

Appendix C — Descriptions of Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

Provided below are descriptions of the proxy voting policies and procedures of each Sub-Adviser. These descriptions are not an exhaustive list of all of the issues that may arise in proxy voting, nor can the Sub-Advisers anticipate all future situations. Copies of each Sub-Adviser's full proxy voting policies and procedures are available upon request.

Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC ("Allianz"). Allianz typically votes proxies as part of the firm's discretionary authority to manage accounts, unless the client has explicitly reserved the authority for itself. When voting proxies, Allianz seeks to make voting decisions solely in the best interests of clients and to enhance the economic value of the underlying portfolio securities held in clients' accounts.

Allianz has adopted the Allianz Global Investors Global Corporate Governance Guidelines and Proxy Voting Policy (the "Proxy Guidelines") that are reasonably designed to ensure that the firm is voting in the best interest of clients. The Proxy Guidelines set forth Allianz's policies and procedures with regards to proxy voting and reflect Allianz's general voting positions on specific corporate governance issues. For the purpose of voting proxies for all accounts of Allianz, Allianz uses the services of an affiliate, Allianz Global Investors GmbH ("Allianz GI GmbH"). The employees of AllianzGI GmbH who provide proxy voting services to Allianz are considered "associated persons" as that term is defined in the Advisers Act. AllianzGI has retained an independent third party service provider (the "Proxy Provider") to assist in the proxy voting process by implementing the votes in accordance with the Proxy Guidelines as well as assisting in the administrative process. The Proxy Provider offers a variety of proxy-related services to assist in Allianz's handling of proxy voting responsibilities.

The Proxy Guidelines also provide for oversight of the proxy voting process by a proxy committee comprised of senior representatives from various functions within the organization ("Proxy Committee"). The Proxy Guidelines summarize Allianz's standard positions on various issues, including issues of corporate governance and corporate actions, and give general indication as to how Allianz will vote shares on such issues. Under certain circumstances, Allianz may not vote proxies in accordance with the standard positions denoted in the Proxy Guidelines, for example if: (i) the Proxy Guidelines do not cover potential voting issues; (ii) Allianz determines there may be a potential material conflict between Allianz's interest and those of a client with respect to proxy voting; and (iii) the Proxy Committee has determined that voting otherwise would be in the best interests of Allianz's clients. In evaluating issues, the Proxy Committee may consider information from many sources, including the portfolio management team, the analyst responsible for monitoring the stock of the company at issue, management of a company presenting a proposal, shareholder groups and independent proxy research services. In the event that either the analyst or portfolio manager wishes to override the Proxy Guidelines, the proposal will be presented to the Proxy Committee for a final decision. Any deviations from the Proxy Guidelines will be documented and maintained in accordance with Rule 204-2 under the Advisers Act.

In certain circumstances, a client may request in writing that Allianz vote proxies for its account in accordance with a set of guidelines which differs from the Proxy Guidelines. For example, a client may wish to have proxies voted for its account in accordance with the Taft-Hartley proxy voting guidelines. In that case, Allianz will vote the shares held by such client accounts in accordance with their direction, which may be different from the vote cast for shares held on behalf of other client accounts that vote in accordance with the Proxy Guidelines.

Allianz will generally refrain from voting proxies on securities that are subject to share blocking restrictions. Certain countries require the freezing of shares for trading purposes at the custodian/sub-custodian bank level in order to vote proxies to ensure that shareholders voting at meetings continue to hold the shares through the actual shareholder meeting. However, because Allianz cannot anticipate every proxy proposal that may arise (including a proxy proposal that an analyst and/or portfolio manager believes has the potential to significantly affect the economic value of the underlying security, such as proxies relating to mergers and acquisitions), Allianz may,

from time to time, instruct the Proxy Provider to cast a vote for a proxy proposal in a share blocked country. Allianz will not be responsible for voting of proxies that Allianz has not been notified on a timely basis by the client's custodian.

In accordance with the Proxy Guidelines, Allianz may review additional criteria associated with voting proxies and evaluate the expected benefit to clients when making an overall determination on how or whether to vote a proxy. In addition, Allianz may refrain from voting a proxy on behalf of clients' accounts due to de minimis holdings, immaterial impact on the portfolio, items relating to non-U.S. issuers (such as those described below), non-discretionary holdings not covered by Allianz, timing issues related to the opening/closing of accounts, securities lending issues (see below), contractual arrangements with clients and/or their authorized delegate, the timing of receipt of information or where circumstances beyond the firm's control prevent it from voting. For example, Allianz may refrain from voting a proxy of a non-U.S. issuer due to logistical considerations that may impair Allianz's ability to vote the proxy. These issues may include, but are not limited to: (i) proxy statements and ballots being written in a language other than English; (ii) untimely notice of a shareholder meeting; (iii) requirements to vote proxies in person; (iv) restrictions on non-U.S. person's ability to exercise votes; (v) restrictions on the sale of securities for a period of time in proximity to the shareholder meeting; or (vi) requirements to provide local agents with power of attorney to facilitate the voting instructions. Such proxies are voted on a best-efforts basis. Allianz will be unable to vote securities on loan under securities lending arrangements into which Allianz's clients have entered. However, under rare circumstances such as voting issues that may have a significant impact on the investment, if the client holds a sufficient number of shares to have a material impact on the vote, Allianz may request that the client recall securities that are on loan if the firm determines that the benefit of voting outweighs the costs and potential lost revenue to the client and the administrative burden of retrieving the securities.

Altrinsic Global Investors, LLC ("Altrinsic"). Altrinsic believes proxy voting is an important right of shareholders and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised. When Altrinsic has discretion to vote the proxies of clients, the firm will vote those proxies in the best interest of clients and in accordance with the firm's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures (the "Procedures"). Certain clients may retain proxy voting authority and in those circumstances Altrinsic has no proxy voting responsibility.

All proxies received by Altrinsic will be forwarded to one of the firm's portfolio managers, or his/her designee, with a list of accounts that hold the security, together with the number of votes each account controls (reconciling duplications), and the date by which Altrinsic must vote the proxy in order to allow enough time for the completed proxy to be returned to the issuer prior to the vote taking place. Altrinsic Operations ("Operations") will keep a record or be able to readily access a report from the electronic filing of each proxy received.

Absent material conflicts as addressed below, a portfolio manager, or his/her designee, will determine how Altrinsic should vote the proxy. The portfolio manager, or his/her designee, will provide the proxy voting ballot to Operations. Operations will provide the proxy with the proposed vote to Altrinsic Compliance ("Compliance") for review. Upon completion of review, Compliance will sign the proxy ballot and return it to Operations. Operations is responsible for voting the proxy either by mail or electronically in a timely and appropriate manner.

After a vote has been cast, Operations will provide Compliance with a proxy vote report. Compliance will review this report to confirm the proxy was voted in accordance with the provided instructions and was voted in a timely manner. Altrinsic or the firm's clients may retain a third party to assist in coordinating and voting proxies with respect to client securities. Currently, Altrinsic does not directly engage with any third-party voting companies for research.

In the absence of specific voting guidelines from the client, Altrinsic will vote proxies in the best interest of clients. Each proposal will be evaluated separately, but the following guidelines will generally be followed: (i) Altrinsic will vote in favor of routine corporate housekeeping proposals, including election of directors (where no corporate governance issues are implicated) and selection of auditors; (ii) Altrinsic will vote against proposals that

make it more difficult to replace members of the issuer's board of directors, including proposals to stagger the board, cause management to be overrepresented on the board, introduce cumulative voting, introduce unequal voting rights and create supermajority voting; (iii) Altrinsic will vote against any resolution that gives boards authorization to issue more than 15% of share capital without shareholder approval, either through a rights issue or direct issuance; and (iv) Altrinsic will vote against any resolution that gives boards authority to waive pre-emption rights.

For other proposals, Altrinsic shall determine on a case-by-case basis the vote which is in the best interests of clients and may take into account certain factors, including, but not limited to: (i) whether the proposal was recommended by management and Altrinsic's opinion of management; (ii) the effect on shareholder value; (iii) the issuer's business practices; (iv) stock dilution and equity-based compensation; (v) whether the proposal acts to entrench existing management; and (vi) whether the proposal fairly compensates management for past and future performance.

Compliance will review the proxy vote proposed by the portfolio manager, or his/her designee, and identify any conflicts of interest that exist between Altrinsic and clients. Such conflicts could include, but are not limited to, Altrinsic's or the firm's affiliates' relationships with the issuer or its affiliates. If a potential or actual conflict exists, Altrinsic will determine whether voting in accordance with the voting guidelines and factors described above is in the best interests of the client. If Altrinsic determines that a material conflict exists and that voting in accordance with the voting guidelines and factors described above is not in the best interests of clients, Altrinsic will make the appropriate disclosures to clients and either request that the client vote the proxy(ies) or abstain from voting.

American Century Investment Management, Inc. ("American Century"). American Century is the investment manager for a variety of advisory clients, including the American Century family of funds. In such capacity, American Century has been delegated the authority to vote proxies with respect to investments held in the accounts the firm manages. In the exercise of proxy voting authority which has been delegated to the firm by particular clients, American Century will apply proxy voting policies in accordance with, and subject to, any specific policies that have been adopted by the client and communicated to and accepted by the Advisor in writing. In providing the service of voting client proxies, American Century is guided by general fiduciary principles, must act prudently, solely in the interest of clients, and must not subordinate client interests to unrelated objectives.

American Century (along with the boards of the American Century Investments mutual funds) have agreed on certain significant contributors to shareholder value with respect to a number of matters that are often the subject of proxy solicitations for shareholder meetings. The proxy voting policies specifically address these considerations and establish a framework for the firm's consideration of the vote that would be appropriate for, and in the best interest of, clients. In particular, the proxy voting policies outline principles and factors to be considered in the exercise of voting authority for proposals addressing:

- election of directors;
- ratification of selection of auditors;
- compensation matters;
- executive compensation;
- equity-based compensation plans;
- anti-takeover proposals;
- cumulative voting;
- staggered boards;
- "blank check" preferred stock;

- elimination of preemptive rights;
- non-targeted share repurchase;
- increase in authorized common stock;
- “supermajority” voting provisions or “super voting” share classes;
- “fair price” amendments;
- limiting the right to call special shareholder meetings;
- poison pills or shareholder rights plans;
- golden parachutes;
- reincorporation;
- confidential voting;
- opting in or out of state takeover laws;
- transaction related proposals;
- proposals involving environmental, social and governance matters;
- anti-greenmail proposals;
- changes to indemnification provisions;
- non-stock incentive plans;
- director tenure;
- directors’ stock option plans;
- director share ownership; and
- non-U.S. proxies.

Except as otherwise indicated in these proxy voting policies, American Century will vote all proxies with respect to investments held in the client accounts the firm manages. American Century will attempt to consider all factors of the firm’s vote that could affect the value of the investment. Although in most instances American Century will vote proxies consistently across all client accounts, the votes will be based on the best interests of each client. As a result, accounts managed by American Century may at times vote differently on the same proposals. Examples of when an account’s vote might differ from other accounts managed by the firm include, but are not limited to, proxy contests and proposed mergers. In short, American Century will vote proxies in the manner that the firm believes will do the most to maximize shareholder value. Under certain circumstances, American Century may not be able to timely exercise the voting associated with particular securities held in a client’s account, including, but not limited to, when securities are out on loan pursuant to a securities lending program.

American Century may retain proxy advisory firms to provide services in connection with voting proxies, including, without limitation, to provide information on shareholder meeting dates and proxy materials, translate proxy materials printed in a foreign language, provide research on proxy proposals and voting recommendations in accordance with the proxy voting policies, provide systems to assist with casting the proxy votes and provide reports and assist with preparation of filings concerning the proxies voted.

Prior to the selection of a proxy advisory firm and periodically thereafter, American Century will consider whether the proxy advisory firm has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze proxy issues and the ability to make recommendations based on material accurate information in an impartial manner. Such considerations may include some or all of the following: (i) periodic sampling of votes cast through the proxy advisory firm’s systems to determine that votes are in accordance with American Century’s proxy voting policies and the firm’s clients best interests; (ii) onsite visits to the proxy advisory firm’s office and/or discussions with

the proxy advisory firm to determine whether it continues to have the resources (e.g., staffing, personnel, technology, etc.) capacity and competency to carry out the obligations to American Century; (iii) a review of the proxy advisory firm's policies and procedures, with a focus on those relating to identifying and addressing conflicts of interest and monitoring that current and accurate information is used in creating recommendations; (iv) requesting that the proxy advisory firm notify American Century if there is a change in the proxy voting firm's material policies and procedures, particularly with respect to conflicts, or material business practices (e.g., entering or exiting new lines of business), and reviewing any such change; and (v) in case of an error made by the proxy advisory firm, discussing the error with the proxy advisory firm and determining whether appropriate corrective and preventative action is being taken. In the event an error is discovered in the research or voting recommendations provided by the proxy advisory firm, American Century will take reasonable steps to investigate the error and seek to determine whether the proxy advisory firm is taking reasonable steps to reduce similar errors in the future.

While American Century takes into account information from many different sources, including independent proxy advisory services, the decision on how to vote proxies will be made in accordance with the firm's proxy voting policies.

Corporate management has a strong interest in the outcome of proposals submitted to shareholders. As a consequence, management often seeks to influence large shareholders to vote with management's recommendations on particularly controversial matters. In the vast majority of cases, these communications with large shareholders amount to little more than advocacy for management's positions and give the American Century's staff the opportunity to ask additional questions about the matter being presented. Companies with which American Century has direct business relationships could theoretically use these relationships to attempt to unduly influence the manner in which American Century votes on matters for clients. To ensure that such a conflict of interest does not affect proxy votes cast for the firm's clients, American Century proxy voting personnel regularly catalog companies with whom the firm has significant business relationships; all discretionary (including case-by-case) voting for these companies will be voted by the client or an appropriate fiduciary responsible for the client (e.g., a committee of the independent directors of a fund or the trustee of a retirement plan).

AQR Capital Management, LLC ("AQR"). AQR's authority to vote proxies for clients, if granted, is established by the firm's investment advisory agreements or comparable documents. AQR has established proxy voting policies and procedures (the "Policy"), and AQR's Proxy Voting Committee (the "Committee"), as a sub-committee of the AQR Stewardship Committee (the "Stewardship Committee"), is responsible for the implementation of the Policy, including the oversight and use of third-party proxy advisers, the manner in which AQR votes the firm's proxies and fulfilling AQR's obligation voting proxies in the best interest clients. AQR has retained an independent third-party proxy advisory firm for a variety of services including, but not limited to, receiving proxy ballots, working with custodian banks, proxy voting research and recommendations and executing votes. AQR may also engage other proxy advisory firms as appropriate for proxy voting research and other services. The Stewardship Committee periodically assess the performance of the proxy advisory firm.

AQR requires any proxy advisory firm the firm engages with to identify and provide information regarding any material business changes or conflicts of interest on an ongoing basis. Where a conflict of interest may exist, AQR requires information on how the conflict is being addressed. If AQR determines that a material conflict of interest exists and is not sufficiently mitigated, the Committee will determine whether the conflict has an impact on the proxy advisory firm's voting recommendations, research or other services, and will determine if any action should be taken.

In relation to stocks held in accounts where AQR has proxy voting discretion, AQR will, as a general rule, seek to vote in accordance with the firm's Policy and the applicable guidelines AQR has developed to govern voting recommendations from the proxy advisory firm (the "AQR Voting Guidelines"). In instances where a client has provided AQR with specific instructions and/or custom proxy voting guidelines, AQR will seek to vote proxies in line with such instructions or custom guidelines.

AQR may refrain from voting in certain situations unless otherwise agreed to with a client, including, but not limited to, when (i) the cost of voting a proxy outweighs the benefit of voting; (ii) AQR is not given enough time to process a vote; (iii) AQR has an outstanding sell order or intends to sell the applicable security prior to the voting date; (iv) there are restrictions on trading resulting from the exercise of a proxy; (v) voting would cause an undue burden to AQR (*e.g.*, votes occurring in jurisdictions with beneficial ownership disclosure and/or power of attorney requirements); or (vi) AQR has agreed with the client in advance of the vote not to vote in certain situations or on specific issues. AQR generally does not notify clients of non-voted proxy ballots.

Some of AQR's strategies primarily focus on portfolio management and research related to macro trading strategies, which are implemented through the use of derivatives. These strategies typically do not hold equity securities with voting rights, but may, in certain circumstances, hold an exchange-traded fund ("ETF") for the purposes of managing market exposure. For AQR funds and managed accounts that only have a de minimis exposure to equities via an ETF, AQR will generally not vote proxies.

AQR takes a sustainable approach to proxy voting in relation to the firm's commingled client assets as evidenced in the AQR Voting Guidelines. The aim is to promote sustainable best practices in portfolio companies, which includes advocating for environmental protection, human rights, fair labor and anti-discrimination practices. When evaluating and adopting these guidelines and to encourage best sustainability practices, the Policy takes into account generally accepted frameworks such as those defined by the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment and United Nations Global Compact.

AQR may review individual ballots (for example, in relation to specific corporate events such as mergers or acquisitions) using a more detailed analysis than is generally applied through the AQR Voting Guidelines. This analysis may, but does not always, result in deviation from the voting recommendation that would result from the AQR Voting Guidelines assigned to a given AQR fund or managed account. When determining whether to conduct an issuer-specific analysis, AQR will consider the potential effect of the vote on the value of the investment. To the extent that issuer-specific analysis results in a voting recommendation that deviates from a recommendation produced by the AQR Voting Guidelines, AQR will be required to vote proxies in a way that, in AQR's reasonable judgment, is in the best interest of AQR's clients. Unless prior approval is obtained from the AQR Chief Compliance Officer, Head of AQR's Stewardship or an AQR designee, the following principles will generally be adhered to when deviating from the AQR Voting Guidelines, AQR will not (i) engage in conduct that involves an attempt to change or influence the control of a public company; (ii) announce the firm's voting intentions and the reasons thereof; or (iii) initiate a proxy solicitation or otherwise seek proxy voting authority from any other public company shareholder.

AQR mitigates potential conflicts of interest by generally voting in accordance with the AQR Voting Guidelines and/or specific voting guidelines provided by clients. However, from time to time, AQR may determine to vote contrary to AQR Voting Guidelines with respect to AQR funds or accounts for which AQR has voting discretion, which could give rise to potential conflicts of interest. If AQR intends to directly vote a proxy in a manner that is inconsistent with the AQR Voting Guidelines, the AQR compliance department ("Compliance") will examine any conflicts that exist between the interest of AQR and clients. This examination includes, but is not limited to, a review of any material economic interest, including outside business activities of AQR, its personnel and its affiliates with the issuer of the security in question. Upon completion of its examination, Compliance will submit the findings to the Stewardship Committee. If, based on a review of these findings, the Stewardship Committee concludes that a material conflict of interest exists, the Stewardship Committee will determine whether: (i) voting inconsistent with the AQR Voting Guidelines is in the best interests of the client; (ii) AQR should follow the AQR Voting Guidelines; or (iii) the client should approve the recommendation.

Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney & Strauss, LLC ("BHMS"). BHMS has the responsibility to vote proxies for equity securities for clients who have delegated this responsibility to the firm, and under BHMS' fiduciary duty, the firm's policy is to vote clients' proxies in the best economic interests of clients, the beneficial owners of the shares. BHMS has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy and maintains written procedures for the handling of research, voting and reporting of proxy votes and making appropriate disclosures about proxy voting on behalf of clients.

To assist in the proxy voting process, BHMS retains the services of Glass Lewis & Co. (“Glass Lewis”). Glass Lewis provides: research on corporate governance, financial statements, business, legal and accounting risks; proxy voting recommendations, including environmental and social governance (ESG) voting guidelines; portfolio accounting and reconciliation of shareholdings for voting purposes; and proxy voting execution, record keeping and reporting services.

Proxy Oversight Committee, Proxy Coordinators, and Proxy Voting Committee

- BHMS’ Proxy Oversight Committee is responsible for implementing and monitoring BHMS’ proxy voting policy, procedures, disclosures and recordkeeping, including outlining the firm’s voting guidelines in its procedures. The Proxy Oversight Committee conducts periodic reviews to monitor and ensure that the firm’s policy is observed, implemented properly and amended or updated, as appropriate. The Proxy Oversight Committee is made up of the Chief Compliance and Risk Officer, the Responsible Investing Committee lead, the director of investment operations, the ESG research coordinator and an at-large portfolio manager.
- BHMS’ proxy coordinators review and organize the data and recommendations provided by the proxy service. The proxy coordinators are responsible for ensuring that the proxy ballots are routed to the appropriate research analyst based on industry sector coverage. Proxy coordinators are assigned from the operations department.
- BHMS’ research analysts review and evaluate proxy proposals and make written recommendations to the Proxy Voting Committee to ensure that votes are consistent with the firm’s analysis and are in the best interest of the shareholders, its clients.
- BHMS’ equity portfolio managers are members of the Proxy Voting Committee. Equity portfolio managers vote proxy proposals based on share ownership after giving consideration to BHMS’ Proxy Voting Guidelines, internal research recommendations and the opinion of Glass Lewis. Proxy votes must be approved by the Proxy Voting Committee before submitting to the proxy service provider.

Conflicts of Interest

- Potential conflicts may arise when clients elect to participate in securities lending arrangements; in such cases, the votes follow the shares, and because BHMS has no information about clients’ shares on loan, the proxies for those shares may not be voted.
- BHMS invests in equity securities of corporations who are also clients of the firm; in such cases, BHMS seeks to mitigate potential conflicts by:
 - Making voting decisions for the benefit of the shareholder(s), its clients;
 - Uniformly voting every proxy based on BHMS’ internal research and consideration of Glass Lewis’ recommendations; and
 - Documenting the votes of companies who are also clients of the firm.
- If a material conflict of interest exists, members from the Proxy Voting and Oversight Committees will determine if the affected clients should have an opportunity to vote their proxies themselves, or whether BHMS will address the specific voting issue through other objective means, such as voting the proxies in a manner consistent with a predetermined voting policy or accepting the voting recommendation of Glass Lewis.

Exceptions

- Limited exceptions may be permitted based on a client’s circumstances, such as foreign regulations that create a conflict with U.S. practices, expenses to facilitate that outweigh the benefit of proxy voting or other circumstances.

BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. (“BlackRock”). BlackRock votes (or refrains from voting) proxies for each client for which the firm has voting authority based on BlackRock’s evaluation of the best long-term

economic interests of shareholders, in the exercise of the firm's independent business judgment, and without regard to the relationship of the issuer of the proxy (or any dissident shareholder) to the client, the client's affiliates (if any), BlackRock or BlackRock's affiliates.

When exercising voting rights, BlackRock will normally vote on specific proxy issues in accordance with BlackRock's proxy voting guidelines ("Guidelines") for the relevant market. The Guidelines are reviewed regularly and are amended consistent with changes in the local market practice, as developments in corporate governance occur, or as otherwise deemed advisable by BlackRock's Corporate Governance Committees ("Committees"). The Committees may, in the exercise of their business judgment, conclude that the Guidelines do not cover the specific matter upon which a proxy vote is requested or that an exception to the Guidelines would be in the best long-term economic interests of BlackRock's clients.

In certain markets, proxy voting involves logistical issues which can affect BlackRock's ability to vote such proxies, as well as the desirability of voting such proxies. These issues include, but are not limited to: (i) untimely notice of shareholder meetings; (ii) restrictions on a foreigner's ability to exercise votes; (iii) requirements to vote proxies in person; (iv) "share blocking" (requirements that investors who exercise their voting rights surrender the right to dispose of their holdings for some specified period in proximity to the shareholder meeting); (v) potential difficulties in translating the proxy; and (vi) requirements to provide local agents with unrestricted powers of attorney to facilitate voting instructions.

As a consequence, BlackRock votes proxies in these markets only on a "best-efforts" basis. In addition, the Committees may determine that it is generally in the best interests of BlackRock clients not to vote proxies of companies in certain countries if the Committees determine that the costs (including, but not limited to, opportunity costs associated with share blocking constraints) associated with exercising a vote are expected to outweigh the benefit the client will derive by voting on the issuer's proposal.

While it is expected that BlackRock, as a fiduciary, will generally seek to vote proxies over which BlackRock exercises voting authority in a uniform manner for all BlackRock clients, the portfolio manager of an account, in consultation with the Corporate Governance Group, may determine that the specific circumstances of an account require that account's proxies be voted differently due to such account's investment objective or other factors that differentiate it from other accounts. In addition, BlackRock believes portfolio managers may from time to time legitimately reach differing but equally valid views, for their funds and the client assets in those funds, on how best to maximize economic value in respect of a particular investment. Accordingly, portfolio managers retain full discretion to vote the shares in the accounts they manage based on their analysis of the economic impact of a particular ballot item.

BlackRock maintains policies and procedures that are designed to prevent undue influence on BlackRock's proxy voting activity that might stem from any relationship between the issuer of a proxy (or any dissident shareholder) and BlackRock, BlackRock's affiliates, a fund or a fund's affiliates. BlackRock manages most conflicts through the structural separation of the Corporate Governance Group from employees with sales responsibilities. In certain instances, BlackRock may determine to engage an independent fiduciary to vote proxies as a further safeguard to avoid potential conflicts of interest or as otherwise required by applicable law. The independent fiduciary may either vote such proxies, or provide BlackRock with instructions as to how to vote such proxies. In the latter case, BlackRock votes the proxy in accordance with the independent fiduciary's determination. Use of an independent fiduciary has been adopted for voting the proxies related to any company that is affiliated with BlackRock, or any company that includes BlackRock employees on its board of directors.

Clients that have not granted BlackRock voting authority over securities held in their accounts will receive their proxies in accordance with the arrangements they have made with their service providers. BlackRock generally does not provide proxy voting recommendations to clients who have not granted BlackRock voting authority over their securities.

BlackRock maintains policies and procedures that are designed to prevent undue influence on BlackRock's proxy voting activity that might stem from any relationship between the issuer of a proxy (or any dissident shareholder) and BlackRock, BlackRock's affiliates, a fund or a fund's affiliates. BlackRock manages most conflicts through the structural separation of the Corporate Governance Group from employees with sales responsibilities. In certain instances, BlackRock may determine to engage an independent fiduciary to vote proxies as a further safeguard to avoid potential conflicts of interest or as otherwise required by applicable law. The independent fiduciary may either vote such proxies, or provide BlackRock with instructions as to how to vote such proxies. In the latter case, BlackRock votes the proxy in accordance with the independent fiduciary's determination. Use of an independent fiduciary has been adopted for voting the proxies related to any company that is affiliated with BlackRock, or any company that includes BlackRock employees on its board of directors.

Clients that have not granted BlackRock voting authority over securities held in their accounts will receive their proxies in accordance with the arrangements they have made with their service providers. BlackRock generally does not provide proxy voting recommendations to clients who have not granted BlackRock voting authority over their securities.

Brown Advisory, LLC ("Brown Advisory"). Brown Advisory's proxy voting policy ("Policy") has been designed to ensure that the firm votes proxies in the best interest of clients so as to promote the long-term economic value of the underlying securities. To facilitate the proxy voting process, Brown Advisory has engaged Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), an unbiased, unaffiliated, third-party proxy voting service, to provide proxy research and voting recommendations. In addition, the firm subscribes to ISS' proxy vote management system, which provides a means to receive and vote proxies, as well as services for recordkeeping, auditing, reporting and disclosure regarding votes.

On a regular basis, Brown Advisory's portfolio managers are supplied with a list of upcoming proxies issued for companies that are actively recommended by the firm. Except in situations identified as presenting material conflicts of interest, the portfolio manager who follows an issuer may make the final voting decision based on a variety of considerations, including his or her review of relevant materials, his or her knowledge of the company and ISS' recommendations. In circumstances where the Brown Advisory's portfolio managers do not provide a vote recommendation, proxies will be voted according to ISS' recommendations, unless specific guidelines provided to ISS by the firm specify otherwise. Proxies are generally voted in accordance with ISS' recommendations for all client types.

In keeping with the firm's fiduciary obligations to clients, Brown Advisory considers each proxy voting proposal on its own merits and an independent determination is made based on the relevant facts and circumstances. Proxy proposals include a wide range of matters. The firm generally votes with management on routine matters and takes a more case-by-case approach regarding non-routine matters. For socially responsible investing clients, the firm follows ISS' guidelines that focus on enhanced environmental, social and governance practices. For Taft-Hartley clients, the firm follows the ISS Taft-Hartley Guidelines. Although ISS' guidelines are generally followed, Brown Advisory may depart from these guidelines when the firm deems such departure necessary in the best interest of the client.

For actively recommended issuers domiciled outside the United States, Brown Advisory may follow ISS' international proxy voting guidelines, including, in certain circumstances, country-specific guidelines.

A "conflict of interest" means any circumstance when Brown Advisory or one of the firm's affiliates (including officers, directors and employees), or in the case where the firm serves as investment adviser to a Brown Advisory Fund, when the Fund or the principal underwriter, or one or more of their affiliates (including officers, directors and employees), knowingly does business with, receives compensation from or sits on the board of, a particular issuer or closely affiliated entity (including officers and directors thereof), and, therefore, may appear to have a conflict of interest between its own interests and the interests of clients or Fund shareholders in how proxies of that issuer are voted. For example, a perceived conflict of interest may exist if an employee of Brown Advisory serves as a director of an actively recommended issuer or if the firm is aware that a client serves as an

officer or director of an actively recommended issuer. Conflicts of interest will be resolved in the best interest of the client. Brown Advisory will vote proxies relating to such issuers in accordance with the following procedures:

Routine Matters and Immaterial Conflicts. Brown Advisory may vote proxies for routine matters, and for non-routine matters that are considered immaterial conflicts of interest, consistent with the firm's Policy. A conflict of interest will be considered material to the extent that it is determined that certain interests and the interests of clients or Fund shareholders conflict on how proxies of that issuer are voted. For example, a perceived conflict of interest may exist if an employee of Brown Advisory serves as a director of an actively recommended issuer, or if the firm is aware that a client serves as an officer or director of an actively recommended issuer. Such conflicts of interest could potentially influence the firm's decision-making in voting a proxy. Materiality determinations will be made by the chief compliance officer, in consultation with counsel, based upon an assessment of the particular facts and circumstances.

Material Conflicts and Non-Routine Matters. If Brown Advisory believes that (a) the firm has a material conflict; and (b) that the issue to be voted upon is non-routine or is not covered by the Policy, then to avoid any potential conflict of interest: (i) in the case of a Fund, the firm shall contact the Fund board for a review and determination; (ii) in the case of all other conflicts or potential conflicts, the firm may "echo vote" such shares, if possible, which means the firm will vote the shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other holders of the issuer's shares; or (iii) in cases when echo voting is not possible, the firm may defer to ISS' recommendations or confer with counsel to ensure that the proxy is voted in the best interest of the client.

If the aforementioned options would not ameliorate the conflict or potential conflict, then the firm may abstain from voting. In recognition of Brown Advisory's fiduciary obligations, the firm generally endeavors to vote all proxies received. However, Brown Advisory may abstain from voting proxies in certain circumstances. For example, the firm may determine that abstaining from voting is appropriate if voting may be unduly burdensome or expensive or otherwise not in the best economic interest of the clients, such as (by example and without limitation) when foreign proxy issuers impose unreasonable or expensive voting or holding requirements or when the costs to effect a vote would be uneconomic relative to the value of the client's investment in the issuer.

ClearBridge Investments, LLC ("ClearBridge"). ClearBridge votes proxies for each client that has specifically authorized the firm to vote them in the investment management contract or otherwise and votes proxies for each ERISA account unless the plan document or investment advisory agreement specifically reserves the responsibility to vote proxies to the plan trustees or other named fiduciary. These policies and procedures are intended to fulfill applicable requirements imposed on ClearBridge by the Investment Advisers Act 1940, as amended, the 1940 Act and the ERISA and the rules and regulations adopted under these laws.

ClearBridge's goal in voting proxies is to act prudently, solely in the best interest of the beneficial owners of the accounts the firm manages. ClearBridge attempts to provide for the consideration of all factors that could affect the value of the investment and will vote proxies in the manner the firm believes will be consistent with efforts to maximize shareholder votes. In the case of a proxy issue for which there is a stated position, ClearBridge generally votes in accordance with the stated position. In the case of a proxy issue for which there is a list of factors set forth in the ClearBridge Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Policy") that the firm considers in voting on such issue, ClearBridge considers those factors and votes on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the general principles set forth in the Policy. In the case of a proxy issue for which there is no stated position or list of factors that the firm considers in voting on such issue, ClearBridge votes on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the general principles set forth in the Policy. ClearBridge may utilize an external service provider to provide the firm with information and/or a recommendation with regard to proxy votes, but ClearBridge is not required to follow any such recommendations. The use of an external service provider does not relieve ClearBridge of the responsibility for the proxy vote.

For routine matters, ClearBridge usually votes according to the Policy or the external service provider's recommendation, although the firm is not obligated to do so and an individual portfolio manager may vote contrary to our policy or the recommendation of the external service provider. If a matter is non-routine (e.g.,

management's recommendation is different than that of the external service provider and ClearBridge is a significant holder or it is a significant holding for ClearBridge), the issues will be highlighted to the appropriate investment teams and their views solicited by members of the Proxy Committee. Different investment teams may vote differently on the same issue, depending upon their assessment of clients' best interests.

ClearBridge's proxy voting process is overseen and coordinated by its Proxy Committee, which is comprised of firm personnel (and others, at ClearBridge's request), as designated from time to time.

In furtherance of ClearBridge's goal to vote proxies in the best interests of clients, the firm follows procedures designed to identify and address material conflicts of interest that may arise between ClearBridge's interests and those of clients before voting proxies on behalf of such clients. The Proxy Committee reviews and addresses conflicts of interest brought to its attention. A conflict of interest will be considered material to the extent that it is determined that such conflict is likely to influence, or appear to influence, ClearBridge's decision-making in voting the proxy. All materiality determinations will be based on an assessment of the particular facts and circumstances, including the importance of the proxy issue, the nature of the conflict of interest, etc. If it is determined by the Proxy Committee that a conflict of interest is material, the Proxy Committee will determine an appropriate method to resolve such conflict of interest before the proxy affected by the conflict of interest is voted. A written record of the method used to resolve a material conflict of interest is maintained.

Delaware Investments Fund Advisers ("DIFA"). DIFA is a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust ("MIMBT"). If and when proxies need to be voted on behalf of clients, DIFA will vote such proxies pursuant to the MIMBT Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Procedures"). To help make sure that DIFA votes client proxies in accordance with the Procedures and in the best interests of clients, MIMBT has established a Proxy Voting Committee (the "Committee") which is responsible for overseeing DIFA's proxy voting process. One of the main responsibilities of the Committee is to review and approve the Procedures to ensure that the Procedures are designed to allow DIFA to vote proxies in a manner consistent with the goal of voting in the best interests of clients. In order to facilitate the actual process of voting proxies, DIFA has contracted with Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS") to review and analyze proxy statements and vote proxies generally in accordance with the Procedures. The Committee is responsible for overseeing ISS's proxy voting activities. If a proxy has been voted for a client, ISS will create a record of the vote.

The Procedures contain a general guideline that recommendations of company management on an issue (particularly routine issues) should be given a fair amount of weight in determining how proxy issues should be voted. However, DIFA will normally vote against management's position when it runs counter to the firm's specific Proxy Voting Guidelines (the "Guidelines"), and DIFA will also vote against management's recommendation when it believes that such position is not in the best interests of clients.

As stated previously, the Procedures also list specific Guidelines on how to vote proxies on behalf of clients. Some examples of the Guidelines are as follows: (i) generally vote for shareholder proposals asking that a majority or more of directors be independent; (ii) generally vote against proposals to require a supermajority shareholder vote; (iii) votes on mergers and acquisitions should be considered on a case-by-case basis, determining whether the transaction enhances shareholder value; (iv) generally vote against proposals at companies with more than one class of common stock to increase the number of authorized shares of the class that has superior voting rights; (v) generally vote re-incorporation proposals on a case-by-case basis; (vi) votes with respect to equity-based compensation plans are generally determined on a case-by-case basis; and (vii) generally vote for proposals requesting reports on the level of greenhouse gas emissions from a company's operations and products.

MIMBT has a section in the Procedures that addresses the possibility of conflicts of interest. Most proxies received by DIFA on behalf of clients are voted by ISS in accordance with the Procedures. Because almost all DIFA-related client proxies are voted by ISS pursuant to the pre-determined Procedures, it normally will not be necessary for the firm to make an actual determination of how to vote a particular proxy, thereby largely eliminating conflicts of interest for DIFA during the proxy voting process. In the very limited instances where

DIFA is considering voting a proxy contrary to ISS's recommendation, the Committee will first assess the issue to see if there is any possible conflict of interest involving DIFA or affiliated persons of DIFA. If a member of the Committee has actual knowledge of a conflict of interest, the Committee will normally use another independent third party to do additional research on the particular proxy issue in order to make a recommendation to the Committee on how to vote the proxy in the best interests of the Fund. The Committee will then review the proxy voting materials and recommendation provided by ISS and the independent third party to determine how to vote the issue in a manner which the Committee believes is consistent with the Procedures and in the best interests of clients.

Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. ("GSAM"). GSAM has adopted policies and procedures (the "Policy") for the voting of proxies on behalf of client accounts for which GSAM has voting discretion. Under the Policy, the firm's guiding principles in performing proxy voting are to make decisions that favor proposals that in GSAM's view tend to maximize a company's shareholder value and are not influenced by conflicts of interest. To implement these guiding principles for investments in publicly-traded equities, GSAM has developed customized proxy voting guidelines (the "Guidelines") that are generally applied when voting on behalf of client accounts. The Guidelines address a wide variety of individual topics, including, among other matters, shareholder voting rights, anti-takeover defenses, board structures, the election of directors, executive and director compensation, reorganizations, mergers, issues of corporate social responsibility and various shareholder proposals. The Proxy Voting Policy, including the Guidelines, is reviewed periodically to ensure it continues to be consistent with the firm's guiding principles.

GSAM has retained a third-party proxy voting service, currently Institutional Shareholder Services (the "Proxy Service"), to assist in the implementation and administration of certain proxy voting-related functions, including, without limitation, operational, recordkeeping and reporting services. The Proxy Service also prepares a written analysis and recommendation (a "Recommendation") for each proxy vote that reflects the Proxy Service's application of the Guidelines to particular proxy issues. While it is GSAM's policy generally to follow the Guidelines and Recommendations from the Proxy Service, GSAM's portfolio management teams ("Portfolio Management Teams") may on certain proxy votes seek approval to diverge from the Guidelines or a Recommendation by following an "override" process. Such decisions are subject to a review and approval process, including a determination that the decision is not influenced by any conflict of interest. A Portfolio Management Team that receives approval through the override process to cast a proxy vote that diverges from the Guidelines and/or a Recommendation may vote differently than other Portfolio Management Teams that did not seek to override that vote. In forming their views on particular matters, the Portfolio Management Teams are also permitted to consider applicable regional rules and practices, including codes of conduct and other guides regarding proxy voting, in addition to the Guidelines and Recommendations. GSAM may hire other service providers to replace or supplement the Proxy Service with respect to any of the services GSAM currently receives from the Proxy Service.

From time to time, GSAM may face regulatory, compliance, legal or logistical limits with respect to voting securities that it may purchase or hold for client accounts which can affect GSAM's ability to vote such proxies, as well as the desirability of voting such proxies. As a result, GSAM, from time to time, may determine that it is not desirable to vote proxies in certain circumstances. Among other limits, federal, state, foreign regulatory restrictions or company-specific ownership limits, as well as legal matters related to consolidated groups, may restrict the total percentage of an issuer's voting securities that GSAM can hold for clients and the nature of GSAM's voting in such securities. GSAM's ability to vote proxies may also be affected by, among other things: (i) late receipt of meeting notices; (ii) requirements to vote proxies in person; (iii) restrictions on a foreigner's ability to exercise votes; (iv) potential difficulties in translating the proxy; (v) requirements to provide local agents with unrestricted powers of attorney to facilitate voting instructions; and (vi) requirements that investors who exercise their voting rights surrender the right to dispose of their holdings for some specified period in proximity to the shareholder meeting.

GSAM has implemented processes designed to prevent conflicts of interest from influencing proxy voting decisions that GSAM makes on behalf of advisory clients, including the client accounts, and to help ensure that

such decisions are made in accordance with GSAM's fiduciary obligations to clients. These processes include GSAM's use of GSAM's Guidelines, Recommendations from Proxy Service, the override approval process previously discussed and the establishment of information barriers between GSAM and other businesses within The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. Notwithstanding such proxy voting processes, actual proxy voting decisions of GSAM may have the effect of benefitting the interests of other clients or businesses of other divisions or units of Goldman Sachs and/or its affiliates.

Client Directed Votes. GSAM's clients who have delegated voting responsibility to GSAM with respect to their client accounts may from time to time contact their client representative if they would like to direct GSAM to vote in a particular solicitation. GSAM will use commercially reasonable efforts to vote according to the client's request in these circumstances, but cannot provide assurances that such voting requests will be implemented.

Proxy Voting Policies — No Authority. As noted above, GSAM is not delegated proxy voting authority on behalf of all client accounts. With respect to those client accounts for which GSAM does not conduct proxy voting, clients should work with their custodians to ensure they receive their proxies and other solicitations for securities held in their client accounts.

Harris Associates L.P. ("Harris"). Harris believes that proxy voting rights are valuable portfolio assets and an important part of the investment management process, and the firm exercises voting responsibilities as a fiduciary solely with the goal of serving the best interests of its clients in their capacity as shareholders of a company. Harris' Proxy Voting Committee, comprised of investment professionals, reviews and recommends policies and procedures regarding the firm's proxy voting and ensures compliance with those policies. In determining how to vote on any proposal, the Proxy Voting Committee will consider the proposal's expected impact on shareholder value and will not consider any benefit to Harris, the firm's employees or affiliates or any other person, other than benefits to the owners of the securities to be voted, as shareholders.

Harris' proxy voting guidelines provide a general indication of how proxies on portfolio securities will be voted on proposals dealing with particular issues. Harris will generally vote proxies in accordance with the firm's proxy voting guidelines (the "Guidelines"), except as otherwise determined by the Proxy Voting Committee, unless the client has specifically instructed the firm to vote otherwise. Because proxy issues and the circumstances of individual companies vary, there may be instances when Harris may not vote in strict adherence to the Guidelines. The firm's investment professionals, as part of their ongoing review and analysis of all portfolio holdings, are responsible for monitoring significant corporate developments, including proxy proposals submitted to shareholders, and notifying the Proxy Voting Committee if they believe the economic interests of shareholders may warrant a vote contrary to the Guidelines. In such cases, the Proxy Voting Committee will determine how the proxies will be voted.

Harris considers the reputation, experience and competence of a company's management when evaluating the merits of investing in a particular company, and the firm invests in companies in which it believes management goals and shareholder goals are aligned. When this happens, by definition, voting with management is generally the same as voting to maximize the expected value of the firm's investment. Accordingly, on most issues, Harris casts votes in accordance with management's recommendations. This does not mean that Harris does not care about corporate governance. Rather, it is confirmation that the firm's process of investing with shareholder aligned management is working. Proxy voting is not always black and white, however, and reasonable people can disagree over some matters of business judgment. When Harris believes management's position on a particular issue is not in the best interest of clients, the firm will vote contrary to management's recommendation.

Harris may determine not to vote a proxy if it has concluded that the costs of or disadvantages resulting from voting outweigh the economic benefits of voting. For example, in some non-U.S. jurisdictions, sales of securities voted may be prohibited for some period of time, usually between the record and meeting dates ("share blocking"), and Harris may determine that the loss of investment flexibility resulting from share blocking outweighs the benefit to be gained by voting.

The Proxy Voting Committee, in consultation with Harris' Legal and Compliance Departments, is responsible for monitoring and resolving any possible potential conflicts of interest with respect to proxy voting. A conflict of interest may exist, for example, when: (i) proxy votes regarding non-routine matters are solicited by an issuer who has an institutional separate account relationship with Harris, or Harris is actively soliciting business from the issuer; (ii) when Harris is aware that a proponent of a proxy proposal has a business relationship with Harris or Harris is actively soliciting such business (*e.g.*, an employee group for which Harris manages money); (iii) when Harris is aware that the firm has business relationships with participants in proxy contests, corporate directors or director candidates; or (iv) when Harris is aware that a firm employee has a personal interest in the outcome of a particular matter before shareholders (*e.g.*, a Harris executive has an immediate family member who serves as a director of a company).

Heitman Real Estate Securities LLC ("HRES"). HRES's general policy with respect to all clients where HRES has authority to vote proxies, such proxies will always be voted, or not voted, in the best interest of such clients. HRES utilizes the services of one or more independent unaffiliated proxy firms, which are responsible for: notifying the applicable HRES adviser in advance of the shareholder meeting at which such proxies will be voted; providing the appropriate proxies to be voted; providing independent research on corporate governance, proxy and corporate responsibility issues; recommending actions with respect to proxies which are always deemed by the applicable proxy firm to be in the best interests of the shareholders; and maintaining records of proxy statements received and votes cast.

HRES considers each corporate proxy statement on a case-by-case basis and may vote a proxy in a manner different from that recommended by the applicable proxy firm when deemed appropriate. There may also be occasions when HRES determines, contrary to the proxy voting firm recommendation that not voting such proxy may be in the best interest of clients, such as: (i) when the cost of voting such proxy exceeds the expected benefit to the client; or (ii) if the applicable HRES adviser is required to re-register shares of a company in order to vote a proxy and that re-registration process imposes trading and transfer restrictions on the shares, commonly referred to as "blocking." The firm generally votes with the recommendations from the proxy firm unless a client investment management agreement has a different requirement or HRES's Proxy Policies and Procedures Oversight Committee (the "Proxy Committee") rejects the recommendations.

HRES has established the Proxy Committee, consisting of: (i) a Public Securities lead portfolio manager; (ii) the chief legal officer of Heitman LLC, or if the chief legal officer is unavailable, a reserve designee as may be appointed by HRES from time to time; and (iii) the head of Global Public Real Estate Securities. The Public Securities lead portfolio manager that is appointed to the Proxy Committee will be from a HRES adviser other than the HRES adviser that proposed rejecting the recommendation. The Proxy Committee is responsible for reviewing and addressing any instance where a portfolio manager determines that a proxy firm recommendation is not in the best interest of clients and wants to vote a proxy in a manner inconsistent with the recommendation of the proxy firm, HRES's proxy voting policy or identifies actual or perceived conflicts of interests in the context of voting proxies.

On an annual basis, the Proxy Committee shall review this policy and procedure, and the proxy firm(s) and will recommend changes, as needed.

As a general rule, a representative of the HRES Operations group ("Operations") processes all proxies which any HRES adviser is entitled to vote. When a proxy is received, Operations will send a Proxy Analysis Report to the portfolio manager within HRES who is responsible for review of the company conducting the proxy. In reviewing the recommendations to determine how to respond to the proxy in the best interest of clients, the portfolio manager may consider information from various sources, including, without limitation, another HRES portfolio manager or research analyst, management personnel of the company conducting the proxy and shareholder groups, as well as the possibility of any actual or perceived potential conflicts of interest between the applicable HRES adviser and any of its clients with respect to such proxy. The portfolio manager returns the Proxy Analysis Report to Operations indicating his or her voting recommendation for the proxy, as well as a description and explanation of any actual or perceived potential conflicts of interest between the applicable HRES adviser and its

clients with respect to such proxy. If a portfolio manager recommends responding to a particular proxy contrary to the proxy firm recommendation or perceives an actual or potential conflict of interest, the exception is noted and set aside for consideration by the portfolio manager. Operations compiles all exceptions and forwards such exceptions promptly to the members of the Proxy Committee, selecting an applicable Public Securities lead portfolio manager. The Proxy Committee convenes to review the exceptions. Proxy Committee meetings may be conducted in person, via teleconference/ videoconference or via e-mail. Regardless of the manner in which the Proxy Committee meeting has been conducted, Operations will participate and will document the actions of the Proxy Committee.

In instances where suspected conflicts of interest have been identified, the Proxy Committee will evaluate whether an actual or potential material conflict of interest exists and, if so, how it should be addressed in voting or not voting the particular proxy. In such cases, the Proxy Committee may decide (i) to independently determine that no material conflict of interest exists or will likely potentially exist; (ii) to respond to such proxy in strict accordance with the recommendations of the proxy firm; or (iii) to take another course of action that, in the opinion of the Proxy Committee, adequately addresses the conflict of interests issue. At or following the Proxy Committee meeting, the Proxy Committee may confirm or overturn, in any case, either in whole or in part, any recommendations made by the portfolio manager. The vote of a majority of the Proxy Committee shall be required to confirm any recommendations by the portfolio manager to vote any proxy contrary to the proxy firm recommendation as to how to vote that issue.

In cases other than those requiring a Proxy Committee meeting, Operations will respond to the proxy in accordance with the recommendations of the proxy firm except in instances where a client has advised HRES in writing that particular proxies or proxies of a certain type should be responded to in a particular fashion, in which circumstance Operations will respond to the proxy in question in accordance with such advice. Upon request from any member of the Proxy Committee or Compliance department, Operations will prepare a Proxy Voting Summary (“Summary”) for the Proxy Committee containing all of the proxy firm’s proxy vote recommendations that were overridden during the period. The Summary will also highlight any proxy issues that were identified as presenting actual and/or potential conflicts of interest and how they were addressed.

Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc. (“Jacobs Levy”). Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders. Jacobs Levy recognizes that reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised. When Jacobs Levy has discretion to vote the proxies of clients, proxies will be voted in their best interests in accordance with Jacobs Levy’s policies and procedures.

The chief compliance officer is responsible for ensuring proxies are voted in accordance with the Jacobs Levy guidelines. Unless a client has provided specific voting guidelines, Jacobs Levy will generally vote proxies in accordance with recommendations provided by Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”), a third-party provider of proxy analyses and voting recommendations. However, there are specific proxy issues that Jacobs Levy has identified with respect to which it will vote with management and others with respect to which it will vote against management. Jacobs Levy generally votes in favor of routine corporate governance proposals, such as electing directors and selection of auditors. Jacobs Levy’s policy is generally to vote against proposals that act to entrench management. There are other circumstances in which Jacobs Levy may vote in a manner which differs from ISS’s recommendation. Jacobs Levy does not typically make case-by-case judgments regarding how a proxy vote will affect a particular investment.

The chief compliance officer will identify any conflicts that exist between the interests of Jacobs Levy and its clients. If a material conflict of interest arises, Jacobs Levy will determine whether voting in accordance with the voting guidelines and factors described above is in the best interests of the clients or whether some alternative action is appropriate, including, without limitation, following the ISS recommendation.

Janus Capital Management LLC (“Janus”): []

Legal & General Investment Management America, Inc. (“LGIMA”). LGIMA has adopted the Global Corporate Governance and Responsible Investment Principles, as amended from time to time and incorporated herein by reference (the “Principles”). LGIMA believes that these Principles align with both the best interest of the firm’s clients and the long-term success of companies. Further, the global and independent Corporate Governance & Responsible Investment Team of Legal & General Investment Management, Ltd. (“LGIM”) researches, engages and makes proxy voting recommendations on behalf of all LGIM clients globally, including LGIMA clients.

LGIMA clients have the option of delegating proxy voting to LGIMA, which will vote in accordance with the Principles, or to Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”), which will vote in accordance with the ISS predetermined policy. Investors can access ISS’s predetermined proxy voting policy through *issgovernance.com*. In all cases, LGIMA has engaged ISS to administer the proxy votes, regardless of whether clients have opted to vote in accordance with the Principles or the ISS policy. The Adviser, on behalf of certain Funds, has elected to delegate proxy voting to LGIMA and to follow the Principles, with ISS solely administering the proxy votes.

LGIMA has adopted strict guidelines for voting the firm’s proxies in accordance with these stated policies. Due to certain mitigating circumstances, including, but not limited to, cost, effort, variety of regulatory schemes and corporate governance requirements, LGIMA may determine that the benefit of not voting proxies will outweigh the benefit of voting proxies. LGIMA will review local proxy voting requirements when making these decisions.

The London Company of Virginia, LLC (“London Company”). The London Company acts as discretionary investment adviser for various clients and the authority to vote proxies is established through the delegation of discretionary authority under the firm’s investment advisory contracts with clients. Therefore, unless a client reserves the right, in writing, to vote its own proxies, the London Company will vote all proxies in a timely manner as part of the firm’s full discretionary authority over client assets in accordance with the Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “Procedures”). When voting proxies, the London Company’s utmost concern is that all decisions be made solely in the best interest of the client and will act in a prudent and diligent manner intended to enhance the economic value of the assets of the client’s account.

The London Company’s Proxy Voting Committee (the “Committee”) meets periodically to monitor the firm’s overall adherence to the current policies and procedures, as well as provide advice for the revisions thereof. The Committee also reviews the rationale for proxy votes not covered by the Procedures, or that present a potential conflict of interest. Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the London Company’s interests and a client’s interest, the London Company will resolve the matter on a case-by-case basis by abstaining from the vote, voting in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the proxy voting service or vote the way the London Company feels is in the best interest of the client. In certain circumstances, in accordance with a client’s investment advisory contract (or other written directive) or where the London Company has determined that it is in the client’s best interest, the firm will not vote proxies received. The following are certain circumstances where the London Company will limit the firm’s role in voting proxies:

- ***Client Maintains Proxy Voting Authority.*** Where a client specifies in writing that it will maintain the authority to vote proxies itself or that it has delegated the right to vote proxies to a third party, the London Company will not vote the securities and will direct the relevant custodian to send the proxy material directly to the client. If any proxy material is received by the London Company, the proxy will promptly be forwarded to the client or specified third party.
- ***Terminated Account.*** Once a client account has been terminated with the London Company, in accordance with the investment advisory agreement, the firm will not vote any proxies received after the termination. However, the client may choose to specify, in writing, that proxies should be directed to the client (or a specified third party) for action. There may be occurrences in which a proxy may be voted by the London Company for a terminated account (*i.e.*, the record date of a proxy vote occurs prior to termination).
- ***Limited Value.*** If the London Company determines that the value of a client’s economic interest, or portfolio holding, is indeterminable or insignificant, the firm may abstain from voting proxies.

- *Securities Lending Programs.* When securities are out on loan, they are transferred into the borrower's name and are voted by the borrower, in its discretion. However, where the London Company determines that a proxy vote (or other shareholder action) is materially important to the client's account, the firm may recall the security for purposes of voting.
- *Unjustifiable Costs.* In certain circumstances, after doing a cost-benefit analysis, the London Company may abstain from voting where the cost of voting a client's proxy would exceed any anticipated benefits to the client of the proxy proposal.
- *Paper Ballot Does Not Arrive in the Mail.* On occasion, a paper ballot will not arrive in the mail until after the voting deadline. In this circumstance, the London Company is unable to vote the client's proxy.

In accordance with Rule 204-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the London Company will maintain for the time periods set forth in the Rule (i) these Procedures, and all amendments thereto; (ii) all proxy statements received regarding client securities (provided however, that the London Company may rely on the proxy statement filed on EDGAR as the firm's records); (iii) a record of all votes cast on behalf of clients; (iv) records of all client requests for proxy voting information; (v) any documents prepared by the London Company that were material to making a decision how to vote or that memorialized the basis for the decision; and (vi) all records relating to requests made to clients regarding conflicts of interest in voting the proxy.

Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. ("Loomis"). Loomis uses the services of third parties ("Proxy Voting Service(s)"), to research and administer the vote on proxies for those accounts and funds for which Loomis has voting authority. Loomis will generally follow the firm's express policy unless the Proxy Committee determines that the client's best interests are served by voting otherwise.

All issues presented for shareholder vote will be considered under the oversight of the Proxy Committee, either directly or by application of the policy. All non-routine issues will be directly considered by the Proxy Committee and, when necessary, investment professionals responsible for an account holding the security, and will be voted in the best investment interests of the client. All routine for and against issues will be voted according to Loomis' policy unless special factors require that they be considered by the Proxy Committee and, when necessary, the investment professionals responsible for an account holding the security. Loomis' Proxy Committee has established these routine policies in what the Proxy Committee believes are the best investment interests of Loomis' clients.

The specific responsibilities of the Proxy Committee include (1) developing, authorizing, implementing and updating the procedures, including an annual review of the procedures to ensure consistency with internal policies and regulatory agency policies, to review existing voting guidelines and developing additional voting guidelines to assist in the review of proxy proposals, and to review the proxy voting process and address any general issues that relate to proxy voting; (2) oversight of the proxy voting process, including oversight of the vote on proposals according to the predetermined policies in the voting guidelines, directing the vote on proposals where there is reason not to vote according to the predetermined policies in the voting guidelines or where proposals require special consideration and consultation with the portfolio managers and analysts for the accounts holding the security when necessary or appropriate; and (3) engagement and oversight of third-party vendors, including Proxy Voting Services.

Loomis has established policies to ensure that proxy votes are voted in clients' best interest and are not affected by any possible conflicts of interest. First, except in certain limited instances, Loomis votes in accordance with its pre-determined policies set forth in the procedures. Second, where these Procedures allow for discretion, Loomis will generally consider the recommendations of the Proxy Voting Services in making voting decisions. However, if the Proxy Committee determines that the Proxy Voting Services' recommendation is not in the best interest of the firm's clients, then the Proxy Committee may use discretion to vote against the Proxy Voting Services' recommendation, but only after taking the following steps: (1) conducting a review for any material conflict of interest Loomis may have; and (2) if any material conflict is found to exist, excluding anyone at Loomis who is subject to that conflict of interest from participating in the voting decision in any way. However, if deemed

necessary or appropriate by the Proxy Committee after full prior disclosure of any conflict, that person may provide information, opinions or recommendations on any proposal to the Proxy Committee. In such event, prior to directing any vote, the Proxy Committee will make reasonable efforts to obtain and consider information, opinions and recommendations from or about the opposing position.

MFS Institutional Advisors, Inc. (“MFSI”). Massachusetts Financial Services Company, MFSI, MFS International (UK) Limited, MFS Heritage Trust Company, MFS Investment Management (Canada) Limited, MFS Investment Management Company (Lux) S.à r.l., MFS International Singapore Pte. Ltd. and MFS’ other subsidiaries that perform discretionary investment management activities (collectively, “MFS”) have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures (“MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures”) with respect to securities owned by the clients for which MFS serves as investment adviser and has the power to vote proxies, including the pooled investment vehicles sponsored by MFS (the “MFS Funds”). References to “clients” in these policies and procedures include the MFS Funds and other clients of MFS, such as funds organized offshore, sub-advised funds and separate account clients, to the extent these clients have delegated to MFS the responsibility to vote proxies on their behalf under the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

MFS’ policy is that proxy voting decisions are made in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of MFS’ clients and not in the interests of any other party or in MFS’ corporate interests, including interests such as the distribution of MFS Fund shares and institutional client relationships.

MFS reviews corporate governance issues and proxy voting matters that are presented for shareholder vote by either management or shareholders of public companies. Based on the overall principle that all votes cast by MFS on behalf of clients must be in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of such clients, MFS has adopted proxy voting guidelines that govern how MFS generally will vote on specific matters presented for shareholder vote.

As a general matter, MFS votes consistently on similar proxy proposals across all shareholder meetings. However, some proxy proposals, such as certain excessive executive compensation, environmental, social and governance matters, are analyzed on a case-by-case basis in light of all the relevant facts and circumstances of the proposal. Therefore, MFS may vote similar proposals differently at different shareholder meetings based on the specific facts and circumstances of the issuer or the terms of the proposal. In addition, MFS also reserves the right to override the guidelines with respect to a particular proxy proposal when such an override is, in MFS’ best judgment, consistent with the overall principle of voting proxies in the best long-term economic interests of MFS’ clients.

While MFS generally votes consistently on the same matter when securities of an issuer are held by multiple client accounts, MFS may vote differently on the matter for different client portfolios under certain circumstances. One reason why MFS may vote differently is if MFS has received explicit voting instructions to vote differently from a client for its own account. Likewise, MFS may vote differently if the portfolio management team responsible for a particular client account believes that a different voting instruction is in the best long-term economic interest of such account.

From time to time, MFS may receive comments on the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures from clients. These comments are carefully considered when MFS reviews these guidelines and revises them as appropriate, in MFS’ sole judgment.

The administration of the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures is overseen by the MFS Proxy Voting Committee, which includes senior personnel from the MFS Legal and Global Investment and Client Support Departments as well as members of the investment team. The Proxy Voting Committee does not include individuals whose primary duties relate to client relationship management, marketing or sales. The MFS Proxy Voting Committee:

- Reviews the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures at least annually and recommends any amendments considered to be necessary or advisable;

- Determines whether any potential material conflict of interest exists with respect to instances in which MFS (i) seeks to override the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures; (ii) votes on ballot items not governed by the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures; (iii) evaluates an excessive executive compensation issue in relation to the election of directors; or (iv) requests a vote recommendation from an MFS portfolio manager or investment analyst (*e.g.*, mergers and acquisitions);
- Considers special proxy issues as they may arise from time to time; and
- Determines engagement priorities and strategies with respect to MFS' proxy voting activities

The MFS Proxy Voting Committee is responsible for monitoring potential material conflicts of interest on the part of MFS or MFS subsidiaries that could arise in connection with the voting of proxies on behalf of MFS' clients. Due to the client focus of the firm's investment management business, MFS believes that the potential for actual material conflict of interest issues is small. Nonetheless, precautions have been developed to assure that all proxy votes are cast in the best long-term economic interest of clients. Other MFS internal policies require all MFS employees to avoid actual and potential conflicts of interests between personal activities and MFS' client activities. If an employee (including investment professionals) identifies an actual or potential conflict of interest with respect to any voting decision (including the ownership of securities in their individual portfolio), then that employee must recuse himself/herself from participating in the voting process. Any significant attempt by an employee of MFS or an MFS subsidiary to influence MFS' voting on a particular proxy matter should also be reported to the MFS Proxy Voting Committee.

In cases where proxies are voted in accordance with the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, no material conflict of interest will be deemed to exist. In cases where (i) MFS is considering overriding the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures; (ii) matters presented for vote are not governed by the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures; (iii) MFS evaluates a potentially excessive executive compensation issue in relation to the election of directors or advisory pay or severance package vote; or (iv) a vote recommendation is requested from an MFS portfolio manager or investment analyst (*e.g.*, mergers and acquisitions) (collectively, "Non-Standard Votes"), the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will follow these procedures:

- Compare the name of the issuer of such proxy against a list of significant current (i) distributors of MFS Fund shares, and (ii) MFS institutional clients (the "MFS Significant Distributor and Client List");
- If the name of the issuer does not appear on the MFS Significant Distributor and Client List, then no material conflict of interest will be deemed to exist, and the proxy will be voted as otherwise determined by the MFS Proxy Voting Committee;
- If the name of the issuer appears on the MFS Significant Distributor and Client List, then the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will be apprised of that fact and each member of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will carefully evaluate the proposed vote in order to ensure that the proxy ultimately is voted in what MFS believes to be the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients, and not in MFS' corporate interests; and
- For all potential material conflicts of interest identified in the prior bullet, the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will document: the name of the issuer, the issuer's relationship to MFS, the analysis of the matters submitted for proxy vote, the votes as to be cast and the reasons why the MFS Proxy Voting Committee determined that the votes were cast in the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients, and not in MFS' corporate interests. A copy of the foregoing documentation will be provided to MFS' Conflicts Officer.

The members of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee are responsible for creating and maintaining the MFS Significant Distributor and Client List, in consultation with MFS' distribution and institutional business units. The MFS Significant Distributor and Client List will be reviewed and updated periodically, as appropriate.

MFS, on behalf of the firm and certain clients (including the MFS Funds), has entered into an agreement with an independent proxy administration firm, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc., (the "Proxy Administrator"), pursuant to which the Proxy Administrator performs various proxy vote related administrative services, such as vote processing and recordkeeping functions. Proxies are voted in accordance with the MFS Proxy Voting Policies

and Procedures. The Proxy Administrator, at the prior direction of MFS, automatically votes all proxy matters that do not require the particular exercise of discretion or judgment with respect to the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures as determined by MFS. With respect to proxy matters that require the particular exercise of discretion or judgment, the MFS Proxy Voting Committee considers and votes on those proxy matters. MFS also receives research and recommendations from the Proxy Administrator which the firm may take into account in deciding how to vote. MFS uses the firm's own internal research, the research of the Proxy Administrator and/or other third party research tools and vendors to identify (i) circumstances in which a board may have approved an executive compensation plan that is excessive or poorly aligned with the portfolio company's business or its shareholders; (ii) environmental and social proposals that warrant further consideration; or (iii) circumstances in which a non-U.S. company is not in compliance with local governance or compensation best practices. Representatives of the MFS Proxy Voting Committee review, as appropriate, votes cast to ensure conformity with the MFS Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

For certain types of votes (*e.g.*, mergers and acquisitions, proxy contests and capitalization matters), a member of the proxy voting team will seek a recommendation from the MFS investment analyst and/or portfolio managers. For certain other votes that require a case-by-case analysis per the MFS Proxy Policies (*e.g.*, potentially excessive executive compensation issues, or certain shareholder proposals), a member of the proxy voting team will likewise consult with MFS investment analysts and/or portfolio managers. However, the MFS Proxy Voting Committee will ultimately determine the manner in which all proxies are voted.

As noted, MFS reserves the right to override the guidelines when such an override is, in MFS' best judgment, consistent with the overall principle of voting proxies in the best long-term economic interests of MFS' clients. Any such override of the guidelines shall be analyzed, documented and reported in accordance with the procedures set forth in the policies.

Mondrian Investment Partners Ltd. ("Mondrian"). Mondrian will vote proxies on behalf of clients pursuant to the firm's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Procedures"). To help make sure that Mondrian votes client proxies in accordance with the Procedures and in the best interests of clients, it has established a Proxy Voting Committee (the "Committee"), which is responsible for overseeing the proxy voting process. The Committee consists of the following Mondrian personnel (i) two senior investment staff; (ii) chief operating officer; and (iii) chief compliance officer. The Committee will meet as necessary to help Mondrian fulfill its duties to vote proxies for clients.

One of the main responsibilities of the Committee is to review and approve the Procedures on a yearly basis. The Procedures are usually reviewed during the first quarter of the calendar year before the beginning of the "proxy voting season" and may also be reviewed at other times of the year, as necessary. When reviewing the Procedures, the Committee looks to see if the Procedures are designed to allow Mondrian to vote proxies in a manner consistent with the goal of voting in the best interests of clients and maximizing the value of the underlying shares being voted on by Mondrian. The Committee will also review the Procedures to make sure that they comply with any new rules promulgated by the SEC or other relevant regulatory bodies. After the Procedures are approved by the Committee, Mondrian will vote proxies or give advice on voting proxies generally in accordance with such Procedures.

In order to facilitate the actual process of voting proxies Mondrian has contracted with an independent company, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"). As part of the annual approval process, the Committee will review the ISS proxy voting guidelines ("Guidelines"). If the Guidelines remain consistent with Mondrian's expectations for good corporate governance in the companies it invests in, Mondrian will adopt the Guidelines as the basis for its own proxy voting policy. Mondrian also reviews and assesses the services provided by ISS and will address any concerns as they arise.

Both ISS and the client's custodian monitor corporate events for Mondrian. Mondrian gives an authorization and letter of instruction to the client's custodian who then forwards proxy materials it receives to ISS so that ISS may vote the proxies. On a regular basis, Mondrian will send ISS an updated list of client accounts and security

holdings in those accounts so that ISS can update its database and is aware of which proxies it will need to vote on behalf of Mondrian clients. If needed, the Committee has access to these records.

Mondrian's investment analysts review all individual proxy voting motions. They will take into consideration the relevant facts and circumstances, the ISS recommendation, the ISS research, and any conflicts of interest to determine how the proxy should be voted so that the proxy is voted in the best interests of the client. As Mondrian has adopted the Guidelines, in the vast majority of cases, Mondrian will follow the ISS recommendation. However, there may be times when Mondrian believes that the best interests of the client will be better served if it votes a proxy counter to the ISS recommended vote on that proxy and, where that situation arises, the matter will be referred to the Committee.

The Committee will generally review the research provided by ISS on the particular issue, and it may also conduct its own research or, if necessary, solicit additional research from another third party on the issue. After gathering this information and possibly discussing the issue with other relevant parties, the Committee will use the information gathered to determine how to vote on the issue in a manner which the Committee believes is consistent with Mondrian's Procedures and in the best interests of the client.

ISS is then instructed to issue the vote. After a proxy has been voted, ISS will create a record of the vote in order to help Mondrian comply with the firm's duties.

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers, LLC ("Neuberger Berman"). Neuberger Berman has implemented written Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures ("Proxy Voting Policy") that are designed to reasonably ensure that Neuberger Berman votes proxies prudently and in the best interest of its advisory clients for whom Neuberger Berman has voting authority. The Proxy Voting Policy also describes how Neuberger Berman addresses any conflicts that may arise between its interests and those of its clients with respect to proxy voting. The following is a summary of the Proxy Voting Policy.

Neuberger Berman's Governance and Proxy Committee ("Proxy Committee") is responsible for developing, authorizing, implementing and updating the Proxy Voting Policy, administering and overseeing the proxy voting process, and engaging and overseeing any independent third-party vendors as voting delegates to review, monitor and/or vote proxies. In order to apply the Proxy Voting Policy noted above in a timely and consistent manner, Neuberger Berman utilizes Glass, Lewis & Co. LLC ("Glass Lewis") to vote proxies in accordance with Neuberger Berman's voting guidelines or, in instances where a material conflict has been determined to exist, in accordance with the voting recommendations of Glass Lewis.

Neuberger Berman retains final authority and fiduciary responsibility for proxy voting. Neuberger Berman believes that this process is reasonably designed to address material conflicts of interest that may arise between Neuberger Berman and a client as to how proxies are voted.

In the event that an investment professional at Neuberger Berman believes that it is in the best interest of a client or clients to vote proxies in a manner inconsistent with the voting guidelines, the Proxy Committee will review information submitted by the investment professional to determine that there is no material conflict of interest between Neuberger Berman and the client with respect to the voting of the proxy in the requested manner.

If the Proxy Committee determines that the voting of a proxy as recommended by the investment professional would not be appropriate, the Proxy Committee shall: (i) take no further action, in which case Glass Lewis shall vote such proxy in accordance with the proxy voting guidelines; (ii) disclose such conflict to the client or clients and obtain written direction from the client as to how to vote the proxy; (iii) suggest that the client or clients engage another party to determine how to vote the proxy; or (iv) engage another independent third party to determine how to vote the proxy.

Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO"). PIMCO has adopted a written proxy voting policy ("Proxy Policy") as required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. The Proxy Policy is intended to foster

PIMCO's compliance with the firm's fiduciary obligations and applicable law; the Proxy Policy applies to any voting or consent rights with respect to securities held in accounts over which PIMCO has discretionary voting authority. The Proxy Policy is designed in a manner reasonably expected to ensure that voting and consent rights are exercised in the best interests of PIMCO's clients.

As a general matter, when PIMCO has proxy voting authority, the firm has a fiduciary obligation to monitor corporate events and to take appropriate action on client proxies that come to the firm's attention. Each proxy is voted on a case-by-case basis, taking into account relevant facts and circumstances. When considering client proxies, PIMCO may determine not to vote a proxy in limited circumstances.

PIMCO has retained an industry service provider ("ISP") to provide research and voting recommendations for proxies relating to equity securities in accordance with the ISP's guidelines. By following the guidelines of an independent third party, PIMCO seeks to mitigate potential conflicts of interest the firm may have with respect to proxies covered by the ISP. PIMCO will follow the recommendations of the ISP unless: (i) the ISP does not provide a voting recommendation; or (ii) a portfolio manager decides to override the ISP's voting recommendation. In either such case as described previously, the Legal and Compliance department will review the proxy to determine whether a material conflict of interest, or the appearance of one, exists.

Fixed income securities can be processed as proxy ballots or corporate action-consents at the discretion of the issuer/custodian. When processed as proxy ballots, the ISP generally does not provide a voting recommendation and its role is limited to election processing and recordkeeping. When processed as corporate action consents, the Legal and Compliance department will review all election forms to determine whether a conflict of interest, or the appearance of one, exists with respect to the portfolio manager's consent election. PIMCO's Credit Research and Portfolio Management Groups are responsible for issuing recommendations on how to vote proxy ballots and corporation action consents with respect to fixed income securities.

The Proxy Policy permits PIMCO to seek to resolve material conflicts of interest by pursuing any one of several courses of action. With respect to material conflicts of interest between PIMCO and a client account, the Proxy Policy permits PIMCO to either: (i) convene a working group to assess and resolve the conflict (the "Proxy Working Group"); or (ii) vote in accordance with protocols previously established by the Proxy Policy, the Proxy Working Group and/or other relevant procedures approved by PIMCO's Legal and Compliance department with respect to specific types of conflicts.

PIMCO will supervise and periodically review the firm's proxy voting activities and the implementation of the Proxy Policy.

Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC ("Parametric"). Parametric has adopted and implemented policies and procedures ("Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures") that govern proxy voting on behalf of clients for whom Parametric has voting responsibility. These policies and procedures are intended to ensure Parametric votes proxies in the best interests of clients, that Parametric complies with Rule 206(4)-6 and fulfills the firm's obligations to clients.

Parametric's policy is to vote proxies in a prudent and diligent manner after careful review of each company's proxy statement. Parametric votes on an individual basis and bases voting decisions on the firm's reasonable judgment of what will serve the best financial interest of clients, the beneficial owners of the security. If deemed necessary, Parametric may consider research and guidance issued by a third party proxy service provider when making a vote determination. In determining the firm's vote, Parametric will not and does not subordinate the economic interests of clients to any other entity or interested party. To ensure that Parametric votes proxies consistently with this policy, Parametric has established predetermined proxy voting guidelines (the "Guidelines"), which are contained within the Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures. The Guidelines are set annually by the firm's Corporate Governance Committee.

The firm's proxy voting is administered on a daily basis to ensure proxies are voted in accordance with the Guidelines or other specified guidelines set and provided by a client. In the unlikely event that a proxy is not addressed by the Guidelines, the proxy will be referred to the Proxy Voting Committee (the "Committee") for consideration.

The Committee meets on a quarterly basis to oversee and monitor the firm's proxy voting practices. The Committee is comprised of senior managers representing Operations, Compliance, Investment Strategy and Portfolio Management. In addition to being responsible for making vote determinations for ballot items not addressed by the Guidelines, the Committee considers requests from clients, portfolio managers or others to vote a proxy contrary to the Guidelines. On an annual basis, the Committee will review the Guidelines to ensure they are current, appropriate and designed to serve the best interest of clients and fund shareholders and recommend changes to the Corporate Governance Committee.

Parametric utilizes the criteria set by the Proxy Voting Committee to identify and actively monitor potential conflicts of interest which may compromise the firm's ability to vote in the best interest of clients. To avoid potential conflicts of interest, all proxies are voted by Parametric in accordance with the Guidelines. If a proxy is received and is not addressed by the Guidelines, the Proxy Voting Committee will review to determine if a material conflict exists. If a material conflict exists, Parametric will refrain from voting the proxy until it has disclosed the conflict and has received instructions from the clients as how to vote the proxy. The Committee will document its rationale when making determinations regarding potential conflicts of interest.

Payden & Rygel. Payden & Rygel expects to fulfill the firm's fiduciary obligation to clients by monitoring events concerning the issuer of the security and then voting the proxies in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of that client and that does not subordinate the client's interests to its own. To that end, Payden & Rygel has a Proxy Voting Committee to consider any issues related to proxy matters. Payden & Rygel considers all aspects of the issues presented by a proxy matter, and depending upon the particular client requirement, Payden & Rygel may vote differently for different clients on the same proxy issue.

Payden & Rygel carefully considers all aspects of each issue as it relates to a company, and the firm works with Glass Lewis & Co.'s proxy research service, which provides additional, detailed information on issues to be voted upon.

P/E Global LLC ("P/E Global"). P/E Global does not invest in voting securities on behalf of clients.

RBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited ("RBC GAM UK") and RBC Global Asset Management (U.S.) Inc. ("RBC GAM US"). RBC GAM UK and RBC GAM US have adopted the Royal Bank of Canada Global Asset Management group (the "RBC GAM group") Proxy Voting Policy and Guidelines ("Guidelines") and the related procedures which apply to all funds and client accounts over which the RBC GAM group entities have been delegated the authority to vote proxies.

The Guidelines are comprehensive and set out detailed guidelines on areas that include (i) structure and independence of the board of directors; (ii) management and director compensation; (iii) takeover protection; (iv) shareholder rights; and (v) environmental and social shareholder proposals. The Guidelines are reviewed and updated on an annual basis as corporate governance best practice evolves.

A Proxy Voting Committee (the "Committee") has been formed and is responsible for (i) instances where it is in the best interests of a client to deviate from the Guidelines based on the unique circumstances of a certain ballot item; (ii) where the proxy voting may give rise to an actual or perceived conflict of interest; or (iii) unique circumstances regarding corporate action items. Proxy voting decisions are made by the Committee based on a review of the voting matter with the portfolio managers and, if the chief investment officer deems necessary, with the chief executive officer and/or Board of Directors of the relevant RBC GAM group entity. If any member of the Committee is aware of a conflict of interest related to himself or herself and the exercise of the proxy voting

rights, that member will excuse himself/herself from any discussions or decision making process concerning that proxy voting matter.

Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (“ISS”) provides proxy voting administration services. ISS makes a recommendation as to how each ballot item should be voted in accordance with the Guidelines. Each recommendation is reviewed by an internal proxy analyst prior to the vote being submitted.

RREEF America L.L.C., DWS Investments Australia Limited and DWS Alternatives Global Limited (collectively, “RREEF”). RREEF follows the DWS Global Proxy Voting Policy and Guidelines (the “Policy”). The Policy implements standards that are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best economic interest of clients. The Policy outlines the responsibilities of the Global Proxy Voting Sub-Committee (“GPVSC”), which oversees DWS’s proxy voting activities. The Policy also provides standards to address conflicts of interest and improper influence in reference to proxy voting. The proxy voting policies set forth standards that are designed to ensure that material conflicts of interest are avoided and/or resolved in a manner consistent with DWS’s fiduciary role and the best economic interests of clients. Generally, under normal circumstances, DWS votes proxies in accordance with the firm’s pre-determined proxy voting guidelines. In the limited circumstances where the GPVSC evaluates and votes a particular proxy, the GPVSC shall vote those proxies in accordance with what GPVSC, in good faith, determines to be the best economic interests of clients. If DWS determines, however, that a material conflict of interest exists with respect to a particular proxy that is being considered by the GPVSC, DWS will either follow (i) the instructions obtained from affected clients, if time permits; or (ii) the recommendations of an independent third-party proxy voting specialist.

Sands Capital Management, LLC (“Sands”). Sands’ policies and procedures are designed to ensure that Sands is administering proxy voting matters in a manner consistent with the best interests of client and with the firm’s fiduciary duties under applicable law. Sands seeks to discharge the firm’s fiduciary duty to clients for whom Sands has proxy voting authority by monitoring corporate events and voting proxies solely in the best interests of clients. In voting proxies, Sands is neither an activist in corporate governance nor an automatic supporter of management. However, because Sands believes that the management teams of most companies it invests in generally seek to serve shareholder interests, Sands believes that voting proxy proposals in the client’s best economic interests usually means voting with the recommendations of these management teams. Accordingly, Sands believes that the recommendation of management on any issue should be given substantial weight in determining how proxy issues are resolved.

Sands has established a Proxy Committee that is responsible for (i) the oversight and administration of proxy voting on behalf of Sands’ clients, including developing, authorizing, implementing and updating Sands’ proxy voting policies and procedures; (ii) overseeing the proxy voting process; and (iii) engaging and overseeing any third party service provider as voting agent to receive proxy statements and/or to provide information, research and other services intended to facilitate the proxy voting decisions made by Sands. The Proxy Committee has established guidelines that are applied generally and not absolutely, such that Sands’ evaluation of each proposal will be performed in the context of the guidelines considering the circumstances of the company whose proxy is being voted. In evaluating a proxy proposal, a research team member may consider information from many sources, including management of the company, shareholder groups and independent proxy research services.

For routine matters, which generally means that such matter will not measurably change the structure, management, control or operation of the company and are consistent with customary industry standards and practices, as well as the laws of the state of incorporation applicable to the company, Sands will vote in accordance with the recommendation of the company’s management, unless, in Sands’ opinion, such recommendation is not conducive to long term value creation. Non-routine matters involve a variety of issues including, but not limited to, directors’ liability and indemnity proposals, executive compensation plans, mergers, acquisitions and other restructurings submitted to a shareholder vote, anti-takeover and related provisions and shareholder proposals and will require company specific and a case-by-case review and analysis. With respect to matters that do not fit in the categories stated above, Sands will exercise best judgment as a fiduciary to vote in accordance with the best interest of clients.

When a Sands client participates in a securities lending program, Sands will not be able to vote the proxy of the shares out on loan. Sands will generally not seek to recall for voting the client shares on loan. However, under rare circumstances, for voting issues that may have a particularly significant impact on the investment, Sands may request a client to recall securities that are on loan if it is determined that the benefit of voting outweighs the costs and lost revenue to the client and the administrative burden of retrieving the securities. The research team member who is responsible for voting the proxy will notify the Proxy Committee in the event he/she believes a recall of loaned securities is necessary. In determining whether a recall of a security is warranted (“Significant Event”), Sands will take into consideration whether the benefit of the vote would be in the client’s best interest despite the costs and the lost revenue to the client and the administrative burden of retrieving the securities. Sands may utilize third-party service providers to assist it in identifying and evaluating whether an event constitutes a Significant Event. The Proxy Committee will review the proxy proposals that have been determined to be Significant Events from time to time and will adjust the foregoing standard as it deems necessary.

For purposes of identifying conflicts, the Proxy Committee will rely on publicly available information about a company and its affiliates, information about the company and its affiliates that is generally known by Sands’ employees and other information known by a member of the Proxy Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee may determine that Sands has a conflict of interest as a result of the following: (1) significant business relationship which may create an incentive for Sands to vote in favor of management; (2) significant personal or family relationships, meaning those that would be reasonably likely to influence how Sands votes the proxy; and (3) contact with Proxy Committee members for the purpose of influencing how a proxy is to be voted.

In the event that the Proxy Committee determines that Sands has a conflict of interest with respect to a proxy proposal, the Proxy Committee shall also determine whether the conflict is “material” to that proposal. The Proxy Committee may determine on a case-by-case basis that a particular proposal does not involve a material conflict of interest. To make this determination, the Proxy Committee must conclude that the proposal is not directly related to Sands’ conflict with the issuer. If the Proxy Committee determines that a conflict is not material, then Sands may vote the proxy in accordance with the recommendation of the research team member. In the event that the Proxy Committee determines that Sands has a material conflict of interest with respect to a proxy proposal, Sands will vote on the proposal in accordance with the determination of the Proxy Committee. Alternatively, prior to voting on the proposal, Sands may (i) contact an independent third party to recommend how to vote on the proposal and vote in accordance with the recommendation of such third party; or (ii) with respect to client accounts that are not subject to ERISA, fully disclose the nature of the conflict to the client and obtain the client’s consent as to how Sands will vote on the proposal. Sands may not address a material conflict of interest by abstaining from voting, unless the Proxy Committee has determined that abstaining from voting on the proposal is in the best interests of clients.

Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. and Schroder Investment Management North America Limited (together, “SIMNA”). Central to SIMNA’s investment process to analyze each investment’s ability is to create, sustain and protect value to ensure that the firm can deliver returns in line with clients’ objectives. Where appropriate, SIMNA also looks to engage and to vote with the objective of improving performance in these areas.

SIMNA believes the responsibility of investors includes protecting the interests of clients from the impacts of financial and non-financial risks. Assessing and engaging on sustainability is becoming more important to the investment process. SIMNA takes a consistent approach to voting globally, subject to regulatory restrictions that is in line with the firm’s published environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) policy.

The Schroders International Corporate Governance committee meets semi-annually to review voting decisions and compliance with the firm’s proxy voting policy regarding corporate governance issues. The committee includes portfolio managers, compliance officers and members of the Schroders’ Group dedicated ESG team. In addition, there is a local proxy committee that meets semi-annually and ad-hoc to review voting decisions and discuss any local issues.

SIMNA also has local policies in place to ensure the company meets the regulatory requirements of specific regions.

SIMNA uses proxy research from third party service providers. It considers their recommendations for voting on particular proxy proposals. SIMNA bears ultimate responsibility for proxy voting decisions. Occasionally, proxy voting proposals will raise conflicts between the firm's interests and those of clients. Those conflicts are managed in accordance with the procedures set out in the Policy.

If SIMNA receives a proxy relating to an issuer that raises a material conflict of interest, the proxy is voted after review by the global head of equities. The proxy will be voted as follows: (i) If a proposal or aspect of the meeting business is specifically addressed unless the firm considers it is in the best interests of clients to depart specifically covered by the Policy, SIMNA may vote or act as it determines to be in the best interest of clients, provided that such vote or action would be against the firm's own interest in the matter (ii) If SIMNA believes it should vote in a way that may also benefit, or be perceived to benefit, its own interest, then the firm will either (a) vote in accordance with the recommendations of a third party (which will be the supplier of the firm's proxy voting processing and research service); or (b) obtain approval of the decisions from the head of equities: the rationale of such vote will be recorded in writing; or (c) in exceptional cases, inform the client(s) of the conflict of interest and obtain consent to vote as recommended by the firm. If the third-party recommendation is unavailable, SIMNA will not vote.

Shenkman Capital Management, Inc. ("Shenkman"). Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised. Unless stated otherwise in a Client's investment management agreement or offering documents, Shenkman will instruct each custodian for a discretionary client account to deliver to Shenkman all proxy solicitation materials received with respect to the account. Shenkman will carefully consider all proxy solicitation materials and other information and facts the firm deems relevant in determining how to vote a proxy. If appropriate, Shenkman will vote the relevant proxy on behalf of its discretionary client accounts. On the other hand, Shenkman may refrain from voting a proxy and provide such proxy to the client to vote. A Portfolio Manager will make all voting decisions on behalf of a discretionary client account based solely on his/her determination of the best interests of that client. Shenkman will use reasonable efforts to respond to each proxy solicitation by the deadline for such response.

Shenkman will review all proxy solicitation materials it receives concerning instruments held in a discretionary client account. Shenkman will evaluate such information and may seek additional information from the party soliciting the proxy and independent corroboration of such information when Shenkman considers it appropriate and when it is reasonably available. In the absence of specific voting guidelines from the client, Shenkman will vote proxies in the best interests of each particular client, which may result in different voting results for proxies for the same issuer. Shenkman believes that voting proxies in accordance with the following guidelines is in the best interests of its clients.

Generally, Shenkman will vote for a proposal when it believes that the proposal serves the best interests of the discretionary client account whose proxy is solicited because, on balance, the following factors predominate: (i) the proposal has a positive economic effect on shareholder value; (ii) the proposal poses no threat to existing rights of shareholders; (iii) the dilution, if any, of existing shares that would result from approval of the proposal is warranted by the benefits of the proposal; and (v) the proposal does not limit or impair accountability to shareholders on the part of management and the board of directors.

Generally, Shenkman will vote against a proposal if it believes that, on balance, the following factors predominate: (i) the proposal has an adverse economic effect on shareholder value; (ii) the proposal limits the rights of shareholders in a manner or to an extent that is not warranted by the benefits of the proposal; (iii) the proposal causes significant dilution of shares that is not warranted by the benefits of the proposal; (iv) the proposal limits or impairs accountability to the shareholders on the part of management or the board of directors;

or (v) the proposal is a shareholder initiative that Shenkman believes wastes time and resources of the company or reflects the grievance of one individual.

Shenkman will abstain from voting proxies when it believes that it is appropriate. This may occur when, without limitation, Shenkman believes that a proposal will not have a material effect on the investment strategy it pursues for its discretionary client accounts, or Shenkman believes that the cost of voting exceeds the benefit of voting.

Due to the size and nature of Shenkman's operations and its limited affiliations in the securities industry, Shenkman does not expect that material conflicts of interest will arise between it and a discretionary client account over proxy voting. Shenkman recognizes, however, that such conflicts may arise from time-to-time, such as, for example, when Shenkman or one of its affiliates has a business arrangement that could be affected by the outcome of a proxy vote or has a personal or business relationship with a person seeking appointment or re-appointment as a director of a company. If a material conflict of interest arises, Shenkman will determine whether voting in accordance with the voting guidelines and factors described above is in the best interests of the client. Under no circumstances will Shenkman place its own interests ahead of the interests of its discretionary client accounts in voting proxies.

If Shenkman determines that the proxy voting policies do not adequately address a material conflict of interest related to a proxy, Shenkman will provide the affected client with copies of all proxy solicitation materials received by Shenkman with respect to that proxy, notify that client of the actual or potential conflict of interest, and of Shenkman's intended response to the proxy request (which response will be in accordance with the policies set forth in this statement), and request that the client consent to Shenkman's intended response. If the client consents to Shenkman's intended response or fails to respond to the notice within a reasonable period of time specified in the notice (provided that Shenkman has exercised reasonable efforts to obtain the client's response), Shenkman will vote the proxy as described in the notice. If the client objects to Shenkman's intended response, Shenkman will vote the proxy as directed by the client.

TCW Investment Management Company LLC ("TCW"). Certain affiliates of The TCW Group, Inc. (these affiliates are collectively referred to as "TCW") act as investment advisors for a variety of clients, including mutual funds. If TCW has responsibility for voting proxies in connection with these investment advisory duties or has the responsibility to specify to an agent of the client how to vote the proxies, TCW exercises such voting responsibilities for clients through the corporate proxy voting process. TCW believes that the right to vote proxies is a significant asset of clients' holdings. In order to carry out fiduciary responsibilities in the voting of proxies for clients, TCW has established a proxy voting committee (the "Proxy Committee") and adopted proxy voting guidelines and procedures (the "Guidelines").

The Proxy Committee generally meets quarterly (or at such other frequency as determined by the Proxy Committee), and its duties include establishing proxy voting guidelines and procedures, overseeing the internal proxy voting process and reviewing proxy voting issues. The members of the Proxy Committee include TCW personnel from the investment, compliance, legal and marketing departments. TCW also uses outside proxy voting services (each an "Outside Service") to help manage the proxy voting process. An Outside Service facilitates TCW's voting according to the Guidelines (or, if applicable, according to guidelines submitted by TCW's clients) and helps maintain TCW's proxy voting records. In the event of a conflict between contractual requirements and the Guidelines, TCW will vote in accordance with its contractual obligations. All proxy voting and record keeping by TCW is, of course, dependent on the timely provision of proxy ballots by custodians, clients and other third parties. Under specified circumstances described below involving potential conflicts of interest, an Outside Service may also be requested to help decide certain proxy votes. In those instances, the Proxy Committee shall periodically review and evaluate the voting recommendations of such Outside Service to ensure that recommendations are consistent with TCW's clients' best interests. In the event that TCW inadvertently receives any proxy materials on behalf of a client that has retained proxy voting responsibility, and where it is reasonably feasible for TCW to determine the identity of the client, TCW will promptly forward such materials to the client.

As a matter of firm policy, TCW does not disclose to unaffiliated third parties how the firm expects to vote on upcoming proxies and does not disclose the way the firm voted proxies without a legitimate need to know such information.

Philosophy. When voting proxies, TCW's utmost concern is that all decisions be made solely in the interests of the client and with the goal of maximizing the value of the client's investments. Generally, proposals will be voted in accordance with the Guidelines and any applicable guidelines provided by TCW's clients. TCW's underlying philosophy, however, is that the firm's portfolio managers, who are primarily responsible for evaluating the individual holdings of TCW's clients, are best able to determine how to further client interests and goals. The portfolio managers may, in their discretion, take into account the recommendations of TCW management, the Proxy Committee and an Outside Service.

Proxy Voting Overrides. Individual portfolio managers, in the exercise of their best judgment and discretion, may from time to time override the Guidelines and vote proxies in a manner that they believe will enhance the economic value of clients' assets, keeping in mind the best interests of the beneficial owners. A portfolio manager choosing to abstain on a vote or override the Guidelines must deliver a written rationale for each such decision to TCW's Proxy Specialist (the "Proxy Specialist"), who will maintain such documentation in TCW's proxy voting records and deliver a quarterly report to the Proxy Committee of all votes cast other than in accordance with the Guidelines. If the Proxy Specialist believes there is a question regarding a portfolio manager's written rationale, he/she will liaise with the portfolio manager as necessary to clarify the rationale. If the Proxy Specialist is unable to resolve the question to his/her satisfaction after liaising with the relevant portfolio manager, TCW's director of research (the "Director of Research") will review the portfolio manager's vote and make a determination. If the Director of Research believes the vote is appropriate, he/she may elect to convene the Proxy Committee for independent consideration as to how the vote should be cast.

Conflicts of Interest. In the event a potential conflict of interest arises in the context of voting proxies for TCW's clients, the primary means by which TCW will avoid a conflict is by casting such votes solely according to the Guidelines and any applicable guidelines provided by TCW's clients, as outlined below. If a potential conflict of interest arises and there is no predetermined vote, or the Guidelines (or any applicable TCW client guidelines) themselves refer such vote to the portfolio manager for decision, or the portfolio manager would like to override a predetermined vote, then TCW will undertake the following analysis.

Where the issuer soliciting proxy votes is itself a client of TCW's (or because an affiliate of such issuer, such as a pension or profit sharing plan sponsored by such issuer, is a client of TCW's), then the Proxy Specialist will determine whether such relationship may be deemed not to be material to TCW based on the level of assets under management and other relevant facts and circumstances and will submit his/her analysis to the Proxy Committee for its approval. Where the relationship is deemed material, TCW will refrain completely from exercising discretion with respect to voting the proxy with respect to such vote and will, instead, refer that vote to an Outside Service for its independent consideration as to how the vote should be cast.

Where an employee of TCW sits on the board of a public company, the Proxy Specialist will determine whether such board member is the portfolio manager for the account holding the security, or whether the board member has spoken with the portfolio managers for the account holding the security. If either the particular board member is the portfolio manager or there has been communication concerning such proxy vote between the portfolio manager and the particular board member, then the Proxy Specialist will provide the Proxy Committee with the facts and vote rationale so that it can determine and vote the securities.

When the issuer is a key vendor or broker of TCW, the Proxy Specialist will determine if the portfolio manager for the account(s) holding the security has spoken with the key vendor or broker about the upcoming proxy vote. If there has been communication concerning the proxy vote between the portfolio manager and the key vendor or broker, the relationship will be deemed material. The Proxy Specialist will provide the Proxy Committee with the relevant facts and the Proxy Committee will vote the proxy.

Where the issuer is an affiliate of TCW, TCW will refrain completely from exercising discretion with respect to voting the proxy with respect to such a vote and will, instead, refer that vote to an Outside Service for independent consideration as to how the vote should be cast.

Where any other portfolio manager conflict is identified with respect to a given proxy vote, the Proxy Committee will remove such vote from the conflicted portfolio manager and will itself consider and cast the vote.

Proxy Voting Information and Recordkeeping. Upon request to the Proxy Specialist, TCW provides proxy voting records to clients. These records state how votes were cast on behalf of client accounts, whether a particular matter was proposed by the company or a shareholder, and whether or not TCW voted in line with management recommendations.

TCW or an Outside Service will keep records of the following items: (i) these Proxy Voting Guidelines and any other proxy voting procedures; (ii) proxy statements received regarding client securities (unless such statements are available on the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval (EDGAR) system); (iii) records of votes cast on behalf of clients (if maintained by an Outside Service, that Outside Service will provide copies of those records promptly upon request); (iv) records of written requests for proxy voting information and TCW's response (whether a client's request was oral or in writing); and (v) any documents prepared by TCW that were material to making a decision how to vote, or that memorialized the basis for the decision, including proxy overrides delivered to the Proxy Specialist and decisions of the Proxy Committee. Additionally, TCW or an Outside Service will maintain any documentation related to an identified material conflict of interest.

TCW or an Outside Service will maintain these records in an easily accessible place for at least five years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made on such record. For the first two years, TCW or an Outside Service will store such records at its principal office.

TimesSquare Capital Management, LLC ("TSCM"). TSCM may exercise voting authority for certain clients. TSCM has written policies and procedures with respect to the voting of proxies that are reasonably designed to ensure that TSCM votes proxies in the best interests of clients and that such votes are properly and timely exercised. Such policies include voting guidelines, which assist in evaluating proxy proposals, and procedures for dealing with conflicts of interest that may arise between the interests of TSCM, including the firm's affiliates, and clients. TSCM will vote for proposals the firm believes will maximize shareholder value over the long-term and vote against proposals that are judged to have a material adverse impact on shareholder value or reduce shareholder rights. In exercising voting authority, TSCM considers the firm's own research and the proxy research of an independent proxy agent. TSCM also utilizes an independent proxy agent to perform certain proxy administrative services, including monitoring positions for upcoming votes, obtaining proxies, voting proxies in accordance with TSCM's authorization and recording proxy votes.

WCM Investment Management, LLC ("WCM"). WCM accepts responsibility for voting proxies whenever requested by a client or as required by law. Each client's investment management agreement should specify whether WCM is to vote proxies relating to securities held for the client's account. If the agreement is silent as to the proxy voting and no instructions from the client are on file, WCM will assume responsibility of proxy voting.

In cases in which WCM has proxy voting authority for securities held by the firm's advisory clients, WCM will ensure securities are voted for the exclusive benefit, and in the best economic interest, of those clients and their beneficiaries, subject to any restrictions or directions from a client. Such voting responsibilities will be exercised in a manner that is consistent with the general antifraud provisions of the Advisers Act and the proxy voting rule, Rule 206(4)-6, as well as with WCM's fiduciary duties under federal and state law to act in the best interests of its clients.

Third Party Proxy Voting Service. In general, WCM believes that the firm's clients' best economic interest with regards to proxy voting is best served by engaging an independent firm that specializes in researching companies and their management for the purpose of increasing investor's potential financial gain through voting proxies.

WCM has, therefore, engaged and adopted the following proxy voting policies of Glass, Lewis & Co. (“Glass Lewis”): U.S. Policy, International Policy and Investment Manager Policy. In the event of a special client request, WCM will also accommodate the following styles: Taft Hartley, public pension, ESG (environmental, social and government practice) and management supportive. In limited circumstances, however, WCM may choose to vote a proxy against the recommendation of Glass Lewis, if WCM believes such vote is in the best economic interest of clients. In such cases, this decision will be made by the Investment Strategy Group (“ISG”) who will maintain documentation to support WCM’s decision.

The purpose of Glass Lewis’ proxy research and advice is to facilitate shareholder voting in favor of governance structures that will drive performance, create shareholder value and maintain a proper tone at the top. Because Glass Lewis is not in the business of providing consulting services to public companies, it can focus solely on the best interests of investors. Glass Lewis’ approach to corporate governance is to look at each company individually and determine what is in the best interests of the shareholders of each particular company. Research on proxies covers more than just corporate governance – Glass Lewis analyzes accounting, executive compensation, compliance with regulation and law, risks and risk disclosure, litigation and other matters that reflect on the quality of board oversight and company transparency.

Role of the Proxy Administrator. The Proxy Administrator oversees and administers WCM’s proxy voting process. For each client, the Proxy Administrator initially determines whether (i) WCM is vested with proxy voting responsibility or whether voting is reserved to the client or delegated to another designee; (ii) the client has adopted a proxy voting policy that WCM is required to follow; and (iii) the client requires any periodic report of votes cast for its account or any comparative report of votes cast in relation to its proxy voting policy, if different from WCM’s.

Once a client account is established and proxy voting responsibility is determined, the Proxy Administrator is responsible for ensuring that proxy materials for each account to be voted are received and voted in a timely manner. The Proxy Administrator instructs registered owners of record (*e.g.*, the client, trustee or custodian) that receive proxy materials from the issuer or its information agent to send proxies electronically directly to ProxyEdge®, a Broadridge product. WCM has engaged ProxyEdge®, a third-party service provider, to: (i) provide notification of impending votes; (ii) vote proxies based on Glass Lewis and/or WCM recommendations; and (iii) maintain records of such votes electronically. The Proxy Administrator, in conjunction with ProxyEdge®, ensures that information is compiled and maintained for each client for which WCM votes proxies, showing the issuer’s name, meeting date and manner in which votes were cast on each proposal. WCM shares client holdings and other relevant information with ProxyEdge® to ensure that votes are cast and captured accurately and relies on ProxyEdge® to compile and maintain voting records electronically. Proxy materials received inadvertently for client accounts over which WCM has no voting authority are forwarded on to clients.

Role of the Analyst and ISG. If a proposal requires case-by-case analysis, the analyst brings a recommendation to the ISG for decision. The ISG is ultimately responsible for voting case-by-case proposals. The ISG also has authority to override the recommendation of Glass Lewis when the ISG believes such vote is in the best economic interest of WCM’s clients. Documentation will be provided by the ISG and maintained by the Proxy Administrator supporting the rationale for any vote cast against the recommendation of Glass Lewis and case-by case proposals.

Certain Proxy Votes May Not Be Cast. In some cases, WCM may determine that it is in the best interests of the firm’s clients to abstain from voting certain proxies. WCM will abstain from voting in the event any of the following conditions are met with regard to a proxy proposal: (i) neither Glass Lewis’ recommendation nor specific client instructions cover an issue; or (ii) in circumstances where, in WCM’s judgment, the costs of voting the proxy exceed the expected benefits to the client.

In addition, WCM will only seek to vote proxies for securities on loan when such a vote is deemed to have a material impact on the account. Materiality is determined by the ISG. Further, in accordance with local law or business practices, many foreign companies prevent the sales of shares that have been voted for a certain period

beginning prior to the shareholder meeting and ending on the day following the meeting (“share blocking”). Depending on the country in which a company is domiciled, the blocking period may begin a stated number of days prior to the meeting (e.g., one, three or five days) or on a date established by the company. While practices vary, in many countries the block period can be continued for a longer period if the shareholder meeting is adjourned and postponed to a later date. Similarly, practices vary widely as to the ability of a shareholder to have the “block” restriction lifted early (e.g., in some countries shares generally can be “unblocked” up to two days prior to the meeting; whereas in other countries, the removal of the block appears to be discretionary with the issuer’s transfer agent). WCM believes that the disadvantage of being unable to sell the stock regardless of changing conditions generally outweighs the advantages of voting at the shareholder meeting for routine items. Accordingly, WCM generally will not vote those proxies subject to “share blocking.”

Identifying and Dealing with Material Conflicts of Interest between WCM and Proxy Issuer. WCM may choose to vote a proxy against the recommendation of Glass Lewis, if WCM believes such vote is in the best economic interest of clients. Such a decision will be made and documented by the ISG. Because WCM retains this authority, it creates a potential conflict of interest between WCM and the proxy issuer. As a result, WCM may not overrule Glass Lewis’ recommendation with respect to a proxy unless the following steps are taken by WCM’s chief compliance officer (“CCO”):

- The CCO must determine whether WCM has a conflict of interest with respect to the issuer that is the subject of the proxy. The CCO will use the following standards to identify issuers with which WCM may have a conflict of interest. (a) *Significant Business Relationships* – The CCO will determine whether WCM may have a significant business relationship with the issuer, such as, for example, where WCM manages a pension plan. For this purpose, a “significant business relationship” is one that: (i) represents 1% or \$1,000,000 of WCM’s revenues for the fiscal year, whichever is less, or is reasonably expected to represent this amount for the current fiscal year; or (ii) may not directly involve revenue to WCM but is otherwise determined by the CCO to be significant to WCM. (b) *Significant Personal/Family Relationships* – The CCO will determine whether any supervised persons who are involved in the proxy voting process may have a significant personal/family relationship with the issuer. For this purpose, a “significant personal/family relationship” is one that would be reasonably likely to influence how WCM votes proxies. To identify any such relationships, the CCO shall obtain information about any significant personal/family relationship between any supervised persons of WCM who is involved in the proxy voting process (e.g., ISG members) and senior employees of issuers for which WCM may vote proxies.
- If the CCO determines that WCM has a conflict of interest with respect to the issuer, the CCO shall determine whether the conflict is “material” to any specific proposal included within the proxy. If not, then WCM can vote the proxy as determined by the ISG. The CCO shall determine whether a proposal is material as follows: (a) *Routine Proxy Proposals* – Proxy proposals that are “routine” shall be presumed not to involve a material conflict of interest for WCM, unless the ISG has actual knowledge that a routine proposal should be treated as material. For this purpose, “routine” proposals would typically include matters such as the selection of an accountant, uncontested election of directors, meeting formalities and approval of an annual report/financial statements. (b) *Non-Routine Proxy Proposals* – Proxy proposals that are “non-routine” shall be presumed to involve a material conflict of interest for WCM, unless the CCO determines that WCM’s conflict is unrelated to the proposal in question (see (c) below). For this purpose, “non-routine” proposals would typically include any contested matter, including a contested election of directors, a merger or sale of substantial assets, a change in the articles of incorporation that materially affects the rights of shareholders and compensation matters for management (e.g., stock option plans, retirement plans, profit sharing or other special remuneration plans). (c) *Determining that a Non-Routine Proposal is Not Material* – As discussed above, although non-routine proposals are presumed to involve a material conflict of interest, the CCO may determine on a case-by-case basis that particular non-routine proposals do not involve a material conflict of interest. To make this determination, the CCO must conclude that a proposal is not directly related to WCM’s conflict with the issuer or that it otherwise would not be considered important by a reasonable investor. The CCO shall record in writing the basis for any such determination.

- For any proposal where the CCO determines that WCM has a material conflict of interest, WCM may vote a proxy regarding that proposal in any of the following manners: (a) *Obtain Client Consent or Direction* – If the CCO approves the proposal to overrule the recommendation of Glass Lewis, WCM shall fully disclose to each client holding the security at issue the nature of the conflict and obtain the client’s consent to how WCM will vote on the proposal (or otherwise obtain instructions from the client as to how the proxy on the proposal should be voted). (b) *Use Glass Lewis’ Recommendation* – Vote in accordance with Glass Lewis’ recommendation.
- For any proposal where the CCO determines that WCM does not have a material conflict of interest, the ISG may overrule Glass Lewis’ recommendation if the ISG reasonably determines that doing so is in the best interests of WCM’s clients. If the ISG decides to overrule Glass Lewis’ recommendation, the ISG will maintain documentation to support their decision.

Dealing with Material Conflicts of Interest between a Client and Glass Lewis or Proxy Issuer. In the event that WCM is notified by a client regarding a conflict of interest between the client and Glass Lewis or the proxy issuer, the CCO will evaluate the circumstances and either: (i) elevate the decision to the ISG who will make a determination as to what would be in the client’s best interest; (ii) if practical, seek a waiver from the client of the conflict; or (iii) if agreed upon in writing with the clients, forward the proxies to affected clients allowing them to vote their own proxies.

Weiss Multi-Strategy Advisers LLC (“Weiss”). When Weiss has discretion to vote the proxies of clients, the firm will vote those proxies in the best interests of clients and in accordance with these policies and procedures.

Procedures regarding proxies received by Weiss are as follows: (i) keep a record of each proxy received; (ii) determine which accounts managed by Weiss hold the security to which the proxy relates; (iii) except in the case of Germany, Weiss will vote in accordance with an independent third party recommendation unless a Weiss portfolio manager requests otherwise; and (iv) Weiss will retain a third party to assist the firm in coordinating and voting proxies with respect to client securities. Weiss will vote proxies in accordance with the independent third party recommendations and the head of operations at Weiss or a delegate will monitor the third party to assure that all proxies are being properly voted and appropriate records are being retained. For Germany, custodians will be placing a share-blocking flag on the ballot when applicable. Therefore, a “Do Not Vote” will be placed on Weiss’ ballots per Weiss’ share-blocking voting strategy. Weiss has the ability to override the share-blocking and vote the ballot, however, the shares must be put on Weiss’ Restricted List for “NO TRADING” between the vote cutoff date and the de-registration date set by the issuers. This will ensure the liquidity of the shares.

Voting Guidelines. Generally, Weiss will vote in accordance with the recommendations provided by an independent third party proxy recommendation service, except in situations where Weiss’ investment professionals determine that voting otherwise would be in the best interests of clients. Any proxies that are voted against the recommendation of the proxy recommendation service will be reviewed by Weiss’ Proxy Review Committee (“Committee”), which includes the firm’s general counsel, chief compliance officer and head of operations and delegates. In determining whether a proposal is in the best interests of clients, the Committee may take into account the factors which include the following, among others: whether the proposal was recommended by management and Weiss’ opinion of management; whether the proposal acts to entrench existing management; and whether the proposal fairly compensates management for past and future performance.

Conflicts of Interest. Weiss may occasionally be subject to conflicts of interest in the voting of proxies and will follow the third party service recommendation in that circumstance.

Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington”). Wellington has adopted and implemented policies and procedures that the firm believes are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best economic interests of clients for whom the firm exercises proxy voting discretion. Wellington’s Proxy Voting Guidelines (the “Guidelines”) set forth broad guidelines and positions on common proxy issues that Wellington uses in voting on proxies. In addition, Wellington also considers each proposal in the context of the issuer, industry and country or

countries in which the issuer's business is conducted. The Guidelines are not rigid rules, and the merits of a particular proposal may cause Wellington to enter a vote that differs from the Guidelines.

Wellington (i) votes client proxies for which clients have affirmatively delegated proxy voting authority, in writing, unless the firm determines that it is in the best interest of one or more clients to refrain from voting a given proxy; (ii) votes all proxies in the best interests of the client for whom the firm is voting (*i.e.*, to maximize economic value); and (iii) identifies and resolves all material proxy-related conflicts of interest between the firm and clients in the best interests of the client.

The Investment Research Group ("Investment Research") monitors regulatory requirements with respect to proxy voting and works with the firm's Legal and Compliance Group and the Investment Stewardship Committee to develop practices that implement those requirements. Investment Research also acts as a resource for portfolio managers and research analysts on proxy matters as needed. Day-to-day administration of the proxy voting process is the responsibility of Investment Research. The Investment Stewardship Committee is responsible for oversight of the implementation of the Global Proxy Policy and Procedures, review and approval of the Guidelines and providing advice and guidance on specific proxy votes for individual issuers.

Wellington uses the services of a third-party voting agent to manage the administrative aspects of proxy voting. The voting agent processes proxies for client accounts, casts votes based on the Guidelines and maintains records of proxies voted.

If a client requests that Wellington vote proxies on its behalf, the client must instruct the custodian bank to deliver all relevant voting material to Wellington or its voting agent. Each public security proxy received by electronic means is matched to the securities eligible to be voted and a reminder is sent to any custodian or trustee that has not forwarded the proxies as due. Although proxies received for private securities, as well as those received in non-electronic format, are voted as received, Wellington is not able to reconcile these proxies to holdings, nor does the firm notify custodians of non-receipt.

In addition to proprietary research undertaken by Wellington investment professionals, Investment Research conducts proxy research internally and uses the resources of a number of external sources to keep abreast of developments in corporate governance and of current practices of specific companies.

Following the reconciliation process, each proxy is compared against the Guidelines, and handled as follows:

- Generally, issues for which explicit proxy voting guidance is provided in the Guidelines (*i.e.*, "For", "Against", "Abstain") are reviewed by Investment Research and voted in accordance with the Guidelines.
- Issues identified as "case-by-case" in the Guidelines are further reviewed by Investment Research. In certain circumstances, further input is needed, so the issues are forwarded to the relevant research analyst and/or portfolio manager(s) for their input.
- Absent a material conflict of interest, the portfolio manager has the authority to decide the final vote. Different portfolio managers holding the same securities may arrive at different voting conclusions for their clients' proxies.

Wellington reviews regularly the voting record to ensure that proxies are voted in accordance with the Global Proxy Policy and Procedures and the Guidelines and ensures that documentation and reports, for clients and for internal purposes, relating to the voting of proxies are promptly and properly prepared and disseminated.

Wellington's broadly diversified client base and functional lines of responsibility serve to minimize the number of, but not prevent, material conflicts of interest the firm faces in voting proxies. Annually, the Investment Stewardship Committee sets standards for identifying material conflicts based on client, vendor and lender relationships and publishes those standards to individuals involved in the proxy voting process. In addition, the Investment Stewardship Committee encourages all personnel to contact Investment Research about apparent conflicts of interest, even if the apparent conflict does not meet the published materiality criteria. Apparent

conflicts are reviewed by designated members of the Investment Stewardship Committee to determine if there is a conflict and if so whether the conflict is material.

If a proxy is identified as presenting a material conflict of interest, the matter must be reviewed by designated members of the Investment Stewardship Committee, who will resolve the conflict and direct the vote. In certain circumstances, the designated members may determine that the full Investment Stewardship Committee should convene.

In certain instances, Wellington may be unable to vote or may determine not to vote a proxy on behalf of one or more clients. While not exhaustive, potential instances in which a proxy vote might not be entered are:

- *Securities Lending* – In general, Wellington does not know when securities have been lent out pursuant to a client's securities lending program and are therefore unavailable to be voted. Efforts to recall loaned securities are not always effective, but in rare circumstances, Wellington may recommend that a client attempt to have the custodian recall the security to permit voting of related proxies.
- *Share Blocking and Re-registration* – Certain countries impose trading restrictions or requirements regarding re-registration of securities held in omnibus accounts in order for shareholders to vote a proxy. The potential impact of such requirements is evaluated when determining whether to vote such proxies.
- *Lack of Adequate Information, Untimely Receipt of Proxy Materials or Excessive Costs* – Wellington may abstain from voting a proxy when the proxy statement or other available information is inadequate to allow for an informed vote, when the proxy materials are not delivered in a timely fashion or when, in Wellington's judgment, the costs exceed the expected benefits to clients (such as when powers of attorney or consularization are required).

Western Asset Management Company, LLC ("Western"). As a fixed income only manager, the occasion to vote proxies is very rare. However, Western has adopted and implemented policies and procedures that the firm believes are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of clients, in accordance with the firm's fiduciary duties and SEC Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. In addition to SEC requirements governing advisers, Western's proxy voting policies reflect the long-standing fiduciary standards and responsibilities for ERISA accounts. Unless a manager of ERISA assets has been expressly precluded from voting proxies, the Department of Labor has determined that the responsibility for these votes lies with the investment manager.

While the guidelines included in the procedures are intended to provide a benchmark for voting standards, each vote is ultimately cast on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the firm's contractual obligations to clients and all other relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote (such that these guidelines may be overridden to the extent the firm deems appropriate).

In exercising its voting authority, Western will not consult or enter into agreements with officers, directors or employees of Legg Mason Inc. or any of its affiliates (other than Western affiliated companies) regarding the voting of any securities owned by clients.

Once proxy materials are received by the corporate actions department, they are forwarded to the legal and compliance department for coordination and the following actions: (i) Proxies are reviewed to determine accounts impacted; (ii) Impacted accounts are checked to confirm the firm's voting authority; (iii) Legal and Compliance Department staff reviews proxy issues to determine any material conflicts of interest; (iv) if a material conflict of interest exists, (a) to the extent reasonably practicable and permitted by applicable law, the client is promptly notified, the conflict is disclosed and the firm obtains the client's proxy voting instructions, and (b) to the extent that it is not reasonably practicable or permitted by applicable law to notify the client and obtain such instructions (e.g., the client is a mutual fund or other commingled vehicle or is an ERISA plan client), the firm seeks voting instructions from an independent third party; (v) legal and compliance department staff provides proxy material to the appropriate research analyst or portfolio manager to obtain his or her recommended vote. Research analysts and portfolio managers determine votes on a case-by-case basis taking into account the voting guidelines

contained in the procedures. For avoidance of doubt, depending on the best interest of each individual client, Western may vote the same proxy differently for different clients. The analyst's or portfolio manager's basis for their decision is documented and maintained by the legal and compliance department (iv) the legal and compliance department staff votes the proxy pursuant to the instructions received as noted in (iv) or (v) and returns the voted proxy as indicated in the proxy materials.