



South Tyneside Council

Local Pension Board

Date: 6th July 2022

Climate Change and Carbon Metrics

(for information and discussion)

Report of the Head of Pensions

Purpose of Report

1. This report has as an attachment, a report to Pensions Committee on 9th June 2022. The report provides an update on progress against climate related actions in 2022/23 Service Plan including defining appropriate carbon metrics and preparations for producing a TCFD Report. It also shows the latest position on the carbon metrics information provided by the investment managers.
2. The report has been shared with the Board to ensure it is also kept up to date on this high profile issue.

Recommendation

3. The Local Pension Board is recommended to note the progress made on Climate Change reporting.

Contact Officer: Ian Bainbridge, Head of Pensions – Tel. 424 4112

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South Tyneside Council

Pensions Committee

Date: 9th June 2022

Climate Change and Carbon Metrics

(for information and discussion)

Report of the Head of Pensions

Purpose of Report

4. This report reminds the Committee of the Fund's carbon reduction targets and approach to managing climate change risks and opportunities.
5. The report provides an update on the progress against the climate related actions agreed in the 2022/23 Service Plan.
6. This report highlights those portfolios which have the largest impact on the carbon footprint and provides the latest information on how each portfolio compares against its relevant benchmark portfolio and how this has moved since the previous quarter.
7. The Committee is recommended to note this report.

Contact Officer: Ian Bainbridge, Head of Pensions – Tel. 424 4112

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Background

8. The Fund has had a focus on climate change over the past 18 months. This culminated in the agreement of the Climate Change Policy, a Net Zero Carbon target and a range of interim carbon reduction targets at the Pensions Committee meeting in November 2021.
9. A summary of the agreed targets and commitments, are:
 - Annual review of the Climate Change Policy
 - A net zero carbon target for the Investment Portfolio of 2050, or sooner
 - A net zero carbon target for the administrative functions of the Fund of 2030
 - A reduction in carbon emissions of 30% to 35% by 2025
 - A reduction in carbon emissions of 50% to 60% by 2030
 - To undertake a carbon footprint on the Fund each year
 - To undertake a formal review of the targets every three years
10. This report summarises the progress against the Service Plan objectives in relation to climate change and gives an update on the carbon exposures across the Fund's investments.

Service Plan 2022/23 to 2024/25

11. The Fund approved a Service Plan at its meeting in February 2022. This covered a number of actions in relation to managing climate change risk. These actions will help deliver the targets and commitments noted above.
12. A summary of these actions is noted below:
 - To undertake an annual review of the Climate Change Policy
 - To develop a roadmap of actions in order to deliver against the targets in the Climate Change Policy
 - Undertake an annual carbon footprint analysis
 - Agree a range of carbon metrics to help monitor carbon exposures

- Assessing the role of private markets in managing climate risk
- Implications of an exclusion policy if engagement is not working
- Actively engage with Managers to ensure that they are appropriately addressing the climate change related risks, opportunities and threats
- Prepare for the implementation of reporting requirements for the Taskforce on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

13. This report updates the Committee with the progress against each of these actions.

Review of Climate Change Policy and Net Zero Roadmap

14. At the Committee meeting in November 2021 when the Committee approved the new Climate Change Policy it also agreed to review progress against the Policy each year and to formally review the Policy every three years. This review will form part of the annual review of the Corporate Governance and Responsible Investment Policy which will be brought to the Committee meeting in November 2022.

15. The Roadmap to achieve the Fund's Net Zero targets set out in the Climate Change Policy will also be presented to the Committee meeting in November 2022. This will incorporate the work on carbon metrics covered below and the outcomes of the Investment Strategy Review which is seeking to reflect the carbon reduction targets into the investment strategy.

Undertake an annual carbon footprint analysis

16. The Fund's first carbon footprint exercise was undertaken in 2021 and used 2019 as a base year. A high-level carbon footprint was also established back to 2010. The analysis shows that the carbon footprint of the Fund had fallen by 15% from 2019 to 2021 and by 29% from 2010 to 2021.

17. Hymans Robertson have now been commissioned to undertake an updated Carbon Footprint as at 31st March 2022. This work will take place over the summer months and the results will be reported back to Committee and included in the Taskforce for Climate Related Financial disclosures (TCFD) report to be published later this year.

Agree a range of Carbon Metrics to help monitor carbon exposures

18. There are a wide range of metrics that could be used as targets to assist in the longer-term carbon reduction targets. Consideration is currently

being given to which targets should be adopted by the Fund. These are likely to include the following.

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG), expressed in absolute terms (tCO₂e) and normalised by invested capital (tCO₂/capital invested)
 - Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI), tCO₂e/\$m sales
 - Weighted average % of green revenues
 - Percentage of assets under management with fossil fuel reserves, subject to a materiality threshold
 - Percentage of assets under management with thermal coal reserves, subject to a materiality threshold
 - Transition pathway alignment, for material emissions sectors
 - Data quality, percentage of assets under management covered by metrics actually reported and independently validated, rather than by estimates
 - Percentage of assets under management of companies in material emissions sectors subject to meaningful engagement.
19. Discussions on the appropriateness of these metrics has been taking place between the Officers, Hymans and Border to Coast. The Fund is attempting to ensure that the approach and targets are consistent with those produced by Border to Coast.
20. The agreement of these metrics will be included in the report to Pensions Committee in November 2022.

Assess the role of private markets in managing climate risk

21. This action is ongoing and was also included in the service plan for last year. Ongoing dialogue is taking place with the Fund's private market managers.
22. It is acknowledged that information on climate change risks and carbon exposures in private markets is extremely limited, but it is improving.
23. Border to Coast has commissioned Albourne partners to review the ESG and climate change credentials of their current and potential private market managers.

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24. The Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF) has agreed to look at this area as part of the workplan for the organisation.

Implications of an exclusion policy if engagement is not working

25. This action is ongoing and will be kept under review with the Fund's Investment managers.
26. The Fund has an investment belief that "Well run companies will produce superior returns for shareholders over the longer term. There should be a focus on governance and engagement over disposal".
27. This does not mean that stocks will be held onto where material concerns have been identified around environmental, social and governance (ESG) and climate change risks or any risk for that matter. Should an ESG or climate change risk be identified that is material enough to require the stock to be sold, this will be supported by the Fund.
28. However, decisions to sell or divest should be undertaken on an individual stock level where:
- the Company is not addressing issues raised and we as the investor are not compensated for the risk
 - we as the investor could reinvest capital elsewhere with the same returns and less risk.
29. If a stock is sold for the reasons noted above (or for any reason) there should be an ongoing assessment to see if the circumstances change.
30. Legal and General, the passive manager has a "Climate Change Pledge". This has led Legal and General, in certain products, to divest from four companies in 2020/21 to go alongside nine that were already excluded prior to this. These exclusions would apply to the Future World series of funds in which we invest. In other products, where divestment is not an option (e.g. traditional market capitalisation passive), Legal and General will seek to drive change through engagement and voting against appropriate resolutions at the company AGMs.

Actively engage with managers to ensure that they are appropriately addressing the climate change related risks, opportunities and threats

31. The Fund engages with the companies in which it invests through Border to Coast, the other investment managers and industry bodies such as the LAPFF.
32. At the same time, it is important that the Fund engages with its investment managers to ensure they are aware of the key issues and

concerns of the Fund, so they can build this into their engagement with companies. ESG and climate change risks are covered in all quarterly meetings with the investment managers.

33. In 2021 the Fund has sent out a Questionnaire to the Funds investment managers to get a better understanding of their approach the managers adopt. This proved helpful in understanding the approach taken by each manager.
34. Border to Coast, in 2021, held a Responsible Investment workshop which included a discussion on what the key engagement themes Border to Coast should adopt going forward. After considering the responses to the engagement, the following themes were agreed.
 - Climate transition
 - Waste and water
 - Social/supply chain
 - Diversity of thought

The Fund is supportive of these themes.

35. For the past few quarters, the Fund has been collecting data from the quoted equity and bond managers of the carbon exposures of each mandate and how they compare to an appropriate index or benchmark. The intention is to keep this as a high-profile issue with the managers and ensure the Fund engages with them on this subject.
36. The position as at March 2022 is shown in the table at **Appendix A**. The table shows the contribution to the total fund carbon footprint for each portfolio along with proportion of each portfolio as a percentage of the total fund value. These are backward looking metrics but help to show which portfolios have highest carbon exposures.
37. The table covers all the Fund's public market assets but excludes the Alternatives (Private Equity, Infrastructure and Private Debt) and Property portfolios where the carbon data is less reliable.
38. The table also comments on each mandates carbon emissions at March 2022 compared to the overall investment market in which they operate and how this has changed since the previous quarter. The investment market is made up of the universe of companies which the investment manager could choose to invest in.

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39. As a result of the strong performance of energy companies in the last quarter, due to the rise in commodity prices these companies have increased in size relative to the rest of the market in which they operate. This has meant that in most markets the carbon exposures have increased this quarter.
 40. Of the six active mandates where we have carbon data from the managers, five have lower carbon metrics than the relative investment market.
 41. The one active mandate where the carbon metrics of the Portfolio are higher than the emissions from the market in which they invest, is the Lazard Japanese equity Portfolio. Officers have discussed this position in detail with Lazard and are satisfied with the explanations, which include views on the how the high carbon metrics in the Portfolio are looking reduce their carbon footprint.
 42. This is the first quarter the Fund has received data from Border to Coast on the Corporate Bonds mandate but information on the Multi Asset Credit fund is not yet available as this is a new product and the data quality has not yet been established.
 43. Within the Legal and General passive funds it is noticeable that the carbon footprint for the six Future World funds is lower than traditional market cap index funds and the investment markets which they relate to. This lower carbon exposure was one of the main reasons why the Fund invested in these products.
 44. From 1st May 2022 several changes are being introduced to the ESG Index range as follows:
 - Addition of Biodiversity as a 30th Metric within the ESG Score
 - Updated Lega and General Future World Protection List (FWPL)
 - Introduction of decarbonisation pathway within the Future World Index Range
 45. The current Future World Protection List excludes companies involved in the mining and extraction of Thermal Coal at a 30% revenue threshold. This list has been enhanced to exclude to exclude any companies involved in thermal coal power generation at a 20% revenue threshold and companies that derive more than 20% revenue from Oil Sands.
 46. Legal and General are also introducing a decarbonisation pathway to reduce the carbon emissions of the Future World ESG Index by 50% relative to its parent index (using 2021 as the base year), and 7% year-on-year thereafter. This change will align the fund to net zero by 2050.

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47. By the very nature of the market cap indexed funds, which invest in every company in each respective market, their carbon exposures are in line with those markets.
 48. The Fund also has one global fundamental indexed fund which weights individual stocks in relation to a range of measures such as sales, cash flow dividends and book value. This type of index has a higher carbon exposure than the traditional market cap index and the overall market.
 49. Legal and General announced in 2021 that it will be transitioning the benchmark for this fund over the next few years to reduce the carbon exposures to levels similar to a traditional market capitalisation index. Further opportunities to reduce carbon emissions from this Portfolio are being considered as part of the 2022 Review of the Investment Strategy.
 50. Regarding the Property Portfolio, further engagement has been undertaken with Abrdn and work has been commissioned on developing a net zero pathway for the assets held in the Property Portfolio. The outcome of this work was presented to Pensions Committee in February 2022. Implementation against the actions set up in this analysis will be monitored and reported back to Committee. This will help inform future decisions around property purchases and capital expenditure.
 51. In addition to carbon metrics, the Fund requires all its active managers to identify the top 3 companies in the following categories:
 - Carbon exposures by company in each Portfolio with a rationale for holding these stocks.
 - Fossil fuel exposures by company in each Portfolio with a rationale for holding these stocks.
 - Companies with the highest green revenues
 52. The managers are asked to justify why they are holding these companies and how they are addressing the risks and opportunities that arise from climate change.
 53. A similar approach is adopted for the passive funds, including the Future World funds. These funds are required to hold all the companies within the index in which they are benchmarked against. Therefore, the manager has very limited influence on stock selection. Nevertheless, the manager still has a role to play in actively engaging with these companies to drive change.
 54. The largest emitters are predominantly Energy, Mining and Steelmaking companies. The managers have provided a rationale for holding these

companies which includes an explanation of how these companies plan to decarbonise. These positions are challenged by the Officers each quarter to ensure the companies are making progress.

Prepare for the implementation of reporting disclosures for the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

55. TCFD is a holistic framework for the disclosure of climate-related risks and opportunities. It is currently a voluntary framework utilised to various degrees by corporate entities. The framework has a number of dimensions including governance, strategy, scenario analysis, risk management, metrics and targets.
56. It is anticipated that following the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) requirements for private sector pension funds to integrate climate related issues into their strategies through the reporting against TCFD, that further regulation from DLUHC will be forthcoming in the near future to require a similar expectation of LGPS Funds.
57. As part of this, DLUHC are expected to make some climate related metrics compulsory. It is not yet known what they will be. This will need to be factored into any metrics agreed by the Fund.
58. LGPS Funds are expected to follow a similar timeline to the private sector for introducing TCFD reporting which would suggest at the latest reporting on 2022/23 by December 2023.
59. Nevertheless, the Fund has determined, that it will pull together its first TCFD report based on the 2021/22 year. At least one year ahead of the expected compliance date.
60. Hymans Robertson has been commissioned to help the Fund with this work and they are currently developing a project to complete the report by the end of October 2022.

Recommendations

61. The Committee is recommended to note the report.

Reason for Recommendation

62. To develop the Funds approach to managing ESG and Climate Change Risks.

Appendix A

Comparison of Carbon Footprint of the individual Quoted Equity and Bond Mandates to the Investment Markets as at 31 March 2022

Manager	Portfolio	Style	Proportion of Quoted Assets	Contribution to 2021 Carbon Footprint	Compared to Investment Market	Quarterly Emissions Increase/Decrease
ACTIVE						
Border to Coast	UK Equity Alpha	Active	4.8%	2.2%	Lower	Increase
Border to Coast	Global Equity	Active	10.0%	5.1%	Lower	Increase
Border to Coast	Corporate Bonds	Active	20.5%	15.5%	Lower	N/A
Border to Coast	Multi Asset Credit *	Active	6.3%	10.3%	N/A	N/A
JP Morgan	EMAP Equity	Active	1.6%	1.7%	Lower	Decrease
Lazard	Japan Equity	Active	2.6%	3.7%	Higher	Decrease
TT	Asia Pacific Equity	Active	1.4%	1.4%	Lower	Increase
PASSIVE						
Legal & General	UK Equity Index	Passive	5.3%	4.2%	Equal	Increase
Legal & General	N America Equity Index	Passive	5.3%	5.6%	Equal	Increase
Legal & General	Euro Equity Index	Passive	7.1%	7.9%	Equal	Increase
Legal & General	Japan Equity Index	Passive	2.0%	1.2%	Equal	Increase
Legal & General	Asia Pacific Equity Index	Passive	1.9%	3.8%	Equal	Increase
Legal & General	EM Markets Equity Index	Passive	2.5%	5.7%	Equal	Decrease
Legal & General	Corporate Bonds	Passive	5.2%	4.2%	Equal	Decrease
Legal & General	Index Linked Gilts	Passive	2.7%	0.0%	Equal	Increase
FUTURE WORLD						
Legal & General	UK FT World	Passive	2.2%	1.0%	Lower	Increase
Legal & General	N America FT World	Passive	2.7%	2.3%	Lower	Increase
Legal & General	Euro FT World	Passive	2.2%	1.8%	Lower	Increase
Legal & General	Japan FT World	Passive	0.7%	0.3%	Lower	Increase
Legal & General	Asia Pacific FT World	Passive	0.7%	0.8%	Lower	Increase
Legal & General	EM Markets FT World	Passive	0.7%	0.8%	Lower	Decrease
FUNDAMENTAL						
Legal & General	Global FTSE RAFI	Passive	11.6%	20.5%	Higher	Decrease
TOTAL PUBLIC MARKETS			100.0%	100.0%		

N/A expected to be available later in 2022

* Multi Asset Credit figures relate to previous investments in similar funds with other investment managers.

Climate Change Manager Monitoring

The following is a list of the background papers (excluding exempt papers) relied upon in the preparation of the above report:

Background Paper	File Ref:	File Location
Managers' Monitoring Files		Investments Office, South Shields Town Hall