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PROXY VOTING POLICY

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1 INTRODUCTION

Insight seeks to actively exercise its rights and responsibilities in regard to proxy voting on behalf of Clients and is an essential part of maximising shareholder value, ensuring good governance and delivering investment performance aligned with our Clients' long-term economic interests.

The Insight Proxy Voting Policy ("Policy") sets out the arrangements employed by Insight Investment Management (Global) Limited, Insight Investment Management (Europe) Limited, Insight North America LLC and Insight Investment International Limited (collectively "Insight").

2 POLICY STATEMENT

Insight is committed to supporting good governance practices and also voting all our proxies where it is deemed appropriate and responsible to do so for the relevant asset class. In such cases, Insight's objective is to vote proxies in the best interests of its Clients.

3 SCOPE

This Policy applies to financial instruments with voting rights where Insight has discretionary voting authority. Alternatively where a Client retains control over the voting decision, Insight will only lodge votes in instances where the client agreement hands responsibility to Insight to cast the votes on their behalf.

4 PROXY VOTING PROCESS

Insight's proxy voting activity adheres to best-practice standards and is a component of Insight's Stewardship and Responsible Investment Policies. In implementing its Proxy Voting Policy, Insight will take into account a number of factors used to provide a framework for voting each proxy. These include:

Leadership: Every company should be led by an effective board whose approach is consistent with creating sustainable long-term growth.

- **Strategy:** Company leadership should define a clear purpose and set long term objectives for delivering value to shareholders.
- **Culture:** The board should promote a diverse and inclusive culture which strongly aligns to the values of the company. It should seek to monitor culture and ensure that it is regularly engaging with its workforce.
- **Engagement with Shareholders:** The board and senior management should be transparent and engaged with existing shareholders. The board should have a clear understanding of the views of shareholders. The board should seek to minimize unnecessary dilution of equity and preserve the rights of existing shareholders.
- **Sustainability:** The board should aim to take account of environmental, social and governance risks and opportunities when setting strategy and in their company monitoring role.

Structure: The board should have clear division of responsibilities.

- **The Chair:** The independent Chair, or Lead Independent Director, of the board should demonstrate objective judgment and promote transparency and facilitate constructive debate to promote overall effectiveness.
- **The Board:** There should be an appropriate balance of executive and non-executive directors. Non-executive directors should be evaluated for independence. No one individual should have unfettered decision-making powers. There should be a clear division of responsibilities, between the independent board members and the executive leadership of the company.
- **Resources:** The board should ensure it has sufficient governance policies, influence and resources to function effectively. Non-executive directors should have sufficient time to fulfil their obligations to the company as directors.

Effectiveness: The board should seek to build strong institutional knowledge to ensure long term efficient and sustainable operations.

- **Appointment:** There should be a formal appointment process, which ensures that the most qualified individuals are selected for the board. This process should be irrespective of bias to ensure appropriate diversity of the board.
- **Knowledge:** The board should be comprised of those with the knowledge, skills and experience to effectively discharge their duties. The board should have sufficient independence to serve as an effective check on company management and ensure the best outcomes for shareholders.
- **Evaluation:** The board should be evaluated for effectiveness on a regular basis. Board member's contributions should be considered individually.

Independence: The board should present a fair and balanced view of the company's position and prospects.

- **Integrity:** The board should ensure that all reports produced accurately reflect the financial position, prospects and risks relevant to the company. The board should ensure the independence and effectiveness of internal and external audit functions.
- **Audit:** The board should ensure that clear, uncontentious accounts are produced. These should conform to the relevant best accountancy practices and accurately represent the financial position of the company. Deviations from standard accounting practices should be clearly documented with a corresponding rationale.
- **Risk:** The board should ensure the company has sound risk management and internal control systems. There should be a regular assessment and communication of the company's emerging and principal risks.

Remuneration: Levels of remuneration should be sufficient to attract, retain and motivate talent of the quality required to run the company successfully.

- **Goal Based:** The board should base remuneration on goal-based, qualitative, discretionary cash incentives. Remuneration should consider underlying industry and macroeconomic conditions and not be structured in a tax oriented manner.
- **Transparent:** Remuneration arrangements should be transparent and should avoid complexity.
- **Sustainable:** Remuneration should not be excessively share based and should be accurately represented and controlled as an operational cost. The remuneration of executives should promote long term focus and respect the interests of existing shareholders.

The relevant factors are used by Insight to develop Voting Guidelines enabling a consistent approach to proxy voting, which are reviewed annually by the Proxy Voting Group (“PVG”) - (see section 6).

Voting activity is usually performed by the Chair of the PVG, a Senior Stewardship Analyst with no day-to-day investment discretion. This creates an independent governance structure for voting, helping to mitigate actual and potential conflicts of interest (see section 5).

The Chair of the PVG can seek support from portfolio managers, who have active discretion over the securities, to provide additional input into the voting decision such as company background. However the vote will be cast by the Chair of the PVG or their delegate. Insight seeks to vote on all holdings with associated voting rights in one of three ways: in support of, against, or in abstention. If the chair is unable to cast a vote, the decision will be cast by the deputy chair. Insight uses a Voting Agent to assist in the analysis and administration of the vote (see section 4.1). The rationale for voting for, against, or abstaining is retained on a case-by-case basis as appropriate and reviewed by the PVG on a regular basis.

4.1 Voting agent

To assist Insight professionals with implementing its proxy voting strategy, Insight retains the services of an independent proxy voting service, namely “Voting Agent”. The Voting Agent’s responsibilities include, but are not limited to, monitoring company meeting agendas and items to be voted on, reviewing each vote against Insight’s Voting Guidelines and providing a voting analysis based upon the Voting Guidelines. The Voting Agent also identifies resolutions that require specific shareholder judgement – often relating to corporate transactions or shareholder resolutions. This enables Insight to review situations where the Voting Guidelines require additional consideration or assist in the identification of potential conflicts of interest impacting the proxy vote decision. The Chair of the PVG will review for contentious resolutions and in the event of one will determine if an actual or potential conflict exists in which case the resolution will be escalated to the PVG voting committee (see section 5.1).

Voting decisions are communicated by Insight to the Voting Agent and submitted to shareholder meetings through a specific proxy.

On a monthly basis, the Voting Agent provides reports on voting activity to Insight. Voting data is available to Clients upon request and is posted on its website (see section 7). Insight conducts an annual due diligence to review the Voting Guidelines and the Voting Agent’s related services.

Insight will aim to vote all proxies when eligible. However, there may be instances where operational and logistical considerations may lead to Insight not being able to vote on behalf of client holdings.

5 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Effective stewardship requires protecting our Clients against any potential conflicts of interest and managing them with appropriate governance. To comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, Insight believes managing perceived conflicts is as important as managing actual conflicts.

In the course of normal business, Insight and its personnel may encounter situations where it faces a conflict of interest or a conflict of interest could be perceived. A conflict of interest occurs whenever the interests of Insight or its personnel could diverge from those of a Client or when Insight or its personnel could have obligations to more than one party whose interests are different to each other or those of Insight’s Clients.

In identifying a potential conflict situation, as a minimum, consideration will be made as to whether Insight, or a member of staff, is likely to:

- make a financial gain or avoid a financial loss at the expense of the Client;
- present material differences in the thoughts of two portfolio managers (PMs) who own the same security;
- benefit if it puts the interest of one Client over the interests of another Client;
- gain an interest from a service provided to, or transaction carried out on behalf of a Client which may not be in, or which may be different from, the Client’s interest;
- obtain a higher than usual benefit from a third party in relation to a service provided to the Client;
- receive an inducement in relation to a service provided to the Client, in the form of monies, goods or services other than standard commission or fee for that service;
- have a personal interest that could be seen to conflict with their duties at Insight;
- create a conflict where Insight invests in firms which are Clients or potential Clients of Insight. Insight might give preferential treatment in its research (including external communication of the same) and/or investment management to issuers of publicly traded debt or equities which are also clients or closely related to clients (e.g. sponsors of pension schemes). This includes financial and ESG considerations; or
- create a conflict between investment teams with fixed income holdings in publicly listed firms or material differences in the thoughts of two PMs who own the same security.

5.1 Escalation of Contentious voting issue

When a contentious voting issue is identified, the Chair of the PVG or delegate will review, evaluate and determine whether an actual material conflict of interest exists and, if so, will escalate the matter to the PVG voting committee. Depending upon the nature of the material conflict of interest, Insight may elect to take one or more of the following measures:

- removing certain Insight personnel from the proxy voting process;
- walling off personnel with knowledge of the material conflict to ensure that such personnel do not influence the relevant proxy vote;
- voting in accordance with the applicable Voting Guidelines, if any, if the application of the Voting Guidelines would objectively result in the casting of a proxy vote in a predetermined manner; and
- an unconflicted contentious resolution will be voted by the Chair or their delegate. Where a conflict is deemed to exist the vote, widened to the PVG voting committee, will be determined by majority vote.

The resolution of all contentious voting issues, will be documented in order to demonstrate that Insight acted in the best interests of its Clients. Any voting decision not resolved by the PVG will be escalated to the Insight Chief Investment Officer (“CIO”) or their delegate for additional input.

6 PROXY VOTING GROUP

The PVG is responsible for overseeing the implementation of voting decisions where Insight has voting authority on behalf of Clients. The PVG meets at least semiannually, or more frequently as required. In ensuring that votes casted are in the best interest of Clients, the PVG will oversee the following proxy voting activities :

- Casting votes on behalf of Clients;
- Voting Policy: Oversee and set the Proxy Voting Policy;
- Voting Guidelines: Oversee and set the Voting Guidelines which are reviewed and approved on an annual basis;
- Stewardship Code & Engagement Policy: Review for consistency with Proxy Voting Policy and Voting Guidelines;
- Conflicts of interest: Manage conflicts when making voting instructions in line with Insight’s Conflict of Interest Policy;
- Resolution Assessment: Review upcoming votes that cannot be made using Voting Guidelines and make voting decisions;
- Voting Agent: Appoint and monitor third-party proxy agencies, including the services they perform for Insight in implementing its voting strategy; and
- Reporting: Ensure voting activity aligns with local regulations and standards.

The PVG is chaired by a Senior Stewardship Analyst (who has no direct day-to-day investment discretion) and attended by Portfolio Management personnel, a Market Operations Manager (Deputy Chair), Corporate Risk, and Compliance personnel. The PVG is accountable to and provides semi-annual updates to the Investment Management Group (“IMG”).

7 DISCLOSURE AND RECORDING KEEPING

In certain foreign jurisdictions, the voting of proxies can result in additional restrictions that have an economic impact to the security, such as “share-blocking.” If Insight votes on the proxy, share-blocking may prevent Insight from selling the shares of the security for a period of time. In determining whether to vote proxies subject to such restrictions, Insight, in consultation with the PVG, considers whether the vote, either in itself or together with the votes of other shareholders is expected to affect the value of the security that outweighs the cost of voting. If Insight votes on a proxy and during the “share-blocking period,” Insight would like to sell the affected security, Insight in consultation with the PVG, will attempt to recall the shares (as allowable within the market time-frame and practices).

US Proxy Reporting: Form N-PX

Rule 14Ad-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”) requires institutional investment managers (i.e., those managers subject to reporting requirements under Section 13(f) of the Exchange Act), such as Insight North America LLC (INA), to report annually on Form N-PX each “say-on-pay” and “say-on-frequency” vote over which they exercised voting power. Managers must file the form annually by August 31 of each year, covering the previous 12-month period ending on June 30. INA will leverage BNY’s Global Holdings Reporting Group to effectuate required filings under Rule 14Ad-1. As requested, INA will provide information on covered votes to clients, including registered investment company clients for which it acts as sub-adviser, to assist them in meeting their own reporting obligations. The PVG will ensure data required to satisfy INA’s Rule 14Ad-1 reporting requirements is collected and reviewed for completeness and accuracy, in alignment with the reporting deadlines noted above.

Insight publishes its voting activity in full on its website at <https://www.insightinvestment.com/investing-responsibly/insights-equity-voting-records/>.

8 PROXY VOTING POLICY REVIEW

Insight will review its proxy voting arrangements regularly through the PVG. Insight reviews this Policy at least annually or whenever a material change occurs and will notify Clients of any material change that affects our ability to vote in line with the best interests of its Clients.

A material change shall be a significant event that could impact Insight’s ability to vote proxies such as a change in voting agent.

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