



LOMBARD ODIER
INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Lombard Odier Asset Management (Switzerland) SA
Lombard Odier Asset Management (Europe) Limited
Lombard Odier Funds (Europe) S.A.

Conflicts of Interest Policy

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Definitions

Term	Definition
Col	Conflicts of Interest
Client	Clients of the LOIM Group which can either be invested in LOIM Funds or be managed / advised by an entity of the LOIM Group through a stand-alone mandate; the definition of LOIM Clients also includes prospects which are considering to invest in LOIM Funds or to enter into an asset management / advisory agreement with one entity of the LOIM Group.
Employee	Any Employee of the Firm at any time, including short-term Employees.
Firm	Lombard Odier Investment Managers [or if company specific the relevant LOIM entity].
Investors	Investors in a Fund
LOIM	Lombard Odier Investment Managers
LOIM Group	Consists of the following companies: Lombard Odier Asset Management (Switzerland) SA Lombard Odier Asset Management (Europe) Limited Lombard Odier Asset Management (USA) Corp Lombard Odier Funds (Europe) S.A. Each an "LOIM Company " and ultimately owned by LO Holding SA
LO Holding SA	Shareholder of LOIM Group which is structured as a Swiss private holding company and wholly owned by Compagnie Lombard Odier SCmA.
Parent Company	Compagnie Lombard Odier SCmA

1. Introduction

The overarching principle is that regulated entities and employees within the Firm are required to take all appropriate steps to identify and to prevent or manage conflicts of interest (Col) between them and their clients, or between one client of the Firm and another.

It is the Firm policy that employees must be free from Conflicts of Interest that could adversely influence their judgment, objectivity or loyalty to the company in conducting the Firm's business activities. It is the responsibility of all employees to familiarise themselves with this Policy and to report conflicts of interest to their line manager who will in turn report them to the Compliance Officer. Failure to adhere to this policy can be taken to be a breach of an employee's contract.

The Compliance Officer will work with line management to identify, prevent, manage and or mitigate Conflicts of Interest, record conflicts and the mitigating action in the Conflicts Register.

2. What is a Conflict of Interest?

Conflicts of Interest which carry any risk of damage to the interests of a client may include situations where the Firm or any person directly or indirectly linked to the Firm:

- i. Is likely to make a financial gain or avoid a financial loss at the expense of a client;
- ii. Has an interest in the outcome of a service provided to the client or of a transaction carried out on behalf of a client, which is distinct from the client's interest in that outcome;
- iii. Has a financial or other incentive to favour the interests of another client or group of clients over the interests of the client;
- iv. Carries on the same business as a client;
- v. Receives, or will receive, from a person other than a client an inducement from third parties in relation to the service provided to that client in the form of monies, goods or services, other than the fee for that service; and
- vi. The firm has handled through a separate policy any potential conflicts which may arise in relation to the remuneration structures of staff.

3. Types of Conflicts Identified by the Firm

Examples of types of conflicts are listed below. A full list is maintained by compliance in the Conflicts Register.

- i. Firm (including employees) vs. Client conflicts
 - **Different fee structures** – The Firm acts as investment manager and may receive different rates of remuneration, including investment management/ advisory fees and performance fees from multiple client accounts. Whilst we may make decisions to buy or sell securities or other investments for one account and not another account, which may affect relative performance and hence the value of our remuneration based thereon, we will at all times have regard to our obligations to each client, taking into account such clients' investment restrictions and other relevant factors.
 - **Employee personal investments** – employees of the Firm may hold or deal for their personal account in securities of an issuer in which securities or investments are held or dealt in on behalf of a client. All the Firm employees are subject to the Personal Account Dealing policy.
 - **Gifts and entertainment** – gifts and entertainment may on occasions be offered to the employees by suppliers or others who provide services to, or receive services from the Firm. All employees are subject to our strict gifts and entertainment policy.
- ii. Client vs. client conflicts
 - **Aggregation of transactions in investments** –The Firm may aggregate purchase and sale transactions in investments (and associated transaction costs) for applicable clients.

The applicable clients may have different or similar investment strategies, objectives and restrictions, and they may be structured differently. Accordingly, aggregation may result in different outcomes for certain such clients, for instance in respect of the holding period for an investment, the size of a client's exposure to such investment, and the price at which an investment may be acquired or disposed of. Depending on the circumstances, aggregation may be advantageous or disadvantageous to the client.
 - **Allocation of transactions in investments** – aggregated transactions as referred to above, including costs and expenses thereof, are allocated to ensure that our clients have broadly equal access to a similar quality and quantity of suitable investment transactions, taking into account the factors mentioned above, amongst others. Our policy further requires all allocations to be effected at the same price.
 - **Transactions between clients** – The Firm may make decisions for one client to buy or sell units, shares or other investments in other funds which the Firm is the investment manager. The Firm may potentially charge the management fees where one fund invests in another fund.

The Firm may in certain circumstances effect a transaction between clients whereby one client buys an asset from another client for reasons that are beneficial to each client, on arms' length terms. For example, a transaction between clients may be appropriate when a client fund has an obligation to meet applicable investment restrictions or investor redemption requirements, and where the Firm determines that the investment continues to represent a valid opportunity to generate added value for one or more other clients to acquire the investment.

- **Issue of regular portfolio information** – The Firm may from time to time provide investors holding security interests in certain public funds with regular portfolio or other information, comprising detail that is not routinely available to other investors in the same client fund. To the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, we have a policy of providing portfolio information on request to any investor in such public funds.

4. Managing Conflicts of Interest

Employees of the Firm are expected to conduct themselves in a way that avoids Col wherever possible. When a Col is identified or where a potential Col may arise, all employees have a duty to ensure the fair treatment of all the parties involved and to make the appropriate disclosures. In some instances a Col cannot be avoided but, in all such circumstances, such Col must be disclosed to all the parties involved and all the circumstances surrounding such a Col must be reported to Compliance. If conflicts are not properly identified and managed, the Firm, its employees could lose revenue, suffer reputational damage and be subjected to legal or regulatory action. The Firm has procedures for managing conflicts of interest as set out below

- **Personal account dealing requirements**

The Firm operates personal account dealing requirements which, among other things, prohibit employees of the Firm from undertaking dealing in circumstances where such dealing would conflict with duties owed by the Firm to its clients (both those with segregated mandates and those directly invested into LOIM funds).

- **External business interests**

External business interests of employees of the Firm conflicting with the Firm's interests and the interests of the Firm's clients are prohibited, unless senior management and compliance approval has been sought in writing and obtained.

- **Chinese walls**

This is the term used for the established arrangements, which prevent the unauthorised flow of confidential information from one pre-defined part of the Firm, to another pre-defined part of the Firm. These arrangements define the circumstances in which each the Firm entity can communicate confidential information, either within the entity or to other Firm entities and the procedures which must be followed.

- **"Need To Know" Policy**

The Firm operates a "need to know" policy. Commercial and / or price sensitive information should only be passed to other people within the Firm when there is a clear "need to know" on the part of the recipient.

- **Gifts and Entertainment log**

The Firm maintains a gift log registering the solicitation, offer or receipt of gifts/entertainment.

- **Separation of functions**

Proper separation of functions and clear job roles are designed to limit the potential for conflicts of interest. Where appropriate and proportionate, systems and controls exist to prevent employees from undertaking roles where such a conflict may exist. Overall, the Board is responsible for ensuring that the firm's governance arrangements provide for appropriate segregation of duties to prevent conflicts of interest that may arise as result of apportionment of responsibilities within the Firm.

- **Disclosure**

So far as is possible, the Firm must, in the first instance, take appropriate steps to prevent or manage potential and/or actual conflicts of interest from arising. Where a conflict of interest arises in circumstances where the Firm's administrative and organisational arrangements for preventing and managing conflicts of interest are insufficient to ensure, with reasonable confidence, that the risks of damage to a Client's interests as per the above conflicts of interest identified by the Firm will be prevented, the Firm must clearly disclose to the Client the existence of the conflict and seek the written permission of interested parties to act, notwithstanding the existence of the conflict. The written disclosure must include sufficient detail to enable a client to take an informed decision with respect to granting permission. In such a case, the Firm will disclose the following to the client before undertaking business for the client:

- The general nature or sources of conflicts of interest, or both;
- The organisational and administrative arrangements established by the Firm to prevent or manage conflicts that are not sufficient to ensure with reasonable confidence that the risks of damage to the interests of the client will be prevented;
- Specific description of the conflicts of interest that arise in the provision of the service;
- Explain the risks to the Client that arise as a result of the conflicts of interest; and
- The steps taken to mitigate those risks.

LOIM Staff members must inform the Legal and Compliance Department of all instances requiring such a disclosure to the client to be made prior to such disclosure.

- **New products and services**

As part of its Product Governance Policy, the Firm conducts an assessment of any potential or actual conflicts of interest that may arise in relation to the launch of any new products and services. In this regard, the relevant business unit concerned will provide to Compliance the steps that have been taken by the business unit to identify, prevent and manage any potential and actual conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of the proposed new product and service. Compliance may require changes to the proposed new product or service or in the steps proposed by the relevant business units to identify, prevent and manage any potential and actual conflicts of interest that may arise. The Product Governance Committee, responsible for approval of new products and services and where appropriate, the Board, will have regard to the Conflicts of Interest Assessment provided by the business unit and the Compliance Officer prior to the approval of any proposed new products or services.

- **Outsourced Activities**

With regard to the activities of third parties that perform delegated tasks of the Firm, the adherence to the principles of this conflicts of interest policy are checked and documented in the context of the due diligence audits and outsourcing controls.

- **Governance**

- i. The Firm has robust governance arrangements. Key business decisions are taken by the Board or the LOIM Management Committee and are recorded.
- ii. A Remuneration Policy has been established to ensure that there is no unnecessary risk taking at the Firm and to encourage responsible business conduct, fair treatment of clients as well as avoiding conflicts of interest in the relationships with clients. The Compliance Officer reports annually to the Board on the operation of the Firm's Remuneration Policy in the prevention of Conflicts of Interest.
- iii. The Compliance Officer reports directly to the Board and the Risk and Compliance Committee. Periodically, and at least annually, the Compliance Officer will provide a written report to the Board and the Risk and Compliance Committee covering:
 - the operation of the Firm's Conflicts of Interest policy,
 - the identified conflicts recorded in the Firm's Conflicts Register maintained by Compliance.
 - An assessment of the effectiveness of the organisational and administrative arrangements established to manage conflicts of interest at the Firm
- iv. The Firm has rules laid out in the standard employment terms and conditions, governing employee conduct.
- v. Each employee is required to attest on an annual basis that they have notified their lead manager and compliance of all conflicts of interest and that they have complied with the policy.

5. Employee responsibility

The Compliance Officer will conduct periodic (at least annually) reviews of the Firm's conflicts of interest management procedures including the Firm's conflicts policy. It is the responsibility of each employee to actively manage conflicts of interest.

Active management of conflicts of interest is understood to mean in particular the following tasks:

- ❑ Identification of actual and potential conflicts of interest
- ❑ Mitigating conflicts of interest
- ❑ Resolution of conflicts of interest
- ❑ Maintenance of a conflicts of interest register ("Register")
- ❑ Initiating the disclosure of unresolved conflicts of interest
- ❑ Monitoring of conflicts of interests for outsourced activities
- ❑ Regular reporting to the Board of Directors
- ❑ Disclosure to investors

6. Record Keeping

The Firm will maintain and update its Conflicts Register of actual and potential conflicts entailing where any risk of damage to the interests of one or more clients that has arisen or in the case of an ongoing service or activity, may arise and the procedures in place to manage them in accordance with its regulatory obligations.

7. Further Information

Questions or requests for further information relating to the Firm's conflicts policy should be addressed to the Compliance Officer.