

Alpina Conflict of Interest Policy (February 2023)

Introduction

This Policy is designed with a view to comply with the requirements set out in:

- Commission Delegated Regulation 231/2013 of December 19th, 2012 supplementing Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the exemption, general operating conditions, depositaries, leverage, transparency and supervision;
- Law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers – transposing Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010;
- Law of 10 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment – transposing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) (recast); amending – the Law of 20 December 2002 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended;
- The CSSF Regulation Nr 10-4 of December 20th, 2010, transposing Commission Directive 2010/43/EU of July 1st, 2010 implementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards organizational requirements, conflicts of interest, conduct of business, risk management and content of the agreement between a Depositary and a Management Company; and
- The CSSF Circular 18/698 of August 23rd, 2018 relating to the authorisation and organisation of investment fund managers incorporated under Luxembourg law and providing specific provisions on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing applicable to investment fund managers and entities carrying out the activity of registrar agent.
- The CSSF Circular 22/806 of 22 April 2022 on Outsourcing Arrangements

Taking the above laws and regulations into account the Management Company must maintain and operate organisational and administrative arrangements with a view to taking all reasonable steps designed to identify, prevent, manage and monitor conflicts of interest in order to prevent conflicts from adversely affecting the interests of Funds managed by the Management Company and the investors in Funds managed by the Management. The Management Company must segregate, within its own operating environment, tasks and responsibilities that may be regarded as incompatible with each other or which may potentially generate systemic conflicts of interest.

Conflicts of interest have to be assessed by the Management Company and its managed corporate funds especially in cases when tasks of the Management Company or of its managed corporate funds are being delegated or outsourced.

Where arrangements are not sufficient to ensure, with reasonable confidence, that the risk of damage to investors will be prevented, the Management Company must clearly disclose the conflicts to the investors before undertaking business and must develop appropriate related policies and procedures. As such the Management Company must have and maintain a written conflicts of interest policy, which must identify the circumstances which constitute or may give rise to a conflict of interest as well as procedures to be followed to prevent, manage and monitor such conflicts. The Management Company needs to ensure that the persons responsible for managing conflicts of interest are independent from the rest of the Management Company, including how such persons are supervised, remunerated and

influenced. The Management Company is required to record the types of activities in which a conflict of interest has arisen or may arise, and the senior management of the Management Company is required to review such records at least once a year.

The procedure adopted by the Management Company for the management of conflicts of interest is based on five basic principles:

1. Identification With reference to the investment services and the activities and the services ancillary to them, the Management Company shall identify the circumstances that generate or could generate a conflict of interest that could seriously harm interests of a fund or its shareholders¹;
2. Organisation The Management Company shall define the procedures to follow and adopt organisational measures in order to manage the conflicts that were identified;
3. Declaration In the event that the Management Company considers that the organisational and administrative measures adopted to manage certain types of conflicts of interest do not sufficiently ensure, with reasonable certainty, that the risk of harming interests is averted, they shall clearly inform those affected, where required, prior to acting on their behalf, of the nature and the sources of the conflict of interests, so that they can make an informed decision on the services provided given the context in which the conflict situations arise.
4. Good faith Given their duty to act honestly and fairly, in providing investment and/or ancillary services the Management Company shall act in a correct, fair and professional manner to serve the interests of its customers.
5. Appropriate management of outsourcing & delegation arrangements arm's length principle
The Management Company and or its managed corporate funds need to assess and manage conflicts of interests with regard to their outsourcing arrangements.
Where outsourcing creates material conflicts of interest, including between entities within the same group, the Management Company and or its managed corporate funds need to take appropriate measures to manage those conflicts of interest. When functions are provided by a service provider that is part of a group or that is owned by the group the Management Company belongs to, the conditions, including financial conditions, for the outsourced service shall be set at arm's length. However, within the pricing of services synergies resulting from providing the same or similar services to several entities of the Group the Management Company belongs to deviations from the arm's length principle might be acceptable (hereafter referred to as "acceptable arm's length principle").

Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles apply to the Management Company's approach in identifying and managing conflicts of interest:

- The Management Company is committed to treating its managed Funds and investors invested in there Funds fairly and with integrity.
- The Management Company is committed to complying with all applicable legal, regulatory requirements relating to conflicts of interest.

¹ In this document the term „shareholders“ shall be understood as comprising shareholders as well as unitholders.

- The Management Company is committed to maintaining and operating effective organizational and administrative arrangements to identify and manage conflicts of interest, including those possibly arising as a result of the structure and business activities conducted together with other service providers.
- The Management Company recognizes the importance of a culture of integrity to manage conflicts of interest. As such all employees have a duty to be mindful of conflicts of interest and to take all reasonable steps to assist in their identification and proper management. This includes prompt and expedient escalation of any potential conflicts as they arise as described under this policy.

Our policy

As a general principle, the Board of Directors of the Management Company and the Board of Directors of the managed funds and the Conducting Officers have always to act in the best interest of the investors of the investment funds managed by the Management Company.

Management companies are obliged to define in writing an effective policy as regards conflict of interest, which preserves the independence of the relevant persons.

Directive 2010/43/EU identifies as “Relevant Persons” who are:

- i) a director, partner or equivalent, or manager of the Management Company;
- ii) an employee of the Management Company, as well as any other natural person whose services are placed at the disposal and under the control of the Management Company and who is involved in the provision by the Management Company of collective portfolio management;
- iii) a natural person who is directly involved in the provision of services to the Management Company under a delegation arrangement to third parties for the purpose of the provision by the Management Company of collective portfolio management.

In general, each relevant person is obligated to disclose to the manager of the operating unit to which he/she belongs any situation that could even potentially generate a conflict of interest, modify the conflict map identified by the Management Company or indicate incomplete efficiency of the protection and management measures set up by the Management Company.

Conflicts of interest may exist or arise in relation to various activities. However, the protection of the interests of undertakings for collective investment (hereinafter the “UCITS”) and of alternative investment funds (hereinafter the “AIF” and together the “Fund” or “Funds”) managed by the Company and of their shareholders is our first concern and so our conflicts policy sets out how:

- to identify circumstances which may give rise to conflicts of interest including a material risk of damage to the Funds interests; and
- to establish and maintain appropriate mechanisms and systems to manage those conflicts.

When a conflict of interest arises, measures shall be taken to manage them in order not to damage Fund’s interests. This may involve disclosing the conflict of interest to the investors. Conflict of interest shall always be managed in a reliable and consistent manner.

The main measure to prevent conflicts of interest from adversely affecting a client is to ensure that actions taken in respect of the Fund are based solely on the Fund’s interests, and are taken independently of the interests of any of the Management Companies other clients, other services or activities, or Director’s or Conducting Officer’s personal interests.

Areas of conflict of interest

The following situations may lead to conflicts of interest, where:

- the Management Company is likely to make a financial gain, or avoid a financial loss, at the expense of the Fund;
- the Management Company has an interest in the outcome of a service provided to the Fund or another client which does not share the interests of the Fund;
- the Management Company has an incentive to favor the interest of another client;
- the Management Company carries out the same activities for the Fund as for another client;
- the Management Company receives money, goods or services illegally,
- the Management Company delegates or outsources services within the Group of companies to which the Management Company belongs to.

The Management Company will take into account conflict of interest that may arise in the course of managing the Fund between:

- a) the Management Company, including its managers, employees or any person directly or indirectly linked to the Management Company by control, and the Funds managed by the Management Company or the investors in these Funds;
- b) the Funds or the investors in these Funds and another Fund or the investors in that Fund;
- c) the Funds or the investors in that Fund and another client of the Management Company;
- d) the Funds or the investors in these Funds and another Fund managed by the Management Company or the investors in that other Fund;
- e) two clients of the Management Company; or
- f) in relation to the sustainability (ESG).

Within the Management Company, conflicts of interest may arise in a variety of situations. These situations include, but are not limited to:

- a) dual roles of Directors as employees of service providers to the Management Company;
- b) the fact that a service provider or investment manager conducts the same type of business as the Management Company;
- c) the fact that there might be several investment managers managing different sub-funds;
- d) distribution of costs between the sub-funds and
- e) personal transactions of personnel or other relevant persons (e.g. independent board members, external compliance officer, external members of an investment committee, if existing).

This is a non-exhaustive list that should be taken into account when considering the identification of a potential conflict of interest.

Dual roles of Directors

In order to manage and mitigate possible conflicts of interest relating to the dual roles of Directors as employees of service providers to the Management Company, a Director who is also employed by a service provider and is taking part in the service provider's daily operations and its delivery of services to the Management Company, shall not take part in decisions by the Board of Directors relating to such service provider.

Distribution of costs between sub-funds

In order to manage and mitigate possible conflicts of interest relating to the distribution of costs among sub-funds, the Management Company has established a principle according to which the distribution of costs which common to sub-funds shall be made proportionally to sub-funds by their respective net asset value at the time of the invoice payment, to the effect that a sub-fund with a smaller net asset

value shall take on a lower amount of common costs than a sub-fund with a higher net asset value. Further, when costs are caused by delegation or outsourcing of services within the Group to which the Management Company belongs to, “acceptable arm’s length principles” need to be appropriately assessed.

The Management Company may from time to time:

- effect transactions in securities issued or placed by an Affiliate or in which an Affiliate plays a role or in the issuance of which an Affiliate may have a financial or other business interest at any time within the previous 12 months;
- use an Affiliate for placing deposits or execution of transactions;
- use research provided by an Affiliate;
- be prevented from dealing in certain securities which are on a banned or restricted list;
- effect transactions in securities in respect of which an Affiliate may benefit from a commission, fee, mark-up or mark-down;
- effect transactions in units, shares or other securities of an in-house Fund or any company or trust or any other investment vehicle of which we or an Affiliate may be the manager or operator.

Sustainability

Incorporating sustainability risks into processes, systems and internal controls the Management Company and its employees may have conflicting interests or suggest "green washing" with the goal of enhancing the public image and/or maximizing the profits of the Management Company and/or the funds under management, as well as providing eligibility for the funds under management as target investments for investors. Conflicts of interest could arise from the compensation or personal transactions of the relevant employees, as well as conflicts of interest between different funds managed by the Management Company.

Management of conflicts of interest

This Policy adopts standards and procedures to manage conflicts of interests. These policies and procedures are subject to the normal monitoring and review processes and include, but are not limited to the following:

Separation of functions	If a business with two functions would lead to conflicts of interest, it may separate the functions into two separately managed businesses or ensure that they are managed by different senior members of staff.
Pay	Pay and bonuses may be linked, directly or indirectly, to the profits of the Alpina Group or the business or department in which the member of staff works. In dealing with compensation, the Management Company has put into effect its own policy, to which reference is made.
Gifts and inducements	The granting and receiving of gifts or inducements has the potential to create conflicts of interest. Employees must not solicit or provide anything of value directly or indirectly to or from anyone, except under limited circumstances, which would impair the duty to act in the best interest of the Fund or its shareholders. The Management Company has issued a separate “Inducement and Benefit Policy” that must be followed.
Step aside	People may be required to refrain from certain actions.

Chinese Walls	Implementation of Chinese Walls or other additional information segregation methods following consideration of all of the facts available to management.
At-arms'-length principal	Implementation of preventative measures to limit any person from exercising undue influence, that may be deemed as inappropriate, on the way any relevant person may carry out a service or business
Escalation	Escalation to Senior Management or the Board which has responsibility for the strategy and an appreciation of the relationship and reputation risks that may arise.
Declining to act	Where the Management Company considers that the conflict of interest cannot be managed in any other way, it may decline to act for a client or carry out a specific transaction.
Review	There is a periodic review of the adequacy of this policy.
Training	Appropriate training and education is delivered to employees to educate and reinforce the Management Company's culture of integrity and requirements regarding conflicts of interest

Record keeping and reporting of services and activities giving rise to conflicts of interest

The Board of the Management Company shall ensure that,

- in the event that it identifies an actual or potential conflict of interest which could entail a material risk of damage to the interests of the Management Company or any of its Funds or its shareholders, such actual or potential conflict is reported to the Conducting Officers and the Compliance Officer of the Management Company,
- record is kept of all conflicts of interest identified, through reports submitted by the Conducting Officers, the Compliance Officer or otherwise, and
- a review to identify the potential conflicts of interest that could entail a material risk of damage to the interests of a Fund or its shareholders is carried out at least on an annual basis (examination actuality declaration of conflicts of interest, cf. **Error! Reference source not found.**) and that the provisions which it has put in place pursuant to this Policy remain adequate.

In relation to the Agenda of each Board meeting of the Management Company, Directors should at the beginning of the meeting advise the Board of any conflicts of interest that they may have in relation to any items due to be discussed during the meeting.

It is practice at the Management Company to include a standing point on the agenda to ensure this item is reflected on at the beginning of each meeting, According to the provisions of most Articles ("statutes"), the Director(s) involved should not engage in the discussions and voting on these items, and this abstention should be noted in the Minutes.

The Conducting Officers shall ensure that,

- conflicts of interest handling is duly reported to the Board of Directors of the Management Company and the Board of Directors of the managed corporate Funds, i.e. on an annual basis and when needed.

In accordance with principles above, the Management Company has put in place a conflicts of interest register. In particular, the register will record the following information:

- activity that have given or might give rise to a conflict,
- type of conflict,
- names of relevant persons or business unit / department and the date when this situation arose or was discovered,
- risk and impact analysis,
- measures taken to resolve the (potential) conflict,
- additional comments.

Such register is updated by the Compliance officer, who keeps the Conducting Persons informed about such updates and submits the register, together with explanatory information, if necessary, to the Board of Directors at least on a yearly basis.

Disclosure of conflicts of interest and information to investors

Where the organizational or administrative arrangements made by the Management Company, despite procedures a priori appearing adequate, are not sufficient to ensure with reasonable confidence, that risks of damage to the interests of the Funds or the investors of the Funds will be prevented, it is immediately to be escalated in order to take any necessary decision or action to ensure that the Management Company acts in the best interests of the Funds or the investors in that Funds.

The Management Company may report situations referred to above to investors by any appropriate durable medium, e.g. half-yearly and annual report of the Funds, to enable the investors to make an informed decision.