



AB is a leading global investment management and research firm. We bring together a wide range of insights, expertise and innovations to advance the interests of our clients around the world. Our clients entrust us to manage their investments in alignment with their investment objectives. Part of our responsibility is to be diligent stewards of their investments, and we take an active approach to implementing our stewardship duties throughout our investment process. We have robust corporate governance practices, an integrated approach to evaluating and monitoring our investments, and are active owners and shareholder advocates.

This statement sets out how AB seeks to implement our stewardship responsibilities. It conveys how we evaluate issuers for initial investment and how we monitor issuers in which we have invested, our strategy on engagement, and our policy on how we exercise our voting rights and other ownership and economic rights on behalf of our clients. Our stewardship practices are applicable across our investment platform, and align to each of the principles of The UK Stewardship Code published by the Financial Reporting Council in 2010 (which was updated in September 2012). It can be found on our public [webpage](#).

PRINCIPLE 1: Institutional investors should publicly disclose their policy on how they will discharge their stewardship responsibilities.

At AB, research is our backbone, and we approach our stewardship responsibilities with the same commitment to rigorous research and engagement that we apply to all our investment activities. AB is committed to responsible investment and active ownership.

Our analysts have deep knowledge of the industries and companies that they cover, and conduct many meetings with management and other stakeholders during the initial assessment and ongoing monitoring of the investment. As part of the research review process, the portfolio managers review all aspects of the investment. In addition, our ESG (environment, social and governance) analyst and investment governance team engage with issuers on governance and environmental and social concerns, often in partnership with the analyst.

We have long recognized that ESG issues can impact the performance of investment portfolios. We believe bottom-up ESG integration is essential to identify investment risks as well as opportunities. Active ownership, through both direct engagement with issuers during the research process and proxy voting, is a fundamental part of our approach to research and ESG integration. This applies across asset classes and products as far as permitted by investment strategies.

Another key element of our management structure is the Responsible Investment (RI) Committee that we created in 2011, at the time we signed the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). The RI Committee has a diverse global membership, including senior representatives from our fixed-income and equity investment organization, our client-facing team, and our legal department. This committee develops our ESG strategy and thought leadership in partnership with investment teams, monitors our firm's progress on RI strategy and implementation,



and provides advice to our investment and client teams.

Our Statement of Responsible Investment, proxy voting policies, votes and related documents are available on our public [webpage](#).

PRINCIPLE 2: Institutional investors should have a robust policy on managing conflicts of interest in relation to stewardship which should be publicly disclosed.

When acting as a fiduciary, AB owes its investment advisory clients a duty of loyalty. This includes the duty to address, or at minimum disclose, conflicts of interest that may exist between different clients; between the firm and clients; or between our employees and our clients. Where potential conflicts arise from our fiduciary activities, we take steps to mitigate, or at least disclose, them. Accordingly, we have developed conflict of interest policies to help guide us wherever a conflict might arise in our business. These policies are outlined in the firm's [Form ADV Part 2A](#)¹, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and Proxy Voting Policy, amongst other internal policies.

We always seek to place the interests of our clients first and to avoid any conflicts of interest, including those which arise from voting or engagement or other issues where

we play an active governance role. Conflicts arising from fiduciary activities that we cannot avoid (or choose not to avoid) are mitigated through written policies that we believe protect the interests of our clients as a whole. In these cases—which include issues such as personal trading and client relationships—regulators have generally prescribed detailed rules or principles for investment firms to follow. By complying with these rules, using robust compliance practices and processes, we believe that we manage these conflicts effectively.

Some potential conflicts are outside the scope of compliance monitoring. Identifying these conflicts requires careful and continuing consideration of the interaction of different products, business lines, operational processes and incentive structures. These interactions are not static; changes in the firm's activities can lead to new potential conflicts. Potential conflicts may also arise from new products or services, operational changes, new reporting lines and market developments.

To address these issues, AB has appointed a Conflicts Committee, which is chaired by the firm's Conflicts Officer who reports to the Chief Compliance Officer. The committee is comprised of compliance directors, firm counsel and experienced business leaders, who review areas of change and assess the adequacy of controls. The committee is responsible for the effective identification and mitigation of conflicts. The work of the Conflicts Committee is overseen by the Code of Ethics Oversight Committee.

While we do not believe that there are any conflicts that pose material risks to our clients' interests, the following potential

¹The Form ADV Part 2A is an Investment Advisor Brochure, which contains disclosures about AB's business practices as well as disclosure concerning many of the conflicts of interests that exist between AB and its clients.



conflicts are inherent in our structure and activities: acting for more than one client, active management, allocation of investment opportunities, capacity, employee investments, errors, fees, gifts and entertainment, guideline interpretation, investing in new securities, investments in the same issuer or a related issuer, relationships with influential clients, proxy voting, securities valuation, and selecting execution brokers. More detail regarding these conflicts can be found on the firm's [Form ADV Part 2A](#).

Another inherent conflict in our structure is our relationship with our parent company, AXA. As controlling shareholder of AB, AXA has the ability to influence AB's business. However, when conducting our investment activities, we allocate investment opportunities to all our clients in a particular strategy in the same way, including AXA. Further, as a matter of policy and practice, we do not collaborate with AXA on any investment decisions, and we do not involve AXA personnel in any of our research processes. We are also financially independent of AXA.

Proxy voting conflicts of interest are covered under the policy outlined in our Proxy Voting Policy. We recognize that there may be a potential material conflict of interest when we vote a proxy solicited by an issuer that sponsors a retirement plan we manage (or administer), that distributes AB-sponsored mutual funds, or with which AB or one or more of our employees have another business or personal relationship that may affect how we vote on the issuer's proxy. Similarly, we may have a potential material conflict of interest when deciding how to vote on a proposal sponsored or supported by a shareholder group that is a client. In order to

avoid any perceived or actual conflict of interest, the procedures set forth in sections 4.2 through 4.8 of our [Proxy Voting Policy](#) have been established for use when we encounter a potential conflict, to ensure that our voting decisions are based on our clients' best interests and are not the product of a conflict. The policy describes how we identify, monitor and manage these situations. No less frequently than annually, a list of companies and organizations whose proxies may pose potential conflicts of interest is compiled by the Legal and Compliance Department. When we encounter a potential conflict of interest, we review our proposed vote using the analysis set out in the policy to ensure our voting decision does not generate a conflict of interest. We consider the research of Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS), so the Proxy Committee takes reasonable steps to verify that ISS is, in fact, independent, based on all the relevant facts and circumstances. This includes reviewing ISS's conflict management procedures on an annual basis.

We also regularly receive guidance related to terms of engagement with fellow shareholders and issuers.

PRINCIPLE 3: Institutional investors should monitor their investee companies.

AB's approach to active ownership and stewardship, which includes monitoring investee companies, is twofold: through direct engagement with issuers as part of our distinct research process and through proxy voting or ESG-focused engagements.

Firstly, our analysts are expected to have a solid grasp of the industries and companies



that they cover, including ESG issues. As part of that they assess an issuer's corporate governance practices, and identify and analyze potentially material factors in their fundamental research. Analysts are expected to address all material findings—both from their own proprietary first-hand research as well as those provided by third-party ESG research or governance providers, and from other sources during research review meetings. At those meetings, portfolio managers actively engage with the analyst, seeking to understand drivers of issues and how those factors impact the analyst's investment thesis.

Therefore, monitoring companies and issuers in which we have invested and intend to invest is an important part of our research process. Our experienced professionals conduct the initial research that leads to an investment in an issuer, which might include meetings with management and other stakeholders such as suppliers and customers. Once we have made an investment, analysts continue to monitor each issuer we own to understand developments likely to affect the value of our clients' holdings. As part of this process, our analysts regularly meet management and other stakeholders to discuss such matters as strategy, operations and ESG topics. Our ESG analyst and/or investment governance analyst may join these meetings. Outcomes are discussed with portfolio managers and/or chief investment officers.

Secondly, AB has a long-standing and well-developed in-house proxy policy and process. As part of this process, we may engage with issuers before proxy voting to get further insight into ballot items that are of concern, and we engage with companies in the off

season, allowing issuers to incorporate our feedback in the next proxy. These meetings are often a collaborative effort between the investment professionals, who are best positioned to comment on issuer-specific details, and the proxy voting manager(s), who offer a more holistic view of governance.

We do not normally attend annual or extraordinary general meetings of companies in which we invest; this is not practically possible given the sheer number of global stocks we hold and the concentrated period during which such meetings are held. We believe it is more constructive to engage directly with companies.

PRINCIPLE 4: Institutional investors should establish clear guidelines on when and how they will escalate their stewardship activities.

We take a holistic approach to evaluating and monitoring the issuers in which we invest, including an assessment of the financial performance, strategy, and management performance, and how the issuer addresses ESG issues. Situations occur where we have reservations about an issuer's approach to protecting shareholders' interests. We believe that each case must be judged on its merits, which is why we have not adopted rigid guidelines on when and how such escalation should take place.

Initially, the research analyst and/or the investment governance team will generally communicate our concerns to the issuer's management. In cases where our concerns are not dealt with satisfactorily, discussions may be escalated to the board of directors



and may include AB's portfolio managers and/or chief investment officers.

Our analysts, portfolio managers and chief investment officers work together closely and form a case-by-case judgment of how best to protect clients' interests in particular circumstances. Assessment of the outcome of intervention and next steps is also conducted case by case.

In some instances, for example, where we consider proposed executive pay arrangements to be contrary to our clients' interests, or where we do not believe an issuer's management is giving sufficiently serious consideration to a takeover offer, we will intervene with an issuer's chairman or other board members. In situations where issuer actions are not sufficient to address the concerns, we may vote against the directors and/or relevant ballot items on the proxy.

Similarly, where a fixed-income investor proposes to undertake a strategic action that violates or may impair our legal rights under a covenant or other aspect of the investment, or jeopardizes the economics of the investment, we will seek to enforce our rights or seek offsetting financial compensation. This can be done in a variety of ways including, but not limited to, direct action against the issuer, participation in a bond holders group or class action litigation, or seeking relief through the applicable insolvency regime.

PRINCIPLE 5: Institutional investors should be willing to act collectively with other investors where appropriate.

We recognize the benefits of collaborative engagements on issuer-specific topics as well as working with industry peers to develop industry best practices. We are members of a number of networks such as the International Corporate Governance Network, CDP and the Council of Institutional Investors. We became a PRI signatory in November 2011.

When assessing concerns for a specific issuer, we strive to gather information from a variety of sources. Part of that process may include engaging with other investors, and other interested third parties, such as NGOs.

We may collaborate when we believe that doing so is likely to advance clients' interests, is consistent with our firm's policies and procedures and is permissible under applicable laws and regulations. For example, we are currently a lead investor for a PRI collaborative engagement on human rights in the extractives industry. Generally we are not willing to become "insiders" as this may affect our ability to execute trades instructed by our clients. We have a larger number of clients whose assets we manage at any given time. If one of those clients wishes to execute their position in a holding, we have the duty to do so. Being an insider would limit our ability to act upon this duty.

PRINCIPLE 6: Institutional investors should have a clear policy on voting and disclosure of voting activity.

We have a well-developed global in-house Proxy Voting Policy and process. Our policy is to vote all proxies in a timely manner, for the full number of shares, for all securities held in



client accounts for which we have proxy voting authority, whenever it is administratively and logistically possible to do so. Our policy details our approach to conflicts of interest, voting transparency, record keeping and voting procedures. As an investment adviser, we are shareholder advocates and have a fiduciary duty to make investment decisions that are in our clients' best interests by maximizing the value of their shares.

Proxy voting is an integral part of this process, through which we support strong corporate governance structures, shareholder rights and transparency. We believe an issuer's environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices may have a significant effect on the value of the issuer, and we take these factors into consideration when voting.

Our policy outlines our approach to a wide range of issues that often appear on proxies, for example whether we generally vote for or against a specific agenda item or approach it on a case-by-case basis. It is intended for use by those involved in the proxy voting decision-making process and those responsible for the administration of proxy voting, in order to ensure that our proxy voting policies and procedures are implemented consistently. Our proxy voting guidelines are both principles based and rules based. We adhere to a core set of principles and assess each proxy proposal in light of these principles. We thus evaluate each agenda item carefully and have no objection to voting against management. For example, we vote against management if an agenda item violates our minimum required governance standards, if we support a shareholder proposal which is not endorsed by company management, or on case-by-case

items where company-specific circumstances warrant a vote against (such as remuneration proposals).

In situations where our policy on a particular issue is case by case and the vote cannot be clearly decided by an application of our stated policy, a member of the Proxy Committee or his/her designee will make the voting decision in accordance with the basic principle of our policy to vote proxies with the intention of maximizing the value of the securities in our client accounts. In these situations, the voting rationale must be documented either on the voting platform of ISS, by retaining relevant emails or by another appropriate method. All votes cast contrary to our stated voting policy on specific issues must be documented. On an annual basis, the Proxy Committee will receive a report of all such votes so as to confirm adherence to the policy.

We may deviate from the guidelines if warranted by the specific facts and circumstances of the situation (i.e., if, under the circumstances, we believe that deviating from our stated policy is necessary to help maximize long-term shareholder value). In addition, these guidelines are not intended to address all issues that may appear on all proxy ballots. We will evaluate on a case-by-case basis any proposal not specifically addressed by these guidelines, whether submitted by management or shareholders, always keeping in mind our fiduciary duty to make voting decisions that, by maximizing long-term shareholder value, are in our clients' best interests.

Our proxy team votes our proxies globally and is responsible for the implementation of our policy. However, our proxy voting activities



and investment process implementation are closely aligned and integrated. In evaluating proxy issues and determining how to vote a specific item, the proxy team actively seeks and assesses input from the investment teams. This ensures consistent application of our policy while at the same time leveraging issuer-specific knowledge and insights. For example, the proxy team evaluates the structure of a remuneration package and the investment team evaluates if the targets set by management are appropriate.

As part of our holistic approach to proxy voting, we may consult issuer management, issuer directors, interest groups, shareholder activists and research providers to get additional insight when needed. In addition, research provided for all our holdings by an external proxy service, Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS), is available to all analysts through the proxy managers. In addition, we may review the information from our ESG research provider.

Our proxy policy is annually reviewed, and updated as necessary, by the Proxy Committee (which includes senior members from investments, legal and compliance, and operations) to ensure it captures our latest thinking and reflects new governance issues. While our proxy policy is public, we keep our vote confidential until the meeting deadline has passed to prevent issuers from trying to sway our vote or creating unintended consequences. Results of our proxy voting are posted to our public website the quarter following the meeting. We also work with clients to meet their individual reporting requirements, varying from statistical reports to providing a voting rationale for specific meetings.

In some cases, for commingled vehicles, we may engage in a stock lending program and we typically do not recall stock for voting purposes in order to retain liquidity. For institutional assets, clients determine whether to participate in a stock lending program with their custodians.

PRINCIPLE 7: Institutional investors should report periodically on their stewardship and voting activities.

We support transparency in issuer disclosure and similarly disclose our own voting records. We publicly disclose our full proxy voting record as well as the voting records for our US mutual funds on our public website. Our investment governance team maintains records of our voting decisions and an audit trail of proxy votes cast. The records will be kept in an easily accessible place for at least the length of time required by local regulation and custom, and, if such local regulation requires that records are kept for less than five years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made on such record, we will follow the US rule of five years. We maintain the vast majority of these records electronically. We will keep paper records, if any, in one of our offices for at least two years. We also provide regular reports to our clients showing how we have voted their shares.

In addition, when we became a PRI signatory in November 2011, we formalized the integration of ESG into our investment processes. We complete the annual PRI Assessment Report which includes information on responsible investment activities, proxy voting and issuer engagement examples. We built an internal database to house our engagement examples



which provide the source for examples upon client request.

We typically provide formal reports on our engagement activities in response to specific client requests. We have a number of clients to whom we provide quarterly ESG integration reports, which include examples of how we analyzed and engaged with issuers in their portfolios.

Our Proxy Committee, which consists of investment, governance, legal and operations professionals oversees our Proxy Voting Policy and process. Our voting process is reviewed periodically by our internal audit team, with the most recent review completed in 2015.

No material weaknesses were noted during the review. We do adhere to COSO (The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission) and IIA (Institute of Internal Audit) standards. Therefore, we have not sought independent assurance at this point in time.