Russell Investments

Russell Investments Limited (“RIL”)

MIFIDPRU Disclosure

Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Invest without boundaries™

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The Investment Firms Prudential Regime ("IFPR") sets out requirements for investment firms to disclose additional information relating to their risk management approach on the basis of the harm that Russell Investments Limited (the "Company" or "RIL") may pose to itself, its clients and the markets it operates in from both its ongoing business operations and those that may arise from winding down its business. This supports effective market discipline and facilitates constructive engagement by all stakeholders.

This information is known as RIL's "MIFIDPRU Risk Management Objectives and Policies Disclosures" and is intended to contain an overview of the company's risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing material risks identified through the course of assessing RIL's own fund requirements (MIFIDPRU 4), concentration risk (MIFIDPRU 5) and liquidity risk (MIFIDPRU 6) as at 31 December 2025.

1.2. Scope of application

This document provides RIL's required annual disclosures on risk management, fulfilling the Company's obligation under MIFIDPRU 8 in the FCA's Prudential Sourcebook for MIFID Investment Firms.

The Company has been classified as a Non-Small Non-Interconnected (Non-SNI) firm. The MIFIDPRU disclosures set out in this document are provided solely in respect of RIL.

The Company has considered whether it requires further classification under requirement of SYSC 19G (MIFIDPRU Remuneration Code) and has concluded that this is not applicable.

1.3. Frequency of disclosure

This disclosure is subject to review and update at least annually. RIL will reassess the need to publish some or all disclosures more frequently than annually in light of any significant change to the relevant characteristics of its business including disclosure about capital and liquidity resources and adequacy, and information about risk exposure and other items prone to rapid change.

1.4. Company description

Russell Investments Limited ("RIL")[1] is an investment firm which has Russell Investments Systems Limited ("RISL") as its parent. RISL is a services company registered in England and Wales. RIL has an FCA license to perform MIFID Investment Services and Activities including investment advice and discretionary investment services in the UK, into the Middle East via its DIFC branch and into other third country jurisdictions under their national licence regimes.

RISL is wholly owned by Russell Investments UK Lower-Tier Holdco Limited. The ultimate parent company is Russell Investments Group Limited ("RIGL").

[1] FCA ref. 122282, MIFIDPRU Firm

2. Governance

2.1. Board Composition

The Board is comprised of individuals with a diverse range of experience covering asset management, risk, regulatory, finance, human resources, and accounting which complement each other and will ensure good governance and appropriately robust oversight of the business of the Company.

2.2. Board Governance

- The Board generally meets at least quarterly in the UK to oversee the general management and conduct of all aspects of the Company's business. In addition to the scheduled quarterly board meetings, ad hoc meetings are held from time to time. Ad-hoc meetings are held to approve financial statements and to address exceptional items arising between quarterly meetings.
- The quorum for meetings of the Board is fixed by the Board in accordance with the Constitution and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two.
- The Constitution of the Company outlines which parties may convene meetings of the Board and the relevant notice requirements.
- The company secretary of the Company attends all meetings of the Board and record minutes of all such meetings.
- David Rae has been appointed as director and chairperson of the Company and presides at board meetings (unless the members of the Board who are present choose another Director to chair the meeting).
- The Board is organised in a way that no one person can decide on the direction of the Company without the endorsement of another.

2.3. Obligations of each Director

The Board expects that each Director (i) will be available to attend the quarterly Board meetings and any additional Board meetings which may be required from time to time to deal with items at short notice and (ii) will ensure that he or she has sufficient time to devote to the role of Director together with all the associated responsibilities (including but not limited to consideration of all relevant papers in advance of each meeting).

Each Director is aware of the relevant policies and procedures for the proper discharge of their responsibilities.

2.4. Role of the Board

The Board has ultimate control of the activities of the Company and is responsible for providing strategic guidance for the Company, effective oversight of management and the supervision of its affairs including in relation to all material decisions affecting the operation and conduct of the business of the Company. The responsibilities of the Board include:

- Oversight of the Company, including its control and accountability systems.
- Monitoring compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.
- Reviewing and approving systems of risk management and internal compliance and control.
- Approval of financial statements of the Company and the Directors' report.
- Monitoring Senior Manager performance.
- Approving key strategic decisions.

2.5. Committees of the company

The Board has delegated key responsibilities to the following committees throughout the business (the "Committees"). Each committee is governed by terms of reference which set out (i) the responsibilities and obligations of the committee, (ii) decision-making processes and (iii) any reporting obligations.

Management Committee
Reviews and evaluates risk management, internal audit, compliance, client services, group shared services, delegation and AML and monitors the implementation of the Board's recommended actions.

Securities Valuation Committee
Responsible for producing fair price and/ or valuation for fund units and protecting clients by establishing and following a consistent process to ensure prices are calculated fairly and regularly.

Investment Committee
Reviews and evaluates all issues related to investment risk with respect to funds and segregated accounts, including appointment and termination of Money Managers and compliance with relevant investment policies and objectives.

Product Governance Committee
Responsible for various product development and management and acts as the governance body responsible for establishing and implementing an adequate product control framework for the business.

2.6. Key Global Committees

Trade Management Oversight Committee
A global committee which provides reporting to the Investment Committee. Provides oversight of the activities of the trading groups within the Group. Its primary focuses include: review of trade execution quality data to ensure service standards are met, review and assessment of correspondent relationships for the Group's trading groups, review and assessment of industry matters within its scope of responsibility, review of trading outcomes to validate policies and ensure standards are met.

Affiliated Business Oversight Committee
A global committee which provides reporting to the Investment Committee. Responsible for overseeing the Group's selection and usage of entities for investment advisory, brokerage or other services. Its primary focuses include: (i) reviewing the selection, implementation and oversight of services provided to the Company and ensuring it is consistent with applicable law and regulatory requirements, applicable investment objectives and restrictions; (ii) reviewing the performance and terms (including pricing) of the services provided by the Company's affiliates and ensuring they are comparable or superior, on average over reasonable periods, to services that could reasonably be received from non-affiliates; (iii) reviewing and establishing commission rates charged to the Company by its affiliates where applicable.

3. Risk Management Objectives and Policies

3.1. Global Risk Management Program

Russell Investments operates an independent risk management program through an organisational unit called “Operational Risk Management” or “ORM.” Consistent with best practices and regulatory requirements, ORM is independent from both manufacturing and go-to-market functions.

Rationale

Key reasons for operating an independent enterprise risk management function include:

Required: Multiple regulatory regimes require, and all expect a robust independent risk management program.

Commercial Appeal: Clients increasingly expect a robust and independent risk management capability. Having this capability positions us to better retain existing clients and to more aggressively attract prospects. In addition, GRM’s thought leadership and capabilities have been routinely leveraged for client purposes.

Enterprise & Aggregate Perspectives: An enterprise perspective is needed because risks are seldom isolated to one business unit or function. With its organisational positioning, sophisticated tools and experienced associates, GRM is uniquely positioned to provide a risk perspective for the enterprise as well as other meaningful aggregations. It is ultimately this “portfolio of risks” and their interaction with each other that is most relevant to the institution.

Objective Assessment: There are always innate conflicts which impede the objective identification and evaluation of risks. An independent and capable risk function helps mitigate these conflicts in both substance and appearance.

Specialisation: Risk is a specialized and technical function which must be resourced and focused accordingly.

Protective Effects: An independent risk function and the materials generated as part of that process can diminish the adverse effects of “attacks” that inevitably befall organisations.

Enterprise Results: An effective enterprise risk management capability skews firm results in a positive direction by helping to avoid or mitigate risks as well as exploiting promising opportunities.

3.2. Risk Management Framework

ORM’s basic framework of “identify, measure, monitor and communicate” is outlined in diagram 1 along with the supporting concepts of “integration, insight and challenge.” Other important elements in ORM’s risk framework include:

Risk Appetite: Risk appetite must be considered from multiple perspectives including clients, investors, and business outcomes.

Risk Taxonomy: Categorizes key risks (strategic, operational (process), people, regulatory and compliance, third party, fraud, legal, data, model, cybersecurity and privacy, technology and infrastructure and operational resilience) into three levels.

Risk Measurement: Multiple risk measurements are required across each key risk to get a proper “read” on risk posture.

Five Lines of Defense: Russell Investments has adopted a “five lines of defense” protocol to reinforce each associate’s role in the risk management process. Diagram 2 outlines this protocol.

Risk Governance: ORM has implemented a risk governance structure which has been integrated into Russell Investments corporate governance structure. Diagram 3 shows the basic components of this structure.

Risk Assessment: ORM conducts formal assessments and targeted risk reviews throughout the year, as necessary. Informal assessments occur continuously. These assessments are used for multiple purposes such as escalation when appropriate, development of remediation plans, and input into the annual audit plan.

Diagram 1: Risk Management Framework

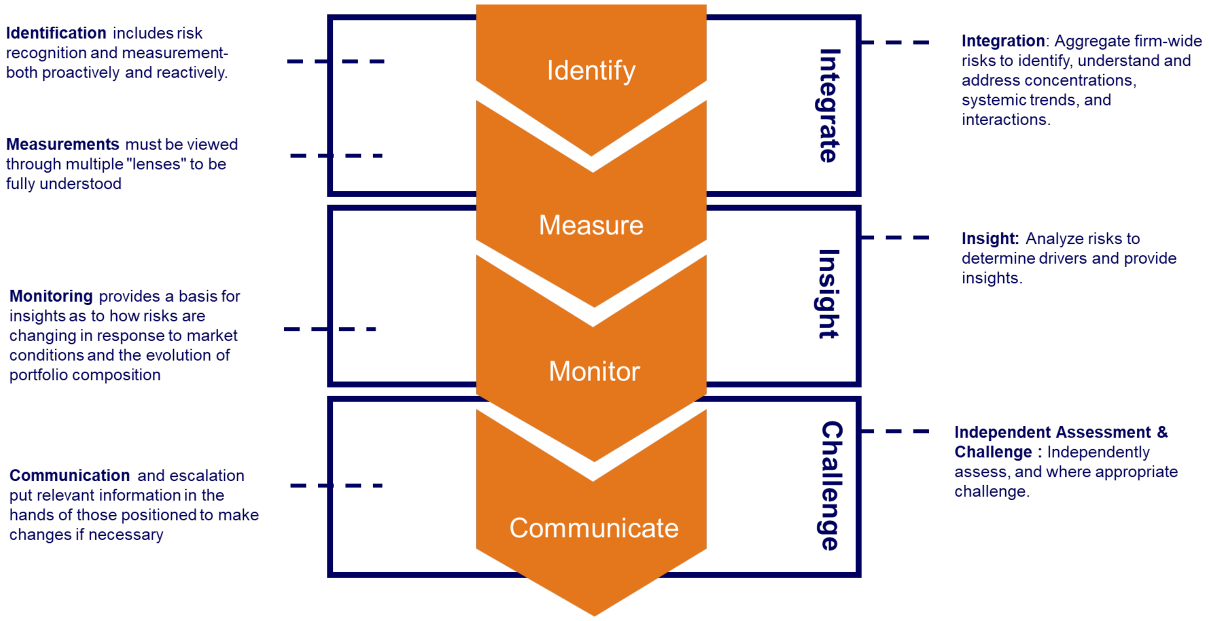
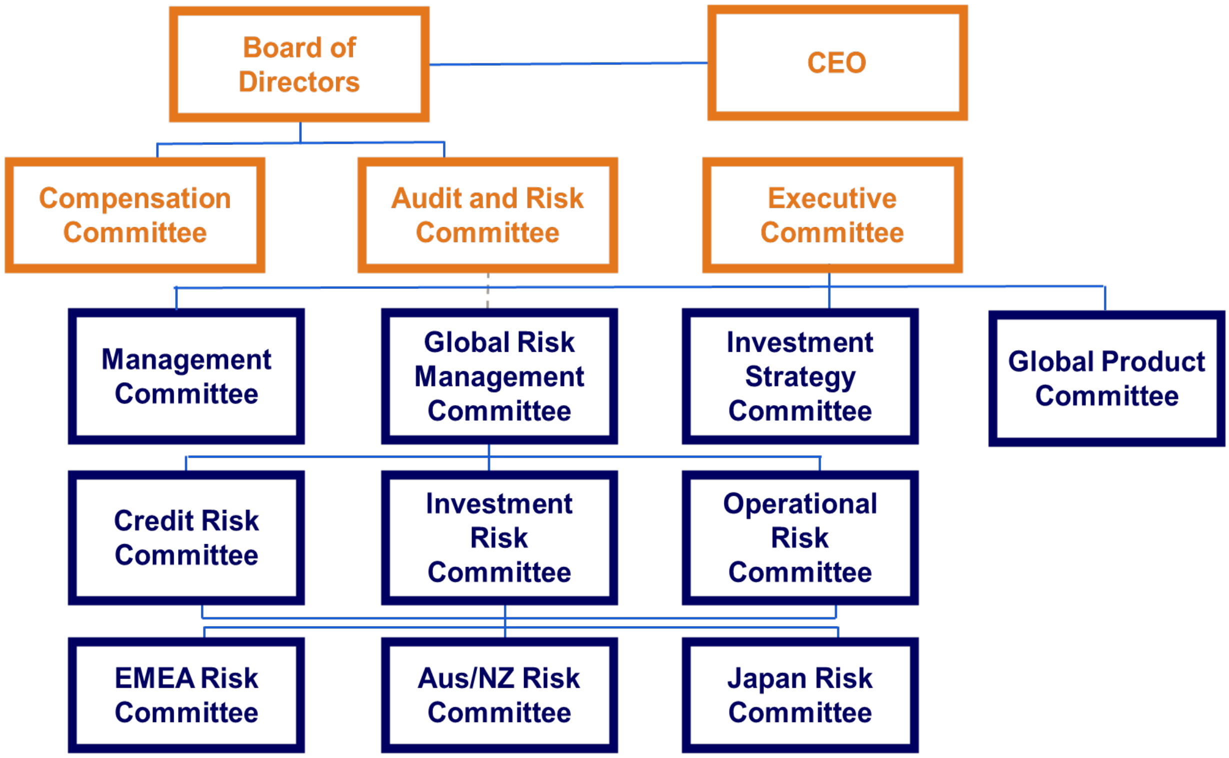


Diagram 2: Five Lines of Defense

5	**Boards**	**Oversight** Boards of directors oversee the firm wide risk appetite, including strategic alignment, and holds management accountable for managing the firm in a manner consistent with its risk appetite.
4	**Executive Management**	**Strategy, appetite, and culture** **Executive management** determines the risk appetite and aligns it with firm strategies and client expectations Establishes the "Tone at the top" by reinforcing the need to conduct business in a way where risks are deliberately considered and actively managed and by providing resources for risk, compliance, and control functions.
3	**Internal Audit**	**Assurance** **Internal Audit** provides independent and objective assurance (testing and review) regarding the design and effectiveness of internal controls.
2	**Global Risk Management**	**Independence and oversight** **Global Risk Management (GRM)** assesses and oversees risk at the firm level employing a risk-based approach with focus on the firm's key risks. Develops and maintains risk frameworks including firm-wide risk policies. Monitors the risk culture set by the Board/Executive Management.
	Compliance	**Compliance** maintains the company's compliance program and is responsible for helping business units understand their responsibility for complying with the relevant laws, regulations, and Russell policies applicable to our business. Provides oversight, advice, review and testing in support of our compliance program.
1	**Business Units**	**Manage risks** **Business Units**, including portfolio management, identify and manage risks, including compliance, for their business or function that could threaten the achievement of business unit or firm objectives. Includes establishing and maintaining processes and controls.

Diagram 3: Corporate Governance



3.3. EMEA Risk Management Governance

The board of directors of the Company has delegated certain duties and responsibilities to the EMEA Risk Management Committee ("ERMC"). The ERMC receives mandate from the Global Risk Management Committee ("GRMC") to assist RIL executive management in the oversight of the risks in the Company.

The ERMC, acting in its oversight capacity, is authorised and directed to review, evaluate, monitor, and oversee operational risks for the Company. Although its primary focus is oversight of operational risk, the ERMC is also authorised to review and escalate investment and credit risks to the Investment Risk Committee ("IRC") and the Credit Risk Committee ("CRC"). For items not covered by functional risk committees (i.e. Operational Risk Committee ("ORC"), IRC and CRC), the ERMC is authorised to report to the GRMC and the EMEA Executive Group ("EEG"). The ERMC also reports on all items covered by its remit to the Company.

The roles and responsibilities of the ERMC are set forth in the Terms of Reference of the committee.

3.4. Operational Risk Governance

Russell Investments maintains an Operational Risk Committee which is a subcommittee of the Global Risk Management Committee. Chaired by the Director of Global Operational Risk, the Operational Risk Committee is responsible for the oversight of operational risks inherent in Russell Investments' global businesses and legal entities, including people, process, technology, vendor, regulatory and reputational risks. The Operational Risk Committee and regional risk committees assist the Global Risk Management Committee in its oversight of Russell Investments' operational risk governance structure, operational risk management framework and policies, and operational risk tolerances and limits.

3.5. Operational Risk Management

Operational Risk Management ("ORM") focuses on identifying, assessing and monitoring operational risks. ORM deploys multiple tools and methods to identify, assess and respond to operational risks. The operational risk framework is based on ISO 31000, an international risk standard.

Russell Investments operates a multi-element risk identification approach which operates on the premise that the recognition and measurement of risk needs to occur on both a proactive and reactive basis. Russell Investments' long-standing formal escalation protocol promotes timely communication to senior management, facilitating changes, for example, enhancements to controls, to be made where necessary. Russell Investments employs a disciplined event capture approach with results reported through the risk governance structure. A key focus of the event management program is helping assure management's remediation plans are directed to addressing root causes, rather than treating symptoms, to reduce the likelihood and impact of recurrence. Ongoing monitoring as well as targeted risk reviews and risk profiling provide a basis for insights as to how risks are changing in response to market conditions and evolution of strategy and portfolio composition.

Operational Risk Management is a foundational part of broader enterprise risk management framework and includes the following:

- Emphasis on the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.
- Independent, Russell Investments-wide perspective on operational risk exposure across products and businesses.
- Multiple risk measurements, including loss event metrics, key risk indicators, scenarios, risk capital modeling, etc.
- Consideration of risk aggregation and correlation (e.g., vendor error can have financial, regulatory and reputational impacts).
- Emphasis on mitigation of known risks.
- Prioritization of Operational Resilience, including contingency planning (business continuity, disaster recovery, insurance, etc.)
- Consistency with industry practice and regulator/client expectations/requirements.

3.6. The ICARA process

ICARA (Internal Capital Adequacy and Risk Assessment) is a process of ongoing identification, monitoring and mitigation of the harms that a firm may pose to itself, its clients and the markets it operates in from both its ongoing business operations and those that may arise from winding down its business. It is also intended to identify the amounts and spread of types of capital and liquid assets considered adequate to cover unmitigated harms that RIL may cause itself, its clients, and the markets it operates in. RIL is required to complete an ICARA at least on an annual basis.

Outputs from these activities support RIL's assessment of the adequacy of its capital and liquidity. The ICARA is used within the business to support decision-making processes, identify potential risk exposures and implement appropriate mitigants. Interim reviews will be undertaken should business plans or significant re-positioning of the RIL business model or activities require it.

The ICARA process includes:

- Considering and assessing the key risks as recorded through use of the RIL's risk registers and identified in the strategic planning process.
- Determining appropriate scenarios and the key harms to determine which harms could cause RIL to incur losses within that stressed scenario, and project capital and liquidity requirements to identify the maximum capital impacts.
- Identifying credible management actions that could be taken to mitigate the stress impacts and the capital and liquidity requirements that may arise in the scenario after such actions.
- Determining the capital and liquidity required should RIL face such an event that would lead to its orderly wind down.

3.7. Business Strategy and Risk Appetite Statement

As part of the strategic planning process, the ICARA process is utilised and aligned with the strategic plan to support the understanding of the amount of capital and liquidity required to aid the objectives within the strategic plan on a forward-looking basis.

The risk appetite statement is an expression of how much risk the Company is willing to take. Some risks must be taken, but these should be managed to prevent unnecessary risk taking such as outsourcing business activities or dealing with counterparties. Other risks must be avoided such as harm to clients or compliance with regulation.

RIL has implemented a risk appetite statement. The risk appetite statement sets the boundary for risk taking activity and is defined by qualitative principles. It provides the Board, management and other stakeholders with a clear understanding of the acceptable risk limits within which RIL must operate when executing its business operations. The Company's management is responsible for ensuring that employees conduct business activities within the tolerances specified in the risk appetite statement.

The Company's Board has the ultimate responsibility for the development of appropriate strategies, systems, and controls for the management of risks within the business. The risk appetite statement is reviewed at least annually, or more often as deemed appropriate, as part of the ICARA review process and approved by the Board.

3.8. Identification of new and emerging risks, and monitoring of existing risks

The monitoring of existing risks and identification of new and emerging risks is considered in a range of ways, including:

- Formal senior management and governance meetings.
- Through ongoing incident management and reporting.
- The Risk and Control Self-Assessments.
- Ad hoc Risk, Compliance and/or Internal Audit reviews.
- Regular monitoring of external risk and regulatory landscapes.
- RIL's risk culture whereby managers and staff are encouraged to report to the Risk Management function any change to a risk or any new or emerging risks.

4. Key Harms and Risks

MIFIDPRU 8.2.1 requires RIL to disclose its risk management objectives and policies for the categories of risk addressed by:

1. MIFIDPRU 4 – Own funds requirements
2. MIFIDPRU 5 – Concentration risk
3. MIFIDPRU 6 – Liquidity risk

4.1. Key Harms and Risks identified within MIFIDPRU 4 - Own funds requirements

RIL has identified and assessed the following categories of risk within its assessment of own funds requirements:

- Operational errors
- Material regulatory breach
- Failure of critical service provider
- Failure of business continuity and disaster recovery plans
- Systems or technology disruption or failure
- Information security, data protection and/or cyber security breach
- Internal or external fraud
- Legal claims
- Loss of clients/AUM
- Market downturn
- People risk

4.2. Key Harms and Risks identified within MIFIDPRU 5 - Concentration risk

Concentration risk is any single or group of exposures that may have the potential to produce losses large enough to threaten the company's health or ability to maintain its core business. This includes large (connected) individual exposures or significant exposures to groups of counterparties, whose likelihood of default is driven by common underlying factors, e.g. sector, economy, geographical location and instrument type. Concentration risk carries the potential to cause harm to RIL, and should the exit of key clients occur, it could also cause harm to its remaining clients.

The key source of this risk for RIL is credit concentration relating to bank deposits. This risk is managed through limiting bank deposits to high quality credit institutions. RIL has also assessed that should the bank counterparty fail, the level of readily available core assets from other sources means that RIL would retain sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations as they fall due.

4.3. Key Harms and Risks identified within MIFIDPRU 6 - Liquidity Risk

This represents the risk that adequate liquid funds are not available to settle liabilities as they fall due or when the Company experiences sudden unexpected cash outflows. This may cause harm to RIL. The majority of RIL's assets are held in high quality, highly liquid, short-dated cash instruments and hence there is limited liquidity risk exposure.

Cash inflows from fee income from clients less cash outflows from fees payable to RIL's vendors and other expenses are ordinarily net positive. The only significant seasonal variation is the payment of a dividend to the parent company, which would not be paid in the event of any liquidity stress.

The Company's liquidity position versus its liquidity requirement is reported to the Board annually.