of these companies, including Apple.

At the company's 28 February 2024 AGM, LAPFF recommended a vote in favour of two shareholder resolutions that received significant shareholder support. These were resolution 6 requesting racial and gender pay gaps reporting which received 30.85% support, and resolution 7 calling for a report on the use of AI, which received 36.49% support. Whilst these resolutions did not pass, the significant investor support for these resolutions provides a clear signal from shareholders.

COLLABORATIVE ENGAGEMENTS

30% Club Investor Group Global Workstream – KKR & Co

LAPFF remains an active member of the 30% Club Investor Group, taking the lead with companies through the

Group's Global Workstream, which aims to increase gender diversity on corporate boards and in senior leadership positions at companies outside of the EU and UK.

Through this workstream, LAPFF met with KKR & Co in January, an American global investment company. LAPFF asked the company questions regarding potential targets on gender diversity, as well as what it might be setting for its portfolio companies. Across the US, it is clear that the ESG backlash and the Fair Admissions v. Harvard case at the US Supreme Court, is causing mounting pressure on companies to stop or reduce DE&I programmes and activities. LAPFF will seek to navigate this environment when engaging with US companies on this issue, and can continue to seek for disclosures such as pay gap reports where companies may be currently cautious to set targets on diversity.

WBA: Calls with Occidental and Equinor over Climate

Objective: The transition to net zero may have a range of positive and negative impacts for workers, communities, supply chains and consumers. The negative impacts, such as loss of employment or loss of a large employer from a local economy, pose risks to company reputations, could lead to operational disruption, and could delay the transition to net zero. Indeed, the decarbonisation of business will require retraining and redeployment of existing skills.

As such, if a climate transition plan is to be credible it will need to consider the social implications of the transition. However, to date, many of the companies that will need to decarbonise have not clearly set out just transition plans or integrated these into climate transition plans. The World Benchmarking Alliance's study of the oil and gas sector found companies falling short on just transition expectations, such as their engagement with stakeholders on the issue, retraining and reskilling workers, and outlining just transition plans. On the back of the study, collaborative engagements have been undertaken seeking to ensure progress in these areas.

Achieved: In the quarter, LAPFF joined calls with Occidental and Equinor. In the meeting with Occidental, the

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company outlined its approach to the just transition. The company has made a commitment to a just transition and has identified four groups its pathway will support: energy workers, energy-producing communities, communities susceptible to climate impacts and low-income consumers. The company's commitment to a just transition was positive to hear, whilst the meeting also provided investors the opportunity to outline where they wanted to see further progress. Occidental's transition to net zero is reliant on CCS and direct air capture technologies. These are technologies that LAPFF and a growing number of investors have questions about. This approach therefore raises questions not only about the feasibility of net zero plans, but the impact on workers and communities if these technologies are not scalable.

In another meeting as part of the same WBA initiative, LAPFF joined a collaborative call with Norwegian energy company, Equinor. This followed on from a meeting with the company in October last year which explored how Equinor's just transition policy commitment was being implemented. This meeting involved the company's people and organisation team and focused on the workforce dimension to the transition. The details about their approach to the just transition were more granular than provided in some just transition meetings. As Equinor still has progress to make, it was encouraging that they mapped out how the company was developing its just transition plans further. The discussion touched on social dialogue in Norway and its approach in other countries, the consultation process when decommissioning operations, skills training, and its just transition strategy and metrics.

In progress: LAPFF will be closely following oil and gas companies' progress on just transition planning, including engagement with the workforce, metrics and targets, and overarching plans.

Rathbones Votes Against Slavery

The Votes Against Slavery (VAS) initiative, spearheaded by Rathbones, focuses on addressing and reducing modern slavery practices by targeting non-compliant



Cry for help, sewn into a piece of clothing, made in Bangladesh

companies within the UK's FTSE 350 and, starting from 2024, the FTSE AIM markets. This expansion reflects an effort to encompass a broader range of companies, especially considering the significant impact FTSE AIM companies can have through a variety of supply chains.

LAPFF has endorsed this initiative by signing all letters and has committed to further engagements with companies where LAPFF may have larger holdings. This collaborative approach has proved successful in the past, with good success rates across target companies.

Taskforce on Social Factors – Final Guidance

This quarter saw the launch of the final report of the DWP-backed Taskforce on Social Factors at an event with the pensions minister, Paul Maynard MP. The taskforce was chaired by Luba Nikulina, Chief Strategy Officer at IFM Investors, and LAPFF's chair, Cllr Doug McMurdo, was a member of the groundbreaking initiative.

While the focus on social factors in the pensions industry is not as advanced as on climate change, for LAPFF this has been a core area of work since it was founded over 30 years ago. Indeed, LAPFF's response to a DWP consultation that led to the formation of the taskforce highlighted the extensive work LAPFF has undertaken to address social risks. It is therefore a sign of good progress and a notable outcome for LAPFF that after

pushing over the decades for companies and investors to pay due attention to social factors that the taskforce was established and that the guidance has been produced.

The final report highlights why social factors matter to pension funds, fiduciary duties and social factors, data and materiality assessments, and how funds can address social risks. The report makes recommendations to pension fund trustees but also the government on an area that can often pose systemic and market-wide risks. Alongside the main report, DWP published on its website a series of guides, including a quick start for trustees. As the pensions minister emphasised at the launch, social factors are of real importance for pension funds. He also noted that the guide provides practical assistance to the industry in considering and integrating social factors into investment strategies.

CONSULTATION RESPONSES

MEDIA COVERAGE

Water management

Insurance Journal: [Rio Tinto Faces Pressure From Investors Over Water Contamination Claims \(insurancejournal.com\)](#)

Sahm: [Mining Giant Rio Tinto Caught Into Water Nightmare At Two Mines: Report \(alsahm.com\)](#)

Social factors

Pensions Expert: [Start work on social and nature risks now, TPR urges - Law & Regulation - Pensions Expert \(pensions-expert.com\)](#)

Bloomberg Law: [Corporate Investors Target Labor, Political Spending in 2024 \(bloomberglaw.com\)](#)

Climate

Yahoo: [UK banks may be holding too little capital for climate risks, investors tell BoE \(yahoo.com\)](#)

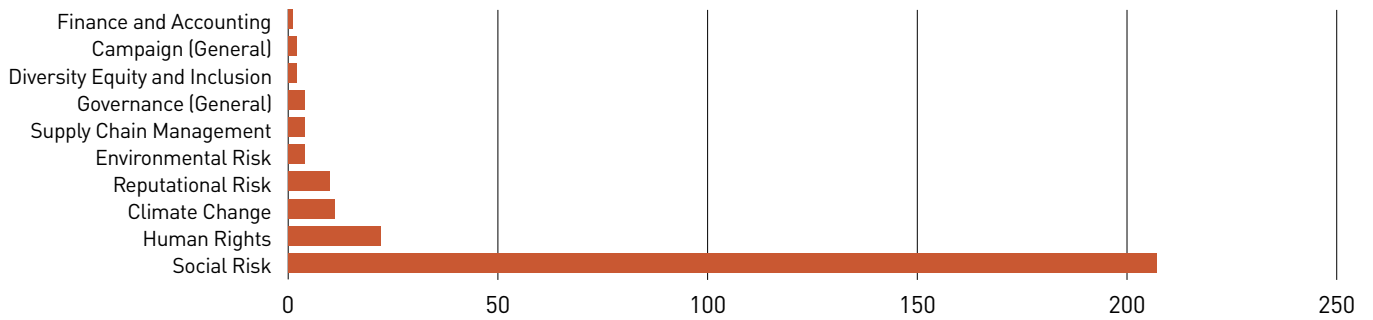
COMPANY PROGRESS REPORT

148 companies were engaged over the quarter. This includes letters signed by LAPFF and sent by Rathbones to companies in the FTSE350 and AIM indexes regarding compliance with s54 of the Modern Slavery Act. Excluding this engagement, 35 companies were engaged over the quarter. The table below reflects those 35 companies engaged and does not include correspondence related to the Rathbones' Votes Against Slavery engagement.

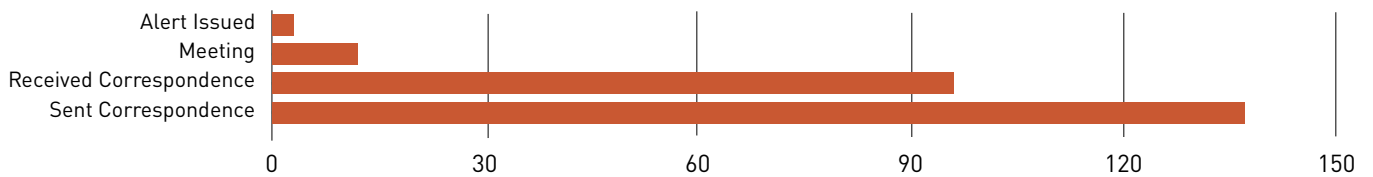
Company/Index	Activity	Topic	Outcome
ABB LTD	Meeting	Campaign (General)	Dialogue
ABBVIE INC	Sent Correspondence	Environmental Risk	Awaiting Response
AP MOLLER - MAERSK AS	Sent Correspondence	Human Rights	Dialogue
APPLE INC	Alert Issued	Human Rights	No Improvement
BAE SYSTEMS PLC	Sent Correspondence	Human Rights	Awaiting Response
BANK OF MONTREAL	Sent Correspondence	Climate Change	Awaiting Response
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA	Sent Correspondence	Climate Change	Awaiting Response
BURBERRY GROUP PLC	Sent Correspondence	Human Rights	Awaiting Response
CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE	Sent Correspondence	Climate Change	Awaiting Response
CATERPILLAR INC.	Received Correspondence	Human Rights	No Improvement
COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE RICHEMONT SA	Meeting	Human Rights	Change in Process
EQUINOR ASA	Meeting	Climate Change	Small Improvement
FUJITSU LTD	Sent Correspondence	Governance (General)	Awaiting Response
HERMES INTERNATIONAL	Sent Correspondence	Human Rights	Awaiting Response
HSBC HOLDINGS PLC	Meeting	Climate Change	Dialogue
J SAINSBURY PLC	Meeting	Campaign (General)	Dialogue
KERING SA	Sent Correspondence	Human Rights	Awaiting Response
KKR & CO INC	Meeting	Diversity Equity and Inclusion	Dialogue
LENNAR CORPORATION	Alert Issued	Climate Change	No Improvement
LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION	Received Correspondence	Human Rights	No Improvement
LVMH (MOET HENNESSY - LOUIS VUITTON) SE	Meeting	Human Rights	Dialogue
MONCLER SPA	Sent Correspondence	Human Rights	Awaiting Response
NATIONAL GRID PLC	Meeting	Climate Change	Dialogue
NESTLE SA	Meeting	Environmental Risk	Dialogue
OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION	Meeting	Climate Change	Dialogue
RIO TINTO PLC	Meeting	Environmental Risk	Dialogue
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA	Sent Correspondence	Climate Change	Awaiting Response
RTX CORP	Received Correspondence	Human Rights	No Improvement
SHINHAN FINANCIAL GROUP LTD	Sent Correspondence	Diversity Equity and Inclusion	Awaiting Response
STARBUCKS CORPORATION	Sent Correspondence	Human Rights	Awaiting Response
THALES	Sent Correspondence	Human Rights	Awaiting Response
THE BOEING COMPANY	Sent Correspondence	Governance (General)	Dialogue
THE TORONTO-DOMINION BANK	Sent Correspondence	Climate Change	Awaiting Response
TYSON FOODS INC	Sent Correspondence	Human Rights	Awaiting Response
UNITED UTILITIES GROUP PLC	Meeting	Finance and Accounting	Dialogue

ENGAGEMENT DATA

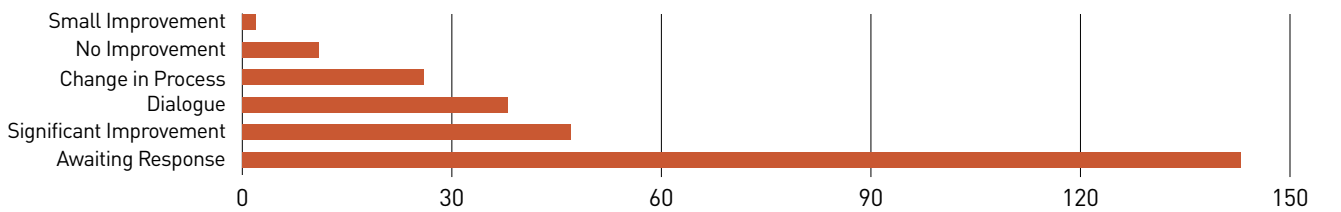
ENGAGEMENT TOPICS



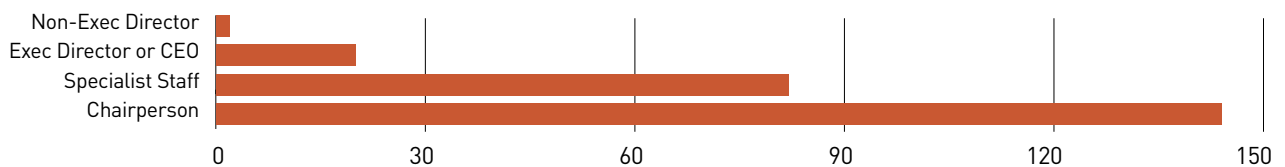
ACTIVITY



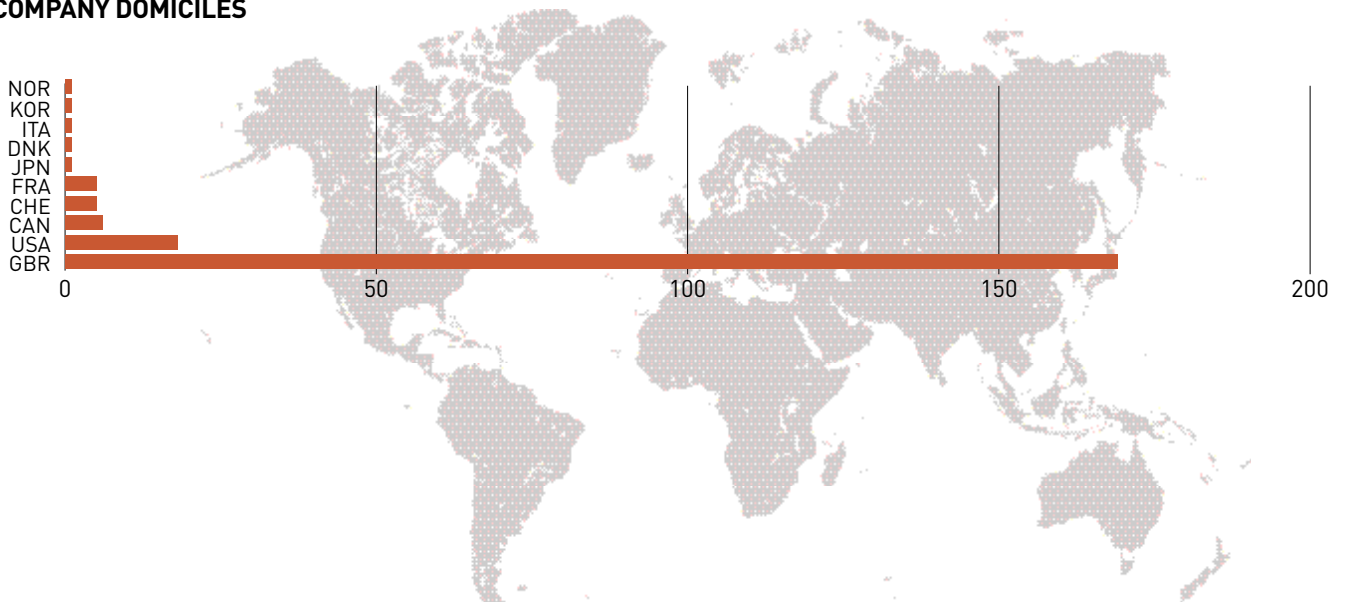
MEETING ENGAGEMENT OUTCOMES



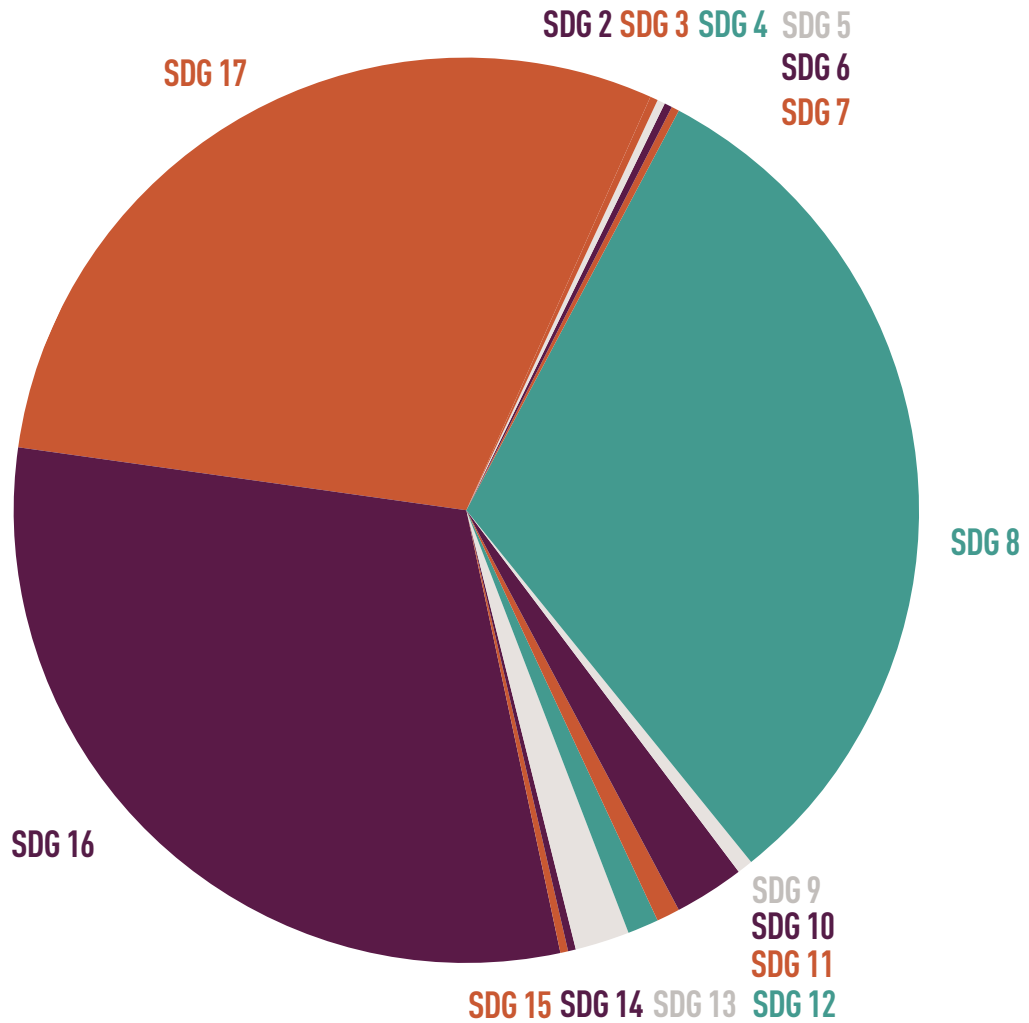
POSITION ENGAGED



COMPANY DOMICILES



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LAPFF SDG ENGAGEMENTS

SDG 1: No Poverty	0
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	1
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	2
SDG 4: Quality Education	0
SDG 5: Gender Equality	2
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	1
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	2
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	220
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	5
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	18
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	6
SDG 12: Responsible Production and Consumption	7
SDG 13: Climate Action	13
SDG 14: Life Below Water	2
SDG 15: Life on Land	3
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	213
SDG 17: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	206

LOCAL AUTHORITY PENSION FUND FORUM MEMBERS

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