

Statement of Investment Policies and Goals

1. Introduction

The Public Service Superannuation Plan (the “Plan”) was established in 1934 as a defined benefit plan by the *Public Service Superannuation Act* (the “Act”). The Act was revised in 2010 and 2012 to update the structure of the Plan. A robust funding policy was prescribed, transitioning the Plan to a defined benefit plan subject to a prescribed funding policy. The extent of future benefits is dependent upon the health of the Plan although existing accrued benefits, including accumulated cost-of-living adjustments on superannuation allowances in pay, are protected in accordance with the terms of the Act. The primary funding objective of the Plan is to be fully funded.

The revisions to the Act, also positioned the Plan to implement a joint governance structure. The Public Service Superannuation Plan Trustee Inc. replaced the Minister of Finance as trustee on April 1, 2013. The rights and powers of the Public Service Superannuation Plan Trustee Inc. (the “Trustee”) are described in the Act. The Trustee shall administer the Plan and the Public Service Superannuation Fund (the “Fund”). The Fund consists of the assets that support the liabilities of the Plan.

The Trustee shall retain an administrator to provide administration and investment support services in respect of the Plan and the Fund. The Nova Scotia Pension Services Corporation (“NS Pension”) was appointed the administrator effective April 1, 2013. The appointment by the Trustee of NS Pension is detailed in the Nova Scotia Public Service Superannuation Plan Administration Services and Investment Management Agreement.

2. Rationale

The purpose of the Statement of Investment Policies and Goals (the “Policy”) and the investment policies listed in Appendix 2, which collectively form the policy framework, is to commit to writing the objectives of the Fund and to set out the parameters within which the investments of the Fund shall be managed.

The Trustee, through the Policy, sets the guidelines and provides a framework for how the assets of the Fund are managed. The investment policies listed in Appendix 2, which are considered an integral part of the Policy, sit within the framework to provide additional guidance for the management of the specific asset classes and assets. Investment manager, advisor and fund manager agreements and mandates provide an even greater level of constraint.

3. Policy Statement

The Fund shall operate solely in the long-term interest of the beneficiaries. Its primary goal is to ensure that the assets of the Fund, together with the expected contributions, shall be invested in a prudent manner so as to meet the future liabilities of the Fund and to maintain its ongoing solvency and long-term sustainability.

4. Policy Objectives

The primary objective of the Fund is to generate an absolute return measured against the actuarial rate of return and, by minimizing the volatility of the Fund, help to maintain the fully funded status of the Plan. The actuarial rate of return is reviewed and evaluated annually through the preparation of the actuarial valuation report of the Plan. The relative return of the Fund is measured with respect to the

Fund's policy benchmark which is described in Section 8.2

5. Investment Beliefs

It is recognized by the Trustee that there is value in committing to writing a set of Investment Beliefs which allows the Trustee to present its beliefs clearly for all those with a vested interest in the Fund to gain a better understanding of how the investments are structured and managed.

1) ***The management and investment of the Fund are consistent with its long-term investment horizon and the Fund's sustainable investment philosophy.***

- A long-term investment horizon is an advantage that should be exploited.
- Benchmarks and reporting are aligned with the Fund's long-term investment horizon. However, it is recognized that monitoring short-term performance is important to achieve long-term performance goals.
- Consistent with its sustainable investment philosophy, the Fund considers the impact of actions on future members and the importance of adapting the Fund to changing investment and economic environments considering sustainability factors.
- Implementation of investment strategies that create long term sustainable value as well as the hiring of external service providers that consider the long-term impact of their actions are a key part of the Fund's sustainable investment policy.

2) ***An effective governance structure is necessary for achieving the objectives of the Fund.***

- Strong plan governance and unconstrained investing, along with a lens on long-term sustainability, increases the likelihood that the Fund performs well from a risk and return perspective over the long-term.
- Consistently applying investment beliefs across the Fund enhances alignment of perspectives between the Trustee and NS Pension and assists in providing efficient management of the Fund.

3) ***The funded status of the Plan and the long-term nature of its liabilities significantly influence the Fund's policy asset mix.***

- Given the long-term nature of Plan liabilities, the Fund has a long-term investment horizon and exploits assets that offer illiquidity premiums.
- Given that the Plan has monthly cash flow requirements and inflation sensitive liabilities resulting from pension obligations, assets that generate cash yield and are linked to inflation are a benefit when included in the policy asset mix.

4) ***The most significant influence on the long-term investment performance of the Fund is the policy asset mix.***

- The policy asset mix reflects the Trustee's current risk and return appetite for the Fund.
- The policy asset mix provides a well-diversified and balanced portfolio of market exposures to assist in both managing Fund volatility and meeting return requirements.

5) ***Implementation of the policy asset mix targets reducing volatility and adding value to the benchmark.***

- Investment strategies and asset classes that provide downside protection benefit the Fund's long-term performance.
- Dynamic asset allocation within the Fund through rebalancing adds value versus the benchmark.
- Generally, active management in public markets adds value to the benchmark in markets where conviction is high.

- Permitting opportunistic investments adds value relative to the Fund's benchmark.
- Exposure to foreign currencies is a product of holding non-Canadian investments and exposes the Fund to currency risk.

6) *Risk is required to generate the returns needed to meet long-term pension obligations but is only taken when rewarded. If possible, unrewarded risks are eliminated or sufficiently mitigated.*

- Taking risk is required to generate the returns needed to meet long-term pension obligations. In so doing, the Trustee accepts the Fund will experience short term periods of relative and absolute investment losses.
- Management of qualitative risk, such as operational risk, is as important as managing quantitative risks such as investment return volatility.

7) *Costs matter to the performance of the Fund and are effectively managed.*

- Given the impact on net returns, managing costs is an important part of the implementation of the policy asset mix and underlying investment strategies.
- When choosing and evaluating investment managers and investment strategies, striking a balance between cost, the ability to generate consistent and strong returns and reduced volatility is important.

6. Risk Management

The primary risk to the Plan is funding risk. This is the long-term risk that the Fund will have insufficient assets to meet the Plan's future pension obligations. Secondary risks associated with the investment and management of the Fund include, but are not limited to market, credit, counterparty, liquidity and operational risk. The following risk management tools shall be employed by the Trustee to mitigate risk:

Asset Liability and Asset Allocation Studies

On an annual basis, Pension Services Corporation shall undertake a review of the policy asset mix. Every five years, or as conditions or circumstances warrant it, an asset liability or asset allocation study shall be conducted by an external consultant. Such work assists the Trustee with determining the appropriate long-term asset mix for the Fund in light of the Plan's future pension obligations and will minimize the funding risk to an acceptable level.

Long-Term Asset Mix

The long-term policy asset mix determines the long-term expected return and risk profile of the Fund and is the most important tool that the Trustee has to control risk. The policy asset mix shall be well-diversified by asset class, geography, industry and investment style to reduce the risk of the Fund and shall be regularly reviewed as indicated above.

Policies and Guidelines

To address secondary risks such as market, credit, counterparty and liquidity risks, investment policies shall be developed to address these issues. The respective policies are listed in Appendix 2 and shall be reviewed on an annual basis.

Liquidity

NS Pension shall manage the day-to-day liquidity of the Fund to mitigate the risk that it is unable to meet its financial obligations and benefit payments. The liquidity of asset classes and their respective weightings is also an important factor in the determination of the Fund's overall liquidity profile and liquidity risk shall be an important consideration as the strategic policy asset mix is reviewed.

Internal Controls

To address operational risk, NS Pension shall maintain and annually review a comprehensive set of internal procedures and policies to ensure that internal controls remain at an appropriate standard. The Director, Enterprise Risk & Compliance of NS Pension shall monitor compliance to the Fund's policies and guidelines as well as the NS Pension's internal procedures and policies.

7. Roles And Responsibilities

7.1 *Trustee*

As stated, the Trustee of the Fund is the Public Service Superannuation Plan Trustee Inc. (the "Trustee"). The Trustee is responsible for administering the Fund and the Plan and approving the Policy and the investment policies that sit beneath the Policy which forms the structure of fund management. In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Trustee may delegate certain duties and responsibilities.

7.2 *Investment Committee*

The Trustee delegates certain responsibilities to the Investment Committee detailed within the Committee's Terms of Reference. Generally, the Investment Committee is responsible for recommending to the Trustee the hiring and termination of investment managers, approval of investment policies and monitoring of investment performance.

7.3 *Nova Scotia Pension Services Corporation (NS Pension)*

NS Pension was appointed by the Trustee effective April 1, 2013. The appointment by the Trustee of NS Pension is detailed in the Nova Scotia Public Service Superannuation Plan Administration Services and Investment Management Agreement. Generally, NS Pension shall be responsible for the day to day management of the Fund and shall manage the Fund in accordance with the investment policies as approved by the Trustee.

7.4 *Delegation of Authority*

In addition to authority provided in the Nova Scotia Public Service Superannuation Plan Administration Services and Investment Management Agreement, the Trustee delegates to the NS Pension authority to negotiate and enter into contracts with investment and fund managers whose mandates have been approved by the Investment Committee of the Trustee. The Trustee also delegates to the NS Pension the authority to terminate investment and fund managers and to sign all documents in support of the administration of the Fund.

7.5 *Managers and Advisors*

The Fund uses a multi-product platform to invest the assets of the Fund, implemented through both NS Pension as well as a structure that includes external investment managers, advisors and fund managers. The responsibilities are delegated by the Trustee through the approval of investment policies and mandates.

7.6 *Fund Custodian*

The Custodian provides safekeeping and custodial services to the Fund. The Custodian shall fulfill the regular duties required by a custodian as outlined in the Custody Agreement

8. Investment Directives

8.1 *Policy Asset Mix*

The long-term strategic investment of the Fund is expressed through the following asset classes: equities, fixed income, real assets and absolute return strategies. The policy asset mix sets out the target weights for each of the asset classes with consideration given to the health of the Fund,

long-term expected risk and return objectives, diversification of assets, and the liquidity profile of the Fund and shall be approved by the Trustee.

Short-term tactical asset allocation of the Fund focuses on short-term conditions and opportunistic shifts in asset class weights and is expressed through the policy ranges (maximum and minimum) of the asset class weights. The rebalancing of weights of the asset classes within the policy range shall be the responsibility of NS Pension.

In 2025, a decision was made by the Trustee to adopt a new policy asset mix which is represented below under the column “Target Weight”. Enhancing the diversification of assets, reducing the volatility of valuations and achieving desirable risk-adjusted returns were the objectives of the change. The current policy asset mix will incrementally transition to the Target Weights to reflect the funding of certain asset classes and the removal of funds from other asset classes. The gradual progression of the policy asset mix from the current policy to the target policy asset mix will be provided to the Trustee quarterly.

Policy Asset Mix:

Asset Class	Benchmark	Minimum Target Weight	Target Weight	Maximum Target Weight
Equity				
Global	*		33%	
Private Equity	MSCI ACWI + 2%		7%	
Total Equity		30%	40%	50%
Fixed Income				
Government Bonds	*		19%	
Credit	*		18%	
Private Debt	*		3%	
Total Fixed Income		30%	40%	50%
Real Assets				
Real Estate	CPI + 4.5%		13%	
Infrastructure	CPI + 4.5%		13%	
Natural Resources	CPI + 4.5%		5%	
Total Real Assets		21%	31%	41%
Absolute Return Strategies	*	2%	5%	10%
Cash	FTSE TMX 30 day T-Bill Index	0%	4%	8%
Funding & Leverage			-20%	
Total			100%	

* Customized benchmarks, refer to applicable Asset Class Policy for details.

8.2 Benchmarks

In order to evaluate the performance of the Fund, the Trustee shall measure the performance of each asset class relative to the performance of a benchmark. These benchmarks normally represent the return of market indices from each of the asset classes or CPI or SOFR + benchmarks. The Fund benchmark shall be a composite of these indices based on the weights of each asset class within the policy asset mix.

8.3 Investment Constraints

In addition to the directives provided in the Policy, asset class constraints are further outlined in the investment policies detailed in Appendix 2.

At the Fund level, the Fund shall not:

- Invest in one name which exceeds 5% of total Fund assets excluding:
 - Government of Canada and related entities;
 - Government of the United States and related entities will have a maximum of 10%;
 - The Royal Bank of Canada (RBC), Toronto Dominion Bank (TD), Bank of Montreal (BMO), Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS) and Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) will each have a maximum of 10%.

Additionally, no investment manager shall put the Fund at risk for an amount greater than their mandate.

8.4 Permissible Investments

Permissible investments are described within investment management agreements and mandates of specific investment managers.

For clarity, while not permissible at the Fund level, certain investment managers and asset classes shall be permitted to:

- Pledge assets as security for a loan or obligation;
- Engage in the act of selling a security that the Fund does not own;
- Use debt to finance an asset purchase (leverage);
- Borrow securities for the completion of a short sale;
- Purchase securities on margin which involves buying a security while paying only a portion of the total value.

8.5 Investment Exceptions

When applying the above directives, it is recognized that there may be occasions during which the investment policies are not met temporarily for valid investment reasons. It is the responsibility of the employees of NS Pension to immediately report any violations to the CEO, CIO or the Director, Enterprise Risk & Compliance. The violation shall then be escalated to the Investment Committee not later than the next scheduled meeting.

9. Securities Lending

The securities of the Fund may be loaned for the purpose of generating revenue for the Fund subject to the *Income Tax Act* of Canada and its regulations and to any other applicable laws. Such loans must be secured by cash and/or readily marketable Government bonds, short term debt, corporate debt, common and preferred shares or convertible securities having a market value of at least 105% of the loaned securities or 102% if it reflects best practices in the local market in which the securities are being lent. The terms and conditions of the securities lending program are set out in a contract with the Custodian.

10. Performance Measurement

10.1 *Investment Manager Performance Evaluation*

Investment managers should achieve a time-weighted rate of return, net of fees, which exceeds their benchmark, as defined in their mandate, over the medium to long-term period. The adequacy of value added will be judged relative to competitors with the same mandate and by comparing actual volatility to the appropriate benchmark's volatility.

Investment manager performance to the appropriate benchmark is monitored on a regular basis as is each manager's style, risk and compliance to their mandate. Failure to comply with policies and/or mandates may cause an investment manager to be terminated.

10.2 *Valuation of Investments*

The Fund will follow the principle of Fair Value when valuing investments. For investments that trade on public equity and fixed income markets the Custodian will provide asset values.

For assets that do not trade on public markets such as real asset investments, a suitable valuation methodology shall be used: discounted cash flows; earnings multiples; appraisals, or other pricing modes as appropriate.

11. Proxy Voting

11.1 *Proxy Voting Procedure*

Generally, the Fund shall adopt a passive approach to voting proxies by delegating the responsibility of shareholder voting rights to investment managers under contract. To ensure that proxies are voted in accordance with the Fund's engagement and climate change disclosure strategies, NS Pension will engage, in certain circumstances, with investment manager(s). Investment managers shall annually provide a copy of their policy and guidelines on shareholder voting for review by NS Pension

11.2 *Proxy Voting Reporting*

NS Pension shall report to the Trustee annually on the voting of proxies.

12. Standard Of Care

12.1 *Standard of Care*

As the Fund's administrator, NS Pension shall exercise the same degree of care, diligence and skill that a prudent, professional pension administrator and investment manager experienced in the administration and investment of pension plans would exercise in like circumstances.

External service providers under contract to the Fund shall maintain an appropriate standard of care in the management of the Fund's assets. The custodian shall perform its duties with the skill and care that would be expected from a professional custodian and investment managers shall exercise such competence and skill as may be expected of a prudent and professional investment advisor.

12.2 *Conflict of Interest*

Directors of the PSSPTI are subject to their respective Code of Conduct. Employees of the NS Pension are subject to the NS Pension's Code of Business Ethics and Conduct. Employees and Trustee directors are accountable to avoid conflict of interests that may be in conflict with their duties to the Fund and disclose any actual or perceived conflicts. Failure to follow the Code may result in dismissal.

Any external service provider shall disclose to the CIO any direct or indirect association or material

interest or involvement in aspects related to their role with regard to the Fund's investments, which may result in any perceived or actual conflict of interest. Failure to disclose a conflict of interest may result in termination.

No affected person who has or is required to make a disclosure as contemplated by this statement shall participate in any discussion, decision or vote relating to any proposed investment or transaction in respect of which he/she has made or is required to make disclosure.

12.3 Related Party Transactions

NS Pension shall not enter into a transaction with a related party, on behalf of the Plan, unless:

- the transaction is required for the operation or administration of the Plan and the terms and conditions are not less favourable to the Plan than market terms and conditions.
- the securities of the related party are acquired at a public exchange; or
- the value of the transaction is nominal to the Fund.

A related party is defined as: NS Pension and its officers, directors and employees; those holding or investing on behalf of the Fund such as investment managers and the custodian and their officers, directors and employees; unions representing members of the Plan and their officers, directors and employees; an employer who participates in the Plan and their officers, directors and employees; a member of the Plan; and a corporation controlled or indirectly controlled by any of the above. A related party does not include government or government agency.

Requirements for disclosure of conflicts of interest include related party transactions.

13. Reporting Requirements

NS Pension shall provide an annual report on the Plan to the Trustee that will include annual financial results and statements to be provided to the stakeholders and made public. NS Pension shall provide quarterly reports to the Trustee on Fund and investment strategy performance.

14. Professional Standards

All investment managers are expected to adhere to the Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct of the CFA Institute or an acceptable equivalent.

15. Policy Administration and Enquiries

The Policy shall be reviewed annually. Recommendations for policy changes should be brought forward to the Investment Committee at any time. Questions and comments on the Policy should be directed to the Chair of the Investment Committee.

16. Compliance and Sanctions

NS Pension shall monitor compliance to the Policy.

Failure of NS Pension, investment managers, fund managers and advisors to comply with the Policy may result in discipline up to and including termination.

17. References

Please refer to the *Public Service Superannuation Act*.

18. Appendices

The attached appendices to the Policy are for information purposes and should be kept up to date by the CIO of NS Pension

1. Glossary of Terms
2. Related Policies
3. Policy History
4. Transition Benchmark

APPROVED BY MOTION at the Public Service Superannuation Plan Trustee Inc. meeting of June 26, 2014, with subsequent revisions on:

- March 3, 2016
- September 28, 2016
- May 5, 2017
- December 7, 2017
- May 3, 2018
- June 22, 2021
- March 9, 2023
- November 30, 2023
- September 18, 2025

APPENDIX 1

Glossary of Terms

<i>Absolute Return Strategies</i>	An investment strategy which focuses on generating positive returns in rising and falling capital markets.
<i>Actuarial assumed rate of return</i>	The assumed rate of return as stated in the annual <u>Report on the Actuarial Valuation for Funding Purposes</u> .
<i>Asset Mix</i>	The proportion of assets invested in cash, equities, fixed-income securities and real estate.
<i>Asset/liability Studies</i>	An examination of the long-term projections of a pension plan's investment assets and liabilities to determine whether the plan will be in a deficit or surplus position.
<i>Benchmark</i>	A standard against which rates of return can be measured. Stock and bond market indexes are two examples.
<i>CFA</i>	Chartered Financial Analyst.
<i>CPI</i>	Consumer Price Index measures changes in the price level of consumer goods and services purchased.
<i>CREIF</i>	<i>Canadian Real Estate Fund – an open ended fund offered by GWL.</i>
<i>Counterparty risk</i>	The risk that a party to a contract will not meet its contractual obligations.
<i>Credit Risk</i>	The risk of loss of principal from a borrower's failure to meet a contractual obligation.
<i>Custodian</i>	An independent company entrusted with holding investments on behalf of the owner. They maintain the financial records for the investments and settle trades.
<i>Defined Benefit Pension Plan</i>	A pension plan in which retirement benefits, rather than contributions into the plan, are specified.
<i>EAFE</i>	An equity index which covers the regions of Europe, Australasia and Far East.
<i>Equities</i>	Share ownership of a company.
<i>Fair Value</i>	A valuation methodology. The amount which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
<i>Fixed Income</i>	Securities that generate a predictable stream of interest such as bonds and debentures.

Funding & Leverage	Securities used to enhance the notional value of the investment fund, borrowing or derivatives
Investment Managers	All external service providers that manage assets on behalf of the Fund. This includes external service providers within equity, fixed income, real assets and absolute return strategies.
<i>Liquidity Risk</i>	The risk that a pension fund cannot meet their financial obligation without incurring significant losses.
<i>MSCI</i>	Morgan Stanley Capital International, a firm that provides index data services.
<i>Market Risk</i>	The risk that the value of a portfolio will decrease due to a change in equity, commodity and foreign exchange prices or interest rates.
<i>Operational Risk</i>	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems.
<i>Proxy Voting</i>	Written authorization by a shareholder for someone else to represent them and vote their shares at a shareholders' meeting.
<i>Real Return Bond</i>	A bond that pays a rate of return that is linked to the rate of inflation.
<i>Short Sale</i>	The sale of a security the seller does not own.
<i>SOFR</i>	Secured Overnight Financing Rate, a daily rate representative of secured lending between two market participants.
<i>T-Bills</i>	Short-term government debt. Instead of paying interest, treasury bills are sold at a discount to reflect short-term interest rates. The difference between the purchase price and proceeds at maturity represents interest income.
Term / Time Periods	<p>Short Term Typically 1-3 years</p> <p>Mid Term Typically measured at 4 or 5 years. Often considered a 'market cycle', ranges from 4-7 years</p> <p>Long Term Typically measured around 10 years, anything longer than 7 years and ranging from 7-12 years</p>
Venture Capital:	Capital invested in young companies that have the potential to grow and eventually earn profits

APPENDIX 2

Related Policies

Policy	Approved By	Date Approved
Cash Management Policy	Trustee	2024 Mar 7
Currency Policy	Trustee	2024 Jun 5
Derivatives Policy	Trustee	2024 Mar 7
Fixed Income Policy	Trustee	2023 Nov 30
Hedge Fund Policy	Trustee	2025 Jun 25
Investment Manager Selection and Monitoring Policy	Trustee	2024 Dec 1
Portable Alpha Policy	Trustee	2023 Sep 21
Private Equity Policy	Trustee	2025 Jun 25
Real Asset Investment Policy	Trustee	2025 Jun 25
Sustainable Investment Policy	Trustee	2024 Mar 7

APPENDIX 3

Policy History

Current Effective Date:	2023 November 30
Past Effective Dates:	2005 July 25 2007 May 24 2008 February 6 2008 May 14 2009 June 17 2010 October 25 2012 December 7 2013 April 1 2014 June 26 2016 March 3 2016 September 28 2017 May 5 2017 December 7 2018 May 3 2021 June 22 2023 March 9 2023 November 30
Next Scheduled Review Date:	2026

