

Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc.
(“NCRAM”)

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Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

Annual Update

June 21, 2017

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 212-667-1414 or at compliance@nomura-asset.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.

Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc. is a registered investment adviser with the SEC. Such registration does not imply any level of skill or training.

Additional information about Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc. is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The searchable IARD/CRD number for Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc. is 110411.

ITEM 2: MATERIAL CHANGES

This brochure ("Brochure") is dated June 21, 2017 and is the annual updating amendment to the prior brochure, dated June 27, 2016.

There have been no material changes from the last annual update.

ITEM 4: ADVISORY BUSINESS

A. Firm Description

Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc. ("NCRAM" ", "firm", "we", "us", or "our") is an analyst-driven investment boutique management firm that specializes in below investment-grade credit. Providing both discretionary and non-discretionary investment management services to institutional investors, NCRAM is primarily engaged in managing assets consisting of high yield corporate bonds but also manages emerging market bonds and leveraged loans for its clientele on a worldwide basis.

Our "Strong Horse" Approach

NCRAM believes a total return approach driven by credit research is the best way to generate alpha in high yield. We describe our investment approach as the "Strong Horse" philosophy. Strong Horse companies can carry their debt load through good times and bad. These companies generally have a positive ability to de-lever their balance sheet by generating strong, positive cash flows that are sustainable. The creditworthiness of these companies tends to increase over time, as will their credit ratings.

NCRAM (a Delaware corporation) was founded in March of 1991 as a subsidiary of Nomura Holding America Inc. ("NHA"). NHA owns 99% of NCRAM. The ultimate parent company, Tokyo-based Nomura Holdings, Inc. ("NHI"), owns the remaining 1%. NHI is a publicly traded company listed on the Tokyo and New York stock exchanges. NHI, together with its affiliates, is known as "Nomura."

In June of 1991, NCRAM was registered as an investment adviser with the SEC and began managing total return high yield portfolios later that year.

B. Description of Advisory Services

NCRAM's advisory services are offered through a variety of investment products and arrangements, depending on the strategy. These include separately managed accounts for well-known U.S. and non-U.S. institutional clients and pooled investment vehicles such as U.S. and non-U.S. mutual funds, and U.S. and non-U.S. private investment funds. Although most services are provided on a discretionary basis, NCRAM also provides certain services on a non-discretionary basis. NCRAM provides investment advisory services to offshore funds through arrangements with third-parties and our affiliates, Global Funds Management S.A. Nomura Asset Management U.K. Limited, Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd. and Nomura Asset Management Deutschland KAG mbH. The funds are offered to offshore investors and, under such arrangements, we serve as the adviser or sub-adviser.

Although we specialize in investing in high yield fixed income instruments, NCRAM may also acquire and/or hold investment grade debt instruments and equity securities. We may also trade in derivatives instruments such as currency forwards, futures contracts, options, and swaps. We will engage in short sales for our long/short strategy.

Fixed Income Instruments

Fixed income instruments include, but are not limited to, the following: debt securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, including zero coupon bonds and payment-in-kind securities, structured notes, including hybrid or “indexed” securities and event-linked bonds, corporate loans, loan participations and assignments, obligations of non-U.S. governments or their subdivisions, agencies and government-sponsored enterprises, including Brady bonds, Eurobonds, Yankee Bonds and Global Bonds, and obligations of international agencies or supranational entities.

Equity Instruments

Equity instruments include, but are not limited to, common stock, preferred stock, warrants, rights, depository receipts, real estate investment trusts, limited partnership interests, membership interests in a limited liability company, and shares of pooled investment vehicles.

C. Availability of Customized Services to Individual Clients

We tailor our advisory services to the individual needs of our clients. Clients may impose reasonable restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities, depending on their investment objectives, risk tolerance and other various suitability requirements. These restrictions must be in writing and must accompany the investment management agreement. Clients should be aware, however, that certain restrictions can limit our ability to act and as a result, an account’s performance may differ from and may be less successful than other accounts that have not limited our discretion in the same manner.

Where NCRAM is the investment adviser to a pooled investment vehicle, the investment objectives, guidelines and any investment restrictions followed are those of the vehicle (as described in its prospectus or other relevant offering document) and are not tailored to the needs of individual investors in those vehicles.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

NCRAM does not provide portfolio management services in connection with any wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

As of March 31, 2017	USD Assets Under Management	USD Regulatory Assets Under Management
Assets Managed on a Discretionary Basis	\$20,610,764,838	\$23,927,891,425
Assets Managed on a Non-Discretionary Basis	\$426,890,073	\$426,890,073
Total Assets	\$21,037,654,911	\$24,354,781,498

ITEM 5: FEES AND COMPENSATION

A. Advisory Fees and Compensation

NCRAM's investment management fees generally depend on the services provided, may be subject to negotiation, and are typically expressed as a percentage of net assets under management. Fee arrangements are based on a number of different factors including (but not limited to) investment mandate, services performed, client relationship and account size. To the extent permitted by law, NCRAM may also charge a performance fee.

NCRAM's fee schedule is omitted because this brochure is delivered only to qualified purchasers as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

B. Payment of Fees

The specific manner in which NCRAM charges fees is established in the client's written agreement with NCRAM. NCRAM generally bills its fees on a quarterly basis, although fees for various fund vehicles are often paid monthly. Clients may elect to be billed in advance or in arrears. We do not directly debit fees from client accounts.

Separately Managed Accounts

We generally charge asset-based management fees for all our clients. All management fees are subject to negotiation. Fee structures may be modified where a new account is expected to grow rapidly, where a relationship already exists with a current client or where the client retains NCRAM to provide services with respect to multiple investment mandates.

The differing levels of basic fees across investment types take into account such factors as the degree of investment management activity and supervision required, the nature of the discretionary or non-discretionary service provided and the types of investment guidelines and restrictions imposed upon the management of the accounts. In addition, there may be specialized investment strategies with individualized fee arrangements in place as well as historical fee schedules with long-standing clients that may differ from those applicable to new client relationships. We may, in our sole discretion, reduce and/or waive management fees for a client at any time.

Management fees shall be prorated for each capital contribution and withdrawal made during the applicable billing period (with the exception of de minimis contributions and withdrawals). Accounts initiated or terminated during a billing period will be charged a prorated fee. Our services may be terminated pursuant to the provisions of each advisory contract. The termination provisions of any particular advisory agreement are subject to negotiation. If a client pays fees in advance, any prepaid, unearned fees will be promptly refunded, and any earned, unpaid fees will be due and payable.

NCRAM may also manage accounts that provide for additional compensation on the basis of a share of the capital gains upon, or the capital appreciation of, the client's assets (a "Performance Fee."). Performance Fees

may be billed quarterly, semi-annually or annually. Please see Item 6 below for further discussion on Performance Fees.

Pooled Investment Vehicle Fees

NCRAM acts as investment adviser, investment manager or sub-adviser to pooled investment vehicles such as U.S. mutual funds, offshore mutual funds and private investment funds. Our fees for such services are based on each investment vehicle's particular circumstances. NCRAM generally receives a management fee for management of registered U.S. and non-U.S. pooled investment vehicles and a management fee and a performance fee for management of U.S. and non-U.S. private funds that are not registered. The amount of the management fee and performance fee varies from vehicle to vehicle and is set forth in the prospectus or other relevant offering document for each fund. In certain cases, investors may receive fee reductions of all or a portion of the management fees and/or performance fees attributable to an investor's interest in the pooled investment vehicle. Each fund also ordinarily bears additional expenses (including organizational and operating expenses). NCRAM's affiliates may receive additional compensation for administrative, custodial, accounting or other services provided to these pooled investment vehicles.

If you invest in a pooled investment vehicle that we manage under a direct or a sub-advisory arrangement, please refer to the fund's offering memorandum, subscription agreements and other offering documents for additional/supplementary information on the fund, including its fees and expenses.

C. Additional Fees and Expenses

Our fees are exclusive of brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses which shall be incurred by the client. Clients may incur certain charges imposed by custodians, brokers, and other third parties, such as custodial fees, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. Item 12 describes the factors that NCRAM considers in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for client transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (*e.g.*, commissions).

D. Prepayment of Fees

Client's may pre-pay fees pursuant to their investment management agreement.

E. Additional Compensation and Conflicts of Interest

Underlying Fund Fees

SEC registered investment companies and other collective investment vehicles also charge internal operational fees, which are disclosed in a fund's prospectus or shareholder report.

We may invest client assets in money market funds, exchange traded funds or other types of fund vehicles managed by our affiliates or by a third party. In addition to NCRAM's management fee and any performance fee paid, clients will also incur, relative to investments in such funds, normal expenses and advisory fees imposed by the funds held in the account as well as other fees charged by the vehicle, if any.

Private Funds

Several employees of our affiliates are registered securities representatives of Nomura Securities International, Inc. ("Nomura Securities"), an affiliated broker-dealer registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and a member of the Financial Industry Regulation Authority ("FINRA").

Through Nomura Securities, the sales persons offer interests in private funds sponsored and/or managed by NCRAM. These securities are only offered to investors that are qualified purchasers. A sales person may receive sales commissions or some other form of cash compensation for the sale of private funds to investors. This compensation is separate from the management fees that the funds pay the investment adviser, and is paid directly by Nomura Securities, not directly by the fund investor.

This practice presents a conflict of interest and could give the sales person an incentive to recommend investment products based on the compensation they receive, rather than on the clients' needs. To ensure that a fund is suitable for the client, the sales person must obtain approval from his or her supervisor before the sales person can market the fund to the client. Anytime a sales person receives such compensation, the sales person will disclose the conflict to the client. The disclosure may be orally or in writing to the client.

Private funds are only available through Nomura Securities. They are not available through any other non-affiliated entity.

NCRAM does not charge commissions or mark-ups in connection with its investment advisory services.

Investment Management by Sub-Advisers

For our global high yield mandates, we may appoint one or more of our affiliated investment managers as sub-advisers to manage, on a discretionary basis, a portion of a client's account.

NCRAM conducts due diligence on its sub-advisers. Among other things, we review the sub-adviser's corporate management team, portfolio strategies and historic performance track record to help ensure that the sub-adviser's style of management is aligned with the client's overall investment objectives and long-term goals. Clients are encouraged to review the sub-adviser's Form ADV Part 2A for important information relating to the sub-adviser's professionals, services and associated advisory fees.

ITEM 6: PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

All of our discretionary client accounts pay a management fee. As discussed in Item 5 above, certain accounts also pay performance fees. These arrangements are only with “qualified clients” as defined under Rule 205-3(d) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. For private funds, such fees are set forth in the offering materials. For separate account clients, such fees are subject to individualized negotiation with each such client. In measuring clients' assets for the calculation of performance-based fees, we include realized and unrealized capital gains and losses.

In addition to reserving the right to negotiate and charge different management fees for accounts based on client specific needs and goals, as noted in Item 5, NCRAM also reserves the right, in its sole discretion, subject to applicable law, to negotiate and charge performance-based fees or include a performance based component to any of its fee structures.

Side-by-side management by NCRAM of registered investment companies and non-U.S. mutual funds, managed accounts and private investment funds may raise potential conflicts of interests, including conflicts associated with the differences in fee structures of such products. Performance-based fee arrangements may create an incentive for NCRAM to recommend investments which may be riskier or more speculative than those which would be recommended under a different fee arrangement. These fee arrangements also create an incentive to favor higher fee paying accounts over other accounts in the allocation of investment opportunities.

Portfolio managers at NCRAM manage multiple portfolios for multiple clients. The portfolios managed by portfolio managers may have investment objectives, strategies and risk profiles that differ from each other. Portfolio managers make investment decisions for each portfolio based on the investment objectives, policies, practices and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that portfolio. Consequently, the portfolio managers may purchase securities for one portfolio and not another portfolio. Securities purchased in one portfolio may perform differently than the securities purchased for another portfolio.

NCRAM's goal is to provide high quality investment services to all of its clients, while meeting our fiduciary obligation to treat all clients fairly, and NCRAM has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, that it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients. Moreover, NCRAM monitors a variety of areas, including compliance with applicable laws and regulations, investment guidelines, the allocation of securities, and compliance with NCRAM's Code of Ethics. See Item 11 “Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading” and Item 12 “Brokerage Practices.”

ITEM 7: TYPES OF CLIENTS

NCRAM's clients include corporate pension plans, public retirement plans, U.S. mutual funds, private investment funds, and non-U.S. pooled investment vehicles such as Japanese Investment Trusts and Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) vehicles.

NCRAM generally accepts new client accounts with assets of \$100 million or more. In some instances, we may waive or negotiate the minimum based on the complexities of the situation and/or the needs of the client. Pooled investment vehicles managed by us impose their own minimum investment amount and other investor qualifications.

ITEM 8: METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

High Yield Investment Strategies

We believe that a total return approach driven by credit research and a team effort is the best way to generate alpha in the high yield market.

The approach is a collaborative effort with ideas generated by the whole team. Analysts are organized on a sector basis and trained to focus on the return being offered for the risk being taken. Bonds included in portfolios usually receive endorsement from the portfolio manager and the analyst, which encourages a sense of ownership across the whole team.

We characterize this as primarily bottom up, though top-down perspectives are incorporated. We also characterize this as a fundamental, as opposed to quantitative, approach.

We frequently communicate with issuers and visit them. In analyzing financial risk, we examine the leverage applied to the cash flows, as well as financing needs. Financial models are created for potential investments. We also study the covenants to protect our rights as bondholders. Our dedicated high yield analysts perform the vast majority of all the research utilized in the management of high yield portfolios. In conducting security analysis, we utilize a broad spectrum of information, including financial publications, sell-side research, third-party experts, annual reports, prospectuses, regulatory filings, company press releases, corporate rating agencies, and meetings with management.

After rigorous research, analysts will recommend potentially favorable credits from within their sectors for inclusion in the portfolio. These recommendations are discussed in meetings with the portfolio managers and we seek to build a consensus before a position is taken. Portfolio managers use these recommendations to build portfolios while adhering to the overall investment strategy based on client risk/return objectives. The portfolio manager has latitude to determine investment strategy position weightings and sector weightings.

While this process is primarily bottom up, there are important top-down inputs. We frequently assess economic conditions and forecasts via meeting with the Nomura Securities economist or others. We also assess financial market and liquidity conditions. In addition, we review and manage our sector exposures. The top-down perspectives can contribute to our bottom up views while also contributing to the risk posture and sector weightings of the portfolios.

After a portfolio is created, it is actively managed. We closely follow company, industry, and market developments, and we will re-review an investment if an important portion of our investment thesis has changed. We have frequent interaction between research analysts and portfolio managers in an open environment. Market or issuer developments are shared quickly among members of the investment team. We may sell an investment once it appreciates above fair value, if its fundamentals deteriorate, or if an opportunity with a superior ratio between risk and reward is presented. Both credit analysts and the portfolio manager are involved in sell decisions. Existing positions are continuously monitored by the

research analyst and also are formally reviewed during periodic portfolio reviews among the CIO, portfolio manager, and credit analyst.

Note: Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Clients should understand that due to the volatile nature and risks involved when investing in these types of securities, the actual return and value of a client's account may fluctuate and at any point in time be worth more or less than the amount originally invested. Past performance is not indicative of future results. There is a risk of loss.

B. Material, Significant or Unusual Risks Relating to Investment Strategies

The following is a summary of some of the material risks associated with the investment strategies used by NCRAM. This summary does not attempt to describe all of the risks associated with any investment.

Although no summary can fully describe all of the associated risks, the prospectus and statement of additional information for a fund managed by NCRAM contains a more complete description of the risks associated with an investment in the particular vehicle. If you invest in a fund vehicle that we manage, please refer to the fund's offering memorandum, subscription agreements and other offering documents for additional risk information.

The value of portfolios that NCRAM manages may fall as well as rise, and the investor may not receive the full amount originally invested. The investment risks vary between different types of investments. In the case of a higher volatility portfolio the loss on realization or cancellation may be very high (including total loss of investment) as the value of such an investment may fall suddenly and substantially.

Risks Generally Associated with all Investment Strategies

Counterparty Risk

A client account may be exposed to the credit risk of counterparties with whom it trades and may also bear the risk of settlement default involving custodians or prime brokers.

Cyber Security Risk

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, a portfolio is susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events and are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems, and misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption, including the denial-of-service attacks on websites. Cyber security failures or breaches by a third party service provider and the issuers of securities in which the portfolio invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs, including the cost to prevent cyber incidents.

Key Personnel Risk

The success of a client account may rely on certain key personnel of NCRAM, including NCRAM's investment

team. The departure of any of such key personnel or their inability to fulfill certain duties may adversely affect the ability of NCRAM to effectively implement the investment programs of client accounts.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. A client's account may, at any given time, include securities and other financial instruments or obligations which are very thinly traded or for which no market exists or which are restricted as to their transferability under applicable securities laws. The sale of any such investments may be possible only at substantial discounts, and such investments may be extremely difficult to value with any degree of certainty. Further, due to potential limitations on investments on illiquid securities and the difficulty in purchasing and selling such securities or instruments, an account may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector.

Market Risk

The profitability of a significant portion of a client's account depends to a great extent upon correctly assessing the future course of the price movements of securities and other investments. There can be no assurance that we will be able to predict accurately these price movements. Although NCRAM may attempt to mitigate market risk through the use of long and short positions or other methods, there is always some, and occasionally a significant, degree of market risk.

Portfolio Turnover/Frequent Trading Risk

Portfolio turnover is a change in the securities held by an account. Higher portfolio turnover is a result of frequent trading and involves corresponding greater expenses to an account, including brokerage commissions or dealer markups and other transaction costs on the sale and reinvestment of securities. In addition, frequent trading is likely to result in short-term capital gains tax treatment. As a result, the trading costs and the tax risk associated with portfolio turnover may adversely affect an account's performance.

Settlement Risk

Settlement risk is the risk that a counterparty does not deliver the security (or its value) in accordance with the agreed terms after the other counterparty has already fulfilled its part of the agreement to so deliver. Settlement risk increases where different legs of the transaction settle in different time zones or in different settlement systems where netting is not possible. This risk is particularly acute in foreign exchange transactions and currency swap transactions.

Risks Generally Associated with Fixed Income Investments

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation. Any such failure or refusal whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes, could subject a client to substantial losses. Securities rated below investment grade (also referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds) are subject to heightened credit risk, which can result in a portfolio being more sensitive to adverse developments in the U.S. and abroad. Lower rated securities generally involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than higher rated debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than higher quality securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty.

Distressed Securities Risk

We may invest in "distressed" securities, claims and obligations of entities which are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties. Investments may include, but not limited to, loans, commercial paper, loan participations, trade claims held by trade or other creditors, stocks, partnership interests and similar financial instruments, executory contracts and options or participations therein not publicly traded.

Distressed securities may result in significant returns to a client, but also involve a substantial degree of risk. A client may lose a substantial portion or all of its investment in a distressed environment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the client's investment. Among the risks inherent in investments in entities experiencing significant financial or business difficulties is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of such issuers. Such investments also may be adversely affected by state and federal laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent conveyances, voidable preferences, lender liability and the bankruptcy court's discretionary power to disallow, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims. The market prices of such instruments are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above average price volatility and the spread between the bid and asked prices of such instruments may be greater than normally expected. In trading distressed securities, litigation is sometimes required. Such litigation can be time-consuming and expensive, and can frequently lead to unpredicted delays or losses. The market for distressed securities and instruments is generally thinner and less active than other markets, which can adversely affect the prices at which distressed securities can be sold.

High Yield Risk

We generally invest in high yield bonds which are rated in the lower rating categories by the various credit rating agencies (or in comparable non-rated securities). Securities in the lower rating categories are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities and are generally considered to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They are also generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings in the case of deterioration of general economic conditions. In a recessionary environment it is likely to be significantly more challenging for "high yield" issuers than for "investment grade issuers." Recessionary pressures are likely to reduce cash flow and make it more difficult for a highly leveraged issuer to meet its obligations under indentures and other credit agreements. Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with the lower-rated securities, the yields and prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher-rated securities. The market for lower-rated securities is thinner and less active than that for higher-rated securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which these securities can be sold. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about lower-rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of such lower-rated securities.

Lower rated and unrated securities in which NCRAM may invest on behalf of client accounts may have large uncertainties or major risk exposure to adverse economic conditions and are considered predominantly speculative. Generally, such securities offer a higher return potential than higher rated securities but involve greater volatility of price and greater risk of loss of income and principal, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy of the issuers of such securities. The market values of these securities also tend to be more sensitive to changes in economic conditions than higher rated securities. Credit ratings reflect a rating agency's evaluation of the safety of the principal and interest payments of a particular security, not the

market value risk of lower-rated securities. Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes to credit ratings to reflect an event occurring since a security was rated, so that outstanding ratings may not reflect the issuer's current credit standing.

High Risk Investments

NCRAM may invest in debt and equity securities, accounts and notes payable, loans, private claims and other financial instruments and obligations of troubled companies which may result in significant returns to a client account, but which involve a substantial degree of risk. A client account may lose its entire investment in a troubled company, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the account's investment, and may be prohibited from exercising certain rights with respect to such investment. Troubled company investments may not show any returns for a considerable period of time. Funding a plan of reorganization involves additional risks, including risks associated with equity ownership in the reorganized entity. Troubled company investments may be adversely affected by state and federal laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent conveyances, voidable preferences, lender liability, and the U.S. Bankruptcy Court's discretionary power to disallow, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims. Investments in securities and private claims of troubled companies made in connection with an attempt to influence a restructuring proposal or plan of reorganization in a bankruptcy case may also involve substantial litigation.

A client account may have significant investments in companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers or companies involved in work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies and similar transactions. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of business enterprise, there exists the risk that the transaction in which such business enterprise is involved either will be unsuccessful, take considerable time or result in a distribution of cash or a new security, the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the client of the security, or other financial instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, NCRAM may be required to sell a client's investment at a loss. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving financially troubled companies in which a client may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the client of its entire investment in such companies.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fixed income instruments will decline in value because of changes in interest rates. During periods of declining interest rates, the market price of fixed income instruments generally rises. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the market price of such securities generally declines. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of fixed income instruments is generally greater for securities with longer durations. The values of equity and other non-fixed income securities may also decline due to fluctuations in interest rates.

Small Companies Risk

At any given time, a client account may have significant investments in smaller-to-medium sized companies of a less seasoned nature whose securities are traded in the over-the-counter market. These "secondary" securities often involve significantly greater risks than the securities of larger, better-known companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or they may depend on a few key employees. Securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in lesser volume than more widely held securities, and their values may fluctuate more sharply than other securities. They may also trade

in the over-the-counter market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity. Companies with medium-sized market capitalizations also have substantial exposure to these risks.

Risks Generally Associated with Foreign Investments

Currency Risk

An account that invests in instruments that are denominated in a non-U.S. currency, or that purchase or sell foreign currencies on a spot basis or through forward contracts and derivative instruments, are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments.

Emerging Markets Risk

Foreign Investment Risk as discussed above may be particularly high to the extent that a client invests in emerging market securities, that is, securities of issuers tied economically to countries with developing economies. Investing in emerging market debt or equity involves certain risks and special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or securities markets. Such risks may include (i) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (ii) social, economic and political uncertainty including war; (iii) dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (iv) price fluctuations, less liquidity and smaller capitalization of securities markets; (v) currency exchange rate fluctuations; (vi) rates of inflation (including hyperinflation); (vii) controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on a client's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; (viii) governmental involvement in and control over the economies; (ix) governmental decisions to discontinue support of economic reform programs generally and to impose centrally planned economies; (x) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in the unavailability of material information about issuers; (xi) less extensive regulation of the securities markets; (xii) longer settlement periods for securities transactions in emerging markets; (xiii) less developed corporate laws regarding fiduciary duties of officers and directors and the protection of investors; and (xiv) certain considerations regarding the maintenance of clients' portfolio securities and cash with non-U.S. sub-custodians and securities depositories.

Foreign Investment Risk

A client account that invests in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value than accounts that invest exclusively in securities of U.S. issuers or securities that trade exclusively in U.S. markets. The securities markets of many non-U.S. countries are relatively small, with a limited number of companies representing a small number of industries. Additionally, issuers of non-U.S. securities are often not subject to the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers. Reporting, accounting and auditing standards of non-U.S. countries differ, in some cases significantly, from U.S. standards. Also, nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, market disruption, political changes, security suspensions or diplomatic developments could adversely affect a client's investments in a non-U.S. country. In the event of nationalization, expropriation or other confiscation, a client could lose its entire investment in non-U.S. securities. To the extent that a client invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular currency or geographic area, the client will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks, including whether emergencies and natural disasters, associated with non-U.S. investments. For example, because certain of our

client accounts may invest a large percentage of their assets in particular countries, these accounts may be subject to increased risks due to political, economic, social or regulatory events in those countries. Adverse developments in certain regions can also adversely affect securities of other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. In addition, a client's investments in non-U.S. securities may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by countries outside the U.S., which could reduce the return on a client's investment.

Issuer Concentration, Geographic Concentration and Country Risk

Because certain client accounts may invest a higher percentage of their assets in a relatively small number of issuers, the accounts may be more susceptible to any singular event affecting those issuers than is a more broadly diversified account.

A small number of companies and industries may represent a large portion of the market in a particular country or region, and these companies and industries can be sensitive to adverse social, political, economic or regulatory developments in that country or region. Because certain client accounts concentrate their investments in individual countries or regions, their performance is expected to be closely tied to economic and political conditions in those countries and/or regions. In addition, natural disasters might have substantial economic impacts on affected regions, at least temporarily.

Market Exchange

Foreign markets may differ widely in trading and execution capabilities, liquidity and expenses, including brokerage and transaction costs.

Risks Generally Associated with Equity Investments

Equity Securities Risk

The value of a company's equity securities may fall as a result of factors directly relating to that company, such as decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. The value of an equity security may also fall because of factors affecting not just the company, but also companies in the same industry or in a number of different industries, such as increases in production costs.

The value of a company's equity securities may also be affected by changes in financial markets that are relatively unrelated to the company or its industry, such as changes in interest rates or currency exchange rates or adverse circumstances involving the credit markets. In addition, because a company's equity securities rank junior in priority to the interests of bond holders and other creditors, a company's equity securities will usually react more strongly than its bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. To the extent a client account invests in equity related instruments it will also be subject to these risks.

NCRAM will invest in equity securities of companies that their portfolio managers believe will experience relatively rapid earnings growth (growth securities) or that their portfolio managers believe are selling at a price lower than their true value (value securities). Growth securities typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings than other securities. Therefore, the value of growth securities may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the value of other securities. Companies that issue value securities may have experienced adverse business developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused their securities to be out of favor. If a portfolio manager's assessment of a company's prospects is

wrong, or if the market does not recognize the value of the company, the price of its securities may decline or may not approach the value that the portfolio manager anticipates.

Warrants

Warrants are instruments that entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. Warrants do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments.

Risks Generally Associated with Alternative Investment Funds

Applicable Law and Regulatory Developments

Each alternative investment fund must comply with various legal requirements, including requirements that may be imposed by U.S. federal securities laws and tax laws, and regulations of the jurisdiction of the relevant fund and jurisdictions in which the fund invests. Should any of those laws or regulations change, the legal requirements to which the fund and its investors may be subject could differ materially from current requirements. The regulatory environment for alternative investment funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of such funds and their investments may adversely affect the value of investments held by the funds and their ability to pursue their investment strategy.

Delegation of Control

All decisions with respect to the investment and trading activities of each fund will be made by its investment manager or general partner. Investors will not take any part in the management or control of any fund.

Different Terms Offered

Certain investors may be permitted to invest on different terms than other investors, including with respect to liquidity, transparency, subscriptions and fees.

Information Transparency

Alternative investments are typically less transparent in terms of information and pricing than registered funds.

Lack of Regulation

Alternative investment funds are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Accordingly, the funds will not be subject to certain regulations applicable to registered funds.

Liquidity and Volatility

Investments in our alternative investment funds are considered illiquid, long-term commitments, as well as being speculative and involving a high degree of risk. There are significant restrictions on transferability and withdrawals of shares/interests in our funds. Investments in our alternative investment funds can be highly

volatile and can result in significant risk of loss. Investors should be able to bear the financial risks and limited liquidity of these investments.

Prime Broker Risk

Bankruptcy, inadequate controls or fraud at an alternative investment fund's prime broker, which may hold the majority of that fund's assets, could impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of that fund. In addition, as an alternative investment fund may borrow money or securities or utilize operational leverage with respect to its assets, that alternative investment fund will post certain of its assets as collateral securing the obligations or leverage ("Margin Securities"). Some or all of the Margin Securities may be available to creditors of that fund's prime broker in the event of its insolvency. In addition, there may be substantial delays in the repayment of that fund's assets in the event that the prime broker was to become insolvent, as well as a risk of total loss of such assets.

Risk Management

We have established risk management processes to identify, measure and monitor risks associated with the investment activities undertaken by our alternative investment funds. The risk management processes are intended to assist in our investment decision making process, and to identify risk exposures that we may choose to hedge or otherwise mitigate. However, the risk management processes may fail to identify or anticipate a wide variety of risks that may adversely affect the funds, potentially exposing the funds to material unanticipated losses.

Substantial Fees and Expenses Payable Regardless of Profits

Each fund will incur obligations to pay its expenses (which may include, without limitation, management fees, performance fees or allocations, transaction costs, operating, accounting, auditing, research and due diligence expenses), which are payable regardless of whether any profits are realized.

C. Risks Generally Associated with Particular Activities or Types of Securities

Asset-Backed Securities and Mortgage-Backed Securities

Holders of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities bear various risks, including credit risks, liquidity risks, interest rate risks, market risks, operations risks, structural risks and legal risks. Credit risk is an important issue in such securities because of the significant credit risks inherent in the underlying collateral and because issuers may be private entities. All of these factors increase the risk involved with commercial real estate lending and commercial real estate mortgage-backed securities.

Bank Loans

NCRAM may invest client assets in bank loans through participations or assignments. In connection with purchasing participations, the client assets generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the loan, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, and the client assets may not benefit directly from any collateral supporting the loan in which they have purchased the participation. As a result, the client assets will assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. When NCRAM on behalf of its clients purchases assignments from lenders, the client assets will acquire direct rights against the borrower on the loan.

Below Investment Grade and Unrated Securities

Client assets may be invested in fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade by one or more rating agencies or are unrated. The low rating or lack of a rating of such fixed income securities reflects the possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer or in general economic conditions, or both, may significantly decrease the value of such securities or impair the ability of the issuer to make payments of principal or interest. Such securities may be subject to significant financial and business risks and have historically experienced greater rates of default. Lower or unrated securities are more likely to react to developments affecting market and credit risk than are more highly rated securities, and therefore the market value of securities in lower-rated or unrated categories is generally more volatile than that of higher quality securities. In addition, NCRAM may have difficulty disposing of certain such fixed income securities because there may be a thin trading market for such securities.

Issuers of below investment grade or unrated fixed income securities may be highly leveraged and may not have more traditional methods of financing available to them. During an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, issuers of such securities may be more likely to experience financial stress, especially if such issuers are highly leveraged. During such periods, timely service of debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific issuer developments, or the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. The risk of loss due to default by the issuer is generally significantly greater for the holders of below investment grade or unrated fixed income securities because such securities may be unsecured and may be subordinated to obligations owed to other creditors of the issuer.

Investments in unsecured bank loans are subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in bank loans secured by collateral.

Convertible and Preferred Securities

Convertible and preferred securities have many of the same characteristics as stocks, including many of the same risks. In addition, convertible bonds may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than stocks. Convertible bonds may also have credit ratings below investment grade, meaning that they carry a higher risk of failure by the issuer to pay principal and/or interest when due.

Credit Default Swaps

We use credit default swaps in certain trading strategies. Credit default swaps involve different risks from investing in the reference obligation directly. In addition to general market risks, credit default swaps are subject to liquidity risk and counterparty credit risk. The volume of trading in credit default swaps has grown rapidly in recent years, and the size of the market may expose a client to large and unexpected risks. Given the increases in volume of credit default swaps in the market over recent years, and the fact that credit default swap contracts are bilaterally settled rather than centrally cleared, settlement of such contracts may also be delayed beyond the time frame originally anticipated by counterparties, and disputes may be more likely to arise as settlement is delayed. Such delays may adversely affect a client's ability to otherwise productively deploy any capital that is committed with respect to such contracts.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") includes provisions that comprehensively regulate the OTC derivatives markets, including the credit default swap market, for the first time. While the Dodd-Frank Act is intended in part to reduce certain of the risks described above with

respect to credit default swaps and other OTC derivatives, its success in this respect may not be evident for some time after the Dodd-Frank Act is fully implemented, a process that may take several years.

Credit Derivatives

Certain clients purchase and sell credit derivatives. Credit derivatives trading is subject not only to the credit risk of the issuer of the underlying obligations to which such derivatives are referenced, but also to the credit risk of the counterparty to the credit derivative transaction itself. In certain cases, the credit derivatives market is significantly less liquid than the market in the underlying debt obligations, particularly if the derivative is highly customized and individually negotiated.

Default Risk

There is a risk that NCRAM may invest in, or hold, a security of an issuer that is in default with respect to principal or interest payments. In general, the default risk of emerging market bonds in which NCRAM invests is higher due to the risk that litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions, or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on the issuer's ability to make payments of principal and/or interest. If the issuer of a security is in default, a client may lose its entire investment.

Derivatives

Derivative instruments are securities or contracts that provide for payments based on or "derived" from the performance of an underlying asset, index, or other economic benchmark. Essentially, a derivative instrument is a financial arrangement or a contract between two parties (and not like a stock or a bond). Transactions in derivative instruments can be riskier than investments in conventional stocks, bonds and money market instruments. Derivative contracts include options, futures contracts, forward contracts, forward commitment and when-issued securities transactions, forward foreign currency exchange contracts and interest rate, mortgage and swaps.

A variety of derivatives may be available to an account, depending on the type of the account and the account's investment guidelines. NCRAM generally uses derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks described elsewhere in this section, including market risk, leverage risk, credit risk, counterparty risk, and/or liquidity risk.

Clients should understand that due to the volatile nature and risks involved when investing in these types of securities, the actual return and value of a client's account may fluctuate and at any point in time be worth more or less than the amount originally invested.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts

We may purchase and sell futures and options on futures contracts for certain investment strategies. Futures contracts are traded on a futures exchange and call for the future delivery of a specified "commodity" at a specified time and place. Futures prices are highly volatile. The profitability of purchases and sales of futures contracts by a client depends on our ability to analyze price movements in those markets. Because low margin deposits are normally required, an extremely high degree of leverage is obtainable in futures and options trading. A relatively small price movement in a futures contract, consequently, may result in large

losses. Thus, like other highly leveraged investments, any purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses which exceed the amount invested.

Leverage Risk

If an account utilizes leverage, the account will be subject to heightened risk. Leverage may take the form of borrowing funds, trading on margin, derivative instruments that are inherently leveraged, and investment transactions that give rise to leveraging such as the use of when-issued, forward settlement or delayed delivery transactions. Leveraging may cause an account to set aside or liquidate portfolio assets to satisfy its obligations. Further, leveraging may cause an account to be more volatile than if the account had not been leveraged. This is because leveraging tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of an account's portfolio securities and may lead to a loss in the account in excess of the capital commitment.

Restricted Securities

Restricted securities are securities that may not be sold freely to the public absent registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act") or an exemption from registration. This generally includes securities that are unregistered that can be sold to qualified institutional buyers in accordance with Rule 144A under the 1933 Act or securities that are exempt from registration under the 1933 Act, such as commercial paper. Institutional markets for restricted securities have developed as a result of the promulgation of Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, which provides a "safe harbor" from 1933 Act registration requirements for qualifying sales to institutional investors. When Rule 144A restricted securities present an attractive investment opportunity and meet other selection criteria, NCRAM may make such investments whether or not such securities are "illiquid" depending on the market that exists for the particular security.

Short Sale Risk

NCRAM may engage in short selling for certain accounts. A short sale involves the sale by an account of a security that it does not own with the hope of purchasing the same security at a later date at a lower price. An account may also enter into a short position through a swap agreement or other derivative instrument. If the price of the security or derivative has increased during this time, then the account will incur a loss equal to the increase in price from the time that the short sale was entered into plus any premiums and interest paid to the third party. Therefore, short sales involve the risk that losses may be exaggerated, potentially losing more money than the actual cost of the investment. Also, there is the risk that the third party to the short sale may fail to honor its contract terms, causing a loss to the account.

ITEM 9: DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION**A. Criminal or Civil Proceedings**

None

B. Administrative Proceedings Before Regulatory Authorities

None

C. Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

None

ITEM 10: OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

A. Broker-Dealer Registration Status

NCRAM is not registered and does not have an application pending as a securities broker-dealer.

B. Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator ("CPO"), or Commodity Trading Advisor ("CTA") Registration Status

NCRAM is an exempt commodity pool operator and commodities trading adviser.

C. Material Relationships or Arrangements With Our Investment Adviser Affiliates

Investment Adviser Affiliates

NCRAM manages U.S. mutual funds and non-U.S. pooled investment vehicles through sub-advisory arrangements that we have with our investment advisory affiliates, Nomura Asset Management U.S.A. Inc. ("NAM-USA"), Nomura Asset Management Co., Ltd. ("NAM-Tokyo"), Nomura Asset Management U.K. Limited ("NAM-UK") and Nomura Asset Management Deutschland KAG mbH. ("NAM De"). NCRAM has investment discretion under each of these arrangements, which includes the selection of executing broker-dealers. All pooled investment vehicles are managed in accordance with investment objectives and guidelines established by NCRAM and/or our affiliates.

In addition to NAM-USA, NAM-Tokyo, NAM-UK and NAM De, NCRAM's other investment advisory affiliates include Nomura Asset Management Singapore Limited ("NAM-Singapore"), Nomura Asset Management Hong Kong Limited ("NAM-HK"), Nomura Global Alpha LLC ("NGA"), Nomura Asset Management Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., and Nomura Islamic Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.,

NAM-Tokyo, NAM-UK, NAM-USA, NAM-Singapore, NAM-HK and NGA are registered with the SEC as investment advisers.

Investment Company Affiliates

NCRAM serves as a sub-adviser to The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III - Nomura High Yield Fund, a U.S. mutual fund. NCRAM also serves as sub-adviser to U.S. mutual funds managed and/or sponsored by third parties.

NCRAM also acts in an advisory or sub-advisory capacity to non-U.S. investment companies, as well as pooled investment vehicles including collective trusts and private investment funds, managed or sponsored by its affiliates. Certain NCRAM personnel or the personnel of affiliates may also be directors, trustees and/or officers of these pooled investment vehicles.

Affiliated Custodians

We have relationships with two affiliated custodians. Nomura Trust & Banking Co., Ltd. (“NTB”) acts as custodian and trustee for some Japanese Investment Trusts for which we serve as manager or sub-adviser and Nomura Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. (“NBL”) acts as custodian for several offshore funds for which we serve as manager or sub-adviser. NBL may also provide administrative services to these funds.

NTB and/or NBL also act, at times, as the counterparty for foreign exchange transactions that are executed for certain offshore funds we sub-advise.

Sponsor of Limited Partnerships

NCRAM and its affiliates may create and/or distribute unregistered privately-placed vehicles and may receive fees for managing those vehicles.

Other Affiliated Arrangements

NCRAM receives marketing and/or client service support from its affiliates, NAM-Tokyo, NAM-USA and NAM-UK.

NAM-USA also provides compliance and portfolio risk monitoring services to NCRAM. In addition, NHA and Nomura Securities and certain of their subsidiaries provide to and receive certain services from NCRAM, which may include, accounting, account administration, auditing, business continuity planning, electronic data processing, employee benefit plan and personnel administration, insurance, investment, legal, management and financial reporting, occupancy, project management, tax, transportation and treasury. NCRAM also receives operations support and various other services from Nomura Services India Private Limited. Information barriers exist between NCRAM and the other businesses within NHA, Nomura Securities and its other affiliates. In addition, Nomura may have ownership interests in trading venues and exchanges which may provide financial incentives to recommend brokers to clients who use these venues or exchanges for the execution of client trades.

Broker-Dealer Affiliates

Nomura Securities may be compensated by NCRAM for soliciting prospective investors and providing related marketing and investor relations services to the private funds managed by NCRAM. Certain employees of our affiliates are also registered securities representatives of Nomura Securities. Certain sales persons may offer interests in private funds sponsored and/or managed by NCRAM or its affiliates.

D. Material Conflicts of Interest Relating to Other Investment Adviser Affiliates

NCRAM does not select non-affiliated investment advisers for its clients.

ITEM 11: CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

A. Code of Ethics

As an investment adviser and a fiduciary to our clients, we place our clients' interests first and foremost. However, NCRAM employees may buy or sell securities for their own accounts that the firm buys or sells for its clients' accounts. We understand that this could create a conflict of interest, where the employee's interest may be at odds with the interest of our clients. To mitigate the appearance of or actual conflict, NCRAM has adopted a Code of Ethics ("Code") with which all supervised persons must comply.

Standards of Conduct

The following is a summary of the Code of Ethics' core principles and applies to all supervised persons within NCRAM:

- Act with integrity, competence, diligence, respect, and in an ethical manner with the public, clients, and prospective clients;
- Place the interests of clients first and above one's own personal interests;
- Adhere to the fundamental standard that you should not take inappropriate advantage of your position, even if clients are not harmed;
- Conduct all personal securities transactions in a manner consistent with the Code;
- Avoid actual and potential conflicts of interest;
- Preserve the confidentiality of clients' security holdings and transactions, financial circumstances and other client information that has been obtained within the scope of the manager-client relationship;
- Do not participate in any business relationship or accept gifts that could reasonably be expected to affect one's independence, objectivity, or loyalty to clients; and
- Comply with applicable provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws.

All of our supervised persons must acknowledge the terms of the Code, upon joining NCRAM, annually, or as the Code is amended.

Clients, or prospective clients, may, upon request, receive a copy of our Code free of charge by contacting their client service representative or by calling the Compliance Department at (212) 667-1414 or via postal request addressed to:

Attention: Chief Compliance Officer
Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc.
Worldwide Plaza
309 West 49th Street
New York, New York 10019

B. Securities in which NCRAM or a Related Person Has a Material Financial Interest

From time to time NCRAM, or any related person or any of their respective employees may have a known financial interest in securities owned by or recommended to clients of NCRAM. For example, such parties may (1) purchase interests in funds or other private investment vehicles managed by NCRAM or its related persons or (2) invest in mutual funds advised or sub-advised by NCRAM or its related persons. Potential conflicts could also occur if NCRAM engages in transactions with any entities which hold significant interests in Nomura. Any such transactions will be conducted in compliance with the requirements of the Advisers Act and/or the Investment Company Act of 1940, as applicable.

C. NCRAM or a Related Person May Invest in the Same or Related Securities

From time to time NCRAM, or any related person or any of their respective employees or principals may invest in the same securities owned by or recommended to clients of NCRAM. NCRAM is not obligated to recommend, buy or sell, or take any short position with respect to, or to refrain from recommending, buying or selling or taking any short position with respect to, any security that NCRAM, its affiliates or their respective access persons, as defined by the Advisers Act, may buy or sell for its or their own account or for the accounts of any other client. In addition, NCRAM is not obligated to seek information or to make available to or share with any client any information, investment strategies or investment opportunities developed or used in connection with other clients, and NCRAM may act on the basis of such information for certain portfolios in a manner that may have an adverse effect on other portfolios.

NCRAM has adopted policies and procedures relating to personal securities transactions and insider trading that is designed to mitigate actual conflicts of interest.

Under NCRAM's Code of Ethics, NCRAM's employees are required to disclose their brokerage accounts, obtain pre-clearance for most securities transactions prior to execution, are subject to a fourteen day blackout restriction which prevents them buying or selling a security within seven calendar days before or seven calendar days after the same security is trading for an advisory account), and are also required to hold certain securities for a period of 30 days before they are able to sell.

All securities with a capitalization larger than \$6 billion as well as non-affiliated mutual funds, and broad index based exchange traded funds are exempt from the above blackout and holding restrictions. Employees with non-discretionary managed accounts may be exempt from pre-clearance and holdings requirements but not reporting and certification requirements as discussed below. Employees are permitted to invest in equity securities of issuers whose fixed income securities may be held in client portfolios.

The Code of Ethics requires all employees of NCRAM and certain non-employees (as applicable) to submit quarterly reports of transactions in accounts in which they or their immediate family members have beneficial interest and annually certify to their holdings. The Code of Ethics also addresses issues such as political contributions, market timing, late trading, gifts and entertainment, service on boards of directors and outside business activities.

Material, Non-Public Information and Insider Trading

From time to time, NCRAM personnel may come into possession of material, non-public information which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, NCRAM personnel are prohibited from improperly disclosing such information, or using such information, for their personal benefit or for the benefit of a client, which could limit the ability of clients to buy, sell or hold certain investments. NCRAM shall have no obligation or responsibility to disclose, or use such information for the benefit of any person, including clients.

NCRAM has established "information barrier" procedures and other policies that prohibit the misuse of such information. Additionally information barriers also exist between different businesses within NHA. As a result of such information barriers, NCRAM will generally not have access, or will have limited access, to information and personnel in other areas of NHA, and generally will not be able to manage client. Nomura may make decisions or take (or refrain from taking) actions with respect to investments of the kind held by NCRAM clients that may be adverse to NCRAM clients. Information barriers may also exist between businesses within NCRAM.

In addition, NCRAM and NHA maintain one or more restricted lists of companies whose securities are subject to certain trading prohibitions. NCRAM personnel may be restricted from trading in an issuer's securities if the issuer is on the restricted lists or if we otherwise have material, non-public information about the issuer. A client account may be unable to buy or sell certain securities of such issuers until the restriction is lifted, which could disadvantage the client.

D. Conflicts of Interest Created by Contemporaneous Trading

In making investment decisions for multiple client accounts, we may be faced with conflicts of interest. Below are descriptions of some of these potential conflicts. Clients should also read the discussions on potential conflicts in proxy voting, trade allocation and aggregation, and personal trading.

Affiliated Accounts

NCRAM manages accounts for itself and for its affiliates. NCRAM employees and affiliates may also invest in fund vehicles that are offered to clients. NCRAM, its affiliates and its employees will benefit from the investment performance of these accounts and funds ("affiliated accounts").

Affiliated accounts will often invest in the same securities, at or around the same time, as client accounts. Although NCRAM may have an incentive to favor affiliated accounts, NCRAM's policy is to allocate trades to affiliated accounts in the same manner as client accounts. Affiliated accounts are normally included in NCRAM's daily block trades to the same extent as client accounts. For more information on trade allocation and aggregation practices, see Item 12 below.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities

Other potential conflicts of interest may arise in purchasing and selling securities for multiple client accounts. NCRAM will use its best judgment to act in a manner it considers fair and reasonable in allocating investment opportunities among its clients particularly when there is limited availability of an investment.

In buying or selling the same securities for multiple client accounts contemporaneously, trade aggregation may create the potential for unfairness to client accounts if one account is favored over another, particularly where there is limited availability or limited liquidity for an investment. Please see Item 12 on “Trade Allocation and Aggregation Practices.”

Because client accounts have different mandates or investment restrictions, NCRAM may make different investment decisions for different accounts. As a result, we may buy or sell a security for some accounts even though it could have been bought or sold for other accounts. In addition we may purchase a security for one or more clients while selling and/or taking a short position in the same security for other clients. Such trading activity may disadvantage some clients while benefiting others, including affiliated accounts.

NCRAM has implemented trade oversight and review procedures to avoid systematically advantaging certain clients over others. For example, trade allocations are sampled on a regular basis as part of our trade oversight procedures, which includes the monitoring of conflicting positions.

Cross Transactions

It is our policy not to engage in buying or selling of securities from one client account to another, unless requested by a client (typically referred to as a “cross trade”). The vast majority of trades made for client accounts will be executed through the open market.

Incentives to Favor Certain Accounts

As discussed in Item 6 above, the management of accounts with different management fee rates and/or fee structures, including accounts with performance fees, may raise potential conflicts of interest by creating an incentive to favor higher-fee or performance fee accounts. In addition, we have an incentive to favor the affiliated accounts we manage. NCRAM attempts to address these potential conflicts of interest through various compliance policies intended to treat all clients fairly and equitably over time.

Principal Transactions and Agency Cross Transactions

It is our policy not to engage in principal transactions or agency cross transactions, unless requested by a client. Principal transactions occur where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account or the account of an affiliated broker-dealer, buys from or sells any security to any advisory client. A principal transaction may also be deemed to have occurred if a security is crossed between an affiliated hedge fund and another client account. An agency cross transaction occurs if an affiliate acts as broker for, and receives a commission from, a client account on one side of the transaction and a brokerage account on the other side of the transaction in connection with the purchase or sale of securities by the client account.

Participating in Affiliated Underwritings

Subject to applicable regulatory requirements, clients may participate in securities offerings where an affiliate of the registrant serves as lead manager or a member of the underwriting or selling syndicate (“affiliated underwritings”). Although it is our policy not to acquire securities from an affiliate in an affiliated underwriting, the affiliate still may benefit even if the securities are acquired through a non-affiliated underwriter. For example, if each syndicate member has proportionate liability for any securities remaining unsold, the successful sale of all securities, regardless of which member sold them, benefits all members including the affiliated underwriter.

Other Conflicts of Interests Related to Nomura's Activities

Nomura's global financial activities may have potential adverse effects on NCRAM's client accounts. For example, Nomura and its personnel may have interests in and/or advise accounts and funds that have investment objectives or portfolios similar to or opposed to those of a NCRAM client account and which engage in and compete for transactions in the same types of securities or instruments as those in which the client account invests. These interests may involve the same or different investment strategies which could have a negative impact on a client account. A client account and Nomura may also vote differently on or take different actions on proxies or corporate actions which may disadvantage the client account.

NCRAM might not engage in transactions for a client account in consideration of Nomura's activities outside the client account. For example, NCRAM may determine to restrict or limit the amount of a client account's investment where exceeding a certain aggregate amount could require a filing, or license, or other regulatory or corporate consent, which could, among other things, result in additional costs and disclosure obligations for Nomura, including NCRAM. We may also limit our activities, transactions and our exercise of rights on behalf of clients where Nomura is providing, or may provide, advice or services to such issuer, or is providing or may provide advice or services to another client that is or may be engaged in a transaction related to such issuer.

Gifts and Entertainment

Employees of the firm may receive customary gifts and/or entertainment from service providers of the firm and from counterparties that are selected to execute transactions on behalf of client accounts. The firm has controls in place to monitor gifts and entertainment activity for conflicts of interest and violations of applicable law.

Political Contributions

NCRAM has a strict policy against making political contributions for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business with government entities ("pay-to-play"). To help ensure compliance with SEC rules and state and local pay-to-play rules, all political contributions by an employee or members of their household are required to obtain pre-approval from the Compliance Department.

ITEM 12: BROKERAGE PRACTICES

A. Factors NCRAM Considers in Selecting or Recommending Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions and Determining the Reasonableness of their Compensation

Broker-Dealer Selection

NCRAM generally has discretionary authority to direct trades for its clients and selects broker-dealers to execute those trades. It is NCRAM's policy to seek to obtain best execution on all client transactions (which may or may not result in paying the lowest available brokerage commission or dealer spread). As a result, in selecting broker-dealers, NCRAM takes into account many factors, including but not limited to:

- The execution capability of the broker-dealer;
- The desired timing of the trade and the broker-dealer's ability to meet our requested speed of execution;
- The order size and market depth;
- The broker-dealer's access to primary markets and quotation sources;
- The broker-dealer's access to certain markets;
- The trading characteristics of the security;
- The creditworthiness of the broker-dealer;
- The financial responsibility of the broker-dealer;
- The ability of the broker-dealer to act on a confidential basis;
- The ability of the broker-dealer to act with minimal market impact;
- The ability of the broker-dealer to locate sources of liquidity and to effect transactions when a large block of securities is involved or where liquidity is limited;
- The overall responsiveness of the broker-dealer;
- The broker-dealer's ability and willingness to commit capital;
- The broker-dealer's trade processing and settlement capabilities; or
- Other factors that may bear on the overall evaluation of best price and execution.

In addition, the provision of research may be a consideration for certain transactions, as described below. NCRAM may execute transactions through affiliates to the extent consistent with law, with client instruction, and within its duty to seek best execution.

Orders may only be placed with broker-dealers that are on the firm's Approved Broker-Dealer List.

Research and Soft Dollar Benefits

In placing brokerage transactions, broker-dealers may furnish NCRAM with their proprietary research. We will use this proprietary research to service all or a portion of our clients, including accounts of our affiliated entities.

Under Section 28(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Section 2(e)), investment managers are permitted to cause a client to pay a higher commission than another broker-dealer might have charged for research and/or brokerage services provided by the broker-dealer that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the investment manager in the investment decision-making process or trade

execution process. In such circumstances, an investment manager is deemed to have paid for such research or brokerage services with “soft dollars.” Soft dollars will be used within the safe harbor created by Section 28(e).

Fixed income securities are generally purchased from the issuer or a primary market maker acting as principal on a net basis without a stated commission but at prices reflecting a dealer spread. Fixed income securities may also be purchased from underwriters at prices that include underwriting fees. Because of this pricing structure, NCRAM does not direct fixed income transactions to particular broker-dealers for soft dollars.

However, when selecting a broker-dealer for an equity transaction, NCRAM may take into account the value of proprietary research services provided by the broker-dealer, as long as such consideration does not jeopardize the objective of seeking best execution. These so-called soft dollar arrangements are designed to augment the internal research and investment strategy capabilities of NCRAM. Broker-dealers may provide NCRAM with proprietary research through written reports, telephone contracts, and meetings with security analysts, data disks or on-line data links. The written reports typically contain recommendations of brokerage research analysts and monetary and economic data prepared by brokerage research departments. The data links may furnish analytical services.

When NCRAM uses client commissions to obtain research and brokerage services, NCRAM obtains a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for the research and services. We also have an incentive to select broker-dealers based on our interest in receiving the research or other products or services, rather than based on our clients’ best interests in receiving the most favorable execution.

However, we believe that we are able to negotiate costs on client transactions that are competitive and consistent with our policy to seek best execution. To the extent that soft dollars or the equivalent are earned with respect to a transaction made on behalf of a client, such research or other products or services received will not always be used by or for the benefit of the specific client that pays the brokerage commission used to obtain such research,

NCRAM currently has not entered into soft dollar arrangements where the broker-dealer provides us with third-party research and/or services.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

NCRAM does not consider referrals when selecting broker-dealers.

Client Directed Brokerage

We do permit clients to direct us to execute transactions through specified broker-dealers. Clients who direct us to use particular broker-dealers should be aware that we may be unable to negotiate commissions, block or batch client orders or otherwise achieve the benefits described above, including best execution, if you limit our brokerage discretion. Directed brokerage commission rates may be higher than the rates we might pay for transactions in non-directed accounts. Also, clients that restrict our brokerage discretion may be disadvantaged in obtaining allocations of new issues of securities that we purchase or recommend for

purchase in other clients' accounts. Accounts with directed brokerage instructions will generally be executed following completion of any non-directed trades. As a result, performance results for these accounts may vary from other client accounts we manage in the same strategy. As a general rule, we encourage each client to compare the possible costs or disadvantages of directed brokerage against the value of the custodial or other services provided by the broker to the client.

B. Trade Allocation and Aggregation Practices

When we trade the same security in more than one client account, we generally attempt to batch or "bunch" the trades in order to create a "block transaction," in accordance with applicable law. Generally, buying and selling in blocks helps create trading efficiencies, prompt attention and desired price execution. When executing block trades, trades will be allocated among accounts using procedures that we consider fair and equitable. Participation of an account in the allocation is based on such considerations as investment objectives, investment guidelines and restrictions, availability of cash, amount of exiting holdings of the security in the accounts, and directed brokerage instructions, if applicable.

In some cases, such as for new issues of fixed income securities, various forms of pro rata allocations are used, and in other cases, random allocation processes are used. However, considerations such as lot size, existing or targeted account weightings in particular securities, account size, cash availability, diversification requirements and investment objectives, and investment guidelines and restrictions may result in more particularized allocations. When we fill a block order in its entirety, each participating client account generally will receive the average share price for all such purchase or sale executed during the trading day. We generally do not participate in initial public offerings of equity securities.

Although allocating orders among clients may create potential conflicts of interests because we may receive greater fees or compensation from some client accounts than other clients, or because we may be affiliated or have other relationships with certain clients, we will not make allocation decisions based on such interests, greater fees or compensation.

During the initial ramp-up investment period for a new account, NCRAM may overweight the account's allocation of securities or loan investments purchased in a bunched transaction due to the relatively high percentage of a new account's un-invested balance or the percentage of a new account's assets typically held in cash or short-term investments.

Trade allocations are sampled on a regular basis as part of the Compliance Department's trade oversight and review procedures in an attempt to ensure fairness over time.

Non-Discretionary Accounts

We provide non-discretionary investment advisory services in which we make recommendations to clients on purchasing, selling and holding particular investments. Once the client has informed us whether to accept our recommendations, NCRAM will execute purchases or sales on behalf of the client. Discretionary and non-discretionary clients may hold the same or similar securities. There may be timing differences related to the transmission of advice to a non-discretionary client for consideration and that client's determination of whether or not to act on the advice. As a result, trades may be executed with respect to securities for

discretionary clients in advance of executions for non-discretionary clients, potentially disadvantaging the non-discretionary clients.

ITEM 13: REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

A. Frequency and Nature of Review of Clients Accounts

Client accounts primarily are reviewed by the portfolio managers and investment analysts. Client accounts are monitored and reviewed on an ongoing basis in order to verify that transactions conform to the client's investment objectives and restrictions. NCRAM holds periodic meetings with its analysts to review and discuss events affecting investment strategy. Informal monitoring occurs daily with respect to the purchase and sale of securities or instruments.

B. Factors Prompting Review of Client Accounts Other than a Periodic Review

In addition to periodic review, NCRAM may perform reviews as it deems appropriate or otherwise required. Additional reviews may be triggered by client requests, compliance monitoring, industry factors, market developments, statutory and regulatory changes as well as the following factors:

- High yield fixed income accounts - credit quality of issues in the portfolio, tender offers, calls, the market price of securities, consent solicitations and company specific news releases.
- Leveraged loan accounts - credit quality of borrowers in the portfolio, mandatory and voluntary prepayments of outstanding corporate loans, the market price of the corporate loan investments, periodic, non-public financial reports by the corporate borrowers to the corporate loan investors, and company-specific news releases and periodic public reports.
- Emerging market fixed income accounts - credit quality of issues in the portfolio, debt exchanges or liability management exercises, calls, the market price of securities, company specific news releases, country or governmental agency specific news releases, changes in interest rate policy, changes in foreign exchange policy, imposition or relaxation of foreign exchange controls, changes in political office or political power base within a given country or region within a country, changes in tax policies or other regulations that may impact foreign investors, changes in settlement procedures and changes in policy that would increase or decrease the liquidity of securities in emerging markets.

NCRAM utilizes an automated third-party system that electronically monitors many of the investment guidelines and restrictions. This system is a tool used to assist our portfolio managers, compliance personnel and operations support staff.

C. Content and Frequency of Reporting to Clients

We furnish monthly accounting reports to clients detailing, among other things: portfolio positions, security cost basis and market value, and cash and security transaction activity. In addition, we provide clients with a summary performance analysis report, which contains a portfolio analysis and the portfolio's current and historical performance. These reports are provided monthly. In general, meetings with clients are held semi-annually or less frequently, according to the stated desires of each client. All reports are in addition to custodial statements and transaction confirmations received from the client's custodian.

ITEM 14: CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION**A. Economic Benefits for Providing Services to Clients**

Neither NCRAM nor any of our employees receives any economic benefit, sales awards or other prizes from any outside parties for providing investment advice to our clients.

As discussed in Item 10, we have marketing arrangements with NAM-USA, NAM-Tokyo and NAM-UK. NCRAM pays these affiliates a percentage of the advisory fees that it earns from certain client accounts.

B. Compensation to Financial Intermediaries, Consultants and Other Third Parties

From time to time, we pay industry consultants for consulting and/or educational services. Our employees also periodically participate in and/or attend conferences sponsored by industry consultants. For some engagements, NCRAM and/or its affiliates may pay compensation to the consultant. These industry consultants may at times evaluate and/or recommend NCRAM to their other clients. In the event that we obtain a client through a consultant (for which we have provided compensation) NCRAM will disclose the relationship to the client.

ITEM 15: CUSTODY

NCRAM does not have custody of separately managed account assets. Such client funds and securities are held by a qualified custodian appointed by clients pursuant to a separate custody agreement. Therefore, each client must select a custodian and may be required to pay custodial fees.

NCRAM is deemed to have custody over the assets of certain alternative investment funds where it serves as general partner or managing member. To comply with the requirements of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, NCRAM among other things provides each investor in the fund with audited financial statements that comply with U.S. generally accepted accounting practices ("GAAP") within 120 days following the relevant fund's fiscal year end.

NCRAM is also deemed to have custody over the assets of several Japanese Investment Trusts ("JITs") in which it serves as sub-adviser solely because an affiliate acts as custodian or trustee. Arthur F. Bell Jr. & Associates, L.L.C. ("Arthur Bell"), who has been appointed the independent representative for these JITs, reviews and reconciles quarterly account statements issued by the JITs custodians.

ITEM 16: INVESTMENT DISCRETION

NCRAM accepts discretionary and non-discretionary authority to manage advisory accounts. A client's executed investment management agreement authorizes such authority.

Clients may place limitations on the manager's discretionary authority based on its investment objectives, policies, or guidelines. For certain pooled investment vehicles (e.g. U.S. Mutual Funds, KAGs and UCITs) our authority to trade securities may also be limited by certain governmental securities and tax laws that require diversification of investments and favor the holding of investments once made

When selecting securities and determining amounts, we observe the investment objectives, policies, limitations and restrictions of our clients. Investment guidelines and restrictions are generally accepted and must be provided to us in writing.

ITEM 17: VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

A. Policies and Procedures Relating to Voting Client Securities

When we are authorized to vote proxies for securities held in clients' accounts, we generally do not assume the role of an active shareholder. Rather, if we are dissatisfied with the performance of a particular company, we will generally reduce or terminate our position in the company rather than attempt to force management changes through shareholder activism. Nevertheless, our goal and intent is to vote all proxies in our clients' best interests.

Note that we may vote in a manner that could diminish the value of clients' position in the short-term if we believe it will increase this value in the long-term and we are holding those securities for the long-term.

We recognize that proxy voting is a valuable right of company. Generally, NCRAM will vote all proxies it receives. However, we may refrain from voting in certain circumstances.

- *Voting in respect of Non-US Companies:* Practicalities and costs involved with voting an international proxy may make it impossible at times, and at other times disadvantageous, to vote proxies in every instance. These issues include, but are not limited to: (i) untimely notice of a shareholders meeting or of a consent action, (ii) restrictions on a foreigner's ability to exercise votes, (iii) requirements to vote proxies in person, (iv) "share-blocking" requirements where investors who exercise their voting rights surrender the right to dispose of their holdings for some specified period of time in proximity of the shareholder meeting, (v) difficulties in translating the proxy, (vi) requirements to provide local agents with unrestricted powers of attorney to facilitate voting restrictions, or (vii) any other instances where the cost of voting the proxy outweighs the possible benefit to the client.
- *Securities Lending:* If an NCRAM client has decided to participate in a securities lending program, NCRAM will not seek to vote proxies relating to securities on loan because NCRAM does not have a contractual right to recall such loaned securities for proxy voting purposes.

It is our general policy, absent a particular reason to the contrary, to vote with management's recommendations. However, we reserve the right to depart from this policy in order to avoid voting decisions that we believe may be contrary to our clients' best interests. Our Proxy Voting Policy discusses our policies on specific issues.

We also have procedures to address potential material conflicts of interest between NCRAM and our clients. If a material conflict of interest exists, we will determine whether voting in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the procedures is in the best interests of the client or other appropriate action should be taken.

Clients can request information about how NCRAM voted any proxy in their accounts by contacting their client service representative or by calling the Compliance Department, at 212 667-1414, or via postal request addressed to:

Attention: Chief Compliance Officer
Nomura Corporate Research and Asset Management Inc.
Worldwide Plaza
309 West 49th Street
New York, New York 10019

If clients do not grant us proxy voting authority, then they will receive proxies and other solicitations directly from their custodians or a transfer agent.

Class Action Settlements

From time to time, we may receive notices regarding class action lawsuits involving investments that are or were held in a client's portfolio. As a matter of policy, the client, not NCRAM, retains the authority to file claims related to class action settlements with respect to investments held in a client's portfolio. We specifically disclaim any legal responsibility to act in class actions for our clients, including separately managed accounts and discontinued or liquidated accounts.

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We are required in this Item to provide certain financial information or disclosures about our financial condition. We have no financial condition that impairs our ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients and have not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

A. Balance Sheet

NCRAM does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance.

B. Financial Conditions Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients

NCRAM is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

C. Bankruptcy Filings

NCRAM has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.