

GLOBAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST POLICY

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GLOBAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST POLICY

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Version control			
Date	Version Number	Changes	Author
March 2015	-	Revised UK policy issued - Multiple changes incorporated	
May 2016	V 0.1	Global policy reviewed – applicable to all AIHL subsidiaries and other relevant Aviva Investors entities	Central Compliance
September 2016	V 0.3	Further revisions to policy draft	David Young
29 September 2016	V 0.4	Final draft following internal consultation	David Young
30 September 2016	V0.5	Final draft for approval by RMC	David Young
January 2018	V0.6	Revision to ensure consistency with Aviva Group Conflicts of Interest Policy, and compliance with new SYSC 10.1 (updated to reflect MiFID II)	Vanessa Field/Andrew Fowler Global Compliance Advisory
February 2018	V1.0	Further minor revisions to incorporate requested revisions from the PAG.	Vanessa Field/Andrew Fowler Global Compliance Advisory
March 2018	V1.1	Update definition of Employees to reflect Global Standard	Vanessa Field Global Compliance Advisory
April 2019	V2	Annual review and alignment to new reporting and recording process	Vanessa Field Global Compliance Advisory
January 2020	V3.0	Inserted reference to FCA SMCR 9 December 2019	Kyra Brown Regulatory Development
December 2021	V4.0	Mandatory review of Policy	Alex Waring Global Compliance Advisory
October 2022	V5.0	Inserted reference to conflicts impacting a client or potential client's sustainability preferences and the integration of sustainability risks	Alex Waring Global Compliance Advisory
October 2023	V6.0	Update to reflect change in responsibilities for reporting and owning COIs following roll out of Power	Alex Waring

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		Automate. Considerations for Consumer Duty requirements have also been included.	Global Compliance Advisory
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Next Review Due Date
April 2025

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POLICY OWNER:	CHIEF RISK OFFICER	POLICY REVIEW FREQUENCY:	18 Months
EFFECTIVE DATE OF CURRENT VERSION:	October 2023	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING THE POLICY:	Policy Approval Group
SCOPE:	<p>This Policy is mandatory and applies to employees, long term contractors and temporary staff of Aviva Investors (“AI”) globally across all business units. “Employee” means all employees, directors and officers of Aviva Investors Holdings Limited (“AIHL”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “AI Entities”); contractors; secondees; and temporary staff who are engaged to work under the supervision, direction or control of an AI Entity; and such other persons as are notified by the Global Head of Compliance as being within the scope of this Policy. The Policy will also apply to persons employed by Aviva Employment Services Limited who are wholly or mainly engaged on Aviva Investors’ business activities .</p> <p>The AI Entities and their subsidiaries are referred to in this policy as “AI”.</p> <p>Certain obligations under this Policy also extend to “Connected Persons”. In relation to an Employee, Connected Person means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Employee’s spouse, civil partner or any partner considered as equivalent to a spouse (e.g. enduring co-habitee); – Other Family members defined as children and step-children or children/step-children of partner) of any age living in the same household habitually or on a permanent basis – Any other members of the Employee’s household or family for which the Employee exercises control or substantial influence over that person’s financial or investment matters; and – Any other person who has close links with an Employee (e.g. a business partner) and over whom the Employee exercises control or influence. 		
PURPOSE:	<p>Purpose</p> <p>In the course of carrying out its day to day activities, AI and its employees may encounter conflicts of interest (“Col”), whether perceived or actual, between the interests of itself and its clients or between one client (or group of clients) and another.</p> <p>Consistent with the AI culture, Risk Appetite Statements approved by the AI Board and regulatory requirements, this Policy sets out the global principles and standards applied by AI to identify, manage and record Col.</p>		

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Culture

Senior management has embedded a culture to ensure that Employees must:

- Always act in the best interest of its Clients and put Clients' interests and outcomes ahead of its own,
- Treat all its Clients fairly.
- avoid causing foreseeable harm to clients; and
- Acts in good faith towards retail customers, characterised by honesty, fair and open dealing and acting consistently with the reasonable expectations of the retail customer.

Appetite for Risk

AI wishes to avoid reputational risk. It strives to conduct its business and activities in a manner which is consistent with the highest standards of professionalism, fairness, ethics and integrity and has no appetite for activities that are illegal or could undermine the trust of its internal and external stakeholders, clients and regulators.

REGULATORY BASIS:

Principle 8 of the FCA Principles for Business requires a firm to manage conflicts of interest fairly, both between itself and its customers and between a customer and another client.

Statement of Principle 6 for Business requires a firm to pay due regard to the interests of its customers and treat them fairly.

Principle 12 of the FCA Principles for Business requires a firm to act to deliver good outcomes for retail customers

PRIN 2A.2.1 outlines The Consumer Duty's Cross-Cutting Rules, which requires firms to act in good faith towards retail customers and avoid causing foreseeable harm.

SYSC 10 of the FCA Handbook of Rules and Guidance (the "FCA Rules") sets out requirements for firms to have systems and controls to identify, record, manage and disclose Col. To the extent a conflict cannot be prevented, or appropriately managed, mandatory disclosure must be provided to the client.

In Canada, Division 2 of National Instrument 31-103 Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations ("NI 31-103") and its companion policy set out requirements for firms to identify and handle material conflicts of interest in the best interest of client.

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	<p>The EU's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation introduces changes (via Delegated Acts) to sectoral legislation, including MiFID, UCITS and AIFMD. These provide amendments to existing organisational requirements, including conflicts of interest.</p> <p>Outside of the UK, local AI Entities shall ensure that their policies and procedures are consistent with the applicable laws and regulations relating to Col.</p>
RISK / IMPACT:	<p>AI has regulatory and legal obligations to maintain effective arrangements for the identification and management of Col. Failure to adhere to this Policy can result in significant detriment to AI's clients, financial loss, and significant reputational, regulatory or litigation risk for AI and/or for individual Employees.</p>
SUMMARY OF CONTROLS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - . - Local AI Entities shall develop and publish procedures consistent with this Policy requiring Employees to identify, mitigate and report Col. - All Employees are required to identify and report any Col to management and Local Compliance in accordance with approved Col procedures and to attest periodically, as required, that they have disclosed all applicable Col. - Each member and standing attendee of the AI Executive Committee is responsible for ensuring this Policy is embedded in their business areas and maintaining appropriate measures to ensure compliance with its requirements. Violation of this Policy must be escalated to Local Compliance and will be reported to Senior Management. - A Col Register is held and maintained by each Local Compliance function in relation to Col arising in each AI Entity and location for which it is has responsibility for compliance oversight. - First Line Risk and Governance review all of the Col in their respective business areas on an ongoing basis, as part of the Senior Manager's (SMF) Risk Owner meetings (subject to independent review and challenge by Compliance). - Each Col will be assigned an owner who will be the Senior Manager (SMF) responsibilities for the area of the business in which the Col is raised. The SMF will be responsible for formally attesting as to the completeness of their Conflicts of Interest register on an annual basis. t. - Local Compliance conducts second line monitoring of Col in accordance with an annual compliance monitoring plan. - The Executive Risk Committee formally oversees the measures in place to identify and

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manage Col at a global level. The role of local oversight is undertaken by the relevant local risk/compliance committee and/or compliance personnel.

1. INTRODUCTION

In its capacity as portfolio manager and fund manager, AI acts as trusted agent for its clients (including potential clients) (each, a “Client”) making investment decisions on their behalf and providing other asset management services. Confidence in the integrity of AI and its Employees when acting on behalf of its clients is central to the relationship of trust not only between AI and its Clients, but also between the financial services industry and other key stakeholders.

In the course of carrying out AI’s day to day activities, Col may arise (whether actual or perceived) between the interests of the firm and its Clients, between Employees and Clients or between the interests of one Client (or group of Clients) and other Clients.

AI must identify and manage Col fairly and must maintain and operate effective organisational and administrative arrangements to identify, document and manage Col fairly. Failure to do so can result in significant detriment to Clients and financial loss, reputational, regulatory or litigation risks for AI and/or Employees.

This Policy describes the arrangements established by AI to identify report and manage Col. For information on how to report a Col in line with this Policy’s requirements, please consult the supporting Conflict of Interest Procedures. Please note that the logging of Col will vary according to the region in which the relevant Employee is situated.

2. MEANING OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

A Conflict of Interest is any situation in which a person (individual or corporate) has commercial, professional, or personal interests which compete with those of another person. Where a person holds a position of trust in relation to another, such as AI holds in relation to its clients, such competing interests can make it difficult to fulfil its/his/her duties impartially. A Conflict of Interest may exist even if no gain, or unethical or improper act results from it.

In this Policy “Conflict of Interest” means any actual or potential conflict of interest which may arise between:

- AI, its affiliates (or a collective investment scheme operated by AI) and a Client;
- An Employee (or their Connected Persons), and a Client;
- An Employee (or their Connected Persons) and AI;
- A Client and another AI Client or group of Clients; One AI Entity (or business area) and either another AI Entity (or business area) or an entity (or business area) of the Aviva Group.

In accordance with the obligations brought about under SFDR, when identifying and addressing potential conflicts that may damage the interests of AI funds and products, consideration must be given to conflicts that may arise as a result of the integration of Sustainability Risks in AI’s processes, systems and internal controls.

3. IDENTIFYING TYPES OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

For the purpose of identifying actual or potential Col, appropriate consideration must be given to all relevant circumstances including the following (non-exhaustive) matters:

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- Whether the circumstances may result in an unfair advantage, a financial gain, or avoid a financial loss, at the expense of a Client;
- Whether there is a financial or other interest in the outcome of a service provided or offered to the Client or of a transaction carried out on behalf of the Client, which is distinct from the Client's interest in that outcome;
- Whether there is an incentive to favour the interest of a Client or group of Clients over the interests of another Client or group of Clients;
- Whether a person connected with the circumstances carries on, or is connected with, the same business as the Client;
- Whether an AI Entity acting as a management company of a collective investment scheme carries on the same activities for another Client or group of Clients;
- Whether any person will receive from a person other than the Client an inducement in relation to a service provided to the Client, in the form of monies, goods or services, other than the standard commission or fee for that service.

Identification of an actual or potential Conflict of Interests is the responsibility of the Employee concerned, who may refer to, but not rely upon the list of types of circumstances set out in the supporting Conflict of Interest Procedures.

4. IDENTIFYING A CONFLICT OF INTEREST OWNER

Where an actual or potential conflict of interest (including any personal conflict) exists in the business and is appropriately disclosed under this Policy, the owner of the conflict should be the Senior Manager (SMF) as defined under SMCR, who is responsible for the business unit, process or activity which would be negatively impacted either financially, or reputationally, should the potential loss associated with the conflict materialise.

For the avoidance of doubt, where an Employee is declaring an outside business interest ("OBI"), this will in turn be owned by the respective Employee. In the event where an OBI materialises resulting in a potential or actual COI, ownership of the COI will be determined under the definition aforementioned.

When an Employee submits a Col via the Compliance Central System, it may be appropriate to confirm a "Conflict of Interest Nominee" if that individual is better placed to assess, oversee and challenge a Col that has been identified. The "Conflict of Interest Nominee" will act as the day-to-day owner of the conflict of interest. This may or may not be the Individual reporting the conflict in the first instance.

5. MANAGING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Principle

In addressing any circumstances in which an actual or potential Conflict of Interest may arise, AI shall, and its Employees and Accountable Executives shall, ensure that in providing any service or managing a product for a Client it:

- always acts in the best interest of its Clients and puts Clients' interests and outcomes ahead of its own or those of Employees,
- treats all its Clients fairly;
- avoids causing foreseeable harm and;
- Acts in good faith towards retail customers, characterised by honesty, fair and open dealing and acting consistently with the reasonable expectations of the retail customer.

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Managing Conflicts of Interest

- AI shall operate and maintain effective organisational and administrative arrangements with a view to taking all reasonable steps to manage Col directly or indirectly giving rise to a risk of damage to the interests and outcomes of Clients.
- Appendix 1 to this Policy summarises certain generic types of conflicts of interest in relation to which AI has put specific policies and/or approved procedures in place. Those controls are designed to ensure that robust processes are in place to reduce the possibility of a material risk of damage to the interests of Clients and compliance with those policies and/or procedures will be treated as compliance with this Policy. As a result, circumstances captured under Appendix 1 of this Policy do not need to be recorded as a Col in accordance with the obligations set out under this Policy.
- Any other Conflict of Interest must be identified, mitigated, managed and reported in accordance with this Policy. Employees are directed to the supporting Conflict of Interest Procedures, where categories of conflicts and mitigating factors can be found, along with a step by step guide in how to report a conflict of interest. Employees should categorise conflicts submitted, and supplement the noted mitigating factors with any factors relevant to the conflicts they report.

Most effective measures to manage conflicts of interest

- In determining appropriate measures to manage any Conflict of Interest, AI must identify and apply the most effective means available, having regard to all the circumstances, to mitigate the risks arising from that conflict, including avoidance of a conflict (see below).

Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest to Clients

- In circumstances where actions taken to mitigate a Conflict of Interest still gives rise to a residual risk of damage to the interests of a Client, but it is still deemed appropriate to continue to act for the Client in accordance with the Principle set out above, AI must clearly disclose the general nature and/or sources of Conflict of Interest to the Client prior to undertaking business (for example in the client IMA or fund disclosure documents), or any further business, for the Client, and the steps taken by AI to minimise those risks. This process will be managed by the GCS Client Relationship Management Function.
- The disclosure must
 - include specific description of the Col that arise in the provision of the service to the Client, and the risk that could arise as a result of the conflict;
 - be made in durable medium, and must expressly state that the organisational and administrative arrangements established by AI to manage the conflict are not sufficient to ensure that the risks of damage to the interests of the client will be prevented; and
 - include sufficient detail, taking into account the nature and circumstances of the Client, to enable that Client to make an informed decision regarding the service in the context of which the Conflict of Interest arises.
- All such cases should be brought to the attention of and approved by the Accountable Executive for the relevant business area prior to taking action and the nature of the Conflict of Interest, the mitigating actions taken and the disclosure of the Conflict of Interest must be reported to Local Compliance via the using the Central system .

Inability to effectively address a conflict

- Where it is determined that AI is unable to identify or implement measures to mitigate a Conflict of Interest which may give rise to a risk of damage to the interests of a Client or Clients, AI must take appropriate action **to avoid** the Conflict of Interest, including, where appropriate, declining to act for a particular Client.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Employees

Each Employee must:

- Comply with all elements of this Policy, and understand how it applies to their specific job functions and/or responsibilities;
- Take all reasonable steps to identify any actual or potential Conflict of Interest including any OBI that relate to them personally, or refer to their job functions and/or responsibilities, and to report them to their line manager and to their Local Compliance function in accordance with approved procedures for identifying and reporting Col;
- In conjunction with their Line Manager, identify the conflict of interest owner and report the Col to them.
- Assess (in consultation with Local Compliance) the materiality of any actual or potential Conflict of Interest In accordance with Appendix 2
- In the event of any material changes to an open conflict of interest, notify the relevant Col owner or their nominee and their Local Compliance function.
- Periodically attest that they have disclosed (and that the Conflict of Interest register reflects) all applicable Col;
- Report any actual or apparent violation of this Policy to Compliance, whether or not the matter is related to their specific business unit or job function to relevant line management and Local Compliance function.

Conflicts of Interest Owners

As an Accountable Executive holding SMF responsibilities, each Conflict of Interest Owner is responsible for:

- Identifying and promptly addressing any actual or potential Conflict of Interest within their business areas, working with Local Compliance to ensure appropriate measures are in place to sufficiently manage, mitigate or avoid any such Conflict of Interest in accordance with this Policy
- Ensuring that the conflict of interest for which they are owner is represented accurately on the register and that any changes are made promptly
- With the support of Local Compliance, ensuring that all necessary parties are made aware of any open conflict that cannot be mitigated.
- Where relevant, providing the necessary disclosure to a client where a Col cannot be mitigated.
- Reviewing the Conflict of Interest register for their Business area on a periodic basis as part of the relevant SMF's Risk Owner meetings. This will be initiated by the First Line Risk and Governance.
- Ensuring that (1) the Conflict of Interest register represents a complete, current, and accurate record for their

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business area and (2) that appropriate records relating to the operational management of such conflicts are maintained;

- Identifying any actual or potential violations of this Policy within their business area, taking all appropriate actions in accordance with the Risk Event Management Process, including escalation to Compliance.
- Ensuring that all Employees within their Business Function understand the requirements of this Policy

Local Compliance Functions

The Compliance Officers of the local AI Entities are responsible for the following, in relation to the AI businesses over which it has compliance oversight:

- Causing this Policy to be published in an appropriate manner so that it is accessible to all Employees in their local AI Entities;
- Maintaining approved procedures for the reporting and management of Col and ensuring that appropriate records are maintained in accordance with this Policy;
- Maintaining a local Col Register for their local AI Entities consistent with the requirements of the Compliance Central System;
- Monitoring and reporting on implementation of, and compliance with this Policy, including reporting on and tracking resolution of any material breaches of this Policy;
- Advising on and, where appropriate, approving exceptions to this Policy.

Compliance Officers of the local AI Entities may from time to time issue such guidance as they consider appropriate to assist Employees and Accountable Executives in complying with this Policy and associated procedures, provided always that such guidance shall be subordinate to and consistent with this Policy.

UK Central Compliance

The Central Compliance function in Global Compliance ("Central Compliance") is responsible for:

- Performing the Local Compliance responsibilities for the UK regulated entities and their overseas branches;
- Ensuring that all Material Col (being those Conflicts which are classified as either High or Very High Risk, in accordance with the ratings in Appendix 2) across the firm's global business are reported to the Global Compliance Officer for submission to the Executive Risk Committee and relevant AIHL Board Committees.

7. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Each Head of Local Compliance functions must provide relevant timely and accurate reporting relating to Col to the Chief Compliance officer and local Risk Committees at such frequency and containing such information as shall be agreed from time to time with the Chairman of each such Committee including, without limitation, breaches of this Policy and any Col that, in the opinion of Local Compliance, give rise to particular cause for concern.

The Chief Compliance Officer shall provide relevant, timely and accurate reporting of such matters to the AI Executive Risk Committee and to the Board Risk Committees

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8. TRAINING AND AWARENESS

Obligations under this Policy are communicated to staff through compliance induction training, a combination of computer-based and face-to-face training and through access to this Policy, related procedures and any guidance issued by local Compliance Officers. The objectives and high level requirements of this Policy are also reflected in the Aviva Investors Global Ethical Conduct Code (or local AI equivalents), which all Employees are required to attest to on an annual basis.

9. RECORD KEEPING

All records relating to this Policy must be retained for a minimum of 5 years. Local AI Entities shall issue procedures detailing the maintenance of records. As a minimum, these procedures will be compliant with local regulatory requirements and will require that:

- The Local CoI Register must be maintained by Local Compliance using the Central system.
- Accountable Executives ensure that records in relation to CoI are maintained on the system for their relevant business areas, including evidence to support mitigating controls and (where required) disclosures to client, in each case, to demonstrate compliance with all elements of this Policy.

10. BREACHES OF POLICY

An Employee deemed to be in breach of the Policy can be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment. Persistent or serious breaches of the Policy may be deemed to also breach the FCA's Conduct Rules (as detailed in the FCA's Code of Conduct, COCON) which apply to all UK Employees. Such breaches are reportable to the FCA where they result in disciplinary action. The determination of whether or not a breach of policy constitutes a breach of the Conduct Rules will be made by Compliance and the People Function.

For Employees subject to the Senior Managers Regime or Certification Regime in the UK, a breach of this Policy may call into question an in-scope Employee's fitness and propriety or their approval as a Senior Management Function holder (as applicable). Such breaches may also be reportable to the FCA.

For non-UK based Employees, a breach of this Policy may breach local regulatory rules on Ethics and Conduct and maybe reported to the local regulator.

11. CONTACT INFORMATION

For any questions in relation to this Policy, please contact a member of the relevant Local Compliance team by emailing:

- UK & AI Schweiz - ConflictsOfInterest@avivainvestors.com
- USA/Canada - aia.complianceteam@avivainvestors.com and aiccomplianceteam@avivainvestors.com
- Luxembourg (including EU branches) - compliance.lu@avivainvestors.com
- Singapore - SingaporeAI.Compliance@avivainvestors.com

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APPENDIX 1 – OPERATIONAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

This Appendix identifies certain generic CoI for Aviva Investors arising from the normal operation of its business and for which approved policies and/or procedures are in place to manage the risks arising from them. Where the Control references a regulatory compliance policy, Employees should comply with the provisions of that Policy.

CATEGORY:	CONFLICT OF INTEREST:	CONTROLS:
Personal Account Dealing by Employees (PA dealing)	Employees who are involved in the investment decision making process for Clients or who have access to trade information may have conflicting personal interests in investments held in one or more fund or account that they (or persons connected with them) hold themselves.	– PA Dealing Policy and approved procedures.
Receipt & offer of Gifts / Inducements	The giving/receiving by Employees of gifts, hospitality or other benefits may constitute (or appear to constitute) a material inducement. Additionally, inappropriate payments made by Aviva Investors to or received from other firms for the introduction/retention of business could act to the disadvantage of one or more Clients.	– Gifts & Hospitality Policy and approved procedures.
Flow and use of price sensitive, inside information	Employees who have acquired information about a security that is not publicly available and which, if it were made public, would have a material impact on the price of that security could use or disclose such information to obtain a financial gain or avoid a loss for themselves, AI or other persons.	– Business Control of Information Policies – Stop List process, where an employee acquires (or believes they have acquired) inside information about a security or its issuer. – A security from the Stop List is only removed when the information ceases to be price sensitive or is made publically available.
Trade Errors	Where AI makes an error whilst trading (for example a breach of a Client investment restriction), Aviva Investors may not promptly rectify the error and compensate the Client appropriately, or may inappropriately allocate the cost of the error, to avoid a financial loss.	– Risk Events, Errors and Breaches Policy and approved procedures.
Client Conflicts		
As between Aviva Group clients and external clients	In undertaking business for its external Clients, AI's dealings or other arrangements with Clients that are members of the Aviva Group present a risk for AI to impart information to the Group client not available to the external Client, or otherwise treat Group Clients more favourably, to the disadvantage of external Clients ¹ .	– Policies for the Control of Information, so as to ensure Aviva Group clients do not possess information not available to external Clients. – Services are provided to Group Clients on an arms-length terms basis and in accordance with the same policies and procedures as apply to all other Clients.

¹ Where existing Policies and Procedures are not sufficient to manage this conflict, instances of potential conflict should be reported.

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CATEGORY:	CONFLICT OF INTEREST:	CONTROLS:
As between external AI clients	<p>In undertaking business for an external Client, AI's dealings or other arrangements with other external Clients present a risk of conflict. Examples may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – where information available at AI in relation to one client, would potentially benefit another; – where an AI entity is acting in respect of two clients party to the same transaction²; – where the demand for an investment opportunity which AI can facilitate exceeds what it can make available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Policies for the Control of Information. – AIRA Related Party Transactions Policy³. <p>AIRA Fair Allocation Policy</p>
Complaints handling / investigation	<p>Employees investigating Client complaints may be conflicted, compromising the independence of the investigation to the possible detriment of the Client.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Complaint handling procedures require all complaints to be recorded and monitored centrally by Compliance and investigated by a competent employee not directly involved in the matter which is the subject of the complaint.
Cross Trades	<p>The processes involved in the execution of trades, allocation of securities forming part of a trade and cross trades could result in unfair trade execution or allocation across Client accounts and trades being executed in a priority that favours one or more Client to the disadvantage of other Clients.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Policies and approved procedures for the management and oversight of Cross Trades.
Allocation	<p>Where AI is the discretionary portfolio manager for more than one Client or fund, in particular, in respect of issues relating to allocation, including any "side by side" management where the same portfolio manager is responsible for more than one portfolio.</p> <p>This is particularly relevant in AIRA where there are insufficient opportunities. Also, where fee levels differ between clients – the incentive being to prioritise clients paying higher fees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Global Order Aggregation & Allocation Policy and approved procedures together with restrictions enforced by the order management system. <p>AIRA Fair Allocation Policy and supporting governance process.</p>
Valuation of Assets	<p>Where AI acts as a Portfolio Manager, it would be in its interests to inflate asset values, to increase management fees, and to enhance performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – AI Global Valuation Policy documents valuation processes, which are overseen by the Global Valuation and Pricing Committee. – Local Valuation Committees, and a Real Assets Valuation Committee oversee local valuation processes, and the valuation of illiquid assets, and have an escalation route to the GPVC. – An independent valuer advises in relation to the valuation of Real Estate assets, and a third party values Infra

² Conflicts as between different clients of Aviva Investors Real Assets should be reported pursuant to the Policy. Examples include where Trees are established in relation to prospective clients in relation to prospective lending arrangements, and where clients hold competing interests in an asset managed by AIRA.

³ Instances of AIRA Related Party Transactions should be reported.

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CATEGORY:	CONFLICT OF INTEREST:	CONTROLS:
		<p>Structure Equity assets. Pricing providers provide values in relation to liquid assets and OTC instruments. Internally valued assets are managed within Investment Operations, reporting to the AI COO. Valuation staff remuneration is not directly linked to the performance of the assets they value hence no incentive linked to the asset value</p> <p>–</p>
Remuneration	The remuneration structure may incentivise / encourage employees to take an inappropriate level of risk or take actions that are not in the best interests of all Clients.	<p>– Remuneration Policy and approved procedures and Pillar 3 required remuneration disclosures.</p> <p>The IFPRU Remuneration Code, whereby payment of variable remuneration is paid over a three-year period, and a proportion is paid in stock.</p>
Voting rights	AI exercise of voting rights in stocks in a manner which is not, or does not have the appearance of being, in the best interest of Clients.	<p>– Corporate Governance and Corporate Responsibility Voting Policy.</p> <p>– Stewardship and Responsible Investment Policy.</p>
Greenwashing	AI's marketing/product development team could be motivated to exaggerate the ESG credentials of the firm generally to get stronger sales	<p>– Compliance sign off on all external marketing content, or through the "trust and verify" system</p> <p>– Compliance training to all impacted Employees (for example in GCS).</p>
Conflicting investment objectives	Risk that Fund Managers will prioritise financial returns at the expense of ESG considerations of a (ESG tilted) fund [where that fund is underperforming or the reference benchmark is a standard (non-ESG tilted Benchmark] at the expense of clients' expectations around that fund's ESG credentials	<p>– Transactions need to be approved by the Real Assets Investment Committee , and the AIRA Investment Oversight Committee should provide challenge.</p> <p>– Fund Managers are required to attest that they have run their fund in accordance with the investment strategy on an annual basis</p>
Internal ESG team structure	The ESG teams report to the CIOs and are not a standalone function performing a standalone task. This may influence how ESG and sustainability risk is integrated into the investment process.	<p>– AIRA ESG team act independently at Investment Committee and are not a voting member. Additionally, the real assets investment oversight committee retains oversight of ESG integration in our investment activities.</p> <p>– For Liquid Markets, ESG research is asset class agnostic and is required to be distributed, in accordance with an agreed format, to all investment professionals across Equities and Credit removing the possibility to allocate ESG research to certain products or funds paying a higher performance fee (for example)</p>
Supplier Management	Risk of misalignment of AI/Aviva ESG strategy or risk appetite and the actions/appetite of our suppliers or underlying supply chain	<p>– Aviva Group Procurement and Outsourcing Standard, with Supplier Management Framework that Aviva Investors must adhere to.</p> <p>– Robust due diligence process in place to onboard any outsourcing arrangements/amendments to supply chain. This is reviewed on a regular basis.</p>

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APPENDIX 2 – RISK

Guidance Factors Used to Determine Materiality	
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Very High customer detriment as the issue is likely to impact a very large number of customers or a smaller number of customers in a big way, and could result in severe regulatory/legal action; and/or ▪ Systemic failure of controls or processes resulting in breaches of legal and/or regulatory rules/principles and/or Group policies/standards which could result in severe regulatory/legal action; ▪ Remedial actions are required as a matter of urgency.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High customer detriment impacting a large number of customers or a smaller number of customers in an unacceptable way, and could result in strong regulatory/legal action; and/or ▪ Major breakdown in controls or processes resulting in a breaches of legal and/or regulatory rules/principles and/or Group policies/standards, which could result in strong regulatory/legal action; and ▪ Remedial actions are required as a high priority.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medium customer detriment impacting a significant number of customers or a small number of customers in an inappropriate way, and could result in regulatory/legal action; and/or ▪ Breakdown in controls or processes resulting in breaches of legal and/or regulatory rules/principles and/or Group policies/standards which could result in regulatory/legal action; and ▪ Remedial actions are required as a priority.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low customer detriment impacting a small number of customers, and could result in minimal regulatory/legal action; and/or ▪ Isolated failure of controls or processes resulting in breach of a minor legal and/or regulatory rule/principle and/or breach of a Group policy/standard which could result in minimal regulatory/legal action. ▪ Minor remedial actions may be required.