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This brochure provides information about the qualification and business practices of QIC Investments No. 1 Pty Ltd ("QICI"). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact David Clarke at + 61 7 3020 7069 or via e-mail at d.clarke@qic.com. 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 QICI is also available on the SEC's website at www.advisorinfo.sec.gov.

REGISTRATION WITH THE SEC AS AN INVESTMENT ADVISER DOES NOT IMPLY THAT QICI OR ANY OF THE PRINCIPALS OR EMPLOYEES OF QICI POSSESS A PARTICULAR LEVEL OF SKILL OR TRAINING IN THE INVESTMENT ADVISORY BUSINESS OR ANY OTHER BUSINESS.



Material Changes

This Brochure, dated as of February 14, 2012, has been prepared in connection with QICI's initial registration with the SEC as an investment adviser. In the future, this Item 2 will set forth a brief summary of any material changes to our disclosure since our last annual update.

We recommend that you read this Brochure in its entirety.

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I. Advisory Business

QIC Investments No. 1 Pty Ltd (“QICI”) is an investment advisory firm founded in 2006. QICI is registered under the Australian Corporations Act 2001 as a proprietary company limited by shares. It holds an Australian Financial Services Licence (AFS Licence No: 408747) which authorizes QICI to, among other things, provide financial product advice and deal in financial products. Its principal place of business is located in Brisbane, Australia. QICI is a wholly-owned subsidiary of QIC Limited (“QIC”), a government-owned corporation of the State of Queensland in Australia. QIC commenced operations in 1989 and was formally established in 1991 under the Queensland Investment Corporation Act 1991.

QIC and various investment advisory subsidiaries affiliated with QIC (collectively, the “QIC Group”) operates as a fully commercial investment advisory organization, charging fees for investment advisory services and paying a dividend to the Queensland government. QIC is headquartered in Brisbane, Australia, and is registered under the Australian Corporations Act 2001 as a public company with the Australian Securities & Investment Commission. The QIC Group is one of the largest investment managers in Australia with more than US \$60 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2011 and over 500 employees located in offices across the globe, including Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Los Angeles, San Francisco, London and Copenhagen.

QIC is a leading provider of dynamic investment solutions for institutional investors. The QIC Group provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to a wide range of institutional clients, including Australian superannuation funds and other pension and profit sharing plans, sovereign wealth funds, charitable organizations and various collective investment vehicles offered primarily to institutional investors.

The QIC Group’s investment operations are organized into investment teams that operate with a high degree of investment autonomy from each other. Each of these investment teams is referred to as an “investment boutique”. QIC’s investment boutiques expect to offer the following investment strategies to U.S. clients:

- global real estate investments;
- global fixed income investments;
- global infrastructure investments;
- multi-asset class portfolio strategies;
- global private equity investments; and
- quantitatively-driven equity investments.

Each of these investment strategies is described in greater detail below under “*Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.*”

QICI will provide discretionary and non-discretionary investment management services to U.S. clients of the QIC Group. In so doing, QICI will draw on the investment research and trade execution capabilities of the applicable investment boutiques, but QICI will retain the ultimate investment discretion and decision-making authority over the assets in its clients’ accounts.



QICI will tailor its investment advisory services to the specific investment objectives and restrictions of each client account.

As of January 31 2012, the amount of assets QICI managed on a non-discretionary basis was US\$91,915,717.

2. Fees and Compensation

The fees QICI expects to charge with respect to the investment advisory services it provides will typically be calculated as a percentage of each client's assets under management. Such asset-based fees will typically be paid monthly, in arrears, based upon the average market value of the assets comprising the account at the end of each day over the month. However, upon a client's request, QICI will consider other methods of payment and/or fee calculation.

For collective investment vehicles, management fees will generally be deducted from each client's assets in the vehicle. For separately managed accounts, management fees will typically be invoiced separately with payment being made by the client.

All clients that QICI will provide advisory services to are expected to be "qualified purchasers" and, as a consequence, QICI is not required to disclose in this Brochure a schedule of the advisory fees QICI expects to receive from its clients.

In addition to advisory fees payable to QICI, clients will also be responsible for all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the investments in their accounts, including, but not limited to, brokerage commissions; clearing fees; fees, interest and other costs in connection with margin accounts or other borrowings; borrowing charges on securities sold short; custodial fees; bank service fees; and costs of research and data services. In addition, any collective investment vehicles managed by QICI will also pay all of their operating costs, including administrative, legal, accounting, auditing and insurance costs and expenses, as described in greater detail in the governing documents and offering materials for such collective investment vehicles. See "Brokerage Practices" below for additional information about brokerage costs that may be incurred by clients.

Neither QICI nor its supervised persons will receive any compensation with respect to the purchase or sale of securities or other investment products by any client.

3. Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

With respect to a client account, QICI may receive a performance-based fee as well as a management fee. The performance-based fee will be calculated on the investment performance of the client account, as described in the applicable governing documents and agreements relating to such client account. Performance fees, if applicable, will typically be invoiced at the end of each fiscal year or upon full redemption of capital by a client, subject to "high water mark" loss carry-forward provisions. Any performance fees charged to U.S. clients will be



structured to comply with the requirements of Section 205 of the Advisers Act and applicable rules thereunder.

A performance fee arrangement may create an incentive for QICI to select and make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of a performance fee. In addition, QICI may receive performance-based compensation with regard to unrealized as well as realized gains in a client account, and there can be no assurance that the unrealized gains will actually be realized at the values on which the performance fee is calculated.

Client accounts may be subject to different performance-based compensation arrangements. If QICI is entitled to receive a higher performance fee with respect to the account of one client than that of another client, QICI may have an incentive to favor, or allocate certain riskier or more speculative investments to, the client account that bears a higher performance fee. To mitigate potential conflicts of interests arising from the allocation of limited investment opportunities to client accounts with differing fee arrangements, allocation determinations will be made in accordance with QICI's investment allocation policy, as described under the subsection entitled "*Allocation of Investment Opportunities*" under "*Brokerage Practices*" below.

4. Types of Clients

As noted above, QICI will provide discretionary and non-discretionary investment management services to U.S. clients in each of the investment strategies offered by QIC's investment boutiques. The QIC Group primarily serves institutional investors, and it is expected that QICI's U.S. clients will primarily consist of U.S. institutional investors as well, including pension and profit sharing plans, foundations and other charitable organizations and various collective investment vehicles offered primarily to institutional investors.

In general, QICI will not provide advisory services to separately-managed accounts, or groups of related separately-managed accounts, that have initial asset values of less than \$25 million, unless QICI expects contributions to the account(s) in the future. QICI may, in the future, set a higher or lower minimum account size depending upon circumstances it considers relevant. QICI also reserves the right to waive these minimum account size requirements on a case-by-case basis in its sole discretion.

5. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

As described above, the QIC Group's investment operations are organized into separate investment boutiques that operate with a high degree of investment autonomy from each other. QICI will provide discretionary and non-discretionary advisory services to U.S. clients of the QIC Group in respect to various investment strategies offered by QIC's investment boutiques. The investment strategies currently offered by the QIC Group's investment boutiques to U.S. investors are: (i) global real estate investments, (ii) global fixed income investments, (iii) global infrastructure investments, (iv) multi-asset class portfolio strategies, (v) global private equity investments and (vi) quantitatively-driven equity investments. There are various risks associated



with each investment strategy including market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk, operational risk, key-person risk and model risk.

Detailed descriptions of each of these investment strategies, as well as the methods of investment analysis and material investment risks associated with each such investment strategy, are provided below.

Global Real Estate – Methods of Analysis and Risk Factors

The core objective of QICI's global real estate strategy is to source, operate and develop a portfolio of high quality real estate investments within a specified risk tolerance. QICI expects to focus on regional shopping malls but may also develop a portfolio of other property types, including office, warehouse, multi-family and other real estate classes.

QICI's Global Real Estate boutique ("QGRE") seeks to maintain strategic control over assets and will look to transact and actively manage assets through a vertically integrated operating and investment platform. QGRE undertakes key functions in-house, including asset management, property leasing, finance and development. Non-strategic functions such as design, project management and construction are tendered out. This approach provides greater control in management and project delivery and leads to more effective risk management. QICI may also invest with local operators through joint ventures.

QICI will typically look to acquire properties that are located in markets that possess certain characteristics. These characteristics include:

- *Scarcity*: Markets that have barriers to entry for additional supply or competition through limited land availability and / or tight planning constraints;
- *Diversity*: Markets that possess a broader and sustainable economic base to ensure greater stability through economic cycles;
- *Demographic*: Sustained population growth, population density and / or income drivers;
- *Strategic drivers*: Growth corridors with favorable demographics or prominent central business districts that are supported by good transport and social infrastructure;
- *Dominance*: Dominant within their respective trade areas or have the ability to increase market share through development or active management;
- *Stable income stream*: Offer a stable and predictable income stream and identifiable risk characteristics;
- *Value-add opportunities*: Respond positively to active management and / or offer on-going expansion and development or redevelopment opportunities; and
- *Control*: Targets ownership interests that provide an appropriate level of control over the strategic direction of the asset.

Risk Factors

Nature of Real Estate Investments; Risk of Loss. All real estate investments are subject to risk. Most real estate assets have unique locational and market characteristics, which could make them illiquid or appealing only to a narrow group of investors. Investing in real estate offers the opportunity for capital gains but also involves a risk of loss that prospective clients should be prepared to bear. Real estate returns may be unpredictable and, accordingly, it may not be suitable as the sole investment for a prospective client. No assurances can be given that the fair market value of any real estate investments to be held by QICI will not decrease in the future or that QICI will recognise full value for any property that QICI is required to sell for liquidity reasons. A prospective investor should only invest with QICI's real estate strategy as part of an overall investment strategy and only if the investor is able to withstand the total illiquidity, or loss of its investment. Prospective clients should carefully consider, among other factors, the following material risks associated with QICI's real estate strategy.

Interest Rate Risk. The valuations of real estate portfolios can be sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. Movements in the level of interest rates may affect the returns from these assets more significantly than investments in other types of assets. In particular, the type of debt, maturity profile, interest rates and covenants in place could affect the timing and magnitude of client returns. QICI may enter into interest rate swap agreements or pursue other hedging strategies depending on the level and volatility of interest rates, the type of portfolio investments held, and other changing market conditions. Hedging against interest rate exposures may adversely affect earnings.

Joint venture risks. QICI may invest in investments with, or in third-party owned or managed investments. It is expected that appropriate rights will be negotiated to protect client interests, as QICI may not have control over these investments. This style of investment is subject to risks, including the possibility of third-party insolvency or the third-party may have economic or business interests or objectives which are inconsistent with those of QICI, or they may be in a position to take action contrary to QICI's investment objectives.

Environmental liabilities. Under various federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of real property may be required to investigate and clean up hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum product releases or threats of releases at such property. Such parties may also be held liable to a government entity or to third parties for property damage and for investigation, clean up and monitoring costs incurred by such parties in connection with the actual or threatened contamination. Such laws typically impose cleanup responsibility and liability without regard to fault, or whether the owner or operator knew of or caused the presence of the contamination.

General Real Estate Risks:

- Changes in the competitive environment which may affect the performance of real estate assets, associated properties and their tenants;
- Changes in the rental or occupancy levels of real estate assets and associated properties;
- Changes in tenant circumstances that may result in tenant default;

- The value and liquidity of real estate assets may fluctuate with market conditions;
- Changes in statutory laws which may affect real estate assets;
- Unexpected capital expenditure of a significant nature which may affect capital and debt requirements;
- Changes in zoning, government policy or permitted use;
- The emergence or development of competing properties; and
- Due to any combination of the above factors, the targeted outcome of future developments not being achieved.

General Risk Factors:

- General economic conditions may change such as inflation, inflationary expectations, unemployment and general movements in wages and salaries;
- Movements in local and international property and share markets;
- Adverse movement in exchange rates that may reduce the dollar value of investments and deposits in a foreign currency;
- Use of leverage allows for magnified exposures and as a direct consequence magnified risks and/or potential losses;
- Changes in the insurance and re-insurance markets, including the possibility of unavailability of cover in the event of terrorism acts;
- Government policy changes or statutory changes including applicable accounting standards;
- Taxation law (including stamp duty law) may change; and
- Reliance on third parties for appraisals, environmental and engineering expertise.

Global Fixed Income – Methods of Analysis and Risk Factors

The core objective and focus of QICI's global fixed income strategies which include benchmark-driven strategies, tailored beta strategies and alpha strategies, is to deliver attractive and consistent risk-adjusted returns to clients.

The investment process developed by QICI's Global Fixed Interest boutique ("GFI") is utilized across all cash and fixed income portfolios. This investment process features a disciplined approach to incorporating both fundamental research and QICI's assessment of transitory factors in major markets. QICI has a rigorous, repeatable and disciplined process for identifying opportunities and whole-of-fund investment management. The GFI team applies a focused, independent research process, which is reflected through a disciplined "scorecard" approach. Analysis is also enhanced by consulting with leading strategists and by researching economic and political events. The multiple steps of the investment process are summarized below.

Step 1. Research. Research comprises all the macro fundamental research of the factors that determine the outlook for interest rates, credit and inflation markets. This includes the econometric valuation models used to generate ‘fair values’ for yields, which are compared alongside current market expectations. QICI’s research process is anchored around a quarterly forum, which encapsulates analysis and experienced judgments of all the influences that cannot be quantitatively modeled (e.g. terrorism, politics, wars, central bank rhetoric and economic data announcements). The latter influences can cause yields to move away from derived fair value levels, and in turn generate opportunities to add value. The key components covered in the research process include:

- *Interest rates* – The objective of interest rate research is to enable QICI to determine the relative country positions, duration exposures and yield curve positions. QICI develops its interest rate views by analyzing global and domestic economic cycles and events, underpinned by fundamental econometric fair-value estimates.
- *Credit research* – The objective of credit research is to determine the credit allocation, industry allocation, and individual corporate security selection for a portfolio, as well as to manage a portfolio’s overall credit risk.
- *Inflation research* – The objective of inflation research is to enable positions to be taken according to explicit views on real yields, inflation outlooks, risk premiums and global breakeven markets. QICI assesses relative value and breakeven yield curve for alpha opportunities, consistent with its fundamental macro views.

Step 2. Scorecards. QICI’s scorecard process is intended to synthesize research into a clear and transparent report that translates directly into portfolio construction. The scorecard collates and quantifies economic and fundamental research to generate a view on expected changes in interest rates, inflation and the credit outlook, and combines valuation signals as well as transitory influences that drive markets away from fair value in the short term. Country spread strategies are clearly explained by the scorecard matrix, which combines the scoring outputs from each of the country scorecards.

Step 3. Portfolio construction. Portfolio construction is crucial to the investment process. Once the determined strategies are implemented, QICI monitors, evaluates and reconciles the client account’s performance. There are three steps in the portfolio construction process that determine position sizes:

- Research: strength of view as measured by the scorecard;
- Trade recommendation: all strategies to be implemented require a detailed trade recommendation that also measures expected return target, volatility and horizon analysis; and
- Position sizes: measured by contribution to portfolio risk, correlation to other portfolio strategies and contribution to performance targets.

The research process, trade recommendations and portfolio construction process provide the forum to discuss and monitor these considerations for potential and existing trades.

Risk Factors

In general, the more volatile the credit markets are, the greater the risk that returns will not meet client expectations and/or that a particular investment will realize a capital loss. QICI seeks to reduce risk inherent in fixed income investments by diversifying across a range of fixed income securities, a spread of maturities and across a wide spread of derivative counterparties. Investing in fixed income securities offers the opportunity for capital gains but also involves a risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Prospective clients should carefully consider, among other factors, the following material risks associated with the fixed income strategy.

- Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk refers to the volatility of a security's return owing to the fluctuation of interest rates. When interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities decline and vice versa.
- Inflation Risk. Inflation risk refers to the risk an investor faces of losing the purchasing power of capital invested. Although the nominal value invested may remain, positive inflation will progressively reduce its value relative to what can be purchased by each dollar over time.
- Liquidity Risk. Liquidity refers to the ability of an investment to be easily and quickly converted into cash with little or no loss of capital value. If QICI is required to sell illiquid investments on behalf of a client account (e.g. due to a redemption request or a change in investment strategy), QICI may need to realize that investment at a sale price lower than what could have been achieved had a longer sale period been allowed.
- Counterparty (Credit) Risk. Counterparty risk, also known as credit risk, is the likelihood of suffering loss owing to another party defaulting on its financial obligations.
- Currency risk. Currency risk is the potential for adverse movements in exchange rates to reduce the dollar value of investments and deposits held in a foreign currency.
- Derivative risk. As derivatives derive their value from the returns obtained on another reference entity, they are subject to the same risks as the reference entity upon which the derivative is valued (derived). In addition to the risks of the underpinning investments, derivatives are subject to:
 - Liquidity risk: this is the likelihood that the derivative may not be able to be quickly bought or sold without causing a significant movement in the price;
 - Counterparty risk: this is the likelihood that the counterparty to the derivative contract is unable to meet its financial obligations; and
 - Leverage risk: allows for magnified exposures and as a direct consequence magnified risks and/or potential losses. A portfolio would be considered leveraged if the level of market exposure exceeds the market value of the portfolio.

Global Infrastructure – Methods of Analysis and Risk Factors

The core objective and focus of the global infrastructure strategy is to construct and manage, on behalf of clients, a diversified global portfolio of primarily direct infrastructure investments across a range of sectors, including transport, utilities and telecommunications.

QIC's Global Infrastructure boutique ("GI") analyses and selects high quality infrastructure assets based on their ability to deliver to strict risk/return criteria, rather than simply seeking diversification by sector and geography.

The global infrastructure analytic investment process is rigorous, but sufficiently flexible to enable QIC to take advantage of opportunities arising through the GI team's relationships and networks. The stages of the analytic investment process are as follows:

Stage 1

- Identification/origination of investment opportunities.
- Preparation of a summary description of investment opportunities incorporating preliminary lifecycle classification and project modeling.
- Preliminary review and discussion of investment opportunities at weekly meetings of GI team members so as to reach a consensus on whether to undertake further analysis with respect to potential investment opportunities. The deal team seeks the views of all investment team members. Potential investment opportunities will be evaluated based on: (i) client portfolio fit (taking into account applicable investment restrictions), (ii) nature and characteristics of investment opportunities including attractiveness/alignment with potential partners (if any), (iii) macro themes, (iv) risk and return profile and (v) process, timing and likelihood of success.

Stage 2

- Undertake further investment analysis culminating in the preparation of concept papers discussing the rationale for potential investments.
- Review and discussion of investment rationale concept papers by the GI investment committee.

Stage 3

- Undertake detailed due diligence upon the investment committee's approval of investment rationale concept papers.
- Negotiation of commercial agreements (including financing agreements and operator arrangements).
- Preparation of final investment analysis for presentation to the investment committee.

Stage 4

- Complete due diligence upon receipt of the investment committee's final approval of proposed investments and complete investments.

Stage 5

- Ongoing monitoring and management of investments to periodically assess value and risks.
- Consider and implement exit from investments based on client liquidity and portfolio needs.

Risk Factors

Nature of Infrastructure Investments; Risk of Loss. Most infrastructure assets have unique locational and market characteristics, which could make them highly illiquid or appealing only to a narrow group of investors. Most infrastructure assets are less liquid and involve a longer holding period than traditional private equity investments. There is no readily available market for most infrastructure investments made by QICI, and the disposal of investments may require a lengthy time period. Losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before gains on successful investments are realized. Political and regulatory considerations and popular sentiments could also affect QICI's ability to buy or sell investments on favorable terms. Infrastructure assets can have a narrow customer base. Should any of the customers or counterparties fail to pay their contractual obligations, significant revenues could cease and become irreplaceable. This would affect the profitability of the infrastructure assets. Infrastructure projects are generally heavily dependent on the operator of the assets. There are a limited number of operators with the expertise necessary to successfully maintain and operate infrastructure projects. The insolvency of the lead contractor, a major subcontractor or a key equipment supplier could result in material delays, disruptions and costs that could significantly impair the financial viability of an infrastructure investment project. Investing in infrastructure assets offers the opportunity for significant capital gains but also involves a substantial risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Prospective clients should carefully consider, among other factors, the following material risks associated with QICI's infrastructure strategy.

Operating and Technical Risk. The long-term profitability of infrastructure assets, once they are constructed, is partly dependent upon the efficient operation and maintenance of the assets and companies. Inefficient operation and maintenance may reduce the profitability of a client's investment, adversely affecting the client's financial returns. Investments in infrastructure assets may be subject to operating and technical risks, including the risk of mechanical breakdown, spare parts shortages, failure to perform according to design specifications, labor strikes, labor disputes, work stoppages and other work interruptions, and other unanticipated events which adversely affect operations. While QICI will, where possible, seek investments in which creditworthy and appropriately bonded and insured third parties bear much of these risks, there can be no assurance that any or all such risks can be mitigated or that such parties, if present, will perform their obligations. An operating failure may lead to loss of a license, concession or contract on which a portfolio investment is dependent. In addition, despite proper operation and maintenance, an infrastructure investment may be vulnerable to a *force majeure* event, and the damage caused by such an event may adversely affect a party's ability to perform its obligations until it is able to remedy the damage. For example, certain infrastructure investments may be located in earthquake zones or be subject to risks associated with adverse weather conditions, natural disasters (such as fire, hurricanes, tornadoes, tsunamis, typhoons, windstorms, volcanic eruptions or floods), man-made disasters, changes in law, eminent domain, war, riots, terrorist attacks, labor disputes and other unforeseen circumstances and incidents.

Environmental Risk. Infrastructure assets may be subject to numerous statutes, rules and regulations relating to environmental protection. Certain statutes, rules and regulations might require that investments address prior environmental contamination, including soil and groundwater contamination, which results from the spillage of fuel, hazardous materials or other pollutants. Under various environmental statutes, rules and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of real property may be liable for noncompliance with applicable environmental and health and safety requirements and for the costs of investigation, monitoring, removal or remediation of hazardous materials. These laws often impose liability, whether or not the owner or operator knew of or was responsible for the presence of hazardous materials. The presence of these hazardous materials on a property could also result in personal injury or property damage or similar claims by private parties. Persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous materials may also be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of these materials at the disposal or treatment facility, whether or not that facility is or ever was owned or operated by that person. These liabilities may exceed the value of the infrastructure asset at issue and may result in claims against the owner that may result in the loss of other assets of the owner.

Inflation and Interest Rate Risk. Inflation may adversely affect QICI's infrastructure investments. Inflationary expectations or periods of rising inflation could be accompanied by the rising prices of commodities which are critical to the operation of infrastructure assets. Infrastructure assets may be highly leveraged. As such, movements in the level of interest rates may affect the returns from these assets more significantly than investments in other types of assets. In particular, the type of debt, maturity profile, interest rates and covenants in place (including the manner in which they affect returns to equity holders) could affect the timing and magnitude of client returns.

Multi-Asset Class Portfolio Strategy – Methods of Analysis and Risk Factors

The core objective of the multi-asset class portfolio strategy is to offer practical investment solutions to clients across a wide range of asset classes (including global equities, global fixed income, global diversified alternatives, global real estate, global infrastructure, global private equity and global currency), as well as strategic solutions at the whole-of-portfolio level.

The management of multi-asset allocation products involves rigorous research, modeling, scenario analysis, prudent investment governance and portfolio design. QICI's Strategy boutique uses a proprietary qualitative and quantitative process that incorporates all of the Strategy boutique's intellectual capital. The various steps of the investment process are outlined below:

Clarify client's investment objectives: QICI works closely with the client to determine the client's specific investment objectives and develop an appropriate investment scorecard. QICI's proprietary investment scorecard methodology is fully integrated with its proprietary quantitative model (see below) which enables effective measurement of expected returns and risks against a client's investment objectives, taking into consideration any investment constraints or restrictions. The scorecard system allows for scenario testing of various portfolio tradeoffs against the client's prioritized investment objectives. The investment process is focused on meeting these objectives while working within the permitted investment scope.

Research: Research is the foundation of QICI's asset allocation framework. The research program extends across portfolio construction and risk management techniques, new and evolving asset classes and sub-asset classes, and economics. Research priorities and developments are reviewed and debated monthly, with findings integrated into the portfolio construction process. Research is undertaken to identify persistent risk premiums in the markets and to determine strategies which aim to provide optimal return per unit of risk (with risk measured as an absolute and its contribution to portfolio risk, not relative to a nominated benchmark).

Portfolio construction: QICI's asset allocation framework is underpinned by its proprietary quantitative model. The model integrates economic inputs and forecasts into asset class return forecasts and stochastic risk metrics. Portfolio managers provide qualitative input into opportunities and risks. Potential portfolios are assessed against client investment scorecards and scenario and stress testing occurs to ensure portfolios are robust in different economic and market environments.

Portfolio execution: Once a portfolio is determined, asset class exposures are implemented after analyzing the various implementation strategies available for accessing the desired risk premiums and determining the most efficient execution strategy. This includes consideration across physical and synthetic opportunities, and associated risks, costs and taxation considerations. Performance and risk is typically monitored and evaluated daily.

Dynamic asset allocation: As market pricing moves and the economic environment unfolds, expected return forecasts generated through the quantitative modeling and portfolio construction process alter. QICI adopts a dynamic asset allocation process to implement adjustments to asset class exposures to increase the likelihood of achieving expected outcomes relative to the client's investment scorecard. Markets will be monitored daily and opportunities to manage risk or enhance returns will be evaluated and executed where appropriate (within agreed ranges).

Risk Factors

The risks associated with a multi-asset class portfolio strategy are essentially derivative of the risks associated with each asset class and sub-asset class the strategy exposes a client account to. Aggregate risks including liquidity, counterparty and asset class rebalancing are actively managed. As noted above, QICI dynamically allocates across asset and sub-asset classes as the balance of risks associated with the various asset and sub-asset classes to which a client account has exposure to shifts throughout the economic cycle. Risk is further managed through diversification within sub-asset classes and by setting exposure limits to individual sub-asset classes.

Investing in a multi-asset class portfolio offers the opportunity for capital gains but also involves a risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Prospective clients should carefully consider, among other factors, the following material risks associated with a multi-asset class portfolio strategy:

- **Market/asset risk:** Market/asset risk is the risk associated with adverse movements in the prices of securities, assets and instruments in which a portfolio invests. This may either be caused by security-specific factors or broader market factors such as changes

in economic, technological, political or legal conditions, and even changes in market sentiment. The impact of market/asset risk is dependent on the investment timeframe.

- Investment process risk: Investment process risk refers to the risk that the proprietary qualitative and quantitative process allocates investments sub-optimally. The risk will manifest as market/asset risk.
- Liquidity risk: Liquidity refers to the ability of an investment to be easily and quickly converted into cash with little or no loss of capital value. If QICI is required to sell illiquid investments, (e.g. due to a redemption request, payments under derivatives contracts or a change in investment strategy), QICI may need to realize that investment at a sale price that is lower than what could have been achieved if a longer sale period had been allowed.
- Counterparty risk: Counterparty risk, also known as credit risk, is the likelihood of suffering loss due to another party defaulting on its financial obligations.
- Currency risk: Currency risk is the risk that adverse movements in exchange rates will reduce the dollar value of investments and deposits held in a foreign currency.
- Derivative risk: Derivatives derive their value from the returns obtained from another reference entity. They are, therefore, subject to the same risks as the reference entity upon which the derivative is valued. As well as the risks of the underpinning investments, derivatives are subject to:
 - Liquidity risk: this is the likelihood that the derivative may not be able to be quickly bought or sold without causing a significant movement in the price;
 - Counterparty risk: this is the likelihood that the counterparty to the derivative contract is unable to meet its obligations; and
 - Leverage risk: allows for magnified exposures and as a direct consequence magnified risks and/or potential losses. A portfolio would be considered leveraged if the level of market exposure exceeds the market value of the portfolio.
- Manager risk: QICI engages other investment advisers to invest a client's assets. The returns are therefore reliant on each adviser's process to capture the risk premia of the markets in which it invests (referred to as 'beta'). There is a risk that the investment advisers employed will not achieve their specified performance objective, will exceed their agreed levels of risk, or will underperform other investment advisers.

Global Private Equity – Methods of Analysis and Risk Factors

The core objective of the global private equity strategy is to research and provide advice with respect to investments in top tier buyout, growth, venture capital and other funds managed by unaffiliated managers domiciled in the U.S. and across the globe who will deliver attractive long-term returns to clients on a risk-adjusted basis. In the case of opportunistic and distressed investments, QICI's Global Private Equity boutique researches and provides advice with respect to direct investments in buyout, growth and venture capital portfolio companies. In connection with formulating its investment advice, QICI will consider clients' asset/liability, currency, risk



appetite, management expense ratio and tax characteristics. On behalf of its clients, QIC may also co-invest in later stage companies alongside its managers.

QIC uses both top-down and bottom-up analyses in the portfolio construction process. The bottom-up process may, as applicable, identify the relevant strengths and weaknesses of each fund manager and/or evaluate the portfolio companies managed by such manager, while the top-down process may, as applicable, evaluate the manager's or investment's fit within the relevant target allocations and portfolio construction. QIC has developed a series of criteria to evaluate potential managers, including the experience of the management team, deal sourcing strategy, due diligence process, evidence of value creation, terms and conditions that align its interests with its investors' interests, and professional and ethical behavior, among other criteria. QIC may also apply top-down target stage allocations to diversify the portfolio and manage risk, based on a number of factors, including, macroeconomic outlook, strength of the financial markets, merger and acquisition activity, deal flow in the underlying private equity market, and state of the private equity fundraising market, among other factors.

In evaluating investment opportunities, QIC takes a qualitative and quantitative approach. Qualitative reviews may include, for example, onsite manager visits, reference calling and peer group comparison and review. Quantitative reviews include a systematic analysis of a fund manager's track record and/or if applicable, a cash flow model projecting the likely timing and value of the sale of underlying portfolio companies.

Risk Factors

Nature of Private Equity Investments; Risk of Loss. Private equity investments are highly illiquid and their dispositions may require a lengthy period of time or may result in in-kind distributions of illiquid securities to investors. Prices of private equity investments may be volatile and highly uncertain to determine with accuracy. A variety of other factors, that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may significantly impact the value of such investments. Investing in private equity funds and portfolio companies offer the opportunity for significant capital gains but also involve a substantial risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Prospective clients should carefully consider, among other factors, the following material risks associated with QIC's private equity strategy.

Long-term and Restricted Investments. QIC makes long-term investments for which a liquid market does not exist and/or are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer. The market prices, if any, of such investments tend to be volatile and QIC may not be able to sell such investments when desired, or, upon sale, to realize what QIC perceives to be their fair value. Moreover, clients' investments will be subject to restrictions on resale for various reasons including that they were acquired in a "private placement" transaction.

Reliance on Other Management. QIC relies on the capabilities of the management teams of the private equity funds and portfolio companies clients invest in and QIC will generally not be able to participate in the management and control of such private equity funds or portfolio companies. Although QIC will monitor the performance of such private equity funds and portfolio companies, there can be no assurance that the respective management teams of such funds and portfolio companies will be able to operate such entities in accordance with QIC's or its clients' expectations. Additionally, QIC generally will not be able to control the amount or



timing of distributions from such private equity funds and portfolio companies, which may affect clients' returns.

Competitive Market for Investment Opportunities. The task of identifying private equity investment opportunities is difficult and highly competitive. There can be no assurance that QICI will be able to select investments that will be able to generate positive returns for clients. The availability of investment opportunities will be subject to market conditions as well as, in some cases, the prevailing political or regulatory climate. There can be no assurance that there will be a sufficient number of suitable investment opportunities to enable QICI to select investment opportunities that satisfy clients' investment objectives.

Quantitative Management – Methods of Analysis and Risk Factors

The core objective and focus of QICI's quantitative management strategy is to provide specialist systematic and quantitative investment solutions to clients with a focus on delivering strong risk-adjusted performance with low market exposure and low correlation with other investments.

QICI's Quantitative Management boutique ("QM") takes an approach to quantitative investing that differs significantly from the old-fashioned "z-score factor-model" approach. QICI believes that when the universe of stocks is large enough, stronger and more consistent returns can be earned using a screening or "cherry-picking" approach where the adviser selects only those stocks that qualify on each of the different criteria that the adviser thinks are important. QICI believes this method has the advantages of avoiding value-traps and momentum-traps, and ensures that selection of stocks is based on both a catalyst for out/underperformance and a strong pricing basis.

QICI employs a large range of different stock-selection screens to construct long and short investment portfolios and employ a suite of risk controls on all aspects of the portfolio to ensure the investment exposures that arise from the portfolio construction process are consistent with their expectations. These risk controls cover net, gross, country, single-stock, currency, beta and risk-factor exposures.

QICI uses a sophisticated screening methodology that selects stocks via a "cherry-picking" approach. This approach selects stocks that look good according to all of the chosen factors on the long side, or stocks that look bad according to the chosen factors on the short side. For a long stock-selection screen the criteria will typically be to select stocks that have all the desired attributes that can be shown to be linked to outperformance: cheap on value metrics, positive momentum, good analyst sentiment and good quality earnings.

Risk Factors

Investing in products managed by QM offers the opportunity for capital gains but also involves a risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Prospective clients should carefully consider, among other factors, the following material risks associated with QICI's quantitative management strategy.

- Investment Strategy Risk. This refers to the possibility that the strategy employed in the execution of a portfolio's investment process may from time to time generate negative returns.
- Emerging Markets Risk. This refers to the possibility of loss arising from the fact that the returns derived from investments in emerging markets may be more volatile than those derived from more established markets. This may be due to political, regulatory or structural deficiencies that exist due to the relative immaturity of an emerging market.
- Risks attributable to the short selling of securities. These arise from the possibility of unlimited losses on particular positions if those particular securities rise in value.
- Model Risk. This refers to the risk that a systematic model used in the investment process may contain an undetected error that adversely impacts the returns of the strategy.
- Derivative Risk: Derivatives derive their value from the returns obtained from another reference entity. They are, therefore, subject to the same risks as the reference entity upon which the derivative is valued. As well as the risks of the underpinning investments, derivatives are subject to:
 - Liquidity risk: this is the likelihood that the derivative may not be able to be quickly bought or sold without causing a significant movement in the price;
 - Counterparty risk: this is the likelihood that the counterparty to the derivative contract is unable to meet its obligations; and
 - Leverage risk: allows for magnified exposures and as a direct consequence magnified risks and/or potential losses. A portfolio would be considered leveraged if the level of market exposure exceeds the market value of the portfolio.
- Counterparty Risk. This refers to the possibility of suffering a loss due to a counterparty defaulting on its financial obligations with respect to trade settlement or position holding.
- Key Person Risk. This refers to the possibility that an individual member of the investment team leaves the team and takes independent knowledge and experience with them, degrading the knowledge base of the remaining investment team.

6. Disciplinary Information

QICI and its principals have not been subject to any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of QICI's advisory business or the integrity of QICI's management.

7. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

As noted above, QICI is a member of the QIC Group, one of the largest institutional investment managers in Australia. QICI will provide discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to the U.S. clients of the QIC Group. In so doing, QICI will draw on the investment research and trade execution capabilities of QIC's investment boutiques, but QICI will retain the ultimate investment discretion and decision-making authority over the assets in its clients' accounts.

In keeping with this business model, QICI has entered into a series of intra-company agreements with other members of the QIC Group. Among other things, these include (i) sub-advisory agreements under which the QIC Group investment boutiques will provide non-discretionary investment advice, research and trade execution services to QICI in support of its investment management activities, (ii) secondment (or "dual hatting") agreements under which the QIC Group will provide QICI with the personnel necessary for it to carry out its business operations, and (iii) general services agreements under which the QIC Group will provide certain administrative and other corporate services necessary for QICI to carry out its business operations.

Neither QICI nor its management persons are registered, or have an application to register, as a broker dealer, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading adviser, or a registered representative or associated person of the foregoing entities.

QICI recommends and selects other investment advisers for its clients, but does not receive compensation either directly or indirectly from such advisers. QICI does not have other business relationships with other investment advisers that would create a material conflict of interest.

8. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions, Personal Trading

QICI and its directors, officers and certain representatives (collectively, "QICI Personnel") may, under certain circumstances, own, purchase or sell securities that are also held by, purchased for, or sold on behalf of client accounts.

However, QICI Personnel generally are prohibited from buying or selling any security of an issuer for their own accounts from the time QICI has made a decision to purchase or sell a security of such issuer for one or more client accounts until QICI has completed such purchase or sale for a client account.

QICI has adopted a Code of Ethics ("Code") that is designed to comply with Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code sets forth standards of conduct and requires compliance by all QICI supervised persons. The Code governs, among other things, the personal securities transactions of QICI's supervised persons.



Under the Code, all supervised persons have a duty to act only in the best interests of client accounts and any potential conflicts or violations of the Code must be reported to QICI's chief compliance officer. It is the expressed policy of QICI that no person employed by QICI shall prefer his or her own interest to that of a client account or make personal investment decisions based on investment decisions undertaken on behalf of client accounts.

The Code requires supervised persons to conduct personal securities transactions in a manner that does not interfere with transactions on behalf of QICI's clients and does not take inappropriate advantage of their positions and access to information that comes with such positions. The Code requires pre-approval of personal securities transactions. In particular, QICI personnel must receive pre-approval before purchasing securities in a private placement or pursuant to an initial public offering. The Code imposes specific prohibitions on employee trades including (i) trades based on material non-public information; (ii) trades intended to manipulate the market; (iii) trades based on knowledge of QICI's trading intentions; and (iv) trades in securities subject to open orders.

The Code requires reports of personal securities transactions (which generally are in the form of duplicate confirmations and brokerage account statements) to be filed with QICI's compliance department quarterly or more frequently. Those reports are reviewed for conflicts, or potential conflicts, with client transactions. Certain securities are exempt from the reporting requirements of the Code, including U.S. government securities, shares in money market funds and unit investment trusts that are invested exclusively in mutual funds. In addition, the Code also contains provisions related to the making, receipt and reporting of gifts and business entertainment.

As part of its Code, QICI has established an insider trading prohibition program that includes specific requirements regarding possession of material non-public information ("MNI") in order to avoid situations which may violate applicable statutes or regulations or create the appearance of impropriety. QICI's insider trading prohibition program strictly forbids any supervised person from conducting trading either personally or on behalf of others, including clients of QICI, while in possession of MNI or communicating MNI to others.

QICI will provide a copy of the Code to any client or potential client upon request or as required by applicable law. Please contact the QICI compliance department at + 61 7 3020 7069 or email a request to corporaterisk@qic.com.

QICI and its related persons may have indirect beneficial interests in the securities owned by one or more collective investment vehicles or other client accounts and will share in any profits and losses generated by such investments. Moreover, in certain situations, related persons of QICI may purchase interests in the same investments held by one or more collective investment vehicles or other client accounts. All such transactions are subject to compliance with the Code.

From time to time, certain employees of QICI may serve on the board of directors or certain other boards or committee (e.g. advisory boards, board of trustees, etc.) of other entities.

9. Brokerage Practices

A. Investment or Brokerage Discretion

QICI is responsible for the execution of portfolio transactions (i.e. securities and derivatives) for its clients and the negotiation of any commissions paid on such transactions. Purchases of portfolio instruments through brokers involve payment of a commission to the broker. Purchases of portfolio securities from dealers serving as market makers include the spread between the bid and the ask price. QICI will not commit to provide any level of brokerage business to any broker and may utilize the services of one or more introducing brokers who will execute client brokerage transactions through the broker and custodian who will clear the client's transactions.

Securities transactions are executed through brokers that are selected by QICI in its sole discretion and without the consent of the client. In placing portfolio transactions, QICI will seek to obtain the "best execution" for a client taking into account a number of factors, including: the ability to effect prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices; the operational efficiency with which transactions are effected and the efficiency of error resolution; the size of order and difficulty of execution; the financial strength, integrity and stability of the broker; special execution capabilities; clearance; settlement; reputation; willingness to execute related or unrelated difficult transactions in the future; the quality, comprehensiveness and frequency of available research and related services considered to be of value; the availability of stocks to borrow for short trades; and the competitiveness of commission rates in comparison with other brokers satisfying QICI's other selection criteria. QICI is not required to weigh any of these factors equally. Since commission rates are generally negotiable, QICI's selection of brokers on the basis of considerations which are not limited to applicable commission rates may at times result in a client being charged higher transaction costs than it could otherwise obtain.

B. Research Products and Services Received by QICI

The term "soft dollars" refers to brokerage commissions generated from a client's securities transactions that are retained by the broker for the use of the adviser who directed the transactions to the broker. Soft dollars accumulated by the broker for QICI's use may be used to pay for various products and services, including research and brokerage services. The availability of soft dollars from certain brokers presents investment managers with significant conflicts of interest, and may give incentives for investment managers to disregard their obligations to clients (including, without limitation, their best execution obligations) when directing orders.

Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act ("Section 28(e)") provides a "safe harbor" to those investment managers who use soft dollars to obtain investment research and brokerage services. In order to qualify for the safe harbor, the investment research must provide assistance to the investment manager in its performance of its investment decision-making responsibilities. Brokerage services must relate to the execution of securities transactions in order to fall within the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e).

QICI uses soft dollars generated by client securities transactions to pay for research, products and services that fall within the safe harbor, including economic and market information, portfolio strategy advice, industry and company comments, technical data, recommendations, consultations, general reports, newswire and data charges and quotation services.



Products and services provided by broker-dealers with soft dollars may be utilized by QICI and its affiliates in connection with the investment services provided to all of its clients. Likewise, products and services provided by broker-dealers with soft dollars generated by some clients may be utilized by QICI in performing its services for other clients.

C. Brokerage for client referrals

QICI does not consider, in selecting or recommending broker-dealers, whether QICI or a related person receives client referrals from a broker-dealer or third party.

D. Allocation of Investment Opportunities

QICI may at times determine that certain investments will be suitable for acquisition by a client and by other client accounts. If that occurs and QICI is not able to acquire the desired aggregate amount of such investments on terms and conditions which QICI deems advisable, QICI will, in accordance with its investment allocation policy, endeavor to allocate in good faith the limited amount of such investments acquired among the various accounts for which QICI considers them to be suitable.

QICI may make allocations among accounts in any manner which it considers to be fair under the circumstances, including, but not limited to, allocations based on relative account sizes, liquidity needs of accounts, the degree of risk involved in the investments acquired, and the extent to which such investments are consistent with the investment objectives, strategies, guidelines and restrictions of the various accounts involved.

E. Aggregation of Orders

QICI may aggregate purchase and sale orders of investments held by clients with similar orders being made simultaneously for other accounts or entities if, in QICI's reasonable judgment, such aggregation is reasonably likely to result in an overall economic benefit to a client based on an evaluation that the client will be benefited by relatively better purchase or sale prices, lower commission expenses or beneficial timing of transactions, or a combination of these and other factors. In many instances, the purchase or sale of investments for a client will be effected simultaneously with the purchase or sale of like investments for other accounts or entities. Such transactions may be made at slightly different prices, due to the volume of investments purchased or sold. In such event, the average price of all investments purchased or sold in such transactions may be determined, at QICI's sole discretion, and the client may be charged or credited, as the case may be, with the average transaction price.

F. Trade Processing

It is the policy of QICI to allocate client transactions in a fair and equitable manner. Block trades are routinely pre-allocated to client accounts, generally pro rata, at the time the order is entered. These allocations may be modified manually from time to time to take into consideration a particular client's circumstances (e.g. portfolio weighting in security, sector, or cash) or restrictions. Final allocations are generally done at the time order is completed, but no later than the end of the day on which the transaction is completed.

QICI may cause a client account to engage in "cross transactions" via the purchase or acquisition of a security from, or the sale or transfer of a security to, another client account,



provided that the cross transaction is consistent with QICI's fiduciary obligations to each client account participating in the cross transaction.

In the event that QICI identifies a trade in a client account that was effected in error (e.g. QICI allocates a trade to a client account in a security that the client has specified should be excluded or restricted from the client's investment portfolio), QICI will promptly cancel the erroneous trade in the client's account, the effect of which will result in no economic impact (positive or negative) in the client's account. The cancelled trade may then be reallocated to the appropriate client account(s).

10. Review of Accounts

Accounts are monitored on a continuous basis by QICI. QICI is generally responsible for managing its client accounts in accordance with their respective investment strategies. In addition, each applicable investment boutique will assist QICI to assure that a portfolio's structure and individual securities held are suitable and consistent with that account's investment objectives and strategies.

Compliance, trading and operations teams are also involved in this monitoring process to ensure that each client's portfolio is managed in accordance with its stated investment guidelines and restrictions. Where practicable, investment restrictions are coded into a monitoring system, which prevents transactions in specific securities that are restricted for QICI, separately managed accounts, or a collective investment vehicle. The system also monitors any potential breaches that may not be apparent during the pre-trade check on a post trade basis.

QICI will provide periodic statements to its clients, at least each quarter, but typically each month. QICI will also provide investors in a collective investment vehicle with written periodic reports (typically on a monthly basis) that contain information about the vehicle in which they have invested. The reports typically include estimated actual performance on a monthly, quarterly, year-to-date, and/or since inception basis. Investors in each collective investment vehicle may also request written annual reports that contain audited financial statements and tax information.

11. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Except as described above under "Brokerage Practices" with respect to services paid for with soft dollars, QICI does not receive economic benefits for providing investment advice or other advisory services to its clients from parties other than its clients.

QICI may enter into fee sharing arrangements with third party marketers or solicitors who refer clients or investors to QICI. Such third party marketers may have a conflict of interest in advising prospective clients whether to engage the primary adviser. Under the terms of the agreements with third party marketers or solicitors, QICI will compensate such third party marketers or solicitors if persons introduced by them become investors in QICI collective investment vehicles or engage QICI to manage separately managed accounts. The third party marketer or solicitor is required to provide potential clients with disclosures related to the



payment incentives such third party marketer or solicitor will receive from QICI. All payments to third party marketers or solicitors for referrals of U.S. clients will be made in accordance with the provisions of Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act and any other laws to the extent applicable.

QICI recommends or selects other investment advisers for its clients, but does not receive compensation either directly or indirectly from such advisers. QICI does not have business relationships with other investment advisers that creates a material conflict of interest.

12. Custody

QICI does not currently have physical or constructive custody of any U.S. client account assets. It is QICI's intention to structure any future U.S. client account relationships in such a way that QICI will not be deemed to have "custody" of U.S. client account assets, as such term is defined in Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act. Should this intention change, QICI will take steps to ensure that any such U.S. client account relationships comply with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-2.

13. Investment Discretion

Subject to the investment objectives, policies and restrictions applicable to each client account, QICI will have discretionary authority to determine the type, amount and price of securities and other investments to be bought and sold on behalf of each of its client accounts, including the selection of and commission paid to broker-dealers.

14. Voting Client Securities

Pursuant to a delegation of proxy voting authority from a client, QICI will vote proxies solicited by or with respect to the issuers of securities in which assets of a client account are invested, except as set forth below. When QICI votes a client's proxy with respect to a specific issuer, the client's economic interest as a shareholder of that issuer is QICI's primary consideration in determining how the proxy should be voted. Except as otherwise specifically instructed by a client, QICI generally does not take into account interests of other stakeholders of the issuer or interests the client may have in other capacities.

If the client has a proxy voting policy that it has delivered to QICI and has directed QICI to follow that policy without using QICI's discretion, QICI will vote proxies solicited by or with respect to the issuers of securities held in that client's account in accordance with that policy. If the client does not have or has not delivered a proxy voting policy to QICI, QICI will vote proxies solicited by or with respect to the issuers of securities held in the client's account in a manner that is in a prudent and diligent manner that will serve the applicable client's best interests and is in line with each client's investment objectives in the judgment of QICI. A client may direct QICI how to vote with respect to securities held by that client for a particular proxy



solicitation by communicating its desire to do so to QICI, provided that such desire to direct the vote is communicated sufficiently in advance of any applicable vote submission deadline.

QICI will provide information to a client upon request about how proxies were voted with respect to their securities. Please contact the QICI compliance department at + 61 7 3020 7069 or email a request to corporaterisk@qic.com.

Because clients have, in most cases, delegated the power to vote their securities to QICI, QICI has implemented proxy voting policies and procedures in accordance with securities laws and its fiduciary obligations to its clients. To obtain a copy of these policies and procedures, please contact the QICI compliance department at + 61 7 3020 7069 or email a request to corporaterisk@qic.com.

QICI may, from time to time, retain an unaffiliated third party proxy voting research service ("Third Party Proxy Service"), to assist with its voting of U.S. and non-U.S. proxies. The Third Party Proxy Service, if retained, will provide QICI with in-depth research analysis of shareholder meeting agendas, vote recommendations, reporting and recordkeeping. While QICI will ultimately make all voting decisions, QICI would generally expect to vote in accordance with the Third Party Proxy Service's recommendations. If a QICI portfolio manager determines that it is in a client's best interest to vote differently from the Third Party Proxy Service's recommended vote, he or she must obtain prior approval from QICI's compliance department. Specifically, QICI's compliance department will assess whether any material conflicts of interest exist and, subsequently, document any proxy vote that differs from the Third Party Proxy Service's recommendation and the justification for voting against such recommendation. This process helps to document and mitigate the effects of any potential conflicts of interest.

15. Financial Information

QICI does not permit prepayment of fees. QICI is not aware of any financial condition reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.