

Global Governance Mandates

2nd Quarter 2016 – August 2, 2016

Protecting Florida's Investments Act (PFIA)
Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel
MacBride Principles and Northern Ireland
Cuba/Syria Proxy Voting Safeguards

Florida Statutes



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About the State Board of Administration

The statutory mandate of the State Board of Administration (SBA) is to invest, manage and safeguard assets of the Florida Retirement System (FRS) Trust Fund and a variety of other funds for state and local governments. FRS Trustees are dedicated to ensuring that the SBA invests assets and discharges its duties in accordance with Florida law, guided by strict policies and a code of ethics to ensure integrity, prudent risk management and top-tier performance. The SBA is an investment fiduciary under law, and subject to the stringent fiduciary duties and standards of care defined by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), as incorporated into Florida law. The SBA has three Trustees: the Governor, as Chairman, the Chief Financial Officer, as Treasurer, and the Attorney General, as Secretary.

As of June 30, 2016, the net asset value of total funds under SBA management was approximately \$177.7 billion. The FRS Pension Plan provides defined pension benefits to 1.1 million beneficiaries and retirees. The strong long-term performance of the FRS Pension Plan, the fourth-largest public pension fund in the nation, reflects our commitment to responsible fiscal management.

The SBA's mission is to provide superior investment management and trust services by proactively and comprehensively managing risk and adhering to the highest ethical, fiduciary, and professional standards.

We encourage you to review additional information about the SBA and FRS on our website at www.sbafla.com.

Section 1: Protecting Florida's Investments Act (PFIA)

Summary

On June 8, 2007, the PFIA was signed into law. The PFIA requires the State Board of Administration (“SBA”), acting on behalf of the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund (the “FRSTF”), to assemble and publish a list of “Scrutinized Companies” that have prohibited business operations in Sudan and Iran. Once placed on the list of Scrutinized Companies, the SBA and its investment managers are prohibited from acquiring those companies’ securities and are required to divest those securities if the companies do not cease the prohibited activities or take certain compensating actions. The implementation of the PFIA by the SBA will not affect any FRSTF investments in U.S. companies. The PFIA will solely affect foreign companies with certain business operations in Sudan and Iran involving the petroleum or energy sector, oil or mineral extraction, power production or military support activities. This quarterly report is developed pursuant to Section 215.473 (4), Florida Statutes. Scrutinized activity in Sudan is defined by the Statutes as occurring within the “Government of Sudan,” or the Republic of the Sudan that has its capital in Khartoum, Sudan.

Primary Requirements of the PFIA

The PFIA created new reporting, engagement, and investment requirements for the SBA, including:

1. Quarterly reporting to the Board of Trustees of every equity security in which the SBA has invested for the quarter, along with its industry category. This report is posted on the SBA website.
2. Quarterly presentation to the Trustees of a Scrutinized Companies list for both Sudan and Iran for their approval. Scrutinized Company lists are available on the SBA’s website, along with information on the FRSTF direct and indirect holdings of Scrutinized Companies.
3. Written notice to external investment managers of all PFIA requirements. Letters request that the managers of actively managed commingled vehicles (i.e., those with FRSTF and other clients’ assets) consider removing Scrutinized Companies from the product or create a similar actively managed product that excludes such companies. Similar written requests must be provided to relevant investment managers within the defined contribution plan.
4. Written notice to any company with inactive business operations in Sudan or Iran, informing the company of the PFIA and encouraging it to continue to refrain from reinitiating active business operations. Such correspondence continues semiannually.
5. Written notice to any Scrutinized Company with active business operations, informing the company of its Scrutinized Company status and that it may become subject to divestment. The written notice must inform the company of the opportunity to clarify its Sudan-related or Iran-related activities and encourage the company, within 90 days, to cease its scrutinized business operations or convert such operations to inactive status.
6. A prohibition on further investment on behalf of the FRSTF in any Scrutinized Company once the Sudan and Iran scrutinized lists have been approved by the Trustees. All publicly traded securities of Scrutinized Companies must be divested within 12 months after the company’s initial (and continued) appearance on the Scrutinized Companies list. Divestment does not apply to indirect holdings in actively managed commingled investment funds—i.e., where the SBA is not the sole investor in the fund. Private equity funds are considered to be actively managed.
7. Reporting to each member of the Board of Trustees, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Scrutinized Company lists within 30 days of creation, and public disclosure of each list.
8. Quarterly reporting of the following to each member of the Board of Trustees, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the United States Presidential Special Envoy to

Sudan, and the United States Presidential Special Envoy to Iran. The report is made publicly available and posted to the SBA's website.

- a. A summary of correspondence with engaged companies;
 - b. A listing of all investments sold, redeemed, divested, or withdrawn;
 - c. A listing of all prohibited investments;
 - d. A description of any progress related to external managers offering PFIA compliant funds; and
 - e. A list of all publicly traded securities held directly by the State.
9. Adoption and incorporation into the FRSTF Investment Policy Statement (IPS) of SBA actions taken in accordance with the PFIA. Changes to the IPS are reviewed by the Investment Advisory Council (IAC) and approved by the Trustees.
10. Relevant Sudan portions of the PFIA are discontinued if the United States revokes all sanctions imposed against the government of Sudan, or if the Congress or President of the United States affirmatively and unambiguously states, by means including, but not limited to, legislation, executive order, or written certification from the President to Congress, that:
- a. The Darfur genocide has been halted for at least 12 months; or
 - b. that the government of Sudan has honored its commitments to cease attacks on civilians, demobilize and demilitarize the Janjaweed and associated militias, grant free and unfettered access for deliveries of humanitarian assistance, and allow for the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons; or
 - c. that mandatory divestment of the type provided for by the PFIA interferes with the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.
11. Relevant Iran portions of the PFIA are discontinued if either of the following occurs:
- a. The Congress or President of the United States affirmatively and unambiguously states, by means including, but not limited to, legislation, executive order, or written certification from the President to Congress, that the government of Iran has ceased to acquire weapons of mass destruction and support international terrorism; or
 - b. The United States revokes all sanctions imposed against the government of Iran.
12. Cessation of divestment and/or reinvestment into previously divested companies may occur if the value of all FRSTF assets under management decreases by 50 basis points (0.5%) or more as a result of divestment. If cessation of divestment is triggered, the SBA is required to provide a written report to each member of the Board of Trustees, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives prior to initial reinvestment. Such condition is required to be updated semiannually.
13. In 2009, the Florida Legislature approved a bill requiring the SBA to identify and offer, by March 1, 2010, at least one terror-free investment product for the FRS Investment Plan. The product must allocate its funds among securities not subject to divestiture, as provided in F.S. 215.473.
14. As of July 1, 2014, Florida Statute 624.449 requires that a domestic insurer shall provide to the Office of Insurance Regulation on an annual basis a list of investments that the insurer has in companies included on the "Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Sudan List" and the "Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector List." Additionally, F.S. 215.473(3)(e)(2) now exempts Exchange Traded Funds from the provisions of the PFIA.
15. As of July 1, 2014, Florida Statutes clarify that the recently created "Government of South Sudan" means the Republic of South Sudan, which has its capital in Juba, South Sudan. Scrutinized activity refers to the "Government of Sudan," which means the Republic of the Sudan that has its capital in Khartoum, Sudan. Within this report, "Sudan" refers to the latter.

16. As of July 1, 2016, the requirements for the expiration of PFIA divestment protocol were amended and new quarterly reporting requirements were implemented. Florida Statutes eliminated the following criteria for discontinuing Iran portions of the PFIA: The Congress or President of the United States affirmatively and unambiguously declares, by means including, but not limited to, legislation, executive order, or written certification from the President to Congress, that mandatory divestment of the type provided for in this section interferes with the conduct of United States foreign policy.

Definition of a Scrutinized Company

The following is a brief review of the criteria on which the active business operations of companies must be judged, in accordance with subsection (1)(t) of Section 215.473, F.S.

Sudan:

1. Have a material business relationship with the government of Sudan or a government-created project involving oil related, mineral extraction, or power generation activities, or
2. Have a material business relationship involving the supply of military equipment, or
3. Impart minimal benefit to disadvantaged citizens that are typically located in the geographic periphery of Sudan, or
4. Have been complicit in the genocidal campaign in Darfur.

Iran:

1. Have a material business relationship with the government of Iran or a government-created project involving oil related or mineral extraction activities, or
2. Have made material investments with the effect of significantly enhancing Iran’s petroleum sector.

Affiliates of companies with scrutinized business operations are also subject to the requirements of the PFIA. An affiliated company is generally defined as any other company that either directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the company conducting scrutinized active business operations. Control generally means the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company. As well, many companies have parent-subsidiary relationships whereby a parent company may own several other companies. In such cases, the SBA has included any known parent and/or subsidiaries which can be clearly linked to a company with scrutinized active business operations. The SBA has used a 50 percent ownership threshold in determining whether or not companies are affiliated, examining parent company-subsidiary ownership on a pro rata basis.

The SBA views companies which have explicit plans and activities related to discontinuation of active business operations as meeting the PFIA definition of substantial action. For all identified companies, the SBA will request information detailing what a company has actually done, if anything, to discontinue its active business operations or if it has pursued humanitarian efforts (applicable to Sudan only).

SBA Scrutinized Companies Identification Methodology

The SBA has developed two lists (the Sudan List and the Iran List) of Scrutinized Companies with active business operations. The lists are developed by principally relying on the research and findings of our “External Research Providers.” Below is a brief description of our External Research Providers, which are maintained to provide input from multiple sources.

1. **EIRIS Conflict Risk Network (CRN).** In May 2013, the Conflict Risk Network became part of EIRIS, a global provider of environmental, social, governance, and ethical performance of companies. EIRIS provides services to more than 150 asset owners and managers globally, with a staff of over 60, based primarily in London. CRN was formerly known as the Sudan Divestment Task Force (SDTF).

2. **MSCI ESG Research (MSCI).** MSCI delivers corporate governance analysis and research to institutional investors. Through its ESG Research unit, MSCI offers screening services with specific and unique components of state law pertaining to investments in sanctioned countries, including Sudan and Iran.
3. **IW Financial (IWF).** IWF is a provider of environmental, social, and governance research and consulting. IWF partners with Conflict Securities Advisory Group (CSAG) to provide clients with detailed information on the business ties of publicly traded companies in Sudan and Iran.
4. **Sustainalytics, Inc.** Sustainalytics provides environmental, social and governance research and analysis, sustainability benchmarks, and investment services, and is the result of the merger between Jantzi Research, Inc. and Sustainalytics in 2009. Sustainalytics' company database, "Sustainalytics Global Platform," covers business operations in both Iran and Sudan.

Staff members within the Investment Programs & Governance unit, as well as other senior investment staff, review the assessments of the External Research Providers and other publicly available information. The SBA has utilized the following sources to evaluate over 400 companies and affiliates with reported links to Sudan or Iran:

Company disclosures:

- SEC filings (DEF 14A Proxy Statements, 10-K & 20-F Annual Reports, etc.)
- Investor Relations/company websites
- Industry publications and analyst research

Investment/Finance Organizations:

- Other Institutional Investors/Private Investors

U.S. Government Agencies:

- U.S. Department of State
- U.S. Treasury, Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC)
- U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO)
- Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA)
- Congressional Research Service (CRS), Library of Congress

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

- American Enterprise Institute (AEI)
- Yale University (Allard K. Lowenstein International Human Rights Project)

Other Sources:

- SBA External Investment Managers
- U.S. Federal Sanctions Laws covering State Sponsors of Terror

Using the previous information sources, the SBA has developed two separate categorizations of a company's involvement in Sudan and/or Iran.

1. **"Scrutinized"** — Information provided by several External Research Providers indicates that a company meets the classification of a Scrutinized Company as defined by the PFIA as set forth in Section 215.473 (1)(t)1., 2., or 3, Florida Statutes [Sudan] or Section 215.473 (4)(t)1, Florida Statutes [Iran]. Upon SBA review, no other information sources clearly contradict the conclusions of the External Research Providers.
2. **"Continued Examination"** — At least one External Research Provider indicates that a company meets the classification of a Scrutinized Company as defined by the PFIA as set forth in Section 215.473, (1)(t)1., 2., or 3, Florida Statutes [Sudan] or Section 215.473, (4)(t)1, Florida Statute [Iran]. In other words, the External Research Providers do not agree on the status of a company and the SBA is unable to definitively categorize the company's activities as scrutinized without further research to resolve the differences. For companies classified as "Continued Examination," the SBA will begin an engagement process to clarify each firm's current business relationships.

SUDAN Changes since the Previous PFIA Quarterly Report

Sudan

Companies added to the Sudan Scrutinized List this quarter:

- **China Natural Gas Corp Ltd** (added as subsidiary of scrutinized company, CNPC)
- **KT Kira Sert Varlik** (subsidiary of scrutinized company, Kuwait Finance House—bonds issued)
- **KT Sukuk Co. Ltd.** (subsidiary of scrutinized company, Kuwait Finance House—bonds issued)
- **KT Sukuk Varlik Kiralma AS** (subsidiary of scrutinized company, Kuwait Finance House—bonds issued)
- **Petronas Global Sukuk** (publicly traded once again, subsidiary of Petronas—bonds issued)
- **Sinopec Group Overseas Development 2016 Ltd** (added as subsidiary of scrutinized company, CPCC Sinopec)

Companies removed from the Sudan Scrutinized List this quarter:

- **Jinan Diesel Engine Co. Ltd** (no longer publicly traded bonds or equity)

Companies added to the Sudan Continued Examination List this quarter:

- **ENGIE SA**

Companies removed from the Sudan Continued Examination List this quarter:

- **Scomi Engineering BHD**
- **Scomi Group BHD**
- **Statesman Resources Ltd**

Recent Sudan Developments:

On April 9, 2016, the U.S. State Department announced that a referendum to decide the administrative status of Somalia's Darfur region was not credible. The referendum determined whether to create a single, contiguous Darfur state or to retain the current five states. The Darfur Referendum Commission (DRC) said that 97 percent of the eligible voters in the referendum chose to retain the status quo states system. The Department of State indicated that the announced Darfur Referendum will contradict the broader goal of peace and stability in Darfur. The statement signals that sanction relief might not take place in 2016.

IRAN Changes since the Previous PFIA Quarterly Report

Iran

Companies added to the Iran Scrutinized List this quarter:

- **China Natural Gas Corp Ltd** (added as subsidiary of scrutinized company, CNPC)
- **Petronas Global Sukuk** (publicly traded once again, subsidiary of Petronas—bonds issued)
- **Sinopec Group Overseas Development 2016 Ltd** (added as subsidiary of scrutinized company, CPCC Sinopec)

Companies removed from the Iran Scrutinized List this quarter:

- **None**

Companies added to the Iran Continued Examination List this quarter:

- **None**

Companies removed from the Iran Continued Examination List this quarter:

- **None**

Quarterly Status Update Regarding Potential IRAN Expiration
Florida Statutes, 215.473 (5) EXPIRATION (b) subparagraphs 1. and 2.

Florida Statutes require a quarterly update on events relating to the status of expiration clauses 1 and 2, which are copied below in their entirety:

(b) If either of the following occurs, the board may no longer scrutinize companies according to subparagraph (1)(v)4., may no longer assemble the Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector List, and shall cease engagement, investment prohibitions, and divestment:

1. The Congress or President of the United States affirmatively and unambiguously states, by means including, but not limited to, legislation, executive order, or written certification from the President to Congress, that the government of Iran has ceased to acquire weapons of mass destruction and support international terrorism; or

No updates of note regarding subparagraph 1.

2. The United States revokes all sanctions imposed against the government of Iran.

On May 19, 2016, the United States, the European Union and its Member States issued a joint statement seeking to clarify requirements to do business with Iran and to encourage trade and investment with Iran.

The statement notes that "The interest of European and other global firms in Iran is high, and it is in our interest and the interest of the international community to ensure that the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action ("JCPOA") works for all participants" and that firms are encouraged "to approach our governments to address remaining questions, rather than forgo opportunities due to misperceptions or lack of information." Please note that not all sanctions have been removed, and some lifted sanctions could be reinstated in the future.

For the full statement, see: http://eeas.europa.eu/statements-eeas/2016/160519_05_en.htm.

On June 8, 2016, the United States (U.S.) Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") updated its guidance and added frequently asked questions regarding the scope of U.S. sanctions on Iran after the implementation of the JCPOA.

The document explains that U.S. parent companies and U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign entities may alter the operating policies and procedures to allow their foreign entity to establish a physical presence inside Iran and to engage in transactions authorized under licenses.

Table 1: Scrutinized Companies with Activities in Sudan

New companies on the list are shaded and in bold.

Scrutinized Company: Sudan	Country of Incorporation	Date of Initial Scrutinized Classification
Chennai Petroleum Corp Ltd	India	September 19, 2007
China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC)	China	December 11, 2012
China Natural Gas Corp Ltd	China	August 2, 2016
China Petroleum & Chemical Corp (CPC) Sinopec	China	September 19, 2007
CNPC General Capital Ltd	China	June 26, 2012
CNPC HK Overseas Capital Ltd	China	June 16, 2011
Daqing Huake Group Co Ltd	China	March 25, 2008
Egypt Kuwait Holding Co. SAE	Kuwait	January 13, 2009
Energy House Holding Company (fka: AREF Energy Holdings Co)	Kuwait	July 28, 2009
Engen Botswana	Botswana	March 24, 2015
Gas District Cooling (Putrajaya) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
Harbin Electric Co. Ltd. (fka: Harbin Power Equipment)	China	September 19, 2007
Indian Oil Corp Ltd (IOCL)	India	September 19, 2007
Jiangxi Hongdu Aviation (aka Hongdu Aviation)	China	September 19, 2007
Jinan Diesel Engine Co Ltd	China	July 28, 2009
KLCC Property Holdings Bhd	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
KT Kira Sert Varlik	Turkey	August 2, 2016
KT Sukuk Co Ltd	Cayman Islands	August 2, 2016
KT Sukuk Varlik Kiralma AS	Turkey	August 2, 2016
Kunlun Energy Company Ltd (fka: CNPC Hong Kong Limited)	Hong Kong	September 19, 2007
Kuwait Finance House	Kuwait	April 14, 2009
Lanka IOC Ltd	India	September 19, 2007
Malaysia Marine & Heavy Engineering Holdings Bhd	Malaysia	March 18, 2014
Managem SA	Morocco	November 9, 2010
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd	India	September 19, 2007
MISC Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Oil India Ltd	India	September 18, 2012
Oil & Natural Gas Corp (ONGC)	India	September 19, 2007
ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	India	March 18, 2014
Orca Gold Inc.	Canada	December 9, 2014
PetroChina	China	September 19, 2007
Petroleum Nasional (Petronas)	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Capital Limited	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Chemicals Bhd	Malaysia	June 16, 2011
Petronas Dagangan Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007

Scrutinized Company: Sudan	Country of Incorporation	Date of Initial Scrutinized Classification
Petronas Gas Berhad	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Global Sukuk	Malaysia	August 2, 2016
Putrajaya Management Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	March 18, 2014
Sinopec Capital 2013 Ltd	China	September 24, 2013
Sinopec Engineering Group Co Ltd	China	March 18, 2014
Sinopec Group Overseas Development 2016 Ltd	China	August 2, 2016
Sinopec Group Overseas Development 2013 Ltd	China	March 18, 2014
Sinopec Kantons Holdings Ltd	Bermuda	September 19, 2007
Sinopec Oilfield Equipment Corporation (fka: Kingdream PLC)	China	April 14, 2009
Sinopec Oilfield Service Corp (fka: Sinopec Yizheng Chemical Fibre)	China	March 25, 2008
Sinopec Shanghai Petrochemical	China	September 19, 2007
Societe Metallurgique D'imiter	Morocco	November 9, 2010
# of Sudan Scrutinized Companies	46	

The following company was removed from the Sudan Scrutinized List during the quarter.

Removed Company	Country of Incorporation
<i>Jinan Diesel Engine Co. Ltd</i>	<i>China</i>

Table 2: Continued Examination Companies with Activities in Sudan
New companies on the list are shaded and in bold.

Continued Examination Company: Sudan	Country of Incorporation
ASEC Company for Mining S.A.E.	Egypt
Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd	India
Bollore Group	France
China Gezhouba Group Company Ltd	China
China North Industries Group Corp (CNGC/Norinco)	China
Dongfeng Motor Group Co Ltd	China
Dongan Motor (aka Harbin Dongan Auto Engine)	China
Drake & Scull International PJSC	United Arab Emirates
El Sewedy Cables Holding Company	Egypt
Emperor Oil Ltd	Canada
ENGIE SA	France
Glencore Xstrata PLC	Switzerland
Infotel Broadband Services Ltd	India
JX Holdings Inc.	Japan
KMCOB Capital Bhd	Malaysia
LS Industrial Systems	South Korea
Nippo Corporation	Japan
Power Construction Corporation of China Ltd. (fka Sinohydro)	China
PT Pertamina Persero	Indonesia
Regency Mines PLC	United Kingdom
Shanghai Electric Group Co.	China
Statesman Resources Ltd	Canada
Wartsila Oyj	Finland
# of Sudan Continued Examination Companies	23

The following companies were **removed** from the Sudan Continued Examination List during the quarter.

Removed Company	Country of Incorporation
Scomi Engineering Bhd	Malaysia
Scomi Group Bhd	Malaysia
Statesman Resources Ltd	Canada

Table 3: Scrutinized Companies with Activities in the Iran Petroleum Energy Sector*New companies on the list are shaded and in bold.*

Scrutinized Company: Iran	Country of Incorporation	Date of Initial Scrutinized Classification
China BlueChemical Ltd.	China	March 19, 2013
China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC)	China	December 11, 2012
China Natural Gas Corp Ltd	China	August 2, 2016
China Petroleum & Chemical Corp (CPEC) Sinopec	China	September 19, 2007
China Oilfield Services Ltd.	China	June 16, 2011
CNOOC Ltd.	China	June 16, 2011
CNOOC Finance Limited	China	September 24, 2013
CNPC HK Overseas Capital Ltd.	China	June 16, 2011
COSL Finance (BVI) Limited	China	September 24, 2013
Daelim Industrial Co Ltd.	South Korea	June 16, 2011
Engen Botswana	Botswana	March 24, 2015
Gas District Cooling (Putrajaya) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
Gazprom	Russia	September 19, 2007
Gazprom Neft	Russia	September 16, 2008
Indian Oil Corp Ltd (IOCL)	India	September 19, 2007
KLCC Property Holdings Bhd	Malaysia	April 14, 2009
Kunlun Energy Company Ltd. (fka: CNPC Hong Kong Limited)	Hong Kong	September 19, 2007
Malaysia Marine & Heavy Engineering Holdings Bhd	Malaysia	March 18, 2014
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd.	India	March 19, 2013
MISC Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Mosenergo	Russia	September 16, 2008
Oil & Natural Gas Corp (ONGC)	India	September 19, 2007
ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	India	March 18, 2014
PetroChina	China	September 19, 2007
Petroliam Nasional (Petronas)	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Capital Limited	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Chemicals Bhd	Malaysia	June 16, 2011
Petronas Dagangan Bhd	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Gas Berhad	Malaysia	September 19, 2007
Petronas Global Sukuk	Malaysia	August 2, 2016
Putrajaya Management Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	March 18, 2014
Sinopec Capital 2013 Ltd.	China	March 18, 2014
Sinopec Engineering Group Co Ltd.	China	March 18, 2014
Sinopec Group Overseas Development 2016 Ltd	China	August 2, 2016
Sinopec Group Overseas Development 2013 Ltd	China	March 18, 2014
Sinopec Kantons Holdings Ltd.	Bermuda	September 19, 2007

Scrutinized Company: Iran	Country of Incorporation	Date of Initial Scrutinized Classification
Sinopec Oilfield Equipment Corporation (fka: Kingdream PLC)	China	September 29, 2015
Sinopec Oilfield Service Corp (fka: Sinopec Yizheng Chemical Fibre)	China	March 25, 2008
Sinopec Shanghai Petrochemical	China	September 19, 2007
# of Iran Scrutinized Companies	39	

No companies were removed from the Iran Scrutinized List during the quarter.

Table 4: Continued Examination Companies with Petroleum Energy Activities in Iran
New companies on the list are shaded and in bold. (No companies were added this quarter.)

Continued Examination Company: Iran	Country of Incorporation
China Nonferrous Metal Industry's Foreign Engineering and Construction	China
GAIL (India) Limited, aka GAIL Ltd.	India
GS Engineering & Construction Corp.	South Korea
GS Holdings	South Korea
Lukoil OAO	Russia
Maire Tecnimont SpA	Italy
Oil India Ltd.	India
Petronet LNG Ltd.	India
Shanghai Zhenhua Heavy Industry Co. Ltd.	China
# of Iran Continued Examination Companies	9

No companies were **removed** from the Iran Continued Examination List during the quarter.

Table 5: Correspondence & Engagement Efforts with Scrutinized Companies

In accordance with Section 215.473(3)(a), F.S., the SBA began to engage companies on the September 19, 2007 Scrutinized Company lists. The SBA sent letters to each Scrutinized Company that was owned and held as of September 19, 2007, per the requirements of the law.

The SBA also sent written communication to other scrutinized firms since the initial company engagement effort in September 2007. Each letter encouraged the company to cease any active business operations within 90 days or convert such operations to inactive status to avoid qualifying for divestment by the SBA. In addition, the SBA sent a second letter to scrutinized companies on January 25, 2008, again requesting companies to provide all information necessary to avoid divestment.

On September 30, 2008, the SBA sent a follow-up letter to all Scrutinized Companies. Although, these companies are no longer held by the SBA, the September 30, 2008 letter was intended to once again provide notice of the requirements of the PFIA. Since our original correspondence, several companies on the scrutinized list have replied with valuable information. Each company's response and classification status is summarized below. Any company that responded to the SBA's written correspondence is highlighted in blue text.

Company	Company Responsive to SBA Communications	Status
ABB	Yes; January 29, 2009	Removed from Sudan Scrutinized List
Alstom	Yes; October 1, 2007 and October 25, 2011	Moved to Sudan Continued Examination List
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Yes; October 4, 2007	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Bow Valley Energy	Yes; October 22, 2008	Removed from Iran Scrutinized List
Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	Yes; October 16, 2008	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
China Petroleum & Chemical Corp (Sinopec)	No	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
CNOOC Ltd	Yes; October 28, 2008	Iran Scrutinized Classification Continues
Dongfeng Motor Group Co. Ltd.	No	Moved to Sudan Continued Examination List
Electricity Generating Public Co	No	Removed from Sudan Scrutinized List
ENI	Yes; February 13, 2008 and May 13, 2011	Removed from Iran Scrutinized and CE Lists
GAIL (India) Limited, aka GAIL Ltd.	Yes; October 5, 2010	Moved to Iran Continued Examination List
Gazprom	Yes; November 1, 2007 and August 18, 2014	Iran Scrutinized Classification Continues
Gazprom Neft	Yes; August 15, 2013	Iran Scrutinized as subsidiary of Gazprom
Harbin Electric Co. (fka Harbin Power Equipment)	No	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Indian Oil Corp Ltd (IOCL)	No	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Inpex Corp.	Yes; October 15, 2007 and July 11, 2011	Removed Iran Scrutinized List
Kencana Petroleum	Yes; October 31, 2008	Moved to Sudan Continued Examination List
Korea Electric Power (and subsidiaries, KEPCO Plant/Korea Plant)	Yes; December 27, 2011	Removed from Sudan Scrutinized List
Kunlun Energy Company Ltd. (fka: CNPC Hong Kong Limited)	Yes; October 5, 2007 and May 24, 2008	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Lukoil OAO	Yes; October 8, 2007	Moved to Iran Continued Examination List
Lundin Petroleum AB	Yes; October 17, 2008	Removed from Sudan Scrutinized List
Lundin International SA	No	Removed from Sudan Scrutinized List

Company	Company Responsive to SBA Communications	Status
Malaysia Marine & Heavy Engineering Holdings Bhd	Yes; November 14, 2014	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd	Yes; March 8, 2013	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
MISC Bhd	No	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Norsk Hydro	Yes; November 30, 2007	Removed from Iran Scrutinized List
Oil & Natural Gas Corp (ONGC)	Yes; July 23, 2014	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
OMV AG	Yes; November 6, 2007 and April 14, 2010	Removed from Iran Continued Examination List
PetroChina	Yes; December 22, 2008	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Petroleo Brasileiro (Petrobras)	Yes; January 13, 2010	Removed from Iran Scrutinized List
Petrolia Nasional (Petronas)	Yes; July 6, 2015	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Putrajaya Management Sdn Bhd	Yes; September 5, 2014	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Ranhill Bhd	Yes; October 22, 2008	Removed from Sudan Scrutinized List
Repsol YPF	Yes; October 15, 2007; January 2013	Removed from Iran Scrutinized and CE Lists
Royal Dutch Shell PLC	Yes; October 5, 2007; January 27, 2011; April 13, 2011	Removed from Iran Scrutinized and CE Lists
Sinopec Kantons Holdings Ltd.	No	Iran & Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Sinopec Shanghai Petrochemical Company	No	Sudan Scrutinized Classification Continues
Snam Rete Gas	Yes; October 9, 2008	Removed from Iran Scrutinized Classification
Statoil ASA (fka: StatoilHydro)	Yes; February 4, 2008; January 24, 2011; June 16, 2011	Removed from Iran Scrutinized and CE Lists
Total Capital	Yes; January 26, 2011 and April 25, 2011	Removed from Iran Scrutinized and CE Lists
Total SA	Yes; October 12, 2007; October 29, 2010; April 25, 2011	Removed from Iran Scrutinized and CE Lists
Wärtsilä Oyj	Yes; December 4, 2007	Moved to Sudan Continued Examination List

Table 6: Correspondence & Engagement Efforts with Continued Examination Companies

In addition to Scrutinized Companies, the SBA engaged companies on our initial September 19, 2007 Continued Examination company lists. The SBA also sent written communication to firms added to the Continued Examination list since the initial company engagement effort in September 2007. Such companies were asked to provide information to the SBA in order to assist us in determining the extent of their activities, if any, in Sudan and Iran. The SBA sent a follow-up letter to all companies on September 30, 2008. Each company’s response and classification is summarized below. Any company that responded to the SBA’s written correspondence is highlighted in blue text.

Company	Company Responsive to SBA Communications	Continued Examination Status
Actividades de Construccion y Servicios S.A.(ACS)	No	Removed from Iran List
Aggreko PLC	Yes; January 28, 2008	Removed from Iran List
Air Liquide	Yes; November 30, 2007 January 28, 2008	Removed from Iran List
Aker Solutions ASA (fka Aker Kvaerner ASA)	No	Iran CE Classification Continues
AREF Investment Group	No	Removed from Sudan List
Areva SA	Yes; October 27, 2008 December 29, 2009	Removed from Sudan List
Bauer Aktiengesellschaft	Yes; March 13, 2008	Removed from Sudan List
BG Group	Yes; November 23, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Bharat Electronics Limited	No	Removed from Sudan CE List
Bollore Group	No	Sudan CE Classification Continues
Costain Group PLC	Yes; November 5, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Daelim Industrial Co Ltd	No	Moved to Iran Scrutinized List
Engineers India Ltd.	Yes; October 16, 2008; September 9, 2010	Removed from Iran CE List
Essar Oil	Yes; January 9, 2009	Removed from Iran List
Finmeccanica SpA	No	Removed from Sudan List
Glencore Xstrata PLC	Yes; September 20, 2010	Sudan CE Classification Continues
GVA Consultants	Yes; September 26, 2007 September 30, 2010	Removed from Iran CE List
ICSA India Limited	No	Removed from Sudan List
INA-Industrija Nafte DD Zagreb	Yes; April 15, 2014	Removed from Iran List
Itochu Corp	Yes; May 9, 2008	Removed from Iran List
JGC Corp	Yes; October 1, 2007	Removed from Iran List
La Mancha Resources	Yes; October 21, 2008	Removed from Sudan List
Linde AG	Yes; November 14, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Liquefied Natural Gas LNG	No	Iran CE Classification Continues
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.	Yes; October 26, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Mitsui & Co.	Yes; October 17, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding	Yes; November 21, 2007 December 18, 2007	Removed from Iran and Sudan Lists
MMC Bhd	No	Sudan CE Classification Continues
Nam Fatt	No	Removed from Sudan List

Company	Company Responsive to SBA Communications	Continued Examination Status
PT Citra Tubindo Tbk.	Yes; September 27, 2010	Removed from Iran CE List
PTT Public Company Limited	Yes; October 1, 2010	Removed from Sudan CE List
Saipem SpA	Yes; December 12, 2007	Removed from Iran Lists
Samsung Engineering Co. Ltd.	No	Removed from Iran CE List
Samsung Heavy Industries Co. Ltd.	No	Removed from Iran List
Sasol Ltd.	Yes; May 25, 2010 September 29, 2010	Removed from Iran CE List
Seadrill Ltd	Yes; September 20, 2010	Removed from Sudan CE List
Siam Cement Group (SCG)	Yes; September 24, 2010	Iran CE Classification Continues
Siemens AG	Yes; October 22, 2009 October 8, 2010	Removed from Iran CE List
Schlumberger Limited NV	Yes; October 19, 2007	Removed from Iran and Sudan Lists
Siam Cement PCL	Yes; October 21, 2008	Iran CE Classification Continues
SNC - Lavalin Group Inc.	Yes; September 25, 2007	Removed from Iran List
Sudan Telecommunications (Sudatel)	No	Removed from Sudan CE Classification
Technip	Yes; April 30, 2010 and November 30, 2010	Removed from Iran CE Classification
The Weir Group PLC	Yes; November 16, 2007	Removed from Iran and Sudan Lists
Total SA	Yes; October 12, 2007	Sudan CE Classification Continues
Trevi-Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.	Yes; September 17, 2010	Removed from Iran CE List
Weatherford International, Ltd.	No	Removed from Sudan List
Welspun Corp. Limited (fka Welspun-Gujarat Stahl Rohen Ltd.)	Yes; September 24, 2010	Iran CE Classification Continues

Key Dates for PFIA Activities

June 8, 2007 — Legislation’s effective date, upon becoming a law.

August 6, 2007 — SBA letter to state agencies requesting data on all publicly traded securities held directly by the State.

August 20, 2007 — First of two letters to investment managers providing written notice of PFIA enactment and amendment to Schedule B of investment management contracts.

September 19, 2007 — SBA assembles initial Scrutinized Companies lists for Sudan and Iran.

September 20, 2007 — SBA engages companies classified as either Scrutinized or needing Continued Examination through written correspondence, subsequent conference calls and additional communication. SBA disclosed the Scrutinized Companies lists on its website, including reporting of all equities held by direct State of Florida governmental entities.

September 21, 2007 — Second of two letters to investment managers providing Scrutinized Companies lists.

October 16, 2007 — SBA formally submits the Scrutinized Companies lists to the Florida Legislature and the United States Special Envoy to Sudan, and continues to do so every quarter.

November 30, 2007 — SBA sends notification via email to any owned scrutinized company that has not responded to initial written correspondence. Similar notification was sent to each company classified as needing continued examination.

January 25, 2008 — SBA sends additional notice of divestment and request for information to all Scrutinized Companies, with emphasis to companies that have been unresponsive to the SBA’s prior request for the necessary information.

July 1, 2008 — In March 2008, the SBA developed a policy approach directing all affected managers to sell their remaining PFIA related holdings no later than July 1, 2008, approximately three months earlier than the statutory deadline of September 18, 2008.

September 18, 2008 — Statutory deadline for the SBA to complete divestment of *initial* Scrutinized Companies (i.e., within 12 months of their initial appearance on the September 19, 2007 list), if they do not stop scrutinized active business operations.

March 1, 2010 — Deadline for the SBA to identify and offer at least one terror-free investment product for the FRS Investment Plan (Defined Contribution).

Quarterly Reporting — SBA provides quarterly updates to the Scrutinized Companies lists for Sudan and Iran, including a summary of engagement activities. PFIA quarterly reports have been issued on the following dates:

<p>September 19, 2007 December 18, 2007 March 25, 2008 June 10, 2008 September 16, 2008 January 13, 2009 April 14, 2009 July 28, 2009 October 27, 2009 January 26, 2010 April 27, 2010 July 29, 2010</p>	<p>November 9, 2010 February 22, 2011 June 16, 2011 September 20, 2011 December 6, 2011 March 20, 2012 June 26, 2012 September 18, 2012 December 11, 2012 March 19, 2013 June 25, 2013 September 24, 2013</p>	<p>December 10, 2013 March 18, 2014 June 17, 2014 September 23, 2014 December 9, 2014 March 24, 2015 June 23, 2015 September 29, 2015 December 8, 2015 March 29, 2016 August 2, 2016</p>
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Summary of Investments Sold, Redeemed, Divested or Withdrawn

In accordance with the PFIA, the SBA must divest all holdings of any scrutinized companies within 12 months of their original appearance on the prohibited securities list. External managers are contractually responsible for administering investments in accordance with restrictions set forth by the SBA, including the prohibited securities list of the PFIA. Historical divestment transaction data is contained in prior PFIA Quarterly Reports. The table below presents the cumulative market capitalization of scrutinized companies divested by the SBA since the PFIA's inception:

Cumulative Divestment	
Royal Dutch Shell**	\$215,784,700.79
Total SA**	\$214,536,015.45
Petroleo Brasileiro SA (Petrobras) **	\$206,135,264.10
ENI**	\$141,403,034.78
CNOOC Ltd	\$131,737,735.86
Gazprom (a.k.a. OAO Gazprom)	\$71,275,453.14
Alstom**	\$65,897,698.67
Repsol YPF**	\$53,420,179.87
Statoil ASA** (fka: StatoilHydro)	\$46,792,677.58
China Petroleum and Chemical Corp (CPCC) Sinopec	\$38,455,440.48
PetroChina	\$25,723,158.75
Inpex Corp. **	\$24,835,110.63
MISC Bhd	\$16,448,397.44
Snam Rete Gas**	\$9,596,905.78
Lukoil OAO**	\$9,487,631.46
OMV AG **	\$8,601,977.98
Shell International Finance**	\$8,599,813.40
China BlueChemical Ltd	\$7,538,215.73
Wärtsilä Oyj**	\$1,797,871.96
Daelim Industrial Co Ltd	\$1,566,926.73
Petrofac Ltd **	\$1,496,881.43
The Weir Group PLC **	\$1,322,666.62
Petrobras International Finance**	\$1,148,750.00
Lundin Petroleum AB **	\$1,133,120.04
Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)	\$945,363.83
Petrobras Energia (Participaciones) **	\$298,632.08
Dongfeng Motor Group**	\$158,623.49
Electricity Generating Public Company**	\$121,321.38
Gazprom Neft	\$37,892.73
** denotes companies no longer on the Prohibited Company list	\$1,306,825,533.68

In accordance with the PFIA, the SBA will report on the performance implications of PFIA-related divestitures and restrictions. Generally, the impact of PFIA legislation on performance is measured as the opportunity cost of not being able to hold prohibited securities, measured by comparing the monthly return of the standard foreign equity benchmark (i.e., the MSCI ACWI ex-US) to a custom foreign equity benchmark based upon PFIA divestiture requirements. The difference in returns between the standard benchmark and custom benchmark represents the opportunity cost to the SBA of not being able to invest in (or hold) prohibited companies. The percent return difference is then applied to the average monthly balance of foreign equity investments to determine a dollar impact. Monthly dollar impacts, whether positive or negative, are added together through time and then compared to the total value of the FRS Pension Plan to determine the percentage or basis point impact of PFIA legislation.

Table 7: List of Prohibited Investments (Scrutinized Companies)

New companies on the list are shaded and in bold.

Prohibited Investments (Scrutinized Companies)	Scrutinized Country	Country of Incorporation	Initial Appearance on Scrutinized List	Full Divestment
Chennai Petroleum Corp Ltd	Sudan	India	September 19, 2007	Yes
China BlueChemical Ltd	Iran	China	March 19, 2013	Yes
China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC)	Sudan & Iran	China	December 11, 2012	Yes
China Natural Gas Corp Ltd	Sudan & Iran	China	August 2, 2016	Yes
China Oilfield Services Ltd	Iran	China	June 16, 2011	Yes
China Petroleum & Chemical Corp (CPCC) Sinopec	Sudan & Iran	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
CNOOC Ltd	Iran	China	June 16, 2011	Yes
CNOOC Finance Limited	Iran	China	September 24, 2013	Yes
CNPC General Capital Ltd	Sudan	China	June 26, 2012	Yes
CNPC HK Overseas Capital Ltd	Sudan & Iran	China	June 16, 2011	Yes
COSL Finance (BVI) Limited	Iran	China	September 24, 2013	Yes
Daelim Industrial Co Ltd	Iran	South Korea	June 16, 2011	Yes
Daqing Huake Group Co Ltd	Sudan	China	March 25, 2008	Yes
Egypt Kuwait Holding Co. SAE	Sudan	Kuwait	January 13, 2009	Yes
Energy House Holding Company (fka: AREF Energy Holdings Co)	Sudan	Kuwait	July 28, 2009	Yes
Engen Botswana	Sudan & Iran	Botswana	March 24, 2015	Yes
Gas District Cooling (Putrajaya) Sdn Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	April 14, 2009	Yes
Gazprom	Iran	Russia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Gazprom Neft	Iran	Russia	September 16, 2008	Yes
Harbin Electric Co. Ltd. (fka: Harbin Power Equipment)	Sudan	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
Indian Oil Corp Ltd (IOCL)	Sudan & Iran	India	September 19, 2007	Yes
Jiangxi Hongdu Aviation (aka Hongdu Aviation)	Sudan	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
KLCC Property Holdings Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	April 14, 2009	Yes
KT Kira Sert Varlik	Sudan	Turkey	August 2, 2016	Yes

Prohibited Investments (Scrutinized Companies)	Scrutinized Country	Country of Incorporation	Initial Appearance on Scrutinized List	Full Divestment
KT Sukuk Co Ltd	Sudan	Cayman Islands	August 2, 2016	Yes
KT Sukuk Varlik Kiralma AS	Sudan	Turkey	August 2, 2016	Yes
Kunlun Energy Company Ltd. (fka: CNPC Hong Kong)	Sudan & Iran	Hong Kong	September 19, 2007	Yes
Kuwait Finance House	Sudan	Kuwait	April 14, 2009	Yes
Lanka IOC Ltd	Sudan	India	September 19, 2007	Yes
Managem SA	Sudan	Morocco	November 9, 2010	Yes
Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd	Sudan & Iran	India	September 19, 2007	Yes
Malaysia Marine & Heavy Engineering Holdings Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	March 18, 2014	Yes
MISC Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Mosenergo	Iran	Russia	September 16, 2008	Yes
Oil India Ltd.	Sudan	India	September 18, 2012	Yes
Oil & Natural Gas Corp (ONGC)	Sudan & Iran	India	September 19, 2007	Yes
ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL)	Sudan & Iran	India	March 18, 2014	Yes
Orca Gold Inc.	Sudan	Canada	December 9, 2014	Yes
PetroChina	Sudan & Iran	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
Petroleum Nasional (Petronas)	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Petronas Capital Limited	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Petronas Chemicals Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	June 16, 2011	Yes
Petronas Dagangan Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Petronas Gas Berhad	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	September 19, 2007	Yes
Petronas Global Sukuk	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	August 2, 2016	Yes
Putrajaya Management Sdn Bhd	Sudan & Iran	Malaysia	March 18, 2014	Yes
Sinopec Capital 2013 Ltd	Sudan & Iran	China	September 24, 2013	Yes
Sinopec Engineering Group Co Ltd	Sudan & Iran	China	March 18, 2014	Yes
Sinopec Group Overseas Development 2016 Ltd	Sudan & Iran	China	August 2, 2016	Yes
Sinopec Group Overseas Development 2013 Ltd	Sudan & Iran	China	March 18, 2014	Yes

Prohibited Investments (Scrutinized Companies)	Scrutinized Country	Country of Incorporation	Initial Appearance on Scrutinized List	Full Divestment
Sinopec Kantons Holdings Ltd	Sudan & Iran	Bermuda	September 19, 2007	Yes
Sinopec Oilfield Equipment Corporation (fka: Kingdream PLC)	Sudan & Iran	China	April 14, 2009	Yes
Sinopec Oilfield Service Corp (fka: Sinopec Yizheng Chemical Fibre)	Sudan & Iran	China	March 25, 2008	Yes
Sinopec Shanghai Petrochemical	Sudan & Iran	China	September 19, 2007	Yes
Societe Metallurgique D'imiter	Sudan	Morocco	November 9, 2010	Yes
# of Prohibited Investments	55	-	-	Yes

The following company was removed from the Prohibited Investments List this quarter.

<i>Removed Company</i>	<i>Country of Incorporation</i>
<i>Jinan Diesel Engine Co. Ltd</i>	<i>China</i>

Table 8: SBA Holdings in Prohibited Investments Subject to Divestment

As of June 30, 2016, the SBA did not hold shares of any company on the Prohibited Investments List in accounts subject to the PFIA divestiture requirements.

Summary of Progress, SBA Investment Manager Engagement Efforts

On August 20, 2007, the SBA sent letters to external investment managers notifying them of the Act and informing them of new contract language that would enforce their cooperation with the requirements of the new law.

On September 19, 2007, the SBA sent letters to all affected managers outlining the list of prohibited securities for any future purchases. The letter described the SBA's engagement process with companies on the list, which affords companies a 90-day period in which to comply with the conditions of the law or clarify their activities. The letter directed these managers to cease purchase of securities on the list and to await the direction of the SBA for any divestment necessary in the event engagement fails, with a deadline for divestment under the law of September 18, 2008.

On September 19, 2007, the SBA sent letters to actively-managed, indirectly held funds holding scrutinized securities, including managers of the defined contribution program, asking the funds to review the list of scrutinized securities and consider eliminating such holdings from the portfolio or create a similar fund, devoid of such holdings, per the requirements of the law.

Each quarter, the SBA sends written and electronic notification to all affected managers about the list of prohibited companies.

The SBA has received responses noting our concerns in writing and by phone from several of the contacted managers.

Listing of All Publicly Traded Securities (Including Equity Investments)

Due to the large number of individual securities and the volume of information, this list has been electronically posted to the SBA's website and is updated quarterly. A list of all publicly traded securities owned by the State of Florida can be found within the [PFIA information section](#) of the SBA's website. Please observe the electronic report's notes page for important clarifying explanations of included data.

Section 2: Prohibited Investments by the SBA, Companies that Boycott Israel Section 215.4725 F.S.

Summary

In 2016, the SBA was directed by state law to create a "scrutinized companies" list, composed of companies that participate in a boycott of Israel including actions that limit commercial relations with Israel or Israeli-controlled territories. The SBA is prohibited from acquiring direct holdings of the companies on this list. The law requires the SBA to use best efforts in identifying companies that boycott Israel, publish the list on a quarterly basis, send written notice to the companies, engage with the SBA's external managers concerning holdings of the companies on the list, and publish a list of the SBA's directly-held securities and certain other information detailed below.

Primary Requirements of the law

1. Identification of companies

By August 1, 2016, SBA will make best efforts to identify all scrutinized companies in which the SBA has indirect or direct holdings or possibly could have holdings in the future.

As required by statute, SBA will review publicly-available information, including from NGOs, non-profits, government entities and research firms, and/or contact asset managers or other institutional investors. SBA staff will contract with external research providers to obtain preliminary lists of potential scrutinized companies and evaluate the evidence to make a final determination of scrutinized status. Currently SBA has retained one data provider, IW Financial. Another provider is expected to offer an Israel-boycott data service, though they do not expect to furnish a potential list until the 4th quarter of 2016.

Using various information sources, the SBA has developed two separate categorizations of a company's status for consideration under this law.

"Scrutinized" — Information provided by an external research provider, publicly-available information or information from the company or another reliable source indicates that a company meets the classification of a Scrutinized Company as defined by the law.

"Continued Examination" — Information suggests but does not clearly demonstrate that a company's activities are a boycott of Israel. The SBA is unable to definitively categorize the company's activities as scrutinized without further research to resolve the differences. For companies classified as "Continued Examination," the SBA will begin an engagement process to clarify each firm's current business relationships.

The following definitions are provided by the law to assist in company identification:

"Scrutinized companies" means companies that boycott Israel or engage in a boycott of Israel.

"Boycott Israel" means refusing to deal, terminating business activities, or taking other actions to limit commercial relations with Israel, or persons or entities doing business in Israel or in Israeli-controlled territories, in a discriminatory manner. A statement by a company that it is participating in a boycott of Israel, or that it has initiated a boycott in response to a request for a boycott of Israel or in compliance with, or in furtherance of, calls for a boycott of Israel, may be considered by the State Board of Administration to be evidence that a company is participating in a boycott of Israel. The term does not include restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries against Israel.

"Direct holdings" are company securities held directly by the SBA or accounts in which SBA owns all interest (such as non-commingled funds).

"Indirect holdings" are company securities that are held in collective investment with other investors, such as commingled funds and mutual funds.

2. Publish and reporting

By the first meeting of the Trustees of the SBA after August 1, 2016, the SBA will publicly release the "Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel List" and thereafter provide quarterly updates of the list based on evolving information and events.

The SBA shall file a report with each member of the Board of Trustees of the SBA, as well as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate within 30 days after the list is created and shall make the report publicly available. At each quarterly trustee meeting thereafter, the SBA shall file a publicly-available report to these persons. The quarterly reports will include:

- a. A summary of correspondence with companies engaged by the SBA as required above.
- b. All prohibited investments (Scrutinized Companies list).
- c. Any progress made with respect to requests of SBA's external managers to remove scrutinized companies from indirect holdings or create similar funds devoid of such holdings.
- d. A list of all publicly-held securities held directly by the SBA.

Actions taken in compliance with this section must be adopted and incorporated into the Investment Policy Statement as provided in Section 215.4725, F.S.

3. Engagement

SBA is required to determine the companies on the Scrutinized Companies list in which the SBA has direct or indirect holdings. For each company newly identified after August 1, 2016, the public fund shall send a written notice informing the company of its scrutinized company status and that it may become subject to investment prohibition by the public fund. The notice must inform the company of the opportunity to clarify its activities regarding the boycott of Israel and encourage the company to cease the boycott of Israel within 90 days in order to avoid qualifying for investment prohibition.

If, within 90 days after the public fund's first engagement with a company pursuant to this paragraph, the company ceases a boycott of Israel, the company shall be removed from the Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel List, and the provisions of this section shall cease to apply to that company unless that company resumes a boycott of Israel.

4. Prohibition

The SBA may not acquire directly-held securities of companies on the Scrutinized Companies list. The SBA is not required to divest of existing holdings. Indirect holdings are exempt from the prohibition (such as commingled accounts, index funds and mutual funds). However, SBA will submit letters to the managers of such investment funds which hold companies from the Scrutinized Companies list requesting that they consider removing the companies from the fund or creating a similar fund devoid of such holdings. SBA shall replace applicable investments in the similar fund devoid of such holdings in an expedited timeframe subject to prudent investing standards if the manager complies with such a request.

Exchange-traded funds are also exempted from the prohibition, without the requirement to contact the fund management.

A cessation of the investment prohibition is allowed if the fund has evidence that the assets under management become equal or less than 99.50% of the hypothetical fund value assuming no investment prohibition had occurred. This must be reported to the parties listed in "reporting" below and updated semiannually for the cessation to be authorized.

Table 9: Scrutinized Companies that Boycott Israel

New companies on the list are shaded and in bold.

Scrutinized Company that Boycotts Israel	Country of Incorporation	Date of Initial Scrutinized Classification
Cactus SA	Luxembourg	August 2, 2016
Betsah Invest SA	Luxembourg	August 2, 2016
Betsah SA	Luxembourg	August 2, 2016
FreedomCall Ltd	United Kingdom	August 2, 2016
Cooperative Group Gomersall	United Kingdom	August 2, 2016
Guloguz Dis Deposu Ticaret Ve Pazarlama Ltd	Turkey	August 2, 2016
U2u Consult NV	Belgium	August 2, 2016
# of Companies that Boycott Israel	7	

Table 10: Continued Examination Companies that Boycott Israel

New companies on the list are shaded and in bold.

Continued Examination Company: Israel	Country of Incorporation
Danske Bank	Denmark
Dexia	Belgium
Aldi	Germany
ASN Bank NV	Netherlands
HEMA BV	Netherlands
Karsten Farms	South Africa
# of Continued Examination Companies	6

***Section 3: Investments in Publicly Traded Companies Operating in Northern Ireland
(Section 215.4702 F.S.)***

Summary

The SBA is subject to s. 215.4702, Florida Statutes (F.S.) (“MacBride Principles”), which directs the SBA to notify publicly traded companies of support for the MacBride Principles, inquire regarding the actions a company has taken in support of or furtherance of the MacBride Principles, and encourage publicly traded companies with certain business operations in Northern Ireland to adopt the MacBride Principles. In addition, the SBA will also demonstrate support for the MacBride Principles through its proxy voting authority.

Requirements of the Law

As defined by the Northern Ireland statute, “publicly traded company” is defined as any business organization having equity securities listed on a national or an international exchange that is regulated by a national or an international regulatory authority. In addition, “operating” is defined as actively engaging in commerce geographically in Northern Ireland through the acquisition, development, maintenance, ownership, sale, possession, lease, or operation of equipment, facilities, personnel, products, services, or personal property.

Publishing and Reporting

In making the determination specified in subsection (2) of 215.4702, F.S., the State Board may, to the extent it deems appropriate, rely on available public information, including information provided by nonprofit organizations, research firms, international organizations, and government entities.

The SBA is encouraged to determine which publicly traded companies in which the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund is invested operate in Northern Ireland. If the State Board determines that a publicly traded company meets such criteria, it is encouraged to engage with the company and determine its support for the MacBride Principles. SBA staff annually reviews the list of companies that meet the definition of publicly traded companies operating in Northern Ireland, and periodically engages those firms.

***Section 4: Companies Operating in Cuba or Syria
(Section 215.471 F.S.)***

Summary

The Free Cuba Act of 1993 was passed by the Florida Legislature in accordance with federal law. Chapter 215.471 of the Florida Statutes prohibits the SBA from investing in: (1)(a) any institution or company domiciled in the United States, or foreign subsidiary of a company domiciled in the United States, doing business in or with Cuba, or with agencies or instrumentalities thereof in violation of federal law; and (1)(b) any institution or company domiciled outside of the United States if the President of the United States has applied sanctions against the foreign country in which the institution or company is domiciled. Section (2)(a) states the SBA may not be a fiduciary with respect to voting on, and may not have the right to vote in favor of, any proxy resolution advocating expanded U.S. trade with Cuba or Syria.

Requirements of the Law

In order to comply with this law, the U.S. State Department and/or the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) are contacted periodically to confirm that no sanctions have been implemented. Since the Act's inception, sanctions have never been issued against any country. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, there were no shareowner proposals related to expanding trade with Cuba or Syria.

For more information, please contact:

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Investment Programs & Governance
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or send an email to:
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