

Active Ownership Policy

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For institutional and professional investor use only

In UK only: available to retail, professional and institutional investors.



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This Active Ownership Policy describes Aegon AM's approach to active ownership within Aegon AM's fixed income, equity, and multi-asset solutions investment platforms. The activities described herein apply specifically to corporate issuers but do not encompass sovereign issuers, bank loans, or scrutinized debt, among others. Similarly, while this policy generally describes our active ownership approach, each affiliate's specific implementation within Aegon AM will vary based on the specific strategy or asset class specialization. Additionally, each client has unique needs and requirements within their mandate and certain of our clients may have stated expectations different from the activities described herein. For that reason, not every capability within Aegon AM's fixed income, equity, or multi-asset solutions platform necessarily utilizes the approach described herein. Information specific to each capability within Aegon AM is available upon request.

Please refer to the disclosures on page 19 for additional important information.

For UK/EU investors visit our website for help understanding financial term definitions:
www.aegonam.com/glossary

1. Introduction

Responsible Investment (“RI”) is an integral part of Aegon Asset Management’s (“Aegon AM”) investment approach. We believe good stewardship is an essential part of our responsibility as a provider of capital to investee companies on behalf of our clients. This Active Ownership Policy aims to enhance long-term value creation by our investee companies and consequently improving the long-term risk-adjusted returns of our clients’ portfolios. We actively seek to work with relevant stakeholders and the companies in which we invest to address complex Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) challenges that are in line with the interests of our clients.

This Policy describes how we implement engagement on behalf of our clients generally but may be varied by asset class or by instruction from the asset owners. It is part of a framework of relevant policies including our Conflicts Of Interest Policy which together guide and explain the implementation of our engagement with investee companies.

Our active ownership consists of four key pillars: screening and monitoring, engagement, voting, and shareholder litigation.

2. Scope and purpose

This policy is written and intended to be applied by each Aegon AM affiliate (please see page 19 for details), in compliance with the requirements of the EU Shareholder Rights Directives, stipulating the adoption of an active ownership policy, as well as the US Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and the US Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, each as may be applicable. To the extent this policy is inconsistent with an Aegon AM affiliate’s local legal requirements or client investment guidelines, that affiliate will adhere to its local requirements.

The scope of our stewardship activities extends to investments in all corporate entities, including equities and fixed income instruments. Stewardship actions and outcomes under this Policy are in line with our commitments under the UK Stewardship Code and the Dutch Corporate Governance Code¹.

For UK Investors, references to Portfolio and Mandate include Funds and Segregated Mandates.

3. Definitions

For UK/EU investors only.

For help understanding some of the financial term definitions in this document please see the glossary on page 18 or you can find a more comprehensive glossary on our website: www.aegonam.com/glossary

¹ Aegon AM's legal entities in the UK and the Netherlands are signatories to the respective Codes. As such, compliance with the respective Codes is assured only by the signatory entities. However, Aegon AM endeavours on a best-efforts basis to apply the Code respective to its holdings across its legal entities globally

4. Screening and monitoring

As a prudent asset manager, Aegon AM monitors investments in the portfolios it manages. Aegon AM's overall objective is to aim to ensure that the companies in which the portfolios invest in operate in accordance with its investment objectives.

Our investment, research and RI teams routinely monitor and engage with the companies in which the portfolios we manage invest. Working together, these teams enhance our understanding of the companies in which the portfolios are invested and help to protect the interests of our clients, enabling material non-financial information to be incorporated into our investment analysis and decision-making alongside traditional financial metrics. Our approach to integrating ESG is outlined in our Responsible Investment Framework.

Aegon AM interacts with portfolio companies and external asset managers, where so appointed, to monitor portfolio companies on material issues, including strategy, business model, capital structure, risk, corporate governance and actions as well as on its social and environmental impacts. Material issues are those matters that are likely to significantly affect the company's ability to create long-term value.

We recognize that companies operate under significantly different conditions, so we endeavour to be reasonable and pragmatic in our approach to monitoring and engagement, giving due consideration to each company's specific circumstances and the market in which it operates. Our governance and disclosure guidelines are outlined in further detail in the Appendix.

Key requirement 1: Screening and monitoring

The RI, investment and research teams monitor corporate issuers in which the portfolios we manage invest, and where appropriate, interact with issuers with the aim of improving understanding of material non-financial information within the investment process.

5. Engagement

We believe that actively engaging with companies to improve ESG performance and corporate behaviours is generally more effective than excluding companies from our investment universe.² In terms of the standards that we follow when engaging with portfolio companies, we consider the UK Stewardship, the Dutch Corporate Governance Code and the Principles for Responsible Investment.³

If we have concerns about a specific issue, we may enter an active dialogue with the company, either directly or collectively with other shareholders. Wider engagement with other stakeholders, such as employee unions and non-governmental organizations, may also form part of our engagement activities.

Participating in collaborative engagement with other like-minded investors can sometimes be the best course of action. We seek to strengthen our investor voice in engagement by actively participating in collaborative engagement platforms such as the Principles for Responsible Investment, UK Investor Forum, Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change and Eumedion. Some of these collaborative engagements may only be entered into on behalf of one or more parts of the Aegon AM group in reflection of underlying client preferences and/or local regulatory requirements. Our belief is that engagement with portfolio companies is better to be private and confidential. This enables an open

² Engagement will occur with some, but not all, issuers where the manager deems it appropriate.

³ Aegon AM's legal entities in the UK and the Netherlands are signatories to the respective Codes. As such, compliance with the respective Codes is assured only by the signatory entities. However, Aegon AM endeavors on a best-efforts basis to apply the Code respective to its holdings across its legal entities globally.

discussion that hopefully leads to resolution of our concerns. Engagement dialogues are conducted by investment managers, research analysts and/or the RI team.

Progress on engagements is regularly monitored through our milestone methodology and discussed internally. If following engagement, we still have concerns, we may escalate our activities to include additional meetings with executive management, meeting with non-executive board members, expressing concerns through the portfolio company's advisors and voting against the portfolio company's recommendations at its annual general meeting or extraordinary general meeting. We may adapt our approach by seeking collaboration with other like-minded investors. In some instances, we may even reduce or sell our holding, subject to client investment guidelines or appropriate client approvals in non-discretionary client mandates.

Engagements are typically initiated following one of three potential triggers:

1. First, we engage when we identify long-term financial risks arising from ESG issues as part of our research process, or through separate monitoring on topics such as climate change, human rights and biodiversity.
2. Second, we engage with companies that do not comply to our clients' standards as outlined in specific mandates. We use our influence as an investor to encourage these companies to meet the ESG norms outlined in our clients' policies.
3. Finally, engagement is also conducted in relation to specific RI strategies that actively seek to encourage certain corporate ESG behaviour.

After engagement, we endeavour to closely follow the progress made by the company. We report on our engagement activities on a regular basis to our clients, to regulators and on our website. Systematic screening, up-to-date recording of our activity, and reviews of our objectives allow us to measure progress. We formally review our engagement activities each year as part of our obligations under the Principles for Responsible Investment, UK and EU Shareholder Rights Directives, Dutch Corporate Governance and UK Stewardship Codes, and updates on our engagement activity are regularly provided on our website. Engagement progress is systematically shared among the RI team, research analysts and investment managers to ensure investment decisions are taken based on the most comprehensive information possible.

Key requirement 2: Engagement

The Responsible Investment team leads engagements with issuers with the aim of improving ESG outcomes and disclosure. Engagement is typically triggered by one of three factors:

1. Identification of ESG issues that create financial risk.
2. Violation of our clients' ESG standards and policies as specified in mandates.
3. RI investment strategies seeking to encourage certain ESG behaviours.

Engagement can be direct or, if possible and appropriate, collaborative (i.e. with other investors). Engagements are preferably confidential.

The engagement process is documented and monitored by the Responsible Investment Team.

Key requirement 3: Engagement reporting

The Responsible Investment team reports to clients on engagement activities and the progress achieved on at least a yearly basis. These activities are also reviewed annually in line with regulation and other obligations.

Engagement activities and progress are also systematically reported internally to investment teams when relevant in a timely manner.

6. Voting⁴

6.1 In mandates for which we have the discretion to take voting decisions on behalf of clients

Aegon AM is generally supportive of portfolio companies' management. Aegon AM uses its voting rights in the interests of its clients. In most cases, this also means that companies must comply with the standards approved by the relevant stock exchange in which their shares are listed. In pooled vehicles, we will also consider underlying investors "expressions of wish" when making voting decisions and will communicate an explanation to the client if there is a reason, we may not be able to vote in line.

We aim to ensure that voting rights are exercised consistent with a given client mandate, in an informed manner, to enhance long-term value creation and promote best practice ESG policies, disclosure and performance by portfolio companies.

We consider and vote all shareholder meetings of UK and Dutch companies in which we invest. In most cases, this means the company must follow the UK or Dutch Corporate Governance Code respectively, which set out best practices on corporate governance. However, we recognize that not all companies are the same and we strongly support the 'comply or explain' model of corporate governance. For this approach to work, companies must be willing to provide good quality and detailed explanations of the reasons for deviation from established best practice.

When companies seek to adopt a different approach from the respective Corporate Governance Code, we recommend consideration of the Investment Association guidelines which can be found at: www.ivis.co.uk/guidelines

We also vote the shares of companies outside the UK and the Netherlands where our shareholding is greater than or equal to 0.1%⁵, or where clients have specifically instructed us to do so. In these instances, we follow the appropriate regional best practice where this is defined. Where this is not defined, we look to international best practice codes such as the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development Principles of Corporate Governance.

The exception to this is the strategies that are identified by name as sustainable and ethical where we shall undertake all reasonable efforts to vote all eligible meetings.

Where we have a voting-related concern, within practical limits we contact the company ahead of the meeting to discuss. With respect to companies in our active internally managed equity portfolios, when we vote against or abstain on an issue, we also write to the company explaining why we have done so.

We use the voting advisory services of proxy advisors but only as an input to the decision-making process. In the actively managed portfolios, we review all governance issues on a case-by-case basis and in a pragmatic manner, with input from both the RI team and our investment managers.

We record all votes cast and other relevant responsible investment activity. These records allow us to monitor each company's progress towards compliance with the appropriate governance codes and to demonstrate to our clients the approach we have taken. We report our voting behavior with an explanation of the most significant votes. Our voting activities, as well as other stewardship activities are monitored by Internal Audit and Compliance on a periodic basis.

⁴ The voting activities of Aegon AM's US legal entities are not in scope of this Policy, and as such key requirements 4, 5 and 6 do not apply to them. AUIM performs voting activities according to its own policy, the AUIM Proxy Voting Policy and AURA performs voting activities according to the AURA Proxy Voting Policy.

⁵ Issued Share Capital

Where appropriate, we may attend the general meetings of the companies in which we invest. Where we exercise our right to submit a request for convening an extraordinary general meeting or for tabling a shareholder resolution at a general meeting of a portfolio company, we consult the company's board prior to exercising this right. We are present or represented at such meetings in order to explain the respective resolution.

Our normal practice is to agree engagement and significant voting decisions between our RI team and the relevant investment manager. Where controversial issues are identified or there is disagreement, we escalate the issue to the Chief Investment Officer of Fixed Income, Multi-Asset & Equities and their decision is final.

We do not lend equities in the Sustainable and Ethical mandates directly and, where an Aegon AM entity is a sub-adviser, we work with the relevant manager to help ensure that they do not lend equities in a manner that would potentially limit our ability to participate in voting activities.

Key requirement 4: Voting (discretionary)

Where Aegon AM has the discretion to vote on behalf of clients, the Responsible Investment team exercises voting rights on all shares that Aegon AM holds in British and Dutch companies, as well as other companies where our shareholding is at least 0.1%, or where clients have specifically instructed us to do so with the exception of strategies that are identified as sustainable or ethical by name where Aegon AM shall undertake reasonable efforts to vote on all holdings.

Votes follow local corporate governance best practice where possible and appropriate, based on the advice from proxy advisors. When voting against or abstaining on an issue, we explain our vote to the company in writing.

All votes are recorded along with an explanation for our decision in significant cases. All our votes are reported through appropriate channels. Additionally, voting activity in the actively managed funds are periodically monitored by Internal Audit and Compliance departments.

Key requirement 5: Other shareholder rights

The exercise of other shareholder rights, such as convening an extraordinary general meeting or tabling a shareholder resolution, is agreed upon between the Responsible Investment team and the relevant investment managers ahead of this exercise. The company's management is also consulted.

6.2 In mandates for which we do not have the discretion to take voting decisions on behalf of clients

Certain clients may choose to retain the discretion to exercise their voting rights according to their own policies. Where these clients have voting policies that are different from our standard approach, we have procedures to allow us to implement votes in line with the client's requirements and policies.

Key requirement 6: Voting (non-discretionary)

Where Aegon AM does not have discretion to cast votes on behalf of clients, the Responsible Investment team implements votes in line with the client's requirements and policies.

7. Conflict of interests

Investment management is Aegon AM's predominant business, helping to ensure we have limited competing priorities or distractions. Our client-centred culture aims to ensure that everyone in the business is committed to acting in the best interests of our investors.

We recognize that situations may arise which could lead to conflicts of interest. Such considerations are covered in our Conflicts of Interest Policy.

Our overriding principle when considering any such conflicts is fair treatment of customers aligned with consumer duty. The obligations under consumer duty aims to ensure that we identify our fiduciary responsibilities and act accordingly in the best interests of our clients.

Examples of conflicts of interest that may arise during our stewardship activities include when an portfolio company is also a client or business partner; where we own both debt and equity in a given company; or where directors of an portfolio company also sit on the board of Aegon AM or our parent company Aegon Ltd.

In such instances, we always prioritize the interests of clients. Should conflicts arise, we escalate the final decision-making on stewardship issues to the Chief Investment Officer of Fixed Income, Multi-Asset & Equities. Rationale for the final decision will be recorded, documented and stored centrally in our research database. Such matters will be reported on a quarterly basis to the Non-Financial Risk Committee (NFRC). Such actions shall be formally ratified by the Committee and recorded in the meeting minutes. Our legal and compliance teams may also be consulted as appropriate.

Key requirement 7: Conflicts of interest

When casting a vote on shares of a company that may create conflicts of interest, the Responsible Investment team follows the Conflicts of Interest Policy and prioritizes the interests of clients. If necessary, the RI team refers the issue to the Chief Investment Officer of Fixed Income, Multi-Asset & Equities, in consultation with Legal and Compliance teams.

Aegon AM does not vote shares that it may hold in its parent company, Aegon Ltd.

8. Roles and responsibilities

The RI team is primarily responsible for the implementation of this policy. However, investment teams also engage with issuers as part of their investment research and decision-making processes. Where necessary the RI team may draw support from investment teams or client-facing staff.

This policy is owned by the Chief Investment Officer of Fixed Income, Multi-Asset & Equities.

9. Process and controls

9.1 Reporting

Internally, documents related to engagement are communicated in a timely fashion to investment managers and analysts.

Externally, progress on engagement is regularly reported to clients. All votes cast by Aegon AM are also reported externally regularly through the appropriate channels, along with a rationale for significant votes.⁶

9.2 Compliance / ownership

This policy is reviewed every two years.

This policy is owned by the Chief Investment Officer of Fixed Income, Multi-Asset & Equities.

9.3 Exceptions

Exceptions to this policy may be granted upon application by the RI team and are approved by the Global Risk and Compliance Committee (GRCC) if there are cogent reasons for this exception, such as an explicit request by an existing client.

9.4 Training and awareness

The requirements of this policy are implemented primarily by specialists within the Responsible Investment team who are usually recruited as experts in engagement and voting and do not require further training. Upon request by investment managers or analysts, the Responsible Investment team can provide training to other interested parties if necessary.

9.5 Policy updates

This Policy will be updated in case of new relevant regulation or internal policies coming into force, new best practices and evolving client demands. Policy updates are adopted upon endorsement of Chief Investment Officer of Fixed Income, Multi-Asset & Equities.

9.6 Record retention

Aegon AM maintains the following records of its proxy voting and engagement activities, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and internal policy requirements

- Its Active Ownership Policy and Corporate Governance Guidelines
- Proxy statements received, whether voted or not
- Records of votes cast and correspondence with companies
- Records of client requests on how proxies were voted; and
- Any documents prepared by Aegon AM that were material to making a decision on how to vote or that memorialized the basis for the decision

These records allow us to monitor each company's progress towards compliance with the appropriate governance codes and to demonstrate to our clients the approach we have taken. Details of our voting activity are available upon client request and at no further cost and information on how we have voted proxies on behalf of clients. All documents will be kept for no less than five years.

9.7 Related key documents

- Aegon Conflicts of Interest Policy

⁶The voting activities of Aegon AM US legal entities are not in scope of this Policy, and as such their reporting activities with respect to voting are not covered here.

Appendix: Corporate governance guidelines⁷

These guidelines are applicable to mandates for which we have the discretion to make voting decisions on behalf of our clients. Certain clients may choose to retain the discretion to exercise their voting rights and engage with companies according to their own policies. In those cases, we have set up procedures to allow us to implement engagement and voting in line with client requirements and policies.

These guidelines are not designed to be exhaustive or to address non-routine matters that may be raised.

1. Board

Companies should be headed by an effective board that is of sufficient size without becoming unwieldy. The directors (both executive and nonexecutive) are responsible for the long-term success of the company by exercising effective oversight. They are primarily accountable to the shareholders for ensuring that appropriate processes are in place to:

- Set and monitor the strategy;
- Oversee management and implementation; and
- Set and review an appropriate risk appetite for the business.

Boards therefore need an appropriate balance of executive and non-executive directors, so that no individual or group can inappropriately dominate the discussions and decision-making of the board. Furthermore, there is a compelling business case for strong and diverse leadership teams in terms of skills, knowledge, experience and gender that will support the operations of the business and its strategy. We expect companies to have a range of diverse members on the board and to comply with local guidelines regarding board diversity. We expect disclosure of the diversity of the board and senior management where local laws permit.

We expect succession planning, sufficient induction and on-going training, updates and board evaluations (both internal and external) to be considered carefully. All directors should have the ability to commit sufficient time to the company to ensure they can fulfil their responsibilities. As such we consider the external responsibilities of directors when reviewing the composition of boards.

We expect a skills matrix to be provided so that we can understand how the skills of the directors have been monitored and an understanding of the gaps that may be present. We would expect to see members of the board with the requisite skill set to ensure material organizational risks are monitored and managed effectively.

Board committees should be comprised of non-executive directors only and the majority of them should be independent. In the case of the audit committee, we expect all directors to be independent with an adequate knowledge of accounting and finance.

Independent directors should not be connected with the executive management and should not have any relationships that could appear to affect their judgment. We use the definition of independence set out by the UK Corporate Governance Code. This suggests that a non-executive director is not independent if he or she:

- Was an employee within the last five years;
- Had a material business relationship with the company (directly or indirectly) within the last three years;
- Has remuneration other than the director's fee (no involvement in share option or performance-linked schemes, not a member of the pension scheme);
- Has close family ties with directors, senior employees or company advisers;

⁷ The voting activities of Aegon AM US legal entities are not in scope of this Policy, and as such the Voting Actions described in these Guidelines do not apply to those entities.

- Has cross directorships or significant links with other directors;
- Is a representative of a significant shareholder; or
- Has served on the board for more than nine years.

We support annual re-election of directors on individual resolutions. Where this is not best practice we expect election to be at least every three years.

A senior independent director should be appointed and identified in the annual report. This director should be available to meet shareholders to discuss issues that have not been settled through the normal channels of the chair and the chief executive. Companies should adequately report on the membership and attendance of board and committee meetings.

All directors should be re-elected individually on an annual basis.

Voting actions

Where we have concerns with the structure or effectiveness of the board or a particular committee, we will not support the election or re-election of relevant directors.

By supporting appropriate appointments, we accept our role as institutional investors in monitoring the progress that UK companies are making to increase boardroom diversity.

2. Role of Chair of the Board

The Chair has an important role in providing leadership of the board. It is the responsibility of the Chair to manage the composition of the board and the committees. The Chair also is responsible for the board agenda and must ensure that information is provided in a timely manner to board members to ensure that board discussions are open and effective, with constructive challenge where necessary.

As such, we believe the roles of Chair and Chief Executive are distinct and separate. While we acknowledge that there may be exceptional circumstances as to why the roles may be combined for a limited period, we believe that the company is better served when the decision-making powers are not concentrated in a single individual.

We expect the Chair to be independent on appointment. Where companies deviate from this, we would expect a full explanation as to why the appointment is in the best interests of shareholders and wider stakeholders.

In markets where the combination of roles is not uncommon, we expect there to be a lead independent director to assume some of the responsibilities we would normally expect to be carried out by the chair. We also look for there to be sufficient independent representation on the board.

We expect the chair, or the senior independent director, to ensure the board is aware of concerns raised by investors, especially if there has been a sizeable dissent at a general meeting.

Voting actions

We generally vote against proposals to combine the roles of chair and chief executive. If the roles are already combined, then companies must prove that the board is sufficiently balanced.

We also generally vote against any proposal for a chief executive to move directly to being chair of the same company, unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Where we believe the board is not properly constituted or there are material governance failings, we will hold the Chair accountable and will use our voting power accordingly

3. Remuneration

Executive compensation remains a controversial subject. Concerns about the gap between executives and the general workforce; the complexity of remuneration packages; and links between pay and performance are common.

It is therefore crucial that remuneration committees should take a prudent approach when deciding on executive compensation. The remuneration committee should consist of a majority of independent directors and should review remuneration at least annually. Where the remuneration committee takes advice from independent remuneration advisors, this should be explained in the remuneration report and the associated costs should be disclosed.

We encourage companies to limit the use of benchmarking data, which has contributed to the upward ratcheting of pay over the past few decades. This kind of data should only be used as a starting point and care should be taken in choosing comparators to ensure they truly reflect the company's circumstances.

We examine the remuneration policies of the companies in which we invest on behalf of clients. We therefore expect companies to make appropriate disclosures on executive pay and awards that allow us to assess the company's remuneration strategy. The best remuneration strategies are clear and understandable.

We expect pay and awards to be set in a manner that aligns the interests of executives with the interests of the company's shareholders and at levels that attract, retain and motivate, without being excessive. Alignment is often best achieved by executives building up significant equity stakes in the companies that they manage.

Executive compensation should be a balance between fixed pay and variable pay. The variable pay should be in the form of an annual bonus and one long-term incentive plan. There should be a shareholder vote on executive compensation.

Annual bonus

The annual bonus should have targets set according to company strategy and these should be fully disclosed, not least, on a retrospective basis. Companies should not make bonus payments and option grants to reward one-off events. This is because it is often difficult to assess how successful events such as mergers or acquisitions will be until a considerable time after the event.

Where they are quantifiable, we recommend relevant environmental and social performance conditions being incorporated into the annual bonus.

Longer-term incentive plans (LTIPs)

Longer-term incentive plans (LTIPs) should have a clear link to the long-term experience of shareholders in a company. LTIP performance conditions should be clearly disclosed and should be challenging so that full vesting only occurs for genuinely superior performance. Performance should be measured over a minimum of three years and preferably five years.

Companies should not change the performance conditions of share-based incentive schemes without prior shareholder approval. Neither should they reset the price of share options after the options have been issued or compensate for awards that failed to vest.

We do not generally support Value Creation Plans, where the vesting of the rewards is solely dependent on increasing the value of the company, as we believe these arrangements can reflect general market conditions rather than the skill of the management. Neither do we typically support long-term incentive plans that depend on pre-grant criteria or short-term performance measures. Nor do we believe retention plans are appropriate.

Where they are quantifiable, aligned with corporate strategy and genuinely long term in nature, we recommend relevant environmental and social performance conditions being incorporated into the longer-term incentive plans.

Clawback and Malus provisions should be appropriate so that individual or group failings can be addressed.

We also expect the remuneration committee to have necessary flexibility to exercise discretion where appropriate, however, we expect this to be fully explained in the subsequent annual report.

Directors' shareholdings

We expect executive directors to build up a meaningful holding in the company to ensure a greater degree of alignment with shareholders. This may be achieved through deferred bonus or incentive plan payments and should be maintained at the agreed level throughout their tenure.

Service contracts

Service contracts should not exceed one year. With the exception of new directors, who may need longer contracts, we will generally vote against the election of directors whose notice period is more than one year. For new executive directors, after the initial period, we encourage the contract to be reduced to one year or less without any compensation payments being paid.

Furthermore, we do not support directors' service contracts which provide for unmitigated or liquidated damages in the event of early termination or a change in control of the company and the amounts involved exceed one year's salary. Neither are we supportive of payments for termination where individuals continue to be employed.

Recruitment arrangements

Recruitment arrangements may include buy-out of existing awards at a previous employer. However, these should be valued on a like-for-like basis and should be subject to performance criteria. Careful consideration should be given to the likelihood of pay-out. Cash awards should only be used in exceptional circumstances.

Pension contributions and shareholding guidelines

Pension contributions should be on the same terms as the rest of the company's employees and shareholding guidelines should be meaningful versus annual compensation i.e. typically in line with the maximum annual grant from the long-term incentive plan.

Voting actions

We consider executive compensation at each company on an individual basis. However, where we feel the policy or the outcome has not been balanced and proportionate, or lacks linkage to shareholder experience or strategy, we will oppose the resolutions on remuneration and the re-election of the remuneration committee members.

4. Shareholder rights

We believe in the principle of one share, one vote. This ensures that a shareholder's economic interests are consistent with their ability to influence company management.

We will not support proposed changes to a company's memorandum and articles of association that erode shareholders' rights or are otherwise inconsistent with the interests of existing shareholders.

Share blocking is an issue in some markets, whereby holders are restricted from selling their shares between the time when the vote is cast and the close of the company meeting. As investors we are mindful of the risks that share blocking presents and will typically not vote in markets where it is a significant issue.

Anti-takeover mechanisms serve to entrench boards at the expense of minority shareholder rights. Generally, we will oppose the introduction of such a mechanism. If one is in place, we would expect it to be subject to a sunset clause.

As institutional investors we appreciate the access we have to corporate boards to address concerns, however as market participants we realise that smaller retail investors only have the opportunity to address boards during General Meetings. We therefore believe that it is advantageous that General Meetings have an in-person option – or that if the meeting is entirely virtual, there is opportunity for shareholders to engage with the board during the meeting.

Voting actions

We will oppose resolutions that erode shareholder rights and may be unwilling to support re-election of directors if appropriate.

5. Capital management

Good capital management is essential for the long-term success of a business. Shareholders benefit from understanding the approach to capital management in terms of the company strategy for M&A, buybacks and dividends.

We strongly support the principle of pre-emption rights for existing shareholders. We expect companies to comply with the standard institutional pre-emption guidelines as defined in their own markets.

We appreciate full disclosure of the company policy on use of the authorities sought at general meetings. If there is an exceptional circumstance that seeks a greater authority than is standard, we would expect full justification and engagement with shareholders.

We expect companies to disclose the impact of the capital management on the remuneration arrangements, so that we can understand the driving factors in the decision making process.

Voting actions

We typically vote against proposals that exceed the limits set by regional best practice guidelines unless there are exceptional circumstances.

6. Major transactions

Major transactions in the form of mergers, acquisition, joint ventures and disposals are a necessary part of corporate life. We believe all such transactions should apply a disciplined approach and progress should be monitored closely to ensure the original objectives are being met.

Non-executive directors should ensure they have enough information to fully understand the implications of transactions. Where necessary they should seek independent external advice to aid them in ensuring the protection of shareholder and other stakeholders' best interests. We consider all such transactions on a case-by-case basis.

Voting actions

We make any decisions on major transactions in conjunction with the relevant investment strategy managers.

7. Related-party transactions

Boards should have an appropriately independent process for reviewing, approving and monitoring related-party transactions. As with major transactions, non-executive directors should be able to seek independent external advice to ensure any such transaction is in the best interests of the company and shareholders.

Related-party transactions should be reported to the board and approved and where relevant these should be disclosed in the annual report and accounts i.e. when they are material to the business, where there is a perceived conflict of interest or where key individuals are involved.

Voting actions

We expect all related-party transactions to be undertaken on fully commercial terms and to be fully justified and beneficial to the company.

We consider all such transactions on a case-by-case basis and do not support if we believe there are material issues. We may also not support the re-election of directors related to the transaction.

8. Auditors

The audit committee, as a fully independent committee, is best placed to appoint and oversee the external auditors. We believe the statutory audit is an important shareholder protection and therefore shareholders must be comfortable that the appointed auditor is acting in a suitably independent manner. The purpose of the audit is to identify errors or wrongdoing and to alert shareholders to these issues so that they can be addressed.

The audit committee should ensure that non-audit fees are kept to a minimum and that the company has a clear policy on re-tendering and rotation that is adhered to. We expect the re-tendering and rotation of auditors to be in line with best practice guidelines and to be adequately disclosed.

We also expect companies to have an effective Internal Audit function that identifies new and emerging risks to the business. We expect the strategic report to identify and mitigate key risks.

The company should have a clear whistle-blowing policy that is integrated into the code of conduct for all employees. Reporting channels should be identified, and procedures should be clear. Additionally, the company should report on how bribery and other illegal activities are identified and resolved.

The viability statement should be the board's opinion on the long-term viability of the company. We would expect this to align with the strategic plans for the company and should cover a period longer than one year.

Voting actions

We will vote against the appointment of auditors when we have concerns about the proposed auditor's independence; the level of non-audit fees; audit quality; or where a company changes its auditor without providing an adequate explanation. We may also not support the re-election of audit committee members.

9. ESG integration

Integration of environmental, social and governance issues into our overall analysis is an important principal. As such, we consider the level of disclosures made by companies in their annual reports and other relevant materials and presentations.

We consider each company individually according to the key ESG risks they face. Where we identify areas for improvement or unsustainable practices we endeavour to engage with the company. We may take voting action where the outcome is not satisfactory.

We consider shareholder resolutions on ESG matters on a case-by-case basis. We will generally support proposals that could increase or protect shareholder value.

Voting actions

Where we have concerns over the level or quality of disclosures on ESG issues, we may not be able to support the approval of the report and accounts. Where significant concerns arise on ESG matters, we may not be able to support the re-election of relevant directors.

10. ESG Resolutions

Resolutions related to Environmental, Social and Governance issues tend not to be standardized and therefore it is difficult to set guidelines on how such differing resolutions may be voted on. Below is the baseline of how we analyse these resolutions and the minimum requirements however, each resolution related to these issues will be looked at on a case-by-case basis and the list below is not exhaustive.

Climate and Transition

We recognise that climate change presents a significant risk to the economy. We expect investee companies to assess the impact of climate change on their business and set a strategy accordingly. Company disclosures should be aligned with Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures to ensure comparability within our portfolios.

When examining Transition plans or other climate related resolutions we look for the following points:

- **Ambition & Targets**– Are there short-, medium- and long-term emission reductions targets across Scope 1,2 & 3 aligned to the stated ambition and a specific pathway such as 1.5 degree? Targets should be set around robust science-based methodologies such as Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).
- **Strategy** – Is there a clearly stated and realistic strategy to meet the ambition and targets? We expect to be able to ascertain what tools will be used to achieve this strategy i.e. in terms of whether there will be reductions, mitigation or offsets and how these have been deemed appropriate. We emphasise absolute reductions above all else as offsets can be subject to scrutiny. We are interested in what capital expenditure is being assigned to these tools.
- **Climate Risk** – How is climate risk monitored? Which scenario analysis is used? If climate risks are material to the business financially and/or strategically?
- **Lobbying** – Are the company lobbying activities aligned with the stated climate ambition? We seek clarity on trade association membership and contributions.
- **Governance** – How are these ambitions and strategies managed? Is there sufficient expertise at board and senior management level to oversee them effectively? Are they reflected in remuneration?

Voting actions

Where we have concerns over the level of disclosures or the transition strategy, we may not be able to support the relevant resolutions. This will include holding directors accountable if progress is not made in an appropriate timescale.

Biodiversity and Nature

Nature related concerns have been increasing over the past few years, these have largely not progressed to resolutions on general meetings, but we do expect to see that developing in the near future.

We recognise that biodiversity is very closely related to climate change and the amount of information disclosed by companies is growing. We therefore expect investee companies to assess the impact and dependencies of nature on their business and set a strategy accordingly. Where disclosures are made, we expect them to align to Task Force on Nature Related Financial Disclosures where possible.

Voting actions

Where we have concerns over the disclosure or management of risks around Biodiversity, we may not be able to support management recommendations on the relevant resolutions. This may include holding directors accountable if progress is not made in an appropriate timescale.

Human Rights

Another topic that has increased in the number of resolutions in the recent past is Human Rights.

These vary enormously in subject matter from Racial Equality audits to impact on indigenous peoples. It is impossible to make firm guidance on how these are analysed but we generally look for adherence to industry best practice and will examine the company's records on other areas of human rights before making any decisions

Voting actions

Where we have concerns over the treatment of human capital in the company or the supply chain, we may not be able to support management recommendations on the relevant resolutions. This may include holding directors accountable if progress is not made in an appropriate timescale

Other Shareholder resolutions

There is an increase in shareholder resolutions across the Environmental and Social spectrum, too many to mention in this policy.

Additionally, there has been a marked increase in the number of Anti-ESG resolutions being tabled at general meetings in the US market.

We therefore spend the time to understand each of these resolutions, some of the considerations in making these decisions are:

What impact will approving such a resolution have on the business? We need to understand how financially material these may be and whether the request is contradictory to any approved strategy that is in place. We consider what the company is already doing to approach the issue raised within the resolution.

Are there likely to be unintended consequences of these resolutions?

How prescriptive is the resolution? We do not seek to micro manage the companies that we are invested in.

Voting actions

We will take an informed decision based on all the available information and will disclose our voting decision and rationale in the reports published on our website.⁸

⁸ The voting activities of Aegon AM US legal entities are not in scope of this Policy, and as such their reporting activities with respect to voting are not covered here.

Glossary

For UK/EU investors only.

Active ownership: Using your shareholder rights to influence investee companies' activities or behaviour, mainly through voting at shareholder meetings or engaging with companies.

Capital: Money used or available for growing wealth.

Consumer duty: The obligation of financial firms to help ensure that their products and services are designed to meet the needs of consumers and are delivered in a way that is fair and transparent.

Corporate Governance: Rules, practices and processes for managing and supervising a company.

Engagement: Long-term dialogue between investors and companies on environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors.

Shareholder engagement: Interactions between investors and companies on ESG issues to improve practices and disclosure, involving structured dialogue and continuous monitoring.

Collaborative engagements: Groups of investors working together, sometimes with formal networks or organizations.

ESG: Environmental, Social and Governance factors used where applicable to measure the sustainability and societal impact of investment decisions.

ESG Integration: Incorporating environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into the investment decision making process where applicable.

Ethical investing: Avoiding controversial areas like gambling, tobacco and alcohol, based on personal beliefs, though some investors may choose to influence these industries.

Fiduciary responsibilities: The legal and ethical obligation of a fiduciary to act in the best interest of their clients, prioritizing their clients' needs above their own.

Issuer: A legal entity that sells securities (such as bonds) to finance its operations.

Pooled vehicles: Investment funds that pool together capital from multiple investors to invest in a diversified portfolio of assets, such as mutual funds.

Proxy advisors: Firms that provide services to shareholders, including research and recommendations on how to vote on corporate governance issues at shareholder meetings.

Responsible Investment (RI): An investment approach that considers environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in an effort to generate sustainable, long-term financial returns and positive societal impact.

Screening: The process of including or excluding investments based on specific criteria, such as ethical, environmental, or social factors.

Stewardship: Responsibly managing assets and reporting on sustainability principles.

Sustainable investing: Investing in funds aligned with sustainable economic activities or the Sustainable Development Goals.

Task Force on Climate Related Disclosure: provides information on how companies mitigate climate change risks.

Voting: Exercising voting rights on management and shareholder resolutions, either in person at meetings or by proxy.

Disclosures

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