
Item 1. Cover Page

Form ADV Part 2A
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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Lazard Asset Management LLC (“LAM”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (212) 632-6000. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about LAM also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

On July 28, 2010, the SEC revised substantially the disclosure requirements for Form ADV Part 2. This Brochure dated March 2011 has been prepared based on the SEC's new requirements and rules. As such, this Brochure differs materially in structure from LAM's prior Form ADV Part 2 and contains certain additional information not previously provided in past years.

In the future, this Item will discuss only specific material changes that are made to the Brochure and provide clients with a summary of such changes. We will also reference the date of our last annual update of our brochure.

In the past we have offered to deliver our Form ADV Part 2 to clients on an annual basis. Pursuant to new SEC rules, we will prepare a summary of any material changes to this Brochure within 120 days of the close of LAM's fiscal year.

Currently, our Brochure may be requested by contacting LAM's General Counsel at (212) 632-6000 or LAM.LAZARDADVRequest@lazard.com.

Additional information about LAM is also available via the SEC's web site www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

History of the Firm

In 1848, the Lazard brothers formed a dry goods company which eventually became the firm now known as Lazard Frères & Co. LLC (“LF&Co.”). On May 1, 1970, Lazard Asset Management was formally established as the investment management division of LF&Co. and registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. On January 13, 2003 LAM was established as a separate subsidiary of LF& Co. and succeeded to the entire investment management business previously conducted as a division of LF&Co.

LAM is a Delaware limited liability company and a wholly owned subsidiary of LF&Co., a New York limited liability company with one member, Lazard Group LLC, a Delaware limited liability company.

Interests of Lazard Group LLC are held by Lazard Ltd, which is a Bermuda corporation with shares that are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “LAZ.”

LAM AUM

As of December 31, 2010, LAM managed approximately \$ 118.4 billion in assets, \$ 115.7 billion of which was discretionary and \$ 2.7 billion of which was non-discretionary.

Description of Advisory Services

For over forty years, LAM has provided a wide array of investment advisory services and products to a variety of clients. LAM focuses on delivering exceptional client services and consistent application of its investment philosophies and process. LAM takes a disciplined approach to investing on behalf of its clients and maintains a deep and creative team of investment professionals responsible for research and portfolio management.

LAM manages assets according to a variety of equity, fixed-income and alternative investment strategies, including investment strategies focusing on global and international equity, U.S. equity, U.S. and global fixed income, and emerging markets equity and debt. LAM’s alternative investment products include convertible event, emerging market currency and debt and global long/short strategies, among others. LAM provides investment advisory services to a variety of clients, including individuals, financial and other institutions, endowments, foundations, corporations, Taft-Hartley plans, public funds, wrap programs, model-based programs, mutual funds, private funds, alternative investment funds and other types of investment vehicles.

LAM manages client assets, primarily on a fully discretionary basis, pursuant to an investment management agreement under which it advises each such client, according to LAM's best judgment, as to the investment and reinvestment of the cash and securities in the client's account(s). In exercising its judgment in managing client accounts, LAM takes into account the individual objectives, restrictions and guidelines of each client, as outlined by the client, and other factors deemed relevant by the client and disclosed to LAM, such as the nature and amount of other assets and income from other sources. In addition, LAM furnishes investment advisory services to registered open- and closed-end investment companies and private funds, including hedge funds and commingled trusts, based on the investment objectives and restrictions as set forth in each fund's prospectus or similar offering document.

Additionally, LAM will assist clients in the review, evaluation and/or formulation of investment guidelines for the account and may collect information about each client's financial circumstances, objectives, risk tolerance and restrictions. Separately managed account clients may impose reasonable restrictions on investments in particular securities and/or types of securities. LAM has adopted policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with such restrictions. LAM’s automated, pre- and post-trade compliance system is not capable of monitoring certain types of client-imposed guidelines. Consequently, while LAM may accept these types of restrictions, LAM will monitor such guidelines manually on a periodic basis.

Proxy Voting

Generally, LAM is granted proxy voting authority under its client agreements. However, it is the responsibility of the custodian appointed by the client to ensure that LAM receives notice of the relevant proxies sufficiently in advance of the relevant meeting to allow LAM to vote. This is especially true with respect to wrap programs in which LAM serves as an investment adviser. LAM is not responsible for voting proxies about which it does not receive timely notice from a custodian appointed by a client, or in the case of wrap programs, the program sponsor.

Sweep Arrangements

In certain cases, uninvested cash held by LAM's advisory clients may be "swept" temporarily into one or more money market mutual funds or other short-term investment vehicle offered by the client's custodian, which will typically be a short-term investment fund. Generally, sweep arrangements are made between the client and the client's custodian, with the client responsible for selecting the sweep vehicle. LAM's sole responsibility in this regard is to issue standing instructions to the custodian to sweep excess cash in the client's account into the sweep vehicle. In circumstances where the client has not made arrangements with its custodian, LAM will consult with the client regarding an appropriate sweep vehicle from those made available by the custodian, with the ultimate decision being made by the client. In exceptional circumstances, LAM will make the selection of the appropriate sweep vehicle from those made available by the custodian. However, LAM does not actively manage the residual cash in client accounts and will not be responsible for monitoring the sweep vehicle into which such residual cash is swept.

Any client whose assets are "swept" into a money market mutual fund or other short-term investment vehicle or other unaffiliated fund will continue to pay LAM's regular advisory fee plus a management fee to the manager of such fund or short-term investment vehicle on the portion of the account assets invested in the money market mutual fund or short-term investment vehicle. Where permitted, LAM may receive all or a portion of the 12b-1 servicing fees paid by such vehicles.

Foreign Exchange ("FX") Transactions

It is the responsibility of a client's custodian to handle FX transactions for client accounts. However, when requested, as an accommodation to clients, LAM will arrange for its FX desk to handle all transactions in unrestricted currencies and arrange for execution of such transactions through the FX desk, typically at the client's custodian or bank as the custodian may request. Under this type of arrangement, should a client so request, the LAM FX desk is responsible for negotiating the rates at which the unrestricted currency transactions are effected and LAM will typically execute FX transactions at such client's custodian. Because of various limitations regarding transactions in restricted currencies, transactions in restricted currencies will continue to be effected by each client's custodian pursuant to standing instructions. LAM will also continue to issue standing instructions to each client's custodian for all other types of FX transactions, such as those related to dividend and interest repatriation.

In cases where a client has not requested that LAM handle arrangements for settlement of transactions in non-U.S. securities, LAM will instruct the client's custodian to effect the necessary FX transaction. This is done either through standing instructions communicated to the custodian when the account is established

or at the time settlement instructions are sent to the custodian for a particular transaction. The custodian is responsible for executing FX transactions, including the timing and applicable rate, of such execution pursuant to its own internal processes. As clients generally have arrangements with their custodian regarding the execution of FX transactions, such arrangements may impact the fees and expenses charged to the client by the custodian. Typically, all such foreign-exchange transactions are effected with the client's custodian, and LAM does not seek to obtain different FX rates from other sources.

Wrap Fee Programs

From time to time, clients of broker-dealers or other financial institutions retain LAM under so-called "wrap fee" arrangements offered by wrap fee program sponsors wherein the client selects LAM from among the investment advisers presented to the client by the broker or other financial institution. The broker or financial institution generally arranges for payment of LAM's advisory fee on behalf of the client, monitors and evaluates LAM's performance, executes the client's portfolio transactions and, in certain cases, provides custodial services for the client's assets, all for a single fee paid by the client to the broker or other financial institution.

In addition, LAM participates in programs where it enters into advisory agreements directly with the client of wrap program sponsors. Under these arrangements, the client typically directs LAM to execute all trades with the wrap sponsor, consistent with its duty to seek best execution, or the client pays for execution costs as part of an overall "wrap fee." In such cases, LAM expects that a substantial percentage, if not all, of the client's transactions will be executed with the wrap program sponsor, since the client typically does not pay any commissions separate from the "wrap fee" paid to the wrap program sponsor.

Although this is generally descriptive of the manner in which these programs operate, and LAM's role in such operation, each wrap program may contain certain nuances that cause it to operate somewhat differently than the description above. In general, LAM's role as a portfolio manager participating in wrap programs is substantially similar to its role in managing other separately managed accounts in that LAM will manage each account in accordance with the model portfolio utilized by the LAM investment strategy chosen by the client or sponsor, subject to client imposed guidelines.

Model Portfolios

From time to time, LAM also enters into agreements to provide a model securities portfolio to other discretionary investment advisers. In this situation, LAM does not have discretion to select securities for the other adviser or for the accounts managed by the other adviser. Generally, LAM is only responsible for providing the updated model portfolio to the adviser on a periodic basis and is compensated accordingly based on a percentage of total assets in accounts managed by the investment adviser through use of the model. In some cases, LAM may effect trades for the other adviser, consistent with the final investment decisions made by the other adviser. Please refer to Item 8 for additional information about LAM's model portfolio arrangements.

LAM may also participate in model-based wrap programs where LAM provides the program sponsor or an overlay manager non-discretionary investment advice through model portfolios and, in certain cases, handles certain trading and other functions. The model-based program sponsor or overlay manager is responsible for investment decisions and performing many other services and functions typically handled by the manager in a traditional discretionary managed account program. Depending on the particular facts and circumstances, LAM may or may not have an advisory relationship with model-based program clients. LAM may deliver this Brochure to individuals or entities with whom LAM has no advisory relationship or under circumstances where it is not legally required to be delivered, for informational purposes only. Furthermore, because a model-based program sponsor or overlay manager generally exercises investment discretion and, in many cases, brokerage discretion, the performance and other information relating to LAM's services for which it exercises investment and/or brokerage discretion is generally provided for informational purposes only and may not be representative of model-based program client results or experience. LAM is not responsible for overseeing the provision of services by a model-based program sponsor and cannot assure the quality of its services.

Third Party Service Providers

LAM has outsourced certain operational functions to State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"). State Street provides certain back and middle office administrative services to LAM. These services include, portfolio accounting, client reporting, settlement, data administration, billing and reconciliation.

LAM has outsourced several operational functions relating to its wrap program business to Citigroup Global Transaction Services ("CGTS"). CGTS utilizes its own internal systems to maintain wrap accounts that LAM manages. CGTS is responsible for performing the following functions: new client account initialization and maintenance; trade order generation and routing; confirmation and settlements; client account asset and cash reconciliation; client imposed guideline monitoring and recordkeeping. This relationship is subject to a written agreement where LAM pays certain fees to CGTS for such services.

Principal Owners

The following entities are principal owners of LAM:

Lazard Group LLC

Lazard Freres & Co. LLC

Lazard Ltd

LLTD 2 S.A.R.L.

LLTD CORP II

LLTD 1 S.A.R.L.

LLTD CORP I

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

Advisory Fees – General Policy

LAM's advisory fee is generally payable on a monthly or quarterly basis, based on the value of the account(s), either in arrears or in advance. In the event that a client terminates an investment management contract prior to the end of a billing period and the client has paid fees in advance, LAM would work with the client to refund any overpayment and would calculate the overpayment on a pro rata basis based on the number of days LAM actually managed the account.

Generally, LAM's advisory fees are based on a percentage of assets under management. In certain situations, LAM may agree to a different fee structure, such as a performance fee. Fees may vary from the standard fee schedules depending on the nature of the services rendered and special requirements of the account or based on negotiations. Fees may differ for a variety of reasons, for sub-advisory accounts, large accounts, non-discretionary or restricted discretion accounts, and certain non-U.S. accounts or for certain special arrangements. LAM may offer blended fee schedules to existing clients with accounts across product lines.

With respect to certain strategies managed by LAM, LAM may make investments for a client's account in various exchange traded funds, open- or closed-end funds, and unregistered funds managed by LAM, its affiliates or other non-affiliated entities. If the investment strategy chosen by a client includes allocations to funds managed by LAM or an affiliate of LAM, LAM and/or its affiliate (to the extent not prohibited by applicable law) may receive a management fee in addition to the investment advisory fee charged to the client for managing the assets in accordance with the strategy. LAM will generally not allocate or reallocate client assets to or from LAM or its affiliates for management without prior client approval.

Advisory fees for clients of LAM are generally based upon the fee schedule set forth below; however, fees are negotiable. The fee schedule set forth below relates to the principal investment strategies managed by LAM. LAM may also manage certain sub-strategies or customized strategies related to the investment strategies set forth below that are not specifically set forth herein.

LAM's Standard Fee Schedule – Separately Managed Accounts

Advisory fees for LAM's separately managed account strategies are based on the market value of each account as follows:

<i>Global Equity</i>	
All Country World Equity	75 basis points on the first \$100 million; 50 basis points on the balance
Lazard Capital Allocator Series (LCAS) – Global Equity Only	
Global Equity	
Global Equity Income	
Global Equity Select	
International Equity (Plus)	
European Equity Select	
International Equity Select (Plus)	

Classic Value – Global	85 basis points on the first \$100 million; 75 basis points on the next \$150 million; 65 basis points on the balance
Developing Markets Equity Emerging Markets Equity Emerging Markets Equity Select LCAS – Global Non-Traditional	100 basis points on the first \$100 million; 80 basis points on the balance
Emerging Markets Discounted Assets Global Discounted Assets International Discounted Assets	100 basis points on the first \$100 million; 75 basis points on the balance
Emerging Markets Multi-Strategy	125 basis points on the first \$100 million; 100 basis points on the balance
Global/International Small Cap Equity International Strategic Equity	85 basis points on the first \$100 million; 65 basis points on the balance
Global Listed Infrastructure	90 basis points on the first \$10 million; 75 basis points on the next \$25 million; 70 basis points on the next \$40 million; 65 basis points on the next \$75 million; 60 basis points on the next \$150 million; 55 basis points on the balance
Global Thematic Equity	80 basis points on the first \$100 million; 65 basis points on the balance
Global Trend	80 basis points on the first \$100 million; 60 basis points on the balance
<i>Quantitative Equity (LQE)</i>	
LQE All Country World Equity LQE International Equity/EAFE Advantage LQE Global Equity Advantage	65 basis points on the first \$50 million; 60 basis points on the next \$50 million; 55 basis points on the balance
LQE – Global Managed Volatility	65 basis points on the first \$50 million; 50 basis points on the balance
LQE EAFE Small Cap Equity LQE Global Small Cap Equity Advantage	75 basis points on the first \$100 million; 65 basis points on the balance
LQE EAFE Equity 130/30 LQE Global Equity 130/30	65 basis points on the first \$50 million; 60 basis points on the next \$50 million;

	55 basis points on the balance, plus an incentive fee of 10% on performance above the benchmark over a full market cycle; OR: 85 basis points on the first \$50 million; 80 basis points on the next \$50 million; 75 basis points on the balance
Regional Equity	
European Small Cap Equity	85 basis points on the first \$100 million; 65 basis points on the balance
Country Specific Equity	
Japanese Equity Korean Equity	75 basis points on the first \$100 million; 60 basis points on the balance
Japanese Strategic Equity	85 basis points on the first \$100 million; 70 basis points on the balance
LCAS-U.S. Centric U.S. Equity Value U.S. Equity Select U.S. Mid-Cap Equity U.S. Strategic Equity	75 basis points on the first \$100 million; 50 basis points on the balance
U.S. Small Mid Cap Equity	80 basis points on the first \$100 million; 60 basis points on the balance
U.S. Equity Concentrated	75 basis points
Balanced	
Global Balanced (Select)	75 basis points on the first \$100 million; 60 basis points on the balance
LCAS – Global Balanced U.S. Balanced	75 basis points on the first \$100 million; 50 basis points on the balance
Fixed Income	
Emerging Markets Debt Core	65 basis points on the first \$100 million;

Emerging Markets Local Debt	60 basis points on the balance
Emerging Markets Debt Total Return	
European High Yield	50 basis points on the first \$100 million; 35 basis points on the balance
Global Core	40 basis points on the first \$50 million; 30 basis points on the next \$50 million; 25 basis points on the balance
Global Core Plus	45 basis points on the first \$50 million; 35 basis points on the next \$50 million; 30 basis points on the balance
Global High Yield	75 basis points on the first \$100 million; 50 basis points on the balance
U.S. Core U.S. Intermediate Core U.S. Long Duration U.S. Tax-Exempt	35 basis points on the first \$100 million; 25 basis points on the balance
U.S. High Yield	50 basis points on the first \$50 million; 45 basis points on the next \$50 million; 40 basis points on the balance
U.S. Dynamic STAM	30 basis points on the first \$100 million; 20 basis points on the balance

LAM may also charge fees based on the performance of an account or pooled vehicle. In addition to the fee schedule for LAM's principal alternative investment strategies listed below, please see Item 6 below for a description of these types of arrangements.

Description of Services Covered by Advisory Fees

Fees generally cover investment advice, account servicing, access to the portfolio management team and review of client information. The client pays for all transaction costs such as commissions and other account and service charges. Please see Item 12 below for a discussion of LAM's brokerage practices.

Periodic meetings are held with many clients at which LAM's current economic outlook, investment strategy, and views on various industries and specific companies are presented. These services are a regular part of the investment management and advisory services LAM provides to its clients. LAM does not charge a special fee for consultation services.

Either party may generally terminate an advisory agreement at any time by giving 30 days' written notice of termination to the other party. Lower fees for comparable services may be available from other sources.

LAM's Ability to Deduct Fees

With respect to certain clients, in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, and subject to client authorization, LAM may direct a client's custodian to deduct fees from a client's account. Most clients are billed for investment advisory services, or fees are deducted, on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Fees - Mutual Funds and Closed-End Funds

Fees for the mutual funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") managed by LAM (The Lazard Funds, Inc. ("LFI") and Lazard Retirement Series, Inc. ("LRS")) are set forth in the summary prospectus and statutory prospectus ("Prospectus") for each such fund. Additionally, LAM also acts as the investment manager of Lazard Global Total Return and Income Fund, Inc. ("LGI") and Lazard World Dividend & Income Fund, Inc. ("LOR"), each a registered closed-end investment company whose shares are listed on the NYSE. Depending on whether financial leverage is employed by LAM, LAM's management fee for LGI and LOR will range between 0.85% and 1.28% and 0.90% and 1.35% of net assets, respectively.

Private Funds

LAM acts as an investment manager to commingled trusts established for certain clients of LAM, including defined contribution and defined benefit plans, that may utilize certain of the investment strategies set forth above and/or alternative investment strategies. The investment management fees applicable to such trusts are generally in-line with the fee structures applicable to LAM's similarly managed institutional accounts, but such accounts are generally subject to additional fees, including custody, brokerage, administration and other trust expenses.

Alternative Investment Strategies – Fee Schedule

The standard fee schedules for LAM's principal alternative investment strategies are set forth below:

Emerging Income: 1% management fee; 10% incentive fee.

Emerging Income Plus: 1.5% management fee; 20% incentive fee.

Global Hexagon, Japan Carina, Japan Vela, Korean Corporate Governance & World Alternative Value: 1.5% management fee; 20% incentive fee.

Japan Focus: 1.5% management fee; 20% incentive fee.

Rathmore: 1.5%-2% management fee; 20% incentive fee.

LAM, together with its affiliates, serves as a general partner or investment manager to various partnerships or other hedge or private funds in which clients are solicited to invest. To the extent that LAM advises clients to purchase interests in these private funds, or similar investment vehicles established by LAM or an affiliate of LAM, client assets invested in such affiliated limited partnerships or other types of private funds will generally be excluded from the total assets on which LAM charges its regular investment management fee.

Compensation – Wrap Fee Programs

LAM's compensation pursuant to the wrap fee arrangement may be lower than LAM's standard fee schedule; however, the overall cost of a wrap fee arrangement may be higher than the client otherwise would experience by paying LAM's standard fees and negotiating transactions with a broker or dealer that are payable on a per transaction basis (either directly in directed brokerage arrangements or through LAM when LAM is authorized to select a broker or dealer), depending on the extent to which securities transactions are or are not initiated for the client by LAM during the period covered by the arrangement. A wrap fee client may terminate the account arrangement upon a specified period of notice to the broker or other financial institution and upon termination any prepaid fee is refundable on a pro-rata basis for the period unearned.

Potential Conflicts of Interest Relating to Compensation Arrangements

LAM's client service representatives and other employees and employees of affiliates may receive incentive compensation, a portion of which may be attributable to the sale of mutual fund shares or other funds. The receipt of incentive compensation creates a potential conflict of interest in that a LAM employee may have an incentive to recommend a product for a client based on the ability to receive the incentive compensation, rather than the client's needs. However, LAM has adopted policies and procedures designed to prevent breach of its fiduciary responsibilities. Each employee of LAM is required to comply with such policies and procedures, and each employee is required to act in the best interest of LAM's clients.

To the extent that LAM recommends that a client purchase shares of a mutual fund managed by LAM, such client has the option of purchasing that mutual fund through other brokers or agents unaffiliated with LAM.

Lazard Asset Management Securities LLC ("LAM Securities") is a limited purpose registered broker dealer that serves as the distributor or placement agent of the mutual funds and private funds managed by LAM. LAM Securities is a wholly owned subsidiary of LAM and receives a Rule 12b-1 fee with respect to the Open Class of shares of portfolios of LFI and the Service Class of shares of portfolios of LRS. Please refer to Item 10 for additional information relating to LAM Securities.

Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

As mentioned above, LAM acts as an investment manager for several private funds, including hedge funds and commingled trusts. Such hedge funds are offered only in accordance with the eligibility

requirements set forth in each fund's respective offering memorandum and in compliance with federal and state laws applicable to the offering of such private funds. Investment management and performance fees payable to LAM by such funds are described in the private placement memoranda for such funds. As mentioned above, LAM's management fee for alternative and private funds is between 1.00% and 2.00% and its performance fee or incentive fee is between 10% and 20%. LAM may, in its discretion, waive all or a portion of the management or performance fee in respect of any investor, including employees of LAM; provided, however, that any waiver will be external to the fund and will not affect the homogeneity of the shares (through rebate or by purchasing additional shares for the account of such shareholder).

LAM may also enter into performance fee arrangements with certain individual or institutional clients, which provide for compensation to LAM on the basis of a share of the capital gains upon, or the capital appreciation of the funds, or any portion of the funds, of a client provided that all of the conditions in Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act") are satisfied.

Additionally, LAM may receive other types of performance-based compensation, such as compensation based on a fulcrum fee. Generally speaking, a fulcrum fee is based on the performance of an account versus an appropriate index of securities, where the fee increases and decreases proportionately with such performance.

A client paying a performance fee should be aware that this type of fee arrangement potentially creates a conflict of interest and that:

1. the fee arrangement may create an incentive for LAM to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of a performance fee;
2. LAM may receive increased compensation with regard to unrealized appreciation as well as realized gains in the client's account;
3. the periods used to measure the performance will be specified in the contract and/or offering memorandum and may be less than a twelve-month period;
4. to the extent that the performance fee is calculated based on performance relative to a benchmark, the benchmark recommended to be used by LAM will typically be one that reflects and is similar to the investment objective and guidelines for the account and is intended to provide an effective measurement of the performance of the account; and
5. securities held in the client's account for which no market quotations are readily available will typically be valued by either the client's custodian or LAM based upon objective factors.

LAM has adopted policies and procedures designed to address material conflicts of interest, including those set forth above relating to performance fee arrangements.

- The Advisers Act generally provides that an investment adviser has a fiduciary duty and obligation to act in the best interests of its clients and to place its clients' interests before its own. In advising clients of LAM, LAM's portfolio managers must determine whether a security is

suitable for purchase or sale, on behalf of and for a given account, based on a variety of factors, including, without limitation, the client's investment objectives or strategies, any trading restrictions, tax matters and overall liquidity needs. Although a portfolio manager of an investment strategy or vehicle that charges a performance fee has a potential incentive to take on additional risk, as an employee of LAM, a portfolio manager must act in the best interest of such fund or client. Additionally, LAM's accounts and vehicles are generally managed in accordance with a model and subject to either client imposed guidelines or the guidelines set forth in a fund's offering documents.

- LAM maintains an Oversight Committee which is responsible for monitoring each product's adherence to its stated guidelines. LAM also maintains a Risk Management Group which is responsible for oversight of the risk levels of the firm's products, including those that are charged performance based-fees. The Risk Management Group performs regular reviews of products and accounts and reports regularly to the Oversight Committee. As such, the ability of a portfolio manager to take on additional risk due to the potential receipt of a performance-based fee is limited.
- Additionally, certain potential conflicts are addressed in the nature of LAM's business structure. LAM employees have a limited ability to negotiate fees other than those set forth in its fee schedule listed above (most of which, with the exception of alternative strategies, are asset-based and not performance based) and material deviations from such fee arrangements must be approved by a member of senior management.
- The majority of LAM's institutional clients are charged asset based fees. To the extent that a performance based fee is charged to a client it is usually as a result of a request from that client. For the most part, performance based fees are charged by LAM in connection with its alternative investment strategies as noted above, whose investors are sophisticated and knowledgeable and meet the eligibility requirements set forth in the relevant offering documents for such vehicle. As such, there is little ability for a LAM employee to encourage a client to choose a performance-based fee or a vehicle that charges a performance based fee over an asset-based fee or vehicle that charges an asset-based fee.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

LAM provides investment advice to all types of clients, including, without limitation, individuals, banks or thrift institutions, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations, educational institutions, limited partnerships, Taft-Hartley plans, charitable institutions, foundations, endowments, municipalities, registered mutual funds, private investment funds, trust programs, sovereign funds, non-U.S. funds such as UCITs and SICAVs, and other U.S. and international institutions.

LAM generally requires a minimum of \$5 million of assets for institutional equity accounts, \$10 million for institutional balanced accounts, \$10 million for institutional fixed income accounts, and, depending on

the type of account, \$1 million for hedge fund investments and \$1 million for private client accounts, to establish an investment advisory account. LAM in its sole discretion may waive the minimum account sizes. LAM generally applies the minimum account sizes on the basis of the aggregate amount of assets associated with a particular relationship. LAM will accept client accounts of less than the minimum in certain circumstances including, but not limited to, (i) in the sole discretion of LAM, where the prospective client has a relationship with LAM, one or more of its members, officers or employees, or one of its clients or (ii) if the client agrees that the account will be solely invested in one or more portfolios of a Fund or other collective vehicles managed by LAM. In addition, LAM will accept accounts under \$1 million that are part of, or associated with, the wrap fee programs described herein or certain other broker relationships. The Institutional class of shares of LFI, a registered open-end mutual fund managed by LAM, has a minimum investment requirement of \$100,000, while the Open share class of LFI has a minimum investment requirement of \$2,500.

Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Description of Investment Strategies and Analysis

As mentioned in Item 4 and Item 5 above, LAM manages assets according to a variety of equity, fixed-income and alternative investment strategies, including investment strategies focusing on global and international equity, U.S. equity, U.S. and global fixed income, and emerging markets equity and debt. LAM's alternative investment products include convertible event, emerging market currency and debt and global long/short strategies, among others. LAM's investment teams determine and implement the investment strategies. For balanced accounts and multi-strategy accounts where LAM has been given discretion to make asset allocation decisions, these personnel determine the appropriate allocation to each asset class for clients at any given point in the economic cycle and review the relative weightings by sector in the portfolios.

LAM utilizes a team-based approach in implementing its investment strategies on behalf of clients. LAM focuses on delivering superior client service and products through its global research capabilities and diverse product platform. In doing so, LAM will tailor its services and investment platform to meet the evolving needs of clients through its disciplined approach to investing.

Research and Analysis

LAM's research capabilities are built off of the firm's "integrated knowledge" approach. The vast majority of LAM's research is conducted in house and is proprietary to LAM. LAM's analytical resources include global sector analysts focusing on six global sectors, analysts attached to specific portfolio teams and portfolio manager/analysts who spend significant time on research. This structure provides the primary source of research for many of LAM's investment strategies.

In an effort to encourage an entrepreneurial approach to portfolio management, analysts dedicated to particular portfolio management teams work closely and regularly with LAM's portfolio managers/analysts. LAM's global sector analysts also prepare investment ideas for consideration by the

portfolio management teams that manage LAM's investment strategies. At LAM, research is a shared resource and all team members and global research analysts are encouraged to share ideas.

As a part of the investment advisory process, existing holdings are reviewed to determine when sector weightings or specific investments should be reduced or expanded. Outside research services may also be used, including, but not limited to, customary reports, analytics, databases and other third-party research services. The portfolio manager/analysts comprising each portfolio management team carry out the overall investment policy by making the actual buy and sell decisions in each client's portfolio. Any limitations on LAM's discretion are included in the investment management agreement or other written authorization such as an investment policy statement or guidelines. Clients may change or amend this written authorization.

Securities Comprising LAM's Investment Strategies

In general, LAM may invest client assets in the following securities, depending on the particular strategy utilized to manage the client's account, and subject to client guidelines: equity and debt securities, exchange-listed securities, securities traded over the counter, non-U.S. securities, warrants, corporate debt, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, municipal securities, investment company securities, U.S. government securities, options contracts, futures contracts, asset-backed securities, foreign government bonds, mortgage pass through securities, adjustable rate mortgages, collateralized debt or mortgage obligations, commercial mortgage-backed securities, structured notes, currencies, futures, reinsurance-backed bonds, mortgage derivatives, non-Rule 144A private placements, forwards, swaps, credit default swaps, listed and over the counter options, options on foreign exchange, rights offerings, exchange traded funds, open-end and closed-end funds, convertible bonds, preferred stock, and interest only or principal only securities. LAM may also invest assets of certain clients in Rule 144A securities. Certain of these securities are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act") and may not be resold until registered under the 1933 Act or unless an exemption from the 1933 Act's registration requirements, such as Rule 144A, is available and complied with for the re-sale transaction. As a result of these restrictions, Rule 144A securities tend to be less liquid than registered securities and tend to sell at a lower price than would be available if they were registered. In addition, it may be more difficult to value Rule 144A securities accurately and less information may be available about the issuers of Rule 144A securities.

Quantitative Investment Strategies

Additionally, LAM manages various quantitative investment strategies that utilize an investment process which relies on bottom-up stock selection through fundamental analysis of company information. These strategies utilize computer-based models and a proprietary risk management framework to analyze companies and generate stock selections. The computer-based models and risk management framework are designed to extract and analyze a variety of financial data from various databases. These strategies generally seek to evaluate individual companies with respect to several core elements including value, sentiment, growth, and quality, relative to peers through the analysis of quantitative data.

Convertible Arbitrage and Event Strategy

LAM manages a convertible arbitrage and event strategy (the "Convert Strategy") that utilizes a relative value investment program investing in convertible arbitrage, special situation and event-driven investments. The Convert Strategy seeks to uncover anomalies across a company's capital structure and employs a proprietary screening process, quantitative analysis and fundamental research, including analysis of indentures and covenants. The Convert Strategy may utilize a variety of different investment techniques and financial instruments including, but not limited to, convertible securities, fixed-income securities (including high-yield and distressed corporate fixed-income securities), equity securities, futures (including index futures and equity sector futures), options on stocks and stock indices, short-term investments, contracts for differences and may engage in currency hedging. Principal risks of investing in the Convert Strategy are set forth above.

Multi-Strategy Investment Strategies

LAM also manages certain "multi-strat" investment strategies. Using these strategies, the LAM Multi-Strat portfolio management team allocates assets in a client's account among various strategies managed by other LAM portfolio management teams. The assets may be invested according to those underlying strategies using separate accounts, mutual funds, private investment funds or other available vehicles, as applicable. For example, the Emerging Market multi-strat strategy may allocate assets to emerging markets private investment funds, mutual funds and/or separately managed account vehicles. The LAM Multi-Strat portfolio management team will allocate assets among the underlying strategies in its discretion, consistent with the investment objectives and guidelines associated with the relevant client's account. In making these allocation decisions, the LAM Multi-Strat portfolio management team will have access to detailed information related to the underlying strategies that may not be available to other investors or clients. This includes, but is not limited to, holdings information, transaction detail, performance information and access to the other LAM portfolio management teams. As a result, the LAM Multi-Strat portfolio management team may be able to achieve performance results that are better than other clients whose assets are managed using one or more of the underlying investment strategies but where LAM is not responsible for the client's asset-allocation decisions.

Conflicting Positions

LAM has procedures to deal with situations where a transaction in a security for one client may conflict with a transaction in the same security for another client. This would include, for example, situations where one portfolio management team seeks to establish a long position in a security at the same time that another portfolio management team has established a short position in that same security. Such conflicting positions may give rise to a potential conflict of interest. As previously mentioned, the Advisers Act generally provides that an investment adviser has a fiduciary duty and obligation to act in the best interests of its clients and to place its clients' interests before its own. In advising clients of LAM, LAM's portfolio managers must determine whether a security is suitable for purchase or sale, on behalf of and for a given account, based on a variety of factors, including, without limitation, the client's investment objectives or strategies, any trading restrictions, tax matters and overall liquidity needs. Since

LAM engages in securities transactions for private investment vehicles, hedge funds, and other managed accounts, LAM has established procedures which seek to ensure that a transaction in a security for a client which conflicts with a transaction in the same security for another client does not result in a breach of fiduciary duty (collectively, “Conflicting Positions”):

- Conflicting Positions will only be permitted to the extent they are consistent with LAM’s fiduciary obligations to its clients and in compliance with appropriate procedures.
- LAM’s electronic compliance monitoring system performs automated checks for Conflicting Positions during the order preparation process. Transactions resulting in a Conflicting Position may not be effected without approval of a senior member of portfolio management (not involved in the proposed transaction), LAM’s legal/compliance department or LAM’s CEO.
- Additional approvals may be required depending on the nature of the Conflicting Position and the member of the portfolio management team involved. In approving a potential Conflicting Position, the following items are generally considered: the justification for the transaction; the orientation of the funds in the client’s account; the investment objectives/strategies of the client’s account; the potential impact on each affected client’s account; the overall fairness to each affected client’s account; the potential impact of the transaction on the existing position; the potential market impact of the transaction; the investment horizon for the Conflicting Position; the appearance of impropriety; and any other relevant considerations.

Due to the nature of the investment strategy, LAM’s convertible event investment strategy is not subject to the procedures regarding conflicting positions.

Potential Conflicts - Capital Structure

Different investment teams at LAM may invest client assets in different securities issued by the same issuer. For example, an investment team employing an equity investment strategy may invest in common stock issued by a company, while another investment team employing a fixed-income strategy may invest in bonds issued by the same company. This investing in different parts of a company’s capital structure could create conflicts among LAM clients. This could occur, for example, when such a company files for bankruptcy protection. In a bankruptcy proceeding, the interests of creditors and equity shareholders conflict, with the creditors often supporting a plan of reorganization in which the equity shareholders get little, if any, value for the shares they hold. In instances in which such conflicts arise, LAM has adopted a policy under which it will exercise voting rights in the best interest of each respective client, which may contribute to certain clients achieving a favorable outcome and other clients not achieving a favorable outcome, but will not otherwise actively engage in supporting the rights of creditors, including serving on a creditors committee. Each investment team makes investment decisions it believes are in the best interest of its clients.

Open-End and Closed-End Funds Managed by LAM

- In some cases, to achieve greater portfolio diversification and with the client's consent, all or a portion of a client's assets may be invested in one or more portfolios of the open-end funds or closed-end funds managed by LAM. LAM is the investment manager of each portfolio of LFI and LRS (each, a "Fund" and together, the "Funds"). LAM Securities serves as the distributor of the Funds' shares. LAM and LAM Securities' fees from the Funds are described in each Fund's summary prospectus, prospectus, SAI and each Fund's semi-annual shareholder reports. In addition, accounts that do not meet the requirement of the Institutional class of shares of LFI may be placed in the Open class of shares of LFI (subject to LAM's discretion), which carry an additional 25 basis points Rule 12b-1 service and distribution fee.
- For clients with a portion of their assets invested in shares of a portfolio of the Funds, depending upon the terms of the advisory agreement with a client, the fee payable to LAM generally will be offset by an amount equal to the aggregate management fee and Rule 12b-1 fee payable with respect to such assets, or LAM will not charge its separate account advisory fee on those assets invested in the Funds.
- As described above, LAM also acts as the investment manager of LRS. Shares of LRS portfolios are only available to be purchased by separate accounts established by insurance companies to fund variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. LAM's fee from LRS is described in the prospectus or summary prospectus for each portfolio of LRS. Accounts that do not meet the requirement of the Investor class of shares of LRS may be placed in the Service class of shares of LRS (subject to LAM's discretion), which carry an additional 25 basis points Rule 12b-1 service and distribution fee. LAM Securities receives 12b-1 fees equal to .25% on average daily net assets for distribution of portfolio shares for the Service Class of shares. LAM may pay additional amounts out of its own resources to third parties in exchange for the provision of services to the Funds. See Item 10.

Private Funds and Commingled Trusts

- LAM also acts as an investment manager for several private funds, including hedge funds and commingled trusts. Such hedge funds are offered only in accordance with the suitability requirements set forth in each fund's respective offering memorandum and in compliance with federal and state laws applicable to the offering of such private funds.
- LAM manages different types of investment vehicles in accordance with the same investment strategy. For example, LAM manages separate accounts, a mutual fund, a group trust, an institutional trust and a collective investment trust in accordance with its emerging markets equity investment strategy. LAM also manages certain hedge funds and separately managed accounts in accordance with the same investment strategy. Therefore, while each vehicle is generally, subject to certain specific limitations, client imposed or otherwise, invested in the same underlying securities, there are differing levels of transparency associated with each type of investment

vehicle. For example, clients invested in certain pooled investment vehicles managed by LAM (*i.e.* a group trust) may be provided with greater transparency with respect to portfolio holdings than investors in a mutual fund, while clients invested in separately managed accounts have daily access to portfolio holdings information. Similarly, clients invested in separately managed accounts (who have daily access to portfolio holdings information) have greater transparency with respect to portfolio holdings than clients invested in hedge funds utilizing the same investment strategy. Additionally, different vehicles managed in accordance with the same strategy may have differing liquidity terms. For example, a mutual fund and group trust may be managed in accordance with the same investment strategy, but the mutual fund offers daily liquidity while the group trust may only offer monthly liquidity.

- The respective offering memorandum for each of the private funds managed by LAM or its affiliates contains a detailed description of each fund's investment strategy and the associated investment risks, including material conflicts of interest with LAM and its affiliates. These funds are offered only to prospective investors who meet the qualification requirements of each respective fund pursuant to a private placement memorandum. An investment in such funds is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. The funds generally are not subject to regulatory restrictions or oversight. Opportunities for redemptions and transferability of interests in the funds are generally restricted so investors may not have access to their capital if and when it is needed. There is no secondary market for an investor's interest in the funds and none is expected to develop. Each fund's management and incentive fees/allocations (if applicable), and expenses, may offset trading profits. An investor should not invest in the funds unless the investor is prepared to lose all or a substantial portion of its investment.
- LAM or its affiliates may enter into certain “side letter” arrangements with respect to investments in private funds, including side letter arrangements in which LAM or its affiliate agrees to charge a management fee or incentive fee that differs from the fee stated in the private offering memorandum for such fund.

Model Portfolio Programs

LAM may also participate in model-based wrap programs where LAM provides the program sponsor or an overlay manager non-discretionary investment advice through model portfolios and, in certain cases, handles certain trading and other functions. The recommendations implicit in the model portfolios provided to the sponsor or overlay manager may reflect recommendations being made by LAM contemporaneously to, or investment advisory decisions made contemporaneously for, similarly situated discretionary clients of LAM. As a result, LAM may have already commenced trading before a sponsor or overlay manager has received or had the opportunity to evaluate or act on LAM's recommendations. In this circumstance, trades ultimately placed by a sponsor or overlay manager for its clients may be subject to price movements, particularly with large orders or where the securities are thinly traded, that may result in model-based wrap program clients receiving prices that are less favorable than the prices obtained by LAM for its discretionary client accounts. On the other hand, a sponsor or overlay manager may initiate

trading based on LAM's recommendations before or at the same time LAM is also trading for its discretionary client accounts. Particularly with large orders where the securities are thinly traded, this could result in LAM's discretionary clients receiving prices that are less favorable than prices that might otherwise have been obtained absent the sponsor or overlay manager's trading activity. Because LAM does not control a sponsor or overlay manager's execution of transactions for such sponsor or overlay manager's client accounts, LAM cannot control the market impact of such transactions.

Regulatory Restrictions

From time to time, LAM's activities may be restricted because of regulatory requirements and/or its internal policies designed to comply with or limit the applicability of such requirements. For example, there may be periods when LAM, at its discretion, will not initiate or recommend certain types of transactions in certain securities or instruments (including buying or selling such securities or instruments). This may occur, for example, where LAM or any of its affiliates (or an unaffiliated entity with whom LAM could be deemed to be affiliated under certain circumstances (an "Unaffiliated Entity")) has a business relationship with, or is performing other services for, an issuer of the related security, or when position limits have been reached, or for other reasons. Similar situations could arise if LAM personnel or personnel of such affiliates or an Unaffiliated Entity serve as directors of companies the securities of which LAM, or an entity managed by LAM, wishes to purchase or sell. In addition, LAM may acquire confidential information or otherwise be restricted from initiating transactions in certain investment opportunities, and, in such event, LAM will not be free to divulge, or act upon, any such confidential information. Moreover, due to such confidential information or restrictions, LAM may restrict all purchases or sales of such securities and may not initiate or liquidate investments in the manner in which it otherwise would.

LAM may refrain from providing advice or services concerning securities of issuers of which any officers, directors, members or employees of LAM (or its affiliates or Unaffiliated Entities) are officers or directors, or of companies for which LAM or its affiliates or Unaffiliated Entities act as financial adviser, investment manager or in any capacity that LAM deems confidential, unless LAM determines in its sole discretion, that it may appropriately do so. LAM has established certain procedures to prevent material, non-public information that LAM, its affiliates or Unaffiliated Entities may obtain as a result of such relationships from being disseminated within LAM.

Certain Risks Related to Principal Investment Strategies Managed by LAM

There are risks involved with any type of investment program. A summary of certain risks of investing in accordance with the principal investment strategies managed by LAM is set forth below. The particular investment risks to which a client is subject will differ depending on the particular strategy, strategies or product in which such client has invested, and the securities and investments comprising such product or strategy. Only certain of the risks mentioned below will apply to a particular client's account or investment. Additionally, the list below is not a comprehensive list of all of the risks relating to the investment strategies and products managed by LAM.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

General Risks

- LAM may invest in securities it believes to be undervalued, but that may not realize their perceived value for extended periods of time or may never realize their perceived value.
- Securities comprising LAM's investment strategies may respond differently to market and other developments than other types of securities.
- Performance of LAM's investment strategies is largely dependent on the talents and efforts of its investment professionals. There can be no assurance that LAM investment professionals will continue to be associated with LAM and the failure to retain such investment professionals could have an adverse effect on the value of an investment.
- LAM manages various investment strategies that may invest in the same securities. However, certain investment strategies are, by their nature, more flexible with respect to investment style and process than others managed by LAM. Depending on the particular investment strategy and its portfolio management team, one strategy may hold a security for a longer or shorter period of time than another strategy (including IPO securities). Such differences may contribute significantly to disparate investment performance of the strategies despite the fact that the strategies may hold the same securities.

Risks Related to Equity Securities

- LAM may invest in securities it believes have the potential for growth, but that may not realize such perceived potential for extended periods of time or may never realize such perceived growth potential. Such stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they can be more sensitive to investor perceptions of the issuing company's growth potential.
- Small- and mid capitalization stocks may be subject to higher degrees of risk, their earnings may be less predictable, their prices more volatile, and their liquidity less than that of large-capitalization or more established companies' securities.

Risks Related to Debt Securities

- An investment in debt securities carries risk. If interest rates rise, debt security prices usually decline. The longer a debt security's maturity, the greater the impact a change in interest rates can have on its price. If you do not hold a debt security until maturity, you may experience a gain or loss when you sell. Debt securities also carry the risk of default, which is the risk that the issuer is unable to make further income and principal payments. Other risks, including inflation risk, call risk, and pre-payment risk, also apply.
- Some debt securities may give the issuer the option to call, or redeem, the securities before their maturity, and, during a time of declining interest rates, LAM may have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield and may not benefit from any increase in the value of its portfolio holdings as a result of declining interest rates.
- The lack of a readily available market may limit the ability to sell certain securities at the time and price it would like. The size of certain debt securities offerings of emerging markets issuers may be relatively smaller in size than debt offerings in more developed markets and, in some

cases, LAM may hold a position in a security that is large relative to the typical trading volume for that security; these factors can make it difficult to dispose of the position at the desired time or price.

- Lower-rated, higher-yielding securities are subject to greater credit risk than higher rated investments. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer will not make interest or principal payments, or will not make payments on a timely basis. Non-investment grade securities tend to be more volatile, less liquid and are considered speculative. If there is a decline, or perceived decline, in the credit quality of a debt security (or any guarantor of payment on such security), the security's value could fall.

Risks Related to Municipal Securities

- A primary risk of municipal securities, like other fixed-income securities, is credit risk. Payment by the issuer may depend on a relatively limited source of revenue, resulting in greater credit risk.
- The values of municipal securities can fluctuate and may be affected by adverse tax law, legislative or political changes, and by financial or other developments affecting municipal issuers and the municipal securities market generally. If there is a decline, or perceived decline, in the credit quality of a municipal security (or institutions providing credit and liquidity enhancements), the security's value could fall.

Risks Related to Non-Domestic Securities

- Securities in certain non-domestic countries may be less liquid, more volatile, and less subject to governmental supervision than in one's home market. The values of these securities may be affected by changes in currency rates, application of a country's specific tax laws, changes in government administration, and economic and monetary policy.

Risks Related to Emerging Markets Securities

- Emerging market securities carry special risks, such as less developed or less efficient trading markets, a lack of company information, and differing auditing and legal standards. The securities markets of emerging market countries can be extremely volatile; performance can also be influenced by political, social, and economic factors affecting companies in emerging market countries.

Risks Related to Convertible Securities

- Convertible arbitrage strategies generally involve price spreads between the convertible security and the underlying equity security. The prices of these investments can be volatile and market movements are difficult to predict. Event-driven investing requires LAM to make predictions about (i) the likelihood that an event will occur and (ii) the impact such event will have on the value of a company's financial instruments. If the event fails to occur or it does not have the effect foreseen, losses can result.

Risks Related to Multi-Strategy Investment Strategies

- With respect to certain “multi-strategy” investment strategies, LAM’s ability to achieve its objective depends in part on its skill in determining the allocation between or among certain underlying investment strategies. LAM’s evaluations and assumptions underlying its allocation decisions may differ from actual market conditions.

Risks Related to Quantitative Investment Strategies

- A quantitative investment strategy relies on quantitative models and filters which, if incorrect, may adversely affect performance.

Risks Related to Engaging in Leverage

- Certain strategies may utilize leverage by borrowing funds from securities broker-dealers, banks or others and such borrowing may utilize significant amounts to take advantage of perceived opportunities, such as short-term price disparities between markets or related securities. Such leverage increases both the possibilities for profit and the risk of loss.

Risks Related to Short Selling

- Certain strategies may engage in short selling which can, in some circumstances, substantially increase the impact of adverse price movements. A short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost of buying securities to cover the short position.

Risks Related to Derivatives Transactions

- Derivatives transactions, including those entered into for hedging purposes, may reduce returns or increase volatility. Forward currency contracts, over-the-counter options on securities and currencies and swap agreements as well as other derivatives, are subject to the risk of default by the counterparty, in addition to risks of changes in the value of the related currency, securities or other reference asset. Many derivatives also can be illiquid and highly sensitive to changes in the related currency, securities or other reference asset. As such, a small investment in certain derivatives could have a potentially large impact on performance.

Risks Related to Currency Investments

- Fluctuations in currency exchange rates can cause a decline in the value of portfolio securities, irrespective of any foreign currency exposure hedging.
- The inability to predict movements in exchange rates and imperfect correlations between movements in exchange rates and movements in the currency hedged may cause portfolio losses.

Risks Related to Illiquid Securities

- Securities that are not readily marketable, such as securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale (such as private placements and certain restricted securities), and other types of illiquid securities, may be difficult to value accurately, and clients are subject to the risk that it

may be difficult or impossible to find a buyer for such securities, at a desired the time, at a price that is deemed to be representative of their value. As such, portfolio losses could occur/

Risks Related to Investments in ETFs, Open-End and Closed-End Funds

- Certain LAM investment strategies may invest in shares of ETFs, open-end funds and closed-end funds or other similar products (“Underlying Funds”). ETFs and closed-end funds may trade at prices that vary from their net asset value (“NAV”), sometimes significantly. Performance of an ETF pursuing a passive index-based strategy may diverge from the performance of the index. Investments in Underlying Funds are subject to the risks of such Underlying Fund’s investments, and investors will bear not only the management fees and operating expenses charged by LAM or a fund managed by LAM, but also their proportional share of the management fees and operating expenses of the Underlying Funds. Clients can invest directly in Underlying Funds without incurring additional fees by investing through LAM.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

LAM has no information to report with respect to this item.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

LAM Securities (CRD# 129119), a subsidiary of LAM, is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) and a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). LAM Securities acts as the distributor of the Funds and as a placement agent for LAM's private funds, including hedge funds. Certain employees of LAM are licensed registered representatives of LAM Securities for purposes of offering or selling securities issued by the Funds and the private funds managed by LAM. In addition, LAM Securities acts as an introducing broker with respect to certain of LAM's clients. LAM Securities acts on behalf of these accounts pursuant to a clearing agreement entered into between LAM Securities and Lazard Capital Markets LLC (“LCM”) (CRD# 134736), a registered broker-dealer under the Exchange Act.

LCM is a privately-held company which is neither owned nor controlled by LAM’s parent company, LF&Co. nor by publicly-traded Lazard Ltd. LAM may trade with LCM, but will do so on an agency basis and only with prior written consent from the client and subject to LAM’s best execution policy. LAM generally will not effect transactions with LCM on a principal basis.

Although LAM does not believe that LCM is an “affiliate” for the purposes of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), the Advisers Act or the 1940 Act, LAM subjects any transaction with LCM to the requirements imposed on affiliates pursuant to ERISA, the Advisers Act and the 1940 Act. Subject to the considerations set forth in Item 12 below, LAM may utilize LCM, as well as other broker dealers, to effect portfolio securities transactions for LAM's managed accounts. Additionally, LAM considers LCM to be a “related person” pursuant to Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers

Act (the "Custody Rule"). As such, it is expected that LCM will comply with the requirements of the Custody Rule in connection with LAM's client accounts custodied at LCM.

LAM is a subsidiary of LF&Co. (CRD# 2528), a registered broker-dealer under the Exchange Act. LF&Co. is a New York limited liability company with one member, Lazard Group LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. Interests of Lazard Group LLC are held by Lazard Ltd, which is a Bermuda based corporation with shares that are publicly traded on the NYSE (NYSE: LAZ). Interests of Lazard Ltd are held by public stockholders and current and former Managing Directors and employees of Lazard Ltd and its subsidiaries. From time to time, LF&Co. may refer prospective clients to LAM.

LAM has entered into advisory and/or sub-advisory agreements with multiple investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, including the Funds, LGI, LOR and certain other unaffiliated investment companies pursuant to which LAM is paid a fee, generally based on the percentage of assets under management. In addition, LAM serves as managing member of Lazard Alternatives, LLC ("Lazard Alternatives"), a registered investment adviser. Lazard Alternatives serves as investment adviser to certain funds utilizing fund of hedge funds strategies, including Lazard Alternative Strategies Fund, L.L.C., an investment company registered under the 1940 Act. In addition, LAM, together with its affiliates, serves as a general partner or investment manager to various partnerships or other hedge or private funds in which clients are solicited to invest.

LAM also provides certain services to Lazard Frères Gestion ("LFG") in Paris, France. Additionally, a subsidiary of LAM, Lazard Alternatives, acts as a sub-adviser to a private fund managed by LFG.

LAM has entered into intercompany agreements with certain of its investment advisory subsidiaries and affiliates, pursuant to which LAM provides investment advice to their respective clients, including LAM's asset management subsidiaries. LAM also provides certain services to its affiliate, Lazard Wealth Management LLC ("LWM"), an investment adviser registered with the SEC, and has entered into a master sub-advisory agreement with LWM with respect to certain clients of LWM.

Cash balances of U.S. clients for whom LCM provides custodial services are typically "swept" into certain money market mutual funds. Pursuant to a selected broker agreement, LCM receives an annual payment of .25 of 1% of the monthly asset balance in the money market funds. These fees will not be charged to investment advisory clients subject to ERISA unless such clients' cash balances are deducted from assets on which LAM charges its investment management fees. In consideration of such payment, LCM provides certain services with respect to clients of LAM invested in the money market funds. In addition, LAM receives a payment from LCM in recognition of various shareholder services provided to such clients.

Funds – Policies Relating to Market Timing and Late Trading

As the investment manager to the Funds, LAM discourages market-timing activity. While LAM cannot prevent all such activities, in an effort to eliminate market-timing activity, LAM and the Funds believe that reasonable measures have been put in place. Please refer to the prospectus and statement of additional information for each Fund for more detailed information regarding each Fund's trading policies.

Payments to Fund Intermediaries

Intermediaries may receive payments pursuant to the Funds' 12b-1 plan and/or from LAM (above such 12b-1 payments) in connection with their offering of the Funds' shares and/or for providing marketing, shareholder servicing, account administration or other services. The receipt of such payments could create an incentive for the Intermediaries to offer shares of the Funds instead of other mutual funds that do not make these payments. These additional payments may be paid to Intermediaries that provide shareholder servicing and administration and/or marketing and related administrative support; opportunities to participate in conferences and educational workshops, meetings and events; and/or access to and information about sales meetings and conferences and sales representatives, financial advisors or management personnel of the Intermediary. Cash compensation also may be paid to financial Intermediaries in connection with consideration or inclusion of the Funds for or on a "recommended" or similar list, including a preferred or select sales list, or in other programs. In some cases, these payments may create an incentive for a financial Intermediary or its representatives to recommend or sell Fund shares.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics

Employees are subject to LAM's Code of Ethics and Personal Investment Policy ("Code of Ethics"). In general, LAM personnel may not effect transactions in securities for their own account, or for accounts in which they have an interest or control ("personal securities accounts"), within seven days before or after a client account trades in the same security, or where such securities are contemplated for purchase or sale for a client account or are the subject of an unexecuted order for a client account. In addition, personnel may not purchase and sell or sell and purchase any security, including shares of mutual funds (excluding money markets), within any 60-day period. These restrictions are subject to certain de minimis provisions and may be waived upon consent of LAM's Chief Compliance Officer or his designee based upon relevant circumstances. The de minimis exemption when it applies, permits an employee, irrespective of the 15-day blackout period, to engage in a buy or sell transaction or series of transactions of up to 500 shares of a security, but not to exceed an aggregate transaction amount of \$25,000 of any security of an issuer having a market capitalization (outstanding shares multiplied by current price per share) greater than \$5 billion.

All personnel must preclear all trades for personal securities accounts with compliance personnel. All personnel are prohibited from purchasing a security for a personal securities account in a public offering or, unless prior permission from LAM's Chief Compliance Officer is given, in a private placement. These restrictions do not apply to trades with respect to U.S. government securities. These restrictions also do not apply to accounts in which the applicable personnel have an interest but which are subject to a discretionary investment management agreement, whether with LAM or another manager.

Pursuant to LAM's Code of Ethics, employees of LAM are required to maintain their accounts at an approved firm. All personnel must report all personal securities transactions and holdings periodically and certify on an annual basis that they have read and understood the Code of Ethics and have disclosed all personal securities transactions required pursuant to the Code of Ethics. LAM will provide a copy of its Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

Personnel may be investors in certain pooled vehicles for which LAM or a related person acts as investment adviser. In addition, LAM may manage, pursuant to a discretionary investment management agreement, accounts of personnel of LAM. Personnel may pay lower advisory fees, or may pay no fees, with respect to such accounts than are offered to non-personnel. Such investment vehicles and such accounts are treated as clients and are not subject to the personal trading restrictions described above. Orders for such pooled vehicles will generally be aggregated with orders for other client accounts for purposes of trade execution. (See Item 12).

Employees of LAM and its affiliates from time to time may purchase or sell, or hold positions in securities recommended to clients, including purchasing securities that are being sold for clients and vice versa and may purchase, sell or hold positions in LAM's proprietary investment products, including hedge funds, in which other LAM clients also invest. All LAM employees are required to comply with the Code of Ethics, as mentioned above, which requires pre-clearance of all securities transactions. Employee securities transactions are reviewed by members of the legal/compliance department to determine consistency with the provisions of the Code of Ethics and avoid potential conflicts of interest. Additionally, employees may hold positions in hedge funds also held in products (*e.g.* fund of hedge funds) managed by LAM, or an affiliate. However, employees are generally subject to the same terms and conditions regarding liquidity and transparency as other shareholders of such funds.

LAM may recommend to individual and institutional clients that they purchase shares of mutual funds sponsored and/or advised by LAM or an affiliate pending investment of assets or as part of their investment program. LAM's recommendation of such funds could create a potential conflict of interest in that LAM or an affiliate receives a management fee in connection with the management of such funds and the management fee for a mutual fund is not negotiable while management fees for other pooled vehicles or separately managed accounts are negotiable. Therefore, LAM faces a potential conflict of interest in that it may have an incentive to recommend a mutual fund investment over another vehicle that generates a lower fee for LAM. However, as previously mentioned, the following factors and policies mitigate such potential conflicts of interest:

- LAM employees must act in the best interests of clients and in accordance with LAM's fiduciary obligations to clients.
- In light of the nature of LAM's business and client base, clients typically choose the investment vehicle utilized with respect to a particular mandate.
- LAM sets certain minimum account thresholds for separately managed accounts and other pooled vehicles that will typically also assist a client in determining the appropriate vehicle. Therefore,

there is little incentive to recommend a LAM managed mutual fund over another vehicle managed by LAM.

- LAM employees only provide investment advice with respect to LAM products.

Clients, along with other fund shareholders, bear a proportionate share of the expenses of those funds including, to the extent permitted by law, the management fee paid to LAM or an affiliate. With respect to funds that pay distribution fees, clients may also bear a portion of the distribution fee.

If the investment strategy chosen by a client includes allocations to funds managed by LAM or an affiliate of LAM, LAM and/or its affiliate may receive a management fee in addition to the investment advisory fee charged to the client for managing the assets in accordance with the strategy.

LAM is also, directly or through a wholly owned subsidiary, a general partner in certain investment limited partnerships. Typically, these will be private funds organized as limited partnerships and in which LAM may recommend that its clients invest. Such recommendations are subject to the same potential conflicts noted above with respect to LAM's recommendation of mutual funds for which it serves as investment adviser. As with mutual fund recommendations, the same fiduciary obligations apply. Additionally, private funds are subject to more onerous eligibility requirements than mutual funds, therefore, not all clients will be eligible to invest in private funds.

LCM and LAM Securities also receive certain shareholder servicing payments with respect to assets of LAM's clients invested in certain money market portfolios.

Investments in the Funds for accounts subject to ERISA require the consent of a second fiduciary in accordance with Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption 77-4, or otherwise under ERISA. LAM may, from time to time, purchase securities as to which LCM or an affiliate is a member of an underwriting or selling syndicate. LAM's clients or prospective clients may request a copy of the firm's Code of Ethics by contacting LAM's General Counsel at 212-632-6000.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

LAM has authority to determine the broker-dealers to be used when effecting transactions on behalf of its clients and in establishing the commission rate paid on each transaction. LAM's Brokerage Committee, which consists of certain of LAM's senior investment professionals, and senior operating, and legal and compliance officers, oversees LAM's brokerage practices.

Brokerage Committee

The Brokerage Committee has established a process for determining the broker-dealers to be used in executing equity trades (with the specific decision on which broker-dealer to use in a particular transaction to be made by the Equity Trading Desk) and the general level of commissions to be paid to each broker-dealer. In making these determinations, the Brokerage Committee takes into account a variety of factors designed to address LAM's obligation to seek best execution on behalf of its clients.

These factors include, but are not limited to, the ability of a broker-dealer to provide a prompt and efficient execution generally; the ability and willingness of a broker-dealer to facilitate transactions by acting as principal and utilizing its own capital to facilitate trades; the ability of a broker-dealer to provide accurate and timely settlement of transactions; LAM's knowledge of the negotiated commission rates currently available and other current transaction costs; the clearance and settlement capabilities of the broker; LAM's knowledge of the financial condition of the broker or dealer selected; research services provided by the broker-dealer; as well as any other matter relevant to the selection of a broker-dealer. The Brokerage Committee considers these factors to establish generally the proportion of LAM's overall commissions to be allocated to each broker-dealer and the broker-dealers to use in effecting trades on behalf of LAM's clients. The Brokerage Committee supervises a semi-annual broker voting process that includes research analysts, portfolio manager/analysts and traders. The broker vote is designed to rank brokers based on the quality of research and trading services provided. Recommendations are made for commission allocation based on the results of the vote. These factors and the results of the broker vote are used as general guidelines by the Equity Trading Desk in deciding which broker-dealer to use for specific securities transactions.

Transactions for investment advisory accounts are effected directly by brokers selected by LAM, unless specific broker direction instructions are provided by a client. In arranging for clients' securities transactions, LAM is primarily concerned with seeking best execution. In trading for all of its clients, LAM operates within the framework imposed by relevant securities laws and, where applicable, ERISA, as well as any directions or restrictions (including any client directions to use a particular broker or dealer) imposed by clients for their accounts. Within this framework, LAM employs or deals with members of securities exchanges and registered broker-dealers which may provide best execution in the judgment of LAM. In determining the ability of an exchange member or broker-dealer to obtain best execution on a transaction, LAM will consider all relevant factors, including those described in the paragraph above.

LAM evaluates the reasonableness of brokerage commissions while effecting portfolio transactions based on the foregoing factors. The general level of brokerage commissions paid is reviewed periodically by LAM. LAM periodically reviews reports compiled by a third-party vendor detailing LAM's portfolio transaction costs and other relevant materials to ensure that LAM's clients are treated equitably and that LAM is meeting its duty to seek best execution.

Fixed Income and Convertible Strategies

The duty to seek best execution generally applies to all of LAM's portfolio transactions, including those relating to fixed-income securities. Certain factors outlined above with respect to the ability of a broker to provide best execution are also considered when LAM manages its fixed-income portfolios or portfolios managed in accordance with the Convert Strategy. However, certain factors would not be considered with respect to a broker's ability to provide best execution with respect to fixed-income securities, such as LAM's knowledge of the negotiated commission rates currently available and other current transaction costs and the ability and willingness of a broker-dealer to facilitate transactions by acting as principal and utilizing its own capital to facilitate trades. These, and other similar

considerations, are not applicable to the best execution analysis utilized in trading fixed-income securities due to the nature of fixed-income securities and the way such securities are traded.

LAM has no duty or obligation to seek in advance competitive bidding or the lowest commission rate applicable to any particular portfolio transaction or to select any broker-dealer on the basis of its purported or "posted" commission rate, but will, to the best of its ability, endeavor to be aware of the current level of the charges of eligible broker-dealers and to minimize the expense incurred for effecting portfolio transactions to the extent consistent with the interests and policies of accounts.

Wrap Fee Programs

A client who participates in the wrap fee arrangement with the wrap fee program sponsors should consider that, depending on the level of the wrap fee charged by the wrap fee program sponsors, the amount of portfolio activity in the client's account, the value of custodial and other services which are provided under the arrangement, and other factors, the wrap fee may or may not exceed the aggregate cost of such services if they were to be provided separately.

Generally, LAM executes orders for wrap accounts separately from transactions for its institutional accounts. LAM's wrap account and model program clients and institutional clients from time to time may trade the same securities at the same time. It is operationally difficult to aggregate trades for wrap accounts and institutional accounts because LAM's wrap accounts typically execute through multiple brokers and involve many small accounts. As a result, LAM will typically execute trades for its institutional accounts separately from those for its wrap accounts. With respect to wrap programs and model programs, LAM typically uses a "trade rotation" process whereby it generates a random list of wrap sponsors and submits trade instructions to the first wrap sponsor for execution, then the next sponsor, and so on, until all wrap sponsors in the rotation have received appropriate trade instructions. This is designed to avoid systematically disadvantaging any particular client, or group of clients, unless otherwise agreed by the client. As described below, LAM will seek to aggregate trades among wrap programs within the trade rotation who allow "step out" trades to be executed. There may be circumstances that cause a particular wrap or model program sponsor to not be able to receive trade instructions or model holdings, as applicable, in accordance with LAM's pre-established trade rotation, which will result in the program moving to the end of the rotation. As a result, wrap accounts within that wrap program, or clients of the model program sponsor, may receive less favorable prices for their transactions than they would have had the sponsor received the trade instructions or model holdings in the original trade rotation. Additionally, LAM may utilize rotations or allocation methods other than those described above if LAM believes such rotation or method is appropriate under the circumstances and such alternative rotation is generally fair and equitable.

Because of the involvement of multiple brokers and the number of wrap accounts, trading for LAM's institutional accounts, during a trading day, may be completed prior to the completion of contemporaneous trades for wrap accounts. As a consequence, LAM's institutional accounts over time may obtain better execution, including more favorable prices for their transactions, than wrap accounts purchasing or selling the same securities contemporaneously. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in certain

circumstances LAM's wrap account clients may receive better execution than institutional accounts purchasing or selling the same security contemporaneously.

Generally, LAM executes trades for wrap accounts through the respective wrap program sponsor. However, under certain circumstances, and with client consent, LAM may direct certain trades for wrap accounts to Citigroup Global Markets, Inc. ("CGMI"), a broker dealer affiliate of CGTS, who is responsible for trading functions relating to LAM's wrap accounts. It is possible that a significant percentage of such wrap account trades could be directed to CGMI. Please refer to Item 4 for a description of the services provided by CGTS.

Additionally, when LAM is trading the same security in foreign markets for wrap accounts and institutional accounts, LAM generally buys ordinary shares for institutional accounts and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") for the wrap accounts. If permitted by the wrap program sponsor, LAM may place "step-out" orders with certain brokers. The use of "step-out" brokers allows LAM to address the lack of liquidity in the domestic markets by using the executing broker to obtain the underlying local securities in the local market where they are traded and deposit them in the United States to create ADRs for LAM's wrap clients. Wrap clients may pay additional fees associated with such ADR transactions. LAM may also place "step-out" orders with brokers when there is a lack of liquidity in a domestic security. In either case, if wrap account programs do not allow "step-outs" to brokers, execution prices and trading costs borne by those clients may be higher.

Research and Soft Dollar Benefits

Consistent with the requirements of best execution, brokerage commissions on an account's portfolio transactions are directed to brokers in recognition of investment research and information furnished as well as for brokerage and execution services provided by such brokers. LAM may in its discretion cause accounts to pay such broker-dealers a commission for effecting a portfolio transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer adequately qualified to effect such transaction would have charged for effecting that transaction. This may be done where LAM has determined in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research to that particular transaction or to LAM's overall responsibilities with respect to the accounts as to which it exercises investment discretion. LAM may also receive the research services described below from brokers participating in equity public offering syndicates where LAM has designated the underwriting concession to such broker. When LAM receives research services from brokers in connection with brokerage commissions generated with respect to client accounts, LAM receives a benefit in that it is not required to pay for such services from its own resources (called "hard dollars") or produce the research on its own. Additionally, LAM may have an incentive to select a broker-dealer based on such receipt of research or other services rather than the ability to provide most favorable execution. However, LAM's brokerage policies and procedures as set forth above are designed to address such potential conflict of interest.

LAM receives a wide range of research (including proprietary research) and brokerage services from brokers. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, LAM received the following types of research

and related services: written information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; market, financial and economic studies and forecasts; statistics and pricing services, as well as discussions with research personnel and meetings with senior management of companies whose securities are held in or may be held in client accounts, along with databases and other news and technical services utilized in the investment-management process.

Generally, LAM does not attempt to put a specific dollar value on proprietary research received from brokers, believing that the research received is, in the aggregate, of valuable assistance in fulfilling overall responsibilities to the clients. However, LAM may receive research from brokers other than those with whom LAM effects transactions, and enters into "soft dollar" arrangements in compliance with Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act pursuant to which such brokers are compensated for the research by brokers with whom LAM executes transactions ("commission sharing arrangements"). In such cases, LAM establishes what it believes is a fair value for such research. Certain of the services received from brokers, *i.e.* services other than research services, including portfolio management computer services, are partially paid for directly by LAM and an allocation of the usage has been made in accordance with Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act.

Any research received for a particular client's brokerage commissions may be useful to that client, but also may be useful to LAM or an affiliate in connection with the management of other client accounts, and vice versa. In addition, not all such services may be used by LAM in connection with the accounts that paid commissions to the broker providing such service. LAM believes that it has resolved any potential conflict of interest by subjecting all such arrangements to its policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act, and effecting all such transactions in accordance with LAM's trading policies and procedures.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

LAM does not consider referrals of potential Fund investors as a factor in the selection of brokers and LAM has adopted procedures that prohibit directing brokerage to brokers in recognition of client referrals and sales of the Funds' shares. Certain prime brokerage firms utilized by certain pooled vehicles advised by LAM (or for which LAM or an affiliate serves as a general partner) may provide capital introduction services as part of their overall services as prime broker. LAM does not consider provision of capital introduction services as a factor in choosing a prime broker for a pooled vehicle. In such cases, the prime broker often has an incentive to refer clients to the pooled vehicle over another fund because the prime broker's compensation may be based on the number of trades executed by the pooled vehicle or the amount of assets under management by the pooled vehicle.

Directed Brokerage

Generally, LAM will accept brokerage direction from clients with respect to domestic equity trades. In such cases, LAM will work with the client to develop a mutually agreed upon broker and direction target. LAM generally will not follow a client's suggested designated broker in the case of transactions in which, in LAM's judgment, the designated broker will not afford best execution, unless the client has specifically directed that a specific broker be utilized and acknowledges that following the client's directions may

result in higher execution costs and less competitive prices than may otherwise be available. LAM is generally not able to accept brokerage direction for non-U.S. mandates due to the reduction in participation in commission recapture programs by global brokerage firms. Additionally, brokerage direction will not generally be permitted for fixed-income transactions, as direction is generally incompatible with the way in which fixed-income securities are traded by LAM.

Pursuant to certain of the wrap fee arrangements between LAM and the wrap fee program sponsors, LAM has discretion to select brokers or dealers other than the wrap fee program sponsors when necessary to fulfill its duty to seek best execution of transactions for its clients' accounts. However, brokerage commissions and other charges for transactions not effected through the wrap fee program sponsors are generally charged to the client, whereas the wrap fee covers the cost of brokerage commissions and other transaction fees on transactions effected through the wrap fee program sponsors. For this reason, it is likely that most, if not all, transactions for such clients will be effected through the wrap fee program sponsors and it would generally be exceptional for LAM to trade with a broker or dealer other than the wrap fee program sponsor. To the extent possible, LAM will seek to obtain best execution on such trades through "step out" trades, where LAM aggregates trades with an executing broker (often not the wrap fee program sponsor) and "steps out" the appropriate portion of the trade to such sponsor for clearing and settlement at the execution price obtained through the executing broker. LAM is not in a position to negotiate commission rates with the wrap fee program sponsors on behalf of its wrap fee clients, or to monitor or evaluate the commission rates being paid by such clients or the nature and quality of the services they obtain from the wrap fee program sponsors.

Certain accounts trade exclusively with LCM. Commissions paid to LCM with respect to such accounts are done so in accordance with all applicable law, including ERISA and Section 11(a) of the Exchange Act.

Aggregation and Allocation

When orders to purchase or sell the same securities on identical terms are placed by more than one account managed by LAM or its affiliates, the transactions are normally averaged as to price (to the extent they are with the same broker/dealer) and allocated as to amount in accordance with the daily purchases or sales orders actually placed for each account. Transactions effected on behalf of LAM's pension account and other accounts in which LAM's personnel have invested but which LAM treats as managed accounts may be aggregated with transactions of other investment advisory accounts and will receive the same average price. Such orders are combined when possible to facilitate best execution by reducing overall transaction costs. In cases where only part of an order is filled, securities are allocated to accounts in a manner which LAM deems equitable. Client orders will generally not be aggregated for execution where there are specific limitations, such as a brokerage direction, that would prevent such aggregation. In the event LAM purchases or sells the same security for clients whose orders are aggregated and those where orders are not aggregated due to client brokerage direction, LAM seeks to treat all clients fairly in connection with prices obtained on such transactions. However, in such cases, in LAM's sole discretion, it may be necessary for example, due to the market for that security for one group of accounts (*e.g.*, the client brokerage directed accounts) to have its trades executed before or after the remaining accounts.

Thus, the price paid or received by one group of accounts may differ from that paid or received by the remaining accounts due to market activity. Aggregated orders that are executed through LAM will generally not result in reduced aggregate commissions, as each client will be charged LAM's commission rate established with the respective broker or dealer. Trades are generally allocated to participating accounts pro rata or via certain other methods such as a random allocation determined by LAM's trading system or an allocation which brings all clients to a certain percentage holding of the security. In certain limited circumstances, LAM may also select certain clients to participate in a partially filled order based upon certain criteria deemed significant by LAM, including, without limitation: (a) the need for, or availability of, cash to complete the transaction; (b) whether the transaction would result in a meaningful position for the client's account; (c) whether the order specifies a priority allocation to one or more accounts; (d) whether a client's account is under or over-weighted with respect to a particular security, industry or sector in comparison to other accounts in the order; (e) the availability of an alternative investment in the same security or industry; and (f) the extent to which an allocation would be too small to justify processing or custodial charges associated with the transaction.

While LAM will generally aggregate orders that are open on the same day with respect to the same security, new orders which are placed less than one hour before the scheduled close of the market on which the security is to be traded (or if the market has closed) will not be averaged as to price and aggregated with any prior order with respect to the same security on the same day. De minimis orders (under 5000 shares) and "program trades" will also be treated as separate stand alone orders and will not be averaged as to price and allocated with prior orders with respect to the same security on the same day.

In addition, due to the nature of certain strategies managed by LAM (such as the Convert Strategy, Emerging Markets Debt and Emerging Income) some trades may be executed separately from, and not aggregated with, trades effected on behalf of LAM's other clients in the same security or securities. In these cases, LAM has established appropriate policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that such clients are treated fairly and equitably. However, it is possible that in such circumstances, because of the size or timing of the respective trades, such clients could receive prices that are more or less favorable than the prices received by the strategies whose trades are not aggregated with the trades for such clients.

Initial Public Offering Securities

LAM may invest client assets in securities offered in an initial public offering ("IPOs" or "IPO Shares"). IPO Shares frequently are in great demand and available only in limited quantities. Moreover, IPO Shares can trade at a premium shortly after issuance. Because these factors subject IPO Shares to potential abuse, LAM seeks to ensure that IPO Shares are allocated in a fair and equitable manner. Each portfolio management team will determine whether to participate in IPOs. This decision will be based upon factors such as, without limitation: (i) the investment strategy or the investment parameters associated with the strategy used to manage the client accounts; (ii) the merits of the investment proposition; (iii) whether the risks of investing in an IPO are appropriate for the client accounts; and (iv) client guidelines or legal restrictions.

Generally, LAM will allocate IPO Shares among client accounts pro rata based upon the aggregate asset size (excluding leverage) of the eligible client accounts that have placed the order for IPO Shares. The asset base used to calculate this allocation does not include: (i) accounts that are restricted from participating in the IPO or who are prohibited from purchasing the IPO according to their guidelines or strategy; or (ii) market values of restricted assets in the LAM hedge funds (*i.e.* share classes restricted from receiving U.S. IPO allocations). LAM may also allocate IPO Shares on a random basis as selected electronically, or other basis, provided that such basis is fair and equitable.

Because orders for IPOs are typically only partially filled, accounts participating in the original order may receive only a portion of the shares requested and may not receive any shares at all. As also noted above, IPO Shares will typically be allocated on a pro rata basis and each portfolio management team is responsible for determining whether to purchase IPO Securities for the strategy or strategies that the team manages. A portfolio management team may decide not to participate in a particular IPO based on the merits or profile of the investment opportunity. Many LAM investment strategies are relative-value oriented and long-term in nature, seeking companies with a history of profitability. When considering whether to invest in an IPO, the portfolio management team must weigh the investment proposition against the potential for gain from the existing holdings in the strategy and the other costs associated with the transactions, including transaction implementation costs (*e.g.*, market impact, price and commissions) related to selling positions to pay for the IPO Shares. Additionally, most LAM portfolio management teams manage their investment strategies relying heavily on fundamental, bottom-up investment research. As many IPOs involve unseasoned, small-cap companies with limited financial data available, a portfolio management team may decide to participate in an occasional IPO where it is able to become comfortable with the fundamentals of the company. In addition, as outlined below, market capitalization or regional exposure might also limit the ability to purchase IPOs.

Many LAM strategies do not invest in IPOs on a regular basis, while certain strategies, particularly certain of LAM's alternative investment strategies, do. IPO Shares may trade at a premium over the IPO price shortly after its issuance. Consequently, those strategies that regularly invest in IPO Shares (including strategies used to manage LAM's hedge funds) may be able to quickly sell IPO Shares and may therefore significantly benefit from such investments, while those strategies that do not regularly invest in IPO Shares will not. Transactions in IPO Shares can potentially contribute significantly to the investment performance of a client's account. As a result, these potential benefits will not be available in a LAM strategy that does not invest in IPOs on a regular basis. In addition, there may be times when there is a significant amount of IPO activity in the financial markets. Conversely, there may be other times when IPO activity is not as robust. As a result, investment performance achieved during periods of increased availability of IPO Shares in the marketplace may not be repeated during periods where there is decreased IPO activity.

IPO Shares may be sold when LAM believes the price has reached full value or when it believes a sale would be prudent. IPO Shares may be sold by LAM on the same day LAM receives an allocation.

Generally, many of LAM's accounts are eligible to participate in IPOs. However, participation in such investments is limited by various factors outlined below.

Many LAM investment strategies adhere to specific investment parameters. For example, a large-cap strategy will typically not invest in a small-cap IPO and therefore, a particular IPO may not be a suitable investment for the client's investment mandate (*e.g.*, a client invested in a U.S. Large Cap mandate would not, generally, participate in an offering of a small capitalization IPO, and a client invested in a U.S. equity mandate would not, generally, participate in an IPO for an emerging market security).

Accounts of "restricted persons" as defined under FINRA Rule 5130 are prohibited from participating in IPO Shares, except as permitted by the Rule. In order for a client account to be eligible to participate in IPOs LAM must have a copy of the client's "Investor Certificate" as required by FINRA Rule 5130 indicating that the account is not a "restricted person." Reallocation will be required if it is determined that a restricted person participated in an IPO allocation.

There are other instances where a client may be restricted from purchasing IPOs. For example:

- Clients who require all purchases and sales of securities to be effected with a particular broker or dealer will not be eligible to participate in IPOs underwritten by other brokers.
- LAM manages client accounts in accordance with each client's particular investment restrictions or guidelines. If a client's investment guidelines prohibit investments in IPOs such client will not be eligible to participate in IPOs.
- Clients who do not have a sufficient amount of cash to purchase IPO Shares will not be able to purchase IPO Shares.
- Based on LAM's IPO allocation procedures if an account would not receive a round lot or meaningful position (*e.g.*, an allocation of at least 100 shares) then that client would not receive an allocation of IPO Shares.
- LAM's Legal and Compliance Department must approve (i) potential purchases of IPO Shares from broker dealers affiliated with LAM or from LCM; (ii) for accounts subject to ERISA, potential purchases of IPO Shares where any broker dealer affiliated with LAM, or if LCM, is a manager of the underwriting syndicate; and (iii) for accounts subject to ERISA, potential purchases of IPO Shares where a broker dealer or underwriter affiliated with the ERISA client is a participant in the underwriting syndicate.
- For U.S. registered mutual funds, Rule 10f-3 procedures must be followed and the appropriate documentation completed if any broker-dealer affiliated with LAM or LCM or another restricted broker (in the case of sub-advised funds) is a lead or co-manager of the underwriting syndicate. If the affiliated broker is part of the syndicate, the fund is allowed to participate; however, the allocation must be received from another member of the syndicate.

LAM's online wrap accounts will not participate in IPOs and LAM's private client accounts generally will not participate in IPOs for the following reasons:

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- The overwhelming majority of LAM's online wrap and many private client accounts are invested in LAM's "Select" product platform. Because of the nature of the Select product investment strategy, such products generally do not seek to invest in IPOs.
 - Because LAM generally receives a limited number of shares in each offering and manages a significant number of online wrap and private client accounts, in most instances, the allocations that such accounts would receive would be negligible and would not represent a meaningful position. Under LAM's IPO Allocation Policy, accounts that would not receive a "meaningful position" (defined as less than 100 shares) are excluded from participating in allocations.
 - LAM does not receive IPO Certificates from online wrap clients so a determination as to whether the account is a "restricted person" as defined by FINRA Rule 5130 cannot be made. Because FINRA Rule 5130 imposes restrictions on broker-dealers against allocating IPOs to restricted persons, without receiving an IPO Certificate, LAM is unable to allocate IPOs to such a client's account.
 - Certain online wrap programs prohibit LAM from allocating IPOs to online wrap accounts for various additional operational and practical reasons, including the fact that any allocation would not be meaningful.

Certain strategies managed by LAM may also invest in convertible securities. This includes the Convert Strategy of which investments in convertible securities are a core component, and other strategies where investments in convertible securities are not a core component. At times, LAM may not be able to obtain a sufficient amount of convertible securities (particularly in an initial offering) to provide a full allocation to all accounts. If this happens, LAM will first seek to fill the allocation sought by the Convert Strategy. If this allocation is filled in full, then any additional bonds will be allocated to other accounts for which an allocation has been requested. However, it is possible that these other accounts will not receive a full allocation, or possibly any, of the allocation originally sought.

Cross Transactions

Agency cross transactions (i.e., transactions in which LCM or an affiliate of LAM acts as broker for the parties on both sides of the transaction) may be effected for customer accounts to the extent permitted by law. LCM may receive compensation from parties on both sides of such transactions (the amount of which may vary) and, as such, will have a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities. Client consent to agency cross transactions may be revoked at any time by written notice to LAM.

LAM will from time to time execute cross trades or transfers between the master fund managed in accordance with the Convert Strategy (the "Master Fund") and one or more other accounts or funds managed by LAM utilizing substantially the same investment strategy (subject to certain minor differences relating to differing leverage levels or different fee or expense allocations) ("Other Accounts") for the purpose of enabling LAM to achieve consistent results among the Master Fund and Other Accounts or to preserve proportional weighting targets. These transactions will generally be executed by the Master Fund and the Other Accounts at the direction of LAM at the mid-point of the bid and ask price

at the time the order is placed with the executing broker, or such other objective methodology for determining the price of such trades, adjusted to include brokerage expenses.

LAM and its owners, affiliates and employees may have financial interests in certain Other Accounts, which, in certain cases, may exceed 25% of the total account so that the account may be deemed to be a principal account (a "Principal Account"). Whenever transactions are effected between the Master Fund and Other Accounts (and such accounts include a Principal Account), LAM will generally seek to obtain consent from the non Principal Accounts prior to executing such trades (or in no event later than the settlement of such trades).

In addition, with client consent, LCM may engage in agency cross transactions and in other transactions as described below. The client may revoke this consent at any time by notifying LAM. Agency cross transactions on behalf of clients which are employee benefit plans subject to ERISA are effected only in accordance with the restrictions and conditions contained in Department of Labor Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption 86-128 or otherwise under ERISA.

Transactions with LCM

LAM may purchase for its discretionary accounts from a party other than LAM, or one of its affiliates or LCM, securities as to which such affiliate or LCM is a member of an underwriting or selling syndicate. Any such purchase may be done without the client's consent. Such purchases will generally be made in accordance with Prohibited Transaction Exemption 75-1, or otherwise under ERISA, for accounts subject to ERISA, and Rule 10f-3 under the 1940 Act, for mutual funds. In practice, however, LAM typically restricts trading with LCM on behalf of mutual funds for which it serves as sub-advisor.

In those instances where LCM effects transactions in over-the-counter securities with clients as principal, it generally does so on a "net" basis and such transactions are not subject to commission charges. When LCM is a market maker in the security, the net price to clients usually does not include a mark-up or markdown by LCM unless the client's consent is obtained. As noted above, if the account is discretionary, the client's consent is obtained prior to completion of the transaction and following disclosure of LCM's interest therein. Where LCM is not a market maker in the security transactions in over-the-counter securities may be subject to a service charge to cover certain costs associated with clearance, settlement and confirmation services provided by LCM to complete the transaction. Service charges may also be applied to principal transactions in government securities, commercial paper and similar instruments. LCM effects normal brokerage transactions, on its own or for accounts introduced by LAM Securities, on exchanges or over-the-counter for investment advisory clients. Over-the-counter transactions are typically done on a principal basis with market makers but may be done on an agency basis. As a general matter, the commission rates charged to clients by brokers are negotiated, and, therefore, different rates may be charged depending upon the service or package of services provided to the client. Each of LCM and LAM Securities has a standard commission schedule for asset management clients. Trades executed through LCM are typically done on an agency basis. Commissions charged on such transactions vary according to the size and nature of the transactions and of the account for which they are effected.

LCM typically charges a service charge for transactions in over-the-counter securities for accounts for which it provides brokerage safekeeping services and certain other accounts. This service charge is intended to cover certain costs associated with clearance, settlement and confirmation services provided by LCM to complete the transaction. Service charges may also be applied to transactions in government securities, municipal securities, commercial paper and similar instruments.

Commissions are charged on transactions by LCM for employee benefit plans subject to ERISA only upon written authorization executed by a fiduciary of the plan that is independent of LAM and upon complying with all other conditions set forth in Department of Labor Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption 86-128 or otherwise under ERISA.

LCM will effect transactions as agent for compensation for investment companies advised by LAM in accordance with procedures adopted by the company's Board of Directors (trustees) pursuant to Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act. Such procedures include a review of all trades of LCM to determine that the rates paid are usual and customary. The total amount of the brokerage commissions paid to LCM by each company during the preceding fiscal year is disclosed in its SAI.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

All portfolios are reviewed on a regular basis. The review process is as follows:

Equity

Trades for institutional equity portfolios are reviewed on a regular basis by a portfolio manager/analyst and a team of portfolio assistants to determine trade completion, guideline compliance and consistency of portfolio asset allocation. In addition, portfolio manager/analysts review the model portfolios on a regular basis for consistency with investment strategies, overweight or underweight positions and available investment funds. Because LAM manages portfolios on a team basis, one or more Portfolio Manager/Analysts will review each of the portfolios for which that team has responsibility.

Fixed Income

Fixed income portfolio manager/analysts review all institutional fixed income portfolios on a daily basis for trade accuracy, asset allocation, available cash and investment strategies. More than one sector manager may review accounts. LAM manages accounts on a team basis. Fixed income accounts are reviewed weekly by the relevant Fixed Income portfolio management team for consistency with investment strategy.

Capital Advisory Group

Capital advisory group portfolios are reviewed daily by portfolio assistants for trade accuracy and available cash. The respective portfolio manager also reviews all such portfolios typically on a daily basis.

The Head of the Capital Advisory Group reviews clients' accounts periodically.

Wrap accounts are reviewed daily or weekly basis by CGTS for portfolio consistency with investment strategy, trade accuracy, and available cash. Issues raised by CGTS are brought to the attention of the relevant Director of Operations.

Additionally, accounts will be reviewed in connection with client requests, routine compliance checks or reporting reviews and otherwise as needed.

Client Reporting

Generally, at the end of each calendar quarter a full client reporting package is sent to clients of LAM other than clients in wrap fee programs or other programs where the client has requested that a report not be sent because a report is being sent by the client's consultant, wrap program sponsor or broker. Holding reports typically display security description, quantity owned, market price, total market value and percent of total market value. Institutional equity accounts typically include unit cost, total cost, and are separated by either country or sector. Institutional fixed income reports typically include security attributes such as rating, effective yield, and effective duration. Private client reports typically include the holding period (for taxable accounts) and current yield.

In addition to holdings reports, the standard report contains a one-page portfolio summary, transactions, corporate actions, and other reports applicable to the product in which the client has invested. The portfolio summary page includes performance return relative to market indices and asset allocation. Additionally, if an institutional client account includes an allocation to a portfolio of LFI, client reporting packages may include a listing of the respective portfolio's holdings, provided on a delayed basis. Such reports are typically provided no more frequently than quarterly and are generally provided 15 days after the end of a quarter. Similarly, if a discretionary client account includes an allocation to a portfolio of LFI, holdings reports may be provided during regular account reviews with the client, but are provided on a delayed basis. Additionally, upon request, LAM may provide to certain clients or investors, on a delayed basis, portfolio holdings information with respect to private funds managed by LAM or its affiliates that is not provided with the same frequency to other investors in such private fund.

Clients invested in the Funds or private funds managed by LAM will also receive audited financial statements and certain other regular reports and documents sent to investors.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Except with respect to soft dollar benefits, as described in Item 12 above, LAM does not receive fees or other incentives from parties other than clients.

LAM is a party to several written agreements pursuant to which it pays a fee to consulting firms, individuals and others based, directly or indirectly, upon the amount of funds received for management from clients in addition to reimbursement of certain expenses. The aforementioned agreements specifically require compliance by the consultant with Rule 206(4)-3 of the Advisers Act and other regulations thereunder.

LAM pays for, and utilizes, various services and attends various forums and events that are supplied or sponsored by consultants and third party intermediaries. The receipt of payment for these services could be perceived to provide a benefit to such consultant or third party and, therefore, result in a conflict of interest. However, LAM believes that its receipt of such services offers genuine educational or other benefits to it and its clients.

In the conduct of its regular business operations, LAM and/or its employees, may make political contributions, entertain clients or make charitable contributions. LAM has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to address any potential conflicts of interest associated with such activities.

Additionally, please refer to the discussion of “sweep arrangements” in Item 4 above.

Item 15 – Custody

In certain cases, pursuant to Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act, LAM may be deemed to have custody of client assets. Clients should receive at least quarterly statements from the broker dealer, bank or other qualified custodian that holds and maintains client’s investment assets. LAM urges you to carefully review such statements and compare such official custodial records to the account statements that we may provide to you. Our statements may vary from custodial statements.

The Funds and the private funds managed by LAM issue financial statements on an annual basis that are audited by such fund’s independent registered public accounting firm.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

LAM furnishes continuous investment advice to advisory clients pursuant to an investment management agreement under which each client delegates investment management discretion to LAM. LAM manages assets according to a variety of equity, fixed-income and alternative investment strategies. In exercising its judgment in managing client accounts, LAM takes into account the individual objectives, restrictions and guidelines of each client, as communicated by the client, and other factors deemed relevant by the client and disclosed to LAM, such as the nature and amount of other assets and income from other sources. Generally, to the extent that a client wishes to impose limitations on the management of its account or that LAM manages an account consistent with its investment policy statement or guidelines, LAM will review any such documentation provided by a client prior to the inception of an account. To the extent that any such guidelines or limitations are not acceptable by LAM, LAM will work with the client to make appropriate revisions to such documentation in a manner that is mutually acceptable to both parties. In addition, LAM furnishes investment supervisory services to registered open- and closed-end investment companies and private funds, including hedge funds and commingled trusts, based on the investment objectives and restrictions as set forth in each fund’s prospectus or similar offering document.

Client portfolios with similar investment objectives within the same investment strategy are generally managed similarly with a goal that each such client account would have the same percentage of the portfolio invested in the same securities (subject to differences arising from a variety of factors, including,

but not limited to, client restrictions and liquidity of underlying securities, when the portfolio was opened and cash flows into and out of the portfolio). Investment opportunities are generally allocated to those accounts, which LAM determines, in its sole discretion, to have an investment mandate and profile consistent with the type of security (*i.e.* large cap equity, mid cap equity, small cap equity, core fixed, intermediate fixed) and which LAM determines, in its sole discretion, should be included in the portfolio. All such allocation decisions are subject to client guidelines and restrictions. Limited investment opportunities will be allocated to client accounts in a manner in which LAM, in its sole discretion, determines is equitable to its clients. Factors considered by LAM include, but are not limited to, the availability of alternative investments, the extent to which the allocation would represent a meaningful position for the account, the liquidity of the security and the availability of cash to settle the transaction. Client requests for particular securities may also be considered.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

Generally, LAM is granted proxy voting authority under its client agreements and LAM generally accepts the responsibility to vote proxies on behalf of any client. However, it is the responsibility of the custodian appointed by the client to ensure that LAM receives notice of the relevant proxies sufficiently in advance of the relevant meeting to allow LAM to vote. This is especially true with respect to wrap programs in which LAM serves as an investment adviser. LAM is not responsible for voting proxies about which it does not receive timely notice from a custodian appointed by a client, or in the case of wrap programs, the program sponsor.

LAM's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures

LAM's proxy-voting process is administered by its Proxy Operations Department ("ProxyOps"), which reports to LAM's Chief Operating Officer. Oversight of the process is provided by LAM's Legal/Compliance Department and by a Proxy Committee consisting of senior LAM officers. To assist it in its proxy-voting responsibilities, LAM currently subscribes to several research and other proxy-related services offered by Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS"), one of the world's largest providers of proxy-voting services. ISS provides LAM with its independent analysis and recommendation regarding virtually every proxy proposal that LAM votes on behalf of its clients, with respect to both U.S. and non-U.S. securities.

LAM's Proxy Committee has approved specific proxy voting guidelines regarding the most common proxy proposals (the "Approved Guidelines"). These Approved Guidelines provide that LAM should vote for or against the proposal, or that the proposal should be considered on a case-by-case basis. LAM believes that its portfolio managers and global research analysts with knowledge of the company ("Portfolio Management") are in the best position to evaluate the impact that the outcome of a given proposal will have on long-term shareholder value. Therefore, ProxyOps seeks Portfolio Management's recommendation on all proposals to be considered on a case-by-case basis. Portfolio Management is also given the opportunity to review all proposals (other than routine proposals) where the Approved Guideline is to vote for or against, and, in compelling circumstances, to overrule the Approved Guideline,

subject to the Proxy Committee's final determination. The Manager of ProxyOps may also consult with LAM's Chief Compliance Officer or the Proxy Committee concerning any proxy agenda or proposal.

There may be times when meeting agendas or proposals create the appearance of a material conflict of interest for LAM. Should the appearance of such a conflict exist, LAM will seek to alleviate the conflict by voting consistent with an Approved Guideline (to vote for or against), or, in situations where the Approved Guideline is to vote case-by-case, with the recommendation of ISS. If the recommendations of the two services offered by ISS, are not the same, LAM will obtain a recommendation from a third independent source that provides proxy voting advisory services, and will defer to the majority recommendation. If a third independent source is not available, LAM will follow the recommendation of ISS's Proxy Advisor Service.

Generally, if LAM is granted proxy voting authority in a discretionary investment management agreement, LAM will vote proxies in accordance with its proxy voting policy. LAM will not generally accept individual instructions from clients on how to vote in a particular solicitation. Clients may obtain a copy of LAM's proxy voting policy upon request.

Separately managed account clients who delegate proxy voting authority to LAM will receive a report detailing the proxies voted by LAM on behalf of the client during a particular reporting period. LAM also files Form N-PX with the SEC with respect to the proxies voted on behalf of the Funds.

Item 18 – Financial Information

LAM has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.