

Form ADV 2A Disclosure Brochure

as of January 30, 2024

Corebridge Institutional Investments (U.S.), LLC Alternatives, Equity and External Mandates

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of the Commercial Mortgage Lending group of Corebridge Institutional Investments (U.S.), LLC, a registered investment adviser ("CII" or the "Adviser"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Matthew Slominski, Chief Compliance Officer, at (212) 458-6082 and/or by email at Matthew.Slominski@corebridgefinancial.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Corebridge Institutional Investments (U.S.), LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2: Material Changes

This Brochure dated January 30, 2024, serves as an update to the Brochure dated March 31, 2023. The following material changes occurred since the Adviser's last annual amendment filing:

1. As part of Corebridge Financial, Inc.'s continued separation from American International Group, Inc., the Adviser changed its name to Corebridge Institutional Investments (U.S.), LLC.
2. Item 4 and Item 10 have been updated to reflect an updated description of the Adviser's business and the updated names of the Adviser's affiliated entities and relationships with related persons.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Our Firm

Corebridge Institutional Investments (U.S.), LLC (“CII” or the “Adviser”) is an indirect subsidiary of Corebridge Financial, Inc. (“Corebridge”), one of the largest providers of retirement solutions and insurance products in the United States. The Adviser was formerly known as AIG Asset Management (U.S.), LLC and initially registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an investment adviser on May 13, 2009.

CII and its affiliated firms, (see **Item 10**), provide investment management services to Corebridge, its affiliates, and unaffiliated institutional Clients. The Adviser also manages investment portfolios of private funds and other pooled investment vehicles (“Funds”) in which affiliated and unaffiliated parties are investors. CII also serves as a sub-adviser to affiliated investment managers, in the management of their institutional affiliate client accounts.

The Adviser’s headquarters are located in New York, NY, with affiliated offices in Wilton, CT, Houston and Dallas, TX, Atlanta, GA, Greensboro NC, El Segundo, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, CA. As of February 28, 2023, the adviser managed approximately \$126 billion in regulatory assets under management. The term Client utilized throughout this document is used as defined in the Glossary of Terms to Form ADV to mean the firm’s investment advisory clients.

Our Advisory Services

CII provides discretionary investment advice and asset management services over institutional Client portfolios pursuant to an investment management agreement (“IMA”) or similar governing document between the Adviser and Clients. The full scope of advisory services will be described in the IMA and may be changed from time to time as the Adviser and the Client agree, or pursuant to the Client’s instructions, as applicable. The Adviser consults with each Client to develop investment guidelines designed to align with the Client’s investment objectives and risk tolerance. These guidelines generally include categories of permitted and/or prohibited asset types of investment transactions, as well as limits or targets relating to portfolio or investment maturity and duration, concentration, rating, geographic exposure, industry or sector exposures or other considerations. Investment guidelines are typically documented in the IMA.

Alternatives, Equities and External Mandate Clients are Corebridge-affiliated institutions.

ASSET TYPES

Generally, CII offers investment management services with respect to the following types of investments and strategies, into which teams of investment professionals are grouped:

- Commercial Real Estate Debt
- Residential Mortgage Lending
- Real Estate Equity
- Public Credit;
- Private Credit; and
- Alternatives, Equities and External Mandates including:
 - Equity Index Strategies

- Direct-equity investments
- Hedge funds
- Private equity funds
- External Mandates

The groups are not separate legal entities of the Adviser, however each is responsible for providing investment advice over specific asset classes. As an overlay to CII's management of these strategies, portfolio managers may also provide derivative services designed to hedge portfolio investments.

This Brochure relates specifically to the group dedicated to Alternatives, Equity and External Mandates assets ("**Corebridge AEEM**", "**Alternatives, Equity and External Mandates**" or "**AEEM**"). Each of the Adviser's other investment management groups are further described in greater detail in their respective disclosure brochures and all disclosures are filed with the SEC.

The terms "we," "us" or "our" in this brochure, refer to Corebridge Alternatives, Equity and External Mandates assets, which, in some cases, includes Supervised Persons in legal entities other than CII. In addition, any references to "our employees", "officers" or "personnel" include those from various legal entities who work in and support the Alternatives, Equity and External Mandates assets group.

ALTERNATIVES, EQUITY AND EXTERNAL MANDATES

Corebridge AEEM offers investment advisory services in alternative investment and equity strategies through separately managed accounts, which include direct-equity investments, hedge funds, internally managed absolute return strategies, private equity funds, or External Mandates. Investments are typically in funds with unaffiliated managers that have undergone a rigorous due diligence process but also includes investments in accounts and/or funds sponsored and managed by the Adviser or an affiliated entity.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

CII provides investment advisory services to Corebridge, affiliates of Corebridge, and unaffiliated Clients. In most instances, the agreed rates for Corebridge and Corebridge affiliates will be considerably lower than the unaffiliated Client rates. Depending on each Client's unique needs, the Adviser may invoice the Client for certain reimbursable expenses required to manage the account. This may include, but is not limited to; market data, asset pricing services, unique data feeds, unique indices, ratings information, and other data or services requested by Clients.

Affiliated Clients

INVESTMENTS ADVISED DIRECTLY BY CII

The capitalized words and terms in this section are used as defined in each affiliated Client's investment management agreement or similar governing document.

Core Investments: For the services with respect to the portfolios, the Adviser shall receive a monthly Management Fee equal to the Client's pro rata portion of the Adviser's total budgeted operating costs allocable to the relevant billing period, plus any margin reasonably required to comply with applicable laws or regulations (including, without limitation, with respect to transfer pricing or similar requirements). In determining the Client's pro rata portion of such costs, the Adviser will establish and follow procedures

that are reasonably designed to ensure a fair and equitable allocation of its operating costs across all its affiliated Clients, including, among other things, by taking into consideration the relative size of each affiliated Client's managed portfolio, and the relative costs associated with delivering investment management and related services to the affiliated Clients across the various asset classes managed by the Adviser or any designee.

After the close of the fourth quarter of each calendar year, the Adviser will reconcile the fees charged hereunder for the year then-ending against the actual cost to the Adviser of providing services under this Agreement. If the amount paid by the Client exceeds the actual costs, such excess will be reimbursed by the Adviser to the Client. If the amount paid by the Client is less than the actual costs, such deficiency will be paid by the Client to the Adviser.

The Management Fee is calculated as of the last business day of each month and is payable by the Client in arrears within 10 business days following the receipt of the billing invoice, which shall include reasonably detailed documentation of how such Management Fee was calculated.

Should the agreement terminate with respect to one or more Portfolios on a day which is not the last day of the month, the Management Fee will be pro-rated to the actual number of days in the month up to the date of termination and calculated on the basis of fair market value of the assets in the Portfolio on the date of withdrawal.

Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

Performance-Based Fees

While CII manages Funds or Accounts with a performance-based fee in the form of carried interest, CII does not presently charge performance-based fees for AEEM mandates.

Side-by-Side Management

Various types of side-by-side management of multiple accounts can create conflicts of interest. Examples include:

Affiliated and Unaffiliated Accounts: Managing both affiliated and unaffiliated accounts can create an incentive to favor accounts of affiliates or unaffiliated accounts over others.

Different Levels of an Issuer's Capital Structure: In some cases the Adviser will invest Client assets in the same issuer, but at different levels in the issuer's capital structure (for example, investing Client assets in private securities, tranche of securities of a securitized finance vehicle or loans of an issuer and investing other Clients assets in publicly traded securities of the same issuer). This could result in taking actions related to the assets held by one Client (including affiliated Clients) that are potentially adverse to other Clients.

Investment Professionals' Incentives: Where investment professionals invest in certain investment vehicles that are managed by the Adviser.

The Adviser has implemented policies and procedures designed to address conflicts of interest with respect to side-by-side management.

To manage those conflicts, CII AEEM, as a part of CII is subjected to a number of compliance policies and procedures, including (i) Corebridge Code of Ethics, (ii) the Compliance Manual, (iii) trade allocation and aggregation policies that seek to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated fairly among Clients and that accounts are managed in accordance with their investment mandate, and (iv) allocation review procedures reasonably designed to identify unfair or unequal treatment of accounts. See **Item 11** Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading and **Item 12** Aggregation of Client Orders and Investment Advisory Solutions Allocation Policies for additional information.

Item 7: Types of Clients

CII's Clients are all business entities. It does not have any Clients that are natural persons. There are currently no minimums to open an account, however CII has the option to decline to accept an appointment for any reason, including due to proposed account size.

Corebridge Affiliates: The Adviser manages accounts of Corebridge and its subsidiaries.

Institutional Clients: The Adviser manages accounts of unaffiliated Clients which consist of insurance companies and other sophisticated institutional Clients.

Pooled Investment Vehicles: The Adviser or its affiliates sponsor private funds and other pooled investment vehicles that are managed by the Adviser.

Special Purpose Vehicles: The Adviser serves as investment adviser or another similar capacity for special purpose vehicles, custodial pools or trusts created in connection with transactions involving the securitization of assets of Corebridge and its affiliates, and other structured transactions entered into by Corebridge and its affiliates. Due to their structures, these special purpose vehicles may themselves be considered affiliates of the Adviser for certain purposes. The Adviser also serves as investment adviser to special purpose vehicles, custodial pools or trusts in connection with transactions entered into by unaffiliated investors.

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

The information presented below relates to CII AEEM. Information about the additional investment management groups of the Adviser is contained in separate disclosure brochures.

Investment Analysis Process

CII's investment process begins with an extensive discussion of the Client's objectives, needs, and constraints. For Corebridge and Corebridge affiliates, this includes business line inputs regarding the individual insurance businesses and projected cash flows, projected liabilities and liquidity needs, capital requirements and restrictions, as well as any adopted investment plan or similar policy.

For unaffiliated institutional Clients, once the Client's objectives are thoroughly understood, the Adviser could propose written investment parameters and potential options for an initial hypothetical portfolio, along with an explanation of the benefits and drawbacks as it relates to the investment objectives. In determining recommendations, the Adviser evaluates fundamental and technical factors affecting the markets, proprietary models, publicly available data, and other internal resources. The process results in

the creation of written investment guidelines that are incorporated into an investment management agreement and can change as Client circumstances, liabilities, and/or objectives change.

CII AEEM conducts due diligence to an extent deemed reasonable and appropriate based on the facts and circumstances applicable to each investment, before committing a Client to any particular investment. The objective of the due diligence process is to identify attractive investment opportunities based upon the facts and circumstances surrounding an investment. When conducting due diligence, the CII AEEM team expects to evaluate a number of important issues in determining whether or not to proceed with an investment. These issues will vary depending on the kind of investment opportunity presented, but generally include business, financial, capital, liquidity, tax, accounting, environmental, regulatory and legal issues. When conducting due diligence and making an assessment regarding an investment, CII AEEM will rely on information provided by the target of the investment and, in some circumstances, third-party information. The due diligence process is subjective with respect to newly organized funds or companies for which only limited information is available. In light of the foregoing, there can be no assurance that the due diligence undertaken by CII AEEM will reveal or highlight all relevant facts that are necessary or helpful in evaluating a particular investment opportunity. There can also be no assurance that such an due diligence undertaken will result in an investment being successful.

Focus on Certain Investment Strategies

CII AEEM employs a number of strategies in connection with the investment management services the CII AEEM group provides to its Clients. CII AEEM's Clients should carefully read the relevant negotiated advisory agreements for specific information applicable to that investment to ensure that an investment is appropriate considering, among other considerations, their own investment objectives, risk tolerance, and time horizons. When managing funds and accounts, CII AEEM will principally use one or more of the following strategies:

Private Equity Partnerships: Investments in such partnerships are made through various strategies, including but not limited to, Leveraged Buyout, Growth, Venture Capital, Debt, among others. The evaluation of the private equity partnerships typically takes into consideration many factors, including the investment acumen, leadership ability, and investment performance track record of the fund manager; the merits and sustainability of the fund's investment focus and strategy; and the economic and other contractual terms governing the fund.

Direct Equity Investments: CII AEEM employs a number of methods of analysis in the direct co-investment decision-making process. Generally, meetings with management, visits to major facilities, review of marketing strategies, analysis of products, discussions with suppliers, customers, competitors and prior investors, third-party research and review of financial statements and financial projections are and will continue to be made before any decision to invest. An appropriate evaluation of the industry in which the company operates is undertaken including an analysis of industry trends, impact of the present stage of the business cycle, and/or the interpretation of the political, economic, social and market trends. The membership of the investor group participating in a particular investment is also an important determinant. Direct private investments usually consist of securities which will be held for several years. These include purchases of common stock, limited partnership interests, preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, debt with warrants, and convertible subordinated debentures generally held indirectly through special purpose vehicles organized by the lead sponsor of the investment. It is the intent of CII AEEM for each Client to hold these securities until CII AEEM determines the appropriate time to liquidate the position.

External Mandates: CII AEEM sources, executes and monitors investments across multiple asset classes to complement and extend the adviser's in-house capabilities. The portfolio seeks to achieve lower correlation to the adviser's broader portfolio and attractive capital adjusted returns. The team also partners with third-party managers or strategic investors to invest in new asset classes or add value through bespoke transactions.

Absolute Return Hedge Fund: These external managers seek to generate alpha with limited exposures to beta and alternative risk premia. Strategies are diversified across market neutral equity, multi-strategy, quantitative multi-strategy, discretionary macro, CTA/managed futures, and relative value funds. Evaluation of each external manager takes into consideration several factors, including performance track record, quantitative analysis of returns, investment skill of the fund manager, risk management, economics and other contractual terms governing the fund.

Absolute Return Strategy: Absolute Return Strategy is an actively managed trading strategy that seeks to limit exposures to market factors such as equity beta.

Use of Derivatives: CII AEEM uses derivatives (such as U.S. Treasury and currency options, futures and forwards, over-the-counter ("OTC") cleared interest rate and credit default swaps, total return and equity swaps and options on swaps) as appropriate to hedge investments in a Client's portfolio or seek to enhance returns.

Risk of Loss and Certain Investment Risks

Private investing involves substantial risks and, therefore, should be undertaken only by prospective investors capable of evaluating the merits and risks of such an investment and bearing the risks such an investment represents. Private investing involves risk of loss, including risk of loss of the entire investment, that Clients should be prepared to bear.

Set forth below is a summary of the risks presented by our investment strategies. The following list is not a complete list of all risks involved in connection with these strategies. There can be no assurance that a Client will be able to achieve its investment objectives or that the investors will receive a return on their capital.

The following risks could and in some cases do apply to the CII AEEM strategies as managed by the Adviser:

Asset Allocation Strategy Risk: Asset allocation strategies do not assure profit or diversification and do not protect against loss.

Asset Class Risk: Securities in a portfolio might underperform in comparison to the general securities markets, a particular securities market, or other asset classes.

Commodity Risk: Negative changes in a commodity market could have an inverse impact on the value of commodity-linked investments including companies that are susceptible to fluctuations in commodity markets. The value of commodity-linked investments will be affected by changes in overall market movements, taxation, terrorism, nationalization or expropriation, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as weather (e.g. drought, flooding), livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. The prices of sector commodities (e.g. energy, metals, agriculture and livestock) fluctuate due to factors such as changes in value, supply and demand and governmental regulatory policies.

Competition for Underlying Fund Risk: Many institutional investors seek to invest in many of the same underlying funds as CII AEEM. Some of those underlying funds limit the number of investors and the amount of capital they raise, which will limit or eliminate the ability of the fund to invest in those underlying funds.

Concentration Risk: Concentrating investments in an issuer or issuers, in a particular country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class means that performance will be more susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting that issuer or issuers, particular country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class than a more diversified mix of investments.

Counterparty Risk: Transactions, including certain derivative transactions, entered into directly with a counterparty is subject to the risk that the counterparty will fail to perform its obligations in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions of the transaction. Failure of the counterparty to fulfill its obligations due to financial difficulties or bankruptcy will lead to significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding or no recovery in such circumstances.

Currency Risk: Currencies can be purchased or sold for a portfolio through the use of forward contracts or other instruments. A portfolio that seeks to trade in foreign currencies will have limited access to certain currency markets due to a variety of factors including government regulations, adverse tax treatment, exchange controls, and currency convertibility issues. Additionally, certain portfolios hold investments denominated in currencies other than the currency in which the portfolio is denominated resulting in exposure to currency rate volatility. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, particularly during times of political or economic unrest or because of actions taken by central banks. A change in the exchange rates could produce significant losses to a portfolio.

Cybersecurity 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. Cybersecurity 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.

Derivative Risk: Investments in derivatives or similar instruments, including but not limited to options, futures, options on futures, forwards, participatory notes, swaps, structured securities, tender-option bonds and derivatives relating to foreign currency transactions, which can be used to hedge a portfolio's investments or to seek to enhance returns, entail specific risks relating to liquidity, leverage and credit that could reduce returns and/or increase volatility. Losses in a portfolio from investments in derivative instruments can result from the potential illiquidity of the markets for derivative instruments, the failure of the counterparty to fulfill its contractual obligations, the portfolio receiving cash collateral under the transactions and some or all of that collateral being invested in the market, or the risks arising from margin posting requirements and related leverage factors associated with such transactions. In addition, many jurisdictions globally have proposed or adopted new regulations for derivatives transactions (e.g. U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010). Any new regulations could make derivatives more costly, limit the availability of derivatives, or otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives.

Developed Countries Risk: Investments in developed countries are subjected to regulatory, political, currency, security, demographic, and economic risks specific to developed countries. Developed countries can be impacted by changes to the economic health of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, debt burdens and the price or availability of certain commodities. Developed countries tend to represent a significant portion of the global economy and have generally experienced slower economic growth than some other countries or regions.

Emerging Markets Risk: Investments in emerging markets are subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed markets, as they are more likely to experience inflation risk, political turmoil and rapid changes in economic conditions. Investing in the securities of emerging markets involves certain considerations not typically associated with investing in more developed markets, including but not limited to, the small size of such securities markets and the low volume of trading (possibly resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility), political risks of emerging markets (unstable governments, government intervention in securities or currency markets, nationalization, restrictions on foreign ownership and investments, laws preventing repatriation of assets and legal systems that do not adequately protect property rights). Emerging markets are also affected by changes to the economic health of certain key trading partners, such as the U.S., regional and global conflicts and terrorism and war. Emerging markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, unreliable securities valuation and greater risk associated with custody of securities.

Equity Securities Risk: Equity securities are subject to changes in value and have more volatility than other asset classes. The value of equity securities varies in response to many factors. These factors include, without limitation, factors specific to an issuer and the industry in which the issuer securities are subject to stock risk. Historically, U.S. and non-U.S. stock markets have experienced periods of substantial price volatility.

Frontier Market Risk: Investments in frontier markets are subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in more developed and traditional emerging markets. Frontier markets are more likely to experience inflation, currency and liquidity risks, political turmoil, and rapid changes in economic conditions than more developed and traditional emerging markets. Frontier markets often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements, unreliable securities valuation and greater risk associated with custody of securities.

General Partner or Underlying Manager Risk: The success of CII AEEM depends on the teams' acumen and expertise in selecting the General Partner or manager of the underlying funds and the acumen and expertise of the portfolio managers of the underlying funds in selecting portfolio companies in which to invest. All decisions with respect to the management and investments will be made exclusively by CII AEEM, while all decisions with respect to the management and investments of the underlying funds will be made exclusively by their respective managers. Accordingly, no prospective investor should invest with CII AEEM unless such investor is willing to entrust all aspects of the management of the account to CII AEEM all aspects of the management of the underlying funds to their respective managers.

Hedging Risk: Hedging techniques could involve a variety of derivatives, including futures contracts, exchange-listed and over-the-counter put and call options on securities, financial indices, forward foreign currency contracts, and various interest rate transactions. A transaction used as a hedge to reduce or eliminate losses associated with a portfolio holding or particular market where a portfolio has exposure, including currency exposure, can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the hedging transaction and its reference portfolio holding or market (correlation risk), and there can be no assurance that a portfolio's hedging transaction will be effective. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of hedging instruments and price

movements in the position being hedged creates the possibility that losses on the hedge be greater than gains in the value of the positions of the portfolio. Increased volatility will generally reduce the effectiveness of the portfolio's currency hedging strategy.

Income Risk: A portfolio's income declines when interest rates decrease. During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer could require the Adviser to repay principal prior to the security's maturity ("prepayment"), causing the portfolio to have to reinvest in securities with lower yield, resulting in a decline in the portfolio's income.

Information Security Risk: The Adviser relies on the effective operation of its computer systems and, in certain instances, the computer systems of its service providers, for a variety of functions, including, trading, transactions, Client reporting, and maintaining all books & records. Confidential and proprietary information is maintained on computer systems of the Adviser and in some cases its service providers ("computer systems"). Computer systems are subject to computer viruses or other malicious codes, unauthorized or fraudulent access, social engineering, phishing, human error, cyberattacks or other computer-related penetrations. The preventive actions Corebridge and the Adviser take to protect information technology could be insufficient to prevent physical and electronic break-ins, cyber-attacks, compromised credentials, fraud, other security breaches or other unauthorized access. These incidents might not be immediately detected and impede or interrupt the Advisers business operations, and in turn could adversely affect Clients or the assets.

In the event of a disaster or an unanticipated problem, the Firm relies on its disaster recovery controls. Disasters and incidents could have a material adverse impact on the Firm's ability to conduct business, particularly if those problems affect the computer-based data processing, transmission, storage and retrieval systems and destroy valuable data of the Firm.

The failure of the computer systems, the disaster recovery plans of the Firm or its service providers, could cause significant interruptions in the Firm's operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to Client or the assets, and could potentially result in financial losses.

Index-Related Risk: Index strategies are passively managed and do not take defensive positions in declining markets. There is no guarantee that a portfolio managed to an index strategy ("index portfolio") will achieve a high degree of correlation to its underlying index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the index portfolio's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track its underlying index. Errors in index data can occur from time to time. These errors might not be identified and corrected for a period of time resulting in an adverse impact on a portfolio managed to the index. The index provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect to their indices, and does not guarantee that the index will be in line with its described index methodology. Errors and rebalances carried out by the index provider to the underlying index could increase the costs and market exposure risk of a portfolio.

Issuer Risk: A portfolio's performance depends on the performance of individual securities to which the portfolio has exposure. Changes to the financial condition or credit rating of an issuer of those securities could cause the value of the securities to decline or become worthless.

Investment Style Risk: Different investment styles tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions and investor sentiment. Portfolios can outperform or underperform other portfolios that invest in similar asset classes but employ different investment styles.

Leverage Risk: A portfolio utilizing leverage will be subject to heightened risk. Leverage involves the use of various financial instruments or borrowed capital in an attempt to increase the return on an investment and can be intrinsic to certain derivative instruments. Leverage can take the form of borrowing funds, trading on margin, derivative instruments that are inherently leveraged, including but not limited to, forward contracts, futures contracts, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, or other forms of direct and indirect borrowings and other instruments and transactions that are inherently leveraged. Any such leverage, including instruments and transactions that are inherently leveraged, can result in the portfolio's market value exposure being in excess of the net asset value of the portfolio. A portfolio would need to liquidate positions when it is not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its borrowing obligations. The use of leverage entails risks, including the potential for higher volatility and greater declines of a portfolio's value, and fluctuations of dividends and other distribution payments.

LIBOR Related Risk: The Financial Conduct Authority, the U.K. regulator of LIBOR, has indicated that it intends to stop persuading or compelling panel banks to submit quotes used to determine LIBOR and a selection of widely used USD LIBOR rates will continue to be published through June 2023. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has begun publishing a Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), which is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR, and central banks in several other jurisdictions have also announced plans for alternative reference rates for other currencies. Although the transition process away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined in advance of the anticipated discontinuation date, the Adviser cannot predict how markets will respond to these new rates, and cannot predict the effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on new or existing financial instruments to which Client(s) have exposure. The transition away from LIBOR creates the risk of increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that currently rely on LIBOR and a reduction in the value of certain instruments held in a portfolio, including, without limitation derivatives and floating-rate securities held by Clients or other assets or liabilities managed for Clients whose value is tied to LIBOR or to a LIBOR alternative. Any uncertainty regarding the continued use or availability of LIBOR could adversely affect the value of such instruments.

Liquidity Risk: Certain Client accounts are invested in illiquid securities and securities that become illiquid. Illiquid securities are securities that are not readily marketable, and, as a result, are generally more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous price or time. A Client's account could lose money if it cannot sell a security at the time and price that would be most beneficial to it.

For example, illiquidity resulting from the absence of an established market for the investments, as well as legal, contractual or other restrictions on their resale by the relevant Fund. Dispositions of certain investments are subjected to contractual and other limitations on transfer or other restrictions that would interfere with subsequent sales of such investments or adversely affect the terms that could be obtained upon any disposition thereof. Certain investments in publicly-traded companies (including portfolio companies that have made initial public offerings) are also subjected to legal or contractual restrictions on resale, including the possibility that the general partner of or the Adviser to a Fund will be in possession of material non- public information about the portfolio company. In addition, the ability to exit an investment through public markets will depend on market conditions, particularly the market for initial public offerings. Liquidity post- initial public offering can also be limited due to legal, contractual or other regulatory reasons.

Long/Short Strategy Risk: There is no guarantee that returns on a portfolio's long or short positions will produce high, or even positive, returns and the portfolio could lose money if either or both the portfolio's long and short positions produce negative returns.

Management Risk: A portfolio is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the investment process, techniques, and analyses applied will not produce the desired results, and those securities or other financial instruments selected for a portfolio can result in returns that are inconsistent with the portfolio's investment objective. Certain portfolios advised by CII are become subject to threshold limitations on aggregate ownership interests in certain companies arising from statutory regulatory or self-regulatory organization requirements or company ownership restrictions (e.g. poison pills or other restrictions in organizational documents). In addition, legislative, regulatory or tax developments affect the investment techniques or opportunities available in connection with managing the portfolio and also adversely affect the ability of the portfolio to achieve its investment objective (e.g. where aggregate ownership thresholds or limitations must be observed, a portfolio is subject to investment limitations in certain companies arising from statutory regulatory or self-regulatory organization requirements or company ownership restrictions).

Market Risk: The market value of the instruments in which a portfolio invests will fluctuate in response to the prospects of individual companies, particular sectors or governments and/or general economic conditions throughout the world due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

Micro-Cap Companies Risk: Stock prices of microcap companies are significantly more volatile and more vulnerable to adverse business and economic developments than those of larger companies. Certain micro-cap stocks are also thinly traded, making it difficult for a portfolio to buy and sell them.

Multiple Layers of Fees and Expense Risk: Each investor will directly bear the fees and expenses charged by CII, and indirectly bear the fees and expenses of the underlying partnerships of that fund. This will result in greater expense and less potential for return on investment than if such fees were not charged and such expenses were not incurred.

Non-Diversification Risk: Non-diversification of investments means a portfolio invested a large percentage of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers of exposure types. As a result, a portfolio's performance is dependent on the performance of a small number of issuers or exposures.

Non-U.S. Exchange Risk Exposure: Certain portfolios that are denominated in U.S. dollars but that invest in securities that are denominated and receive a portion of their income and gains in currencies other than the U.S. dollar might experience a reduction in the value of such other currencies relative to the U.S. dollar prior to conversion into U.S. dollars. This would adversely affect the net asset values of the portfolios.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk: Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to the risks associated with non-U.S. markets in which those non-U.S. issuers are organized and operate, including but not limited to, risks related to foreign currency limited liquidity, less government regulation, privatization, and the possibility of substantial volatility due to adverse political, economic, and geographic events or other developments, differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, the possibility of repatriation, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in investment or exchange controls or other regulations and potential restrictions on the flow of international capital. These risks are often heightened for investments in smaller capital markets, emerging markets, developing markets or frontier markets.

Offshore Investor Risk: Certain portfolios seeking to trade in foreign currencies have limited access to certain currency markets due to a variety of factors including government regulations, adverse tax

treatment, exchange controls, and currency convertibility issues. These limitations and restrictions impact the availability, liquidity and pricing of the financial instruments that are necessary for the portfolio to gain exposure to the currency markets, impairing the portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Operational Risk: A portfolio could suffer a loss arising from shortcomings or failures in internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. Operational risk can arise from many factors ranging from routing processing errors to potentially costly incidents related to, for example, major systems failures.

Private Investment Risk: Investments in private investments, which include debt or equity investments in operating or holding companies, investment funds, joint ventures, royalty streams, commodities, physical assets, and other similar types of investments that are highly illiquid and long-term. A portfolio's ability to transfer and/or dispose of private investments is expected to be highly restricted.

Public Health Crises (e.g. Covid-19): Beginning in 2020, the "SARS-CoV-2" (sometimes referred to as the "coronavirus" and abbreviated as "COVID-19") pandemic was a major public health crisis. This or other similar events have and can cause a large number of illnesses or deaths, have had and could continue to have a major impact on the global economy and financial markets, including financial market volatility and changes in interest rates, which could negatively impact Client investments. In addition, this has resulted in and can result in future disruptions to commercial activity relating to the imposition of quarantines and travel restrictions which can negatively impact the Adviser's ability to effectively identify, monitor, operate and manage Client investments.

Quantitative Model Risk: When executing an investment strategy using various proprietary quantitative or investment models, securities or other financial instruments selected might perform differently than expected, or from the market as a whole, as a result of a model's component factors, the weight placed on each factor, changes from the factor's historical trends, and technical issues in the construction, implementation and maintenance of the models (e.g. data problems, software issues, etc.). There can be no assurance that a model will achieve its objective.

Regulatory Change Risk: From time to time, rules, laws and regulations will change and there are currently significant global regulatory reforms that the Adviser must adhere to.

Sanctions & Related Risks: Economic sanctions laws in the United States, United Kingdom, and other jurisdictions, as well as internal policies of CII's parent company, AIG, prohibit the Adviser, its affiliates, and their employees from investing in or transacting with entities domiciled or with interests in certain countries, companies, borrowers, and issuers for and on behalf of its Clients. These laws and internal policies may prevent the Adviser from entering into an investment on a Client's behalf that the Adviser otherwise would have entered into had the sanction not been in place. Sanctions laws and policies may become effective with little or no advance notice from the issuing authority, and this may result in CII becoming prohibited from exiting an existing position due to the position itself becoming subject to a sanction or the counterparty to the transaction becoming subject to a sanction. In addition, Clients may be prohibited from receiving interest payments, principal payments, or any other payments due the investor. Investments impacted by an economic sanction generally experience extreme illiquidity which often results in a decline in value.

Often, the borrowers on commercial mortgage loans are complex real estate structures involving multiple private legal entities. In some instances, these may include international entities which are more prone to sanctions risk. CII maintains policies and procedures to reasonably determine beneficial ownership of these structures and assess sanctions risk, however determining and verifying ultimate beneficial

ownership may be a challenge due to these being private entities. In certain instances, a borrower or other party to a transaction may be represented by a financial institution that is regulated by a financial industry regulator. The Adviser may accept representations and certifications of the financial institution's sanctions screening and anti-money laundering program rather than identifying ultimate beneficial ownership.

Clients should also be aware that exposure to, or any relationship with, a sanctioned entity can result in negative media and public attention for the Client, even if the entity was not sanctioned at the time CII entered into the transaction or investment on the Client's behalf.

Sector Risk: To the extent a Client Account invests more heavily in particular sectors, industries, or sub-sectors of the market, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors, industries, or sub-sectors. An individual sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market can be more volatile, and can perform differently, than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector could all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. A Client Account's performance could be affected if the sectors, industries, or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or industries could adversely affect performance.

Short Selling Risk: Short sales in securities that it does not own exposes a portfolio to speculative exposure risks. If a portfolio makes short sales in securities that increase in value, the portfolio will lose value. Certain securities are not available or eligible for short sales. Short selling involves the risks of: increased leverage and its accompanying potential for losses; the potential inability to reacquire a security in a timely manner or at an acceptable price; the possibility of the lender terminating the loan at any time, forcing the portfolio to close the transaction under unfavorable conditions; the additional costs that are incurred; and the potential loss of investment flexibility caused by the obligation to provide collateral to the lender and set aside assets to cover the open position. There can be no assurance that a portfolio will be able to close out a short sale position at any particular time or at an acceptable price.

Small and Mid-Cap Risk: Compared to large-capitalization companies, small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies are less stable and more susceptible to adverse developments, and their securities could be more volatile and less liquid.

Underlying Fund Risk: A portfolio investing in funds (underlying funds) includes, but is not limited to, the performance of the underlying fund and investment risk of the underlying fund's investments, as certain underlying funds involve highly speculative investment techniques, including extremely high leverage, highly concentrated portfolios, workouts and startups, control positions and illiquid investments. In particular, the risks for a portfolio operating under a fund of funds structure are various. The performance of the portfolio will depend on the performance of the underlying funds' investments – there can be no assurance that a multi-manager approach will be successful or diversified, or that the collective performance of underlying fund portfolio investments will be profitable. There is limited information about or influence regarding the activities of the underlying fund's investment advisors and underlying funds, like any other asset, are subjected to potential trading restrictions or liquidity risk. Portfolio investments in underlying funds will generally be charged the proportionate share of the expenses of investing in the underlying fund(s).

U.S. Economic Risk: The United States is a significant trading partner with other countries. Certain changes in the U.S. economy could have an adverse effect on the economy and markets of other countries.

Use of Material Non-Public Information: CII Supervised Persons could from time to time come into possession of material, non-public information in connection with investment management services offered in different groups. As such, the Adviser will be restricted from investing in certain transactions it otherwise would have initiated or from selling an investment it otherwise would have sold.

Valuation Risk: The net asset value of a portfolio as of a particular date can be materially greater than or less than its net asset value that would be determined if a portfolio's investments were to be liquidated as of such date. For example, if a portfolio was required to sell a certain asset, a substantial portion of its assets, or all of its assets on a particular date, the actual price that a portfolio would realize upon the disposition of such asset or assets could be materially less than the value of such asset(s) as reflected in the net asset value of a portfolio. Volatile market conditions could also cause reduced liquidity in the market for certain assets, which could result in liquidation values that are materially less than the values of such assets as reflected in the net asset value of a portfolio.

Volatility Risk: The prices of a portfolio's investments can be highly volatile. Price movements of assets are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, general economic conditions, the condition of the financial markets, developments or trends in any particular industry, the financial condition of the issuers of such assets, changing supply and demand relationships, programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to a Client's or prospective Client's evaluation of CII's advisory business or the integrity of its management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

CII is affiliated with other institutions owned by, or under common control of, its parent companies: American International Group, Inc. ("AIG") and Corebridge Financial, Inc. ("Corebridge"). Certain employees of CII are also "dual hatted" employees, or supervised persons, of its affiliates. This may create real or perceived conflicts of interest which are addressed in **Item 11** and **Item 12**.

Affiliated Companies and Clients

AIG is a global insurance company that provides a range of insurance products to support its clients in business and in life, including general property/casualty, life insurance, and retirement and financial services through its General Insurance and Corebridge businesses.

Corebridge is a subsidiary of AIG and was formerly known by and operated as AIG Life & Retirement. Corebridge is now a public company that is one of the largest providers of retirement solutions and insurance products in the United States. Corebridge offers a broad set of products and services through its Individual Retirement, Group Retirement, Life Insurance and Institutional Markets businesses.

CII provides investment advisory and asset management services to AIG, Corebridge, and their subsidiaries, which typically are insurance companies.

Affiliated Advisers

First Principles Capital Management, LLC (“FPCM”) was acquired by AIG in September 2015 and is a registered investment adviser with the U.S. SEC. FPCM is a wholly owned subsidiary of AIG and manager to private funds.

Corebridge Institutional Investments (Europe) Limited (“CIIE”) is an indirect subsidiary of Corebridge and is an affiliated investment manager authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) in the United Kingdom. CIIE manages certain portfolios of CIIE clients through a sub-advisory agreement. Pursuant to a Participating Affiliate Agreement between the CII and CIIE, CIIE employees provide investment management services to CII for certain CII Client portfolios.

Other Affiliated Entities

Other entities that sponsor or syndicate investments are, or may be deemed to be related persons, of the Adviser due the Adviser’s role as managing member, general partner, or investment adviser to these entities, or by being under common control with the Adviser. These entities will be made known to Clients through the legal documents and materials that accompany investments in these securities, partnerships, or participations.

Sub-Advisory or Other Relationships with Affiliates

CII is permitted to sub-advise management of Client strategies to, or recommend a Fund managed by, an affiliated adviser named in **Item 10**. In these instances, the Adviser does not evaluate these affiliated advisers using the same processes it would to evaluate an unaffiliated investment manager because:

- The Adviser and its affiliated advisers are under common control,
- The Adviser and affiliated advisers are generally held to a common set of internal policies, procedures, and Code of Ethics, and
- The Adviser and affiliated advisers often share certain advisory and back office functions with employees in “dual hatted” capacities.

Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Code of Ethics

CII maintains a Code of Ethics (“Code”) as required by applicable SEC rules. The Code requires employees to conduct business in an honest and forthright manner in accordance with the highest of ethical standards and consistent with our fiduciary duty. In addition, the Code requires employees to put Client interests ahead of our own and disclose actual and potential material conflicts of interest. The Code of Ethics includes an employee personal securities trading policy and other policies designed to identify and mitigate potential conflicts of interest described below.

A copy of the Code of Ethics is available upon request by any Client or prospective Client.

PERSONAL SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

The Adviser maintains personal securities trading standards that govern the trading activities of its employees, and those deemed supervised persons under the SEC's definition, as well as their household members and dependents. Subject to certain limited exceptions, employees are required by standards to:

- Report personal securities accounts to our Compliance unit;
- Maintain brokerage accounts only with certain approved brokers that report transaction information to our Compliance unit;
- Pre-clear personal securities transactions; and
- Quarterly certify securities holdings to the Compliance unit.

The Adviser's Supervised Persons and investment personnel are subject to additional restrictions under the policy, including the following:

- Investment personnel are generally prohibited from purchasing securities in initial public offerings;
- Investment personnel are prohibited from trading any security within seven days before or after the Adviser trades such security (or an equivalent security) for Client accounts; and
- Other Supervised Persons of the Adviser may not trade any security on the same day that the Adviser trades such security (or an equivalent security) for Client accounts.

The Adviser compares personal trading activity versus firm trading and potential violations are investigated and, if necessary, disciplinary actions are taken by the Compliance unit.

Supervised persons receive annual training regarding the personal securities trading. They must annually certify that they have read and understand the Code.

GIFTS AND ENTERTAINMENT POLICY

Employees of the Adviser occasionally give or receive gifts, meals or entertainment of moderate value, subject to compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and rules of self-regulatory organizations. The Adviser maintains a policy to address the conflicts of interest related to gifts and entertainment, such as the appearance of having given or received something of value that influenced the Adviser's business decisions or the business decisions of the Adviser's Clients. The policy requires the reporting and pre-clearance of gifts, meals and entertainment given or received which exceed certain thresholds. In addition, supervised persons are prohibited from soliciting the receipt of gifts, meals or entertainment. Senior management periodically reviews summaries of gifts and entertainment activities to detect trends of abuse, conflicts of interest, or possible policy violations.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY

As required by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), and various state and local laws, the Adviser maintains policies relating to political contributions and "pay to play" conflicts of interest. Under the political contributions policy, all supervised persons (and their spouses and dependent children) must obtain pre-approval before making a political contribution. This policy also prohibits making a political contribution with the intent of influencing a public official regarding the award of a contract to the Adviser or its affiliates.

OUTSIDE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES POLICY

Given the nature of the Adviser's business, the Adviser's duties to its Clients and the role of investment advisory professionals generally, employees that engage in outside business activities could face numerous conflicts of interest. Outside business activities include, but are not limited to, serving as a partner, officer, director, owner or trustee of, or an employee or consultant to, a corporation, partnership,

limited liability company, association or other organization that is not owned, in whole or in part, or otherwise affiliated with the Adviser. To avoid such conflicts, employees must disclose all outside business activities and receive written pre-approval from the Compliance unit prior to pursuing any outside business activities.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

It is possible that the Adviser engages in investment opportunities on behalf of Client accounts and Funds in which the Adviser, or the Adviser's affiliates have a material financial interest. This financial interest may come in the form of:

- The Adviser's own investment in an opportunity;
- The Adviser's management of Corebridge affiliate Client accounts with competing interests;
- The Adviser's management of Corebridge affiliate Client accounts with investments in the same opportunities;
- The Adviser's management of a pooled investment vehicle comprised of Corebridge affiliates and unaffiliated Clients;
- The Adviser recommends an unaffiliated Client purchase, or sell, an investment from, or to, a Corebridge affiliate;
- The Adviser recommends a Client invest in a Fund or other opportunity managed by an affiliated investment adviser; or
- Other instances where the potential for divided loyalty could arise.

The Adviser addresses these conflicts with policies and procedures designed to minimize potential conflicts of interest. These include:

ALIGNMENT OF INTERESTS

Where the Adviser elects or is required to own a portion of the Funds it manages, or where affiliates of the Adviser own the Funds it manages, or where affiliates of the Adviser invest in the same investment opportunity as an unaffiliated Client - the Adviser's and its affiliate's financial interests are aligned with the financial interests of unaffiliated Clients and investors.

ALLOCATION POLICIES

The Adviser maintains objective policies and procedures intended to provide a fair and equitable allocation of opportunities to its affiliated and unaffiliated Clients, and Funds.

CROSS TRANSACTIONS POLICY

The Adviser is permitted to engage in cross transactions where the Adviser acts as investment adviser to Clients on both sides of the transaction. Where applicable, the Adviser will comply with applicable requirements under Section 206(3)-2 of the Advisers Act when engaging in these transactions. The Adviser must obtain consent from the Client to prior to engaging in cross transactions through the investment management agreement. Clients should understand they are under no obligation to provide this consent and can revoke their consent at any time.

DISCLOSURE OF FUNDS MANAGED BY AFFILIATES

In addition, the Adviser, from time to time, recommends funds that are affiliated with or sponsored by affiliates of Corebridge, or funds for which the Adviser or other Corebridge affiliates act as an investment adviser. In such instances, the Adviser shall disclose (by providing a copy of the current offering materials

relating to such fund) the nature of the Adviser's (or its affiliate's) relationship with such fund and the fee which the Adviser or such affiliate will receive as a result of such subscription to such fund.

INFORMATION BARRIER POLICY

The Adviser manages portfolios for Corebridge affiliate Clients containing investments where the Adviser manages portfolios for unaffiliated Clients with exposure to the same issuer through different investments that have competing interests. The Adviser manages this conflict by maintaining an Information Barrier Policy that limits communication between the portfolio managers, ensuring each portfolio manager's fiduciary duty lies solely with the portfolio manager's respective Clients.

PRINCIPAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

A principal transaction is one in which the Adviser purchases or sells for its own account or the account of its affiliates. A principal transaction occurs when an entity affiliated with the Adviser, such as a limited-liability company controlled by the Adviser, is used to originate a loan and securitize it for purchase in a Client's portfolio. A principal transaction also occurs when the Adviser recommends an unaffiliated Client purchase or sell an investment from or to an affiliated Client. When engaging in any such principal transaction, the Adviser will comply with the requirements of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act by: (i) disclosing to the Client in writing the material terms of the transaction; and (ii) obtaining the written consent of the Client for each transaction.

Other Conflicts of Interest

CO-INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION

The Adviser from time to time originates or arranges transactions in which both the Adviser's Clients and third party investors, who are not Clients of the Adviser, participate as co-lenders or co-investors. While the circumstances vary, the decision to seek additional third party co-investors could arise, among other reasons, as a function of (i) the size, nature, risk profile, target return profile and type of investment opportunity; (ii) principles of diversification of assets, including, without limitation, in respect of geography, investment size and sector; (iii) the investment guidelines, limitations and investment strategies of the Adviser's Clients; (iv) then-existing cash availability of the Adviser's Clients; (v) the magnitude of the investment; (vi) a determination by the Adviser that the opportunity is inappropriate, in whole or in part, for one or more of the Adviser's Clients; (vii) liquidity considerations, and (viii) legal, regulatory, tax or contractual restrictions or consequences affecting the Adviser's Clients' ability to participate in the investment.

In connection with these certain transactions, the Adviser will earn and retain "up-front" or recurring origination, arrangement, structuring, servicing or other customary fees in respect of such third-party investors' participation. Such fee income creates a conflict of interest because there is an inherent incentive for the Adviser to maximize the compensation. For example, the Adviser will be faced with a conflict of interest when allocating scarce investment opportunities given the possibility of greater fees from third parties that pay such fees as opposed to Client accounts that do not. Areas in which scarce investment opportunities exist include, but are not limited to, commercial mortgage loans, equity real estate investments, middle market loans, directly-originated private placements notes, privately negotiated structured credit transactions, side-by-side investment opportunities, primary investments in alternative investment funds, direct or indirect investments in and co-investments alongside alternative investment funds, and new issue securities. The Adviser also has an incentive to originate or arrange transactions, funded in part by Client accounts, with a view toward attracting fee generating co-investments by third parties rather than furthering the investment objectives of its Clients.

To address these types of conflicts, the Adviser has adopted policies and procedures pursuant to which allocation decisions are not influenced by fee arrangements and investment opportunities will be allocated in a manner that we believe to be consistent with our obligations as an investment adviser. See **Item 12** for additional information on the Adviser's allocation policies.

VALUATION

Client investments will be valued in accordance with the Adviser's valuation policy, which is designed to comply with relevant industry standards and represent current best practices for valuations and impairments. Clients should be aware there is a conflict of interest to the extent that the Adviser, or an affiliated entity, is performing valuations for the Adviser's Clients, including, among others, when the Adviser receives management fees (or, in certain cases, performance-based compensation) based on such valuations. In addition, the Adviser follows certain instructions provided by its Corebridge affiliated Clients for the valuation of their portfolios. As such, the Adviser's valuation policies use different methodologies for such assets as compared to that used for assets held by unaffiliated Clients. As a result, there could be instances where the Adviser attributes a different value to the same asset, depending on whether such asset is held by an Corebridge affiliate or an unaffiliated Client. Separate from the activity of the Adviser, Corebridge Clients could value assets differently on their own balance sheets due to their individual accounting practices.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER COMPENSATION

The Adviser compensates portfolio managers with a salary, short-term and long-term incentive (restricted Corebridge stock that vests over time) payments that are based on the overall financial performance of AIG and Corebridge. A factor in determining a portion of portfolio managers' incentive payment is the performance of the portfolios they manage versus a benchmark. This benchmark might not be the benchmark portfolios are aligned with in marketing materials, or the benchmark of your account or strategy. Additionally, linking compensation to portfolio performance appears to be a conflict of interest in that portfolio managers could be incentivized to take unnecessary risks in an effort to earn greater compensation. We address this risk by clearly defining the investment parameters of each strategy and through our investment oversight processes noted in **Items 8** and **Item 13** of this Brochure.

OTHER RELATIONSHIPS

The Adviser will engage service providers on behalf of Clients where the Adviser has other business relationships with the same service provider. For example, the Adviser engages a loan servicer, on behalf of a Client, to service a commercial mortgage loan; the same servicer could also direct future or past real estate opportunities to the Adviser giving the appearance of a conflict of interest. The Adviser addresses this and similar conflicts by maintaining policies and procedures to vet, score, or rate service providers which are engaged on a Client's behalf. These standards are designed to ensure service provider engagements meet industry norms and expectations.

CII and its affiliated advisers or affiliated companies of AIG and Corebridge have business relationships with companies or other entities in which the Adviser could invest Client assets or has another business relationship. For example, the Adviser engages a service providing company for producing Client performance reports and invests Client funds in securities issued by the service providing company. This gives an appearance of a conflict of interest. The Adviser addresses this conflict by having internal policies dedicated to segregating portfolio management from procurement processes.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Best Execution

As described further below, the Adviser has discretion over the selection of brokers with whom Client orders for the purchase or sale of securities are placed for execution and the price per share and the commission rates at which securities transactions are effected. All securities transactions (with the exception of the limited trades mentioned in **Item 10** above), placed by the Adviser for Clients are executed through broker-dealers that are unaffiliated with the Adviser. The Adviser is committed to its duty to seek best execution.

COUNTERPARTY APPROVAL

CII is supported in its evaluation of counterparties by Corebridge's Enterprise Risk Management Group ("ERM"). ERM provides guidance on implementation of Corebridge's Risk Policies to ensure that all applicable business activities resulting in Credit Risk are governed in accordance with a risk management framework that can identify, measure, and monitor Credit Risk across Corebridge's businesses. In accordance with ERM policy, the Adviser ensures that risk ratings have been assigned to all counterparties, and is responsible for the integrity, timeliness, and accuracy of such ratings. ERM provides review and challenge of such ratings, and in certain circumstances supplements the ratings provided by the Adviser with its own ratings.

BROKER SELECTION

In selecting a broker-dealer for each specific transaction, the Adviser will use its best judgment to execute securities transactions for Clients in such a manner that the Client's total costs or proceeds in each transaction are the most favorable under the circumstances, however the determinative factor in the Adviser's analysis is not the lowest possible commission cost but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution for the Client. In directing brokerage, the Adviser uses an Approved Broker list, and considers the full range and quality of a broker-dealer's services including, among other things:

- the capabilities of the broker-dealer to successfully execute the transaction;
- commission rate;
- financial responsibility;
- the coverage provided by the broker-dealer of specific regions, industries, sectors or companies; and
- responsiveness to the adviser.

Pursuant to the IMA between the Adviser and a Client, the Adviser will place orders for the execution of transactions with or through such brokers, dealers or banks as the Adviser will select in its sole and absolute discretion, and, consistent with its duty to seek best execution and in compliance with applicable securities laws, including Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, pay a commission on transactions which could be greater than the amount of the commission another broker or dealer might have charged, provided that the Adviser determines in good faith that such amount of commission was reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided, viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or the overall responsibilities with respect to all the accounts as to which investment discretion was exercised. Subject to the foregoing, the Client acknowledges that such research services may be used in providing services to Clients other than the Client whose commissions were used to provide the research, and that such information will not necessarily be used by the Adviser in connection with rendering services to the Client.

CII will seek competitive commission rates that are not necessarily the lowest possible rates for transactions. However, in some instances, there is only one broker-dealer active in a particular security or a particular market at a given time which would limit the ability to obtain best execution.

Soft Dollars and Research Services

Currently, the Adviser does not enter into any third party or proprietary soft dollar arrangements where a broker-dealer provides research services in exchange for an expectation of receiving a certain dollar amount of commissions. Consistent with obtaining best execution, brokerage transactions are directed to certain broker-dealers who provide unsolicited proprietary research (research created or developed by the broker-dealer) which assist the Adviser in its investment decision-making process.

Aggregation and Allocation of Client Orders

To the extent permitted by law, and each Client's investment management agreement, the Adviser may aggregate orders for multiple Client accounts into a single bunched order prior to submitting an order to a broker-dealer. Consistent with the manner in which assets are invested, this is typically done on a strategy-by-strategy basis. In determining Client orders, the Adviser considers investment objectives, investment policies, risk tolerance, regulatory and/or compliance restrictions, investment horizon, available or foreseeable cash (and liquidity requirements), tax position, tolerance for portfolio turnover, account "ramp-up" issues, the size of the accounts, cash availability in each account and each account's investment restrictions, investment guidelines and investment strategies. Should an aggregated order only receive a partial fill or partial execution, the Adviser allocates the investment and its associate transaction costs pro-rata amongst all participating Clients.

The Adviser uses diligent efforts in adherence with its policy to allocate investment opportunities fairly and equitably among its Clients when there is a limited supply of a security. When a transaction is deemed appropriate for more than one Client, the order will be aggregated across multiple Clients and in the instance of a limited supply it will be allocated pro rata. In certain scenarios, the Adviser allocates the investments in a manner other than pro rata for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, the Client's minimum investment size, Client restrictions related to lot sizes, investment policies, investment guidelines, regulatory and/or compliance restrictions, available or foreseeable cash (and liquidity requirements), tax position, tolerance for portfolio turnover, and account "ramp-up" periods.

Generally aggregated orders are allocated across accounts at the time of the transaction, or as soon as possible thereafter, based on each account's appetite for the issue, including affiliated accounts. Order allocation is not based upon account performance, fee structure, or any proprietary interest that the Adviser or its affiliates have in an account. If less than an entire aggregated order is executed, allocation changes must be based on a methodology approved by Compliance and senior management.

ALLOCATION PROCESSES FOR AFFILIATED INSURANCE COMPANY CLIENTS

The vast majority of assets managed by the Adviser is for the accounts of insurance companies that are partially or wholly owned subsidiaries of Corebridge. The Adviser manages these assets in accordance with the structure and direction provided, broadly, by Corebridge in order to realize Corebridge's investment objectives across its insurance companies.

For client accounts that are eligible based on their IMA and are participating in the investment, portfolio managers allocate orders based upon a broad list of objectives including: Affiliated Client CIO Direction, Pro-rata (a weighted allocation of the eligible Participating Client Accounts based on their portfolio size (versus total portfolio asset size), Cash Availability, Sales to buy or Swap, From Sale or Credit Concern, Relative Value/Yield Enhancement and Re-balancing, Raise for Cash.

Affiliate *pro-rata* allocation will consist generally of a weighted allocation based on the specific portfolio size (versus total asset size managed by the Adviser) whereby each trading portfolio will receive a portion of the order based on the portfolio's current market value relative to other eligible affiliated Client Accounts participating in the transaction to the nearest trading lot.

Cross-Transactions

CII AEEM from time to time sells an investment from a Client account and purchases the same investment in another Client account where the transaction is deemed to be in the best interest of each participating Client, as permitted by the applicable Client's investment management agreement and regulatory requirements.

Transaction Correction Policy

The Adviser requires that all transaction errors be corrected in a manner that is fair and reasonable. Trade corrections include, but are not limited to: (i) purchasing or selling the incorrect security or quantity; (ii) purchasing or selling a security when the opposite was intended or selling a security for the incorrect account; (iii) and/or other scenarios as stipulated by Compliance or Enterprise Risk Management. Trade corrections do not include situations that do not result in a trade settling. Where the Adviser is deemed responsible for a loss in a Client account resulting from an error the Adviser will determine the amount of the loss, escalate it for reporting, reimburse the Client and notify the Client of the error. Not all mistakes or other issues will result in an incident under the policy that results in compensation. For example, where a mistake or issue results in a gain to an account or accounts.

Unless prohibited by law or in an investment management agreement with the Client, the Adviser will net a Client's gains and losses. Each trade correction incident is reviewed for the facts and the facts of a mistake or issue that results in a variation in calculation methodology.

The Adviser's policy permits trades or transactions, where appropriate, to be cancelled or modified prior to settlement. In addition, a transaction in one Client's account could be avoided through reallocation, prior to settlement, to another Client's account, subject to certain conditions. Clients will not be notified in advance if a mistake or issue in their account is avoided through cancellation, modification or reallocation.

Issues may occur in the use, programming or implementation of investment models or other models that are applied to Client accounts. When such issues are identified, we seek to understand the cause and determine the impact of the issue. Issues resulting from inaccuracies in data received from external sources will generally not be considered mistakes or issues attributable to the Adviser.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Consistent with its duty to provide investment advice in the best interests of its Clients, CII periodically reviews Client accounts for alignment with their stated objectives and strategy parameters. The frequency and nature of these reviews depend on the type of Client relationship, strategy, and services contracted pursuant to the investment management agreement.

Generally, the accounts of Corebridge affiliate Clients have broad mandates across multiple asset classes and are managed to an investment plan and/or a strategic asset allocation that reflect the investment strategy as developed by the Corebridge affiliate Clients from time to time. Oversight of the implementation of the investment strategy resides with the Chief Investment Officers of the respective Corebridge affiliate Clients and the respective teams who monitor the strategy, its progress toward meeting investment objectives, and overall portfolio performance.

CII AEEM provides regular reporting to Clients that includes specific account related details, performance and/or market-related information. The content of those reports, as well as the frequency (e.g., Monthly, Quarterly or Semi-annually) with which they are delivered are stipulated in the applicable agreement between the Adviser and Clients. Reports generally include but are not limited to:

- performance of fund investments in aggregate and on each individual fund level;
- the holdings information of the investments in the account (e.g., market value, unfunded commitments);
- a calculation of the account's return and the return of the applicable benchmark;
- a comparison of the characteristics of the account versus the applicable benchmark; and
- details of contributions, redemptions and other capital changes in the fund.

Additional Ongoing Review of Accounts

RISK MANAGEMENT REVIEWS

ERM conducts investment risk management for affiliated Clients of the Adviser to support the Adviser's asset management process. As necessary, ERM discusses potential risk issues with the portfolio managers of the applicable account reviews current risk positioning in Client portfolios, potential risk issues for new transactions and provides guidance to determine the appropriate actions.

COMPLIANCE MONITORING REVIEWS

The Compliance team also reviews and assesses data and processes related to portfolio management. The results of all monitoring and reviews are independently reported to the CIO, Head of AEEM and other senior management (as applicable). Examples of these independent reviews include:

- **Portfolio Monitoring:** A review of transactions for consistency with investment guidelines or other restrictions. This also includes post-trade compliance reviews, including manual and semi-manual reviews of certain calculation-based guidelines such as limits and other thresholds.
- **Trade or Transaction Compliance:** The periodic review of transactions to examine allocation and transaction corrections.

OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES

The periodic review by oversight committees of various investment and transaction activities, including reviews by the Investment committee; Pricing and Valuations; ERM and other reviews (Audit, Monitoring & Testing and Regulatory Examinations).

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

CII does not have relationships for client referrals in the AEEM asset class.

Item 15: Custody

CII does not actually maintain custody of Client funds or assets and requires Clients to maintain funds and assets with qualified custodians. In limited instances, the Adviser will be deemed to have custody under Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act, due to (i) the nature of the settlement process for certain investments, or (ii) where the Adviser, or related person of the Adviser, serves as manager or partner of an investment vehicle. In these limited instances where the Adviser is deemed to have custody, the Adviser maintains policies and procedures in compliance with the rule's requirements.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

As set forth in the investment management agreement between each Client and CII, the Client appoints the Adviser as the Client's agent and attorney-in-fact and grants the Adviser full discretion over the Client's account. The Adviser's authorization is limited by laws applicable to the Adviser, a Client's written investment guidelines or objectives incorporated in the investment management agreement, or instructions otherwise provided.

COREBRIDGE AFFILIATES

The Adviser is often constrained by the availability of, or anticipation of a need for, cash in Client accounts. This results in the Client foregoing otherwise attractive investment opportunities. The Adviser also receives trading or other investment instructions from Clients, which will cause the accounts to have different investment activity than if the account had been managed in a fully discretionary manner without constraints. These Client instructions, along with their restrictions and investment guidelines, could result in performance dispersion from other accounts or the strategy's composite.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

CII predominantly manages fixed income investments with limited voting rights, and so only rarely exercises voting power other than in the context of restructuring transactions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to the investment management agreements between Clients and the Adviser, the Adviser generally has full power and authority to vote proxies (and to otherwise respond to non-proxy communications) associated with securities held in Client portfolios (or to delegate such authority) in a manner as the Adviser deems reasonably appropriate, subject to any specific guidance communicated from time to time by the Client.

In the case of a material conflict between the interests of the Adviser and those of its Clients with respect to proxy voting, the Adviser uses its best efforts to resolve all conflicts in the best interests of its Clients.

Clients are able to obtain a copy of the proxy voting policies and procedures and information regarding how the Adviser voted securities held in their accounts, by contacting the Chief Compliance Officer.

Item 18: Financial Information

CII has no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to Clients.