

Lloyds Register Superannuation Fund Association

Statement of Investment Principles (“SIP”)

Adopted with effect from January 2025

Purpose of this Statement

This SIP has been prepared by the Lloyds Register Superannuation Trustees Limited (“The Trustee”) as Trustee of the Lloyds Register Superannuation Fund Association (the “Fund”). The Fund has both a Defined Benefit (“DB”) Section and a Defined Contribution (“DC”) Section. This statement sets out the principles governing the Trustee’s decisions to invest the assets of the Fund. Details on the Fund’s DB and DC Section investment arrangements are set out in the respective sections of this document below. Specific details of the underlying arrangements are included within Appendix A and B respectively.

Governance

- 1) In the DB Section the Trustee sets the overall asset allocation. This will be reviewed as part of the Fund’s actuarial valuation process, and also in the interim if appropriate.
- 2) In the DC Section the Trustee makes a default option and wider self-select range (including individual funds and alternative lifestyle strategies) available to Members.
- 3) When making such decisions, and when appropriate, the Trustee takes proper written advice. The Trustee’s Investment Consultant, Isio Group Limited/Isio Services Limited, are qualified by their ability in and practical experience of financial matters, and have the appropriate knowledge and experience. The Investment Consultant’s remuneration may be a fixed fee or based on time worked, as negotiated by the Trustee in the interests of obtaining best value for the Fund.
- 4) No change will be made without first consulting the Sponsor, Lloyds Register Group Limited, and considering the written advice from the Investment Consultant. However, the ultimate power and responsibility for deciding investment policy lies solely with the Trustee.
- 5) The Trustee has set up an Investment Committee, which is governed by an agreed Terms of Reference, in order to provide appropriate focus to the DB and DC Section investment arrangements. Day-to-day investment decisions are delegated to the investment managers subject to defined tolerances relative to their respective mandates.

Investment Management Arrangements

In October 2024, the Trustee purchased a buy-in policy with Standard Life to insure all of the DB Section’s liabilities. A small amount of residual DB assets are being retained in cash-like instruments alongside the buy-in policy. There is also a small illiquid holding that will run on until fully distributed.

The Trustee has appointed an insurer and several investment managers to manage the assets of the Fund as listed in the SIP. The investment managers are regulated under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

All decisions about the day-to-day management of the assets have been delegated to the investment managers via a written agreement. The delegation includes decisions about:

- Selection, retention and realisation of investments including taking into account all financially material considerations in making these decisions;
- The exercise of rights (including voting rights) attaching to the investments;
- Undertaking engagement activities with investee companies and other stakeholders, where appropriate.

The Trustee takes investment managers’ policies into account when selecting and monitoring managers. The Trustee also takes into account the performance targets the investment managers are evaluated on. The investment managers are expected to exercise powers of investment delegated to them, with a view to following the principles contained within this statement, so far as is reasonably practicable.

Within the DC Section, the Trustee has appointed a DC provider who will facilitate the provision of the various investment managers and funds that make up the default and the self-select range.

Investment Manager Monitoring and Engagement

The Trustee monitors and engages with the Fund’s investment managers and other stakeholders on a variety of issues. Below is a summary of the areas covered and how the Trustee seeks to engage on these matters with investment managers.

Areas for engagement	Method for monitoring and engagement	Circumstances for additional monitoring and engagement
Performance, Strategy and Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trustee receives a quarterly performance report which details information on the underlying investments’ performance, strategy and overall risks, which are considered at the relevant IC meeting. • The Fund’s investment managers are invited, in person, to present to the Trustee on their performance, strategy and risk exposures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are significant changes made to the investment strategy. • The risk levels within the assets managed by the investment managers have increased to a level above and beyond the Trustee’s expectations. • Underperformance vs the performance objective over the period that this objective applies.

<p>Environmental, Social, Corporate Governance factors and the exercising of rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trustee’s investment managers provide annual reports on how they have engaged with issuers regarding social, environmental and corporate governance issues. • The Trustee receives information from their investment advisers on the investment managers’ approaches to engagement. • The Trustee will engage, via their investment adviser, with investment managers and/or other relevant persons about relevant matters (including the Fund’s stewardship priorities) at least annually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The manager has not acted in accordance with their policies and frameworks (including stewardship priorities). • The manager’s policies are not in line with the Trustee’s policies in this area.
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The Environmental, Social and Governance Policy can be found in Appendix E.

Through the engagement described above, the Trustee will work with the investment managers to improve their alignment with the above policies. Where sufficient improvement is not observed, the Trustee will review the relevant investment manager’s appointment and will consider terminating the arrangement.

Employer-related investments

The policy of the Trustee is not to hold any direct employer-related investments as defined in the Pensions Act 1995 and the Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) Regulations 2005. This includes investment in any subsidiary of the Sponsor or in property leased to or owned by the Sponsor or its subsidiaries. The Trustee monitors this on an ongoing basis to ensure compliance.

Direct investments

Direct investments, as defined by the Pensions Act 1995, are products purchased without delegation to an investment manager through a written contract. When selecting and reviewing any direct investments, the Trustee will obtain appropriate written advice.

Compliance

This Statement has been prepared in compliance with the Pensions Act 1995, the Pensions Act 2004, and the Occupational Pension Schemes (Investment) Regulations 2005. The Statement is reviewed at least every three years, and without delay after any significant change in the investment arrangements.

Defined Benefit Section

DB Section risk management

In October 2024, the Trustee purchased a buy-in policy with Standard Life to insure all of the DB Section's liabilities. This has effectively removed all the investment risk (and longevity risk) from the Fund and has enhanced the security of members' benefits.

A detailed list of the risks considered is provided in Appendix C.

Manager structure

The main asset of the DB Section of the Fund is the buy-in policy held with Standard Life. This is not a tradable asset. A small legacy arrangement in the DB Section that sits outside of the buy-in is in the process of running on and will terminate once all distributions are made.

Defined Contribution Section

Investment Objective

The Trustee aims to offer a suitably wide choice of funds and lifestyle options from which members of the DC Section of the Fund may select one or more in which to invest their contributions. The Trustee also aims to offer a default investment option which is expected to be broadly appropriate for the circumstances of the majority of members.

The funds within the DC Section are also available to DB Section members who wish to pay Additional Voluntary Contributions (“AVCs”) to enhance their benefits.

Risk

The Trustee recognises the key risk is that members will have insufficient pension savings or an income that does not meet their expectations. The Trustee considers these risks when designing the investment options and strategy for the DC Section of the Fund. The Trustee considers the following risks as part of considering the structure of the DC Section:

- **Expectations:** Risk of not meeting the reasonable expectations of members, bearing in mind members’ contributions and fund choices
- **Loss aversion:** Risk of loss to a member’s fund value from period to period and the subsequent impact on their behaviour
- **Diverse membership:** Risk of the default investment option being unsuitable for the requirements of some members
- **Fund manager risk:** A fund manager may not achieve their objectives
- **Operational risk:** The risk of fraud, poor advice or acts of negligence
- **Political risk:** The legislative and tax environment could change from the environment in which the investment strategy was designed
- **Cost risk:** The costs of administering and investing the assets exceeds the anticipated cost
- **Environmental, Social and Governance risk:** Management of the Fund assets with regard to Environmental, Social and Governance factors, including but not limited to climate change which can impact the performance of the Fund’s investments.

Due to the complex and interrelated nature of these risks, the Trustee considers these risks in a qualitative and a quantitative manner.

- The Trustee’s policy is to regularly qualitatively review the range of funds offered and the suitability of the default arrangement
- The Trustee also measures risk in terms of the performance of the assets compared to the respective benchmarks on a quarterly basis

Performance measurement

Whilst the Trustee is not involved in the day-to-day operation of the funds and therefore cannot directly influence attainment of the performance target, the Investment Committee along with their investment consultant, will regularly assess performance of the funds and review their inclusion in the DC Section. The investment managers set performance objectives or benchmarks for each of the Plan's funds. The Trustee considers these investment performance objectives and benchmarks to be appropriate to assess each fund's performance against. The investment objectives will be treated as a target only and will not be considered as an assurance or guarantee of the performance. However, the Trustee expects passive funds to perform broadly in line their benchmark (within a reasonable range of tolerance) and for active funds to outperform their respective benchmarks over the longer-term.

Realisation of investments

The assets of each member's Personal Account are held in unitised investment funds that can be realised to provide pension benefits on retirement, or earlier if required.

Fund charges

Each member will pay fund charges directly within the fund in which they choose to invest. The level of fund charges a member pays will depend on the specific funds in which they invest. The Trustee ensures that the charges are competitive and makes members aware of them in the DC Section investment guide.

Illiquid Assets Policy

From 1 October 2023 the Trustees are required to state its policy on investing in illiquid assets for the Fund's default investment arrangement. As defined by the Pensions Regulator, illiquid assets are those that cannot easily or quickly be sold or exchanged for cash and include any such assets held in a collective investment scheme.

The Trustees recognise the potential benefits from illiquid investments (assets of a type which cannot easily or quickly be sold or exchanged for cash), including improved diversification and enhanced risk adjusted returns.

Illiquid assets are currently held within the Fund's default arrangement through a direct allocation to property, predominantly UK commercial property, and indirectly to global real estate through collective investment schemes.

The current investment in illiquid assets is the result of the default arrangement's strategic asset allocation. Allocations to illiquids are held during all phases of the default lifestyle profile, with the global real estate exposure starting to reduce slightly once members are 15 years from their retirement age.

While the Trustees' policy on investing in illiquids is currently limited to investments in property, the Trustees will keep this policy under review, considering whether to, and if so, how to expand the type and range of illiquid assets in which it invests in the future. This decision will be taken in conjunction with the DC provider given the Fund uses an "off-the-shelf" approach for its default arrangement.

Default Arrangement

For members who do not make an investment choice, and also for those who specifically choose, the Trustee invests their assets in the default lifestyle option. This option focuses on growing assets in the early years primarily through a large allocation to equities. As investors approach retirement, their investments are gradually and automatically moved into lower risk funds. This option is suitable for most members as it offers them the flexibility to take their pension pot the way they want when they retire.

Alternative Annuity / Lump Sum / Drawdown Lifestyle Options

The Trustee also offers a further three alternative lifestyle options, offering members alternative lifestyle options which may be suitable for members planning to purchase an annuity or take their investments as cash or income drawdown at retirement. The main default option is structured around targeting flexible retirement.

Self-Select

For members who want to make their own investment decisions, the Trustee offers a range of self-select funds. This option does not offer the member automatic de-risking, it is up to the member to make sure their investments meet their long-term objectives.

More detail relating to the investment arrangements can be found in Appendix B. Members can also find further information on the full range of options on Standard Life's online platform.

Legacy AVC arrangements

Some members have legacy AVC arrangements with Standard Life. The Trustee monitors these on a regular basis.

For and on behalf of Lloyds Register Superannuation Trustees Ltd as Trustee of the Lloyds Register Superannuation Fund Association.

Signed: [redacted] Name (Print): [redacted]

Date:28/01/2025.....

For and on behalf of Lloyds Register Group Limited.

Signed: [redacted] Name (Print): [redacted]

Date: 28/01/2025

Appendix A: Defined Benefit Section

Investment strategy

The Fund's current investment strategy is to hold a buy-in policy with Standard Life which will meet all future liability cashflows from the DB Section of the Fund.

Investment structure and mandates

In addition to the buy-in the Fund holds a small legacy illiquid mandate (the Partners Group Private Market Strategies S.A. - Compartment 2015 (VI) Fund) which is in the process of running on and does not form part of the strategic allocation. All the investment managers are regulated under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

Appendix B: Defined Contribution Section

Default Investment Option

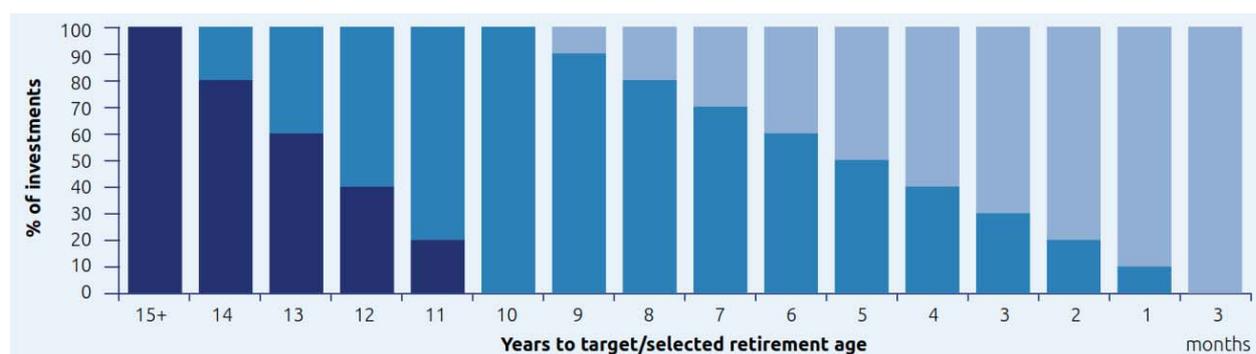
The default investment option (also known as the low-involvement option) is the Sustainable Multi Asset Universal Strategic Lifestyle Profile.

This lifestyle profile aims to provide investment growth in the initial stage of the lifestyle (15+ years from retirement). It then automatically switches into other funds that are lower risk as a member approaches retirement offering them the flexibility to take their pension pot the way they want when they retire.

The funds used in the lifestyle profile, their objectives and the investment strategy are shown below.

Key	Fund Name	Objective	TER (% p.a.)
	Standard Life Sustainable Multi Asset Growth Pension Fund	This fund is designed to deliver long-term growth as part of a lifestyle profile. The fund will invest through other funds, selected from across the industry and these funds will predominantly invest in equities.	0.16
	Standard Life Sustainable Multi Asset Pre Retirement Pension Fund	This fund is designed to be used as part of a lifestyle profile and helps support the derisking phase with a combination of funds aiming to provide investment growth and other funds that are considered appropriate if you've yet to decide how you want to take your retirement income or if you want to take a flexible income.	0.16
	Standard Life At Retirement – Universal Pension Fund	This fund is designed to be used in the final stage of a lifestyle profile and invests into funds that are considered appropriate if you've yet to decide how you want to take your retirement income or if you want to take a flexible income.	0.17

TER correct as at 28 June 2024.



Alternative Strategic Lifestyles

Acknowledging that there are different ways you can take your money when you retire, there are three alternative strategic lifestyle profiles available that member can choose from.

Profile Name	Objective	TER (% p.a.)
Sustainable Multi Asset Annuity SLP	This lifestyle profile aims to provide investment growth in the initial stage of the lifestyle (15+ years from retirement) by investing in the same funds as the Sustainable Multi Asset Universal (SLP). As you move towards retirement, it automatically switches into other funds that are considered appropriate if you plan to set up a guaranteed income for life (an annuity) with your pension.	0.16
Sustainable Multi Asset Lump Sum SLP	This lifestyle profile also aims to provide investment growth in the initial stage of the lifestyle (15+ years from retirement) by investing in the same funds as the Sustainable Multi Asset Universal (SLP). As you move towards retirement date, it automatically switches into other funds that are considered appropriate if you plan to take all of your pension pot as one lump sum.	0.16-0.17
Sustainable Multi Asset Drawdown SLP	This lifestyle profile also aims to provide investment growth in the initial stage of the lifestyle (15+ years from retirement) by investing in the same funds as the Sustainable Multi Asset Universal (SLP). As you move towards retirement date, it automatically switches into other funds that are considered appropriate if you plan to take your money as a flexible income (known as drawdown).	0.16

TER correct as at 28 June 2024.

Standard Life's Future Advantage Pension Funds

The Future Advantage range consists of five risk-rated funds. Each fund is designed to match a different attitude to risk – 1 being lowest and 5 being highest. Generally, the higher the risk the greater the potential return, and the lower the risk the lower the potential return. However, even the lowest risk fund can still fall in value.

These funds will place your money in different types of investments, some of which will make responsible investment considerations. The level of responsible investment will vary across these funds with more information available in the fund factsheets.

Fund Name	TER (% p.a.)
Standard Life Future Advantage 1 Pension Fund	0.19
Standard Life Future Advantage 2 Pension Fund	0.19
Standard Life Future Advantage 3 Pension Fund	0.18
Standard Life Future Advantage 4 Pension Fund	0.18
Standard Life Future Advantage 5 Pension Fund	0.18

TER correct as at 28 June 2024.

Other Self-Select Funds

For members who would like to select their own investments, the Trustee has made a range of self-select funds available. These funds are set up as “white labelled” funds which means

that changes can be made to the underlying funds whilst the overall fund the member is invested in stays the same. The Trustee will review and consult with its advisers on the future make-up of each fund which may result in changes being made from time to time.

Fund Name	TER (% p.a.)
Bonds	
Standard Life Active Corporate Bond (LR) Pension Fund	0.21
Standard Life Active Gilt (LR) Pension Fund	0.20
Standard Life Annuity Purchase (LR) Pension Fund	0.20
Standard Life ESG Sterling Corporate Bond Index (LR) Pension Fund	0.23
Standard Life Global Sukuk (LR) Pension Fund	1.09
Standard Life Global Total Return Credit (LR) Pension Fund	0.75
Standard Life Index Linked Gilt Index (LR) Pension Fund	0.20
Standard Life Passive Corporate Bond (LR) Pension Fund	0.21
Standard Life Passive Gilt (LR) Pension Fund	0.20
Global Equities	
Standard Life Active Emerging Markets Equity (LR) Pension Fund	1.00
Standard Life Global Equity 50:50 (LR) Pension Fund	0.20
Standard Life Global Equity Opportunities (LR) Pension Fund	0.79
Standard Life Overseas Equity (LR) Pension Fund	0.20
Standard Life Passive Emerging Markets Equity (LR) Pension Fund	0.41
Standard Life Passive Global Equity 50:50 (LR) Pension Fund	0.17
Standard Life Passive Overseas Equity (LR) Pension Fund	0.17
Standard Life Shariah Global Equity (LR) Pension Fund	0.49
Standard Life Screened Index World Equity (LR) Pension Fund	0.19
UK Equities	
Standard Life Active UK Equity (LR) Pension Fund	0.20
Standard Life Passive UK Equity (LR) Pension Fund	0.21
Standard Life Screened Index UK Equity (LR) Pension Fund	0.19
Money Market Instruments (including cash)	
Standard Life Deposit & Treasury (LR) Pension Fund	0.15
Multi Asset	
Standard Life Ethical (LR) Pension Fund	0.20
Other	
Standard Life Global Diversified Growth (LR) Pension Fund	0.80
Property (including property securities)	
Standard Life Property (LR) Pension Fund	0.30

TER correct as at 28 June 2024.

Appendix C – Risks and Financially Material Considerations

A non-exhaustive list of risks and financially material considerations that the Trustee has taken into consideration and sought to manage, where appropriate, is shown below.

The Trustee adopts an integrated risk management approach. Please refer to the above DB and DC sections for details of the respective specific risks. The three key risks associated within this framework and how they are managed within the DB Section are stated in the table below. Whilst the buy-in effectively removes all risks from the DB Section, it is important to note that it is not a totally risk-free asset and that small residual risks do remain. These were discussed as part of the buy-in selection exercise.

Risks	Definition	Policy
Investment	The risk that the Fund's position deteriorates due to the assets underperforming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting an investment objective that is achievable and is consistent with the Fund's funding basis and the sponsoring company's covenant strength. • Investing in a diversified portfolio of assets. • The buy-in effectively removes all investment risk from the DB Section
Funding	The extent to which there are insufficient Fund assets available to cover ongoing and future liability cash flows.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding risk is considered as part of the investment strategy review and the actuarial valuation. • The Trustee will agree an appropriate basis in conjunction with the investment strategy to ensure an appropriate journey plan is agreed to manage funding risk over time. • The buy-in effectively removes all funding risk from the DB Section
Covenant	The risk that the sponsoring company becomes unable to continue providing the required financial support to the Fund.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When developing the Fund's investment and funding objectives, the Trustee takes account of the strength of the covenant ensuring the level of risk the Fund is exposed to is at an appropriate level for the covenant to support. • The Trustee has also managed this risk by ensuring that the Fund has recourse to assets held separately in an escrow account. These assets will be paid into the Fund if the funding level falls below certain triggers at future valuation dates.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fund can now rely on the insurer covenant (although the sponsoring company's covenant is still relevant up until any buyout)
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Both the DB and the DC Sections of the Fund are exposed to a number of underlying risks relating to the Fund's investment strategy, these are summarised below:

Risk	Definition	Policy
Interest rates and inflation	The risk of mismatch between the value of the Fund assets and present value of liabilities from changes in interest rates and inflation expectations.	The buy-in removes interest rate and inflation risk from the DB Section.
Liquidity	Difficulties in raising sufficient cash when required without adversely impacting the fair market value of the investment.	The buy-in removes liquidity risk from the DB Section. Within the DC Section, liquidity risk is managed by typically offering members pooled funds that are readily redeemable in normal circumstances at reasonable prices.
Market	Experiencing losses due to factors that affect the overall performance of the financial markets.	To remain appropriately diversified and hedge away any unrewarded risks, where practicable. Given the heavily regulated nature of the bulk annuity market, market risk is effectively removed from the DB Section.
Credit	Default on payments due as part of a financial security contract.	To diversify this risk by investing in a range of credit markets across different geographies and sectors. Given the heavily regulated nature of the bulk annuity market, credit risk is effectively removed from the DB Section.
Diversification	The risk that investments are too concentrated in terms of sector, industry, sub-asset class.	Given the nature of the buy-in, diversification is not a relevant consideration in the DB Section. Within the DC Section, it is also managed through the selection of broad-based funds that show internal diversification, as well as by offering the membership a fund range which provides for reasonable diversification.
Custodian	The risk that the custodian misplaces Fund investments	To be measured by assessing the quality of the custodian bank: its abilities to

	that it is receiving, delivering or safekeeping.	settle trades on time and to keep safe custody of assets; and its financial strength (both to stay in business and to pay any claims due to the Fund). The Investment Committee monitors the custodian’s activities within the DB Section and discusses the performance of the custodian with the investment managers where appropriate.
Environmental, Social and Governance	Exposure to Environmental, Social and Governance factors, including but not limited to climate change, which can impact the performance of the Fund’s investments and member outcomes.	To appoint managers who satisfy the following criteria, unless there is a good reason why the manager does not satisfy each criteria: 1. Responsible Investment (‘RI’) Policy / Framework 2. Implemented via Investment Process 3. A track record of using engagement and any voting rights to manage ESG factors 4. ESG specific reporting 5. UN PRI Signatory 6. UK Stewardship Code signatory The Trustee monitors the managers on an ongoing basis. Given the nature of the buy-in policy it is not possible to actively monitor any ESG criteria in the DB Section.
Currency	The potential for adverse currency movements to have an impact on the Fund’s investments.	To largely invest in GBP share classes where possible to eliminate direct currency risk. The buy-in policy effectively removes currency risk from the DB Section. Within the DC section this is managed by providing the membership with a number of GBP based investment options and communicating those funds which invest overseas.
Non-financial	Any factor that is not expected to have a financial impact on the Fund’s investments.	Non-financial matters are not taken into account in the selection, retention or realisation of investments.

Appendix D

The Trustee has the following policies in relation to the investment management arrangements of the Fund (although applicable mostly to the DC Section):

<p>How the investment managers are incentivised to make decisions based on assessments of medium to long-term financial and non-financial performance of an issuer of debt or equity and to engage with them to improve performance in the medium to long-term.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trustee reviews the investment managers’ performance relative to medium and long-term objectives as documented in the investment management agreements. • The Trustee monitors the investment managers’ engagement and voting activity on an annual basis as part of their ESG monitoring process. • The Trustee does not incentivise the investment managers to make decisions based on non-financial performance.
<p>How the method (and time horizon) of the evaluation of investment managers’ performance and the remuneration for their services are in line with the Trustee policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trustee reviews the performance of all the Fund’s investments on a net of cost basis to ensure a true measurement of performance versus investment objectives. • The Trustee evaluates performance over the time period stated in the investment managers’ performance objective, which is typically 3 to 5 years. • The Trustee monitors Since Inception returns of the investment managers on a quarterly basis, as part of the ongoing quarterly monitoring. • Investment manager fees are reviewed annually to make sure the correct amounts have been charged and that they remain competitive.
<p>The method for monitoring portfolio turnover costs incurred by investment managers and how they define and monitor targeted portfolio turnover or turnover range.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the DB Section the Trustee does not directly monitor turnover costs. However, the investment managers are incentivised to minimise costs as they are measured on a net of cost basis. • Within the DC Section the Trustee monitors turnover costs as part of the annual Chair’s Statement in the Trustee Report and Accounts.
<p>The duration of the Fund’s arrangements with the investment managers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The duration of the arrangements is considered in the context of the type of fund the Fund invests in. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For closed-ended funds or funds with a lock-in period the Trustee ensures the timeframe of the investment or lock-in is in line with Trustee objectives and Fund’s liquidity requirements. ○ For open-ended funds, the duration is flexible and the Trustee will, from time-to-time, consider the appropriateness of these investments

	<p>and whether they should continue to be held.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The purchase of the buy-in policy is a permanent investment, but this was deemed to be appropriate for the Fund given the security it provides for members' benefits.
<p>Voting Policy - How the Trustee expects investment managers to vote on its behalf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Trustee has acknowledged responsibility for the voting policies that are implemented by the Fund's investment managers on their behalf. ● The Trustee is aware of its investment managers' stewardship policies and has considered alignment with their own stewardship priorities.
<p>Engagement Policy - How the Trustee will engage with investment managers, direct assets and others about 'relevant matters'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Trustee has acknowledged responsibility for the engagement policies that are implemented by the Fund's investment managers on its behalf. ● The Trustee, via its investment advisers, will engage with managers about 'relevant matters' (including the Fund's stewardship priorities) at least annually. ● Example stewardship activities that the Trustee has considered are listed below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Asset manager engagement and monitoring – on an annual basis, the Trustee assesses the voting and engagement activity of its asset managers. The results of this analysis feeds into the Trustee's investment decision making. ● Collaborative investor initiatives – the Trustee will consider joining/ supporting collaborative investor initiatives.

Appendix E (applicable to DC Section)

Environmental, Social and Governance Policy

The Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Policy has been prepared by the Lloyd's Register Superannuation Fund (the Fund) to set out its views on ESG factors. It considers how they are addressed whilst meeting the overall objective of the Trustee in respect to both the Defined Benefit (DB) and Defined Contribution (DC) Pension sections.

As part of its fiduciary duty, which includes a comprehensive approach to risk management, the Trustee recognises the need for the Fund to be a long-term responsible investor. An integrated ESG approach can better help manage risk and generate long-term, sustainable returns. Exposure to ESG factors can have a material impact on the Fund's investment performance and member outcomes. Climate change, in particular, poses a systemic risk for financial markets and investors.

Trustee ESG Beliefs

The Trustee has considered and discussed ESG to establish its ESG Policy to help underpin Trustee decision-making. The following areas represent a consensus of ESG beliefs held by the Trustees (these have been grouped into the main areas of focus for the Trustee:

Investment approach:

1. The Trustees will seek to understand how investment managers integrate ESG and climate factors into their investment process.
2. The Fund will seek to identify, assess and manage climate change risks and opportunities, to the extent possible.

Risk management:

3. Managing ESG and climate risks forms a part of the fiduciary duty of the Trustee. There is a reputational risk for the Fund if it fails to manage such risks.
4. ESG and climate factors are important for risk management and can be financially material. The investment strategy should integrate ESG considerations to the extent it does not reduce risk-adjusted returns.
5. Climate change risk poses significant investment risks which will become incrementally more severe over time. Managing climate change risk will be considered, alongside other investment risks, at all stages of the investment journey.
6. When considering how to integrate ESG considerations into the investment arrangements, the Trustee will consider the ESG priority areas of the sponsor.

Voting and engagement:

7. ESG factors are relevant to all asset classes and, whether equity or debt investments, investment managers have a responsibility to engage on ESG factors.
8. The Trustee expects its investment managers to exercise voting rights attached to Fund investments, in line with manager policies. Where manager policies diverge from the Fund stance, the Trustee will engage with the manager on such matters.

9. The Trustee believes that engaging with managers on financially material ESG factors, such as climate change factors, is more effective in initiating change, so will seek to communicate key ESG actions to managers, escalating matters as necessary. Divestment is only used as a last resort.
10. The Trustee expects investment managers to integrate the Fund's values into how they vote and engage, to the extent possible.

Reporting:

11. The Trustee expects to receive climate-related metric reporting at least annually.
12. The Trustee will develop relevant targets, in relation to the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) requirements for pension schemes.
13. The Trustee will seek voting and engagement data from managers, on a regular basis.
14. The Trustee will review the ESG and climate capabilities of investment managers, on a regular basis.

Collaboration:

19. Investment managers should be actively engaging and collaborating with other market participants to raise ESG investment standards and facilitate best practices, as well as sign up and comply with common codes such as the TCFD.

Stewardship

The Trustee believes that taking an active ownership approach to include ESG factors in investments will enable the Fund to reduce overall investment risks, and taking advantage of investment opportunities, whilst generating sustainable returns.

The Trustee is aware of their investment managers' stewardship policies. The Trustee has acknowledged responsibility for the engagement policies and voting policies that are implemented by the Fund's investment managers on their behalf.

Example stewardship activities that the Trustee has considered are listed below:

- Selecting and appointing asset managers – the Trustee will consider potential managers' stewardship policies and activities
- Asset manager engagement and monitoring – the Trustee will assess the voting and engagement activity of their asset managers on an annual basis and monitor any ESG related actions on a biennial basis. The results of this analysis feeds into Trustee investment decision making.