LGPS Central Limited

LGPS CENTRAL LIMITED

Voting Principles

March 2020

CHESHIRE PENSION FUND

Derbyshire Pension Fund

Leicestershire County Council PENSION FUND

Nottinghamshire County Council

SHROPSHIRE COUNTY PENSION FUND

Staffordshire Pension Fund Local Government Pension Scheme

West Midlands Pension Fund

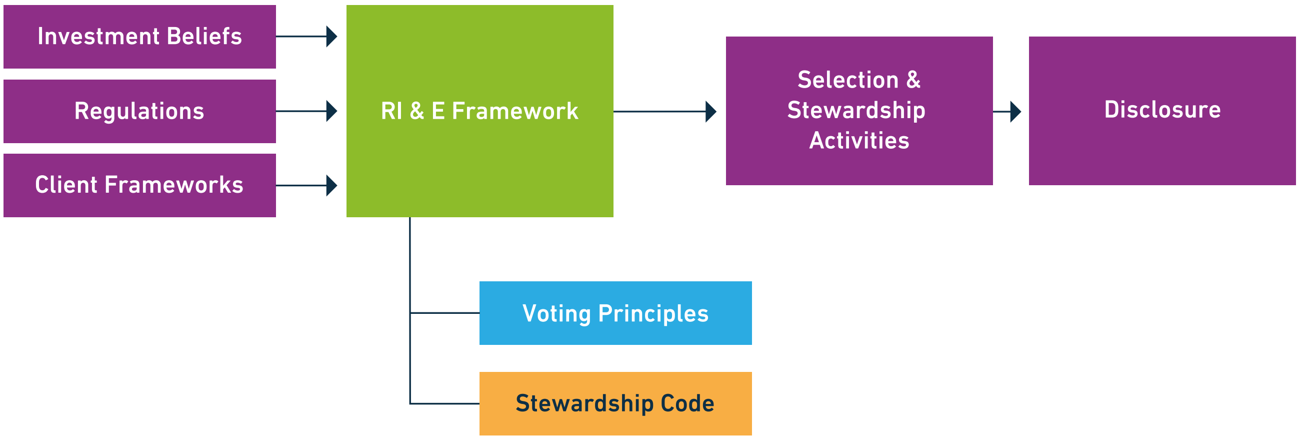
Worcestershire Pension Fund

1.0 Introduction to LGPS Central's Voting Principles

1.1 *ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT*

This document describes LGPS Central Limited's ("the Company") approach to exercising its delegated voting rights at the shareholder meetings of companies based in the UK. For non-UK securities the Company currently applies the international voting guidelines of its chosen proxy research provider. The principles in this document apply to voting rights attached to securities held in the Company's Authorised Contractual Scheme ("ACS"). As detailed in the Company's UK Stewardship Code, voting is a core component of the Company's approach to investment stewardship. This document is owned by the Company's Director of Responsible Investment & Engagement, and is implemented by the Investment Team, with ultimate responsibility resting with the Executive Committee. It is subject to annual review by the Board of the Company.

Figure 1: The Voting Principles in context



1.2 *RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT AND VOTING AT LGPS CENTRAL*

Using our clients' investment beliefs, the Company has published a Responsible Investment and Engagement Framework which sets two aims: (1) primarily, to support investment objectives; (2) secondarily, to be an exemplar for responsible investment (RI) within the financial services industry, promote collaboration, and raise standards across the marketplace. A three-pillar framework supports these aims. The pillars are *Selection, Stewardship*, and *Transparency & Disclosure.* Voting is a core component of the Company's approach to Stewardship.

LGPS Central Limited Voting Principles (UK) *March 2020*

2.0 Corporate Governance, Stewardship and Voting in the UK

Consistently with its approach to RI, the Company's principles regarding corporate governance, stewardship and voting in UK markets are informed by the Company's fiduciary responsibilities and, by extension, those of its clients and partner funds. The Company uses its voting rights to support the long-term economic interests of its stakeholders and to ensure boards of directors are accountable to shareholders.

2.1 *UK CORPORATE GOVERNANCE CODE*

The Company supports the UK Corporate Governance Code ("the Code") and believes that strong standards of corporate governance translate ultimately into healthy and stable financial markets. UK companies are expected to adhere to the Code and to provide high quality disclosure on the extent of compliance with the Code in the annual report. The Company does not view the Code as a corporate governance "straitjacket", and companies are encouraged to use the "explain" feature of the Code where particular circumstances make deviation from the Code appropriate. Such explanations should be sufficiently detailed and transparent. Beyond the Code's provisions, it is important that companies adhere to the spirit of the Code and that Boards feel empowered to make appropriate arrangements and disclosures that are suitable to the business in question. Rather than recapitulate the principles and provisions of the Code, this document focuses on areas of corporate governance and voting that require particular clarification.

2.2 *CYCLICAL STEWARDSHIP*

Voting is inherently linked to engagement, and the votes cast by the Company at company meetings will typically reflect the outcomes of engagement activities during the year in review. Equally, a voting decision can set the tone for subsequent engagement. A vote is a process, not an event, and the Company's approach may be described as "cyclical stewardship". The Company's intention is that its voting decisions do not come as a surprise to our investee companies, and dialogue with companies facilitates this, and develops a two-way relationship of trust. Where the Company takes the decision to not support a resolution, this should be interpreted by the Boards of companies as an expression of strong and conscious dissatisfaction, not as a mechanical or thoughtless matter of routine. In order to send a strong signal, the Company makes a limited, tactical use of abstain.

2.3 *MARKET TRANSFORMATION*

The Company recognises its role as a large, diversified and long-term investor. It has an interest in improving the standards of corporate governance and sustainable business practices within financial markets and aspires to act, therefore, in a leadership role. Where certain standards or targets set the "minimum" (for example in matters relating to the diversity of company boards) the Company will consider voting beyond the minimum (for example by requiring a faster rate of progress on diversity within company boards). The Company's voting and stewardship activities are supported by its membership of various partnership organisations.

2.4 *VOTING PROCEDURES*

The Company engages a proxy research provider to analyse and provide advice relating to the Company's voting opportunities, consistently with the Company's policies. The provider also executes the Company's votes through the relevant intermediaries.

The Company has an active securities lending programme. To ensure that the Company is able to vote its shares at important meetings, it has worked with service providers to establish procedures to restrict lending for certain stocks and recall shares in advance of shareholder votes. The Company monitors the meetings and proportion of the securities on loan, and will restrict and/ or recall lent stock in select circumstances, with due consideration to the advantages of voting the shares versus the cost implications of recalling or restricting the loan of the stock.

The Company's voting decisions are arrived at through a collegiate approach, incorporating the views of members of the Responsible Investment & Engagement ("RI&E") Team and fund managers as appropriate for the company in question. The Company's votes are executed in compliance with its Conflicts of Interest policy.

2.5 *VOTING DISCLOSURE*

The Company's disclosure of its Voting Principles, and its voting outcomes, supports the Company's ambition of full transparency. With regards to voting outcomes, disclosures are made in three formats. Firstly, a report summarising the Company's voting activities is provided on a quarterly basis in the Company's *Quarterly Stewardship Report*. Secondly, the Company reports an annual summary of its voting activities, as well as other aspects of RI. Thirdly, the Company discloses its voting decision for every resolution at every eligible company meeting via an online portal. Each of these disclosures is available to the public.

From time to time the Company might choose to "pre-declare" its voting intentions for particular resolutions. This might include declarations made through third party platforms, such as the platform administered by the Principles for Responsible Investment.

3.0 Voting Principles

The principles below describe the broad parameters the Company will consider before casting its votes. They are supplementary to the principles and provisions of the Code, which is fully supported by the Company. It is not possible for one document to cover every eventuality and this document's ambition is to serve as a guide. The Company will override the guidelines below where this is deemed to be in the long-term economic interests of the Company's stakeholders. Where issues are insufficiently addressed by the Code or by this document, the Company will come to a decision using internal research and the advice of the Company's chosen proxy research provider.

3.1 *A GREAT BOARD WITH A LONG-TERM VIEW*

PRINCIPLES COMPOSITION & COMMITTEES

Good governance starts with a great board. Led by the Chair and/or the chair of the Nominations Committee, we expect our investee companies to appoint an effective board of directors whose combined expertise is a key strategic asset to the company. We believe the most effective boards include a diversity of skills, experiences and perspectives. Through our voting decisions (and otherwise) we support the Davies Review, the Hampton-Alexander Review and the Parker Review. Board members should be able to devote sufficient time to their directorship, should refrain from becoming "overboarded" and should attend all relevant meetings including committee meetings (audit, nomination, remuneration or other). Non-attendance should be explained in the Annual Report. Overboarded directors will not be supported, even if they are from demographics that are currently underrepresented in UK boardrooms. The board should demonstrate collective awareness of material short, medium and long-run risks including, where material, climate change. The Chair should ensure the board is of an appropriate size and, while the Company is not prescriptive on board size, would consider boards of 5 or fewer members, or boards of sixteen or more members, as red flags warranting further analysis. In line with the Code we expect the majority of board members, excluding the Chair, to be independent according the criteria defined in the Code. Independence is not, however, a sufficient condition for the support of a director's election or re-election: each director must offer a valuable contribution to the functioning of the board. With regards to the so-called "nine year rule" of independence: whilst we include "a tenure of fewer than nine years" among our criteria for independence, we fully support directors that make valuable contributions to the boardroom, even if their tenure exceeds this guideline. We will typically vote against special interest representation.

Consistently with the Code, boards should include nomination, remuneration, and audit committees. The latter two board committees should be composed solely of independent non-executive directors who have served on the board for at least a year, and participation by executives in these committee meetings should be by exceptional invitation only and explained in the annual report. Both the audit and the remuneration committee should have at least three members. The annual report should include a clear report from each committee Chair explaining the issues the committee has prioritised during the year in review, outlining progress made without recourse to boiler-plate language. Particular attention is paid to the overboarding of audit committee members owing to the requirement to read financial papers in sufficient detail. External advisors on remuneration and audit should be accountable to the committees, and details should be disclosed in the annual report including the nature of services provided and whether the advisor provides additional services. Conflicts of interest relating to external advisers should be disclosed and managed effectively. The Company supports the creation of additional committees that are appropriate to the business model in question, but we do not support unwarranted layers of governance, or the outsourcing of important issues to less experienced directors. We typically support board oversight of sustainability issues, either through committee structures or through individual responsibility. We support the election of employee representatives where this improves the quality of the board and accountability to stakeholders.

LEADERSHIP

The role of the Chair is of special significance, as is the relationship between the Chair and CEO. Accordingly, we pay particular attention to our vote on the re-election of the Chair. We support the Code's principles and provisions in relation to the role of the Chair and the eligibility of candidates. In exceptional circumstances we will support an interim Executive Chair, but expect a cut-off date to be provided, along with the appointment of a Deputy Chair and/or a strong Senior Independent Director ("SID"). Such exceptions should be discussed with shareholders and a clear and convincing rationale must be disclosed. The SID is another role of significance and we would not usually support the re-election of a non-independent SID, where independence is defined as per the Code.

EFFECTIVENESS, EVALUATION & ELECTION PROCESS

The effectiveness of boards should be reviewed internally (by an independent director, usually by the SID) on an annual basis, and should be reviewed by an external party every three years. Companies should seek shareholder input into the process for determining board effectiveness, and the identity of the triennial external reviewer should be disclosed in the annual report. Boards and their committees should establish a suitable number of meetings per year and the location of the meetings should be appropriate to the business and to the residency of the board members. In order to preserve the board's accountability to shareholders, directors should be re-elected on an annual basis by majority vote (excepting controlled companies, where director re-election ought to follow the Code). Director biographies should be sufficiently detailed in order for voting shareholders to make an informed judgement, and the Nominations Committee reports should describe the contribution the director will make, or has made, to the board during the year.

3.2 *A TRANSPARENT AUDIT FUNCTION, SUPPORTING TRUE AND FAIR REPORTING*

PRINCIPLES

The audit committee of the Board plays a critical role and votes pertaining to its composition and conduct carry particular importance for shareholders. The committee should be composed of at least three independent non-executive directors with recent financial experience, and each member should have been on the board for at least a year in order to become familiar with the business. Members of the audit committee should achieve 100% committee meeting attendance and the thresholds for overboarding are stricter for audit committee members than for other directors. Attendance by executives at audit committee meetings should be by invitation only and should be explained in the annual report. We expect the audit committee to take responsibility for reviewing internal audit controls.

A company should disclose its auditor tendering policy and details of the tendering process (when it occurs). The Company supports the EU's audit reforms, primarily that the external auditor should be independent and conflict-free (from the company and from audit committee members), and there should be regular tendering and rotation (at a minimum: tendering at least every 10 years, rotating every 20, with no re-appointment until at least four years following the rotation). The lead audit partner should be rotated and named in the annual report. Auditor fees must be clearly disclosed, and non-audit fees should not exceed 50% of total fees. Where this limit is breached, the audit committee should plan for fee reduction. Companies should not provide auditors with limited liability or indemnification. The resignation of an auditor during the financial year should be clearly explained, as should any qualifications to the annual report. There should be no material omissions. The audit committee should ensure that adequate whistleblowing procedures are in place.

As with all elements of corporate disclosure, boilerplate should be avoided at all costs. Disclosures should be clear, relevant, as concise as possible and AGM materials should be available in English in sufficient time before the meeting. We will consider voting against the annual report where disclosure falls short of the mark. We support the FRC's guidance on risk management, internal control and related financial and business reporting.

The statements of viability and working capital should be clearly disclosed. Companies should provide sufficient disclosure on material and emerging risks across a suitably long-term horizon. "Long-term" should relate to the company's business cycle and should never be limited to the next twelve months. Aside from a description of risks, the strategic report should detail the contribution and composition of the company workforce.

3.3 *STEWARDING OUR CAPITAL, PROTECTING SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS*

PRINCIPLES

We aim to be responsible stewards of the capital bestowed on us by our clients. In turn, we expect companies to steward the capital we provide to them with care and concern for long-term outcomes. We would like our companies to be granted the flexibility to manage their capital structure effectively and raise additional capital where necessary in a timely and cost-efficient manner. We are against giving companies unlimited authorisation to raise capital unless there is a sufficiently compelling case. We encourage companies to use the 14-day General Meeting ("GM") facility to raise extraordinary, unanticipated volumes of capital and expect prior dialogue with shareholders.

Securities that are accompanied by shareholder rights are more valuable than securities lacking these rights. Clearly, we wish to preserve or enhance this value, not fritter it away. We avoid, therefore, the unnecessary dilution of our shares and seek to preserve our rights of pre-emption. We expect resolutions pertaining to capital decisions to be split out on the proxy statement, rather than "bundled" into one resolution. We will not typically approve the creation of non-voting shares and usually vote against attempts by controlling shareholders to increase the differential between his or her level of equity ownership and voting control. Stock splits are approved on a case-by-case basis with reference to the justification disclosed by the company.

Companies ought to disclose clear dividend policies. Dividends should be sufficiently covered and put to shareholder vote. Uncovered dividends should be accompanied by an explanation covering the sustainability of the dividend or distribution policy. Companies proposing scrip issues should offer a cash dividend option. Companies ought to explain why a share buyback programme is the most appropriate method of returning cash to shareholders, including the circumstances in which a buyback will be executed. The Company pays particular attention to share buyback programmes that could affect remuneration structures through the influence on earnings per share ("EPS") measurements: such structures must be buyback-neutral and buyback authorities must be within acceptable limits, expiring no later than the following AGM. The Company will typically vote against waivers of Rule 9 of the Takeover Code.

We are unlikely to support article changes that materially reduce shareholder rights. The Company is strongly opposed to virtual-only AGMs and views as fundamental the right to attend shareholder meetings in-person. We typically oppose resolutions seeking authority to limit the jurisdiction that applies to dispute resolution.

Merger and acquisition decisions are made on a case-by-case basis, with reference to the long-term economic interest of scheme members and compliance with the Company's Conflicts of Interest Policy. Decisions are arrived at through a collegiate approach including the RI&E Team and portfolio managers as relevant for the company in question. The Company will consider supporting transactions with the following characteristics: long-term benefits to shareholders, good quality disclosure, high quality management, supportive independent advice, approval of the independent directors. We seek to determine whether the deal yields a good strategic fit, and we value prior engagement with shareholders. We think poison pills should be generally discouraged and we do not support poison pills that entrench management or damage shareholder value. Introductions of poison pills should be clearly explained and put to shareholder vote. By contrast, poison pill redemption resolutions are generally supported. We will usually vote at courts and classes in a consistent manner with our GM vote.

The Company does not support resolutions seeking authority to make political donations, where the recipients are likely to be political parties or lobbying organisations of concern.

When it comes to capital, smaller companies might be afforded greater flexibility, depending on circumstance.

3.4 *FAIR REMUNERATION FOR STRONG PERFORMANCE THROUGH THE CYCLE*

PRINCIPLES GENERAL

For the majority of the Company's UK listed investee companies, shareholders are entitled to vote annually on an advisory basis on the remuneration report and (typically) every three years on the remuneration policy (where the voting outcome is binding). Our voting decisions recognise that remuneration is contextual, rather than one-size-fits-all. Companies need flexibility to design and apply remuneration structures appropriate to the business in question. There is no requirement for remuneration structures to follow traditional models if more appropriate models can be found. Whilst the structure of remuneration policies is of prime importance, we are also concerned about the quantum of pay. Remuneration should amount to no more than is necessary and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate the individuals and groups of individuals most suited to managing the company. Levels of executive remuneration that are, or are perceived to be, excessive and unfair can be demotivating to staff and reputationally damaging to the company. Executive pay should be considered in the context of overall workforce pay and in the context of the long-term financial needs of the company, its ability to meet its dividend policy and its ongoing requirement for capital investment and R&D. Remuneration structures should be simple and easy to understand for both shareholders and executives, who need clear lines of sight as to their objectives.

GOVERNANCE

A remuneration committee, composed solely of independent non-executive directors, should design and apply appropriate remuneration structures and should enter into dialogue with shareholders and employee representatives. The outcome of consultations should be made known in advance of the AGM, such that policy changes do not come as a surprise to engaged shareholders or employee representatives. Any advisors to the remuneration committee should be disclosed with an explanation of the advice provided. Multiple relationships with the company should be transparent and the external auditor should not normally perform the role of remuneration advisor. The committee should feel empowered to apply discretion appropriately (including increases and decreases) and should be aware that it is possible to gain shareholder trust through the use of restraint. Where the remuneration report or policy receive large votes against (which we currently consider to be more that 20% oppose votes among minority interests), the company should consider changes to the remuneration committee, engaging shareholders and changing remuneration advisors. The output of the remuneration committee – including remuneration policies and reports – should exhibit intelligent design and proactivity. This can be achieved through appropriate departures from traditional remuneration models including Long Term Incentive Plans (“LTIP”). The remuneration committee and the nomination committee should work together on succession planning and at an early stage of the recruitment process should start to design appropriate remuneration for incoming executives. We view exceptional payments as indicative of poor planning by the remuneration committee.

DISCLOSURE

The Chair of the remuneration committee should author a detailed but intelligible report outlining the work undertaken during the year and, where relevant, how the committee has responded to significant levels of opposition votes. Disclosures should clearly relate remuneration structures to business strategy and should relate the levels of award to company performance, strategy, financial liabilities and overall workforce conditions. Any use of discretion should be fully explained. The median and maximum awards under the bonus scheme and incentive plans should be clear, as should the effect on EPS-based targets of share buyback schemes. The targets for variable pay, for this year and next, should be disclosed (there should be retrospective disclosure if the targets are commercially sensitive).

STRUCTURE AND FAIRNESS

Remuneration should amount to no more than is necessary and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate the individuals and groups of individuals most suited to managing the company.

An executive’s base salary should reflect his or her role and level of responsibility. Base salary should not increase significantly without a clear, compelling and exceptional justification. The rate of salary should not be solely or mainly based on quartile comparison, and we would expect salary benchmarking to occur once every three years at a maximum. Salary increases should be set in the context of wage increases to the median worker. The remuneration committee should understand how base pay increases affect the total level of pay now and in the future. Contracts should be agreed on a 12 months basis.

Annual bonuses should have stretching, declared targets that link to company strategy. There should be consistency with the targets given prominence in the strategic report. Performance against targets should be disclosed in the remuneration report. In determining targets for variable pay, the remuneration committee should consider strategic, financial and non-financial measurements, and companies with high levels of ESG (environmental, social or governance) risk should consider using ESG metrics with appropriate weightings. In general, bonuses should be reduced from their current levels, and maximum and median rewards under annual bonuses should usually be lower than rewards within LTIP schemes, reflecting the dominance of the long-term over the short-term. The payment of a significant proportion of the annual bonus in deferred shares is welcomed where this improves alignment with shareholders, does not risk excessive dilution, and includes a suitable holding period. If a company experiences a significant negative event, bonus sanction should be considered even if the annual targets were met.

Incentive schemes should be transparent, understandable, long-term and appropriate to the circumstances and strategy of the company. For reasons of simplicity, companies should avoid having more than one active incentive plan. Performance conditions should ensure there is no reward for failure, nor for luck, and sufficient clawback and malus provisions should be designed and applied. The performance measurement period should have a minimum of three years, with a vesting period a minimum of three years from grant. Companies operating in sectors with long-term investment horizons should consider a performance period of more than three years. We are concerned that, despite the wide range of business models and investment horizons across UK listed companies, there are too many standard LTIP schemes with common vesting periods and performance targets, and we think this reflects a lack of intelligent design by remuneration committees. Committees should give thought to not having an LTIP and rewarding executives through a single bonus scheme which pays out in deferred shares with a holding period, based on stretching performance targets. Whether contained in an LTIP or otherwise, performance targets should not reward below-median performance and threshold vesting amounts should not be significant relevant to base salary. Any performance award should be clearly linked to disclosed targets. Where comparator groups are used, the remuneration committee should disclose why the comparators are believed to be genuinely representative (e.g. with reference to their size, sector and performance). If awards depend on Total Shareholder Return ("TSR") relative to overseas peers, companies should disclose fair currency conversion policies in advance of the grant. There should be several performance targets, which should relate to shareholder return, to the business strategy and include financial and non-financial elements, according to the company's current and expected operating environment. We would not expect performance conditions to be re-tested between remuneration policy reviews. Following a change of control, awards under an LTIP plan should be made pro-rata for time and performance to date; they should not automatically vest. Share-based awards should not lead to excessive dilution and exceptions to this principle should be put to shareholder vote, which ought to receive support from the majority of minority shareholders. In the event of a decline in the share price, remuneration committees should prevent accidental ("windfall") gains through top level grants through the use of downward discretion. Remuneration policies should explain the treatment of M&A and share buybacks where these are likely to impact performance targets either directly or indirectly.

In order to achieve alignment with shareholders, executives should make a material, long-term investment in company shares and these shares should be subject to a suitable holding period following an executive's departure. Companies should disclose the time by which new executives should reach the target level share ownership. Whilst these shares may be hedged or used as collateral, the company should make it clear that this is not true for share awards earned through LTIPs. Executive share ownership for alignment purposes should be distinct from shares granted under LTIPs, though exceptions may be made where shares are vested and not subject to ongoing performance conditions. Significant share sales should be rationalised in the annual report. As with all aspects of remuneration, the remuneration committee should be wary of unintended consequences e.g. effects on risk taking or risk aversion, dividend policy design and M&A.

Remuneration committees should be cognisant of the significant costs and liabilities of executives' pensions contributions, the overall remuneration structure, and the tax and regulatory environment. Whilst we use a 30% contribution rate as a guideline for the upper limit, we think executive pensions contributions must set in the context of contributions for the overall workforce. Changes in actuarial assumptions that affect transfer values should be clearly disclosed. No element of variable pay should be pensionable.

Certain payments to incoming and outgoing executives cannot be avoided, but remuneration committees should be mindful of opportunities to minimise such costs in alignment with long-term shareholders. Outgoing executives should not be rewarded for failure. Severance pay consequences should be considered before appointment, such that early termination does not lead to unanticipated liabilities. We will not usually support retention payments ("golden handcuffs"), but could support deferred payments to key staff during critical periods. A clear rationale should be presented during shareholder dialogue. Similarly, compensatory payments for new appointments (including where the appointee has had to forgo expected variable pay at a previous employer) could only be considered with a clear rationale and we would expect compensation to be awarded in shares and subject to perf conditions. New appointments should normally begin on a lower salary to avoid creeping costs.

We will typically oppose tax equalisation payments where this introduces a new (net) cost to the company. We expect a cap on such payments to be disclosed.

Non-executive directors' fees should reflect the role and the level of responsibility and should not increase excessively from one year to the next. We do not expect non-executives to participate in LTIP schemes but understand that, exceptionally, directors may be granted shares at listing or pre-listing stage on a one-off basis. Share awards need a clear rationale and the policy should be applied consistently over time with conditions and parameters that ensure independence of the director's contribution. At a minimum this should include a requirement that share-based awards do not have performance conditions and are made at the market price. Additional benefits for non-executives should reflect necessary business duties only.

3.5 *SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS PRACTICES*

PRINCIPLES

We expect companies to assess and address the impact of their operations on society and the environment, including in supply chains and business relationships, and through their products. We expect companies to consider relevant, material social and environmental risk factors in their long-term strategic business planning. These can have a significant effect on the value of a company's assets over time, and on its ability to generate long-term returns for shareholders.

We consider disclosure of codes of conduct, policies, strategies, management plans and performance data with respect to environmental and social issues, as well as impact assessments of specific projects or operations, to be the first step towards better management of associated risks. Reporting should follow from the board's view of material or salient risks and opportunities and be aligned with business strategy and risk assessments. Companies should seek to align their disclosures with established reporting standards and frameworks.

We will consider recommending voting against the chair, and other relevant directors or resolutions, at companies where we consider a company's response to the risks and opportunities presented by climate change to be insufficient or inadequate. In particular, if a company is assessed by the Transition Pathway Initiative's Management Quality framework to be at a Level 2 or lower, we will consider voting against the company Chair, and other relevant directors or resolutions. We expect companies to disclose information on their climate and energy policy lobbying and expenditure, allowing shareholders the opportunity to assess whether these lobbying activities are in line with the goals of the Paris Accord.

3.6 *MISCELLANEOUS*

PRINCIPLES

We are regularly called on to vote on shareholder proposals. These proposals address a range of topics including proxy access, articles of association, climate change, human rights and more. The Company takes a case-by-case approach to shareholder resolutions. We will support resolutions that are appropriately worded and, on balance, encourage sustainable business practices and support the long-term economic interests of our stakeholders and help to make boards of directors accountable to shareholders. We consider pre-declaring our voting intentions on shareholder proposals on a case-by-case basis.

We follow the Pension and Lifetime Savings Association's ("PLSA") guidance on related party transactions.

We usually support all employee share schemes, except where we have concerns over dilution.

Smaller companies and investment trusts are at different stages with respect to corporate governance arrangements, and our expectations of these companies reflect these differences in some circumstances. We are mindful of the QCA corporate governance code for smaller and medium listed companies and the Association of Investment Companies Code of Corporate Governance.

Where the Company has voting rights at private (unlisted) companies, votes will be cast drawing on principles articulated above as far as practicable.

About LGPS Central

LGPS Central Limited is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Registered in England. Registered No: 10425159. Registered Office: Mander House, Mander Centre, Wolverhampton, WV1 3NB.