

Hampshire Pension Fund

DRAFT Responsible Investment Policy

The Pension Fund's investment principles include:

- i) that it has a long term focus and must make investment returns to meet pensions liability (currently calculated by the Fund's actuary as 4.5%pa), and
- ii) a belief in the importance of Responsible Investment, including consideration of **social, environmental and corporate governance (ESG)**, which can both positively and negatively influence investment returns.

The Pension Fund's approach to Responsible Investment, includes consideration of the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), "a set of six principles that provide a global standard for responsible investing as it relates to ESG. The PRI provides the following examples of ESG factors:

- **Environmental** - climate change – including physical risk and transition risk, resource depletion, including water, waste and pollution, deforestation,
- **Social** - working conditions, including slavery and child labour, local communities, including indigenous communities, conflict, health and safety (including health inequalities), employee relations and diversity
- **Governance** - executive pay, bribery and corruption, political or religious lobbying and donations, board diversity and structure, unjustifiable tax strategy

These factors, whilst not exhaustive, provide a baseline of ESG factors to be taken into account as part of the Pension Funds overall investment strategy.

Responsible Investment Sub-Committee

The Pension Fund Panel and Board (PFPB) take their responsibilities for Responsible Investing and the consideration of ESG issues very seriously, and have established a Responsible Investment sub-committee, which meets at least twice a year, to review ESG issues and support implementation of the Responsible Investment Policy..

The Terms of Reference of the sub-committee are as follows:

To make recommendations to the PFPB on ESG issues having completed the following activities:

- to review regularly the Pension Fund's Responsible Investment Policy (contained in its Investment Strategy Statement), and practices relating to it, to ensure that ESG issues are adequately reflected;
- a. to provide a forum for considering representations to change this Policy and/or the Pension Fund's responsible investment practices relating to it;

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- b. to engage in responsible stewardship with its investment managers and to provide a forum for the review and monitoring of investments in the context of the Policy;
- c. to receive any relevant training on ESG issues;
- d. to review investment managers' company engagement and voting decisions and when necessary engage directly and indirectly with investment managers (and where possible directly with companies the Pension Fund is invested in) to make representations concerning ESG as appropriate;
- e. to engage directly and indirectly with scheme members and employers to hear representations concerning ESG as appropriate;
- f. to report annually on the Pension Fund's Responsible Investment activities to demonstrate progress to the Pension Fund's stakeholders

Consideration of ESG in Investment Decisions

The Pension Fund delegates its investment decisions to its current and future appointed investment managers, who are a combination of specialist external active investment managers and passive investment managers. The PFPB engages in responsible stewardship with its investment managers and will review and monitor investments in the context of this Policy as follows:

Passive investment managers

These managers are employed to mirror the stocks in various indices, and the PFPB accept that in making investments for the Pension Fund through an index, passive managers are unable to actively take ESG factors into account.

However, the PFPB does expect its passive investment managers to act in the best interests of the Pension Fund to enhance the long-term value of investments and support and encourage sound practices in the boardroom. As such the PFPB expects its passive investment managers to engage with companies within the index on areas of concern related to ESG issues and to also exercise voting rights particularly with regard to ESG factors, [in a manner that will most favourably impact the economic value of the](#) investments (see separate section below on Exercising Voting rights).

Active investment managers

The PFPB delegates responsibility for making individual investment decisions (non passive) to its active investment managers.

In delivering their service to the Pension Fund, the PFPB requires its active investment managers to pro-actively consider how all relevant factors, including ESG factors, will influence the long term value of each investment.

To ensure that ESG factors are considered in investment decisions, the PFPB uses the following framework of questions, which it requires its investment managers to be able to answer and uses these as a basis to scrutinise them.

For each investment has the investment manager assessed and concluded that the overall expected long-term financial return is mitigated from the risk of:

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- Detrimental social impacts or increasing health inequalities from the company's products/services, such as armaments or tobacco.
- Negatively contributing to Climate Change or other environmental issues, such as pollution and the use of plastic.
- The impacts of Climate Change.
- Poor corporate governance, systems of control and a lack of transparency.
- A senior management pay structure that is biased towards managers making short-term decisions that aren't in the company's and investors long-term interests.
- The detrimental treatment of the company's workforce or workers in the company's supply chain on issues such as health and safety, gender equality and pay.
- Dangerous business strategies, such as the creation of monopolies, that may expose the company or wider economy to unacceptable risk.
- Any outcome damaging to human rights.
- Reputational damage to the company, the Pension Fund in relation to its beneficiaries, Hampshire residents, or the general principles of the UK Corporate Governance Code; as a result of its approach to any ESG issue.

If the PFPB do not receive satisfactory responses to these questions they may undertake further engagement with investment managers (and possibly directly with investments) and/or consider directing the investment manager to not invest in the company/sector in question.

Closed-ended limited partnerships

The Pension Fund invests in closed ended limited partnerships and has let a number of discretionary contracts to investment managers for investments in private equity and infrastructure in these types of investments. The Pension Fund requires that its investment managers to integrate ESG considerations into their selection of these investments, which it believes will improve the long-term risk adjusted returns. Whilst the Pension Fund expects its investment managers to be able to influence the investment decisions of these partnerships, it accepts that once it has committed its investment it cannot control the investments that are made.

Direct property

The Pension Fund has made a strategic allocation to invest in UK commercial property, and therefore recognises that as a landlord it has an opportunity to affect to quality of the buildings that it owns. As part of the investment management contract that the Pension Fund has let for the discretionary management of its property portfolio, the Pension Fund expects its investment manager to consider improving the environmental impact of each of the properties it owns as part of the investment case for owning each property.

Stock/Sector Exclusions and Social Impact investments

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The PFPB may also consider disinvestment from a particular stock, the exclusion of a particular type of stock or investment in specific 'social' investments where, based on an evaluation of ESG factors, it believes that the decision would be supported by a significant majority of scheme members and employers; the PFPB may take this approach so long as it does not result in significant financial detriment to the Pension Fund.

Exercise of rights attaching to investments

Each of the Pension Fund's investment managers is asked to work in a consistent and transparent manner with companies they are invested in to ensure they achieve the best possible outcomes for the Pension Fund, including forward-looking ESG standards. This includes requiring investment managers to exercise the Fund's responsibility to vote on company resolutions wherever possible.

The Fund believes that if companies comply with the principles of the UK Corporate Governance Code published by the Financial Reporting Council, this can be an important factor in helping them succeed; but the Fund also accepts the need for a flexible approach that is in the common long-term interests of stakeholders including shareholders, company employees and consumers. The Fund's investment managers should cast their votes with this in mind.

In particular, the Fund's investment managers should cast their votes to ensure that:

- executive directors are subject to re-election at least annually
- executive directors' salaries are set by a remuneration committee consisting of a majority of independent non-executive directors, who should make independent reports to shareholders
- arrangements for external audit are under the control of an audit committee consisting of a majority of independent non-executive directors, with clear terms of reference – these should include a duty to ensure that investment managers closely control the level of non-audit work given to auditors, and should not significantly exceed their audit-related fee unless there are, in any investment manager's opinion, special circumstances to justify it
- in the investment managers' opinion, no embarrassment is caused to the Fund in relation to its beneficiaries, Hampshire residents, or the general principles of the UK Corporate Governance Code.

The Pension Fund's investment managers (both active and passive) are required to report to the Pension Fund on their engagement with company management and voting recording, highlighting any instances that they voted against company management or did not follow these guidelines. The reports of the investment managers on their consideration of ESG factors, company engagement and shareholder voting will be viewed by the Pension Fund's officers, the Responsible Investment Sub-Committee and Pension Fund Panel and Board.