LEONARDO ELECTRONICS PENSION SCHEME

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 5 April 2022

Scheme Registration No: 10273555



One Temple Quay, Temple Back East, Bristol BS1 6DZ

XPS Administration is a trading name of XPS Administration Limited Registered No. 9428346. Registered Office: Phoenix House, 1 Station Hill, Reading RG1 1NB

Part of XPS Pensions Group

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CHAIR'S INTRODUCTION

YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

I am pleased to present the Report and Financial Statements for the Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme (the "Scheme") for the year ended 5 April 2022. I was delighted to be appointed as Chair of the Scheme on 5 July 2022, following the decision of Bernard Walsh to stand down as Chair.

Since our last report, with the improvements in the investment environment in 2021 following the downturn experienced through the pandemic, the Trustee developed a de-risking plan with the Scheme's investment and actuarial advisers, and undertook a number of significant de-risking measures through 2021 to protect the Scheme's funding position. This involved moving assets out of the 'on-risk' return seeking portfolio into off-risk allocations. As part of this activity, the Trustee developed a journey plan towards full funding on the Scheme's 'low dependency' funding basis, and made changes to the liability hedging basis to reflect the focus on the low dependency funding targets.

The investment environment into 2022 has been difficult, with high levels of volatility. There is a challenging backdrop with the Russian invasion of Ukraine having impacted markets across the globe, with unprecedented rises in oil and gas prices and increasing levels of inflation. Asset values fell through the first quarter of 2022, and the portfolio is positioned defensively in light of the continuing volatile conditions. Despite these challenges, the Scheme's overall funding position has improved over the Scheme Year to 5 April 2022 amid expectations of increasing interest rates and positive investment growth over the year as a whole. Over the Scheme Year, the total portfolio grew in value by 1.3%. Within this, our on-risk assets grew by 6.8%. Our hedging portfolio continued to maintain a 100% hedge against interest rates and inflation, with the liability benchmark moving from the ongoing funding basis to the more prudent 'low dependency' basis as part of the de-risking measures. The market environment continues to be uncertain and the Trustee remains focused on developing its risk control measures.

The Company has undertaken a consultation process through 2022 with active Scheme members and their representatives regarding proposed changes to future pension provision. The Trustee has been in discussions with the Company through the period and is now awaiting the Company's confirmation of the outcome of the consultation.

I wish to express my wholehearted thanks on behalf of the Trustee Board to Bernard Walsh for the support he has provided to the Scheme. Bernard has served as a Trustee for 14 years, many of those as Chair. Bernard will stand down as a Trustee, after a transitional period whilst a replacement is appointed, and we wish him all best wishes for his retirement. In July 2022, Craig Porter resigned as a Trustee Director following a change in employment, and the Company is selecting a replacement. I would like to thank Craig for his valuable contribution. I am grateful to all the Trustee Directors, Pensions Management and our advisers for their significant contribution to the management of the Scheme during a busy year, and I look forward to working with them over the coming year.

M Flavell

Martin Flavell

Chair Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme (Trustee) Ltd

Date: 13 September 2022

LEONARDO ELECTRONICS PENSION SCHEME

TRUSTEE AND ADVISERS

Trustee:	Leonardo Electronics Pensio	on Scheme (Trustee) Ltd
Trustee Directors:	Bernard Walsh * James Cull ** Martin Flavell * Martin Johnson ** Scott McMillan ** Lynda McVay * Craig Porter * Scott Wallace **	(Chair to 5 July 2022) (Chair from 5 July 2022) (Resigned 31 July 2022)
	Company NominatedMember Nominated	
Scheme Secretary:	Rachael Skuse	
Scheme Address:	Leonardo Electronics Pensio Box 203 Leonardo UK Ltd Lysander Road Yeovil BA20 2YB	on Scheme
Principal Employer:	Leonardo UK Ltd (02426132 One Eagle Place London SW1Y 6AF	?)
Actuary:	Danny Vassiliades XPS Pensions Limited Phoenix House Station Hill Reading RG1 1NB	
Auditor:	RSM UK Audit LLP 25 Farringdon Street London EC4A 4AB	
Legal Advisers:	Burges Salmon LLP One Glass Wharf Bristol BS2 0ZX	
Bankers:	Barclays Bank plc 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP	
Covenant Advisers:	Cardano Advisory Limited (formerly known as Lincoln Pensions Limited)
Investment Manager:	Schroders IS Limited (forme	erly known as River and Mercantile Investments Ltd)

LEONARDO ELECTRONICS PENSION SCHEME

TRUSTEE AND ADVISERS (continued)

Custodian:	CACEIS
AVC Providers:	Mobius Life Limited
Buy In Providers:	Just Retirement
Administrators:	XPS Administration Limited One Temple Quay Temple Back East Bristol BS1 6DZ
Investment Adviser:	Schroders IS Limited (formerly known as River and Mercantile Investments Ltd)

TRUSTEE'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5 APRIL 2022

The Trustee presents to the members its annual report and financial statements for the year ended 5 April 2022.

Scheme Information

The Scheme was established by a trust deed dated 24 March 2005 to provide pension and life assurance benefits to specified employees of the Principal Employer, Leonardo UK Ltd.

The Scheme has four different sections, each with a different historic benefit structure. The design of the Scheme was driven initially by a need to replicate a number of schemes run by BAE Systems plc. From 6 April 2016, the benefits provided by each section of the Scheme remain defined benefit in nature; however there has been some harmonisation between sections and a move from a final salary structure to a career salary structure. The 100+ Section of the Scheme provides both defined benefit and money purchase benefits to members.

The Scheme was closed to new entrants on 27 April 2009.

The Trustee of the Scheme is Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme (Trustee) Ltd.

The Trustee Board is made up of eight Trustee Directors, consisting of four Trustee Directors nominated by the Principal Employer (one of which is the Chair of the Trustee Board) and four nominated by the membership.

The Member Nominated Directors are selected by the Pensions Consultative Committee from the members on the committee. Elections took place in October 2019, with two Member Nominated Directors being appointed for a period of six years. There is a staggered appointment process designed to maintain continuity within the Trustee board. Once the Trustee Directors have been selected, they are appointed as Directors of Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme (Trustee) Ltd.

During the year, the Trustee Directors met frequently to deal with various matters relating to the management of the Scheme including monitoring funding and investing the Scheme assets. The Trustee Directors have the responsibility for ensuring that the Scheme is properly run in accordance with its governing documents and in the best interests of the members.

The investment sub-committee and administration sub-committee also met regularly during the year in advance of each full Trustee meeting. A Joint DB Investment Committee met during the year made up of the investment sub-committees of the Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme and the Leonardo Helicopters Pension Scheme. The Joint DB Investment Committee reviews common DB investment information and proposals and receives training from Schroders.

In addition, there is a Joint DC Investment Committee, which is a joint committee for the Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme, Leonardo FuturePlanner and the Leonardo Helicopters Pension Scheme. The purpose of the DC Committee is to review the AVC and 100+ Retirement Account Plan investment strategy of the Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme (together with the investment strategy of Leonardo FuturePlanner and the defined contribution elements of the Leonardo Helicopters Pension Scheme).

In total there were 7 Trustee meetings and 22 sub-committee meetings during the year, with Trustee Director attendance at 95% for the year (2021: 97%).

The Trustee produces an annual business plan, and a long-term strategic plan which sets out the objectives of the Trustee. Progress against the business plans are monitored by the Trustee at each quarterly meeting.

Trustee Knowledge

There is a requirement for the Trustee Directors to have knowledge and understanding of the law relating to pensions and the principles relating to the funding of the Scheme and the investment of the Scheme's assets. The Trustee Directors are also required to be conversant with the Scheme's documents. To fulfil these requirements the Trustee has adopted a training policy and attends regular training sessions.

Risk management

The Trustee Directors have put in place steps to monitor areas of potential risk to the Scheme. They regularly monitor, amongst other aspects of the Scheme, investments, the funding of the Scheme and the administration of the Scheme. The Scheme's risk register is reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Trustee and updated as necessary.

The Trustee has adopted an integrated risk management plan, which looks at the financial covenant, investment and funding risks faced by the Scheme.

Employer's Covenant

The Principal Employer of the Scheme is Leonardo UK Ltd (formerly named Leonardo MW Ltd, having changed name with effect from 31 March 2021).

The Trustee Directors recognise that the ability of the Principal Employer to meet its ongoing contribution requirement is important to the funding of the Scheme and hence the security of members' benefits. As a way of increasing the security of the Scheme, the Trustee has entered into an agreement with the Leonardo Group's parent company, Leonardo SpA, in which Leonardo confirms it will provide support for the Scheme. Leonardo has agreed that it will be responsible for the liabilities of the Principal Employer (and former participating employers) and has undertaken to pay any outstanding Scheme contributions and pay any Scheme deficit if the Scheme were to wind up with insufficient assets.

The Trustee regularly monitors the financial status of the Principal Employer and has engaged Cardano Advisory Limited to carry out 6-monthly independent reviews of the financial strength of the employers, or more frequently if the Trustee considers this appropriate.

As part of the 5 April 2020 actuarial valuation, and in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, additional detailed reviews of the employer covenant were commissioned, with reports on a range of areas including cash resources, profitability and credit strength of the Principal Employer and its ultimate parent company. Overall, the employer covenant has been robust, and continues to be rated as strong. The actuarial valuation is discussed in further detail on pages 16 and 17 of this report.

Voluntary Contributions

The Additional Voluntary Contribution (AVC) option provides members with an opportunity to make further provision for their retirement in addition to the benefits provided by the Scheme. Investment choices are available in the form of a "Lifestyle" arrangement and a "Pick & Mix" option. The investment choices available to members with AVC funds are the same as those available to members with 100+ Retirement Accounts. A Mobius Life microsite was launched in June 2021 providing additional investment fund information to members.

In addition to AVCs, members are able to contribute under the Buy Up option which provides for a higher career salary accrual rate, in return for an additional member contribution. The cost of the Buy Up option is set by the Trustee each year.

As an alternative to AVCs and Buy Up, a closed group of members of the 2000 Section are paying extra contributions towards retirement benefits through the Selected Benefits Scheme (SBS). This option closed to new contributors in 2009 and is only available to members who are currently making SBS contributions towards retirement benefits at a fixed contribution percentage rate.

Membership

The number of members as at the year end was:

Active members at 6 April 2021 (includes 773 DC members) Retirement Deferred Death Transfer Out	(135) (31) (1) (1)	1,810
Active members at 5 April 2022 (includes 706 DC members)		1,642
Deferred pensioners at 6 April 2021 (includes 464 DC members) From Active Transfer Out Death Total commutation Retirement	31 (14) (1) (2) (25)	1,164
Deferred pensioners at 5 April 2022 (includes 473 DC members)		1,153
Pensioners at 6 April 2021 From Active From Deferred New Joiners Death Total commutation	135 25 12 (15) (8) _	1,541
Pensioners at 5 April 2022	_	1,690
Total members at 5 April 2022	_	4,485

Pension increases

Different rates of increase, and caps on the level of increase, apply for different sections and tranches of benefit within the Scheme.

All pensions in payment were increased on 1 May 2022 in accordance with the Rules of the Scheme. The applicable increase rate (before caps) on 1 May 2022 was generally 7.84% which is the level of RPI in January 2022, with benefits accrued before 6 April 2006 having increases capped at 5% and after 5 April 2006 having increases capped at 2.5%.

Deferred pensions are generally increased annually in line with the statutory measure of inflation for pension purposes, up to a maximum of 5% for benefits accrued before 6 April 2009 and 2.5% for benefits accrued after.

All increases to pensions in payment and deferred pensions were made in accordance with the Rules of the Scheme. There were no discretionary increases made during the year.

Transfer Values

Cash equivalents (transfer values to other approved pension arrangements) payable are calculated and verified as prescribed by Section 97 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993. No discretionary benefits are included.

Scheme Changes

There have been no changes to the Scheme Rules over the year.

Financial Development of the Scheme

Changes in the Scheme's net assets during the year were as follows:

	£′000s
Net assets at 5 April 2021	1,195,466
Net additions from dealings with members	(738)
Net returns on investments	9,022
Net assets at 5 April 2022	1,203,750

The financial statements for the year have been prepared and audited in accordance with Sections 41(1) and (6) of the Pensions Act 1995.

Communication

"InFocus", a newsletter for Scheme members is issued by the Trustee on a regular basis. Benefit statements are issued on an annual basis to active members, and deferred members with 'final salary' benefits, setting out the amount of pension built up so far, and forecasts at normal retirement date.

In addition members can access information from the Scheme website, www.lepensions.co.uk. XPS Administration Limited also offers MyPension.com, an online tool for members enabling them to view their pension records and undertake various activities online. All communications have moved to predominantly electronic distribution during the year, other than where members have opted into continuing with paper copies.

Going concern

The Trustee of the Scheme has made an assessment on going concern and given the funding position and the support from the Principal Employer, the Trustee concludes that the Scheme retains sufficient liquidity that the going concern basis remains appropriate for the foreseeable future and at the very least for the next twelve months.

Taxation Status

The Scheme is a registered pension scheme within the meaning of Section 153 of the Finance Act 2004.

Enquiries

All enquiries about the Scheme and individual benefit entitlements should be addressed to the Scheme Trustee:

c/o XPS Administration Limited One Temple Quay Temple Back East Bristol BS1 6DZ

Email: leps@xpsgroup.com

MoneyHelper

MoneyHelper provides pension guidance, money guidance and debt advice. These services were previously provided by three separate government entities; The Pensions Advisory Service (TPAS), Pension Wise and the Money Advice Service. MoneyHelper can be contacted at:

MoneyHelper Holborn Centre 120 Holborn London EC1N 2TD

Tel: 0800 011 3797 Email: <u>pensions.enquiries@moneyhelper.org.uk</u> Website: <u>www.moneyhelper.org.uk</u>

Pensions Ombudsman

Early Resolution Service

The early resolution service is available to assist with any difficulty that has not been resolved or to assist with a potential complaint.

Tel: 0800 917 4487 Email: <u>helpline@pensions-ombudsman.org.uk</u>

Complaints

If a member has a complaint against the Scheme that has not been resolved to his or her satisfaction through the Scheme's Dispute Procedure, the government appointed Pensions Ombudsman can investigate complaints of injustice caused by bad administration, either by the Trustee or Scheme administrators, or disputes of fact or law. The Pensions Ombudsman can be contacted at:

10 South Colonnade Canary Wharf London E14 4PU

Tel: 0800 917 4487 Email: <u>enquiries@pensions-ombudsman.org.uk</u> Website: <u>www.pensions-ombudsman.org.uk</u>

The Pensions Regulator (tPR)

The Pensions Regulator can intervene if they consider that a scheme's trustees, advisers, or the employer are not carrying out their duties correctly. The address for the Pensions Regulator is:

Napier House Trafalgar Place Brighton BN1 4DW

Tel: 0345 600 0707 Email: <u>customersupport@tpr.gov.uk</u> Website: <u>www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk</u>

The Pension Scheme Registry

The Scheme is registered with the Pension Scheme Registry which is part of the Pensions Regulator's office The registration number is 10273555. The data held by the Registry is used by the Pension Tracing Service to assist former members of schemes to trace their scheme benefits. The Pension Tracing Service can be contacted at:

Pension Tracing Service The Pension Service 9 Mail Handling Site A Wolverhampton WV98 1LU

Tel: 0800 731 0193 Website: <u>www.gov.uk/find-lost-pension</u>

INVESTMENT REPORT

Defined Benefit

Background

At the Scheme year end, 5 April 2022, the net investments of the Defined Benefit section of the Scheme were valued at \pounds 1,031 million (plus a buy-in asset valued at \pounds 142m) compared with \pounds 1,014 million (plus a buy-in asset valued at \pounds 153m) at the start of the Scheme year. The majority of the assets of the Scheme continue to be invested by the fiduciary manager Schroders IS Limited. This includes a liability hedging portfolio through which the impact of movements in long-term interest rate and inflation expectations are managed. The Trustee also has a buy-in asset which insures a portion of the Scheme's pensioner liabilities.

This report gives information about the assets as at 5 April 2022.

Investment Principles

The Trustee has produced a Statement of Investment Principles (SIP) showing how it invests the assets of the Scheme. The SIP is reviewed regularly by the Trustee and was last updated in November 2021.

The overall objective of the Scheme is to meet the benefit payments promised as they fall due with the long-term intention of becoming financially and operationally self-sufficient. This is broken down into the following qualitative objectives:

- 1. Acquire suitable assets which, having due regard to risk, will generate income and capital growth to pay, together with the Employer and member contributions, the benefits as they fall due.
- 2. Limit the risk of the assets failing to meet the liabilities over the long term.
- 3. Achieve a return on investment which is expected at least to meet the Actuary's assumptions over the long term.

The Trustee has translated its objectives into benchmarks for the Scheme. The benchmarks are consistent with the Trustee's views on the appropriate balance between maximising the long-term return on investments and minimising short-term volatility and risk measured relative to liabilities.

Copies of the SIP (and the separate defined contribution SIP) are available to members from the Scheme Administrator, XPS Administration, using the contact details on page 4. The SIPS are also available from the Scheme website at <u>www.lepensions.co.uk/compliance</u>.

Investment Manager

The Trustee has delegated responsibility for the day-to-day management of the assets to the Scheme's Investment Manager, Schroders IS Limited ("Schroders Solutions"). An Investment Management Agreement between the Trustee and Schroders IS Limited governs this relationship.

The Investment Manager has been appointed in two capacities:

- Implement a liability hedging strategy; and
- Actively manage a strategy consisting of: Growth Assets, which covers a wide range of asset classes and investment managers; Liability Hedging Assets; Active Structured Equity; and Cashflow Matching Credit Assets

Market Commentary

Global equities rose over the year despite the challenges towards the end of the period due to the war in Ukraine. Concerns over rising inflation led to central banks increasing interest rates and government bond yields rose over the year. Commodity prices soared.

US stocks fell in the first quarter of 2022. Russia's invasion of Ukraine drew widespread condemnation and elicited a range of strict sanctions from the US and its allies. The invasion amplified existing concerns over inflation pressures, particularly through food and energy although economic data otherwise remained stable. The Fed raised interest rates by 0.25%, with further increase expected through the rest of 2022. European shares fell sharply in the first quarter. The region has close economic ties with Ukraine and Russia, particularly when it comes to reliance on Russian oil and gas. UK equities were resilient as investors began to price in the additional inflationary shock of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The Bank of England increased its base rate by 0.5% over the quarter to 0.75%.

Asset Allocation

The Trustee reviews the strategic asset allocation of the Scheme on a regular basis. However, investment decisions within this framework are delegated to Schroders Solutions.

The Trustee has allocated 27% of assets (excluding the pensioner buy in) to Growth Assets, 53% of assets offrisk for liability hedging, 10% of assets to Active Structured Equity and 10% of assets to Cash Flow Matching Credit Assets.

The Trustee continues to monitor the strategy through regular reviews. In addition, the Trustee will review on an on-going basis the extent to which risk and volatility can be reduced further over time.

The table below shows the asset allocation at the current and prior year ends (excluding the pensioner buy in):

	5 April	2022	5 April 2021		
	Market value	% of funds	Market value	% of funds	
	£'000s	(ex DC)	£'000s	(ex DC)	
Equity	132,074	12.8	287,360	28.3	
Alternatives	52,412	5.1	81,955	8.1	
Return Seeking Credit	33,743	3.3	61,218	6.1	
Property	24,332	2.4	31,480	3.1	
Cash & Sovereign Bonds	54,201	5.3	22,610	2.2	
Commodities	8,208	0.8	-	-	
Currency hedge	(1,762)	(0.2)	2,015	0.2	
Total Growth Assets portfolio	303,208	29.4	486,638	48.0	
Liability Hedging Assets	514,848	49.9	263,054	26.0	
Cash Flow Matching Credit Assets	95,202	9.2	104,114	10.0	
Active Structured Equity	117,863	11.4	159,877	15.8	
Total assets (excluding DC and DB Insurance policies)	1,031,121	100.0	1,013,683	100.0	
Defined Benefit Insurance policies	142,100		153,080		
Defined contribution	29,249		27,299		
Total investments	1,202,470		1,194,062		

Liability Risk

The Trustee has put a programme in place to reduce some of the unrewarded risks that the Scheme faces in relation to the value of the liabilities. In particular, Schroders Solutions Derivatives manages a liability hedge.

The liability hedge is designed to protect the Scheme from adverse movements in long term interest rates and inflation, which directly impact the value of the Scheme's liabilities. The value of the gilts that are part of the hedging portfolio tends to move in line with the Scheme's liabilities when interest rates and inflation rates change. Similarly the swaps in the hedging portfolio, which are implemented via a number of counterparty banks, are such that, if interest rates fall significantly (and so the liabilities rise in value), the swap counterparty pays the Scheme to cover the rise in the value of the liabilities. Conversely, if the value of the liabilities falls due to interest rate and inflation changes, the Scheme pays the counterparty under the swap contracts an amount that is in line with this fall in the liabilities. Importantly, the purpose of the liability hedge is to offset (or hedge) the changes in the value of the liabilities whether there is a rise or fall.

The mark to market valuation of the swaps represented an unrealised gain/loss, as at 5 April, for the following years:

	2022 £000	2021 £000	2020 £000	2019 £000	2018 £000	2017 £000
Interest rate swaps	(3,219)	(198)	77,971	14,972	1,974	23,827
Total Return swaps	(19,393)	(2,794)	19,046	1,910	(462)	3,518
Inflation swaps	39,979	(7,211)	(18,287)	5,762	(253)	9,907
Proceed Asset Swap	-	-	(29,817)	(26,766)	(24,429)	(34,714)
Total Gain/(Loss)	17,367	(10,203)	48,913	(4,122)	(23,170)	2,538

A positive mark-to-market value of the swaps represents a rise in the value of the swaps from the Scheme's perspective, and vice versa. However, this rise will have been necessary to offset the rise in the value of the Scheme's liabilities, and so the impact of the interest rate changes on the Scheme's finances will (as intended) have been broadly neutral.

During the Scheme year, until November 2021, the Trustee maintained strategic hedging level of 100% of the interest rate risk and 100% of the inflation risk of the Technical Provisions and the liabilities expected to be accrued between 6 April 2020 and 5 April 2023. From 10 November 2021, the same strategic level of 100% was applied to the Low Dependency basis as at 5 April 2020, and the liabilities expected to be accrued between 6 April 2020 and 5 April 2023. At the year end the portfolio was hedging 100% of the interest rate risk and 100% of the inflation risk.

Collateral

The gilts can be used to meet collateral calls from the Scheme's counterparties: Barclays Bank plc, Credit Suisse International, Citigroup Inc., Deutsche Bank plc, HSBC plc, Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc., Royal Bank of Canada, Lloyds Banking Group, JP Morgan and Morgan Stanley & CO. International plc. The Scheme would be obliged to post collateral to the counterparties as and when the swap mark-to-market is negative to the Scheme (i.e. in the counterparties' favour). Once the collateral is transferred to the respective counterparty it is held by the counterparty but in the name of the Trustee.

Return-Seeking Portfolio

The Growth Assets (GA) are designed to deliver performance in excess of a specific target through exposure to diversified investment arrangements. Schroders Solutions invests and manages the Scheme's assets on behalf of the Trustee.

Schroders Solutions fiduciary management service reduces the risks and costs of decision delay and provides access to a broad range of asset allocation and increased investment specialisation, such as high yield bonds, leveraged loans and other alternative asset classes as well as currency hedging. As well as the delegated responsibility for dynamic asset allocation, Schroders Solutions is also responsible for selecting, combining and replacing fund managers.

The core strength of the fiduciary management portfolio proposition lies in the delegation to the manager of the flexibility to dynamically allocate across all asset classes in accordance with medium to long term views on global markets, and to 'defend' by increasing the allocation to cash when the risk/return attributes of multiple asset classes are poor. This is demonstrated in the Asset Allocation table above showing the variation at the current and prior year end.

The investment objective for GA is a return of SONIA + 3.125% per annum, after the deduction of fees, over rolling three year periods. Performance of the GA assets against objective is as follows:

GA	1 year	3 years p.a.	5 years p.a.
Investment return	6.8%	6.6%	5.3%
Objective	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%
Investment return relative to target	3.5%	3.2%	1.8%

Performance is shown to 5 April 2022 after the deduction of fees (to the extent that fees are paid from assets). The objective is shown to 5 April 2022.

The Trustee monitors the performance of GA on a quarterly basis and is provided with a valuation of all of the Scheme's assets on a monthly basis.

The Trustee also has a derivatives programme to manage the exposure of the assets to currency movement which is managed by Schroders Solutions.

The Trustee will continue to consider further opportunities to reduce unrewarded risks where this can be done cost effectively. There are appropriate arrangements in place to provide collateral for the derivatives programmes.

Total Investment Performance

The performance of the Scheme's return-seeking portfolio and the total performance (including the performance of the swaps) was positive over the year ended 5 April 2022.

Performance against objective over different time periods is as follows:

Total performance	1 year	3 years p.a.	5 years p.a.
Investment return	1.3%	5.7%	4.5%
Objective	-2.1%	2.8%	3.7%
Investment return relative to target	3.4%	2.9%	0.8%

The objective for three years covers the period 1 April 2019 to 5 April 2022, and for five years it covers 1 April 2017 to 5 April 2022.

Investment Expenses

Investment management fees and expenses amounted to ± 1.9 m during the period (previously ± 1.1 m). It should be noted that, in addition to these direct expenses, the majority of underlying managers' fees are reflected in unit prices and these are not separately disclosed. Discounts on investment management fees are negotiated where possible

Custody of Assets

The swap contracts entered into with Barclays Bank plc, Credit Suisse International, Citigroup Inc., Deutsche Bank plc, HSBC plc, Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Merrill Lynch & Co. Inc., Royal Bank of Canada, Lloyds Banking Group, JP Morgan and Morgan Stanley & CO. International plc are held directly in the Trustee's name. These direct principal to principal contracts do not themselves require safe custody. However, the collateral provided to the counterparties to secure their value when their mark-to-market is positive is held by CACEIS, as custodian for the Scheme.

The pooled fund units and shares comprising the assets managed through the fiduciary management portfolio are held by CACEIS Bank in the name of its nominee company, KAS Nominees Limited.

Environmental, Social and Governance Factors

Financially material investment considerations can affect the long-term financial performance of investments and can (but do not have to) include environmental, social and governance factors (otherwise known as "ESG") where relevant. The Trustee delegates consideration of financially material factors to the Investment Manager, who considers these when constructing the portfolio, including looking at Underlying Managers. All references to ESG relate to financial factors only. All references to ESG also include climate change.

ESG factors and stewardship are considered, in the context of long term performance, by the Investment Manager as part of the manager selection criteria. This review occurs before they are approved for investment in the portfolio. Once an Underlying Manager is appointed, the Investment Manager monitors the ESG implementation and ongoing compliance with other factors, such as stewardship, as a part of overall engagement.

Corporate Governance and Stewardship

The Trustee and Investment Manager have agreed, and will maintain, formal agreements setting out the scope of the Investment Manager's activities, charging basis and other relevant matters. The Investment Manager has been provided with a copy of the SIP and is required to exercise its powers with a view to giving effect to the principles contained therein and in accordance with subsection (2) of Section 36 of the Pensions Act 1995.

The Trustee has appointed the Investment Manager to implement the Scheme's investment strategy. The Investment Manager manages assets directly on behalf of the Trustee as well as having delegated authority to appoint, monitor and change the underlying managers.

The Investment Manager is appointed to carry out its role on an ongoing basis. The Trustee periodically reviews the overall value-for-money of using Schroders Solutions, and information in relation to costs associated with investing is included in the quarterly monitoring report. The Investment Manager's remuneration is based on the Scheme's asset size, and the Investment Manager is therefore incentivised to maximise the Scheme's asset size over the long term. The Trustee is satisfied that these arrangements incentivise the Investment Manager:

- to align its investment strategy and decisions with the Trustee's investment policies, such as their return target and the restrictions detailed in the Investment Management Agreement, and
- to assess and make decisions based on the medium to long-term financial and non-financial performance of issuers of debt or equity, and to engage with such issuers to improve this medium to long-term performance.

The success of such engagement will contribute to the Scheme's performance, which is measured relative to the Trustee's long-term performance objectives.

The Scheme's investments are made via pooled investment funds, in which the Scheme's investments are pooled with those of other investors. As such, direct control of the process of engaging with the companies that issue these securities, whether for corporate governance purposes or social, ethical or environmental factors, is delegated to the manager of the pooled investment fund. The extent to which these factors are taken into account in the selection, retention and realisation of investments is considered by the Investment Manager as part of the process of selecting organisations with which to invest.

Corporate Governance and Stewardship (continued)

The Trustee supports the Myners Principles and the UK Stewardship Code. It has conducted a 'comply or explain' review in respect of the Myners Principles and Investment Guidance from the Pensions Regulator.

Financial Material Considerations

These considerations, can affect the long-term financial performance of investments and can (but do not have to) include environmental, social and governance factors (otherwise known as "ESG") where relevant, as set out in the ESG section above. The Trustee delegates consideration of financially material factors to the Investment Manager, who considers these when constructing the portfolio, including looking at Underlying Managers.

Non-financial matters

The Trustee does not directly take into account non-financial matters (such as members' ethical or future impact priorities) given the difficulty of establishing consensus views on such matters. The Trustee maintains a dialogue with members through the Pension Consultative Committee and may seek views directly from time to time. The DCISC consults members from time to time in the context of self-select investment options for DC assets.

Turnover costs

The Investment Manager oversees the turnover costs incurred by Underlying Managers as part of its ongoing monitoring process and evaluates such costs to determine if they are in line with peer groups and the Investment Manager's expectations. Where there are material deviations the Investment Manager engages with Underlying Managers to understand the rationale for such deviations and take appropriate action.

Conflicts of interest

The Trustee acknowledges the inherent potential for conflicts of interest which exist as part of ongoing Investment management business activities. As an FCA regulated firm, the Investment Manager is required to prevent or manage conflicts of interest. Where Underlying Managers are also regulated, they are likely to be subject to such requirements to manage conflicts of interest as are applicable in their jurisdiction of incorporation or operations. The Investment Manager directly monitors these as part of their regulatory filings (where available), the Investment Manager also monitors this as part of ongoing review. The Investment Manager's Conflict of Interest framework is available publicly here:

https://www.schroders.com/en/identification-and-management-of-conflicts-of-interest/

Defined Contribution

Retirement Account

The Trustee has produced a defined contribution Statement of Investment Principles which was last updated in September 2020.

Members of the 100+ Section have contributions equal to 2% of their Pensionable Salary put into their Retirement Account by their employer.

The members' Retirement Accounts are held with Mobius Life Limited and members have the choice of investing their account in one or more of eight funds: Long Term Growth, Stable Growth, Cautious Growth, Global Equity Fund, Corporate Bond Fund, Fixed Annuity Focus Fund, Inflation Linked Annuity Focus Fund and Cash Fund. In addition, there is a default Lifestyle Strategy, used by the majority of members, which incorporates four Schroders Solutions 'blend funds' with different 'inflation plus' targets. If a member chooses the default Lifestyle Strategy, they must place the whole of their Retirement Account in this fund.

The performance of the funds can be found on the new Mobius Life Microsite, which was launched in June 2021, via the investment section of MyPension.com. The Microsite contains published fund factsheets, together with interactive fund performance tools.

Employer Related Investments

There were no employer related investments during the year.

REPORT ON ACTUARIAL LIABILITIES

Under Section 222 of the Pensions Act 2004, pension schemes are subject to the Statutory Funding Objective, which is to have sufficient and appropriate assets to cover their technical provisions. The technical provisions represent the present value of the benefits members are entitled to, based on pensionable service to the valuation date. This is assessed at least every 3 years using the assumptions agreed between the Trustee and the Company and set out in the Statement of Funding Principles, a copy of which is available to Scheme members on request by contacting XPS Administration Limited at the address set out on page 8.

Actuarial valuation as at 5 April 2020

The most recent full actuarial valuation of the Scheme was carried out as at 5 April 2020. This showed that on that date:

- The technical provisions were £971.4 million
- The value of the assets was £1,096.8 million

As at 5 April 2020, the Scheme therefore had an ongoing surplus of £125.4 million with a funding level of 113%.

Whilst the actuarial valuation identified a past service surplus, it also showed an increase in the future service contribution rate. The cost of future benefit accrual had increased by 3.3% of pensionable salaries per annum between the 2017 and 2020 valuations. The Trustee and the Company have agreed that there will be no changes to member or Company contributions and no changes to member benefits as part of this valuation. The consequence of this approach is that a portion of the surplus will be used to support the increased future service cost.

In addition to the ongoing funding valuation, the actuary also carries out a discontinuance valuation, known as a solvency valuation, and a Pension Protection Fund ("PPF") valuation.

1. The solvency valuation basis differs from the ongoing funding basis in that it assumes that the Scheme had discontinued and all contributions ceased with effect from the valuation date. As at 5 April 2020, the deficit on a solvency valuation basis was ± 255 million and the Scheme's assets would have been sufficient to cover 81% of the total estimated winding up liabilities. It is a legal requirement that these solvency valuation numbers are produced and it does not mean that there is any intention to wind up the Scheme in the foreseeable future.

2. The PPF valuation compares the assets of the Scheme to the value of the benefits that would be provided by the PPF in the event of the Scheme entering the PPF. As at 5 April 2020, the deficit on a PPF valuation basis was £90 million and the Scheme's assets would have been sufficient to cover 92% of the PPF benefits.

The next full actuarial valuation is due with an effective date no later than 5 April 2023, and will be completed no later than 5 July 2024.

Actuarial report as at 5 April 2021

The Trustee receives formal annual funding updates from the actuary in non-actuarial valuation years. These reports provide information on the development of the funding position of the Scheme (on an ongoing funding basis) since the last full actuarial valuation, so that the Trustee can assess whether any action is needed.

The most recent actuarial report was produced as at 5 April 2022. At that date, the surplus on the ongoing funding basis was £216 million with a funding level of 122%. Between 5 April 2020 and 5 April 2022, the surplus therefore increased by £91 million. This was mainly due to the investment returns earned on the Scheme's 'return seeking' assets being higher than expected under the actuarial assumptions over the period. This was partially offset by the contributions made by the Company into the Scheme being lower than the assessed cost of new benefit accrual over the period (as agreed as part of the 5 April 2020 actuarial valuation process).

REPORT ON ACTUARIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

Method and significant assumptions for technical provisions

The method and significant actuarial assumptions used to determine the technical provisions for the 5 April 2020 actuarial valuation are as follows (all assumptions adopted are set out in the Statement of Funding Principles signed on 8 December 2020):

Method

The actuarial method used in the calculation of the technical provisions was the Projected Unit Method.

Significant actuarial assumptions

Pre-retirement discount interest rate: term dependent rates calculated as 2.0% per annum above a blended interest rate yield curve. The blended curve comprises 75% of the gilt interest rate curve and 25% of the Sterling overnight index average (SONIA) swap interest rate curve.

Post-retirement discount interest rate: term dependent rates calculated as 0.4% per annum above a blended interest rate yield curve. The blended curve comprises 75% of the gilt interest rate curve and 25% of the Sterling overnight index average (SONIA) swap interest rate curve.

Future Retail Prices Index ("RPI") inflation:* term dependent rates calculated using a blended inflation rate yield curve. The blended curve comprises 75% of the gilt RPI inflation curve and 25% of the swap RPI inflation curve.

Future Consumer Prices Index ("CPI") inflation*: 0.75% per annum below the RPI inflation curve.

Future Pensionable Salary increases: 1.5% per annum above the RPI inflation curve.

Future pension increases in payment: pensions in payment accrued after 5 April 2006 increase in line with RPI inflation subject to a cap of 2.5% per annum. Pensions in payment accrued before this date increase in line with RPI inflation subject to a cap of 5% per annum. The caps are applied using the Black Scholes model with an assumed RPI inflation volatility of 1.3% per annum.

Future pension increases in deferment: set as future CPI inflation, capped at 5% per annum for pension accrued before 6 April 2009 and 2.5% per annum for pension accrued after that date.

Future mortality in retirement: 97% for males and females of the mortality rates in the standard SAPS (S3PA) base tables, with an allowance for future improvements in line with the CMI 2019 projection model using a long term annual improvement rate of 1.25%, a smoothing parameter of 7.0 and an initial addition parameter of 0.75% per annum.

* On 25 November 2020, the UK Government and UK Statistics Authority issued a response to their joint consultation on aligning the RPI with the CPI including owner occupiers' housing costs ("CPIH"). Based on this, and absent any unforeseen event, the RPI will be calculated in the same way as the CPIH from February 2030. To reflect this post-valuation date event, when calculating the Technical Provisions at effective dates on or after 25 November 2020 (in particular for annual actuarial reports) the RPI and CPI inflation assumptions may be adjusted based on the RPI gilt and swap market expectations at the relevant effective date.

To calculate the technical provisions as at 5 April 2022, the CPI inflation assumption was set as follows:

- RPI inflation less 0.75% per annum before February 2030.
- RPI inflation from February 2030.

ACTUARY'S CERTIFICATE OF SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Actuary's certification of schedule of contributions

Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme ("the Scheme")

Adequacy of rates of contributions

 I certify that, in my opinion, the rates of contributions shown in this schedule of contributions are such that the statutory funding objective could have been expected on 5 April 2020 to continue to be met for the period for which the schedule is to be in force.

Adherence to statement of funding principles

 I hereby certify that, in my opinion, this schedule of contributions is consistent with the Statement of Funding Principles dated 8 December 2020.

The certification of the adequacy of the rates of contributions for the purpose of securing that the statutory funding objective can be expected to be met is not a certification of their adequacy for the purpose of securing the Scheme's liabilities by the purchase of annuities, if the Scheme were to be wound up.

Signature

assilia de

Date 18 December 2020

Name Danny Vassiliades Qualification Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries

Address Phoenix House 1 Station Hill Reading RG1 1NB Employer XPS Pensions

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK (FRS 102) are the responsibility of the Trustee. Pension scheme regulations require the Trustee to make available to Scheme members, beneficiaries and certain other parties, audited financial statements for each Scheme year which:

- show a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Scheme during the Scheme year and of the amount and disposition at the end of the Scheme year of its assets and liabilities, other than the liabilities to pay pensions and benefits after the end of the Scheme year; and
- contain the information specified in Regulation 3A of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Requirement to obtain Audited Accounts and a Statement from the Auditor) Regulations 1996, including a statement whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework applicable to occupational pension schemes.

In discharging these responsibilities, the Trustee is responsible for selecting suitable accounting policies, to be applied consistently, making any estimates and judgements on a prudent and reasonable basis, and for the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Scheme will not be wound up.

The Trustee is also responsible for making available certain other information about the Scheme in the form of an Annual Report.

The Trustee is responsible under pensions legislation for ensuring that there is prepared, maintained and from time to time revised a Schedule of Contributions showing the rates of contributions payable towards the Scheme by or on behalf of the employer and the active members of the Scheme and the dates on or before which such contributions are to be paid.

The Trustee is also responsible for keeping records in respect of contributions received in respect of any active member of the Scheme and for monitoring whether contributions are made to the Scheme by the employer in accordance with the Schedule of Contributions. Where breaches of the Schedule occur, the Trustee is required by the Pensions Acts 1995 and 2004 to consider making reports to The Pensions Regulator and the members.

The Trustee also has a general responsibility for ensuring that adequate accounting records are kept and for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Scheme and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities, including the maintenance of an appropriate system of internal control.

The Trustee's Report, which includes the Investment Report, the Report on Actuarial Liabilities and the Statement of Trustee's Responsibilities was approved by the Trustee.

M Flavell
Mame: Martin Flavell
Date: 13 September 2022
Trustee Director, Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme (Trustee) Ltd
S Wallace
Name: Scott Wallace
Date: 13 September 2022
Trustee Director, Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme (Trustee) Ltd

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEE OF THE LEONARDO ELECTRONICS PENSION SCHEME

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme for the year ended 5 April 2022 which comprise the fund account, the statement of net assets (available for benefits) and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- show a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Scheme during the year ended 5 April 2022, and of the amount and disposition at that date of its assets and liabilities, other than the liabilities to pay pensions and benefits after the end of the year;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- contain the information specified in Regulation 3A of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Requirement to obtain Audited Accounts and a Statement from the Auditor) Regulations 1996, made under the Pensions Act 1995.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Scheme in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial documents, we have concluded that the Scheme Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Schemes ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Schemes Trustee with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Schemes Trustee is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEE OF THE LEONARDO ELECTORNICS PENSION SCHEME (continued)

Responsibilities of the Trustee

As explained more fully in the Trustee's responsibilities statement set out on page 19, the Trustee is responsible for the preparation of financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Trustee determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the Schemes ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Trustee either intends to liquidate the Scheme or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the environment, including the legal and regulatory framework that the Scheme operates in and how the Scheme is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are the Pensions Act 1995 and 2004 and regulations made under them and FRS 102, including the Financial Reports of Pension Schemes 2018 (the Pensions SORP). We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEE OF THE LEONARDO ELECTORNICS PENSION SCHEME (continued)

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls as the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments, evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business, challenging judgments and estimates.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <u>http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</u>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our Report

This report is made solely to the Schemes Trustee as a body, in accordance with Regulation 3 of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Requirements to obtain Audited Accounts and a Statement from the Auditor) Regulations 1996 made under the Pensions Act 1995. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Schemes Trustee those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Scheme and the Schemes Trustee as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RSM UK Audit LLP

RSM UK Audit LLP

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants 25 Farringdon Street London EC4A 4AB

13 September 2022 Date:....

FUND ACCOUNT

For the year ended 5 April 2022

CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS	Note	2022 Defined Benefit Section £'000s	2022 Defined Contribution Section £'000s	2022 Total £'000s	2021 Defined Benefit Section £'000s	2021 Defined Contribution Section £'000s	2021 Total £'000s
Employer contributions Employee contributions	4	21,176 563	420 2,928	21,596 3,491	22,170 657	422 2,799	22,592 3,456
Total contributions Other income	4 5	21,739 295	3,348	25,087 295	22,827 1,189	3,221	26,048 1,189
	-	22,034	3,348	25,382	24,016	3,221	27,237
Benefits paid or payable Payments to and on account of leavers Other payments Administrative expenses	6 7 8 9	17,473 6,764 487 1,038	260 98 	17,733 6,862 487 1,038	15,679 2,902 501 1,127	37 323 	15,716 3,225 501 1,127
	-	25,762	358	26,120	20,209	360	20,569
NET (WITHDRAWALS)/ADDITIONS FROM							
DEALINGS WITH MEMBERS	-	(3,728)	2,990	(738)	3,807	2,861	6,668
RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS							
Investment income Change in market value of investments Investment management expenses	10 12 11	7,084 2,778 (1,952)	- 1,112 -	7,084 3,890 (1,952)	17,363 42,647 (1,122)	- 4,723 -	17,363 47,370 (1,122)
NET RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS	-	7,910	1,112	9,022	58,888	4,723	63,611
NET INCREASE IN THE FUND FOR THE YEAR TRANSFERS BETWEEN SECTIONS		4,182 2,389	4,102 (2,389)	8,284	62,695 1,786	7,584 (1,786)	70,279
				1405 466			4 405 407
OPENING NET ASSETS	-	1,167,808	27,658	1,195,466	1,103,327	21,860	1,125,187
CLOSING NET ASSETS	=	1,174,379	29,371	1,203,750	1,167,808	27,658	1,195,466

The notes on pages 25 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS (AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS)

At 5 April 2022

	Note	Defined	2022 Defined Contribution Section £'000s	2022 Total £'000s	2021 Defined Benefit Section £'000s	2021 Defined Contribution Section £'000s	2021 Total £'000s
INVESTMENT ASSETS							
Bonds Pooled investment vehicles Derivatives Insurance policies Cash deposits Other investment balances	12 13 14 15 16	664,290 327,073 1,645,184 142,100 18,531 1,835 2,799,013	29,249 - - 1 	664,290 356,322 1,645,184 142,100 18,531 1,835 2,828,263	438,356 565,807 2,260,513 153,080 7,409 922 3,426,087	27,298 - - 1 	438,356 593,105 2,260,513 153,080 7,410 922 3,453,386
Derivatives	14	(1,625,792)		(1,625,792)	<u>(2,259,324)</u>		(2,259,324)
TOTAL NET INVESTMENTS		1,173,221	29,250	1,202,471	1,166,763	27,299	1,194,062
CURRENT ASSETS	20	3,465	121	3,586	2,598	359	2,957
CURRENT LIABILITIES	21	(2,307)		(2,307)	(1,553)		(1,553)
CLOSING NET ASSETS		1,174,379	29,371	1,203,750	1,167,808	27,658	1,195,466

The notes on pages 25 to 40 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements summarise the transactions of the Scheme and deal with the net assets at the disposal of the Trustee. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the Scheme year. The actuarial position of the Scheme, which takes into account such obligations for the Defined Benefit Section, is dealt with in the Report on Actuarial Liabilities on page 16 and 17 of the Annual Report and these financial statements should be read in conjunction with this report.

These financial statements were approved by the Trustee on 13 September 2022.

F Flavell

Name: Martin Flavell

Trustee Director, Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme (Trustee) Ltd

S Wallace

Name: Scott Wallace

Trustee Director, Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme (Trustee) Ltd

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 5 April 2022

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Occupational Pensions Schemes (Requirement to obtain Audited Accounts and a Statement from the Auditor) Regulations 1996, Financial Reporting Standard 102 – The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the guidance set out in the Statement of Recommended Practice (Revised 2018).

The Scheme is a registered hybrid pension scheme under the Chapter 2, Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004. This means that contributions by the employer and employees are normally eligible for tax relief, and income and capital gains earned by the Scheme receive preferential tax treatment. The Scheme is administered by the Trustee in accordance with the Trust Deed and Rules, solely for the benefit of its members and other beneficiaries.

As stated in the Statement of Trustee's Responsibilities on page 19, the Trustee is responsible for preparing the Financial Statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Scheme will continue on this basis. The Trustee has undertaken an assessment in relation to going concern and has considered such matters as the potential impact on the Scheme's investment strategy, the Employer's business and its ability to pay contributions to the Scheme, taking into account the Scheme's strong funding level, well diversified investment strategy, strength of the Employer covenant and the guarantee from Leonardo SpA. The Trustee Board has determined that whilst there is some uncertainty over the impact on the Employer's financial performance and resources, this is anticipated to be modest and there is not a material uncertainty as to the ability of the Scheme to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future and the Trustee therefore believes it remains appropriate to prepare the Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

2. IDENTIFICATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Scheme is established as a trust under English law. The address for enquiries to the Scheme is c/o XPS Administration Limited, One Temple Quay, Temple Back East, Bristol BS1 6DZ.

Email leps@xpsgroup.com.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Accounting Convention

The financial statements are prepared on an accruals basis.

(b) Contributions

Employers' contributions, members' contributions, including those paid under the SMART option, are accounted for on an accruals basis in accordance with the Schedule of Contributions.

AVC's are accounted for on an accruals basis, and the resulting investments are included within the net assets statement on the basis values provided by the AVC investment managers.

Augmentation contributions are accounted for in accordance with the agreement under which they are payable, or, in the absence of an agreement, on a receipt basis.

(c) Payments to Members

Pensions in payment are accounted for in the period to which they relate.

Benefits are accounted for in the period in which the member notifies the Trustee of his decision on the type or amount of benefit to be taken or, if there is no member choice, on the date of retirement or leaving.

Individual transfers in or out are accounted for when the member liability is accepted or discharged which is normally when the transfer is paid or received.

For the year ended 5 April 2022

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Expenses

Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. The Scheme bears all the costs of administration.

(e) Investment Income

Income from bonds and other interest receivable is taken into account on an accruals basis.

Income from pooled investment vehicles is accounted for when declared by the fund manager.

Income arising on the underlying investments of accumulation funds is reflected within the change in market value.

(f) Investments

Investments are included at fair value as follows:

Quoted securities in active markets are usually valued at the current bid prices at the reporting date.

Unquoted securities are included at fair value estimated by the Trustee using appropriate valuation techniques.

Accrued interest is excluded from the market value of fixed income securities and is included in investment income receivable.

Unitised pooled investment vehicles have been valued at the latest available bid price or single price provided by the pooled investment manager. Shares in other pooled arrangements have been valued at the latest available net asset value (NAV), determined in accordance with fair value principles, provided by the pooled investment manager.

Swaps are valued based on the present value of future cash flows arising from the swap, determined using discounted cash flow models and market data at the reporting date.

Options are valued at fair value using pricing models and relevant market data at the year end date.

Forward foreign exchange contracts are valued by determining the gain or loss that would arise from closing out the contract at the reporting date by entering into an equal and opposite contract at that date.

Annuities in the name of the Scheme have been valued by the Scheme Actuary at the present value of the related obligation, determined using the most recent Scheme Funding valuation assumptions updated for market conditions at the reporting date.

(g) Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in sterling at the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling using the closing exchange rates at the year end.

(h) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Trustee to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The Trustee confirms that no judgements have had a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements, but note estimation uncertainty in the valuation of annuity policies, as disclosed in Note 15.

For the year ended 5 April 2022

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) Currency

The Scheme's functional and presentation currency is Pound Sterling (GBP). Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000s.

2022

4. CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS		2022	
	Defined	Defined	Total
	Benefit	Contribution	
	Section	Section	
	£'000s	£′000s	£′000s
Employer contributions			
Normal	13,254	420	13,674
SMART	7,922	_	7,922
	21,176	420	21,596
Employee contributions			
Normal	95	-	95
AVC	-	2,928	2,928
Special**	468		468
	563	2,928	3,491
	21,739	3,348	25,087
		2021	
Employer contributions			
Normal	13,999	422	14,421
SMART	8,171	-	8,171
	22,170	422	22,592
Employee contributions	·		
Normal	95	-	95
Additional voluntary*	-	2,799	2,799
Special**	562	-	562
	657	2,799	3,456
	22,827	3,221	26,048

* Members of all sections can pay additional voluntary contributions (AVCs) to Mobius Life Limited, which are invested separately from the Scheme's other assets. The proceeds of each member's AVC account are used to provide additional benefits for, or in respect of, the member. The majority of the AVCs are paid through the salary sacrifice arrangement.

** Members of the 2000 Section of the Scheme can pay additional voluntary contributions to the Selected Benefit Scheme (SBS) in order to increase their retirement benefits. SBS contributions are invested in the same way as the Scheme's other assets. The majority of the SBS contributions are paid through the salary sacrifice arrangement.

Employer contributions include contributions in respect of salary sacrifice arrangements made available to certain members by the Employer.

For the year ended 5 April 2022

_				
5.	OTHER INCOME	Defined Benefit Section	2022 Defined Contribution Section	Total
		£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
	Claims on term insurance policies	295		295
			2021	
	Claims on term insurance policies	1,189	_	1,189
6.	BENEFITS PAID OR PAYABLE	Defined Benefit Section £'000s	2022 Defined Contribution Section £'000s	Total £'000s
	Pensions		20000	
	Pensions Commutation of pensions and lump sum	8,660	-	8,660
	retirement benefits	8,430	90	8,520
	Purchase of annuities	160	170	330
	Lump sum death benefits	(13)	-	(13)
	Refunds of contributions of death	231	-	231
	Taxation where lifetime or annual allowance			_
	exceeded	5		5
		17,473	260	17,733
			2021	
	Pensions	7,199	-	7,199
	Commutation of pensions and lump sum	7,199	-	7,199
	retirement benefits	6,197	37	6,234
	Purchase of annuities	216	-	216
	Lump sum death benefits	2,067		2,067
		15,679	37	15,716
7	DAVAGENTS TO AND ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVEDS		2022	
7.	PAYMENTS TO AND ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVERS	Defined Benefit	2022 Defined Contribution	Total
		Section	Section	C/000-
		£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
	Individual transfers out to other schemes	6,764	98	6,862
			2021	
	Individual transfers out to other schemes	2,902	323	3,225
	-			

For the year ended 5 April 2022

8.	OTHER PAYMENTS		2022	
		Defined	Defined	Total
		Benefit	Contribution	
		Section	Section	
		£′000s	£′000s	£′000s
	Other payments	1	-	1
	Premiums on term insurance policies	486		486
		487	_	487
			2021	
	Premiums on term insurance policies	501	_	501

Other payments represent premiums paid to Zurich Assurance Limited who have underwritten the Scheme's death in service benefits during the year.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES 9.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		2022	
	Defined	Defined	Total
	Benefit	Contribution	
	Section	Section	
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Administration	531	-	531
Actuarial fees	336	-	336
Legal fees	24	-	24
Investment advice	17	-	17
Audit fees	18	-	18
PPF levy	81	-	81
Other fees	31		31
	1,038		1,038

		2021	
Administration	534	-	534
Actuarial fees	371	-	371
Legal fees	-	-	-
Investment advice	34	-	34
Audit fees	18	-	18
PPF levy	121	-	121
Other fees	49		49
	1,127	-	1,127

For the year ended 5 April 2022

Income from bonds 4,154 - 4,154 Income from pooled investment vehicles 5,014 - 5,014 Interest on cash deposits (31) - (31) Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange 658 - 658 Income from derivatives / swaps (8,539) - (8,539) Annuity income 5,828 - 5,828 7,084 - 7,084 - 7,084 Income from bonds 4,319 - 4,319 Income from pooled investment vehicles 5,048 - 5,048 Income from pooled investment vehicles (22) - (22) Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange (427) - (427) Income from derivatives / swaps 2,620 - 2,620 Annuity income 5,825 - 5,825 17,363 - 17,363 - 17,363 11. INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT EXPENSES 2022 2021 2016 Investment fee rebate (64) - (64) - (64) 1.952 1.952	10.		Defined Benefit Section £'000s	2022 Defined Contribution Section £'000s	Total £'000s
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Income from pooled investment vehicles Interest on cash deposits Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange Income from derivatives / swaps	5,014 (31) 658 (8,539)	- - - - -	5,014 (31) 658 (8,539)
Income from bonds $4,319$ - $4,319$ Income from pooled investment vehicles $5,048$ - $5,048$ Interest on cash deposits (22) - (22) Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange (427) - (427) Income from derivatives / swaps $2,620$ - $2,620$ Annuity income $5,825$ - $5,825$ 17,363-17,36311.INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT EXPENSES 2022 DefinedDefinedDefinedBenefitContributionSectionSection $f'000s$ $f'000s$ $f'000s$ Administration, management & custody $2,016$ - $1,952$ - $1,952$ - 2021 2021 2021 Administration, management & custody $1,290$ - $1,290$ $1,290$ - $1,290$ Investment fee rebate (168) - (168)			7,084		7,084
Income from pooled investment vehicles $5,048$ - $5,048$ Interest on cash deposits (22) - (22) Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange (427) - (427) Income from derivatives / swaps $2,620$ - $2,620$ Annuity income $5,825$ - $5,825$ $17,363$ - $17,363$ 11. INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT EXPENSES 2022 DefinedDefinedTotalBenefitContributionSectionSection $f'000s$ $f'000s$ f'000s $f'000s$ for 00s $f'00s$ for 00s $f'00s$ for 00s $f'00s$ <				2021	
11. INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT EXPENSES 2022 Defined Defined Total Benefit Contribution Section Section Section f'000s Administration, management & custody 2,016 - 2,016 Investment fee rebate (64) - (64) 1,952 - 1,952 Administration, management & custody 1,290 - 1,290 Administration, management & custody 1,290 - 1,290 Investment fee rebate (168) - (168)		Income from pooled investment vehicles Interest on cash deposits Gains/(losses) on foreign exchange Income from derivatives / swaps	5,048 (22) (427) 2,620 5,825		5,048 (22) (427) 2,620 5,825
Defined BenefitDefined ContributionTotal BenefitAdministration, management & custody Investment fee rebate2,016 (64)-2,016 (64)1,952-1,952202120212021Administration, management & custody Investment fee rebate1,290 (168)-1,290 (168)			17,505		17,303
Investment fee rebate (64) - (64) 1,952 - 1,952 2021 2021 Administration, management & custody 1,290 - 1,290 Investment fee rebate (168) - (168)	11.	INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT EXPENSES	Benefit Section	Defined Contribution Section	
1,952 - 1,952 2021 2021 Administration, management & custody 1,290 - 1,290 Investment fee rebate (168) - (168)				-	
Administration, management & custody1,290-1,290Investment fee rebate(168)-(168)			1,952	_	
Investment fee rebate (168) - (168)				2021	
1,122 - 1,122				-	
			1,122		1,122

For the year ended 5 April 2022

12. RECONCILIATION OF INVESTMENTS

Defined Benefit Section	Value at 5.4.2021 £'000s	Purchases at cost & derivative payments £'000s	Sales proceeds & derivative receipts £'000s	Change in market value £'000s	Value at 5.4.2022 £'000s
Bonds Pooled investment vehicles Derivatives Insurance policies	438,356 565,807 1,189 153,080	886,404 212,499 20,134 -	(618,315) (474,063) (34,700) (314)	(42,155) 22,830 32,769 (10,666)	664,290 327,073 19,392 142,100
Cash deposits Other investment balances	1,158,432 7,409 922	1,119,037	(1,127,392)	2,778	1,152,855 11,275 9,091
Defined Contribution Secti	1,166,763 on			-	1,173,221
Pooled investment vehicles Cash in transit	27,298 1	5,834	(4,995)	1,112	29,249 1

Transaction costs are included in the cost of purchases and deducted from sale proceeds. Direct transaction costs include costs charged to the Scheme such as fees, commissions and stamp duty.

29,250

Transaction costs analysed by main asset class and type of cost are as follows:

27,299

	Fees £'000s	Commission £'000s	Stamp duty and taxes £'000s	2022 Total £'000s	2021 Total £'000s
Pooled investment vehicles	20			20	
2021	6				6

In addition to the transaction costs disclosed above, indirect costs are incurred through the bid-offer spread on investments within pooled investment vehicles and charges made within those vehicles.

For the Defined Contribution Section investments purchased by the Scheme are allocated to provide benefits to the individuals on whose behalf corresponding contributions are paid. For members who invest in the with profit account the investment provider designates the investment records by member. For members who invest in the managed funds the investment manager holds the investment units on a pooled basis for the Trustee. The Scheme administrator allocates investment units to members. The Trustee may hold investment units representing the value of employer contributions that have been retained by the Scheme that relate to members leaving the Scheme prior to vesting.

For the year ended 5 April 2022

12. RECONCILIATION OF INVESTMENTS (continued)

AVCs are included within Defined Contribution pooled investment vehicles but are not significant to the Scheme assets and therefore have not been disclosed separately.

Defined Contribution assets are allocated to members and the Trustee as follows:

	2022 £′000s	2021 £'000s
Members	29,249	27,298

13. POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES

The Scheme's investments in pooled investment vehicles at the year end comprised:

Defined Benefit Section	2022 £′000s	2021 £'000s
Equity Bonds Property	118,184 125,925 24,332	279,932 157,393 31,479
Cash Alternative Commodities	836 49,588 8,208	9,613 87,390
	327,073	565,807
Defined Contribution Section	2022 £'000s	2021 £′000s
Equity Bonds Cash Growth Retirement protection	2,064 471 430 22,791 3,224 268	1,817 288 586 21,405 2,910 202
Annuity protection	208	292 27,298

14. DERIVATIVES

Objectives and policies

The Trustee has authorised the use of derivatives by its investment managers as part of its investment strategy for the Scheme as follows.

Swaps – the Trustee's aim is to match as far as possible the fixed income portfolio and the Scheme's long term liabilities, in particular in relation to their sensitivities to interest rate movements. Due to the lack of available long dated bonds the Trustee has entered into OTC interest rate swaps during the year that extend the duration of the fixed income portfolio to better match the long term liabilities of the Scheme.

For the year ended 5 April 2022

14. DERIVATIVES (continued)

Options – the Trustee wants to benefit from the potentially greater returns available from investing in equities but wishes to minimise the risk of loss of value through adverse equity price movements. During the year the Scheme held a number of equity option contracts that protect it from falls in value in the main markets in which the Scheme invests.

Forward foreign exchange – in order to maintain appropriate diversification of investments within the portfolio and take advantage of overseas investment returns, a proportion of the underlying investment portfolio is invested overseas. To balance the risk of investing in foreign currencies whilst having an obligation to settle benefits in Sterling, a currency hedging programme, using forward foreign exchange contracts, has been put in place to reduce the currency exposure of these overseas investments to the targeted level.

At the year end the Scheme held the following derivatives:

		2022 Asset £'000s	2022 Liability £'000s	2021 Asset £'000s	2021 Liability £'000s
Swaps Options Forward foreign exchange contracts		1,625,309 19,243 632	(1,607,943) (15,454) (2,395)	2,230,234 27,892 2,387	(2,240,437) (18,515) (372)
		1,645,184	(1,625,792)	2,260,513	(2,259,324)
		(19,392)	=	1,189	
Swaps					
Nature	Expiration	Notior	nal principal £'000s	Asset £'000s	Liability £'000s
Interest rate swaps (OTC)	2022-2060		1,202,044	1,582,529	(1,585,749)
Inflation swaps (OTC) Total return swaps	2024-2046 2022-2023		291,867 192,137	41,358 1,422	(1,379) (20,815)
Total 2022				1,625,309	(1,607,943)

Included in bonds is collateral of £18.0m (2021: £19.3m) which has been pledged to the counterparty.

At the year end the Scheme held £30.0m (2021: £14.7m) of collateral belonging to the counterparty. This collateral is not reported within the Scheme's net assets.

Options

Туре	Expiration	Underlying Investment	No of outstanding contracts	Asset £'000s	Liability £'000s
Call	2022-2023	SPX Index	18	14,039	(7,600)
Call	2022-2023	NKY Index	2	305	(30)
Call	2022-2023	SX5E Index	8	3,315	(1,639)
Call	2023	UKX index	2	1,584	(764)
Put	2022-2023	SPX Index	9	-	(3,527)
Put	2022-2023	NKY Index	1	-	(186)
Put	2022-2023	SX5E Index	4	-	(1,419)
Put	2023	UKX index	1	-	(289)
Total 2022			=	19,243	(15,454)

For the year ended 5 April 2022

15.

14. DERIVATIVES (continued)

Forward Foreign Exchange

Contract	Settlement Date	Number of contracts	Currency bought	Currency sold	Asset £'000s	Liability £'000s
Forward OTC	Under 1 month	5	£5,285,433	¥815,100,000	245	-
Forward OTC	Under 1 month	8	£71,644,336	\$96,710,800	-	(2,264)
Forward OTC	Under 1 month	6	£6,932,421	€8,269,100	38	(3)
Forward OTC	Under 1 month	8	\$20,811,400	£15,556,903	348	-
Forward OTC	Under 1 month	8	€3,421,800	£2,873,446	1	(20)
Forward OTC	Under 1 month	10	¥421,930,000	£2,715,929		(108)
Total 2022					632	(2,395)
INSURANCE POLICIES						
					2022	2021
The Scheme held insurance policies at the year end as follows:				£'000s	£'000s	
Annuity policy with Just Retirement				142,100	153,080	

For accounting purposes, the policy has been valued at the year end by the Scheme Actuary at the amount of the related obligation, determined using the most recent Scheme Funding valuation assumptions updated for market conditions at the reporting date. Key assumptions were an average discount rate of 1.5% pa (2021: 1.5% pa) and average RPI-linked pension increase rates of 3.6% pa for pre-6 April 2006 pensions and 2.4% pa for post-5 April 2006 pensions (2021: 3.6% and 2.4% pa).

16.	OTHER INVESTMENT BALANCES	2022 £'000s	2021 £'000s
	Amounts due from broker Dividends and interest receivable	- 1,835	41 881
		1,835	922

17. FAIR VALUE DETERMINATION

The fair value of financial instruments has been estimated using the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1: The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability.

For the year ended 5 April 2022 (continued)

17. FAIR VALUE DETERMINATION (continued)

The Scheme's investment assets and liabilities fall within the above hierarchy as follows:

	At 5 April 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Defined Benefit Section	£'000s	£'000s	£′000s	£′000s
Bonds	664,290	-	-	664,290
Insurance policies	-	-	142,100	142,100
Pooled investment vehicles	5,502	247,032	74,539	327,073
Derivatives	-	19,392	-	19,392
Cash	18,532	-	-	18,532
Accrued investment income	1,835			1,835
	690,158	266,424	216,639	1,173,221
Defined Contribution Section				
Pooled investment vehicles	-	29,249	-	29,249
Cash	1			1
	1	29,249		29,250
	690,160	295,673	216,639	1,202,471

	At 5 April 2021			
Defined Benefit Section	Level 1 £'000s	Level 2 £'000s	Level 3 £'000s	Total £'000s
Bonds Insurance policies Pooled investment vehicles Derivatives Cash Accrued investment income	438,356 - 36,225 - 7,409 922	- 427,912 1,189 -	- 153,080 101,670 - -	438,356 153,080 565,807 1,189 7,409 922
	482,912	429,101	254,750	1,166,763
Defined Contribution Section				
Pooled investment vehicles Cash	- 11	27,298	-	27,298 1
	482,913	456,399	254,750	1,194,062

For the year ended 5 April 2022

18. INVESTMENT RISK DISCLOSURES

Investment risks

FRS 102 requires the disclosure of information in relation to certain investment risks. These risks are set out by FRS 102 as follows:

Credit risk: this is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Market risk: this comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

- Currency risk: this is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.
- Interest rate risk: this is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.
- Other price risk: this is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial asset will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Trustee determines its investment strategy after taking advice from a professional investment adviser. The Scheme has exposure to these risks because of the investments it makes in following the investment strategy set out below. The Trustee manages investment risks, including credit risk and market risk, within agreed risk limits which are set taking into account the Scheme's strategic investment objectives. These investment objectives and risk limits are implemented through the investment management agreements in place with the Scheme's investment managers and monitored by the Trustee by regular reviews of the investment portfolio.

Credit risk

The Scheme is subject to credit risk because the Scheme directly invests in bonds, over the counter (OTC) derivatives and has cash balances. The Scheme also invests in pooled investment vehicles and is therefore indirectly exposed to credit risk in relation to the instruments it holds in the pooled investment vehicles. The Trustee's policy for managing credit risk is detailed in the Statement of Investment Principles.

The Scheme holds £664.3m in directly held bonds (2021: £438.4m), £19.4m in OTC derivatives (2021: £1.2m) and £18.5m in directly held cash balances (2021: £7.5m). The Scheme also holds £126.8m in bonds and cash through underlying pooled fund investments (2021: £167m).

Credit risk arising on derivatives held directly depends on whether the derivative is exchange traded or over the counter. The Scheme holds OTC derivative contracts which are not guaranteed by any regulated exchange and therefore the Scheme is subject to risk of failure of the counterparty. Credit risk for OTC derivative contracts is mitigated by placing restrictions on Schroders Solutions which ensure that new contracts are only entered into with counterparties that are investment grade. The credit risk in respect of OTC swaps is further reduced by collateral arrangements.

Credit risk arising on bonds held directly is mitigated by Schroders Solutions choosing to only invest in government bonds, where the credit risk is minimal.

Directly held cash balances are at financial institutions which are at least investment grade credit rated. This is the position at the year-end.

Credit risk also arises on the insurance policy that is held with a regulated insurance company.

In all above instances, "investment grade" is defined as being rated at least BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Baa3 by Moody's.

For the year ended 5 April 2022

18. INVESTMENT RISK DISCLOSURES (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Indirect credit risk arises in relation to underlying investments held in bond and cash pooled investment vehicles. This risk is mitigated by the Trustee mandating Schroders Solutions that the underlying investment in sub-investment grade debt may not exceed 30% of the Growth Assets.

Both direct and indirect credit risk is mitigated by holding a diversified portfolio to minimise the impact of default by any one issuer. The Trustee monitors the investment strategy adopted by Schroders Solutions to ensure that the arrangement remains diversified.

Direct credit risk arises in respect of pooled investment vehicles. The Scheme's Growth Assets is invested across a large number of different pooled funds which have various legal structures in various domiciles (e.g. open-ended investment companies, unit trusts, limited partnerships etc.).

The direct credit risk associated with these managers is also mitigated by:

- the regulatory environments in which those managers operate;
- diversification amongst a large number of pooled arrangements; and
- due diligence checks by Schroders Solutions on the appointment of new pooled managers, and monitoring on an ongoing basis for any changes to the operating environment of each manager.

Type of arrangement	2022 £'000s	2021 £'000s
Closed Ended Fund of Hedge Funds Cayman Islands Exempted Company	8,358 2,002	12,020
Investment company with variable capital (ICVC)	22,340	33,521
Limited Liability Company	16,379	30,258
Limited Partnership	1,805	3,745
Open ended investment company (OEIC)	108,767	148,096
Exchange Traded Fund	5,503	36,225
Exchange Traded Commodity	8,208	-
Unit Trust	24,955	36,402
Open Ended Unit Trust	-	4
Investment company with variable capital (SICAV)	3,076	14,528
Mutual Fund	<u>125,680</u>	251,008
	<u>327,073</u>	<u>565,807</u>

Currency risk

The Scheme is subject to currency risk because some of the Scheme's investments are held in overseas markets, either as segregated investments or via pooled investment vehicles. The Trustee's policy for managing this risk is detailed in the Statement of Investment Principles.

Currency risk is mitigated by delegating management of currency exposures at total portfolio level to Schroders Solutions. Schroders Solutions implement currency hedging through the use of hedged shared classes of pooled funds (where available) and the use of FX forward contracts.

Net of currency hedging, 5.9% of the Scheme's holdings were exposed to overseas currencies as at year-end (2021: 11.4%).

For the year ended 5 April 2022

18. INVESTMENT RISK DISCLOSURES (continued)

Interest rate risk

Some of the Scheme's Growth Assets will be subject to interest rate risk. The Scheme's Liability Hedging Assets will be affected by changes in interest rate in a way that largely offsets the impact of changing interest rates on the Scheme's liabilities, and therefore act as a liability hedge. Under this strategy if interest rates fall the value of these investments will rise to help match the increase in actuarial liabilities arising from a fall in the discount rate. Similarly, if interest rates rise these investments will fall in value as will actuarial liabilities because of an increase in the discount rate. At the year-end, the assets held for liability hedging purposes comprised:

	2022	2021
	£'000s	£'000s
Direct		
Bonds	664,291	438,356
Swaps	17,367	(10,204)
Indirect		
Bond PIVs	125,925	157,393
Cash PIVs	836	9,613

Please note clean values have been used where applicable.

Other price risk

Other price risk arises principally in relation to the Scheme's return seeking portfolio which includes equities held in pooled vehicles, equity options, hedge funds, other alternatives and property. The Scheme manages this exposure to overall price movements by constructing a diverse portfolio of investments across various markets. At the year end, the Scheme's exposure to investments subject to other price risk was:

	2022	2021
	£'000s	£′000s
Direct		
Equity Options	2,610	8,376
S&P Options	1,179	1,002
Indirect		
Bond PIVs	125,924	157,393
Cash PIVs	836	9,613
Equity PIVs	118,183	279,932
Property PIVs	24,332	31,479
Alternative PIVs	49,588	87,390
Commodities PIVs	8,208	-

19. CONCENTRATION OF INVESTMENTS

The following investments represented over 5% of the net assets of the Scheme in the current or previous year:

	í.	2022		2021
	£'000s	%	£'000s	%
BNY (River & Mercantile) Global Equity Fund	112,385	9.4	238,229	19.9
Schroders 0.5% Gilt 2050	-	-	63,583	5.3
Insight Buy & Maintain Bond Fund 2031-2035	73,800	6.1	81,291	6.8
R&M 1.625% Treasury Gilt 2054	90,493	7.5	-	-
Just Retirement buy in policy	142,100	11.8	153,080	12.8

For the year ended 5 April 2022

20.	CURRENT ASSETS	Defined Benefit Section £'000s	2022 Defined Contribution Section £'000s	Total £'000s
	Bank balance Tax recoverable Life assurance paid in advance	3,086 31 348 3,465	121 - - 121	3,207 31 348 3,586
	Bank balance Tax recoverable Life assurance paid in advance	2,192 36 370 2,598	2021 359 - - 359	2,551 36 370 2,957

Included in the DC Section bank balance is £Nil (2021: £Nil) which is not allocated to members.

2022

21. CURRENT LIABILITIES

		2022	
	Defined	Defined	Total
	Benefit	Contribution	
	Section	Section	
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Accrued expenses	1,182	-	1,182
Unpaid benefits	990	-	990
Tax payable	135		135
	2,307		2,307
		2021	
		LULI	
Accrued expenses	712	-	712
Unpaid benefits	738	-	738
Tax payable	103		103
	1,553		1,553

22. EMPLOYER RELATED INVESTMENTS

There were no employer related investments within the meaning of Section 40(2) of the Pensions Act 1995.

23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities as at 5 April 2022.

For the year ended 5 April 2022

24. RELATED PARTIES

Transactions with related parties of the Scheme have been disclosed in the financial statements as follows:

Five of the eight current Trustee Directors were contributing members of the Scheme during the Scheme Year. Their contributions were calculated and paid to the Scheme in accordance with the Scheme Rules.

Three of the Trustee Directors are pensioner members of the Scheme, who receive pension benefits in line with the Scheme Rules.

Management and governance services are provided by an in-house Pensions Management team based at Leonardo UK Ltd which is the Principal Employer. Costs of the governance service are agreed with Leonardo UK Ltd and are met by the Scheme. For 2021/22, these costs amounted to £160,000 (2020/21: £160,000).

At the year end £31,497 was due to the Scheme from the Employer in respect of VAT reclaimed by the Employer on Scheme Administration expenses. (2021: £36,242).

Trustee Directors who are pensioner members of a Leonardo group pension scheme receive remuneration from Leonardo UK Ltd for governance services. Trustee remuneration for the 2021/22 Scheme Year totalled £36,397 (2020/21: £36,653).

The Trustee Directors are not aware of any material related party transactions that require disclosure in the financial statements, other than those already disclosed.

25. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no outstanding capital commitments as at 5 April 2022 (2021: Nil).

26. TAXATION

The Scheme is a registered Pension Scheme under Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004 and is therefore exempt from income tax and capital gains tax.

27. GMP EQUALISATION

On 26 October 2018, the High Court handed down a judgment involving the Lloyds Banking Group's defined benefit pension schemes. The judgment concluded the schemes should be amended to equalise pension benefits for men and women in relation to guaranteed minimum pension benefits. The issues determined by the judgment arise in relation to many other defined benefit pension schemes. The issue will not affect the Scheme, as the Scheme does not provide any guaranteed minimum pension benefits

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S STATEMENT ABOUT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUSTEE OF THE LEONARDO ELETRONICS PENSION SCHEME

Statement about contributions payable under the Schedules of Contributions

We have examined the summary of contributions payable to the Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme on page 42, in respect of the Scheme year ended 5 April 2022, to which this statement is attached.

In our opinion the contributions for the Scheme year ended 5 April 2022 as reported in the attached summary of contributions on page 42 and payable under the Schedules of Contributions have in all material respects been paid at least in accordance with the Schedule of Contributions certified by the Actuary on 18 December 2020.

Scope of work on statement about contributions

Our examination involves obtaining evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that contributions reported on page 42 in the attached summary of contributions have in all material respects been paid at least in accordance with the Schedule of Contributions. This includes an examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts of contributions payable to the Scheme and the timing of those payments under the Schedule of Contributions.

Respective responsibilities of the Trustee and the Auditor

As explained more fully on page 19 in the Statement of Trustee's Responsibilities, the Scheme's Trustee is responsible for ensuring that there is prepared, maintained and from time to time revised a Schedule of Contributions showing the rates and due dates of certain contributions payable towards the Scheme by or on behalf of the employer and the active members of the Scheme. The Trustee is also responsible for keeping records in respect of contributions received in respect of active members of the Scheme and for monitoring whether contributions are made to the Scheme by the employer in accordance with the Schedule of Contributions.

It is our responsibility to provide a statement about contributions paid under the Schedules of Contributions and to report our opinion to you.

Use of our statement

This statement is made solely to the Scheme's Trustee as a body, in accordance with the Pensions Act 1995. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Scheme's Trustee those matters we are required to state to it in an Auditor's statement and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Scheme and the Scheme's Trustee as a body, for our audit work, for this statement, or for the opinions we have formed.

RSM UK Audit LLP

RSM UK Audit LLP

Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants 25 Farringdon Street London EC4A 4AB

13 September 2022 Date:

LEONARDO ELECTRONICS PENSION SCHEME

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS PAID IN THE YEAR

During the year, the contributions paid to the Scheme by the employer under the Schedule of Contributions were as follows:

	£′000s
Employer normal contributions	13,674
Employer additional contributions	7,922
Employee normal contributions	95
Total contributions paid	21,691
Reconciliation to the financial statements:	
Contributions paid under the Schedule of Contributions	21,691
Members' Additional Voluntary Contributions	3,396
Contributions receivable per the financial statements	25,087

This summary was approved by the Trustee on 13 September 2022.

Signed on behalf of the Trustee

F Flavell

Name: Martin Flavell Trustee Director, Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme (Trustee) Ltd

S Wallace

Name: Scott Wallace

Trustee Director, Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme (Trustee) Ltd

The Scheme provides certain defined contribution ("DC") arrangements through the Additional Voluntary Contribution option and the Retirement Account Plan within the 100+ Section.

Governance requirements apply to these DC arrangements to help members achieve a good outcome from their pension savings. The Trustee is required to produce a yearly statement to describe how the governance requirements have been met in relation to:

- the default investment arrangement;
- the requirements for processing core financial transactions;
- charges and transaction costs borne by members;
- a value for members assessment; and
- Trustee knowledge and understanding.

This statement covers the period from 6 April 2021 – 5 April 2022.

Investment strategy

The Trustee has in place a Statement of Investment Principles ("SIP") which governs decisions about investments and sets out the aims and objectives of the Scheme's investment strategy, including full information about the default investment strategy. In particular it covers:

- the Trustee's investment policy, including policies on risk, balancing and realising assets, return and ethical investing; and
- how the default investment strategy is intended to ensure that assets are invested in the best interests of members and beneficiaries.

Generally, the Trustee reviews the default strategy on an ongoing basis, particularly in response to any significant changes in investment market conditions, member demographics or the regulatory framework. The most recent change to the default strategy was made after the Scheme Year end from 25 April 2022 when changes were made to:

- increase the benchmark allocations to global equity within the 'blend funds' in light of increasing levels of inflation;
- streamline the Retirement Focus fund options from four down to three options including alignment of the default fund more closely with an income drawdown solution to reflect the way members on average are drawing their benefits;
- extend the period over which funds are switched into the Retirement Focus fund. The Retirement Focus fund is used as the final phase of the default switching process leading up to the Target Retirement Age (TRA), and a change was made to extend this period of switching from three years before TRA to five years before TRA to decrease risk on the approach to retirement.

The performance of the funds underlying the default investment strategy is formally reviewed quarterly as part of the quarterly investment reporting to the Trustee provided by the Scheme's Investment Manager. The last review was carried out on 25 May 2022 for the period ending 31 March 2022, The DC strategy was reviewed and no further changes were considered necessary. The next performance review as at 30 June 2022 is due to be considered at the September 2022 DC investment committee meeting.

You can find the DC SIP at <u>www.lepensions.co.uk/compliance/</u>.

Financial transactions

Core financial transactions are processed by the various service providers to the Trustee. These providers are appointed under agreements with specific service standards. The providers issue quarterly reports against these standards which are reviewed at the Trustee meetings. Service standards have been met or exceeded during the year. Where areas for improvement have been identified, these have been addressed expediently and discussed at length with the relevant service provider.

The service standard provides for contributions to be invested in member Retirement Accounts no later than required by regulatory guidance. Over the year, XPS Administration Limited (the Scheme administrator) achieved this comfortably with contributions invested between 4 and 7 working days after final amounts have been received. XPS have robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms in place and monitor compliance with each service standard. Detailed reporting on each service standard is provided on a quarterly basis to the Trustee.

For members claiming benefits, service standards have been agreed typically of between 5 and 10 working days, depending on the type of transaction. During the year, XPS Administration Limited completed an average 89.25% of the reported tasks within the standards.

The Trustee is satisfied that core financial transactions were processed promptly and accurately.

Charges paid by members and transaction costs

Member charges differ between the investment funds that are available. The charges applicable to the funds underlying the default lifestyle strategy and the 'self-select' options as at 31 March 2022 are set out in the table below:

	Fund	TER
Default	Long Term Growth	0.48%
Lifestyle Funds	Stable Growth Fund	0.48%
	Cautious Growth Fund	0.46%
	Retirement Focus Fund (Default)	0.37%
Self-Select	Retirement Focus Fund (Income for Life)	0.27%
Funds	Retirement Focus Fund (Take Your Pot as Cash)	0.28%
	Global Equity Fund	0.18%
	Corporate Bond Fund	0.15%
	Fixed Annuity Focus Fund	0.15%
	Inflation-Linked Annuity Focus Fund	0.15%
	Cash Fund	0.15%
	Islamic Global Equity Fund	0.39%
	ESG Fund	0.30%

Source: Mobius Life, Schroders Calculations as at July 2022

(*) TER: Total Expense Ratio

'Charges' means administration charges other than transaction costs (see below). Members bear charges that are deducted from the funds in which their benefits are invested. The charges differ between the investment funds that are available. The Trustee is required to calculate the charges and transaction costs paid by members during the assessment period and assess the extent to which these charges and transaction costs represent good value for members.

Transaction costs incurred by members are complex and are associated with different member, Trustee or manager actions. They can be split into three areas:

1. Transaction costs incurred by members as part of changes in the fund range

There have been no changes to the fund range at a member level (e.g. replacing Long Term Growth with another blend at a strategic level) for the period under review. Therefore, those members self-selecting their investment options would not have incurred any transaction costs as a result of changes in the fund range over the year.

Within the Lifestyle option there are four blended funds, each with varying allocations to underlying managers and securities. The fiduciary manager alters these underlying allocations with a view to generating fund returns and managing risk, ensuring each fund performs in line with its objective. These changes can be subject to transaction costs, primarily through dealing costs associated with the buying and selling of funds and securities.

These costs are reflected as part of the transaction cost details set out under "3. Frictional Costs" below.

2. Transaction costs incurred by members buying and selling funds as part of a lifestyle

A member in the default lifestyle is required to buy and sell assets when automatically switching between funds within the lifestyle. We estimate that over a member's life, the cost of entering the lifestyle, switching between funds and subsequently redeeming assets upon retirement for each £1 of income invested in the Long Term Growth Fund is c. 0.56% (or 0.56p) in a worst case scenario. This equates to an average of 0.01% per annum, as at 31 March 2022.

A breakdown of the cost estimate on a worst case basis is provided in the table below. The calculations do not take account of netting trades within the funds (e.g. cancelling out selling common underlying funds between the blends). It also assumes that a member pays a cost of "bid price – mid price" for any sale of assets and "mid price – offer price" for any purchase of assets (hence the "worst case scenario").

Members will experience varying levels of cost depending on their position within the lifestyle. Actively contributing members would have experienced at least one source of transition cost on the contributions they made over the year. Deferred members may or may not have experienced transition costs of this nature, depending on if they phased between funds or not. These costs will continue in the future at a level expected to be similar to what is shown in the table below.

Lifestyling is carried out automatically for members who are invested in the default lifestyle. Market conditions are considered in the context of deciding on the composition of the funds in the lifestyle, but not when automatically phasing members between funds. The funds are established and governed in a way which is cognisant of market conditions, therefore it is not necessary (or practical) to consider market conditions for each member each month when lifestyling.

The funds are priced on a "single swinging basis", meaning they may be priced at bid or offer on any day, depending on the net cashflow (from all investors in/out of the fund) that day. Therefore, in practice, the cost incurred is unlikely to be the full amount below and may even provide an uplift, should fund prices swing favourably. Members will also experience varying levels of costs depending on their position within the lifestyle. Therefore, it is not practical to split out the actual costs incurred by each member.

Movement between funds	Worst case cost
Buy Long Term Growth	0.08%
Long Term Growth to Stable Growth	0.15%
Stable Growth to Cautious Growth	0.14%
Cautious Growth to Retirement Focus	0.13%
Sell Retirement Focus	0.06%
Total	0.56%
Total p.a.	0.01%

Source: Underlying fund managers. Schroders Solutions' calculations as at May 2022.

Assumptions:

- (1) members join the Scheme 40 years from retirement
- (2) price swings are all unfavourable to members
- (3) no netting of trades occurs

3. 'Frictional costs' incurred by members due to internally buying and selling underlying assets (e.g. stocks or bonds)

As part of day-to-day trading activities, the funds may incur "frictional costs". Frictional costs are categorised as explicit costs and implicit costs. Explicit costs are directly observable and in most cases managers are in a position to report them. Examples of explicit costs include broker fees, transaction taxes and custody fees. Implicit costs cannot be observed in the same way but do have an impact on fund performance. Examples of implicit costs include bid-offer spreads and market impact.

These costs would be incurred every time a fund manager makes a trade within that fund and are intended to improve investment returns, reduce risk, or contribute to the smooth running of a fund. Some costs will be cognisant of market conditions (e.g. some active investment decisions), and some costs are in respect of decisions not linked to market conditions.

The table below sets out the total average transaction costs for each fund within the default and self-select range covering the period 06/04/2018 to 05/04/2021.

	Fund	LEPS
Default	Long Term Growth	0.041%
Lifestyle Funds	Stable Growth Fund	0.106%
	Cautious Growth Fund	0.057%
	Retirement Focus Fund (Default)	0.025%
Self-Select	Retirement Focus Fund (Income for Life)	N/A
Funds	Retirement Focus Fund (Take Your Pot as Cash)	N/A
	Global Equity Fund	0.053%
	Corporate Bond Fund	-0.063%
	Fixed Annuity Focus Fund	0.011%
	Inflation-Linked Annuity Focus Fund	0.027%
	Cash Fund	-0.057%
	Islamic Global Equity Fund*	N/A
	ESG Fund	-0.001%

Source: Mobius Life. Underlying fund managers. Schroders calculations as at July 2022.

* The Islamic Global Equity Fund Q2 2021, transaction costs not available as at 31/03/2021.

The Appendix to this report provides illustrative examples of the cumulative effect over time of the application of charges and costs on the value of a member's pension pot.

Value for members review

The Trustee considers that members get value for money, as the costs and charges deducted from members' pots provide good value in relation to the benefits and services provided.

The Trustee regards value for members as a high priority and reviews it on an on-going basis, including as an item on the Scheme's risk register. The Trustee undertakes an annual value for members' review which consists of two phases; a self-assessment facilitated by our investment advisors and then an independent assessment through a third party adviser at least every three years.

1. Value for members – self-assessment

The most recent self-assessment was conducted in May 2022 and looked at whether the total cost of Scheme membership represented value for money, whether the investment risk profile is tailored to the needs of members, the level of contributions in the light of the membership profile, the degree of flexibility available and the transaction costs incurred by members.

The Trustee considered, among other items, the absolute level of charges, the competitiveness of charges relative to the marketplace and the level of service provided to members. The Trustee also notes that the costs of administering Scheme benefits are met by the employer.

Value for members – self-assessment (continued)

In accordance with the Pensions Regulator's guidance for DC schemes in this area, it was concluded that, with an average annual fee of 0.47% for the default funds, the Scheme represents value for its members as it offers above average service levels while passing on an average level of charge to members. In particular, value for members is demonstrated through:

- A bespoke investment strategy that takes account of membership needs and controls risk based on the time to retirement and the need for protection to increase.
- Good investment performance, with the funds on average performing broadly in line with the fund objectives as advised to members.
- Risk management within the blend funds through delegation of day-to-day investment decisions and asset allocation to a fiduciary manager and investment managers.
- Robust internal controls and operations covering business continuity plans, internal and external audit of the funds and a wide range of investment operations.

The average fee compares favourably to the charge cap set by the Government of 0.75%.

2. Value for members – independent assessment

An independent assessment of value for members was conducted by Lane Clark and Peacock in August 2020. The report assessed all areas of the Scheme as "good" or "very good", with governance and communications receiving particularly high ratings.

The Trustee will conduct a further independent review no later than 2023.

Knowledge and Understanding

The Trustee Directors have sufficient knowledge and understanding of the law relating to pensions and trusts, and sufficient understanding of the relevant principles relating to the funding and investment of occupational pension schemes. The Trustee has a training policy with the objective of ensuring that Trustee Directors understand their duties and that their knowledge is at a level to enable them to take decisions with the level of skill and competence that members can expect from someone familiar with the issues concerned. The Trustee Directors' combined knowledge and understanding, together with available advice, enables them to properly exercise their functions.

New Trustees are briefed by the Chair and Secretary to the Trustee and familiarise themselves with Scheme documentation, including the Rules, SIP and all other documents setting out the Trustee's current policies as appropriate to ensure that they have a good working knowledge of these documents.

Within six months of appointment, Trustee Directors are able to attend an introductory training course through an external provider, and are expected to complete the Pensions Regulator's Trustee Toolkit.

On an ongoing basis all Trustee Directors aim to complete at least two days (fourteen hours) training per year during the course of their appointment. Training is provided on a collective basis to address joint needs through the year, and this always includes a session on Trustee effectiveness. Other training opportunities are selected on the basis of the individual needs of each Trustee Director. During the year, all eight Trustee directors achieved the 14 hours objective, completing an average level of 22.31 hours per Trustee Director. During 2021-2022, online training opportunities have been more widely available and all Trustee Directors have been encouraged to participate in a range of training webinars.

Trustee Directors review their own knowledge and understanding against the Pensions Regulator's guidance at least annually and are supported by the Secretary in selecting suitable training opportunities. Individual training requirements are addressed through a combination of internal and external training and individual training logs are kept to assess compliance with the policy.

In addition, training on DC matters is included within the agenda for the joint DC investment committee and within the formal Trustee training day which is held each year jointly with the sister UK pension schemes in the Leonardo group.

M Flavell

MARTIN FLAVELL Chair of the Trustee

Date: 13 September 2022

Appendix: Projected pension pots, in today's terms

The tables below provide illustrative examples of the cumulative effect over time of the application of charges and costs on the value of a member's pension pot. This has been prepared taking account of all relevant statutory guidance.

The examples outline the effects of charges and transaction costs (as described in the Governance Statement) across the fund range and over different time periods (in years).

The tables show the projected 'Gross' fund and then fund 'Net' of all charges, lifestyling costs and buy/sell costs as appropriate. The projections are based on assumptions which can be found after the projection tables.

Projected pension pot for the Default investment strategy:

	Default strateg	у
Years	Gross	Net
1	£2,500	£2,500
3	£7,300	£7,300
5	£12,600	£12,400
10	£27,800	£27,100
15	£45,900	£44,000
20	£66,900	£63,200
25	£91,700	£85,200
30	£119,600	£109,600
35	£150,400	£136,000
40	£179,300	£160,400

Projected pension pot for the Blend funds:

	Long Term	Growth Fund	Stable Gro	Stable Growth Fund Cautious Growth Fund Retirement Focu Fund (Default)		Cautious Growth Fund		
Years	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	£2,500	£2,500	£2,500	£2,500	£2,500	£2,500	£2,400	£2,400
3	£7,300	£7,300	£7,300	£7,200	£7,200	£7,200	£7,100	£7,000
5	£12,600	£12,400	£12,400	£12,300	£12,300	£12,100	£11,800	£11,700
10	£27,800	£27,100	£27,100	£26,400	£26,500	£25,800	£24,600	£24,100
15	£46,400	£44,600	£44,700	£42,700	£43,000	£41,400	£38,500	£37,400
20	£68,900	£65,300	£65,500	£61,700	£62,200	£59,100	£53,700	£51,700
25	£96,100	£89,900	£90,100	£83,600	£84,500	£79,200	£70,200	£66,900
30	£128,900	£118,800	£119,200	£108,800	£110,300	£102,000	£88,100	£83,300
35	£168,300	£152,800	£153,300	£137,800	£140,000	£127,700	£107,600	£100,800
40	£215,500	£192,600	£193,400	£171,000	£174,100	£156,600	£128,800	£119,500

Projected pension pot for self-select funds:

Global Equ		ity Fund Corporate Bond Fur		Bond Fund	d Cash Fund	
Years	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	£2,500	£2,500	£2,400	£2,400	£2,400	£2,400
3	£7,200	£7,200	£6,900	£6,900	£6,800	£6,800
5	£12,300	£12,300	£11,400	£11,300	£11,100	£11,000
10	£26,700	£26,600	£22,700	£22,600	£21,600	£21,500
15	£43,700	£43,200	£34,300	£33,900	£31,700	£31,500
20	£63,500	£62,700	£46,100	£45,400	£41,600	£41,300
25	£86,700	£85,300	£58,100	£57,100	£51,300	£50,800
30	£113,700	£111,400	£70,400	£69,000	£60,800	£60,100
35	£145,100	£141,700	£83,000	£81,100	£70,200	£69,300
40	£181,500	£176,600	£95,900	£93,400	£79,600	£78,400

	Fixed Annuity Focus Fund		Inflation-Linked Annuity Focus Fund		ESG Fund		Islamic Global Equity Fund	
Years	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	£2,400	£2,400	£2,400	£2,400	£2,500	£2,500	£2,500	£2,400
3	£6,900	£6,800	£6,900	£6,800	£7,200	£7,200	£7,200	£7,100
5	£11,300	£11,300	£11,300	£11,300	£12,200	£12,100	£12,200	£12,100
10	£22,500	£22,300	£22,500	£22,300	£26,200	£25,800	£26,200	£25,700
15	£33,800	£33,400	£33,800	£33,400	£42,400	£41,400	£42,400	£41,200
20	£45,200	£44,500	£45,200	£44,500	£61,000	£59,200	£61,000	£58,700
25	£56,800	£55,700	£56,800	£55,600	£82,400	£79,300	£82,400	£78,500
30	£68,500	£67,000	£68,500	£66,900	£107,000	£102,200	£107,000	£100,800
35	£80,400	£78,500	£80,400	£78,300	£135,000	£127,900	£135,000	£126,000
40	£92,600	£90,100	£92,600	£89,800	£167,000	£157,000	£167,000	£154,200

Projected pension pot for funds focused on retirement (alternative lifestyle options):

	Retirement Focus Fu	und (Income for Life)	Retirement Focus Fund (Take		
Years	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	
1	£2,400	£2,400	£2,400	£2,400	
3	£6,800	£6,800	£6,800	£6,700	
5	£11,200	£11,100	£11,100	£11,000	
10	£22,00	£21,700	£21,600	£21,300	
15	£32,600	£32,000	£31,700	£31,100	
20	£43,200	£42,100	£41,600	£40,500	
25	£53,600	£52,000	£51,300	£49,700	
30	£64,100	£61,900	£60,800	£58,600	
35	£74,500	£71,600	£70,200	£67,300	
40	£85,000	£81,300	£79,600	£75,900	

Assumptions for the projected pension pots:

- Values shown are estimates and are not guaranteed;
- Frictional transaction costs used are an average of those over the 24 months to 31 March 2021, which is the longest timeframe over which consistent data is available;
- Projected pension pot values are shown in today's terms, and do not need to be reduced further for the effect of future inflation;
- Assumes inflation of 2.5% per annum;
- Assumes charges in future years are equal to charges today (transaction costs are shown in the table above);
- Assumes a member is aged 25 years old now and stops contributing at age 65;
- Assumes an overall contribution rate of 9% of annual salary, the £ amount of which increases in line with assumed salary inflation;
- Assumes a member salary of £25,000 in Year 0, increasing at 1% per annum above inflation;
- The accumulation rates used, are set out below:

	Fund	Real accumulation rate per annum (gross of charges)
Default Lifestyle	Long Term Growth	3.4%
Funds	Stable Growth Fund	2.9%
	Cautious Growth Fund	2.4%
	Retirement Focus Fund (Default)	0.9%
Self-Select Funds	Retirement Focus Fund (Income for Life)	-1.4%
	Retirement Focus Fund (Take Your Pot as Cash)	-1.8%
	Global Equity Fund	2.6%
	Corporate Bond Fund	-0.7%
	Fixed Annuity Focus Fund	-0.9%
	Inflation-Linked Annuity Focus Fund	-0.9%
	Cash Fund	-1.8%
	Islamic Global Equity Fund	2.2%
	ESG Fund	2.2%

Source: Schroders Solutions' calculations as at June 2022

The above illustrations have been prepared with due regard to the Department for Work and Pensions' guidance ("Cost and charge reporting: guidance for trustees and managers of occupational schemes"), published in February 2018.

1. Introduction

The Trustee is required to make publicly available online a statement ("the Implementation Statement") covering the Leonardo Electronics Pension Scheme (the "Scheme") in relation to the Scheme's Statement of Investment Principles (the "SIP").

The SIP was amended once during the year ending 5 April 2022, and the changes made were in relation to the permitted allocation ranges for the underlying elements of the investment strategy, as well as altering the focus of the liability hedging mandate towards protecting funding on a Low Dependency liability basis. This SIP came into force from 02 November 2021.

A copy of the current SIP signed and dated 02 November 2021 can be found here: <u>www.lepensions.co.uk/compliance</u>

This Implementation Statement covers the Scheme year from 6 April 2021 to 5 April 2022 (the "Scheme Year"), although the information on engagement and voting statistics relates to the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. It sets out:

- How the Trustee's policies on exercising voting rights and engagement have been followed over the Scheme Year; and
- The voting by or on behalf of the Trustee during the Scheme Year, including the most significant votes cast and any use of a proxy voter during the Scheme Year.

A copy of this Implementation Statement is available on the following website: <u>www.lepensions.co.uk/compliance</u>

2. How the Trustee's policies have been followed over the Scheme Year

Voting rights and engagement

The Scheme invests in assets with voting rights attached, and other assets with no voting rights. The Trustee's policies on exercising voting rights and engagement are set out in the SIP. The Trustee made no changes to the voting and engagement policies contained in the SIP during the year. They will keep these policies under review.

The Trustee retains the Fiduciary Management¹ service of Schroders IS Limited, formerly known as River and Mercantile Investments Limited, as their Investment Manager and Adviser (it is referred to as the "Fiduciary Manager" in the Implementation Statement). The Fiduciary Manager can appoint other investment managers in respect of underlying investments (these are referred to as "Underlying Investment Managers"). Schroders Group, a global asset manager, has a long history of engagement and active ownership, dating back to 1998 when it appointed its first governance resource, and has recorded and monitored ESG engagements since then. It is a signatory to the UK Stewardship code. Its external recognition includes an A+ rating for UN Principles for Responsible Investment, A- rating for Carbon Disclosure Project, Advanced ESG recognition from Morningstar and Best Investor Engagement recognition from IR Society Best Practice Award for 2021.

Investments with the Underlying Investment Managers are generally made via pooled investment funds, where the Scheme's investments are pooled with those of other investors. With a pooled investment fund, the direct control of the process of engaging with the companies that issue the underlying securities lies with the Underlying Investment Manager.

A copy of the SIP has been provided to the Fiduciary Manager, and the Fiduciary Manager is expected to follow the Trustee's policies on corporate governance and other financially material considerations when providing Fiduciary Management services. In particular, the Trustee requires that the Fiduciary Manager considers stewardship activity including voting and engagement, and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors including climate change, when choosing new or monitoring existing Underlying Investment Managers.

¹ The Fiduciary Manager was acquired by Schroders Group on 1 February 2022, so two sets of engagement priorities/themes were applicable to the Scheme during the Scheme Year. Details of both sets of engagement themes can be found in the next section. Going forward, the Fiduciary Manager's engagement priorities will be aligned with the priorities of the broader Schroders Group.

The Trustee believes it is appropriate to delegate such decisions in order to achieve an integrated and joined up approach to ESG factors, voting and engagement. Similarly, the Trustee has not sought to set their own voting policy, a position they do not intend to change at this time. The Trustee has aligned their stewardship priorities with their Fiduciary Manager's engagement themes over the Scheme Year. The Trustee believes the Fiduciary Manager's engagement themes/priorities are issues which are material to the long-term value of the investments. The Trustee believes that companies that address those issues, when they are material and relevant, will drive improved financial performance for the Scheme. These issues also reflect expectations and trends across a range of stakeholders including employees, customers, communities, suppliers and regulators. By strengthening relationships with this range of stakeholders, business models become more sustainable.

The Trustee believes the current approach to stewardship is in members' and beneficiaries' best interest, as the voting and engagement carried out by both Fiduciary Manager and Underlying Investment Managers is expected to improve ESG related risk management and climate risk, and ultimately this is expected improve the financial outcome for the Scheme's members.

Over the Scheme Year, the Fiduciary Manager provided the Trustee with monitoring of the ESG characteristics including TCFD ("Taskforce for climate-related financial disclosures") carbon metrics of the portfolio on a quarterly basis. The Trustee is satisfied with the Fiduciary Manager's activity in this area.

On behalf of the Trustee, monitoring of voting and engagement policy by Underlying Investment Managers in relation to the Scheme's investments was carried out by the Fiduciary Manager through regular investment and operational due diligence meetings with the Underlying Investment Managers. In addition, the Trustee, with the help of the Fiduciary Manager, monitors the performance of the Underlying Investment Managers against the agreed performance objectives at quarterly ISC meetings held during the Scheme Year.

Following activity during the Scheme Year and by preparing this Implementation Statement, the Trustee believes that it has acted in accordance with the Statement of Investment Principles over the Scheme Year.

The Trustee has identified areas in which it can enhance its stewardship activities in the following scheme year by:

- Reviewing the Fiduciary Manager's (Schroders Solutions) latest ESG-related policies.
- Continuing to review the Fiduciary Manager on its ESG integration and its own stewardship activities over the year.

Investment governance

The Trustee has governed the Scheme in line with the SIP.

The SIP sets out that the Trustee will hold regular Investment meetings each year – these meetings provide an opportunity for the Trustee to maintain sufficient involvement in the investment process to discharge its responsibilities appropriately and to demonstrate consultation with the Sponsoring Employer. These were held through this Scheme year.

The Investment meetings held during the Scheme year led to significant changes in the investment strategy. The most notable changes to the investment strategy during the Scheme year were:

- Taking steps to secure the Scheme's liabilities on a Low Dependency basis by hedging interest rate and inflation risks relative to that liability basis.
- Reducing the level of investment risk, in accordance with a strengthening in the Scheme's funding position.

3. Voting and Engagement Summary

The process for exercising voting rights and engaging with the managers of assets held on behalf of the Scheme is as follows:

1) Engagement and the exercise of voting rights delegated to the Fiduciary Manager

The Fiduciary Manager exercises voting rights and engages with the Underlying Investment Managers on behalf of the Trustee in line with voting and engagement policies that sets out how the Fiduciary Manager will aim to vote at a general meeting of a pooled fund or how the Fiduciary Manager approaches engagement with Underlying Investment Managers and intended outcomes.

2) The Underlying Investment Managers exercise voting rights in the underlying securities and engages with the company issuing the security in line with the policies voted on by the Fiduciary Manager. One of the Underlying Investment Managers, Bank of New York Mellon ("BNYM"), uses a proxy voting company called Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS") to exercise these rights on its behalf and monitors ISS's activities accordingly. Similarly, Vanguard Investment Stewardship also uses the Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) Proxy Exchange platform for the execution of their votes.

The Trustee has considered the voting behaviour (provided in the Appendix) along with engagement activity that took place on their behalf during the Scheme Year within the growth asset portfolio, the active structured equity portfolio, the cash flow matching credit portfolio and the liability hedging portfolio and is pleased to report that the Fiduciary Manager and the Underlying Investment Managers have demonstrated high levels of voting activity, challenges to management and active engagement on a range of relevant topics.

Specifically, the Trustee noted that:

- Each relevant manager demonstrated very high levels of voting rights being acted on, where voting is relevant. Where the voting was irrelevant, the Underlying Investment Managers showed they carried out a good level of engagement activities over the Scheme Year.
- Challenge to management was demonstrated through votes by the Underlying Investment Managers against management.
- There are two set of engagement priorities/themes from the Fiduciary Manager which the Trustee considered in this Implementation Statement. Examples were provided in the appendix and they were selected to demonstrate how the Fiduciary Manager & Underlying Investment Managers, on behalf of the Trustee, voted and engaged with the investee companies. Those engagement priorities and themes were set out below:
 - For R&M Solutions engagement priorities up to January 2022 (which will be aligned with Schroder Solutions' going forward given the acquisition of the business):
 - E Climate change: carbon emissions and footprint of our funds
 - S Human capital: employee engagement and satisfaction
 - G Corporate governance: board composition, executive pay / compensation
 - For Schroder Solutions' engagement themes (from February 2022 onwards):
 - Climate: Climate risk and over sight, Climate alignment including decarbonising and minimising emissions, climate adaptation and carbon capture and removal
 - Natural Capital and Biodiversity: Nature-related risk and management, circular economy, pollution and waste, sustainable food and water, deforestation
 - Human Rights: Overarching approach to human rights, works and communities, customers and consumers
 - Human Capital Management: Corporate culture and oversight, investment in the workforce, engagement and representation, health, safety and wellbeing
 - Diversity and Inclusion: Board diversity and inclusion, executive & Workforce diversity and inclusion
 - Corporate Governance: Board and management, executive remuneration, relationship with shareholders

- For the Scheme, the general themes of the voting and engagement activity carried out by the Underlying Investment Managers were in relation to environmental issues, climate strategy in particular, corporate governance including board composition. Executive pay, board diversity and improving social outcomes were the other main themes identified. These themes are in line with the Fiduciary Manager's engagement priorities/themes set out above. We have included a table which sets out the engagement priorities and relevant voting and engagement examples in the appendix.
- On behalf of the Trustee, the Scheme's Fiduciary Manager have also identified five Underlying Investment Managers who will be the engagement targets over the next scheme year. The main engagement themes include working with those Underlying Investment Managers to create formalised ESG related investment policies and improving the board independence and diversity.
- As a result of the Russia-Ukraine war, the Fiduciary Manager has implemented a no-Russia investments policy and by the end of March 2022, Schroders Solutions had begun removing any Russia exposures from the portfolio and engaging with underlying managers who continue to hold exposures. This will be a priority engagement theme for the next Scheme year. The Trustee is supportive of this approach and receives updates from the Fiduciary Manager on the success of its engagements in this area.

Some details of the voting and engagement from the Scheme's Underlying Investment Managers are set out below:

- Within the Scheme's portfolio, BNYM Global Equity Fund makes up the majority of the Scheme's investments in return-seeking assets, the Trustee noted that BNYM prioritised engagement with each of their underlying holdings on the following areas: governance practices, executive compensation, sustainability including climate change, human capital management, and diversity and inclusion. An example would be their engagement with an American multinational shipping & receiving supply chain management company. BNYM voted for a shareholder proposal requesting that the company report on its plans to reduce its total contribution to climate change and align its operations consistent with the Paris Agreement Goals. BNYM consider some of the company's peers to have set ambitious targets and they believe by supporting this proposal, it will provide shareholders with more transparency into the company's policy and goal-setting process, especially at a time when this company is looking to expand its airline and vehicle fleets. The BNYM annual proxy voting report (2021, link included in Appendix) was reviewed by the Trustee. The proxy voting report includes details of the significant votes and engagement examples covering a board range of underlying investment companies.
- For the largest mandate within the return-seeking credit assets, engagement on improving public disclosure and operational risk management was noted as a significant example. The manager engaged with a leading financial services company that has approximately \$1.9 trillion in assets who is subject to several consent orders and other regulatory actions, requiring the company to undertake certain changes to its business, operations, products, services and risk management practices. The manager's engagement objectives were to improve compliance and operational risk management and enhance public disclosures regarding risk control improvements. The engagement process focused on prioritising the governance with new leadership from outside the organisation, enhanced audits, procedures and controls to mitigate the chance of improper lending practices. The outcomes of the engagement were largely positive such that a new CEO was hired externally, its operating committee who was the most senior group responsible for running the company, has seen nine of its 18 members hired externally.
- For the Cash Flow Matching Credit mandate, an example of Insight's engagement with a Norwegian Oil and Gas operator (DNO) was noted. Insight questioned gas flaring with DNO several years ago. DNO has now become the first company in Kurdistan to reinject gas into reservoirs and continues to invest in gas reinjection despite initial Kurdish Government objections due to cost. Insight's active engagement meant that DNO has set an ambitious target to cap its Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon intensity at one half of the Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI)'s figure on a five-year moving average basis through 2030.

• In relation to the liability hedging and active structured equity mandates, the Trustee noted that the choice of counterparty (both in terms of the counterparties chosen to be part of the available roster and the choice of which counterparty of these to use when entering into derivative transactions) is driven by a number of factors including credit ratings which take into account ESG factors, and ESG scores for counterparties are regularly monitored. Within the liability hedging mandate, the Fiduciary Manager added an allocation to green gilts, which is seen as a vote in favour of the UK Government's commitments to achieving the Paris Agreement goals.

The Trustee is satisfied that the voting and engagement activity undertaken by the Fiduciary Manager and Underlying Investment Managers are in line with the Trustee's policies contained in the SIP and that no changes are required to these policies at this time. The Trustee will keep the position under review.

Appendix 1 – Voting & Engagement statistics

1. Voting and engagement by the Fiduciary Manager (Schroders IS, formerly known as R&M) in relation to underlying pooled funds held on behalf of the Trustee

Most of the rights and voting relating to the Scheme's investments relate to underlying securities investment in pooled funds managed by underlying investment managers – this is covered in part 2 below. However, the pooled funds themselves often confer certain rights around voting or policies. These rights are exercised by the Fiduciary Manager on behalf of the Trustee and we cover these here.

Over the year to 31 March 2022, the Fiduciary Manager voted on 111 resolutions across 27 meetings. The Fiduciary Manager voted against management on 6 resolutions which was 5.7% of total resolutions and abstained on 6 resolutions (5.7% of the total resolutions).

The Schroders IS Investment Research team engaged with investment managers regarding their clients' pooled fund investment on approximately 800 occasions during the 12 months period. The engagement topics covered a range of areas including executive board composition, investment management processes, auditor tenure and fund costs.

The following provides an ongoing engagement example where the Fiduciary Manager engaged Neuberger Berman ("NB", an underlying credit manager) on the tenure of E&Y as fund auditor. In January 2021, they noted that following the 2019 accounts EY have now been in-place for 20 years as fund auditor. The Fiduciary Manager believe there is some additional protection to investors from rotation of auditors (assuming the quality of the appointed party is maintained). They informed NB that in the absence of any plan to change auditor it is subsequently their intention to vote against E&Y's appointment at the 2021 AGM. In February 2021 NB informed Schroders that it was their intention to put the NBIF audit out to tender later in 2021, with EY being allowed to participate.

The tender process was to be completed before the 2022 AGM and that depending on the outcome of the tender process, one of the resolutions was to approve a new auditor. Schroders Solutions had a routine operational due-diligence meeting with NB in their new offices in Victoria. They again raised the issue of auditor tenure. As a direct result of their engagement with them in 2021 the board issued a tender for the audit of the fund. E&Y, KPMG & GT were short listed. A score card was used to assess each firm. E&Y was reselected on the basis of the highest score. A new audit team was assigned to the engagement. Whilst Schroders's engagement did not result in a change of auditor it did result in a full tender process and a change in audit team.

Over the Scheme Year, the Fiduciary Manager also

- engaged all Underlying Investment Managers on their plans relating to net zero and will engage on a regular basis with those who do not have any net zero target or plan to decarbonise;
- engaged with significant Underlying Investment Managers (in particular, BNYM) on the quality of its voting and engagement as the Fiduciary Manager is not satisfied with the quality of data currently provided.
- reviewed all Underlying Investment Managers against its updated proprietary ESG manager rating framework and will prioritise its engagement with five managers where ESG-related issues have been identified. The Fiduciary Manager plan to report back to the Trustee in the next Implementation Statement on progress. The top engagement themes are set out in the table below:

Top engagement themes				
Manager A – Equity	 Board independence and diversity Incorporating ESG into employee training and appraisals/remuneration Voting policy and engagement processes 			
Manager B – Alternatives	 Integrating ESG into corporate by signing up to voluntary standards and formalising policies Board independence and diversity Formalise voting and engagement policy 			
Manager C – Alternatives	 Integrating ESG into corporate by signing up to voluntary standards and formalising policies Formalise voting and engagement policy Formalise ESG investment policy 			
Manager D – Alternatives	 Formalise diversity policy Formalise voting and engagement policy Formalise ESG investment policy 			
Manager E – Alternatives	 Creation of ESG working group to look into voluntary standards and formalising ESG policies within the business. Formalise diversity policy Formalise ESG investment policy 			

2. Voting by the Underlying Investment Managers on securities held on behalf of the Trustee

There are c. 30 Underlying Managers used by the Investment Manager. Set out below is the voting statistics for the most material equity holdings during the period that held voting rights, namely BNY Mellon Global Equity and Vanguard FTSE All World ETF Fund. Within other asset classes there are no voting rights. However, engagement activity is very important and so examples of engagement activity for the managers that represent 2.5% or more of the portfolio have also been discussed with the Trustee as described in section 3 above.

Summary of voting activity - Equity mandates

	BNYM Global Equity Fund	Vanguard FTSE All World ETF Fund
Total meetings eligible to vote	882	5,268
Total resolutions eligible to vote	11,989	54,483
% of resolutions did you vote on for which you were eligible?	97%	99%
% did vote with management?	88%	94%
% vote against management?	8%	5%
% abstained	1%	2%
% of resolutions, on which you did vote, did you vote contrary to the recommendation of your proxy adviser? (if applicable)	2%	0%

Note:

- BNYM uses Institutional Shareholder Services, "ISS", for proxy voting services.
- Vanguard Investment Stewardship uses the Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) Proxy Exchange platform for the execution of their votes.
- The voting statistics provided may slightly differ depending on the exact composition the Scheme holds.
- BNYM does not use the PLSA template. We included votes withheld in votes abstained for BNYM to be in line with the PLSA template, although there are differences between votes withheld and votes abstained. BNYM also did not vote on 3% of the overall proposals.
- Figures may not total 100% due to a variety of reasons, such as lack of management recommendation, scenarios where an agenda has been split voted, multiple ballots for the same meeting were voted different ways, or a vote of "Abstain" is also considered a vote against management.

3. Most significant votes carried out by the Underlying Managers

Engagement priorities	Examples
Climate change	Origin Energy Limited, Electronic Arts Inc, Costco
Human capital	Microsoft, Goldman Sachs
Corporate governance	FedEx, EXXON

BNYM Global Equity Fund

Microsoft

In November 2021, BNYM supported a shareholder proposal that requested a report on effectiveness of workplace sexual harassment policies. Given Microsoft faces a litany of potential controversies in recent years, BNYM believe a transparent report allows shareholders to more adequately assess if the company is addressing these risks effectively. The proposal passed with majority support, forcing Microsoft to report on the effectiveness of workplace sexual harassment policies.

Goldman Sachs

In April 2021, BNYM voted for a shareholder proposal requesting Goldman Sachs report on the impact of the use of mandatory arbitration on employees and workplace culture. As Goldman Sachs requires employees to agree to arbitrate employment-related claims, BNYM believe additional information is useful for shareholders to determine if this process had any impact on human capital management issues such as employee retention and recruitment. The proposal did not pass; however, Goldman Sachs chose to act and produce a response in light of the high level of support which is a good outcome despite the result of the proposal.

Electronic Arts Inc

BNYM inquired as to whether or not Electronic Arts will be including Scope 3 emissions in their reporting and also will they be setting TCFD disclosure targets. Electronic Arts responded that they recently hired new talent to comply with the environmental disclosures and will be explaining the disclosures over the coming months.

Exxon Mobil Corporation

In 2021, BNYM held multiple engagements with Exxon Mobil Corporation and the dissident in the proxy contest, Engine No.1. At the May 2021 meeting, BNYM submitted a cross-slate vote, voting for all dissident candidates and the replacement of one management nominee with an alternative whom BNYM believed had a more appropriate skillset required for Exxon's business strategy. BNYM believe that this support will enhance Exxon's preparedness for an energy transition in the future and the dissident nominees will bring necessary independent industry expertise to the board.

Vanguard FTSE All-World ETF Fund

Origin Energy Limited

Origin is the second-largest utility provider in Australia. Over the last several years, activist groups have targeted Origin as one of the largest carbon emitters in Australia. Vanguard has engaged with Origin's board and company leaders over many years and the recent discussions have been focused on the company's climate risk mitigation and energy transition plans.

At the annual meeting on 20 October 2021, Vanguard considered, but did not support, several shareholder proposals requesting that company to publish a report on water quality and groundwater management at its sites, temporarily halt operations in area with cultural heritage sites, publicly disclose all materials and agreements used in consent negotiations with Indigenous communities, suspend membership in industry groups whose goals don't align with the Paris Agreement and commit to align all material future capital expenditures with a 1.5 degrees global warming limit.

Vanguard evaluates the materiality and oversight of these various risks on a case-by-case basis. Should there be gaps in the company's current disclosures or disconnects with long-term strategy, Vanguard may vote in favour of shareholder proposals that seek enhanced reporting of the company's approach to risk oversight and strategy alignment. Based on the analysis carried out, Vanguard expressed their support for the revision of the climate targets and their expectation that Origin would update its disclosure, however they did not support the capital allocation proposal by shareholder as they believed that the proposal was aimed at directing the company's governance and oversight processes on climate risks were sufficient, and related disclosures were appropriate and Origin should retain flexibility to manage its relations with industry associations. As a result, Vanguard decided to not support the proposal on climate -related lobbying resolution at this time but encouraged the board to continue to prioritise its review and oversight of the risks highlighted by the proposal, particularly related to organisations that are not fully aligned to the Paris Agreement. Finally, for the water, cultural heritage and consent resolution, Vanguard concluded that Origin had taken appropriate and sufficient action to manage related risks and impacts and was providing adequate reporting to the public. The resolution was deemed overly prescriptive because they sought to dictate the company's operations.

The votes were considered because they were related to climate risk. Although Vanguard did not support the shareholder's proposals, Vanguard has called on companies and their boards to enhance disclosure on oversight and management of a company's material risks. Market norms, regulations, and investor expectations are moving toward greater disclosure on governance matters. The Trustee can expect Vanguard, through their engagements, proxy voting and public advocacy, to continue to seek relevant, decision-useful information on material risks including climate change.

FedEx

FedEx is a US based package logistics company. At the annual meeting for FedEx on 27 September 2021, Vanguard supported a nonbinding management proposal seeking approval for the compensation of named executive officers and a shareholder proposal requesting that the board report on the company's lobbying-related oversight, policies and expenditures. However, Vanguard did not support a shareholders proposal that requested reports on how the company's policies may reinforce racism within its corporate culture.

For the proposal to ratify named executive officers' compensation, Vanguard's review revealed strong pay for performance alignment on a relative basis and determined that the plan appropriately represented the shareholders' interests and incentivised executives to think about the company's long-term success. Therefore, Vanguard supported this year's executive compensation plan.

For the proposal to report on racism in FedEx's corporate culture, Vanguard are encouraged to see the company's strong commitment to continually improving its diversity-related disclosures through its annual ESG report. Company leaders were receptive to feedback that investors would benefit from additional disclosure on the board's assessment of the effectiveness of its diversity-related efforts. Vanguard did not support the proposal because Vanguard believe the company has provided extensive disclosure of its diversity, equity and inclusion efforts and the board remains committed to improving this reporting.

Costco

Costco is an American Multinational corporation which operates a chain of membership-only warehouse clubs. At the annual meeting for Costco on the 20 January 2022, Vanguard supported a shareholder proposal requesting that the board adopt short-, medium-, and long-term science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, inclusive of its full value chain, to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 and to effectuate appropriate reductions prior to 2030. The proposal passed with 70% support.

Vanguard expects companies and their boards to exhibit three key elements of sound climate risk governance:

- Oversight: A climate-competent board that demonstrates awareness of climate risks and fosters healthy debate on climate topics, challenges management assumptions, and makes thoughtful and informed decisions regarding these risks.
- Mitigation: Robust risk oversight and mitigation measures, including setting targets aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement and an expected net zero transition and integrating climate risk considerations into strategic business planning and capital allocation decisions.
- Disclosure: Effective and comprehensive disclosures, both qualitative and quantitative, to show progress over time, preferably written in accordance with the framework of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Where climate change is a material risk to a company's business strategy, Vanguard expect the board to be climate-competent and reflect the necessary skills to independently oversee its company's risks and strategy related to the expected energy transition. Vanguard encourage companies to disclose material risks, including climate-related risks, and their mitigation strategies. As Vanguard have previously communicated, robust climate risk mitigation measures include setting targets aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement or applicable subsequent agreements and disclosing how the company will deliver shareholder value considering climate risk.

Appendix 2 – ESG, Voting and Engagement Policies

Links to the voting and engagement polices for both Investment Manager and Underlying Investment Managers can be found here:

Investment Manager & Underlying Investment Manager	Voting & Engagement Policy	
Schroders Solutions	https://www.schroders.com/en/sysglobalassets/about-us/schroders- engagement-blueprint-2022-1.pdf	
Bank of New York Mellon	BNYM's voting and engagement policies are included in their annual Mellon proxy voting report which can be found in the link below:	
	<u>https://www.mellon.com/insights/insights-articles/2021-</u> proxy-voting-report.html	
Vanguard	Disclosure of rationale of voting can be found: https://global.vanguard.com/portal/site/portal/investment- stewardship/perspectives-commentary	
Leadenhall	https://www.leadenhallcp.com/esg	
Neuberger	https://www.nb.com/en/global/esg/engagement	
CBRE	CBRE Global ESG policy: <u>https://www.cbreim.com/-</u> /media/project/cbre/bussectors/cbreim/cbreim-global-esg- policy.pdf	
Insight	https://www.insightinvestment.com/investing-responsibly/	

1. Introduction

The Trustee is required to make publicly available online a statement ("the Implementation Statement") covering Leonardo Electronics 100+ Section Retirement Account Plan ("the Scheme") in relation to the Scheme's Statement of Investment Principles (the "SIP").

The SIP was last updated in 2020 and the Trustee is looking to update the SIP in the 2022/23 Scheme year. A copy of the current SIP signed and dated September 2020 can be found at: <u>www.lepensions.co.uk/compliance</u>.

This Implementation Statement covers the Scheme year from 6 April 2021 to 5 April 2022. It sets out:

- Details of any review of and/or changes made to the SIP;
- How, including the extent to which, the Scheme's SIP has been followed over the year;
- How, including the extent to which, the Trustee's policies on exercising voting rights and engagement have been followed over the year; and
- The voting by or on behalf of the Trustee, including the most significant votes cast and any use of a proxy.

A copy of this Implementation Statement is available on the following website:

www.lepensions.co.uk/compliance

The Trustee believes that it has acted in accordance with and followed the policies set out in the SIP over the Scheme year.

2. Summary of changes to the SIP during the Scheme year

The SIP had last been updated in 2020 with changes coming into effect in September 2020. As such, the Trustee has fulfilled its obligation to review the Scheme's SIP at least every three years.

The SIP has been updated since the Scheme year end, with details of these changes to be included in next year's Implementation Statement.

3. Implementation of the Trustee's policies during the Scheme year

The following wording sets out the actions taken by the Trustee over the year to 5 April 2022 in order to follow various policies within the SIP.

Investment governance

The Trustee has governed the Scheme in line with the SIP.

The Trustee has met five times over the year to discuss investment matters in relation to the 100+ Retirement Account Plan. This allowed the Trustee to make the important decisions on investment policy, while delegating the day-to-day aspects to the appointed Fiduciary Manager as appropriate. There have been no changes to the Scheme's investment governance policy over the Scheme year.

Over the Scheme year the Trustee received quarterly information on the performance of the investment strategy from the Fiduciary Manager. This information was formally reviewed by the Trustee and discussed with the Fiduciary Manager. During these discussions the Trustee ensured it was clear what the key portfolio activity was over the reporting period and the rationale for any portfolio changes, as well as the key contributors and detractors to investment performance over the period.

The quarterly investment governance reports the Trustee received from the Fiduciary Manager includes information on the default strategy's exposure to ESG, ethical and carbon risk factors. Based on this ongoing assessment the Trustee is comfortable with the default strategy's level of exposure to these risk factors.

The default arrangement's risk characteristics (volatility of returns) were within tolerances agreed with the Fiduciary Manager. The self-select funds, which comprise passively managed funds, effectively tracked their respective benchmarks gross of fees.

The Trustee is required to review the SIP at least every three years. This was last undertaken in September 2020, and subsequently after the 2022 Scheme year end.

The Trustee is comfortable the investment strategy performed as expected during the Scheme year, given wider market conditions. In particular, the Scheme's default strategy protected from equity market falls seen during the first quarter of 2022.

Corporate Governance and Stewardship

The SIP sets out how the Trustee delegates responsibility around corporate governance and stewardship to the Fiduciary Manager. The Trustee believes that the specific policies set out in the SIP have been complied with this year based on the details below.

The Fiduciary Manager manages assets directly on behalf of the Trustee as well as having delegated authority to appoint, monitor and change the Underlying investment managers. The Scheme's investments are generally made via pooled investment funds. As such, direct control of the process of engaging with the companies that issue these securities (whether equities, bonds, etc.) is delegated to the Underlying Investment Managers.

The Fiduciary Manager undertakes regular reviews of all Underlying Investment Managers.

Financially material factors including ESG and climate change

The Trustee attributes appropriate weight to ESG factors (and stewardship) when considering changes to the investment strategy and in appointing and reviewing investment managers. The Trustee's expectations for any current or future investment manager depends on the asset class involved, the degree of discretion given to the investment manager, and the time horizon over which the Trustee expects to hold the investment.

The SIP was updated in 2019 and 2020 to reflect new regulatory requirements relating to financially material factors (including ESG and climate change). This section considers the actions taken and decisions made in connection with those changes.

The Fiduciary Manager, who takes investment decisions on behalf of the Trustee, is expected to follow the Trustee's SIP in respect of financially material factors specifically ESG and climate change. The Trustee receives and reviews quarterly monitoring reports which include a matrix of ESG scores of the Scheme's portfolio and details of carbon emissions.

The Fiduciary Manager considers the impact of the ESG characteristics and climate change at a total portfolio level and implications for risk and return on investments.

When the Fiduciary Manager invests the Scheme's assets in equities, it typically uses a mandate where it can directly invest to take account of relevant factors such as ESG. For example, in its primary equity mandate with BNY Mellon, an Underlying Investment Manager, the Fiduciary Manager seeks to avoid investing in companies with poor or worsening ESG credentials, where ESG represents a risk to the value of the investment, and seeks to invest in those companies with good or improving ESG credentials, where ESG represents a nopportunity for investment growth. The Trustee is satisfied that the policies in its SIP are being adhered to.

Where the Fiduciary Manager selects Underlying Investment Managers where it cannot directly influence ESG factors, how an Underlying Investment Manager evaluates ESG factors and mitigates ESG risks forms an important part of its evaluation at both investment and operational due-diligence stages. This may lead to the exclusion of potential Underlying Investment Managers.

The Trustee undertakes a training session on ESG and climate change at least once a year.

Monitoring

Over the year the Trustee monitored the performance of the underlying managers, and the strategy as a whole, on a quarterly basis. Particular attention was given to strategy performance during the volatile market conditions across Q1 2022. The Trustee is satisfied the strategy performed as expected during this period in the context of the market conditions, through mitigating the worst of the wider market falls, especially for those members closest to retirement.

Risk management

This section of the SIP sets out how risks are monitored and managed within the Scheme. Many of these aspects are also covered in various other parts of the SIP and hence in this section there may be some repetition from other parts of the Implementation Statement. The Trustee is satisfied that risks are monitored in line with the SIP on the basis set out below.

The Trustee sets investment guidelines for the Fiduciary Manager which cover a range of risks to manage which are mitigated by minimum or maximum amounts of diversification, liquidity and counterparties. The Fiduciary Manager has operated within these restrictions throughout the Scheme Year. The Trustee has monitored the Fiduciary Manager against the investment guidelines on a quarterly basis through quarterly monitoring reports and is satisfied that the guidelines have been adhered to on the basis of those reports.

The default arrangement's risk characteristics (volatility of returns) were within tolerances agreed with the Fiduciary Manager. The self-select funds, which comprise passively managed funds, effectively tracked their respective benchmarks gross of fees.

The Trustee maintains a risk register that gives consideration to the risks detailed in the SIP. Risks are assessed using a "treat, tolerate, transfer, terminate" control framework.

In identifying and evaluating all risks, the Trustee assesses both impact and likelihood (among other items). Mitigation of all risks identified is considered and applied where appropriate as part of the process.

In addition, risk identification is a standing agenda item in all quarterly Trustee meetings.

Non-financially material factors

In line with the SIP, The Trustee does not at present take into account non-financial matters (such as members' ethical considerations, social and environmental impact matters or future quality of life considerations for members and beneficiaries) when making investment decisions as there is no likely common view on any ethical matters which members are likely to hold.

Default Investment Strategy and Self-select range

The Trustee's objectives for the Scheme are:

- To provide members with a robust default solution which makes available vehicles designed to focus on members' needs by:
 - Optimising the value of members' assets at retirement;
 - Maintaining the purchasing power of members' savings; and
 - Protecting the value of accumulated assets as members approach retirement.
- To provide members with a range of investment options to enable them to tailor their investment strategy to their own needs, should they not wish to partake in the default solution.
- To avoid over-complexity in investment in order to keep administration costs and member understanding to a reasonable level.

There were no changes made to the default investment strategy during the 2021/2022 Scheme year. A review of the default strategy took place in Q1 2022; where any changes implemented will be detailed in next year's implementation statement. The previous review was conducted three years ago, which fulfils the requirement to review the default strategy triennially.

At least once in each Scheme year, the Trustee reviews the suitability of the Scheme's self-select options. Following a Trustee training session and subsequent advice provided by their Fiduciary manager, the Trustee decided to maintain the previously agreed range of self select funds.

The Trustee is comfortable the investment strategy reflects the needs of the Scheme's membership. In particular:

- a default strategy which gradually de-risks member's investments as they approach retirement, and reflects inflation-related investment return targets which are aligned to member's expected retirement income requirements; and
- a self-select fund range offering outside the default strategy that offers members a wide choice of asset classes and risk-based options, without the range being so large as to be overwhelming and hinder member decision-making. In addition, members can choose to invest in the alternative lifestyle funds, introduced in 2018.

Strategy implementation

The Trustee has chosen to incorporate active management within the default arrangement, through the Fiduciary Manager. This is aligned with the Trustee's investment belief that active management can add value by managing risk during adverse market conditions, and taking advantage of investment opportunities to generate return, subject to the agreed risk tolerances of the default arrangement's funds.

The Trustee has chosen to incorporate passive management within the self-select fund range (aside from the self-select lifestyle profiles, which mirror the default arrangement during the growth phase). The Trustee believes passive management offers low cost, effective access to the core range of asset classes offered within the range, for those members actively choosing to access those asset classes.

The policies set out above were unchanged during the Scheme year.

The Fiduciary Manager carried out a full due diligence review of the platform manager, Mobius Life, concluding during the 2020/21 Scheme year. This review covered areas including corporate structure, organisational strength, security of assets, platform technology and reporting functionality. Based on this review, the Trustee remains comfortable with the appointment of Mobius Life as platform manager.

The Trustee receives quarterly reports from the Scheme's administrators that enable it to monitor the administration service and, in particular, that agreed service levels are being met in relation to the accuracy and timeliness of core financial transactions, including correct investment of ongoing contributions.

Further detail regarding the processing of core financial transactions over the year is set out in the DC governance statement ("Chair's Statement").

The Trustee delegates the day to day management of the assets to various investment managers, these managers are accessed through the Mobius Life platform.

Aspects of implementation related to administration, investment of contributions and transitions are reviewed annually by the Trustee in its Value for Members assessment. Details of this are set out in the Chair's Statement.

4. Voting and Engagement Summary

The process for exercising voting rights and engaging with the managers of assets held on behalf of the Scheme is as follows:

1) Engagement and the exercise of voting rights delegated to the Fiduciary Manager. The Fiduciary Manager exercises voting rights and engages with the underlying Investment Managers on behalf of the Trustee in line with voting and engagement policies that sets out how the Fiduciary Manager will aim to vote at a general meeting of a pooled fund or how the Fiduciary Manager approaches engagement with underlying Investment Managers and intended outcomes.

2) The underlying Investment Managers exercise voting rights in the underlying securities and engages with the company issuing the security in line with the policies voted on by the Fiduciary Manager. One of the underlying Investment Managers, Bank of New York Mellon ("BNYM"), uses a proxy voting company called Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS") to exercise these rights on its behalf and monitors ISS's activities accordingly. Similarly, Vanguard Investment Stewardship also uses the Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) Proxy Exchange platform for the execution of their votes.

The Trustee has considered the voting behaviour (provided in the Appendix) along with engagement activity that took place on their behalf during the Scheme Year and is pleased to report that the Fiduciary Manager and the underlying Investment Managers have demonstrated high levels of voting activity, challenges to management and active engagement on a range of relevant topics.

Summary

The key areas the Trustee notes from voting and engagement activity across their underlying managers over the Scheme year is set out below.

- Each relevant manager demonstrated very high levels of voting rights being acted on, where voting is relevant. Where the voting was irrelevant, the underlying Investment Managers showed they carried out a good level of engagement activities over the Scheme Year.
- Challenge to management was demonstrated through votes by the underlying Investment Managers against management.
- There are two sets of engagement priorities/themes from the Fiduciary Manager which the Trustee considered in this Implementation Statement. Examples were provided in the appendix and they were selected to demonstrate how the Fiduciary Manager & underlying Investment Managers, on behalf of the Trustee, voted and engaged with the investee companies. Those engagement priorities and themes were set out below:
 - For R&M Solutions, engagement priorities up to January 2022 (which will be aligned with Schroder Solutions' going forward given the acquisition of the business):
 - E (Climate change): carbon emissions and footprint of our funds
 - **S (Human capital):** employee engagement and satisfaction
 - G (Corporate governance): board composition, executive pay / compensation
 - For Schroder Solutions', engagement themes (from February 2022 onwards):
 - **Climate:** Climate risk and over sight, Climate alignment including decarbonising and minimising emissions, climate adaptation and carbon capture and removal
 - **Natural Capital and Biodiversity:** Nature-related risk and management, circular economy, pollution and waste, sustainable food and water, deforestation
 - Human Rights: Overarching approach to human rights, works and communities, customers and consumers
 - Human Capital Management: Corporate culture and oversight, investment in the workforce, engagement and representation, health, safety and wellbeing
 - Diversity and Inclusion: Board diversity and inclusion, executive & Workforce diversity and inclusion
 - Corporate Governance: Board and management, executive remuneration, relationship with shareholders
- For the Scheme, the general themes of the voting and engagement activity carried out by the underlying Investment Managers were in relation to environmental issues, climate strategy in particular, corporate governance including board composition. Executive pay, board diversity and improving social outcomes were the other main themes identified. These themes are in line with the Fiduciary Manager's engagement priorities/themes set out above. We have included a table which sets out the engagement priorities and relevant voting and engagement examples in the appendix.

Some details of the voting and engagement from the Scheme's Underlying Investment Managers are set out below:

- Within the Scheme's portfolio, BNYM Global Equity Fund makes up the majority of the Scheme's investments in return-seeking assets, the Trustee noted that BNYM prioritised engagement with each of their underlying holdings on the following areas: governance practices, executive compensation, sustainability including climate change, human capital management, and diversity and inclusion. An example would be their engagement with an American multinational shipping & receiving supply chain management company. BNYM voted for a shareholder proposal requesting that the company report on its Schemes to reduce its total contribution to climate change and align its operations consistent with the Paris Agreement Goals. BNYM consider some of the company's peers to have set ambitious targets and they believe by supporting this proposal, it will provide shareholders with more transparency into the company's policy and goal-setting process, especially at a time when this company is looking to expand its airline and vehicle fleets. The BNYM annual proxy voting report (2021, link included in Appendix) was reviewed by the Trustee. The proxy voting report includes details of the significant votes and engagement examples covering a board range of underlying investment companies.
- For the largest mandate within the return-seeking credit assets, engagement on improving public disclosure and operational risk management was noted as a significant example. The manager engaged with a leading financial services company that has approximately \$1.9 trillion in assets who is subject to several consent orders and other regulatory actions, requiring the company to undertake certain changes to its business, operations, products, services and risk management practices. The manager's engagement objectives were to improve compliance and operational risk management and enhance public disclosures regarding risk control improvements. The engagement process focused on prioritising the governance with new leadership from outside the organisation, enhanced audits, procedures and controls to mitigate the chance of improper lending practices. The outcomes of the engagement were largely positive such that a new CEO was hired externally, its operating committee who was the most senior group responsible for running the company, has seen nine of its 18 members hired externally.

The Trustee is satisfied that the voting and engagement activity undertaken by the Fiduciary Manager and underlying Investment Managers are in line with the Trustee's policies contained in the SIP and that no changes are required to these policies at this time.

Voting Data Appendix

1. Voting and engagement by the Fiduciary Manager in relation to underlying pooled funds held on behalf of the Trustee

Most of the rights and voting relating to the Scheme's investments relate to underlying securities investment in pooled funds managed by underlying investment managers – this is covered in part 2 below. However, the pooled funds themselves often confer certain rights around voting or policies. These rights are exercised by the Fiduciary Manager on behalf of the Trustee and we cover these here.

Over the year to 31 March 2022, the Fiduciary Manager voted on 111 resolutions across 27 meetings. The Fiduciary Manager voted against management on 6 resolutions which was 5.7% of total resolutions and abstained on 6 resolutions (5.7% of the total resolutions).

The Schroders IS Investment Research team engaged with underlying investment managers regarding their clients' pooled fund investment on approximately 800 occasions during the 12 months period. The engagement topics covered a range of areas including executive board composition, investment management processes, fund documentation, auditor tenure and fund costs.

The following provides an ongoing engagement example where the Fiduciary Manager engaged Neuberger Berman ("NB", an underlying credit manager) on the tenure of Ernst and Young ("EY") as fund auditor. In January 2021, we noted that following the 2019 accounts EY have now been in-place for 20 years as fund auditor. We believe there is some additional protection to investors from rotation of auditors (assuming the quality of the appointed party is maintained). We informed NB that in the absence of any Scheme to change auditor it is subsequently our intention to vote against EY's appointment at the 2021 AGM. In February 2021 NB informed us that it was their intention to put the NB audit out to tender later in 2021, with EY being allowed to participate.

The tender process was to be completed before the 2022 AGM and that depending on the outcome of the tender process, one of the resolutions was to approve a new auditor. We had a routine operational due-diligence meeting with NB in their new offices in Victoria. We again raised the issue of auditor tenure. As a direct result of our engagement with them in 2021 the board issued a tender for the audit of the fund. EY, KPMG and Grant Thornton ("GT") were short listed. A score card was used to assess each firm. EY was reselected on the basis of the highest score. A new audit team was assigned to the engagement. Whilst our engagement did not result in a change of auditor it did result in a full tender process and a change in audit team.

Over the Scheme Year, the Fiduciary Manager also:

- engaged all Underlying Investment Managers on their Schemes relating to net zero and will engage on a regular basis with those who do not have any net zero target or Scheme to decarbonise;
- engaged with significant Underlying Investment Managers (in particular, BNYM) on the quality of its voting and engagement as the Fiduciary Manager is not satisfied with the quality of data currently provided.
- reviewed all Underlying Investment Managers against its updated proprietary ESG manager rating framework and will prioritise its engagement with five managers where ESG-related issues have been identified. The Fiduciary Manager Scheme to report back to the Trustee in the next Implementation Statement on progress. The top engagement themes are set out in the table below:

Top engagement themes				
Manager A – Equity	 Board independence and diversity Incorporating ESG into employee training and appraisals/remuneration Voting policy and engagement processes 			
Manager B – Alternatives	 Integrating ESG into corporate by signing up to voluntary standards and formalising policies Board independence and diversity Formalise voting and engagement policy 			
Manager C – Alternatives	 Integrating ESG into corporate by signing up to voluntary standards and formalising policies Formalise voting and engagement policy Formalise ESG investment policy 			
Manager D – Alternatives	 Formalise diversity policy Formalise voting and engagement policy Formalise ESG investment policy 			
Manager E – Alternatives	 Creation of ESG working group to look into voluntary standards and formalising ESG policies within the business. Formalise diversity policy Formalise ESG investment policy 			

2. Voting by the Underlying Investment Managers on securities held on behalf of the Trustee

There are c. 28 Underlying Managers used by the Investment Manager. Set out below is the voting statistics for the most material equity holdings during the period that held voting rights, namely BNYM Global Equity and Vanguard Funds. Within other asset classes there are no voting rights.

The Fiduciary Manager has only included allocations which represent at least 2.5% of assets within any of the default strategy's blended funds as at 31 March 2022 and have listed out the funds we have considered in detail below. The Fiduciary Manager has not shown or considered allocations to gilt funds.

Asset class	Fund name	Maximum allocation within DC blended fund
Equity	BNYM Global Equity Fund	50.0%
Equity	Vanguard FTSE Developed Markets Fund	6.5%
Equity	Vanguard Total World Stock Fund	4.7%
Equity	Vanguard S&P 500 Fund	2.7%
Bonds	BNYM Efficient US High Yield Beta Fund (GBP hedged)	8.5%
Bonds	BNYM Efficient Global IG Corporate Beta Fund	6.8%
Bonds	BlackRock Aquila Connect Corporate Bond All Stocks Fund	4.3%
Bonds	Neuberger Berman Global Flexible Credit Fund	5.6%
Bonds	Neuberger Berman Global ESG Credit Fund	5.9%
Cash	Sterling Cash	4.1%

Equity

- The voting statistics provided may slightly differ depending on the exact composition the Scheme holds.
- BNYM does not use the PLSA template. We included votes withheld in votes abstained for BNYM to be in line with the PLSA template, although there are differences between votes withheld and votes abstained. BNYM also did not vote on 3% of the overall proposals
- Figures may not total 100% due to a variety of reasons, such as lack of management recommendation, scenarios where an agenda has been split voted, multiple ballots for the same meeting were voted different ways, or a vote of "Abstain" is also considered a vote against management.

Summary of voting activity – BNYM Global Equity Fund

Total meetings eligible to vote	882
Total resolutions eligible to vote	11,989
% of resolutions did you vote on for which you were eligible?	97%
% did vote with management?	88%
% vote against management?	8%
% abstained	1%
% of resolutions, on which you did vote, did you vote contrary to the recommendation of your proxy adviser? (if applicable)	2%

Most significant vote(s) and examples of engagement

Microsoft

In November 2021, BNYM supported a shareholder proposal that requested a report on effectiveness of workplace sexual harassment policies. Given Microsoft has faced a litany of controversies in recent years, BNYM believe a transparent report allows shareholders to more adequately assess if the company is addressing these risks effectively. The proposal passed with majority support, forcing Microsoft to report on the effectiveness of workplace sexual harassment policies.

Goldman Sachs

In April 2021, BNYM voted for a shareholder proposal requesting Goldman Sachs report on the impact of the use of mandatory arbitration on employees and workplace culture. As Goldman Sachs requires employees to agree to arbitrate employment-related claims, BNYM believe additional information is useful for shareholders to determine if this process had any impact on human capital management issues such as employee retention and recruitment. The proposal did not pass; however, Goldman Sachs chose to act and produce a response in light of the high level of support which is a good outcome despite the result of the proposal.

Electronic Arts Inc

BNYM inquired as to whether or not Electronic Arts will be including Scope 3 emissions in their reporting and also will they be setting TCFD disclosure targets. Electronic Arts responded that they recently hired new talent to comply with the environmental disclosures and will be explaining the disclosures over the coming months.

Exxon Mobil Corporation

In 2021, BNYM held multiple engagements with Exxon Mobil Corporation and the dissident in the proxy contest, Engine No.1. At the May 2021 meeting, BNYM submitted a cross-slate vote, voting for all dissident candidates and the replacement of one management nominee with an alternative whom BNYM believed had a more appropriate skillset required for Exxon's business strategy. BNYM believe that this support will enhance Exxon's preparedness for an energy transition in the future and the dissident nominees will bring necessary independent industry expertise to the board.

<u>Summary of voting activity – Vanguard FTSE Developed Markets</u>, <u>Vanguard Total World Stock</u>, <u>Vanguard S&P 500</u>

	Vanguard FTSE Developed Markets	<u>Vanguard Total</u> World Stock*	Vanguard S&P 500
Total meetings eligible to vote	2,344	12,945	5,268
Total resolutions eligible to vote	29,732	124,175	54,483
% of resolutions did you vote on for which you were eligible?	99%	98%	99%
% did vote with management?	96%	94%	94%
% vote against management?	3%	5%	5%
% abstained	1%	1%	2%
% of voted resolutions, where voted contrary to ISS recommendation	21%	25%	25%
% of resolutions, on which you did vote, did you vote contrary to the recommendation of your proxy adviser? (if applicable)	0%	0%	0%

*Voting activity to 31 December 2022, the data for Q1 2022 was not available at the date of reporting

Most significant vote(s) and examples of engagement

Berkshire Hathaway Inc

The manager voted in favour of the following proposals: Report on climate-related risks and opportunities, Publish annually a report assessing diversity and inclusion efforts. The manager believes the proposed resolutions address material risks and an oversight or disclosure gap, are not overly prescriptive, and are determined to be in the best long-term interest of shareholders.

Exxon Mobil Corporation

The manager voted in favour or of the following resolutions: Report on lobbying payments and policy, Report on corporate climate lobbying aligned with Paris Agreement. The manager believes that both resolutions address material risks and an oversight or disclosure gap, are not overly prescriptive, and are determined to be in the best long-term interest of shareholders.

LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE

The manager voted against the following resolutions; Approve remuneration policy of Chairman and CEO, Approve remuneration policy of Vice-CEO. The manager's vote was based on it's concerns with one or more of the following: pay and performance alignment, magnitude (quantum) of pay, disclosure, and/or pay structure.

Nestle SA

The manager voted in favour of the proposed resolution to approve climate change Scheme. The manager believes it addresses material risks, action or change is warranted, and terms determined to be in the best long-term interest of shareholders.

BHP Group LTD

The manager voted in favour of the resolution to approve the climate transition action Scheme. The manager believes it addresses material risks, action or change is warranted, and terms determined to be in the best long-term interest of shareholders.

Tesla INC

The manager voted against the resolution to additional reporting on human rights. The manager believes it addresses material risk, but company is on track. Company has already taken sufficient actions, made sufficient progress, and/or has related actions pending to address proponent request.

Bonds

BNYM Efficient US High Yield Beta Fund and BNYM Efficient Global IG Corporate Beta Fund

Most significant vote(s) and examples of engagement

Voting is not applicable to bond holdings and as such, examples of manager engagement with underlying bond issuers is set out in this section where information is available.

Electronic Arts, Inc. (EA):

Mellon met with Board Member Ueberroth, the VP of IR, VP of Legal, VP Total Rewards, and the Chief People Officer. Engagement Details:

- <u>Compensation & Board:</u>
- Mellon met with EA to discuss their failed 2021 Say on Pay vote which only received 41.9% approval which was largely due to outsized special equity award to the CEO, which Mellon was not in favour of.
- Mellon voted against Compensation Committee members as well as the Say on Pay. Due to feedback from investors, the Compensation Committee has been reconstituted and new compensation advisors were hired to change the structure of the compensation to provide an enhanced pay for performance alignment.
- EA also confirmed to Mellon that no special awards will be granted until at least 2026, and that enhanced disclosure about the compensation structure will be presented going forward.
- Human Capital Management:
- Mellon asked the Chief People Officer a few clarification questions regarding their Impact Report, including whether or not they were going to include their EEO-1 data in the report in the future. EA stated the data is disclosed on their website, but not in the report. Mellon asked for all relevant information to be disclosed in the Impact Report as well.
- Environmental Disclosure:
- Mellon inquired as to whether or not EA will be including Scope 3 emissions in their reporting and also will they be setting TCFD disclosure targets. Mellon prefers to see Scope 3 emissions targets and disclosures
- EA responded that they recently hired new talent to comply with the environmental disclosures and will be expanding the disclosures over the coming months.

BlackRock Aquila Connect Corporate Bond All Stocks

Most significant vote(s) and examples of engagement

- Over the year to 31 March 2022, the manager engaged with 273 companies globally.
- Engagements include multiple company meetings during the year with the same company. Most engagement conversations cover multiple topics and are based on BlackRock's vote guidelines and engagement priorities, which can be found here: <u>https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/about-us/investment-stewardship#engagement-priorities</u>.
- Engagement themes:
 - 77% Governance related
 - 31% Social
 - 62% Environmental

Neuberger Berman Global Flexible Credit Fund and Neuberger Berman Global ESG Credit Fund

Most significant vote(s) and examples of engagement

The Boeing Company

Engagement scope and process:

- Diligence process included 13 discussions over a period of 4 years with senior management including the CFO, Treasurer, and Investor Relations team.
- Developed engagement priorities with a focus on the following factors to which MSCI assigned a Very Severe Controversy flag:
- The manager communicated with the issuer on concerns related to product safety of its 737 Max aircraft following two disasters that resulted in the deaths of passengers and crew.
- The manager engaged with the company on their internal risk controls, oversight procedures, and governance structure given the revelation of design flaws with the 737 Max and inadequate attempts by the company to address the issue.

Following the managers engagements, Boeing has made the following change:

- Improved its safety oversight standards through the creation of the independently managed "Aerospace Safety Committee" with responsibility to oversee and ensure the safe design, development, manufacture, production, operation, maintenance and delivery of aerospace products and services
- Implemented an enterprise-wide Safety Management System "SMS" and established a Quality Management System "QMS" to fully embed safety and quality across total production process
- Named a new chief aerospace safety officer with accountability to Boeing's Aerospace Safety Committee and created 4 operations councils overseeing all BA manufacturing, quality, supply chain and program management teams
- Executive compensation changed with an increased focus on operational performance tied to product safety, employee safety, quality along with climate and DEI criteria

Cash

BlackRock – ICS Institutional Sterling Liquidity Fund

Due to the nature of this Fund's investments, it does not utilise vote proxies

Appendix B – ESG, Voting and Engagement Policies

Links to the voting and engagement polices for both Investment Manager and Underlying Investment Managers can be found here:

Investment Manager & Underlying Investment Manager	Voting & Engagement Policy
Schroders Solutions (formerly known as River and Mercantile Investments Limited)	https://www.schroders.com/en/sysglobalassets/about- us/schroders-engagement-blueprint-2022-1.pdf
Bank of New York Mellon	BNYM's voting and engagement policies are included in their annual Mellon proxy voting report which can be found in the link below:
	https://www.bnymellon.com/us/en/about-us/esg-and- responsible-investment/enterprise-esg.html
Vanguard	Disclosure of rationale of voting can be found: <u>https://global.vanguard.com/portal/site/portal/investment-</u> <u>stewardship/perspectives-commentary</u>
Neuberger	https://www.nb.com/en/global/esg/engagement
BlackRock	https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/about-us/investment- stewardship#engagement-priorities