



AXA Investment Managers – Corporate Governance & Voting Policy

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1. PREAMBLE

Our general approach

AXA IM's approach to corporate governance – namely our proxy voting and shareholder engagement work – derives from our strongly held belief that company management, directors and investors all have critical yet unique roles to play in sustaining the health of financial markets and ensuring the efficient allocation of capital.

Corporate governance refers to the system by which a corporation is directed and controlled. It concerns rights, responsibilities of the different stakeholders in the corporation such as the functioning of the Boards, managers, shareholders.

The effective governance of individual corporations by directors and the attentiveness of institutional investors, as the primary owners of public companies, are required to produce sustainable performance that serves the best interests of all marketplace stakeholders. Accordingly, we believe that delivering long-term financial returns requires effective consideration of all value drivers, including sustainability factors, in the assessment of our investments' risk/return profile.

In that respect, we believe that institutional investors have an obligation to exercise their rights as owners and engage with portfolio companies in a responsible way. As an investor with a widely diversified portfolio and long-term horizons, we believe that sustainable corporate governance increases the resilience of our investments and creates the framework to ensure that a corporation is managed in the long-term interest of its stakeholders. Voting at Annual General Meetings is a key component of stewardship with our investee companies, and a right given to the shareholders, as such, we intend to exercise our voting rights in a way that is responsible and prudent, in order to deliver the best economical outcome to our clients. We

consider this to be part of the fiduciary duty for a fund manager like AXA IM.

Therefore, we have developed this Policy to help guide us in performing our fiduciary duties and to communicate the principles which underpin this aspect of our responsible investment activity to the marketplace.

This policy provides the foundation for AXA IM's proxy voting and company engagement activities, as well as for participation in related public policy discussions.

The building blocks of this policy are based on internationally recognised best-practice principles and our lengthy experience as an asset manager invested and engaging with companies from different regions with heterogenous governance practices. AXA IM supports the development of industry standards aimed at guiding our activities as a responsible asset manager. We are notably a member of the United Nations-backed Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), a supporter of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), a signatory of the UK Stewardship Code (the Code), and an endorser of the International Corporate Governance Network (ICGN) Stewardship Principles¹. We wish to play a role in defining those standards, and to act in accordance with the principles and best practices as defined by such relevant initiatives.

A flexible policy guided by engagement with investee companies

We believe that the principles included in this policy provide a robust framework for the proper governance of companies. However, in applying these principles, we are cognisant of the fact that companies are dynamic and a “one size fits all” approach is not appropriate. We are committed to exercise this Policy across different portfolios and

¹ The complete list is available in our annual Stewardship report.

markets, but Corporate Governance standards can vary from a market to another. Therefore, this policy prescribes general principles, but AXA IM will take into consideration specific circumstances such as geography, company size, market capitalization, number of our holdings, and most importantly the ongoing engagement with the management and directors of the company concerned. Our approach is based above all on a regular dialogue with the companies we invest in, an understanding of their activities, their sector and the challenges they face.

General Principles

- 1. No abstention:** AXA IM aims to vote against or for a resolution and abstain in rare cases, guided by exceptional circumstances.
- 2. Support for management:** we aim to support the companies (and therefore their boards) in which we invest on their transition journey, via constructive and long-term dialogue. Yet, if we do not see progress, we will not support proposals that

are inconsistent with safeguarding shareholders' long-term interests.

- 3. Engagement:** In the event of a resolution that is contrary to our policy, standards of good governance or the protection of the long-term interests of shareholders, we will seek to engage with the company before voting against a resolution, on a best effort basis and depending on several factors, including the severity of sustainability risk tackled via the resolution and the significance of our holdings. We strive to vote in an informed manner, to have a quality vote, guided by our policy and any additional information provided by the company. We will seek to inform the companies engaged of any potential vote against management in advance, and the reasons for that vote. For the other companies, we will inform them of our voting intention on a best-efforts basis.

The core principles of AXA IM's Corporate Governance and Voting Policy include the following:

2. COMPANY BOARDS AND DIRECTORS

We consider the Board to be the cornerstone of good corporate governance as it is the decision-making body charged with overseeing a company's affairs on behalf of its owners.

Directors have, either by law or in De Facto terms, fiduciary responsibility for acting in the best interests of the company and are accountable to the shareholders as a whole.

As such, we push investee companies to constitute boards whose approach enables the creation of long-term sustainable value, thus taking into account the management and supervision of strategic, operational and material financial and non-financial factors and the interests of key stakeholders. It is essential that the board is able to establish and maintain robust governance to support and sustain the company's strategic objectives.

NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The key role of non-executive directors is to ensure that management concentrate on optimising long-term shareholder value.

The detachment of non-executive directors from the day-to-day management of the company means that they have the capacity to look at the interests of the company over the longer term. It is nonetheless vital that non-executive directors are truly engaged with the business in their supervisory capacity and able to bring a long-term perspective to deliberations so that management decisions are not dominated by short-term considerations.

Non-executive directors must exercise effective oversight of the executives in relation to their achievement of strategy and targets as well as managing situations where there may be real or potential conflicts between the interests of management and those of shareholders.

We consider that the role of non-executive directors includes:

- Contributing to the right strategy for the company;
- Considering material risk issues, including environmental and social issues impacting the company;
- Participating in Board discussions on major issues of business development;
- Appraising the performance of key executives, including the Chief Executive;
- Monitoring results and pressing for appropriate corrective action when necessary;
- Ensuring that the company has the right executive leadership and appropriate succession plans;
- Safeguarding shareholders' funds by using the ability to challenge management and initiate change when necessary;
- Ensuring effective company communication with shareholders; and
- Carrying out specific corporate governance functions, principally via Board committees which deal with real or apparent conflicts of interests in the areas of financial reporting, remuneration and nomination of new members to the Board.

Market integrity also requires that key participants exercise their responsibilities with diligence and honesty. Events of the last decade have highlighted the ramifications to companies, investors and society of inattention to these basic principles.

INDEPENDENCE

Boards have to manage the company's relationship with a wide range of interests including the executives, significant shareholders, employees, suppliers and regulators. Oftentimes, these stakeholders have directors representing their interest on the Board. Notwithstanding the particular interest they represent, directors have a fiduciary duty to act in the best interest of the collective shareholder body and to exercise

independent judgement when deliberating on the company's affairs.

Due to inherent conflicts that may occur, we require that a significant number of directors on the Board be independent in a strict sense. Such independent directors provide assurance that the interests of a particular group are not allowed to dominate the affairs of a company. We expect Boards to align with national norms or best practice on independent director participation on board.

An independent director is one who is free from relationships or circumstances which could affect, or appear to affect, the director's judgement. No checklist of descriptive characteristics will suffice to capture whether a director is likely to behave in an independent fashion. Nevertheless, factors we believe may affect a director's judgement and therefore independence include where the director:

- Is a former employee of the company within the last five years;
- Has (had within the last three years) a material business relationship with the company or is a representative of such interests;
- Receives additional remuneration from the company other than in the capacity of a director;
- Has close family ties with any of the company's directors, senior employees or company's advisers;
- Holds cross directorships with an executive director;
- Is or represents a significant shareholder; and;
- Has served on the Board for a significant length of time, from 9 years to 12 years depending on market practice.

SHAREHOLDER REPRESENTATIVES

We are not in favour of direct proportionality between the holdings of major shareholders and the number of representatives they are allowed to nominate to the Board. Major shareholder(s) representatives should not be allowed to dominate the Board simply by virtue of the holdings they represent.

BOARD DIVERSITY

The Board should comprise a range of directors who, individually and collectively, understand the company's strategy; can contribute their knowledge and expertise to the development of its businesses; understand the environment in which it operates; have a knowledge of the markets where it conducts its businesses; are aware of the risks associated with the strategy; and have insights into the different stakeholders, including regulators, customers, shareholders and wider society, whose views impact on the company or whose support is necessary for its continued success.

This points to the need for a diversity of skills, knowledge, experience, gender and nationality amongst the directors on the Board. We believe that a well-balanced and gender-diverse Board of Directors leads to higher profitability and value creation by overcoming issues of group think and triggering debates and innovation.

We signal via our voting on the Nomination Committee Chair, other director-related matters, or any other relevant resolution reservations around the gender diversity level of investee companies' boards.

We are also mindful of all aspects of diversity beyond gender, especially a diversity of origins, ethnicities, and social backgrounds. For markets where this is permissible, we may also take action against the Nomination Committee Chair where there is insufficient ethnic representation on the Board.

BOARD OVERSIGHT OF E&S ISSUES

We will pay particular attention to the board members' experience and proven track-record in managing environmental and social issues which may impact the long-term success of the company. In the context of the energy transition, competences of the board members on material sustainability issues will be sought as we consider them to be key and essential.

In that context, the TCFD guidance on governance, mainly the disclosure of the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities, and how the board is acting on those, in addition to management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks, are elements we examine in those companies that are critical for the transition.

This approach would also apply to other ESG risks that might be material to our investee companies' operations, including but not limited to, social issues, and data privacy. On all those issues, engagement remains the first angle of approach to understanding the nomination committee's approach of board appointments. However, **robust disclosure on the desired ESG skills, and how nominees contribute to the overall Board's expertise and effective oversight of sustainability matters, is expected.**

In that respect, we welcome the move by many companies to establish a standing board committee to oversee the company's management of its material environmental and social risks and to ensure that the company fulfils its reporting obligation to enable shareholders to assess this aspect of the company's performance. We believe that it is increasingly important that boards address and report on this activity as seriously as they do their other functions.

Where we consider that a Board has not managed environmental and social risks appropriately, we will reflect our concerns by voting against relevant directors standing for election.

Moreover, we expect Boards to evidence proper governance of key ESG-related risk issues, unless we may raise concerns under the reelection of the Board Chair.

CHAIRMAN AND CEO

Our general preference is that companies separate the roles of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chairman; with the CEO responsible for leading executives in implementing Board strategy and the Chairman leading the Board's supervision of executive performance. Where these functions are combined, there would be no independent person charged with leading the Board's discharge of its oversight responsibilities.

A company's decision to combine these positions will be reviewed on the merits, taking account of the company's circumstances and whether there are checks and balances to mitigate against power being concentrated in the hands of one individual. To guard against this risk, **companies who have combined the Chairman/CEO functions should appoint a Senior Independent Director (SID) to lead non-executive directors on matters where the Chairman/CEO is conflicted and act as an additional contact point for shareholders. The SID should be vested with sufficient powers and responsibilities to act as an effective counterpower. In addition, where roles are combined, we would expect that qualified and experienced independent non-executive directors compose at least 50% of the Board, even in markets where corporate governance norms accept a lower level of board independence.**

A decision to combine these functions should be subject to periodic reviews to ensure that it continues to be in the interest of the company and its shareholders.

Although we acknowledge the presence of a retiring Chair & CEO as Chair to be beneficial in specific cases, including to ensure a smooth and organized transition, appropriate checks and balances should

be in place to prevent any risk of conflict of interest or undue influence from the non-independent Chair.

AVAILABILITY

In light of the growingly complex and sophisticated responsibilities of the Board towards the Company, its shareholders and an increasingly wider group of stakeholders, it is crucial that the Nomination Committee ensure that directors have sufficient time to devote to their role.

We will therefore be mindful of the number and nature of external commitments held by directors, and expect them to attend all board and committee meetings held.

Limiting the number of boards mandates an individual can hold may also encourage Board refreshment and the appointment of candidates with more diverse backgrounds.

BOARD COMMITTEES

Committees may be beneficial to the effectiveness of Board functioning by providing counseling and advice to the Board on specific issues that could require specific expertise.

Therefore, we expect members of any key committee to have appropriate experience and sufficient expertise in the areas relevant to the duties assigned to said committee. We also expect key Committees to be majority independent, and have a strong preference for Committee Chairs to be appointed among independent directors.

BOARD ACCOUNTABILITY

The Board being the ultimate representative of shareholders' interests, we may hold relevant directors responsible in case of poor management of environmental, social or governance risks, including (but not limited to) in the following cases:

- Insufficient measures taken to address material climate issues which may impact shareholders' long-term interests, or any other relevant E&S issues raised during one of our thematic engagement;

- Insufficient Board refreshment which may, due to the lack of fresh perspectives, undermine the quality of Board functioning
- Lack of responsiveness following opposition at the AGM, including on remuneration proposals;
- Significant environmental, social or governance controversy which may impact shareholder value has occurred, and the Board has proven to have failed to take the necessary measures to prevent it;
- Measures were taken by the Board that negatively impacted shareholders' rights.

ISSUES OF CONCERN – BOARDS

We may withhold support from director elections in the following instances:

1/ Information & election process

- *Insufficient information on the Board or where biographical details on proposed directors are not provided;*
- *Directors do not stand for election by shareholders on a regular basis;*
- *The election of several directors is bundled into one resolution.*

2/ Independence

The nominee is not considered to be independent, and:

- *Independent directors on the Board constitute less than one third (or the number recommended by local best practice) of the total board (including management, employee directors, etc.).*

3/ Diversity:

- *Insufficient Board refreshment which may, due to the lack of fresh perspectives, undermine the quality of Board functioning*
- *Composition of the Board does not reflect necessary diversity.*

4/ Board oversight of ESG issues

- *The structure of the Board does not allow for effective management and oversight of ESG risks;*
- *There are not enough directors with an experience and a proven track-record in managing environmental and social risks.*

5/ Dissociation of Chairman/CEO roles

- *The position of Chairman and Chief Executive are held by one person and the risk is not mitigated by a Senior Independent Director and a majority independent Board;*
- *The position of Chairman is held by the former Chair & CEO and no adequate counterpower mechanisms are in place.*

6/ Availability

- *The number of directorships held by the nominee is excessive and/or the director has not devoted sufficient time to the company.*

7/ Board committees:

- *Key committees are not majority independent;*
- *The Board has not established audit, remuneration or nomination committees while executive directors sit on the Board.*

8/ Board accountability

- *To raise concerns about the company's governance or ESG-related performance;*
- *Concerns about a director(s) execution of their ESG risk-related responsibilities;*
- *Concerns about the Board's response to shareholders' expectations.*

3. Executive Remuneration

Boards, through the Remuneration Committee, are responsible for adopting remuneration policies and practices that promote the success of companies in creating value for the longer term.

The policies and practices should be demonstrably aligned with corporate objectives and business strategy and reviewed regularly. It is necessary to ensure that remuneration policies encourage high standards of performance, aligning the interest of management with those of long-term shareholders.

QUANTUM

Levels of remuneration should be sufficient to attract, motivate and retain management of a high calibre but should not be excessive by the standards of employment conditions within the company, sector or the executive's country of residence.

When setting executive pay, the Remuneration Committee and Board should therefore consider pay and employment conditions for the general workforce. **We generally do not support repeated increases to the pay and conditions for senior executives, especially when salary increases (expressed in percentage) for executives on the Board appear to be higher than increases awarded to the workforce.** In that situation, depending on the justification provided by the company and the specificity of each market, we will also expect a detailed approach on the actions conducted in relation to protecting and retaining the wider workforce.

REMUNERATION DISCLOSURE

We expect companies to provide full and comprehensive information on the company's remuneration policy and practices in the Annual Report. **The information provided should cover all the elements of remuneration, including salary, annual bonus, benefits, share-based compensation, pensions and details of executive service contracts including notice periods and compensation**

payable on termination. This information should be provided on an individual basis.

There is a growing trend for transparency and accountability by the Board in its oversight of executive remuneration on shareholders' behalf. Many jurisdictions provide shareholders with the opportunity to vote on the remuneration policy and its application during the year at the general meeting. We welcome this trend towards accountability and encourage all companies to adopt this practice.

PERFORMANCE-RELATED REMUNERATION

Annual bonuses and grants of options or conditional shares to executives should be subject to defined and relevant performance criteria which should be disclosed to shareholders. **Targets should be tailored to the requirements of the business and be reviewed in line with the evolution of the company's strategy.**

Remuneration arrangements should not entitle executives to rewards when this is not justified by performance. Performance conditions may be subject to criteria linked to the company's performance from a financial point of view. However, we also encourage investee companies to introduce criteria linked to the company's non-financial performance. Subordinating a part of the variable remuneration of executives to non-financial objectives will accelerate the transition of companies towards more virtuous models.

Performance objectives should include ESG elements in order to motivate management to move the company towards a more sustainable model. These elements need to be tangible, material to the company's strategy, clearly explained to shareholders, and not be used as a discretionary way of adjusting executive remuneration outcomes.

We will pay attention to a choice of relevant metrics, which are related to the activity of the company, its

sector, its strategy, and are measurable, comparable and achievable metrics. Criteria used should be disclosed, detailed, stringent enough.

For companies which belong to the sectors which are the most sensitive to climate considerations, we expect specific climate-related criteria to be included in the variable remuneration of the main executives.

EXCEPTIONAL REMUNERATION

We do not support the payment of bonuses that reward executives for executing transactions (such as mergers or acquisitions) irrespective of their future financial implications for the company.

LONG-TERM SCHEMES

Long-term incentives, by linking reward to performance over the longer term, motivate executives to create sustainable shareholder value. **The receipt of rewards under these schemes should therefore be based on disclosed and challenging performance conditions measured over a period appropriate to the strategic objectives of the company.**

The minimum period should be no shorter than three years and we actively support longer performance periods that are in tune with the company's longer-term strategy. All new share-based incentives or any substantive changes to existing schemes should be subject to prior approval by shareholders by means of a separate and binding resolution. Their operation, rationale and cost

should be fully explained so that shareholders can make an informed judgement.

The operation of share incentive schemes represents a cost to shareholders. **The operation of such schemes should not lead to dilution of shareholder equity in excess of the limits acceptable to shareholders.**

We support initiatives to encourage executives to hold shares in the company equivalent to at least one year's salary. This further aligns the interest of the executive with those of the company and its shareholders. Many companies require executives to retain awards accruing to them under long-term share schemes until they meet the share ownership requirement.

TERMINATION BENEFITS

Companies should align service contract terms with best practice in their relevant markets and in any case should not exceed the equivalent of 24 months compensation.

Boards and remuneration committees should ensure that any compensation paid cannot be viewed as a reward for failure.

MALUS & CLAW-BACK POLICY

The Board should consider means of withholding or reclaiming rewards under certain circumstances, including where performance achievements are subsequently found to have been significantly misstated, or significant controversy or ethics violation have occurred.

ISSUES OF CONCERN – REMUNERATION

We may withhold support from remuneration proposals in the following instances:

1/ Quantum:

- Remuneration is based on inappropriate peer comparisons;*
- Pay for senior executives is out of line with pay conditions for the general workforce.*

2/ Disclosure:

- There is a poor level of disclosure of remuneration policy and practices;*
- There is an incomplete disclosure of performance metrics underpinning performance-related remuneration.*

3/ Performance related remuneration:

- Performance targets are not relevant to the company's strategy, insufficiently challenging, or absent;*
- Rewards granted are not justified by the Company's performance;*
- There are no ESG elements added to the performance-based remuneration (bonus or LTI), or the KPIs selected are not relevant to the company's long-term strategy, tangible, clearly explained, or sufficiently stringent.*

4/ Exceptional remuneration

- Executives are rewarded for executing transactions irrespective of their future financial implications for the company.*

5/ Long-term schemes

- The performance period for a long-term scheme is shorter than three years;*
- Stock options for executives are granted at a discount i.e. priced below prevailing market price;*
- The company engages in option award backdating;*
- The dilution of shareholder equity through the issuance of shares for share incentive schemes is excessive.*

6/ Termination payments:

- Compensation payable on termination is excessive or not in line with market practice;*
- Termination payment is paid in a situation of failure;*
- Allows triggering of change in control payouts without loss of job or substantial diminution of duties;*
- Enhanced compensation on change of control of the company.*

4. Reporting and Audit

CORPORATE REPORTING

In a well-functioning market, which enables investors to perform their fiduciary role vis a vis clients' assets, it is critical that investment decisions which impact the allocation of capital be based on full and accurate information.

Robust disclosure is essential for investors to effectively gauge companies' business practices and strategic planning related to E&S risks and opportunities. Thus, we support the adoption of international frameworks that allow companies to report on sustainability information. This allows us to evaluate how the company's strategy, governance, performance and prospects, in the context of its external environment, lead to the creation of value over the short, medium and long term. The Board should provide sustainability reporting that puts historical performance into context, and portrays the risks, opportunities and prospects for the company in the future, helping investors understand a company's strategic objectives and its progress towards meeting them. This reporting should be easily accessible to shareholders, and should:

- Be linked to the company's business model;
- Be genuinely informative and include forward-looking elements where this will enhance understanding;
- Describe the company's strategy, and associated risks and opportunities, and explain the board's role in assessing and overseeing strategy and the management of risks and opportunities;
- Be accessible and appropriately integrated with other information that enables investors to obtain a picture of the whole company;
- Include environmental, social and governance related information that is

material to the company's strategy and performance;

- Use key performance indicators that are linked to strategy and facilitate comparisons;
- Use objective metrics where they apply and evidence-based estimates where they do not;
- Be strengthened where possible by independent assurance that is carried out annually having regard to established disclosure standards.

In markets where the non-financial information statement is subject to shareholder approval, we will take into account the general quality of the company's sustainability disclosure to decide whether withholding support is deemed necessary.

Full company accounts, audited by independent external auditors, should be presented to a company's annual general meeting for shareholders' approval. Although we acknowledge that sustainability assurance standards are still developing, and the level of maturity of sustainability data is still low, we believe that, ultimately, external assurance of non-financial information will reinforce the credibility and reliability of the information reported. We therefore encourage companies, where not already required, to submit their non-financial reports to external verification, with a view to progressively improve the robustness of their internal control and data collection processes, ultimately ensuring high quality and comparable non-financial reporting for investors to make informed investment and risk management decisions.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee is responsible for exercising oversight of the company's process for internal controls and financial reporting. Acting independently from management, it has a particular

role to ensure that the interests of shareholders are protected in relation to financial reporting. The Committee is responsible for overseeing and providing assurances to shareholders on the integrity, objectivity and independence of the external audit process.

Therefore, we expect the Audit Committee to be majority independent, and for the Committee Chair to be appointed among independent directors.

Boards may assign the responsibility for the oversight of non-financial reporting and assurance to a specific committee. Boards, Audit Committees, or any Committee tasked with the oversight of sustainability assurance, should ensure they have an appropriate level of understanding on sustainability assurance processes to enable informed discussions with assurance providers on the scope, level, and outcomes of the verifications implemented.

NON-AUDIT FEES

The Audit Committee should pay particular attention to the provision of non-audit services by the external auditor and the risks that the provision of such services may compromise the integrity of external audit.

AUDIT FIRM

There are now developments in many markets supporting audit firm or audit partner rotation as a mean to improve the independence and objectivity of the audit process. **We support periodic rotation as a further means to enhance the integrity and reliability of the external audit process.**

With the increased focus on non-financial reporting, all market participants are still developing their understanding of sustainability assurance. When selecting its assurance provider, the Board and its Audit Committee should ensure a rigorous process is in place based on objective criteria, including proficiency in sustainability assurance. We encourage companies to publicly disclose such selection process and its outcome, in order to provide investors with sufficient confidence in the quality of the assurance process.

To help investors in their understanding of sustainability assurance reports and their outcomes, we also encourage companies to provide transparency and disclosure of potential key sustainability assurance matters, and to proactively engage investors, if need be, explaining which factors influenced the final opinion and which remedial measures will be implemented (if necessary).

ISSUES OF CONCERN – Reports & Account & Audit

We may withhold support from approval of Reports & Accounts and audit-related resolutions in the following instances:

1/ Disclosure

- The company's extra financial disclosure is lacking (e.g., oil major with no TCFD-aligned disclosure);*
- Non provision of the audited accounts in a timely manner;*
- Concerns about the integrity of the information reported;*
- Non-reporting of material ESG performance, particularly in high-risk sectors and or where sectorial peers are able to report.*

2/ Audit Integrity

- Where an executive director is a member of the Audit Committee;*
- Non-audit fees are significantly higher than audit fees and no reasonable explanation is provided;*
- The Audit firm has been in place for several years and no retendering of audit services has been conducted by the Company or there has been no audit partner rotation for a significant number of years.*

5. Shareholder Rights

The ownership of shares in a company entitles shareholders to corresponding rights in the company. We expect Boards to protect and facilitate the exercise of shareholders' ownership rights. This includes giving shareholders reasonable notice of all matters in respect of which they are required to take action in the exercise of voting rights, or which they may elect to take action on.

Major changes to the core businesses of a corporation and other corporate changes which may in substance or effect, dilute the equity or erode the economic interests or share ownership rights of existing shareholders, including mergers, acquisitions, disposals, and issuance of equity should not be made without prior shareholder approval.

We are fundamentally opposed to measures that seek to restrict, undermine, dilute or limit the exercise of ownership rights. In particular, we are concerned about restrictions which seek to limit the rights of minority shareholders to the benefit of management or a particular shareholder(s).

Barriers to the exercise of shareholders' rights come in different forms. These include restrictions on shareholders' voting rights; dilution of economic interests through excessive issuance of shares; and provisions which aim to limit the right of shareholders to influence a company's governance, or their ability to consider transformational transactions such as mergers, acquisitions or disposals.

VOTING RIGHTS

In a shareholder democracy, the shareholder vote at general meeting is the principal manner through which shareholders can influence a company's governance and its strategic direction. Due to its fundamental importance, **we believe that shareholders should have voting rights in direct proportion to their economic interest (and risk**

exposure) in a company. This is normally expressed as the one share, one vote principle. We are therefore opposed to:

- Measures that dilute the voting rights of any shareholder by giving certain shareholders voting rights in excess of their economic interests;
- Proposals that cap shareholders' voting rights once ownership of a certain percentage of shares is reached;
- Multi-class capitalisation structures created to provide a particular class of shareholders with disproportionate voting rights;
- Supermajority voting requirements intended to limit the ability of shareholders to effect change by effectively providing a veto to a large minority or a group of minority shareholders;
- Voting schemes that do not provide for confidentiality of a shareholders' vote during the election;
- Unduly restrictive shareholder disclosure policies which have the potential to deprive shareholders of their voting rights.

ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS

The Board has an important role in ensuring that the company is properly valued during change of control transactions. **However, we have concerns about anti-takeover devices that have the effect of discouraging transactions that may be attractive to shareholders or which limit shareholders' ability to voice their opinion on a change of control transaction.** Many of these devices serve to entrench management and do not allow shareholders the opportunity to judge the performance and prospects of the company under its management relative to the proposal from the bidder.

Devices that cause concerns include:

- Poison pills which deter takeovers by granting the board the ability to issue additional dilutive shares in the event of a bid;
- Transactions which transfer the legal title of a key asset to a friendly foundation and have the effect of frustrating a takeover bid;
- Proposed repurchase of the company's shares during a bid period at a price that is significantly higher than the fair market value of the shares; and
- Blank-cheque preferred shares which may be used as a takeover defence or may be placed in friendly hands to help block a potential takeover bid.

PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS

Issuance of new shares presents a risk of dilution to shareholders' economic interests. It is established practice in many jurisdictions to grant shareholders the right to approve the issuance of new shares to guard against inappropriate dilution of their economic interest in a company.

The issuance of new shares may be on a pre-emptive basis (new shares are offered to existing shareholders in proportion to their holdings in the company) or on a non-pre-emptive basis (where the pre-emption rights of shareholders are excluded).

We are vigilant in reviewing resolutions to issue new shares, particularly if such requests are in excess of the norms in the relevant market. Factors we will take into consideration in reaching a decision include:

- The level of dilution of value and control for existing shareholders;
- The strength of the business case: in order to make a reasoned assessment shareholders need to receive a clear explanation of the purpose to which the capital raised will be put and the benefits to be gained - for example in terms of product

development or the opportunity cost of not raising new finance to exploit new commercial opportunities - and how the financing or proposed future financing fits in with the life-cycle and financial needs of the company;

- The size and stage of development of the company and the sector within which it operates;
- The stewardship and governance of the company. If the company has a track record of generating shareholder value, clear planning and good communications, this may give shareholders additional confidence in its judgement; and
- Availability of financing options that do not involve the issue of new shares.

GENERAL MEETING

The choice of the general meeting format is that of every company and its board to determine. However, virtual meetings, if badly executed, may diminish the ability of shareholders to effectively participate and engage the board.

Therefore, we consider that virtual-only AGM formats should only be held in emergency situations, with companies ensuring that:

- They have reliable and secure technological capabilities to support the virtual meeting and ensure effective and fluid participation.
- Questions are allowed and moderated during the meeting under objective and transparent criteria.
- Submission of shareholder resolutions, to the extent permitted by law, are not hindered by the fact that the meeting is occurring virtually.
- Shareholder identification, for the purposes of participating in the meeting, asking questions, or submitting shareholder resolutions, is electronically facilitated.

ISSUES OF CONCERN – Shareholder Rights

We may withhold support from resolutions that impact on shareholder rights in the following instances:

1/ Voting Rights:

- Measures that dilute the voting rights of any shareholder by giving certain shareholders voting rights in excess of their economic interests;
- Proposals that cap shareholders' voting rights once ownership of a certain percentage of shares is reached;
- Multi-class capitalisation structures created to provide a particular class of shareholders with disproportionate voting rights;
- Supermajority voting requirements intended to limit the ability of shareholders to effect change by effectively providing a veto to a large minority or a group of minority shareholders;
- Unduly restrictive shareholder disclosure policies which have the potential to deprive shareholders of their voting rights.

2/ Anti-takeover provisions:

- Poison pills which deter takeovers by granting the Board the ability to issue additional dilutive shares in the event of a bid;
- Transactions which transfer the legal title of a key asset to a friendly foundation and have the effect of frustrating a takeover bid;
- Proposed repurchase of the company's shares during a bid period at a price that is significantly higher than the fair market value of the shares;
- Blank-cheque preferred shares which may be used as a takeover defence or may be placed in friendly hands to help block a potential takeover bid.

3/ Pre-emption Rights

- Proposed issuance of new shares with or without pre-emptive rights that are either in excess of the market norms or are not justified.

4/ General meeting formal

- General meeting is held virtually with no compelling rationale and no assurance that shareholder rights be preserved, if not enhanced

6. Mergers and Acquisitions

Mergers and Acquisitions require that we closely evaluate the expected long-term success of the transaction and may require a balancing of interests on both sides of the transaction.

When evaluating a transaction, factors we take into consideration will include:

- Short-term and long-term valuations, taking the company's strategic potential into consideration;
 - Ability of the acquirer to successfully implement the acquisition and integrate the companies;
 - Strategic fit of the companies and ESG factors bearing on future success;
 - Views of significant shareholders;
 - Impact of the transaction on customers and other stakeholders;
 - Competitive landscape for the relevant entities before and after the transaction;
 - Leverage embedded into the transaction and leverage after completion;
 - Degree of management remuneration misalignment with shareholder interests,
- including change in control, bonus, consulting and incentive award payments;
 - Advisor conflicts resulting from success fees, investment banking opportunities and future interests in the surviving entity;
 - Fairness of the process, such as whether there was a fair auction, alternatives were considered and the deal was evaluated by an independent committee with independent advisors;
 - Market reaction to announcement of the transaction;
 - Corporate governance profile of any surviving entity in which we will retain an interest;
 - Human capital impact of the transaction taking account of the consequences for employees and communities.

Due to the complexity of change of control transactions, voting decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis jointly with fund managers, in line with the interests of their clients, and including any material ESG considerations.

ISSUES OF CONCERN – Mergers and Acquisitions

We may withhold support from change of control transactions including mergers and acquisitions

- *Where our fund managers believe that the transaction is not in the long-term interests of shareholders;*
- *Favourable terms are offered to majority shareholders to the detriment of our clients.*

7. Environmental and Social Issues

We believe that companies which operate without due regard to the environmental and social impact of their activities are unlikely to deliver sustainable long-term shareholder value, being overly exposed to risk of reputational and regulatory backlash, which could result in fines, higher taxes, or boycotts. A company's management of relevant environmental and social issues is a lead indicator of success or failure.

We expect companies to align their policies and practices with the Principles of the UN Global Compact on Human Rights, Labour, Environment and Ethical Behaviour and OECD Guidelines for Multi-National Enterprises.

CLIMATE

Climate change is the major risk facing society today, and immediate action is required if significant environmental and societal damages are to be avoided. Failing to do so will jeopardise the global economy and the prospect of a sustainable investment returns given the potential for more extreme weather events, social disruption and the loss of economic activity. As investor, we need to identify the main contributors to climate risks to better understand the potential financial impacts and thus be able to deliver stronger and more resilient financial returns over the years and decades to come.

Therefore, as part of our [climate risks policy](#) we urge companies to:

- Commit to a net zero emission strategy, with short-, mid- and long-term carbon emissions reduction targets that are based on climate science. There should be a clear explanation of corresponding capital allocation plans;
- Integrate the company's entire value chain in the climate strategy;
- Perform scenario analysis using a scenario where global warming is

limited to the Paris Agreement goals; and

- Align executive remuneration to climate change objectives.

We also encourage companies to start integrating the notion of a Just Transition into their climate strategy and consider social implications of the challenges posed by the energy transition.

In companies considered to be in risky sectors, particularly exposed to climate issues, the Board may be held responsible for not taking the necessary measures to address those risks. **In such cases, a dissenting vote may be cast against the Management, the Board Chairman, the Audit Committee Chairman, or the appropriate supervisory element of the governance structure in case risk management shortcomings are proven to have occurred or enough commitments are not made to address issues we raise via our thematic engagements.**

VOTE ON TRANSITION PLANS

While acknowledging strategy as being of the prerogative of management, we welcome the movement by some investee companies to submit an advisory vote on their transition plans, as a space for shareholder dialogue and increased engagement. **We welcome regular votes or other means of shareholder communication on the progress against these announced strategies, and their regular revision in line with science and investor expectations.**

We will analyse them and assess their consistency with the company's climate strategy. We will regularly review the proposed plans and ask companies to report to shareholders and stakeholders on the achievement of the objectives of these transition plans, notably in the medium-term. We will also seek disclosure of potential climate lobbying activities to ensure consistency between publicly stated goals and corporate lobbying.

BIODIVERSITY

In light of the alarming deterioration of our biodiversity system, we believe it is increasingly important to consider how biodiversity loss might impact long-term portfolio sustainability – namely in the form of business and market disruptions (linked to major fluctuations in raw material costs and disruptions to operations and supply chains), reputational and regulatory risks (with the introduction of new regulations and global initiative such as the Global Biodiversity Framework), and potentially lower returns.

Therefore, as part of our [policy on Deforestation and Ecosystem Protection](#), we encourage companies with a material impact and reliance on biodiversity and natural capital more globally to put in place effective mitigation strategies within relevant timelines.

For these companies, insufficient improvements in terms of disclosure of biodiversity-related strategy and risk management may lead to a dissenting vote cast against the Management (including by supporting biodiversity-related shareholder resolutions) or the Board.

In companies which are exposed to other ESG risks, such as social and data privacy risks, the Board may also be held responsible for not taking the necessary measures to address them.

POLITICAL DONATIONS & LOBBYING

The Board of Directors should ensure that charitable and political contributions and membership of trade associations are in line with the long-term interests of the company and its shareholders. **In particular,**

the Board should disclose, monitor, and regularly review whether the lobbying activities of trade associations are consistent with the company's public positioning on environmental, social and governance issues, and should be willing to relinquish their membership in case of misalignment. A dissenting vote against relevant resolutions may be cast at companies particularly exposed to climate issues that fail to appropriately report on their climate lobbying activities.

TAX TRANSPARENCY

Aggressive tax practices pose material financial risks to our portfolios, as a company's profitability dependent on tax savings leads to heightened vulnerability to regulatory changes. It also increases the litigation and reputational risks weighting on companies.

In addition, corporate tax contributions enable governments to generate revenues for essential services, and are thus crucial to financing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and addressing global inequality.

We therefore expect adequate tax disclosure to enable our understanding of the Boards' priorities and risk management. Investee companies should have a detailed tax policy and governance. They should also provide sufficient disclosure on tax arrangements, and we encourage a country-by-country reporting.

We will carefully review shareholder proposals related to tax issues and may decide to support them to encourage further transparency on companies' tax practices. We may also decide, on a case-by-case basis, to vote against the Board Chair or the Audit Committee Chair should significant tax controversies arise.

ISSUES OF CONCERN – Environmental & Social Issues

We may withhold support from relevant resolutions including approval of Reports & Accounts, director elections, remuneration proposals or support relevant E&S-related shareholder proposals in the following instances:

1/ Disclosure

- *Non-disclosure of quantitative and qualitative information (and where appropriate targets) on key environmental and social issues of relevance to the company, particularly in high-risk sectors (climate, biodiversity issues) and or where sectorial peers are able to report;*
- *Insufficient tax disclosure.*

2/ Performance

- *A material failure in the management of environmental and social risks with resulting negative impacts on the company and stakeholders including employees, customers and communities;*
- *Material breach of one or more Principles of the UN Global Compact on Human rights, Labour, Environment and Ethical Behaviour and OECD Guidelines for Multi-National Enterprises;*
- *Support for lobbying positions contrary to the long-term interests of the company and its investors.*

8. Implementation

8.1. OVERSIGHT

The Corporate Governance and Voting policy is revised annually and validated by the Corporate Governance Committee and by the Sustainability Strategic Committee. It is ultimately validated by AXA IM Management Board.

The policy applies to listed equity holdings.²³⁴

AXA IM has established a Corporate Governance Committee which is charged with upholding good standards of corporate governance in investee companies. The Corporate Governance Committee is co-chaired by the Chief Investment Officer of AXA IM Paris and the Head of AXA IM Group Research. The Committee comprises representatives of Investment teams, who bring their investment perspectives to the Committee's deliberations, as well as representatives from Responsible Investment teams. It is organised by the Corporate Governance team.

In addition, members of our Compliance department are represented on the Committee to ensure that decisions are taken in line with prescribed process, free of conflicts and in the clients' interests. Our Middle Office is also represented on the Committee in view of their important role to ensure that the voting chain and processing of voting instructions works correctly.

The Corporate Governance team implements this policy under the direction of the Committee.

8.2. COMPANY DIALOGUE

AXA IM holds regular discussions with the Board and management of investee companies on a range of topics including the company's strategy, operational performance, acquisition and disposal strategy,

executive/Board performance, and management of extra-financial drivers of risk and reward.

Our general policy is to be supportive of companies in which we invest. However, where we have concerns that have not been or cannot be adequately addressed by a company's management, we will bring the issue to the attention of the Chairman and other non-executive directors. We may also act in conjunction with other shareholders.

If we are unable to resolve the issue through engagement, we may consider using our clients' ownership rights to vote against relevant resolutions or, submit resolutions at shareholders' meetings or requisition of an extraordinary general meeting.

Corporate governance-related engagement is part of our engagement policy⁵. Portfolio managers of relevant platform are involved in the engagement with investee companies.

8.3. VOTING

We believe that voting at company meetings is an important part of the dialogue between a company and its shareholders and a fundamental aspect of our fiduciary duty to our clients. We actively monitor resolutions proposed for shareholder approval at general meetings and exercise voting rights on behalf of our clients.

However, we recognise that practices vary in different jurisdictions and that the companies in which we invest are subject to different local expectations, laws and regulations on governance matters to which we will adjust accordingly. When reviewing resolutions proposed at general meetings we judge resolutions against fundamental principles of good corporate governance, while taking account of best practice

² Although voting may occur in alternative asset classes, AXA IM Corporate Governance & Voting Policy would not be applicable considering the specificities of such asset class.

³ Multi-asset funds are voted whenever the equity component of the fund exceeds 10%.

⁴ Except for clients who have not delegated their voting rights to AXA IM.

⁵ [Our Sustainability policies, methodologies & reports | AXA IM Corporate](#)

standards pertinent to the relevant market and the Company's particular circumstances.

As far as possible, we do not apply any specific restrictions on voting regarding the type of resolution nor the issuer in question, but the objective is to vote at all possible general meetings. Exceptions to these would be explained in our annual voting report.

AXA IM makes use of the voting information services of Institutional Shareholder Services, and Proxinvest. The research received is used to augment knowledge of companies and resolutions at forthcoming general meetings. All voting decisions at listed companies' AGMs are made by the AXA IM Corporate Governance team and are based on our Corporate Governance & Voting Policy⁶.

8.4. STOCK LENDING

Stock lending aids market liquidity and allows clients to maximise revenues from their holdings and is a technique used by AXA Investment Managers. However, the attendant transfer of voting rights along with the lent shares means that additional scrutiny is required to ensure that lent shares are not put to purposes that are detrimental to the long-term interests of the shareowner. Shares will not be lent where the objective of such activities is to vote at general meetings.

AXA IM as lending agent intends to recall all shares, ahead of the record date (where the record date is not backdated) in advance of general meetings to exercise our full voting right for open-ended funds and mandates. Ongoing securities transactions are monitored by the securities lending team.

8.5. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

In relation to our stewardship activities, we have adopted a set of guidelines to identify circumstances which may lead to conflicts of interests. These guidelines include relationships

with listed affiliates such as our parent company, AXA SA, key clients and significant suppliers.

We manage conflicts within our voting activities using the following approach. Firstly, the Corporate Governance Committee has the sole responsibility for taking voting decisions on behalf of clients who have given AXA IM full discretion to vote. Voting decisions are taken prior to any reference or discussions with clients who have not delegated voting rights to the Corporate Governance Committee or have their own Policy. This is to ensure that decisions are free from outside influence.

In addition, where potential conflicts of interests have been identified, recommendations to vote in support of management resolutions contrary to our regular Policy position will be escalated to the Corporate Governance Committee. Any decision by the Committee to vote contrary to the Policy position in these cases will be supported by a written record and, where appropriate, will be notified to the relevant local internal governance committee and/or Compliance Department.

An independent voting advisory service has been appointed to take voting decisions on behalf of our third-party clients at the general meetings of our parent company, AXA SA.

Our conflict-of-interest policy is available on our [website](#).

8.6. REPORTING

Our **Voting Records** are accessible to the public and detail how we voted at General Meetings of companies held on our clients' behalf. In addition, we publish a Stewardship Report and a TCFD and French Article 29 of the Energy Climate law's report on an annual basis and information on responsible investment issues, engagement with companies and aggregated voting records for the relevant year.

Voting and Engagement reports are available on our Fund Center for our ESG, Sustainable and Impact

⁶ Unless instructed, agreed or otherwise constrained by our clients' agreement or local regulation and practices.

funds. We also provide our clients with detailed quarterly reports on voting and engagement activities upon request.

Information on AXA IM's Responsible Investment activities is available on our dedicated [RI website](#).

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