

Statement of Investment Principles

For the Paramount & UIP Companies Pension Plan

Effective from: 29 July 2024



1. Introduction

This Statement of Investment Principles (“SIP”) has been produced by the Trustees of the Paramount & UIP Companies Pension Plan.

It sets out our policies on various matters governing investment decisions for the Paramount & UIP Companies Pension Plan (the “Plan”), which is a Defined Benefit (“DB”) pension scheme with two distinct sections comprising the Paramount Section and the UIP Section.

This SIP covers both the Paramount and UIP Sections of the Plan and replaces the previous SIPs, dated June 2023, which covered the two sections separately.

This SIP has been prepared after obtaining and considering written advice from LCP, our investment adviser, whom we believe to be suitably qualified and experienced to provide such advice. The advice considered the suitability of investments including the need for diversification given the circumstances of the Plan and the principles contained in this SIP.

We have consulted with the relevant employers in producing this SIP.

We will review this SIP from time to time and will amend it as appropriate. Reviews will take place without delay after any significant change in investment policy and at least once every three years.

This SIP contains the information required by legislation, and also considers the Pension Regulator’s guidance on investments.

We have produced a separate SIP addendum document, which details further background and other matters relevant to the Plan’s investments, but which are not required to be included in the SIP.

2. Investment objectives

The primary objective for the Plan is to ensure that the benefit payments are met as they fall due. In addition to this primary objective, we have the following objectives:

- the Plan should be funded on a Technical Provisions basis;
- an investment target of reaching a full buy-in level of funding by 31 December 2034 for the Paramount Section and 31 December 2037 for the UIP Section. Progress against this investment target is reviewed on a regular basis via reporting from our advisers;
- the expected return on the Plan assets is maximised whilst managing and maintaining risk at an appropriate level; and
- to consider the interests of the employers in relation to the size and volatility of the employers’ contribution requirements.

3. Investment strategy

With input from our advisers and in consultation with the employers, we reviewed the investment strategy for the Plan during the period from February to June 2024, considering the objectives described in Section 2.

The investment strategy is shown in the following table.

Asset class	Paramount Section	UIP Section
Equities	28%	18%
Private markets multi-asset	12%	-
Total growth assets	40%	18%
Liquid credit	15%	28%
Liability Driven Investment (“LDI”), government bonds and liquidity	45%	54%
Total matching assets	60%	82%
Target interest rate and inflation hedge ratios (shown as a percentage of the funding level on the Gilts +0.5% pa Long Term Funding Target (“LTFT”) basis	100%	100%

In addition to the strategic allocation above, the Trustees and employers agreed to implement a de-risking trigger framework towards a low risk portfolio, based on the required investment return to reach the agreed investment target (ie reaching a full buy-in level of funding by 31 December 2034 for the Paramount Section and 31 December 2037 for the UIP Section).

Hitting a trigger initiates a dialogue between the Trustees, employers and LCP to discuss whether to proceed with a switch from growth to matching assets, including the composition of the underlying assets classes, after considering current market conditions and expected returns on assets.

We set out below the de-risking actions for the agreed require return triggers.

	De-risking trigger 1	De-risking trigger 2	De-risking trigger 3	De-risking trigger 4
Required return above gilts	1.1% pa	0.7% pa	0.4% pa	0.0% pa
Total growth assets	30%	18%	8%	-
Total matching assets	70%	82%	92%	100%

The UIP Section hit trigger 2 in June 2024 and the Trustees proceeded to implement the agreed switch from growth to matching assets.

In practice, once de-risking Trigger 3 is reached and implemented, the focus is likely to shift towards trying to more accurately monitor progress relative to a full buy-in cost based on market conditions at the time, which means this “required return” framework should fall away and we work with insurers to shape the desired portfolio.

Our policy is to target the maximum expected return level subject to ensuring the level of investment risk is appropriate to reflect the Plan’s circumstances. We believe that the strategy above meets this objective.

There is no formal rebalancing policy. We monitor the asset allocation from time to time. If material deviations from the strategic allocation occur, we will consider with our advisers whether it is appropriate to rebalance the assets.

We have a leverage management plan in place which sets out the assets directly available to support the Plan’s LDI arrangements and the approach that is expected to be taken with regards to selling down any other assets to support the LDI arrangements. All of the Plan’s assets, with the exception of the Private Markets Multi Asset fund, are held on LGIM’s DB Platform and LGIM has recourse

to these assets to manage LDI collateral events as required. We review and update the plan periodically.

4. Considerations in setting the investment arrangements

When deciding how to invest the Plan’s assets, it is our policy to consider a range of asset classes, taking account of the expected returns and risks associated with those asset classes, as well as our beliefs about investment markets and which factors are most likely to impact investment outcomes.

We take an integrated approach when assessing risk and reviewing the investment strategy. In particular we take account of: the employers’ covenants, contributions, funding targets, liability profile (including interest rate and inflation sensitivities and the extent to which they are hedged) and the level of expected return and risk now and as the strategy evolves.

The primary ways that we manage investment risk is via diversification, ensuring that we receive professional written advice prior to making any material investment decision, and our ongoing monitoring and oversight of the investments. For the Plan investment risk is measured using “Value at Risk”. Further details of specific risks (for example equity risk, credit risk and currency risk) and how we measure and manage those risks is set out in Part 2 of the SIP addendum.

In setting the strategy for the Plan it is our policy to consider:

- our investment objectives, including the target return required to meet these.
- the circumstances of the Plan, including the profile of the benefit cash flows (and the ability to meet these in the near to medium term), the funding level, and the strength of the employers’ covenants.
- the need for appropriate diversification between different asset classes to manage investment risk and ensure that both the overall level of investment risk and the balance of individual asset risks are appropriate.

We also consider other factors that we believe to be financially material over time horizons relevant to the funding of the Plan’s benefits, including environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors and the risks and opportunities relating to climate change.

Our **key investment beliefs**, which influence the setting of the investment arrangements, are as follows:

- asset allocation is the primary driver of long-term returns.
- costs may have a significant impact on long-term performance and therefore obtaining value for money from the investments is important.
- investment managers who can consistently spot and profitably exploit market opportunities are difficult to find, and therefore passive management is usually better value.
- risk-taking is necessary to achieve return, but not all risks are rewarded. Equity, credit, and illiquidity are the primary rewarded risks. Risks that do not have an expected reward should generally be avoided, hedged, or diversified.
- ESG factors should be considered when making investment decisions, and managers may be able to improve risk-adjusted returns by doing this.
- climate change is a financially material systemic issue that presents risks and opportunities for the Plan over the short, medium and long term.
- aligning our assets with net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 where practicable is expected to help reduce the risks to the Plan from climate change.
- to be effective, a net zero program needs to be consistent with climate science, with both short-term and long-term targets and a focus on real world impacts.
- voting and engagement are important and can create long term value which is in the best interest of Plan members and therefore we encourage managers to improve their voting and engagement practices.
- collaborative investor action can help address systemic risks, for example we believe net zero alignment, if implemented well, could be an effective approach to addressing climate risk.

5. Implementation of the investment arrangements

Before investing in any manner, we obtain and consider proper written advice from our investment adviser as to whether the investment is satisfactory, having regard to the need for suitable and appropriately diversified investments.

We have signed agreements with the investment managers and a platform provider setting out the terms on which the portfolios are to be managed.

Details of the investment managers are set out in the separate SIP addendum.

We have limited influence over managers' investment practices because all the Plan's assets are held in pooled funds, but we encourage our managers to improve their practices within the parameters of the fund they are managing.

Our view is that the fees paid to the investment managers, and the possibility of their mandate being terminated, ensure they are incentivised to provide a high quality service that meets the stated objectives, guidelines, and restrictions of their fund. However, in practice managers cannot fully align their strategy and decisions to the (potentially conflicting) policies of all their pooled fund investors in relation to strategy, long-term performance of debt/equity issuers, engagement, and portfolio turnover.

It is our responsibility to ensure that the managers' investment approaches are consistent with our policies before any new appointment, and to monitor and to consider terminating any arrangements that appear to be investing contrary to those policies. We expect investment managers to make decisions based on assessments of the longer term performance of debt/equity issuers, and to engage with issuers to improve their performance (or where this is not appropriate to explain why). We assess this when selecting and monitoring managers.

We evaluate investment manager performance over both shorter and longer term periods as available. Except in closed-ended funds where the duration of the investment is determined by the fund's terms, the duration of a manager's appointment will depend on strategic considerations and the outlook for future performance. If a manager is not meeting its performance objectives, we will consider alternative arrangements.

Our policy is to evaluate each of our investment managers by considering performance, the role it plays in helping to meet our overall long-term objectives, taking account of risk, the need for diversification and liquidity. Each manager's remuneration, and the value for money it provides, is assessed in light of these considerations.

We recognise that portfolio turnover and associated transaction costs are a necessary part of investment management. Since the impact of these costs is reflected in performance figures used in our assessment of the investment managers, we do not explicitly monitor portfolio turnover. We expect our investment consultant to incorporate portfolio turnover and resulting transaction costs as appropriate in its advice on the Plan's investment mandates.

6. Realisation of investments

We instruct disinvestments as required for benefit payments and other outgoings. Our preference is for investments that are readily realisable but recognise that achieving a well-diversified portfolio may mean holding some investments that are

less liquid. In general, our policy is to use cash flows to rebalance the assets towards the strategic asset allocation, and also receive income from some of the portfolios where appropriate.

7. Financially material considerations and non-financial matters

We consider how ESG considerations (including but not limited to climate change) should be addressed in the selection, retention, and realisation of investments, given the time horizon of the Plan and its members.

We influence the Plan's approach to ESG and other financially material factors through our investment strategy and manager selection decisions. We expect all of our investment managers to take account of financially material factors (including climate change and other ESG factors) within the parameters of the mandates they are set. We seek to appoint managers that have the skills and processes to do this, and review how the managers are taking account of these issues in practice.

We encourage our managers to improve their ESG practices, although acknowledge that we have limited influence over managers' investment practices where assets are held in pooled funds and that the parameters of some pooled funds may limit the scope for significant incorporation of ESG factors.

Our ambition is to align our assets with net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 through selecting managers, and investing in funds, with credible net zero targets.

Within each asset class, we considered investment options that give increased weight to ESG factors. We have chosen to invest the Plan's equity allocation in a passively managed fund that tracks an index with reduced exposure to climate-related risks and increased exposure to climate-related opportunities.

We do not consider matters that are purely non-financial in nature (eg matters relating to the ethical and other views of members and beneficiaries, rather than considerations of financial risk and return) in the selection, retention, and realisation of investments. However, the line between financial and non-financial factors is not always clear and some non-financial factors that may not immediately present as financially material may have the potential to become so in the future. We keep this under review as part of our overall consideration of ESG considerations.

8. Voting and engagement

We recognise our responsibilities as owners of capital, and believe that good stewardship practices, including monitoring and engaging with investee

companies, and exercising voting rights attaching to investments, protect and enhance the long-term value of investments and is in the best interests of our members.

We seek to appoint investment managers that have strong stewardship policies and processes, reflecting the principles of the UK Stewardship Code 2020 issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Before deciding which manager to appoint, we carry out a detailed review of the manager's voting/stewardship activities and outcomes to determine how well they align with the Plan's stewardship themes and priorities (see below). We also express our preferences regarding ESG and stewardship approaches with prospective managers, to check alignment.

We have delegated to the investment managers the exercise of rights attaching to investments, including voting rights, and engagement with relevant persons such as issuers of debt and equity, stakeholders and other investors about relevant matters such as performance, strategy, capital structure, management of actual or potential conflicts of interest, risks and ESG factors. We expect the managers to undertake voting and engagement in line with their stewardship policies, considering the long-term financial interests of investors.

As all of our investments are held through managers or pooled funds we do not monitor or engage directly with issuers or other holders of debt or equity.

We monitor managers' activities in relation to ESG factors, voting and engagement on a regular basis. We seek to understand how they are implementing their stewardship policies in practice to check that their stewardship is effective and aligned with our expectations.

We have selected some priority ESG themes to provide a focus for our monitoring of investment managers' voting and engagement activities. We review the themes regularly and update them if appropriate. We communicate these stewardship priorities to our managers periodically and also confirm our more general expectations in relation to ESG factors, voting and engagement.

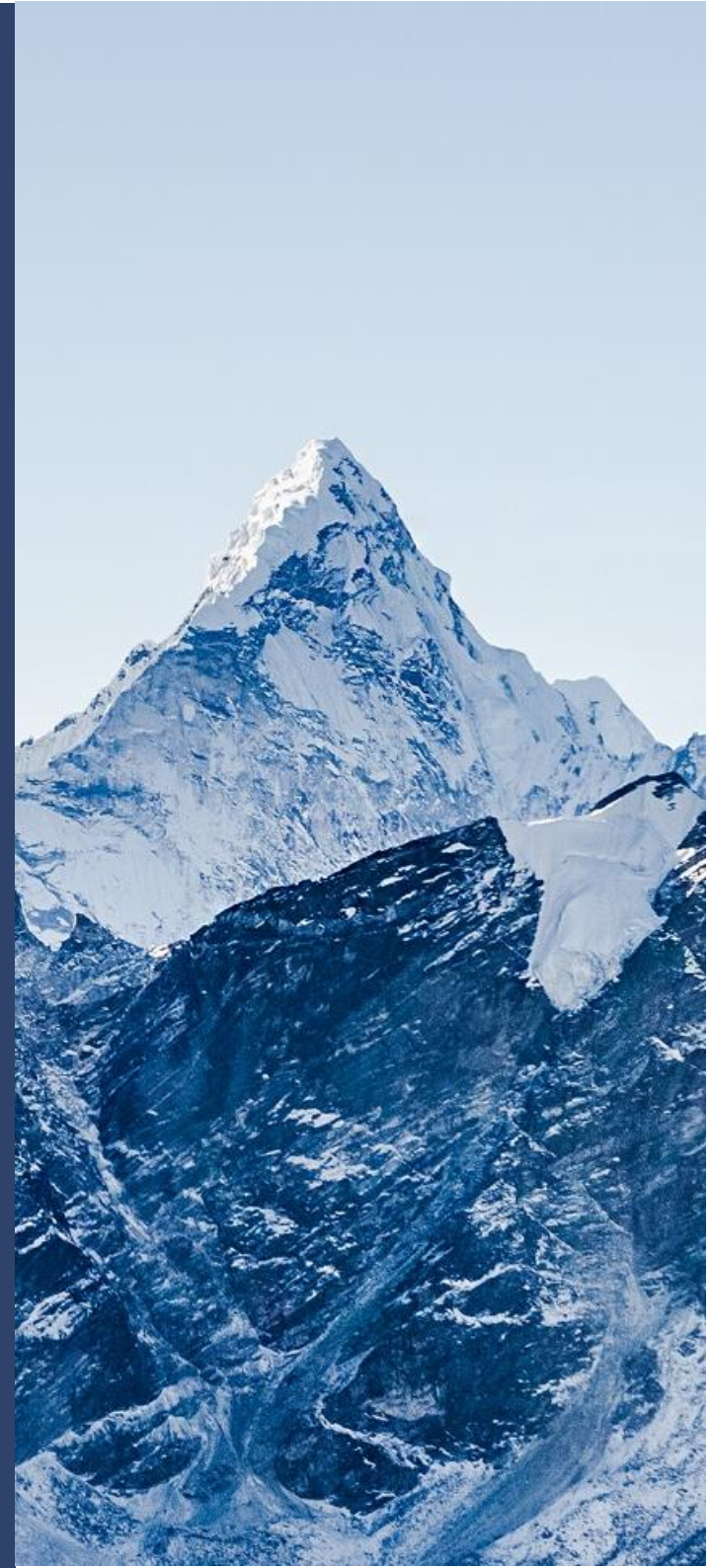
If our monitoring identifies areas of concern, we will engage with the relevant manager to encourage improvements.

Addendum to the Statement of Investment Principles

For the Paramount & UIP Companies Pension Plan

Effective from: 29 July 2024

This addendum to the Statement of Investment Principles (“SIP”) for the Paramount & UIP Companies Pension Plan (the “Plan”) has been produced by the Trustees of the Plan. It sets out a description of various matters which are not required to be included in the SIP, but which are relevant to the Plan’s investment arrangements.



Part 1:

Investment governance, responsibilities, decision-making and fees

We have decided on the following division of responsibilities and decision making for the Plan. This division is based upon our understanding of the various legal requirements placed upon us and our view that the division of responsibility allows for efficient operation and governance of the Plan overall. Our investment powers are set out within the Plan's governing documentation.

1. Trustees

Our responsibilities include:

- setting the investment strategy, in consultation with the employers.
- setting investment policies, including those relating to financially material factors and the exercise of rights and engagement activities in respect of the investments.
- putting effective governance arrangements in place and documenting these arrangements in a suitable form.
- monitoring, reviewing, engaging with and replacing investment managers, investment advisers, actuary, and other service providers
- monitoring the exercise of investment powers that we have delegated to the investment managers and monitoring compliance with Section 36 of the Pensions Act 1995 (as amended).
- communicating with members as appropriate on investment matters, such as our assessment of our effectiveness as a decision-making body, the policies regarding responsible ownership and how such responsibilities have been discharged.
- reviewing the SIP and modifying it as necessary.

2. Platform provider

The investment platform provider will be responsible for:

- providing access to a range of funds managed by various investment managers.
- providing us with regular information concerning the management and performance of the assets.

3. Investment managers

The investment managers' responsibilities include:

- managing the portfolios of assets according to their stated objectives, and within the guidelines and restrictions set out in their respective investment manager agreements and/or other relevant governing documentation.
- taking account of financially material considerations (including climate change, net zero alignment and other Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") considerations) as appropriate in managing the assets.
- exercising rights (including voting rights) attaching to investments and undertaking engagement activities in respect of investments.
- providing regular information concerning the management and performance of their respective portfolios, including information on voting and engagement undertaken and progress on net zero alignment over time.
- having regard to the provisions of Section 36 of the Act insofar as it is necessary to do so.

The custodians of the portfolios are responsible for safe keeping of the assets and facilitating all transactions within the portfolios.

4. Investment adviser

The investment adviser's responsibilities include:

- advising on how material changes within the Plan's benefits, membership, and funding position may affect the manner in which the assets should be invested.
- advising on and monitoring liability hedging and collateral management.
- advising on the selection, and review, of the investment managers, incorporating its assessment of the nature and effectiveness of the managers' approaches to financially material considerations (including climate change and other ESG considerations).
- supporting the Trustees in achieving the Plan's net zero ambition, including through manager selection, monitoring and engagement.
- assisting us with reviews of this SIP.

5. Fee structures

The provision of investment management and advisory services to the Plan results in a range of charges to be met, directly or indirectly, by deduction from the Plan's assets. We have agreed terms with the Plan investment advisers, under which work undertaken is charged for by an agreed fixed fee or on a "time-cost" basis.

The investment managers and platform provider receive fees calculated by reference to the market value of assets under management and in some cases a performance related fee.

The fee structure used in each case has been selected with regard to existing custom and practice, and our view as to the most appropriate arrangements for the Plan, and we keep the fee structures under review.

6. Performance assessment

We are satisfied that there are adequate resources to support our investment responsibilities, and that we have sufficient expertise to carry out our role effectively. It is our policy to assess the performance of the Plan's investments, investment providers and professional advisers from time to time. We will also periodically assess the effectiveness of our decision-making and investment governance processes and will decide how this may then be reported to members.

7. Working with the sponsoring employers

When reviewing matters regarding the Plan's investment arrangements, such as the SIP, we seek to give due consideration to the employers' perspective. Whilst the requirement to consult does not mean that we need to reach agreement with the employers, we believe that better outcomes will generally be achieved if we work with the employers collaboratively.

Part 2:

Policy towards risk

1. Risk capacity and appetite

Risk capacity is the maximum level of risk that we consider to be appropriate to take in the investment strategy. Risk appetite is how much risk we believe is appropriate to take in order to meet the investment objectives. Taking more risk is expected to mean that those objectives can be achieved more quickly, but it also means that there is a greater likelihood that the objectives are missed, in the absence of remedial action.

When assessing risk and reviewing the investment strategy, we consider:

- the strength of the employers' covenants and how this may change over time.
- the agreed journey plan and employer contributions.
- the Plan's long-term and shorter-term funding targets.
- the Plan's liability profile, its interest rate and inflation sensitivities, and the extent to which these are hedged.
- the Plan's cash flow and target return requirements.
- the level of expected return and expected level of risk (as measured by Value at Risk ("VaR")), now and as the strategy evolves.

2. Approach to managing and monitoring risks

There are different types of investment risk that are important to manage, and we monitor these on a regular basis. These include, but are not limited to:

Risk of inadequate returns

A key objective is that the assets produce a sufficient long-term return in excess of the liabilities, and we have set an appropriate target return for the assets accordingly. There is a risk that the return experienced is not sufficient. This risk has been considered in setting the investment strategy.

Risk from lack of diversification

This is the risk that failure of a particular investment, or the general poor performance of a given investment type (eg equities), could materially adversely affect the Plan's assets. We believe that the Plan's assets are adequately diversified between different asset classes and within each asset class. This was a key consideration when determining the Plan's investment arrangements.

Equity risk

We believe that equity risk is a rewarded investment risk, over the long term. We consider exposure to equity risk in the context of the Plan's overall investment strategy and believe that the level of exposure to this risk is appropriate.

Credit risk

The Plan is subject to credit risk because it invests in liquid credit via pooled funds. This risk is managed by only investing in pooled funds that have a diversified exposure to different credit issuers, and predominantly invest in credit instruments that are classified as "investment grade".

Currency risk

Whilst the majority of the currency exposure of the Plan's assets is to Sterling, the Plan is subject to currency risk because some of the Plan's investments are held in overseas markets. We consider the overseas currency exposure in the context of the overall investment strategy and believe that it diversifies the strategy and is appropriate.

Furthermore, we manage the amount of currency risk by investing in pooled funds that hedge currency exposure or implement separate currency hedging arrangements. We currently hedge around 50% of the Plan's overseas equity market exposure to foreign currency back to Sterling.

Interest rate and inflation risk

The Plan's assets are subject to interest rate and inflation risk because some of the Plan's assets are held in liquid credit funds and Liability Driven Investment ("LDI") funds. However, the interest rate and inflation exposure of the Plan's

assets provide protection (hedges) part of the corresponding risks associated with the Plan's liabilities. Given that this should reduce the volatility of the funding level, we believe that it is appropriate to manage exposures to these risks in this manner.

Investment manager risk

This is the risk that an investment manager fails to meet its investment objectives. Prior to appointing an investment manager, we receive written professional advice, and we will typically undertake a manager selection exercise. We monitor the investments regularly against their objectives and receive ongoing professional investment advice as to their suitability.

Climate-related risks

Climate change is a source of risk, which could be financially material over both the short and longer term. This risk relates to the transition to a low carbon economy, and the physical risks associated with climate change (eg extreme weather). We seek to appoint investment managers who will manage this risk appropriately, and we monitor how this risk is being managed in practice.

We encourage our managers (where practical) to set credible net zero targets for the funds in which we invest and to align our investments with net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 to help drive real world emissions reduction and reduce systemic risks relating to climate change. We monitor and engage with our managers on their progress towards net zero alignment.

Other environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks

ESG factors are sources of risk, which could be financially material over both the short and longer term. These include risks relating to unsustainable or socially harmful business practices, and unsound corporate governance. We seek to appoint investment managers who will manage these risks appropriately and monitor how these risks are being managed in practice.

Illiquidity/marketability risk

This is the risk that the Plan is unable to realise assets to meet benefit cash flows as they fall due, or that the Plan will become a forced seller of assets in order to meet benefit payments. We are aware of the Plan's cash flow requirements and believe that this risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate degree of liquidity across the Plan's investments.

Counterparty risk

This is the risk that one party to a contract (such as a derivative instrument) causes a financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge a contractual

obligation. This risk applies in particular for those contracts that are traded directly between parties, rather than traded on a central exchange.

In particular, LGIM makes use within its LDI funds of derivative and gilt repos contracts and these funds are used to match efficiently a portion of the Plan's liabilities. Counterparty risk is managed within the LDI funds through careful initial selection and ongoing monitoring of trading counterparties, counterparty diversification and a robust process of daily collateralisation of each contract, to ensure that counterparty risk is limited, as far as possible, to one day's market movements.

Collateral adequacy risk

The Plan is invested in leveraged LDI arrangements to provide hedging protection against adverse changes in interest rates and inflation expectations. From time to time, depending on market movements, additional cash may need to be invested in the LDI portfolio in order to support a given level of leverage. Collateral adequacy risk is the risk that the cash required to maintain the hedging protection is not available for use within the LDI portfolio within the required timeframe. A possible consequence of this risk materialising is that the Plan's liability hedging could be reduced, potentially leading to a worsening of the Plan's funding level.

To mitigate this risk, the Trustees have a leverage management plan in place, which is reviewed and updated periodically. This sets out clearly the assets directly available to support the Plan's LDI arrangements and the approach that is expected to be taken with regards to selling down any other assets to support the LDI arrangements. As part of this leverage management plan, the Trustees periodically monitor the impact of movement in interest rates and inflation expectations and how that compares to the change that can be supported by the assets invested in the LDI arrangements and those directly supporting those arrangements.

The Trustees have also given consideration to what further measures could be taken should the assets referred to in the leverage management plan prove insufficient to support the LDI arrangements, for example, raising additional money from other Plan assets.

Valuation risk

Some of the Plan's assets (such as listed equities) can be valued regularly based upon observable market prices. For other assets (such as the private markets multi-asset fund) prices may only be estimated relatively infrequently using one or

more of a range of approximate methods – eg mathematical models or recent sales prices achieved for equivalents.

At times of market stress, there is a risk for all assets that the valuations provided by investment managers do not reflect the actual sale proceeds which could be achieved if the assets were liquidated at short notice. This risk is particularly relevant for assets such as property.

We consider exposure to valuation risk in the context of the Plan's overall investment strategy and believe that the level of exposure to this risk is appropriate.

Other non-investment risks

We recognise that there are other non-investment risks faced by the Plan. We take these into consideration as far as practical in setting the investment arrangements.

Examples include:

- longevity risk (risk that members live, on average, longer than expected); and
- sponsor covenant risk (risk that, for whatever reason, the sponsoring employers are unable to support the Plan as anticipated).

Both investment and non-investment risks can lead to the funding position materially worsening. We regularly review progress against the funding target.

Part 3:

Investment manager arrangements

Details of the investment managers are set out below.

Legal & General Investment Management (“LGIM”) – Equities, Liability Driven Investment (“LDI”) and liquidity

The Plan invests in passive global equities, LDI and money market instruments (within a liquidity fund) via a number of pooled funds managed by LGIM.

The funds are priced daily, are structured as unit-linked life insurance policies, are open-ended and are unlisted.

We set out in the table below the benchmark of the funds.

Fund	Benchmark index / performance objective
Low Carbon Transition Developed Markets Equity Index Fund (Both GBP-hedged and unhedged versions)	To perform in line with the Solactive L&G Low Carbon Transition Developed Markets Index to within +/-0.6% pa for two years out of three. The index aims to provide exposure to developed world equity markets while reducing carbon intensity by 70% at the outset on a de-carbonisation path to achieve net zero by 2050, whilst also significantly reducing the level of carbon reserves and improving green revenues through exposure to five underlying alternatively weighted indices.
Sterling Liquidity Fund	Sterling Overnight Index Average
Matching Core Fixed Short LDI Fund	The funds aim to reduce DB pension scheme risk exposure to changes in interest rate and inflation rates. This fund references a liability benchmark designed to reflect a generic pension liability profile, with short duration and fixed interest rate sensitivity, which rolls down over time. The fund will provide exposure to changes in nominal interest rates.

Matching Core Fixed Long LDI Fund	The funds aim to reduce DB pension scheme risk exposure to changes in interest rate and inflation rates. This fund references a liability benchmark designed to reflect a generic pension liability profile, with long duration and fixed interest rate sensitivity, which rolls down over time. The fund will provide exposure to changes in nominal interest rates.
Matching Core Real Short LDI Fund	The funds aim to reduce DB pension scheme risk exposure to changes in interest rate and inflation rates. This fund references a liability benchmark designed to reflect a generic pension liability profile, with short duration and real interest rate sensitivity, which rolls down over time. The fund will provide exposure to changes in real interest rates.
Matching Core Real Long LDI Fund	The funds aim to reduce DB pension scheme risk exposure to changes in interest rate and inflation rates. This fund references a liability benchmark designed to reflect a generic pension liability profile, with long duration and real interest rate sensitivity, which rolls down over time. The fund will provide exposure to changes in real interest rates.

LGIM is responsible for custody of the assets of the fund. The Plan does not have a direct relationship with the custodian.

Aegon Asset Management UK plc (“Aegon”) – Asset-backed securities (“ABS”)

The Plan invests in ABS (within its strategic allocation to liquid credit), via a pooled fund managed by Aegon on LGIM’s platform.

The fund is priced daily, is structured as unit-linked life insurance policy on LGIM’s platform, is open-ended and are unlisted.

We set out in the table below the benchmark of the fund.

Fund	Benchmark index / performance objective
Aegon European ABS Fund	To provide long term capital growth.

Aegon is responsible for custody of the underlying assets of the fund. The Plan does not have a direct relationship with the custodian.

Partners Group – Private markets multi-assets

The Paramount Section invests in the Partners Group Partners Fund, an actively managed pooled fund.

The fund is priced monthly, open-ended and is not listed on a stock exchange.

We set out in the table below the benchmark of the fund.

Fund	Benchmark index / performance objective
Partners Fund	To target a return of 10+% pa net of all fees over a full market cycle.

Partners Group is responsible for custody of the underlying assets of the fund. The Plan does not have a direct relationship with the custodian.

Part 4:

Monitoring and engaging with managers on engagement

This section sets out our effective system of governance (“ESOG”) in relation to stewardship. This includes monitoring the voting and engagement activities that our investment managers undertake on our behalf, engaging with them regarding our expectations in relation to stewardship, and encouraging improvements in their stewardship practices. We will review this ESOG periodically, and at least triennially.

On a regular basis, typically once a year, we will also undertake an own risk assessment (“ORA”) which assesses how well our ESOG is working and whether any changes should be made.

Stewardship priorities

We have selected some priority themes to provide a focus for our monitoring of investment managers’ voting and engagement activities. We will review them regularly and update them if appropriate. Our current priorities are:

- Social – diversity and representation.
- Environmental – climate change.

We chose these priorities because they are market-wide areas of risk that are financially material for the investments and can be addressed by good stewardship. Therefore we believe it is in our members’ best interests that our managers adopt strong practices in these areas.

We will write to our investment managers regularly to notify them of our stewardship priorities.

Manager selection

We aim to appoint investment managers that have strong responsible investment skills and processes and have a preference for managers and funds with net zero targets and credible plans to meet them. We therefore favour investment managers who are signatories to the Principles for Responsible Investment, the UK Stewardship Code as well as the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative.

When selecting new managers, we consider our investment consultant’s assessment of potential managers’ capabilities in this area. If we meet prospective managers, we usually ask questions about responsible investment, focusing on our stewardship priorities.

Manager monitoring

We receive information regularly to enable us to monitor our managers’ responsible investment practices and check how effective they’re being.

This information includes metrics such as our investment consultant’s responsible investment grades for each manager, whether they are signatories to responsible investment initiatives, and (where available) carbon emissions data for our mandates.

Annual responsible investment review

Each year, the Trustees undertake a more comprehensive review of our managers’ responsible investment practices. This includes our investment consultant’s qualitative responsible investment assessments for each manager, a summary of the managers’ engagement policies including in relation to our stewardship priorities, and summary statistics for their voting and engagement over the previous year where available.

Ongoing cycle of manager engagement

Given that responsible investment is rapidly evolving, we expect most managers will have areas where they could improve. We therefore aim to have an ongoing dialogue with our managers to clarify our expectations and encourage improvements.

We review the information outlined above to identify any concerns, for example where the managers’ actions are not aligned with our views. Where there are concerns, we typically seek further information through our investment consultants. If a concern is confirmed, we will consider what further action is appropriate/intend to take the following steps:

1. We define clearly what the issue is, the objective(s) for the engagement and the target date(s) for achieving those objective(s).
2. We contact the manager to raise the concern and set out our expectations in relation to the issue.
3. We aim to agree an improvement plan with the manager with target date(s) for achieving engagement objectives.
4. We review periodic progress reports as the plan is implemented. This may include inviting the manager to one of our regular meetings to discuss the issue.
5. As appropriate we may seek to escalate the concern with a more senior individual at the manager.
6. If our concerns are not addressed, we might reduce the allocation to that mandate or replace the manager.

The Trustees review progress on the engagements on a regular basis and agree any next steps.

Implementation statement including most significant votes

Following the end of each Plan year, we prepare a statement which explains how we have implemented our Statement of Investment Principles / voting and engagement policies during the year. We publish it online for our members to read.

In the statement, we describe how our managers have voted on our behalf during the year, including the most significant votes cast. The Trustees select these votes from a set of significant votes compiled by our investment consultant from those provided by our managers. In doing so, we have regard to:

- whether it relates to one of our stewardship priorities;
- the potential financial impact of the vote;
- any potential impact of the vote on our investor rights or influence;
- the size of our holding; and
- whether the vote was high-profile or controversial.