L&G

Workplace | Fund | Multi-Asset

Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report
L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25

Fund Launch Date	Fund Size	Fund ID
25 July 2017	£159m	BF0Y

This report has been produced in line with recommendations from the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The first section of the report helps us to measure and manage the impact of our investments on the environment. The second section helps us to understand the risks and opportunities that climate change may have on your pension.

Section 1 – Emissions and climate data for L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25

This section of the report contains data for carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions, and other greenhouse gases (GHGs), that when emitted into the atmosphere are responsible for the greenhouse effect (global warming) on the planet. Carbon dioxide equivalent (**CO2e**) is a standard way to compare the emissions of different greenhouse gases. The choice of this metric and the below measurement and scenarios follows best practice recommendations from the TCFD.

Please refer to the '**How we measure and calculate**' section for more details on the metrics below. We aim to use language that's easy to understand. Where we've had to use terms that you may not be familiar with we've provided definitions. The terms will be highlighted in **brown** and an explanation of their meaning can be found in the '**Terms explained**' section.

To provide context for the below metrics, 1 tonne of CO2e approximately represents:

Return flight from London to New York
Source: Planetair travel calculator

138 meat-based meals
Source: Carbon equity

To capture 1 tonne of CO2 approximately 50 trees must grow for one year
Source: Climate Neutral Group

Scope 1 emissions

6,175
Metric tonnes **CO2e** | **Asset coverage: 92%**

These are greenhouse gas emissions owned and controlled directly by the companies that the Fund invests in. For example, emissions through company vehicles, company office space and equipment, and the energy used in production of goods or services.

2024 metric figure = 2,736	24/25 difference = 3,439	2023 metric figure = 294	23/24 difference = 2,442
2024 asset coverage = 87%	24/25 difference = 5%	2023 asset coverage = 83%	23/24 difference = 4%

Scope 2 emissions

1,494
Metric tonnes **CO2e** | **Asset coverage: 92%**

These are greenhouse gas emissions that the companies, which the Fund invests in, make indirectly via consumption of purchased heat, steam or electricity, all of which are produced on its behalf and owned by another.

2024 metric figure = 703	24/25 difference = 791	2023 metric figure = 83	23/24 difference = 620
2024 asset coverage = 87%	24/25 difference = 5%	2023 asset coverage = 83%	23/24 difference = 4%

Total scope 1 & 2 carbon emissions

7,669
Metric tonnes **CO2e** | **Asset coverage: 92%**

The total greenhouse gas/carbon emissions of the Fund, in tonnes of **CO2e**. It includes Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

2024 metric figure = 3,439	24/25 difference = 4,230	2023 metric figure = 376	23/24 difference = 3,063
2024 asset coverage = 87%	24/25 difference = 5%	2023 asset coverage = 83%	23/24 difference = 4%

Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report
L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25
Fund Code: BF0Y

Section 1 – Emissions and climate data for L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25

Scope 3 emissions

98,559
Metric tonnes **CO2e**
Asset coverage: 92%

Includes all other indirect **CO2e** emissions, not included in Scope 2, that occur in a company's value chain. This means the emissions that are generated before or after a company's operations. Scope 3 emissions are not directly owned or controlled by the company. For example, the business travel undertaken by employees, or when a company uses and disposes of products from other suppliers.

2024 metric figure = 43,340	24/25 difference = 55,219	2023 metric figure = 3,749	23/24 difference = 39,591
2024 asset coverage = 87%	24/25 difference = 5%	2023 asset coverage = 83%	23/24 difference = 4%

Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)

121
Metric tonnes **CO2e** per £1m of company revenue
Asset coverage: 96%

Weighted average carbon intensity is a standard measurement to understand emissions after adjusting for the size of a company. This metric portrays the amount of carbon produced relative to the varying sizes of companies held within the Fund.

Source: ISS 2025

2024 metric figure = 111	24/25 difference = 10	2023 metric figure = 185	23/24 difference = -74
2024 asset coverage = 95%	24/25 difference = 1%	2023 asset coverage = 95%	23/24 difference = 0%

Total carbon footprint

55
Metric tonnes **CO2e** per £1m of our investment
Asset coverage: 95%

A carbon footprint demonstrates activities that result in greenhouse gas emissions. This metric highlights the Fund's carbon footprint relative to activities and market value.

2024 metric figure = 56	24/25 difference = -1	2023 metric figure = 83	23/24 difference = -27
2024 asset coverage = 93%	24/25 difference = 2%	2023 asset coverage = 92%	23/24 difference = 1%

Implied temperature alignment

2.5°C
Asset coverage: 93%

This is the suggested global climate temperature outcome the Fund is compatible with, by the year 2100. The approach reflects the link between companies' carbon emissions and global warming outcomes. The **Paris Climate Agreement** aims to limit global warming to well-below 2°C, ideally 1.5°C.

2024 metric figure = 2.6°C	24/25 difference = -0.1	2023 metric figure = 2.8°C	23/24 difference = -0.2
2024 asset coverage = 91%	24/25 difference = 2%	2023 asset coverage = 90%	23/24 difference = 1%

Climate value at risk

-10.89%
Asset coverage: 79%

This metric aims to analyse the impact of climate change on the present market value of financial assets, under the assumption that it is unlikely climate risks are properly priced into markets today. The metric assesses the potential financial losses that a fund could incur because of climate change and policy, through things like **carbon pricing** and changes in economic productivity. The metric shows the potential risk under a 1.5°C scenario where net zero CO2 emissions are achieved around 2050.

2024 metric figure = -10.41%	24/25 difference = -0.48%	2023 metric figure = -9.92%	23/24 difference = -0.49%
2024 asset coverage = 79%	24/25 difference = 0%	2023 asset coverage = 78%	23/24 difference = 1%

Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report
L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25
Fund Code: BF0Y

Section 1 – Emissions and climate data for L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25

Assets that are measured for climate reporting

Pension money can be invested in one or more funds containing one or more asset classes. Asset classes include things like equities (company shares), bonds (loans to governments and companies), property and cash. Assets can only be measured for climate reporting where relevant and where sufficient climate data is available to do so.

Therefore according to data availability the asset classes measured are:

- Equities and corporate bonds for the ‘Total carbon emissions’, ‘Scope 1 emissions’, 'Scope 2 emissions’ and 'Scope 3 emissions'.
- Equities, corporate bonds and government (sovereign) bonds for ‘Weighted average carbon intensity’, ‘Total carbon footprint’ and ‘Implied temperature alignment’.

However, some equities or bonds may not be included where meaningful data can’t be provided or where they are not included in the asset mix of the fund. Whilst some metrics measure the same assets, the data availability may vary per metric. The **asset coverage** figures provided in the metrics, on the previous page, show the percentage of assets that provided meaningful data and are eligible for this type of climate reporting. The data is sourced and provided by L&G.

How we calculate: Total carbon emissions

Total including Scope 1 and 2 emissions. We measure this for companies that we hold within a fund’s asset mix, through bonds and/or equities. It is based on the share of emissions we will hold in a particular company through the amount of investment held. This is done by calculating the company’s overall emission total against the percentage share we have in that company as part of a fund’s holdings. The amount of carbon dioxide equivalent (**CO_2e**) calculated per company is then combined into an overall total for the percentage of eligible assets. This includes scope 1 and scope 2 emissions only. Scope 3 emissions are distinct and separate, and as such we do not combine Scope 3 with Scope 1 & 2 emissions.

How we calculate: Scope 1 emissions

By using the same calculation method for total carbon emissions, we measure this for the proportion of companies that we hold within a fund’s asset mix, through bonds and/or equities, for their scope 1 emissions.

How we calculate: Scope 2 emissions

By using the same calculation method for total carbon emissions, we measure this for the proportion of companies that we hold within a fund’s asset mix, through bonds and/or equities, for their scope 2 emissions.

How we calculate: Scope 3 emissions

Measured for companies that we hold within a fund’s asset mix, through bonds and/or equities. It is based on the share of emissions we will hold in a particular company through the amount of investment held.
This is done by calculating the company’s overall emission total against the percentage share we have in that company as part of a fund’s holdings. The amount of carbon dioxide equivalent (**CO_2e**) calculated per company is then combined into an overall total for the percentage of eligible assets.
Data quality for Scope 3 emissions can be hampered by poor disclosure and a lack of consistency in the measurement across companies.

Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report
L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25
Fund Code: BF0Y

Section 1 – Emissions and climate data for L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25

How we calculate: Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)

We measure a tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (**CO2e**) emissions per £1million revenue (income generated from company as sourced in year-end financial statements). The overall total is a **weighted average** of all companies and sovereigns (various types of bonds, which are long and short term loans to local and national governments) included within a fund. WACI gives an emissions intensity metric based on the amount of carbon produced for each £1m of revenue generated by the companies invested in.

How we calculate: Total carbon footprint

To calculate the total carbon footprint associated with this Fund, we take the 'total carbon emissions' figure (which includes data on carbon emissions from a company's operations and purchased energy) and calculate a **weighted average** against the overall market value of all companies and sovereigns (various types of bonds, which are long and short term loans to local and national governments) within a fund. This is a way to measure emissions relative to market size. Carbon footprint also acts as an emissions intensity metric, which is the volume of emissions (metric tonne of carbon dioxide, **CO2e**) per £1million of enterprise value. By looking at an intensity value you can adjust for the size of a fund to compare the funded emissions for different fund sizes.

How we calculate: Implied temperature alignment

Based on a combination of historical and forward-looking data, activities and targets, a score is calculated for each of the underlying equities, corporate bonds and sovereign/government bonds held within a fund, then combined to give the implied temperature alignment of the overall fund.

How we calculate: Climate value at risk (CVaR)

Climate scenario modelling is used to help quantify the expected potential loss to each fund or lifestyle profile under different climate pathways. The CVaR metric assesses the change in value if markets fully priced today the future climate risk for relevant companies, in present value terms of a scenario where global temperature increases are kept to 1.5°C by 2100. This scenario would require immediate, highly ambitious action to address climate change.

Under this condition, the climate modelling translates a company's income and balance sheet information and calculations into security valuation impacts and overall fund level impacts. A security can include equities (shares in companies) or bonds (loans to business and governments).

The CVaR metric is from a forward-looking methodology based on various assumptions, approximations and data sources which are subject to change. This brings unknown risks, uncertainties and limitations in the methodology and data used. It is therefore provided for illustrative purposes only.

Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report
L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25
Fund Code: BF0Y

Section 1 – Emissions and climate data for L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25

Terms explained

CO2e
CO2 stands for carbon dioxide. The 'e' stands for equivalent. CO2e is a metric that allows comparison of emissions from various greenhouse gases to the equivalent measure of carbon dioxide.

Asset coverage
The percentage of the fund's asset classes that were measured. The asset classes that can be measured are equities (company shares) and government and corporate bonds. Some funds may include one or more of these asset types.

Paris Climate Agreement
To address global warming, the international climate change treaty, the Paris Climate Agreement, aims to limit and hold the world's average temperature rise to well-below 2°C (ideally 1.5°C) by the year 2100. Currently, the Earth is already about 1.42°C warmer than it was in the late 1800s (pre-industrial).

For context, global stock markets imply an average temperature rise of 2.95°C. This is according to the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) 'Taking the Temperature' report: [SBTi-TakingtheTemperatureReport2021.pdf (sciencebasedtargets.org)]

Weighted average
A weighted average accounts for the relative importance and size of the different assets that are included. We will hold varying levels of assets within a fund, for example we may hold more shares in one company over another. We use a weighted average to allow for the different importance of the carbon data for assets according to size held, based on the market value at the reporting date. This weighted average paints a clearer picture than an equally split average would.

Carbon pricing
A carbon price is the price that a company would have to pay for each tonne of **CO2e** emitted.

Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report
L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25
Fund Code: BF0Y

Section 2 – Climate scenario and risk analysis: Multi-Asset Funds

To address global warming, the international climate change treaty, the Paris Climate Agreement, aims to limit and hold the world's average temperature rise to well-below 2°C (ideally 1.5°C) by the year 2100. Currently, the Earth is already about 1.42°C warmer than it was in the late 1800s, according to the United Nations' blog.

To help achieve this, the aim is to achieve net zero carbon emissions globally by 2050. Net zero means cutting carbon dioxide (CO2) to as close to zero as possible, with remaining emissions re-absorbed or removed from the atmosphere, by oceans, forests or carbon capture technology for instance. At the same time, it also requires deep reductions in other greenhouse gases, particularly methane.

This means that we need to move to an economy built on sustainable actions that result in less environmental impact, known as transitioning to a low-carbon economy. This will bring associated transition risks and opportunities. In addition to ongoing risks from the changes in extreme weather events, a successful adjustment will involve significant changes to climate-related policy, regulations and law, use of technology, and business and government strategies.

Depending on how well businesses and governments transition, this will have a ripple effect on areas like reputation and trust, business and market performance, supply and demand of materials and goods.

Against this backdrop, the following scenario analysis, based on climate scenario modelling from L&G, helps us to explore a range of possible climate futures, and understand the potential climate-related risks for this asset class. This section relates to this asset class and is not just applicable to the named fund in this report.

We consider three temperature scenarios for this assessment as shown in the following pages. The scenarios have a forecast time horizon to 2050, with narratives defined by their probable temperature outcome in 2100 (compared to pre-industrial temperatures in the 1800s). These are possible pathways, rather than predictions or probabilities. They are an exercise in what could happen, not in predicting what will happen.

Scenario analysis is provided for the representative asset class based on the dominant proportion of assets - Corporate Bonds, Equity, Sovereign Bonds and Multi-Asset. Cash, Derivatives and Private Equity do not have scenario analysis detail at this time.

Opportunities

While potential risks have been identified, companies and governments that effectively plan for and participate in the transition to a more sustainable economy over the next 10 years—creating a decade of delivery—can also unlock significant opportunities.

These opportunities are largely concentrated in mature **low-carbon technologies**, such as battery electric vehicles (EVs) and solar and wind power, with a strong emphasis on near-term investment to accelerate their deployment. Investment in early-stage technological innovations and projects over the coming decade will also be essential, alongside preparations to scale up the supply of critical minerals that underpin **low-carbon technologies**.

Over the longer term, further opportunities exist in advanced technologies, including carbon capture and storage, hydrogen technologies, direct air capture, low- or zero-carbon hydrogen and ammonia production, and nature-based solutions. In addition, demand for adaptation services is expected to grow, as the impacts of climate change are likely to intensify relative to today.

Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report
L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25
Fund Code: BF0Y

Section 2 – Climate scenario and risk analysis: Multi-Asset Funds

BELOW 2°C ORDERLY TRANSITION SCENARIO

Immediate, ambitious policy and investment action to address climate change succeeds in limiting global warming to well-below 2°C, although warming will most likely exceed 1.5°C.

	POTENTIAL RISKS	POTENTIAL FINANCIAL IMPACTS
Short Term: 1-3 years	• Significant climate policy change • Potential for reputational damage and increased scrutiny from public and regulators over companies' climate-related activities	• Asset values likely to see some volatility, but with low expected financial impact at a global multi-asset portfolio valuation level
Medium Term: 4-10 years	• Climate-related policy accelerates, with a significant expansion in **carbon pricing** across the globe • Legal cases against large corporates and governments on their climate-related strategies and emissions • Failure to adapt to technological change and transform business models accordingly • Warming levels continue to rise	• Equity values, of high-emitting sectors such as utilities and industrials, are at risk • If successful, legal settlements could, in some circumstances, have material financial impact especially on large corporates • Likely **asset stranding** associated with those companies that fail to adapt
Long Term: over 10 years	• Carbon prices continue to rise • Potential trade barriers caused by climate-related policy • Some risk associated with change in demand for key raw materials such as critical minerals powering **low-carbon technologies** • A large drop in demand for fossil fuels, especially coal and oil • Failure to keep pace with technological change • More frequent, severe and unpredictable extreme weather events	• Likely material financial implications on global equity indices • Increasing probability of default for corporate and sovereign bonds in extreme cases due to **carbon pricing** increases • Potential financial repercussions at a global multi-asset portfolio level, as well as GDP losses, depending on companies and countries' readiness for the energy transition up to that point • Countries that fail to adapt to technological change may be forced to take on additional debt and could see declines in sovereign bond values

Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report
L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25
Fund Code: BF0Y

Section 2 – Climate scenario and risk analysis: Multi-Asset Funds

DELAYED BELOW 2°C DISORDERLY TRANSITION SCENARIO

Policy and investment action to limit global warming to well-below 2°C is delayed to 2030, resulting in much more disruptive change. Warming will most likely exceed 1.5°C.

	POTENTIAL RISKS	POTENTIAL FINANCIAL IMPACTS
Short Term: 1-3 years	• Potential for reputational damage and increased scrutiny from public and regulators over companies' climate-related activities	• Asset values likely to be volatile, posing low risk to multi-asset portfolio valuations
Medium Term: 4-10 years	• Rapid and disruptive climate policy implementation towards the end of this period • **Carbon prices** may be rapidly increased • Legal cases against governments likely to stall individual policies and projects • Failure to keep pace with technological change and transform business models accordingly • A large drop in demand for fossil fuels, especially coal and oil • Warming levels continue to rise	• Increasing risk of **asset stranding**, low company profits or even bankruptcy for companies with persistent high emission in operations • Likely valuation impacts on equities and (to a lesser extend) corporate bonds • Potential impacts on GDP, credit ratings and sovereign **yields** of those fossil fuel dependent countries • Lower GDP and higher inflation might affect all equities and corporate bonds
Long Term: over 10 years	• Potential trade barriers caused by climate-related policy and demand change • Likely significant profit losses for emission intensive companies • A large drop in demand for fossil fuels, especially coal and oil • Potential for renewable energy supply bottlenecks and fierce competition for limited resources • Companies that don't respond to technological changes may be outpriced by their better prepared competitors • More frequent, severe and unpredictable extreme weather events	• Valuation impact on all equities and (to a lesser extend) corporate bonds, especially in high-emissions sectors • Increasing probability of default for corporate and sovereign bonds in extreme cases • Potential financial repercussions at a global multi-asset portfolio level, as well as GDP losses, depending on companies and countries' readiness for the energy transition up to that point • Countries that fail to adapt to technological change may be forced to take on additional debt and could see declines in sovereign bond values • Potential for additional macroeconomic risk to all aspects of multi-asset portfolios

Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report
L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25
Fund Code: BF0Y

Section 2 – Climate scenario and risk analysis: Multi-Asset Funds

HOTHOUSE WORLD INACTION SCENARIO

Global inaction on climate change means emissions continue to grow at historical rates, likely resulting in 3-4°C of warming by 2100.

	POTENTIAL RISKS	POTENTIAL FINANCIAL IMPACTS
Short Term: 1-3 years	• Potential for reputational damage and increased scrutiny from public and regulators over companies' climate-related activities	• Asset values likely to be volatile, posing low risk to multi-asset portfolio valuations
Medium Term: 4-10 years	• Very limited climate policy implementation • Failure to keep pace with technological change and transform business models accordingly • Emission-intensive companies may face reputational risk from their inaction and contribution to continued global warming, or their handling of climate-related risks (such as through lack of adaptation) • Increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events	• Likely **asset stranding** associated with those companies that fail to adapt • Medium level of financial exposure to climate risk at a multi-asset portfolio level
Long Term: over 10 years	• Significant risks of long-term shifts in climate and weather patterns • More frequent and intense hot extremes, marine heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts, and tropical cyclones. The higher the warming, the higher the risk • Induced migration from at-risk regions, social unrest and political instability, adverse health impacts and other social problems • Emissions-intensive companies could lose their social license to operate	• Potentially large financial impacts, even at a global multi-asset portfolio level • Equity and corporate bond valuations, sovereign bond **yields** and property valuations across the globe could be impacted by worsening extreme weather events • Some geographies could be 'uninsurable' and result in write-offs of productive assets • Potential disruptions to supply chains and damage to physical infrastructure • Potential for expensive costs due to property retrofitting (enhancing energy efficiency, sustainability and overall performance) for climate adaptation

Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report
L&G PMC 2055 - 2060 Target Date G25
Fund Code: BF0Y

Section 2 – Climate scenario and risk analysis: Multi-Asset Funds

Terms explained

Carbon pricing
A carbon price is the price that a company would have to pay for each tonne of **CO_2e** emitted.

Stranded assets
This means an asset (such as a coal-fired power plant) that once had value or produced income but no longer does. This is usually due to some kind of external change, including changes in technology, markets, regulations and societal behaviours.

Low-carbon technologies
These are technologies that produce low levels of CO_2 emissions, or no net emissions. Examples include wind turbines, solar power, ground source heat pumps.

Yields
The income generated from an investment, expressed as a percentage.

More information on our approach to climate risk management, governance and strategy, within pension funds is available in the supporting Legal & General entity report section of our website legalandgeneral.com/tcfd