

FORM ADV
Part 2A

Item 1 – Cover Page

Ariel Investments, LLC

200 East Randolph Street, Suite 2900
Chicago, Illinois 60601-6505
telephone 312-726-0140
toll-free 800-725-0140
telefacsimile 312-726-7473
www.arielinvestments.com

Date: March 29, 2024

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Ariel Investments, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact our Institutional Client & Investor Relations team by calling 800-725-0140 or emailing ClientserviceIR@arielinvestments.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. Ariel Investments, LLC is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. Such registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Ariel Investments, LLC also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

Material Changes

This March 29, 2024 amendment only contains enhancements and updates to various disclosures that are not considered material.

Material changes to the firm's Form ADV brochure made prior to this amendment are not described above.

Item 3 – Table of Contents

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| Item 1 – Cover Page..... | i |
| Item 2 – Material Changes | ii |
| Item 3 – Table of Contents | iii |
| Item 4 – Advisory Business..... | 1 |
| Item 5 – Fees and Compensation..... | 2 |
| Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management | 5 |
| Item 7 – Types of Clients | 5 |
| Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss | 6 |
| Item 9 – Disciplinary Information | 27 |
| Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations | 27 |
| Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading | 29 |
| Item 12 – Brokerage Practices | 31 |
| Item 13 – Review of Accounts..... | 36 |
| Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation | 36 |
| Item 15 – Custody..... | 37 |
| Item 16 – Investment Discretion | 38 |
| Item 17 – Voting Client Securities | 38 |
| Item 18 – Financial Information..... | 40 |
| Item 19 – Additional Information..... | 40 |
| Education and Business Backgrounds of Officers Listed in Part 1 | 40 |
| Anti-Money Laundering Program | 41 |
| Privacy Notice | 41 |
| Business Continuity; Cybersecurity | 43 |
| Class Action Lawsuits | 45 |
| Global Investment Performance Standards | 45 |
| ERISA Section 408(b)(2) Disclosure – Guide to Services and Compensation | 45 |
| Maintenance of the Indicia of Ownership within the United States for ERISA Plans | 47 |
| Important Information for Non-U.S. Investors | 47 |

Item 4 – Advisory Business

About the Firm

Ariel Investments, LLC (“Ariel”¹), a Delaware limited liability company, is an investment adviser that manages investment strategies seeking long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity investments. Ariel utilizes bottom-up, fundamental analysis to select quality company stocks. The firm exists to transform the lives of those who entrust it with their financial futures including institutional investors, professional advisors, investment consultants and future-thinking individuals from all walks of life.

Ownership of the firm is held directly in Ariel and indirectly through a holding company, Ariel Capital Management Holdings, Inc. Co-CEOs John W. Rogers, Jr. and Mellody Hobson have a controlling interest (currently 76.2%) in the combined companies.

Ariel’s Advisory Services

Overview

Ariel is an independent money management firm founded in 1983 by John W. Rogers, Jr. and built on a philosophy of patient, long-term investing. Headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, with other offices in New York, New York, San Francisco, California, and Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, we apply our slow and steady approach to strategies that span the market cap spectrum and the globe.

Ariel offers the following investment strategy approaches: Domestic Value, Focused Value, Global, and Emerging Markets Value (“EMV”). The Domestic Value strategies include small cap value, small cap value concentrated, small/mid cap value, and mid cap value. The Focused Value strategy is a single, all-cap strategy. The Global strategies include global, global concentrated, international (DM), and international (DM/EM). The EMV strategies include emerging markets value and emerging markets value ex-China. Advisory services that Ariel offers to existing and prospective clients are limited to these investment strategies, which are described in more detail in Item 8 of this brochure. Currently, we offer a custom strategy to one non-proprietary investment company client that it does not offer to anyone else.

Pooled Investment Vehicles

Ariel serves as investment adviser to Ariel Investment Trust (the “Trust”), an open-end investment company. The Trust is composed of separate mutual funds (each a “Mutual Fund” and collectively, the “Mutual Funds”). Ariel serves as investment adviser to private funds (each, a “Private Fund”) offered only to eligible investors and collective investment trusts available only to qualified retirement plans (each, a “CIT,” and together with the Mutual Funds and Private Funds, the “Funds”). The CITs are maintained by an unaffiliated trust company, subject to banking regulations. Ariel may launch additional Funds on an ongoing basis.

While there are disclosures in this Part 2A of Form ADV that relate to the Funds, most disclosures relate solely to our firm’s separate account products. This document should not be considered an offering document for any Fund. For more information, including investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses, please read each Fund’s offering and governing documents (the “Fund Documents”). The Mutual Funds’ Fund Documents, including the prospectus and summary prospectuses (collectively, “prospectuses”), statement of additional information, and other reports to shareholders are available on Ariel’s website at <https://www.arielinvestments.com/prospectus-and-reports/>.

¹ In addition to “Ariel,” the words “firm,” “we,” “our,” and “us” also refer to Ariel Investments, LLC. The words “you,” “your,” and “client” refer to you as either a current or prospective client of Ariel.

In addition, our firm provides investment advisory services to other SEC-registered mutual funds that are not proprietary to Ariel. For more information, including investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses, please see the respective fund's prospectus (and other fund documents) or offering memorandum before investing.

Other Services

We currently participate in managed account programs whereby we license one or more of our strategies for a fee. Ariel exercises no discretion over the assets in the programs. The managers of the programs are responsible for determining in what manner and to what extent they use our strategy for their clients. The program managers also execute trades for the accounts. Ariel does not provide the managed account program clients with any services it commonly provides to its other clients.

Ariel prepares special commentaries, reports, analyses, charts, or other materials relating to its investment management services. There is no charge for these materials, which are made available to clients, prospective clients, financial advisors, and consultants.

Ariel does not participate in or offer wrap fee programs.

Managing to the Individual Needs of Clients

Ariel offers specific equity investment strategies and does not modify its investment strategy based on an individual client's financial situation, investment experience, risk tolerance, or investment objective if it differs from the investment objective of Ariel's strategy. We have developed a model portfolio for each strategy offered from which the portfolio managers construct client portfolios. Our clients can request reasonable investment restrictions that do not materially affect our investment strategy. (See Item 12 for information that clients may wish to consider concerning investment restrictions.) We believe models help to provide more structural consistency among similarly managed portfolios. In general, the securities in each model portfolio for a strategy are substantially the same across individual client portfolios. Ariel's portfolio managers may veer from a model account as a result of client requests, client investment restrictions, cash flows, cash availability, ownership limits, stocks approaching their intrinsic values, stocks being considered for elimination, or other relevant factors. In addition, portfolio managers will use their discretion when investing a new account or additional assets in an existing account and, as a result, may veer from the model.

Ariel does not engage in securities lending on behalf of its clients. However, a client may choose to establish a securities lending program directly with such client's custodian. Any client that has entered into a securities lending program should be aware that the client itself and/or its custodian are responsible for adhering to the requirements of such arrangements, including ensuring that the securities or other assets in the client's account are available for any securities lending transactions or for settlement in connection with any transactions placed by Ariel. Our firm places trades based on a number of factors, including market conditions and best execution, and does not consider factors relating to a client's securities lending arrangements, such as whether the client's custodian may need to recall securities on loan to settle sales transactions.

Regulatory Assets Under Management

Ariel's Regulatory Assets Under Management as of December 31, 2023, were \$13,392,842,256, consisting of \$13,352,409,107 managed on a discretionary basis and \$40,433,149 managed on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

The extent and nature of advisory services that we provide will vary depending upon the specific arrangements made with each client. As a result, our fees will differ among our client accounts due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the size of the account, the existence of other related accounts, the historical or

projected nature of account inflows and outflows, and the nature and extent of supplemental services to be provided to the account. Additionally, fees charged to U.S. clients may vary from fees charged to clients outside the U.S.

Fees for Separate Account Clients

For its Domestic Value strategies, Ariel's standard annual asset-based fee schedule is as follows:

- 1.00% on the first \$10 million;
- 0.75% on the next \$10 million; and
- 0.50% on the balance over \$20 million.

For its Focused Value strategy, Ariel's standard annual asset-based fee schedule is as follows:

- 0.65% on the first \$20 million;
- 0.55% on the next \$30 million; and
- 0.45% on the balance over \$50 million.

For its Global strategies, Ariel's standard annual asset-based fee schedule is as follows:

- 0.80% on the first \$25 million;
- 0.75% on next \$25 million;
- 0.65% on next \$50 million;
- 0.55% on next \$100 million; and
- 0.50% on the balance over \$200 million.

For its Emerging Markets Value strategy, Ariel's annual asset-based fee schedule is as follows:

- 0.95% on the first \$25 million;
- 0.90% on the next \$25 million; and
- 0.75% on the balance over \$50 million.

For its Emerging Markets Value ex-China strategy, Ariel's annual asset-based fee schedule is as follows:

- 1.05% on the first \$25 million;
- 0.90% on the next \$25 million; and
- 0.80% on the balance over \$50 million.

Fees for separate account clients are negotiable. Fees for some existing clients differ from the above schedules. In some limited instances separate account clients are subject to performance-based compensation. See Item 6 for further information regarding performance-based fees. Client accounts managed with the same investment strategy do not all have the same fee structure.

The firm generally bills clients for fees quarterly in arrears, following the end of the quarter for which services were rendered. Fees are calculated by applying the applicable fee schedule to the fair market value of the assets of the client account, as reasonably determined as of the last business day of each quarter or as otherwise specified in the client's agreement. Alternatively, the fee will be calculated on a pro-rata basis in the event that the first or last quarter during which the agreement is in effect is less than a complete calendar quarter or in those instances where there is a significant principal addition or withdrawal during the quarter.

The firm bills clients directly or otherwise according to each client's specific direction. Some clients direct us to provide billing statements to the custodian and further direct the custodian to pay Ariel's fees from the assets of the account. Those clients that do so, and also elect to receive a copy of our client statements, are encouraged to compare any statements received from Ariel with the statements received from the custodian.

Advisory contracts typically provide for termination effective 30 days after written notice by the client or Ariel. In the event of termination, our standard contract provides that we are entitled to fees earned through the effective date of termination.

Fees for Funds

The Mutual Funds pay Ariel a management fee on a monthly basis. Such fee is calculated based on each Mutual Fund's average daily net assets. The applicable fee schedule provides for reduced fee rates at higher Mutual Fund asset levels. The Mutual Funds are no-load, which means shareholders pay no commissions or sales charges. Specific fees and expense-related information are contained in the Mutual Funds' prospectuses, statement of additional information, and annual report.

Ariel's standard fee schedule for its investment advisory services to Private Funds and CITs are specified in the offering documents for each Private Fund and CIT. Generally, management fees are paid monthly in arrears out of the assets of the fund. Each Private Fund investor may negotiate its own management fee schedule. The management fees for the CITs are based on the unit class in which each qualified retirement plan is invested. The CITs may be divided into one or more classes of units, each with its own expense and fee obligations and assessments.

The firm receives asset-based fees from the non-proprietary mutual funds to which we provide investment management services. The amount of fees charged depends on the fund's investment objective and investment strategy, size of the fund and other factors. Specific fees and expense-related information are contained in each fund's prospectus, statement of additional information, and annual report.

Management Fees for Licenses to Third Parties

Asset-based fees received from third parties with whom we license our strategies are negotiated with each third party.

Fees and Expenses other than Fees for Investment Advisory Services

Other fees or expenses associated with client accounts beyond the fees paid to Ariel for providing advisory services include, but are not limited to, brokerage commissions, custodial fees, other transaction costs, and taxes. For more information about brokerage commissions, see Item 12.

In addition to the expenses mentioned above, the Trust pays fees for transfer agency, fund accounting, and fund administration services. Also, the Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan ("12b-1 Plan") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940 Act, as amended (the "Company Act") for services provided to distribute the Investor Class shares of the Mutual Funds. Under the 12b-1 Plan and pursuant to an underwriting agreement, Ariel Distributors, LLC ("Ariel Distributors"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ariel, receives a fee from the Mutual Funds' Investor Class shares at the annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets. See also the section titled "Proprietary or Sales Interest in Client Transactions" in Item 11 of this brochure. More information about fees and expenses of the Mutual Funds may be found in the Mutual Funds' prospectuses, statement of additional information, and annual report.

In addition to the expenses mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, investors in the Private Funds and CITs pay operating, administrative and accounting fees. Investors in the CITs also pay trustee fees for the services the trust provides the CITs.

Ariel Distributors acts as the placement agent for the Private Funds and CITs but currently does not and will not receive compensation for its services. More information about fees and expenses are contained in each Private Fund's offering memorandum and the offering statements for the CITs.

Supervised Persons' Sales Incentive Compensation

Some of the firm's supervised persons (including certain persons who are investment adviser representatives of Ariel and/or registered representatives of Ariel Distributors) receive incentive compensation from Ariel based upon their sales or institutional business development efforts that increase assets invested in our separately managed accounts and/or Funds. These supervised persons are salespersons and/or institutional business development personnel (not management persons, research team members nor portfolio managers who provide clients with investment advice). Some incentive compensation is calculated using a mathematical formula. Other compensation is not formulaic; rather, it is a factor that is considered as part of a comprehensive qualitative review.

Our firm's supervised persons do not sell non-Ariel investment products or services. They do sell to Mutual Fund investors an unaffiliated money market fund to facilitate exchanges of shares to and from the Mutual Funds. Such unaffiliated money market fund is not otherwise marketed by the firm's supervised persons. These supervised persons have a conflict of interest because they have an incentive to sell Ariel's products or services based on their own anticipated compensation rather than on a client's needs. Ariel addresses the conflict through disclosure in this brochure.

Investors in the Mutual Funds should be aware that they may purchase the Mutual Funds through other financial intermediaries, some of which also have an incentive to sell the Mutual Funds. See "Compensation Paid by Ariel for Client Referrals" under Item 14 of this brochure, as well as the Mutual Funds' prospectuses and statement of additional information for more information about payments to brokers, dealers and other intermediaries.

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

As an alternative to asset-based fee arrangements for separately managed account clients, Ariel manages certain clients' accounts utilizing a performance-based fee structure, *i.e.*, fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client account. These clients qualify under applicable laws for a performance-based fee structure.

Potential conflicts of interest arise from managing accounts with performance-based fees alongside accounts with asset-based fees, including the incentive to favor performance-based accounts to increase the manager's own profits. Ariel does not manage performance-based fee accounts differently than asset-based fee accounts. Specifically, we have various procedures in place to mitigate the conflicts, which include the use of a model portfolio for each strategy to construct individual client portfolios, regular reviews of accounts, performance dispersion reporting procedures, trade aggregation and allocation policies and a trade rotation policy. See Items 4 ("Managing to the Individual Needs of Clients"), 12 and 13 for additional detail.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Ariel provides investment management services to a variety of clients in the United States, including high net worth individuals and other retail clients, businesses, insurance companies, registered investment companies, pension and profit-sharing plans, state or municipal government entities, charitable organizations, other investment advisers, and the Funds. We also offer services to institutional separate account clients in certain regions outside the U.S.

Ariel typically requires a minimum level of assets to open a separately managed investment advisory account as set forth below.

- Domestic Value and Focused Value strategies: \$10 million
- Global strategies: \$25 million

- EMV strategies: \$75 million

Smaller accounts seeking to invest in these strategies may be accepted at Ariel's discretion.

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

Investment Philosophy

Ariel's strategies are rooted in our contrarian investment philosophy, which depends on four interrelated tenets: Active Patience®, Focused Expertise, Independent Thinking, and Bold Teamwork.

- *Active Patience* – We take the long-term view and use the market's short-term focus to uncover mispriced companies whose true value will be realized over time.
- *Focused Expertise* – We utilize decades of accumulated knowledge within our core competencies when considering every decision. We invest to our convictions, not to benchmarks.
- *Independent Thinking* – We perform our own original, fundamental and proprietary bottom-up research and utilize this knowledge to make opportunistic investments in businesses that are temporarily out of favor, misunderstood or ignored. These companies generally trade at a low valuation relative to potential earnings and/or at a discount relative to our estimate of intrinsic worth.
- *Bold Teamwork* – We seek to leverage the collective intelligence of our colleagues; encourage teammates to be courageous when engaging with each other; and work collaboratively with a shared commitment to excellence.

Research Process

Ariel's Domestic Value and Focused Value Strategies²

Active Patience. These strategies generally seek to own differentiated companies with certain characteristics, such as strong cash flows, low debt, quality products or services, significant barriers to entry, predictable fundamentals that allow for the potential for sustainable earnings growth (at time of initial purchase), and low reinvestment requirements. We take a long-term view, and look past short-term price volatility, seeking to hold investments for a relatively long period of time—generally three to five years or more. However, the holding period may vary for any particular stock. Our long-term approach enables our Domestic Value and Focused Value teams to research a company and wait as long as necessary for a stock to reach a price we view as undervalued relative to our internally generated estimate of its intrinsic worth (“private market value”).

Independent Thinking. We make opportunistic purchases when we see value in companies that are temporarily out of favor, misunderstood or ignored—trading at a low valuation relative to potential earnings and/or at a discount to the team's estimate of intrinsic worth. Our Domestic Value and Focused Value teams perform their own original proprietary research that often leads us to buy when others are selling and to sell when others are buying. The primary reasons a stock will be sold are: (i) if its valuation reaches our determination of its private market value, (ii) if a better opportunity for investment presents itself, or (iii) if there are material adverse changes to a company's fundamentals. In addition, we will sell stocks that substantially fall outside of each Domestic strategy's market cap range.

² Domestic value strategies include small cap value, small cap value concentrated, small/mid cap value, and mid cap value. Focused value strategy is a single strategy.

Focused Expertise. We seek to invest within our circle of competence, allowing us to build expertise and accumulate deep knowledge in specific sectors, to isolate key issues of importance, and to have strong convictions in the stocks purchased and held. This often results in more concentrated portfolios. We also integrate environmental, social, and governance (“ESG”) considerations across our investment process as part of the broader review of material risks and opportunities for a given investment. We do not invest in companies whose primary source of revenue is derived from the production or sale of tobacco products, the manufacture of firearms, or the operation of for-profit prisons. The Domestic Value and Focused Value teams believe these industries may be more likely to face shrinking growth prospects, litigation costs and legal liability that cannot be quantified.

Bold Teamwork. No one person is sufficient to our shareholders’ success. Different approaches and opinions allow our domestic research team to constantly learn, improve and aspire to exceed expectations. Our investment professionals seek to leverage their contacts and knowledge, while also striving to work collaboratively with a shared commitment to excellence.

Ariel employs a fundamental, qualitative approach to investing. When evaluating a company, we carefully examine financial strength and relative valuation, the competitive characteristics of the industry in which it operates, the experience of the company’s management team, and the quality of its products and services.

The research process begins with the monitoring of a proprietary watchlist, which is comprised of current, former, and potential new investments. The team reads extensively, carefully screens stocks, meets with industry contacts, and stays abreast of former holdings. From various sources, we seek information to arrive at a long-term picture and identify what others are missing. We use strategic questioning of company management and independent sources to identify the key issues affecting an industry or company. We generally purchase a relatively small number of companies each year, so the Domestic Value and Focused Value teams weigh their options carefully. Typically, key information for stocks purchased for these strategies is captured in a research report.

The industry analyst commonly performs three kinds of valuation work: a discounted cash flow analysis, a change-of-control-based estimate, and a full trading value. The analyst often develops independent long-range financial projections and detail the risks. “Best-case” and “worse-case” outcomes are considered, while the “base-case” serves as the foundation of our analysis. The analyst places an emphasis on cash earnings estimates as we believe a company’s cash generating capabilities are more valuable than their reported earnings, which may be distorted by non-cash charges. This flexible yet disciplined approach allows us to rely on some valuation metrics more heavily than others as each industry’s shape merits. For example, discounted cash flows are less important for small banks than transaction multiples; whereas for consumer product companies discounted cash flows are more critical. We generally seek (at time of initial purchase) to purchase companies that trade at a 40% or greater discount to the private market value we have calculated and/or that trade for 13x or less forward cash earnings estimates.

In addition, the Domestic research team employs a number of tools and systems to support risk management, including:

- a proprietary debt rating to supplement Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s public ratings;
- a proprietary rating relating to the perceived economic “moat” created by a business’s competitive advantage;
- a system that monitors the sell-side ratings of our stocks, which enables us to determine whether consensus on a stock is too optimistic (a risk in our view) or too negative (a potential opportunity in our view);
- the use of a “devil’s advocate,” which forces a structured dissenting view, including that as a formal part of many of our investment meetings, the devil’s advocate is charged with making the bear case for a stock either currently in our portfolio or up for consideration; and
- a proprietary ESG-risk rating for each company (Low / Moderate / Elevated / High), which is based on our overall qualitative and quantitative assessment of potential negative financial impact to a

company's enterprise value arising from ESG related risk factors over the expected long-term investment horizon.

Buy decisions are made within the framework of a number of parameters:

- We invest within our circle of competence, closely following certain industries and companies.
- We do not try to time the market and seek to remain fully invested. Cash and cash equivalents are generally only by-products of Ariel's investment strategy, not a tactical or strategic decision. At times, we maintain larger than normal cash positions in our investment strategies. Cash positions are generally not held for defensive purposes in these strategies but are maintained while Ariel searches for compelling opportunities for investment.

The research team vets the idea in vigorous discussions, and each senior research team member weighs in. The investment decisions are made by each strategy's portfolio manager(s). Investment decisions are based on conviction and valuation. Our portfolios are unique with benchmark-agnostic industry weightings that drive high active share and thereby seek to help generate alpha. As independent thinkers who are benchmark agnostic, our portfolios can have significant weightings differences and performance variance from our relevant indices. Once a decision has been made to buy a security, we typically initiate a 1% position. Our typical position size ranges between 1% and 5% at market value. These position sizes may vary.

Ariel Global Strategies: International (DM), International (DM/EM), Global, and Global Concentrated

Active Patience. We seek to own undervalued, out-of-favor, quality businesses whose earnings power is not yet reflected in valuations. We strive to capitalize on price dislocations and short-term market inefficiencies to drive long-term capital appreciation and higher relative risk-adjusted returns relative to our benchmarks over a full market cycle.

Independent Thinking. We focus on connecting information versus collecting information. We tap a variety of informational sources to form our own proprietary view of an industry and/or business. The goal is to build 'best ideas' portfolios balanced by exposure limits for individual positions, industry and country weightings. Alpha is generated by having a correct, non-consensus point of view. The primary reason a stock will be sold is: (i) if its valuation reaches our investment goals, (ii) if a better opportunity for investment presents itself, or (iii) if there are material adverse changes to a company's fundamentals.

Focused Expertise. Our investment process begins with clearly defined quantitative and fundamental screening parameters for idea generation. Analysts seek to identify investment controversies and look for discernable investment catalysts signaling a significant inflection in the trajectory of the business, industry, economy and/or geopolitical situation. We consider a range of outcomes for a company's earnings potential as well as integrate financially material and relevant ESG risk factors and opportunities qualitatively into our research, and quantitatively in financial models—with proprietary ESG ratings assigned to every holding.

Bold Teamwork. Validation teams are utilized for every company considered to help avoid blind spots in analysis and fully explore all points of view. These teams are typically comprised of three investment professionals with clearly defined roles who debate and critique the thesis, review the financial forecasts, and use that information to quantify upside potential and downside risk.

Our Global team employs an investment decision making process, differentiated by embedding risk management in every step. The research process begins by eliminating businesses that pose the risk of large investment losses, as well as identifying parts of the market with the most upside potential. The goal is to eliminate or screen-out low-quality companies (e.g., business models which are vulnerable and corporations with high E, S or G risk factors) and identify market segments and companies with attractive and sustainable returns relative to the risk of the business. For those companies that pass the screening, the lead global sector analyst who covers the particular industry the business operates within develops a fundamental view of the company, including a detailed financial forecast. They review market data, interact with management teams

(via offsite or onsite calls, meetings, factory or field visits), as well as tap into a variety of other informational sources, such as vendors, suppliers, customers, analysts, and industry experts, to form a proprietary view of the industry and the business. The analyst is focused on identifying investment controversies and discernable investment catalysts signaling an inflection in the trajectory of the business, industry, economy and/or geopolitical situation. The analyst also integrates material and relevant ESG risk factors and opportunities into their research, using a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis. Our quantitative view is informed by a new proprietary model, Ariel Investment Model (“AIM”), which also helps focus research on stocks with attractive characteristics, good valuation and business momentum across markets, countries and sectors. The investment thesis, research insights and views on the primary investment controversies are translated into a financial model and a research review packet. The investment research team is organized by industry, with a lead analyst conducting the bulk of the analyses at this stage. Once the analyst has formulated an understanding of the key drivers of the investment case, the thesis and assumptions (both macro and micro) are typically debated by research team members. Validation teams are utilized for every company considered to help avoid blind spots in analysis and fully explore all points of view. The AIM model helps provide another perspective. The validation teams are typically comprised of three investment professionals with clearly defined roles who debate and critique the thesis, review the financial forecasts, and use that information to identify potential valuation scenarios. The team typically comprises the lead analyst who sponsors, defends, models, and validates the investment idea; the devil’s advocate (usually with adjacent industry domain knowledge) who provides alternative viewpoints and criticism; and a fresh analyst who brings a new perspective on the topic at hand. The goal of the debate is to consider critical investment controversies and establish whether the key assumptions are reasonable, scrutinize key investment catalysts and leading indicators of an inflection, quantify the upside potential and downside risk and stress test scenario analysis. The output of our fundamental research process is the establishment of four price targets ranging from best to worst-case scenarios. In the debate, we consider the stock’s AIM ranking and the sources of expected return. For example, through this lens, we ask “is the stock’s attractiveness sourced disproportionately from valuation, quality or momentum?” And is that attractiveness sourced within country, within sector or across the whole universe? This rigorous research-driven approach factors into all purchase / sell decisions.

The Global portfolio managers and lead analyst on a stock generally must agree to initiate new portfolio positions. The Chief Investment Officer, Global and Emerging Markets Equities, maintains final decision-making authority. Furthermore, any company we purchase will come with a controversy that we think has caused mispricing. We focus on leading indicators of discernable investment catalysts signaling an inflection point to avoid the downside that comes with being too early. As mentioned above, validation teams are utilized for every company considered to reduce bias and help reveal blind spots. We have also introduced other tools to help the portfolio managers understand how much of the portfolio is in stocks with favorable quantitative characteristics and if we are achieving the objective of downside protection with better upside participation. Our goal is to create “Best Ideas” portfolios balanced by exposure limits for individual positions, industry, and regional weights.

Individual stock weightings reflect the portfolio managers’ conviction in the company’s underlying business franchise as well as its upside relative to the risk/reward of other investment opportunities, liquidity and overall portfolio positioning. The Global Equities Team generally has significant exposure to its highest conviction ideas. Our buy discipline consists of accumulating stocks with favorable upside/downside characteristics, and our sell discipline entails paring back or selling stocks that have met their investment objectives, or where the theses that have been undermined or busted or could be redeployed into more compelling investment opportunities.

Ariel EMV Strategies: Emerging Markets Value and Emerging Markets Value ex-China

Active Patience. The Ariel EMV team seeks to own mispriced emerging market companies with discernable investment catalysts indicating a significant inflection in the trajectory of the business, industry, economy, and/or geopolitical situation. These strategies look for value among businesses currently underappreciated by

the market, whose earnings power is not yet reflected in valuations; and strive to capitalize on such price dislocations and short-term market inefficiencies to drive long-term returns.

Independent Thinking. As natural contrarians, the EMV team often challenges conventional wisdom as it considers investment opportunities. When others fear a company or an area, we seek to uncover hidden value. The portfolio managers look to buy out-of-favor, misunderstood and ignored stocks others are selling. Conversely, we typically sell holdings that have come into favor once their discount to our internal estimate of fair value has narrowed.

Focused Expertise. Our rigorous investment process combines clearly defined quantitative parameters and bottom-up, fundamental analysis to identify undervalued opportunities whose long-term earnings power could be positively impacted by a significant change in the business, industry or economy. Meeting with management to ensure alignment of interests is another critical part of our analysis. The EMV team focuses on leading indicators to pinpoint improvements in underlying business momentum not yet captured in the stock price. Maintaining this level of attention helps the team anticipate and overcome obstacles, isolating the issues most critical to a company amid market noise. Material and relevant ESG risks and opportunities are also carefully prioritized.

Bold Teamwork. As disciplined, value investors, with a long tenure of working together, our EMV team looks past today's turbulence to see tomorrow's possibilities. The goal is to build concentrated, "best ideas" portfolios. Our deep expertise investing in the most inefficient segments of the emerging markets universe creates opportunities for meaningful growth.

The research process begins with clearly defined investment parameters for idea generation through both quantitative and fundamental screening aimed at identifying parts of the market with the most upside potential. Our quantitative view is informed by a proprietary model that considers criteria, such as value, quality and momentum, alongside security, country and sector perspectives to identify the most attractive market segments. To generate investment ideas, our analysts leverage this quantitative model along with unique fundamental insights informed by the considerable EMV knowledge accumulated over decades.

Our team is focused on identifying investment controversies and developing a proprietary, differentiated view. We seek to pinpoint an inflection, where a key event or fundamental change in the business strategy could positively or negatively impact the trajectory of the company, industry, economy, and/or geopolitical situation. As part of the research process, analysts determine investment catalysts that could make the stock price rise, as well as leading indicators to help assess whether or not an inflection is materializing.

Analysts concentrate on understanding incentives of key company stakeholders and their alignment with our own perspective. We engage company management, competitors, regulators, suppliers, customers and other key stakeholders to gain insight on key controversies surrounding the outlook for the business and country it operates in. The team conducts research to develop a view on the direction of pivotal economic variables and monitors certain indicators to help gauge the economic trajectory of a country, including growth indices (PMI, credit impulse, consumer and business confidence, etc.), external balances (current and fiscal deficits), leverage (debt to GDP), inflation and rate policy. The team also analyzes the political environment to determine each government's priorities and incentives. We seek to invest in companies that are aligned with (and benefit from) those priorities while avoiding businesses that are not. The investment team has the discretion to abstain from investing in any country in which the risk profile is greater than the reward potential. This country analysis helps to inform the prioritization of investment opportunities in the universe as well as inform the assumptions, such as cost of capital, in a company-specific financial model. ESG research is conducted throughout our research process. All material and relevant ESG factors are carefully assessed and incorporated qualitatively in bottom-up research and quantitatively in financial models.

Our investment thesis, research insights and views on the primary investment controversies are translated into a financial model and a research review packet. The thesis is further refined through a research review process

where analysts and portfolio managers actively debate the merits of the investment idea, rigorously examine key catalysts and leading indicators of a significant inflection point, assess the risks and quantify the bear case as well as upside potential.

The investment decisions are made by each strategy's portfolio manager(s). Individual stock weightings reflect the portfolio managers' conviction in the company's upside relative to other investment opportunities, liquidity and overall portfolio positioning. The EMV team generally has significant exposure to its highest conviction ideas tempered with risk controls.

Sell Discipline for All Strategies

Once purchased, holdings among all strategies are continually monitored for changes. We primarily consider selling a stock when we believe the stock is fully valued, approaching full valuation, or its risk/reward profile is no longer compelling.

When our portfolio managers are considering selling a stock, they may choose not to purchase that company in new client accounts or with new assets in existing client accounts. This practice will cause those client accounts' holdings, and possibly their performance, to differ from the model portfolio. We also may consider selling a stock when there is a major change in the competitive landscape, a material adverse change in company fundamentals, a reduced assessment of management's abilities, or when more compelling investment opportunities exist.

Additionally, to maintain each of the Domestic strategies' respective market capitalization characteristic, Ariel has adopted procedures to eliminate companies, over time, that we view as substantially outside each strategy's market cap range. Moreover, the Global strategies consider overall desired portfolio characteristics in determining whether to sell a stock. And the Ariel EMV team could decide to sell or pare back a position based on a decline in the ranking of its quantitative modeling.

See the Fund Documents for a discussion of the research process for the Funds and their portfolio managers.

ESG Criteria for All Strategies

Our tailored approach to investing recognizes ESG issues as potentially material to business outcomes and views management teams as collaborative partners in strengthening ESG performance. As part of our bottom-up fundamental research process, our Domestic Value, Focused Value, and Global investment teams assign a proprietary ESG-risk rating for a company based on the team's assessment of industry exposure, disclosure and management of material industry-specific ESG risk factors. The EMV investment team develops a proprietary ESG view factoring in a company's risks and opportunities. The teams integrate their ESG assessments into their financial valuations. Such financial modeling and valuation work can directly impact portfolio construction. Ariel seeks to engage with management teams on ESG topics. As long-term investors we understand that many interactions do not fit neatly into short-term binary outcomes, but rather are part of a longer-term dialogue.

1. ESG in the Investment Process

As part of our bottom-up fundamental research process, the Domestic Value, Focused Value, and Global investment teams assign a proprietary ESG-risk rating (Low / Moderate / Elevated / High) for a company. The EMV investment team develops a proprietary ESG view factoring in a company's risks and opportunities. Such assessments can be based on objective data or subjective judgment, including industry risk exposure, quality of ESG disclosure, forward-looking assessments of management performance, as well as other factors.

Each team integrates their ESG assessments into financial valuations. As a result, ESG factors incorporated into our financial modeling and valuation work can directly impact portfolio construction. ESG is one of many

factors that may impact an investment decision. In addition, our portfolio-level dashboards monitor ESG issues across our strategies, which can help to inform our overall ESG risk management, future research priorities and continued learning and engagement opportunities.

Our ESG analysis is supported by decision-useful insights obtained from third-party sources, such as Bloomberg Professional Services, Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. (“ISS”), MSCI, Inc. (“MSCI”), and LSEG Data and Analytics (formerly Refinitiv), alongside data points from our proprietary research. Our proprietary research is informed by company disclosures such as company websites, sustainability reports, and SEC filings, direct dialogue with management teams, and other ESG-focused organizations, such as the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board.

Each investment team maintains a customized approach to structuring ESG assessments as well as curating and integrating ESG data into their respective investment processes. In general, we view individual data points on a case-by-case basis as part of a broader mosaic approach. There may be variation among the teams’ ESG risk assessments and ESG data integration (even for similar or the same companies), as the investment teams create their own ESG assessments and approach to integrating ESG data into their investment decisions.

The primary objective of integrating ESG into investment analysis and decisions is to manage potential risks and opportunities which may have a material financial impact on clients’ investment portfolios. This aligns with the overall investment objectives of the strategies that Ariel manages, as disclosed in the applicable governing documents of each portfolio, as well as our fiduciary duty to protect client assets and act in the best interest of investors. In addition, considering ESG factors helps us to develop a deeper understanding of sustainability issues and potentially reduces detrimental sustainability outcomes.

2. ESG Considerations

The relevance and materiality of ESG factors varies by industry and geography and their impact on our investment thesis. We therefore do not have a “one-size-fits-all” approach but a case-by-case assessment of materiality and relevance, as determined by the investment teams. For example, we may consider the Social factors to be highly relevant for a financial services company with a retail client base, while Environmental issues may be more relevant for a utility or energy services company because they enable the transition to a low-carbon economy. Finally, corporate Governance is relevant if management engages in behavior or decision-making that would harm shareholders over the long-term. As patient investors who invest with a long-term investment horizon, we consider the materiality of ESG exposures from both a short- and long-term point of view.

We consider a wide range of ESG-related factors to better understand a company’s risk exposure, risk management, quality of disclosure, performance, and potential for improvement.

Climate Change

Ariel Investments, as a company, is committed to assessing and managing our exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities. Our investment teams incorporate physical or transition climate risk and opportunity assessments into their analysis and/or direct company engagement when relevant and material as part of the broader review of an investment. In addition, we perform a quarterly climate risk analysis across our strategies to monitor carbon footprint and carbon intensity metrics relative to the strategies’ respective benchmarks. At the firm level, we track metrics related to the firm’s overall environmental footprint. Ariel Investments supports the primary goal of the Paris Agreement—to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.

Human Rights

Our investment teams incorporate human rights considerations into their analysis and/or direct company engagement when relevant and material as part of the broader review of an investment. We recognize the direct and indirect impacts portfolio companies may have on human rights, and we seek to mitigate any

potential significant harm or adverse impact on human rights. In general, we support the goals of the UN Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

At Ariel, diversity is not aspirational, it's foundational. Our culture was built on the conviction that diverse perspectives lead to better decision-making which we believe leads to better outcomes. The wide range of experiences, backgrounds and viewpoints across our teams gives us a competitive advantage that enhances the financial futures of our clients. Our investment teams incorporate diversity, equity, and inclusion assessments when relevant and material as part of the broader review of an investment. In general, we encourage portfolio companies to embrace diversity practices to strengthen their businesses.

Other ESG Issues

Examples of other sustainability-related issues include the following:

Environmental

- Air Quality
- Energy Management
- Ecological Impacts
- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions
- Physical Impacts of Climate Change
- Waste and Hazardous Materials Management
- Water and Wastewater Management

Social

- Access and Affordability
- Customer Privacy
- Customer Welfare
- Data Security
- Diversity and Inclusion
- Employee Engagement
- Employee Health and Safety
- Human Rights and Community Relations
- Labor Practices
- Materials Sourcing and Efficiency
- Product Design and Lifecycle Management
- Product Quality and Safety
- Selling Practices and Product Labeling
- Supply Chain Management

Governance

- Business Ethics
- Business Model Resilience
- Competitive Behavior
- Critical Incident Risk Management
- Management of the Legal and Regulatory Environment
- Systemic Risk Management

3. Exclusions

Ariel's portfolio managers are responsible for investing each client's portfolio in accordance with the client's respective investment guidelines and in accordance with regulatory restrictions communicated to them by clients and/or the legal and compliance department. While Ariel does not employ strict exclusionary practices across all strategies, our Domestic Value and Focused Value strategies avoid companies whose primary

(greater than 50%) source of revenue is derived from the production or sale of tobacco products, the manufacture of firearms, or the operation of for-profit prisons. The portfolio managers of these strategies believe these industries are more likely to face shrinking growth prospects, draining litigation cost and legal liabilities that cannot be quantified. As an additional risk management guideline, the Ariel Fund, Ariel Appreciation Fund, Ariel Small Cap Value, Ariel Small Cap Value Concentrated, Ariel Small/Mid Cap Value, and Ariel Mid Cap Value strategies do not initiate new positions in High ESG Risk companies, as determined by our proprietary research process. This risk guideline may be overridden in certain circumstances and with certain approvals. The Global and EMV teams consider exclusions of certain sectors or securities, for ESG or other regulatory reasons, at client request.

4. Engagement and Active Ownership

Our approach to ESG engagement is grounded in principles of inclusion and improvement via engagement and dialogue. Our primary stewardship objective is to maximize overall value to our clients. We engage with the goal of preserving or enhancing value over the long term. Ariel seeks dialogue with management teams to encourage improvement on ESG disclosure and performance across financially material ESG issues. The materiality of ESG factors varies by industry, geography, and impact on our investment thesis. In general, as part of our ESG engagement, we seek to focus our discussions on key ESG improvements that will drive the greatest financial impact and/or where our efforts or support can have a higher probability of success, such as instances in which we are large and/or long-standing investors.

Our investment teams employ a variety of methods in ESG engagements. For example, direct engagement typically includes conversations and other interactions with management teams, board members, and key business unit or organizational leaders on specific issues, letters on thematic ESG topics, company-tailored recommendations for diverse board members, and other forms of direct dialogue. Individual investment teams may also engage in dialogue with subject matter experts, regulators, suppliers, and third-party vendors. The engagement method and frequency of interaction varies depending on the individual context for a given investment portfolio company.

We track our interactions with portfolio companies. As long-term shareholders we understand that many engagements do not fit neatly into short-term binary outcomes, but rather are part of a longer-term dialogue. While our approach to ESG engagement typically focuses on supporting or partnering with management teams on their efforts to strengthen management and disclosure of material and relevant ESG issues, we may employ escalation tactics on a case-by-basis when we believe material ESG issues are not being adequately addressed by management teams. We do not employ a formulaic approach to escalation. While stewardship is not mandatory, approaches will vary depending on the relationship and history with management, the industry or business model, and/or the nature and materiality of the ESG issue. As long-term investors, we recognize that meaningful change does not happen overnight. Our forms of engagement may vary from identifying and engaging with key business unit or organizational leaders with responsibility for a given topic, articulating or sending a letter to management outlining our concern, vote against management on a proxy voting proposal, and/or consider selling a position.

On occasion, we may consider participation in ‘collaborative engagement’ initiatives, such as through joint letters, in partnership with other investors or third-party organizations. Such opportunities are evaluated on a case-by-case basis and executed in a manner consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

We integrate ESG considerations into our proxy voting decisions. Ariel’s proxy voting guidelines for its investment strategies are detailed in our Proxy Voting Guidelines which are made available upon request to ClientserviceIR@arielinvestments.com.

In general, the investment teams seek to promote positive sustainability outcomes and avoid adverse sustainability outcomes. While we focus on outcomes that are relevant and material to the investment thesis, sustainability outcomes are not our primary driver or objective.

Investment Strategies

Domestic Value

Ariel Small Cap Value Strategy. The Ariel small cap value strategy seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing in small cap undervalued companies that show strong potential for growth. The portfolio invests primarily in equity securities of U.S. companies that, at the time of initial purchase for the strategy, have market capitalizations within the range of the companies in the Russell 2000® Index. As of December 31, 2023, the market capitalizations of the companies in the Russell 2000 Index ranged from \$10 million to \$15.15 billion. Over time, the market capitalizations for the strategy's portfolio companies will change. This means that the strategy could continue to invest in (hold and purchase) a company if its capitalization were to move outside the range. To maintain the strategy's small cap characteristic, Ariel has adopted procedures to eliminate companies, over time, that Ariel views as substantially outside the strategy's small cap range.

Ariel Small Cap Value Concentrated Strategy. The Ariel small cap value concentrated strategy seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing in small cap undervalued companies that show strong potential for growth. The strategy will hold highly concentrated positions, such that the portfolio generally will not exceed 20 stocks. The portfolio invests primarily in equity securities of U.S. companies that, at the time of initial purchase for the strategy, have market capitalizations within the range of the companies in the Russell 2000® Index. As of December 31, 2023, the market capitalizations of the companies in the Russell 2000 Index ranged from \$10 million to \$15.15 billion. Over time, the market capitalizations for the strategy's portfolio companies will change. This means that the strategy could continue to invest in (hold and purchase) a company if its capitalization were to move outside the range. To maintain the strategy's small cap characteristic, Ariel has adopted procedures to eliminate companies, over time, that Ariel views as substantially outside the strategy's small cap range.

Ariel Small/Mid Cap Value Strategy. The Ariel small/mid cap value strategy seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing in small/mid cap undervalued companies that show strong potential for growth. The portfolio invests primarily in equity securities of U.S. companies that, at the time of initial purchase for the strategy, have market capitalizations within the range of the companies in the Russell 2500™ Index. As of December 31, 2023, the market capitalizations of the companies in the Russell 2500 Index ranged from \$10 million to \$22.31 billion. Over time, the market capitalizations for the strategy's portfolio companies will change. This means that the strategy could continue to invest in (hold and purchase) a company if its capitalization were to move outside the range. To maintain the strategy's small/mid cap characteristic, Ariel has adopted procedures to eliminate companies, over time, that Ariel views as substantially outside the strategy's small/mid cap range.

Ariel Mid Cap Value Strategy. The Ariel mid cap value strategy seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing in mid cap undervalued companies that show strong potential for growth. The portfolio invests primarily in equity securities of U.S. companies that, at the time of initial purchase for the strategy, have market capitalizations within the range of the companies in the Russell Midcap® Index. As of December 31, 2023, the market capitalizations of the companies in the Russell Midcap Index ranged from \$270 million to \$73.29 billion. Over time, the market capitalizations for the strategy's portfolio companies will change. This means that the strategy could continue to invest in (hold and purchase) a company if its capitalization were to move outside the range. To maintain the strategy's mid cap characteristic, Ariel has adopted procedures to eliminate companies, over time, that Ariel views as substantially outside the strategy's mid cap range.

Focused Value

Ariel Focused Value Strategy. The Ariel focused value strategy seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity securities of companies of any size in order to provide investors access to superior opportunities in companies of all market capitalizations.

Global

Ariel International (DM) Strategy. The Ariel international (DM) strategy seeks long-term capital appreciation as a primary objective. The strategy's secondary objective is to attain high relative returns compared to its primary benchmark over a full market cycle. The strategy invests primarily in equity securities of non-U.S. companies in developed international markets. The strategy will invest in non-U.S. companies directly by purchasing equity securities or indirectly through instruments that provide exposure to non-U.S. companies. The strategy is permitted to invest in companies of any size, but typically will not invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$3 billion. The strategy also invests a portion of its assets in companies based in the U.S. or emerging markets.

The strategy uses various derivative instruments, such as forward contracts, to gain or hedge exposure to certain types of securities or currencies. The strategy may also use exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other instruments to invest significant cash inflows in the market (*i.e.*, reducing "cash drag"). The strategy will buy and sell currency on a spot basis and enter into non-U.S. currency forward contracts. Ariel uses these instruments primarily in an attempt to reduce unintended tracking error versus its benchmark, decrease the strategy's exposure to changing security prices or non-U.S. currency risk, or address other factors that affect security values. The strategy will include the holding of cash or cash equivalents for defensive purposes.

Ariel International (DM/EM) Strategy. The Ariel international (DM/EM) strategy seeks long-term capital appreciation as a primary objective. The strategy's secondary objective is to attain high relative returns compared to its primary benchmark over a full market cycle. The strategy invests primarily in equity securities of non-U.S. companies in developed or emerging markets. The strategy will invest in non-U.S. companies directly by purchasing equity securities or indirectly through instruments that provide exposure to non-U.S. companies. The strategy is permitted to invest in companies of any size, but typically will not invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$3 billion. The strategy also invests a portion of its assets in companies based in the U.S.

The strategy uses various derivative instruments, such as forward contracts, to gain or hedge exposure to certain types of securities or currencies. The strategy may also use ETFs and other instruments to invest significant cash inflows in the market (*i.e.*, reducing "cash drag"). The strategy will buy and sell currency on a spot basis and enter into non-U.S. currency forward contracts. Ariel uses these instruments primarily in an attempt to reduce unintended tracking error versus its benchmark, decrease the strategy's exposure to changing security prices or non-U.S. currency risk, or address other factors that affect security values. The strategy will include the holding of cash or cash equivalents for defensive purposes.

Ariel Global Strategy. The Ariel global strategy seeks long-term capital appreciation as a primary objective. The strategy's secondary objective is to attain high relative returns compared to its primary benchmark over a full market cycle. The strategy invests primarily in equity securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. companies, including companies in developed or emerging markets. The strategy will invest in non-U.S. companies directly by purchasing equity securities or indirectly through instruments that provide exposure to non-U.S. companies. The strategy is permitted to invest in companies of any size, but typically will not invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$3 billion.

The strategy uses various derivative instruments, such as forward contracts, to gain or hedge exposure to certain types of securities or currencies. The strategy may also use ETFs and other instruments to invest significant cash inflows in the market (*i.e.*, reducing "cash drag"). The strategy will buy and sell currency on a spot basis and enter into non-U.S. currency forward contracts. Ariel uses these instruments primarily in an attempt to reduce unintended tracking error versus its benchmark, decrease the strategy's exposure to changing security prices or non-U.S. currency risk, or address other factors that affect security values. The strategy will include the holding of cash or cash equivalents for defensive purposes.

Ariel Global Concentrated Strategy. The Ariel global concentrated strategy seeks long-term capital appreciation as a primary objective. The strategy's secondary objective is to attain high relative returns compared to its primary benchmark over a full market cycle. The strategy invests primarily in equity securities of both U.S. and non-U.S. companies, including companies in developed or emerging markets, with highly concentrated positions, such that the strategy typically will hold large positions of 10-30 stocks. The strategy will invest in non-U.S. companies directly by purchasing equity securities or indirectly through instruments that provide exposure to non-U.S. companies. The strategy is permitted to invest in companies of any size, but typically will not invest in companies with market capitalizations below \$3 billion.

The strategy uses various derivative instruments, such as forward contracts, to gain or hedge exposure to certain types of securities or currencies. The strategy may also use ETFs and other instruments to invest significant cash inflows in the market (*i.e.*, reducing "cash drag"). The strategy will buy and sell currency on a spot basis and enter into non-U.S. currency forward contracts. Ariel uses these instruments primarily in an attempt to reduce unintended tracking error versus its benchmark, decrease the strategy's exposure to changing security prices or non-U.S. currency risk, or address other factors that affect security values. The strategy will include the holding of cash or cash equivalents for defensive purposes.

Emerging Markets Value

Ariel Emerging Markets Value Strategy. The Ariel emerging markets value strategy seeks long-term capital appreciation as a primary objective. The strategy's secondary objective is to attain high relative returns compared to its primary benchmark over a full market cycle. The strategy invests primarily in equity securities of companies with a majority of their assets and/or revenues based in emerging countries, with market capitalizations typically over \$1 billion. The strategy will invest in publicly traded companies and other instruments providing equity exposure.

The strategy uses various techniques to hedge currency exposure or to invest significant cash inflows in the market (*i.e.*, reducing "cash drag"), including derivatives, ETFs, and other hedges. The strategy will buy and sell currency on a spot basis and enter into foreign currency forward contracts. Ariel uses these techniques primarily in an attempt to ensure that stock selection is the primary driver of relative returns.

Ariel Emerging Markets Value ex-China Strategy. The Ariel emerging markets value ex-China strategy seeks long-term capital appreciation as a primary objective. The strategy's secondary objective is to attain high relative returns compared to its primary benchmark over a full market cycle. The strategy invests primarily in equity securities of companies with a majority of their assets and/or revenues based in emerging countries, excluding mainland China, with market capitalizations typically over \$1 billion. The strategy will invest in publicly traded companies and other instruments providing equity exposure.

The strategy uses various techniques to hedge currency exposure or to invest significant cash inflows in the market (*i.e.*, reducing "cash drag"), including derivatives, ETFs, and other hedges. The strategy will buy and sell currency on a spot basis and enter into foreign currency forward contracts. Ariel uses these techniques primarily in an attempt to ensure that stock selection is the primary driver of relative returns.

See the section below entitled "Material Investment Risks in Methods of Analysis, Strategies, and Types of Securities" for more information.

For information about the strategies offered by the Funds, see the Fund Documents.

Investment Restrictions

Ariel imposes concentration limits on investments to maintain a desired level of diversification in client portfolios. These limits may include security-specific limits, industry or sector limits, and limits on

investments in companies in the same business. Limits may vary among the different strategies and are subject to change.

In applying industry limits to the Domestic value and focused value strategies, holdings are categorized according to the Russell Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB). Holdings not classified by ICB are categorized according to FactSet. For our Global and EMV strategies, Ariel generally categorizes companies using the MSCI Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS"). Holdings not classified by GICS are categorized according to FactSet. For country exposure, Ariel's Global and EMV strategies utilize MSCI Country, as well as their own proprietary country classification standard. A company's classification is determined at the discretion of the portfolio manager by reviewing the company's lines of business that produce significant revenues. For related information about the Mutual Funds, see the Mutual Funds' statement of additional information.

Ariel's Domestic value and focused value strategies do not invest in companies whose primary source of revenue is derived from the production or sale of tobacco products, the manufacture of firearms, or the operation of for-profit prisons. The portfolio managers of these strategies believe these industries may be more likely to face shrinking growth prospects, litigation costs and legal liability that cannot be quantified.

The aggregate amount of a company's stock that Ariel's clients hold is at times limited or affected by "poison pill" rights plans and other corporate restrictions, industry restrictions, federal and state regulatory restrictions, state control share statutes, or non-U.S. country restrictions. In order to comply with such restrictions on aggregate holdings, Ariel will, on occasion, be required to limit or sell a portion of clients' positions or may be unable to initiate or build a position in the stock of certain companies for new client accounts or with new assets in existing client accounts. In these cases, such clients' portfolios will differ from Ariel's model portfolios. Additionally, an industry's regulator or an issuer of a security may limit Ariel's ability to vote proxies for clients. Under these circumstances, we may refrain from voting some of our clients' shares for which we have proxy voting authority.

Ariel does not purchase securities for the purpose of exercising control or management of an issuer. We purchase securities for long-term investment purposes on behalf of and for the benefit of our clients. Ariel qualifies as an institution that may elect to file securities ownership reports required by the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), on Schedule 13G, which is reserved for institutional investors expressly not investing for control. As a routine matter, Ariel utilizes Schedule 13G for reporting certain of its clients' securities. As a result of investment analysis or the occurrence of events, Ariel, on occasion, will participate in discussions with a company's management or with third parties about significant matters in which we may suggest possible courses of action to assist in building the company's intrinsic value or to cause the company's true economic value to be recognized. In such situations, we may elect to file on Schedule 13D in order to be more active in corporate governance and management matters, and to have the ability to enter into discussions with third parties concerning proposed corporate matters of a significant nature. Until such time as Ariel may again report its beneficial ownership on Schedule 13G, it may not be able to vote the company's securities on behalf of clients that hold the securities or acquire any additional securities of the company on behalf of existing or new clients.

For related information about the Funds, see the Fund Documents.

Material Investment Risks in Methods of Analysis, Strategies, and Types of Securities

General Investing Risks. Investing involves the risk of loss that clients should be willing to accept. Although Ariel makes every effort to achieve its strategies' primary objective of long-term capital appreciation, Ariel cannot guarantee it will attain this primary objective or any secondary objective. You could lose money by investing in Ariel's strategies. Each strategy is also subject to specific risks. Certain of the following risks may apply.

Value Investing Risks. During any given period, Ariel's value style may achieve better or worse results than other investment styles. The value investing approach carries the risk that the market will not recognize a stock's intrinsic value for a long time, or that a stock judged as undervalued may actually be appropriately priced. Out of favor value stocks, especially small cap stocks, tend to be neglected and therefore have lower trading volumes than other stocks. The liquidity of a security may affect the ability to buy or sell the security at the desired time, price or weighting. Attempting to purchase with a margin of safety on price cannot protect investors from the volatility associated with stocks, incorrect assumptions or estimations on our part, declining fundamentals or external forces. The general level of stock prices could decline. An economic moat is a perceived competitive advantage that acts as a barrier to entry for other companies in the same industry. This perceived advantage cannot protect investors from the volatility associated with stocks, incorrect assumptions or estimations, declining fundamentals or external forces.

Equity Investing Risks. Investing in equity stocks is risky and subject to the volatility of the markets. Equity securities represent an ownership position in a company. These securities include, without limitation, common stock, preferred stock, preference shares, tracking stock, warrants, and securities with equity conversion or purchase rights. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on changes in the financial condition of their issuers and on market and economic conditions. Events that have a negative impact on a business likely will be reflected as a decline in the value of its equity securities. When the stock market declines, most equity securities, even those issued by strong companies, likely will decline in value.

Preferred stock frequently has a stated dividend rate payable from the corporation's earnings. Preferred stock has preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of assets. Preferred stock normally carries no voting rights. Preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative, participating or non-participating, or adjustable rate.

Tracking stock is created when the board of directors of a public company proposes, and the shareholders approve, a new class of stock whose value is linked to a unit of the corporation. The value of the tracking unit is related to the specific performance of the unit, which can pay dividends to shareholders independent of the parent corporation. However, tracking stock does not represent a share of the tracking unit, but rather a share of the parent corporation. A tracking stock unit is completely controlled by the parent. Managers of the unit and managers of the parent corporation report to the same board, which could lead to conflicts of interest. There is no transfer of ownership of assets or cash flows to tracking stock shareholders. Furthermore, tracking stock is usually voted with parent shares as a single class, with no separate vote on the tracking unit's management; however, voting rights of tracking stock differ by company. While tracking stock performance should reflect performance of the unit, claims in the case of bankruptcy are on the assets of the corporation as a whole, not on the unit.

Smaller Company Risks. Small and mid cap stocks held could fall out of favor, and returns would subsequently trail returns of the overall stock market. Investing in small and mid cap stocks is more risky and more volatile than investing in large cap stocks. There may be less frequent trading and smaller trading volumes in a smaller company's stock, which means that such stock may be less liquid and have higher transactional costs than a larger company's stock. This could cause buy and sell orders in smaller company's stock to take longer than normal to complete to avoid impacting price. Additionally, if Ariel is forced to sell securities to meet cash needs, it may be forced to dispose of those securities under disadvantageous circumstances and at a loss. Small and mid cap companies often have less predictable earnings, more limited product lines and markets, and more limited financial and management resources than larger capitalization companies.

Concentration Risks. Ariel's portfolios hold a limited number of securities and at times some of the same stocks may be held among different strategies. A fluctuation in one stock could significantly affect the overall performance of the portfolios. For some of its strategies, Ariel at times holds large positions in certain companies and/or sectors, and the strategies' performance may suffer if these companies or sectors

underperform. Ariel's focused and concentrated strategies hold an even more concentrated portfolio of fewer stocks and, thus, may be subject to greater volatility than a more diversified portfolio.

Tax Risks. Ariel may invest in publicly traded companies created under alternative business structures, such as partnerships and limited liability companies. Such investments may generate unrelated business income tax or result in other tax implications even for tax-exempt clients. Clients should consult a tax advisor for more information about possible tax implications of investments in alternative business structures.

Ariel may invest in non-U.S. companies deemed to be Passive Foreign Investment Companies ("PFICs"). Ownership in PFICs may subject a client's account to complex tax rules and result in unfavorable tax costs. Clients should consult a tax advisor for more information about possible tax implications of investments in PFICs.

There are tax consequences specific to investments in non-U.S. companies. Clients should consult a tax advisor for information about the tax implications and reporting requirements of investing in non-U.S. companies.

Non-U.S. Risks. Ariel purchases non-U.S. securities for its Global and EMV portfolios and may purchase non-U.S. securities for a portion of its other portfolios. In determining whether a company is U.S. or non-U.S., Ariel will generally look to independent third-party resources, such as Bloomberg or MSCI, to identify a company's U.S. or non-U.S. status. Any investments in ETFs or derivative instruments utilized will be considered non-U.S. investments to the extent that they have economic characteristics similar to those of equity securities that Ariel considers to be non-U.S. investments.

Investments in non-U.S. securities may be more volatile and less liquid than comparable U.S. stocks. Such securities are purchased on recognized non-U.S. exchanges and over-the-counter markets, or through American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), or other securities representing underlying shares of non-U.S. companies, including, but not limited to, certificates of deposit issued by non-U.S. banks and non-U.S. branches of U.S. banks, participatory notes (instruments issued by registered non-U.S. financial intermediaries to U.S. institutional investors), or other instruments that allow investors to participate in non-U.S. markets.

The values of non-U.S. investments are affected favorably or unfavorably by currency exchange rate fluctuations. While Ariel attempts to reduce the effect of currency fluctuations, Ariel has no obligation to hedge these risks, the projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. The use of forward contracts in this manner might reduce performance if there are unanticipated changes in currency prices to a greater degree than if Ariel had not entered into such contracts.

Non-U.S. economies and markets may not be as strong or well regulated, non-U.S. political systems may not be as stable (and may subject a portfolio to the risk of nationalization, expropriation, or confiscatory taxation of assets), and non-U.S. financial reporting, accounting, custody, auditing and disclosure standards may not be as rigorous as those in the U.S. Non-U.S. portfolio transactions generally involve higher commission rates, transfer taxes, and custodial costs than transactions involving U.S. securities. A portfolio may have significant exposure to a particular region, sector, industry or currency, which may have a material impact on the performance of the entire portfolio.

In some non-U.S. markets, custody arrangements for securities provide significantly less protection than custody arrangements in U.S. markets, and prevailing custody and trade settlement practices (e.g., the requirement to pay for securities prior to receipt) expose a portfolio to credit and other risks it does not have in the U.S. with respect to participating brokers, custodians, clearing banks or other clearing agents, escrow agents, and issuers. U.S. investors may be required to maintain a license to invest directly in some non-U.S. markets. In addition, a portfolio may be limited in some jurisdictions from engaging in short-term trading (as

defined by the relevant jurisdiction). Investments in non-U.S. countries may subject a portfolio to non-U.S. taxation (potentially retroactively) on (i) capital gains it realizes or dividends or interest it receives on non-U.S. investments, (ii) transactions in those investments, and (iii) the repatriation of proceeds generated from the sale of those investments.

Investments in Chinese securities may subject the Global and EMV strategies to risks that are specific to China. China may be subject to significant amounts of instability, including, but not limited to, economic, political, and social instability. China's economy may differ from the U.S. economy in certain respects, including, but not limited to, general development, level of government involvement, wealth distribution, and structure, risks of nationalization, expropriation or restrictions on non-U.S. ownership of stocks of local companies.

Ariel's Global strategies invest in U.S.-listed companies that have contractual arrangements with China-based variable interest entities ("VIEs"). Even though the U.S.-listed company does not own any equity in the China-based company, the U.S.-listed company purports to exercise power over and obtain economic rights from the China-based company based on the contractual arrangements. The Chinese government has not approved these arrangements. At any time, the Chinese government may determine such contractual arrangements violate Chinese law. If either the China-based company (or its officers, directors, or Chinese equity owners) breach those contracts with the U.S.-listed company, or Chinese law changes in a way that affects the enforceability of these arrangements, or those contracts are otherwise not enforceable under Chinese law, U.S. investors may suffer significant losses with little or no recourse available. If the parties to these contracts do not meet their obligations as intended or there are effects on the enforceability of these arrangements from changes in Chinese law or practice, the U.S.-listed company may lose control over the China-based company, and investments in its securities may suffer significant economic losses, which would affect the value of clients' investments in such companies. Additionally, investments in the U.S.-listed company may be affected by conflicts of interest and duties between the legal owners of the China-based VIEs and the stockholders of the U.S.-listed companies. In addition, there may be U.S. restrictions upon investments in China or China-related securities.

Investing in Emerging Markets Generally. The Ariel Global and EMV strategies invest in equity securities of non-U.S. companies in emerging markets. There is no universally accepted definition of an emerging market country. Ariel generally defers to the MSCI indices' market classifications to determine whether a company is in an emerging market country. While the potential investment returns in emerging markets can be higher than those available in more developed economies, the risks of such investments are also correspondingly greater. Emerging markets can be inefficient and potentially illiquid markets in which the risk of market disruption is exacerbated (including the risk of natural disasters and wars). Consequently, investing in emerging markets is subject to the volatile economic conditions in these markets, which can be materially affected by governmental intervention, illiquidity, and other factors. The general risks of emerging markets investing (in addition to issuer-specific risks) include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Emerging market securities and derivatives may be less liquid and more volatile than comparable instruments in developed countries. Political or economic disruptions in a country in which a portfolio invests may lead to a material, or complete, loss of such portfolio's investment in that economy. Ariel has no means of predicting where political or economic unrest will develop. Economies of emerging countries may be more dependent on relatively few industries that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes. Emerging markets may have less reliable access to capital, lower liquidity than established markets, and a greater potential for market manipulation.
- Emerging market securities and derivatives may be more difficult to value than comparable instruments in developed countries.

- Investments in emerging market securities and derivatives in certain markets may be restricted or controlled by certain governmental authorities, limiting or precluding Ariel from investing in such instruments, or materially increasing the costs of making such investments.
- In emerging markets, a number of the most profitable trading opportunities are not available to all market participants. Ariel, as a foreign investor, may not have the same access to, or may be excluded from, a number of transactions. In addition, once committed to a transaction, Ariel may not have the same opportunity to liquidate its positions (either to recognize profits or to limit losses) as other market participants.
- The transaction costs incurred in emerging markets are materially higher than those in the more developed, efficient markets.
- Certain emerging markets have relatively underdeveloped markets and banking and telecommunications systems, which create risks related to settlement, clearing, and registration of title. Furthermore, due to the relative unreliability of certain local postal and banking systems, a portfolio may not realize all entitlements attached to its investments, for example, receiving all dividends.
- Governments may impose currency controls or otherwise act to impede capital flows which could make it difficult or even impossible for Ariel to repatriate invested capital and/or any gains on such investments.
- Governments may be more unstable and present greater risks of nationalization, expropriation, restrictions on repatriation, or other confiscation of assets of issuers of securities.
- Accurate information regarding securities and derivatives and their related issuers may be more difficult to obtain and may be less reliable, and such issuers may be subject to different accounting standards than are typical in more developed markets. In addition, in many emerging markets the equivalent of “inside information” is often available to a limited group of insiders who trade on it to their advantage, free of the restrictions on such practices imposed by the developed markets. Furthermore, emerging markets are generally significantly less regulated than comparatively more developed markets, including in respect of such matters as “full and fair disclosure” to all market participants. Ariel may be denied access to material information which is made available to others, particularly in light of Ariel’s status as a manager of speculative pools of foreign capital.
- There may be greater limitations on the rights and remedies available to pursue, obtain, and enforce claims against emerging market issuers.
- Many emerging market countries have experienced substantial rates of inflation for years, which have adverse effects on the economies and the securities markets of those countries. There is also greater risk of more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, which could depress prices for extended periods of time.
- Performance dispersion may result among Ariel’s client accounts due to an inability to aggregate trades and allocate price and transaction costs among clients on a pro rata basis.
- Investments in emerging markets present the risk that the investments will be subject to taxation (including withholding) in the local jurisdiction, which taxation could be subject to unexpectedly changed rules and which could be confiscatory.

Trading on Exchanges in Emerging Markets. A Global or EMV portfolio will make investments through exchanges located in emerging markets, where the protections provided by U.S. regulations do not apply.

Some exchanges in emerging markets, in contrast to U.S. exchanges, are “principals’ markets” in which performance with respect to a contract is the responsibility only of the individual member with whom the portfolio has entered into the contract and not of the exchange or its clearinghouse, if any. In such cases, the portfolio will be subject to the risk of the inability of or refusal by its counterparties to perform with respect to their contracts with such portfolio. Trading on exchanges in emerging markets involves the additional risks of expropriation, burdensome or confiscatory taxation, moratoriums, exchange or investment controls, and political or diplomatic disruptions, each of which might materially adversely affect a Global or EMV portfolio’s trading activities.

Risk of Concerted Political/Economic Activities Throughout Emerging Markets. The economies of different emerging markets vary widely and are often highly volatile. Ariel recognizes that economic disruptions in a country in which a Global or EMV portfolio is invested may lead to a material, or complete, loss on such portfolio’s investment in that economy. It is possible that, as a result of concerted political/economic activities across nations in a particular economic region, “domino effect” defaults could occur. This has occurred from time to time in the past. Ariel has no means of predicting where political or economic unrest will develop, and its portfolios may suffer from major declines in value of instruments in the countries in which it is invested, while at the same time other emerging market sectors in general might be profitable for other investors.

Lack of Access to Legal Remedies in Emerging Markets. Laws in certain emerging markets countries regulating ownership and corporate governance of domestic companies (for example, requiring the disclosure of a significant stock purchase or a majority shareholder to make a general offer to shareholders) may not exist or may confer little protection for minority shareholders or creditors. Disclosure and reporting requirements in general, from annual and quarterly reports to prospectus contents and delivery reporting requirements in general, range from minimal to non-existent. Anti-fraud and anti-insider trading legislation is generally rudimentary and enforcement is often lax. There may be no prohibitions or restrictions under local laws on the ability of management to terminate existing business operations, sell or otherwise dispose of their company’s assets, or otherwise to materially affect the value of the company without the consent of its shareholders or creditors. Anti-dilution protection may also be very limited. There may be a limited or no concept of any fiduciary duty on the part of management or the directors to the company, shareholders, or creditors. Redress for violations of shareholder or creditor rights may be difficult in the absence of a system of derivative or class action litigation. In addition, courts and other arbiters may be especially prone to financial or other undue influence such that, even if certain of a portfolio’s rights are protected as a matter of law, enforcing such rights may not be possible or practical.

U.S. Government Sanctions and Intervention Risks. Economic sanction laws in the United States may prohibit Ariel, its professionals and its portfolios from transacting with or in certain countries and with certain individuals and companies. In the United States, the U.S. Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) administers and enforces laws, Executive Orders and regulations establishing U.S. economic and trade sanctions. Such sanctions prohibit, among other things, transactions with, and the provision of services to, certain foreign countries, territories, entities and individuals. These entities and individuals include specially designated nationals, specially designated narcotics traffickers and other parties subject to OFAC sanctions and embargo programs. The lists of OFAC prohibited countries, territories, persons, and entities, including the List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons, as such list may be amended from time to time, can be found on the OFAC website. In addition, certain programs administered by OFAC prohibit dealing with individuals or entities in certain countries regardless of whether such individuals or entities appear on the lists maintained by OFAC. Many of the regulators to which Ariel, its portfolios, and their respective affiliates are expected to be subject, including governmental agencies and self-regulatory organizations, are empowered to conduct investigations and administrative proceedings that can result in fines, suspensions of personnel, or other sanctions, including censure, the issuance of cease-and-desist orders, or the suspension or expulsion of applicable licenses or members. Even if an investigation or proceeding did not result in a sanction, or the sanction imposed is small in monetary amount, assets of the portfolios may be frozen and the adverse publicity relating to the investigation, proceeding, or imposition of these sanctions could harm Ariel, its portfolios, or their respective affiliates’ reputations that may adversely

affect the investment performance of the portfolios by hindering their ability to obtain desired financing or consummate a potentially profitable investment. In addition, the enactment of new U.S. economic and trade sanctions could significantly restrict the portfolios' investment activities or require the divestment of existing portfolios' investments.

Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Corruption remains a significant problem in some non-U.S. countries in which Ariel invests, and its effects seriously constrain the development of local economies, erode stability and trust, and its macro-economic and social costs are immense. There often exists insufficient anti-corruption legislation and coordination of anti-corruption initiatives. Specifically, in some countries, there is a greater acceptance than in the United States of government involvement in commercial activities, and of the resulting potential for corruption. Ariel, its professionals, and its portfolios are committed to complying with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") and other anti-corruption, anti-bribery, and anti-boycott laws and regulations, including under U.S. and non-U.S. law, to which they are subject. As a result, the portfolios may be adversely affected because of an unwillingness to participate in transactions that violate such laws or regulations. Such laws and regulations may make it difficult in certain circumstances for the portfolios to act successfully on investment opportunities and for investments to obtain or retain business. While Ariel has developed and implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure strict compliance by Ariel and its personnel with the FCPA and other applicable laws, such policies and procedures may not be effective in all instances to prevent violations. In addition, notwithstanding Ariel's policies and procedures, issuers held by the portfolios and their affiliates may engage in activities that could result in violations of the FCPA or other applicable laws. Any determination that Ariel has violated the FCPA or other applicable anti-corruption, anti-bribery, or anti-boycott laws could subject Ariel and its portfolios to, among other things, civil and criminal penalties, material fines, profit disgorgement, injunctions on future conduct, securities litigation, and a general loss of investor confidence, any one of which could adversely affect Ariel's business prospects and financial position, as well as the ability of its portfolios to achieve their investment objectives and/or conduct their operations.

Political Uncertainty. In February 2022, Russia mobilized and commenced military operations in Ukraine resulting in a large-scale conflict within the country and the surrounding border regions. The effects, scale and impact of this conflict on Ukraine, Russia, and other countries is highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. The United States and other global leaders have announced economic sanctions against Russia, and it is unclear whether further sanctions and/or military responses will be implemented. Effects on the global economy and trading markets resulting from the military operations and economic sanctions connected to the Russia-Ukraine conflict are uncertain and impossible to predict. Ariel's Global and EMV strategies may make occasional investments only as may be permissible under applicable sanctions in properties or securities located in Russia, Ukraine, or surrounding regions, which could be directly subject to market disruption and escalating sanctions restrictions. Additionally, an armed conflict between Israel and Hamas-led Palestinian militant groups has been taking place chiefly in and around the Gaza Strip since October 7, 2023, with clashes also taking place in the West Bank and Israel-Lebanon border. The effects, scale, and impact of this conflict on this region and other countries is highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. These events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of other investments in the Global, EMV and other Ariel strategies due to the interconnected nature of the global economy and capital markets.

The European Union (the "EU") currently faces potential issues involving its membership and other structural and geo-political matters, including that one or more countries may abandon the Euro and/or withdraw from the EU. The impact of these actions, especially if they occur in a disorderly fashion, is not clear but could be significant and far-reaching. Following the June 2016 referendum vote in the United Kingdom (the "UK"), the UK has withdrawn from the EU. The UK and the EU agreed a new trade deal (effective from January 1, 2021) however the full extent of the legal, political and economic impacts resulting from such new trade deal are uncertain. In addition, it is possible that portions of the UK could seek to separate and remain a part of the EU. As a result of the political divisions within the UK, within the EU and between the UK and the EU, and the uncertain consequences of the UK's withdrawal from, and new trade deal with, the EU, the UK and European economies and the broader global economy could be significantly impacted, and may result in increased

volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth on markets in the UK, Europe and globally, any of which could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of a portfolio's investments. The Global and EMV strategies invest in UK and European issuers. However, whether or not a strategy invests in securities of issuers located in the UK or Europe or with significant exposure to UK or European issuers or countries, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of a portfolio's investments due to the interconnected nature of the global economy and capital markets.

Non-U.S. Currency and Derivatives Risks. For its Global and EMV strategies, Ariel uses various derivative instruments, such as forward contracts, to gain or hedge exposure to certain types of securities or currencies. These strategies may also use ETFs and other instruments to invest significant cash inflows in the market (*i.e.*, reducing "cash drag"). Ariel will buy and sell currency on a spot basis and enter into non-U.S. currency forward contracts. In addition, Ariel may buy and sell non-U.S. currency options and securities, futures contracts or options, and enter into swap agreements. Ariel uses these instruments primarily in an attempt to reduce unintended tracking error versus its benchmark, decrease each strategy's exposure to changing security prices or non-U.S. currency risk, or address other factors that affect security values. The strategy will at times include the holding of cash or cash equivalents for defensive purposes.

The use of various types of derivative instruments may intensify investment losses, may create more volatility and may expose the portfolios to other losses and expenses. Derivatives may be sensitive to changes in economic and market conditions and may create leverage, which could result in losses that significantly exceed a client's original investment. In addition, given their complexity, derivatives expose the portfolio to risks of mispricing or improper valuation. The use of non-U.S. currency derivatives, such as non-U.S. currency forward contracts, may be expensive and may result in further losses. Derivative instruments may be exchange-traded through an organized exchange or traded in over-the-counter ("OTC") transactions between private parties. OTC transactions are less liquid and riskier than exchange-traded derivatives due to the credit and performance risk of counterparties that could result in defaults on payment, delivery or other obligations. Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to the value of the assets, rates, or indices they are designed to track, and suitable derivative instruments may not be available in all circumstances. In addition, certain derivative investments may require a client to enter into agreements with counterparties and may require the payment of additional costs and the collateralization of a portion of a client's account assets.

Non-U.S. currency forward contracts are used to protect against uncertainty in the level of future currency exchange rates. The use of non-U.S. currency forward contracts does not eliminate the risk of fluctuations in the prices of the underlying securities a portfolio owns or intends to acquire, but it does fix a rate of exchange in advance. Although non-U.S. currency forward contracts may reduce the risk of loss from a decline in the value of the hedged currency, at the same time they limit any potential gain if the value of the hedged currency increases. Ariel often will hedge large currency exposures in an attempt to reduce unintended tracking error versus the strategies' respective benchmarks by using non-U.S. currency forward contracts although Ariel will also secure or maintain currency exposure via spot markets (*i.e.*, non-U.S. currency trades that settle within two days). Ariel's currency strategy is designed to reduce risk. Ariel aims to dampen the effects of large currency moves primarily in major benchmark currencies, not to eliminate all currency tracking error entirely. A portfolio will not be perfectly hedged against its benchmark as the costs could be prohibitive and often unwarranted. In particular, the projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain. The use of non-U.S. currency forward contracts in this manner might reduce a portfolio's performance if there are unanticipated changes in currency prices to a greater degree than if the portfolio had not entered into such contracts. Ariel uses discretion and judgment in determining the cost benefit analysis of hedging.

ETF Risks. Some strategies also invest in ETFs, which may be less liquid and subsequently more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities they are designed to track. Shares of ETFs are not priced at the net asset value ("NAV") of their underlying portfolio holdings, but instead trade like stocks at the market price, which may be at a price above or below their NAV. The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning

the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lower liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold could result in losses on the investment in ETFs. ETFs also have management fees that increase the cost of owning ETFs compared to owning the underlying securities directly.

Excess Cash Risks. Certain strategies will on occasion temporarily hold excess cash or cash equivalents for defensive purposes in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, including during times when suitable equity investments are difficult to identify. If excess cash is held, the portfolio will be exposed to inflation risk and the risk of exchanging lower risk for potentially lower returns. Holding excess cash is generally inconsistent with Ariel's principal investment strategies and upon doing so, the strategies may fail to achieve their investment objectives. Cash positions may be comprised of cash or cash equivalents that may include, but are not limited to, non-U.S. currency, money market funds, commercial paper, treasury bills, and short-term government bonds. For the Global and EMV strategies, counterparties for these transactions may include non-U.S. banks and governments. Holding cash exposes an investment to inflation risk and the risk of potentially lower returns. Non-U.S. cash equivalents are riskier because they involve non-U.S. counterparties, non-U.S. exchange risk, as well as the risks associated with non-U.S. currencies.

Valuation Risks. The price at which any particular investment could sell often differs from Ariel's valuation of the investment. The value of securities may be materially affected by events after the close of the markets on which they are traded. Valuation differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market or other conditions make it difficult to value some investments, Ariel may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value methodologies. Ariel's ability to value client assets in an accurate and timely manner also may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by third-party service providers, such as pricing services or accounting agents.

Ariel's valuation of a client's assets could differ from the client's assets as valued by the client's custodian if Ariel and the custodian are using different valuation methodologies. Ariel's calculation of its clients' account performance and asset-based fees, therefore, may differ from the performance and asset-based fees as calculated by a custodian or other third party. A potential conflict of interest may arise when an investment adviser, directly or indirectly, establishes values for its clients' portfolio holdings because the adviser may have the incentive and ability to artificially inflate the valuation of financial instruments in client portfolios. Ariel has adopted policies and procedures to value client assets fairly to ensure the accuracy of the Ariel's: (i) assessment of client advisory fees calculated on the basis of the market value of assets under management; (ii) calculation of a strategy's performance; and (iii) investment decisions made on the basis of the market value of a particular asset or groups of assets.

Business Risks. Ariel also is subject to the risk that a change in U.S. law and related regulations will impact the way Ariel operates, increase the costs of Ariel's operations, change Ariel's business and/or change the competitive landscape. Ariel and the Funds are also subject to the general business risk that one or more of their counterparties defaults on its obligations which could impact Ariel's or a Fund's contractual arrangements. This may impact Ariel's clients.

Market Disruption Risk. Geopolitical and other events, including but not limited to war, terrorism, economic uncertainty, trade disputes, extreme weather and climate-related events, public health crises, and spread of infectious illness have led, and in the future may lead, to increased market volatility, which may disrupt the U.S. and world economies, individual companies and markets, and may have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the securities of the companies in which Ariel's clients invest. In particular, the global coronavirus pandemic led to increased levels of market distress and/or volatility, as well as decreased economic activity, any of which may have adversely impacted the companies in which Ariel's clients invest and may further adversely impact the securities during their holding periods in the strategies. This public health crisis resulted in disruptions to supply chains, manufacturing and sales across a wide range of industries.

Further, as disclosed above under “Political Uncertainty,” there continues to be worldwide political unrest, including military activity such as the Russia/Ukraine conflict and the Israel/Hamas conflict, that has resulted in increased volatility in various financial markets and across various sectors. The effects, scale, and impact of these and other conflicts on this region and other countries is highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. These events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of investments due to the interconnected nature of the global economy and capital markets.

The ongoing military action along with the potential for a wider conflict could further increase financial market volatility and cause negative effects on regional and global economic markets, industries, and companies. It is not currently possible to determine the severity of any potential adverse impact of the foregoing events on the financial condition of any company, or more broadly, upon the global economy.

Business Continuity/Operational and Cybersecurity Risks. The companies in which Ariel’s clients invest are susceptible to the risk that they will be unable to continue business as usual, or at all, following a disruption such as a natural disaster, power failure, terrorist attack, pandemic, or cybersecurity attack. These disruptions potentially could result in financial losses, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, and reputational damage. Affected companies could be unable to conduct business, or have limited operations, for an extended period of time, resulting in losses to Ariel’s clients.

ESG Risk. Because we integrate ESG factors into our fundamental financial valuations when selecting securities, our strategies may perform differently than those that do not consider ESG factors. Additionally, the criteria used to select companies for investment may result in a strategy investing in securities, industries or sectors that underperform the market as a whole. ESG considerations may prioritize long-term rather than short-term returns. ESG is not a uniformly defined characteristic and applying ESG criteria involves a subjective assessment.

Please also refer to the section entitled “Business Continuity; Cybersecurity” in Item 19 for information about cybersecurity risks and business continuity/operational risks, which should be considered along with the other risks contained herein.

The risks above also apply to the Funds. For more discussion of the risks of investing in the Funds, see the Fund Documents.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to report.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Management Persons Who Are Registered Representatives of a Broker/Dealer

Some of Ariel’s management persons are registered representatives of Ariel Distributors, Ariel’s affiliated broker/dealer that distributes the Mutual Funds and acts as placement agent to each Private Fund, CIT, and Ariel’s private equity funds advised by Ariel’s affiliated investment adviser, Ariel Alternatives, LLC (and certain of its affiliated entities). These management persons do not receive incentive compensation based on sales of Fund shares or interests.

Commodity Activities

Ariel currently relies on exemptions from registration with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). Ariel intends to operate its business in such a manner that will allow it to continue to claim all applicable CFTC exemptions.

Material Relationships and Arrangements

Ariel serves as investment manager to various clients, including the Mutual Funds, the Private Funds available only to eligible investors, and CITs available exclusively to qualified retirement plans. We have established policies and procedures designed to facilitate the equal application of our fiduciary responsibilities among all of our clients despite any affiliations, such as these, as well as other affiliations mentioned in this Item 10, that create a conflict of interest. See also Item 12 – Brokerage Practices.

Ariel Investment Trust

Ariel serves as investment adviser to its proprietary mutual funds. See Item 4 for more information about the Trust.

Ariel Distributors, LLC

Ariel Distributors, a broker/dealer registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ariel. Ariel Distributors acts as the underwriter for distribution of shares of the Mutual Funds and participates in the distribution of an unaffiliated money market fund that is made available for exchanges from Mutual Funds or from the money market fund into the Mutual Funds, as described in the Mutual Funds' prospectus. Ariel Distributors also acts as placement agent for the Private Funds and the CITs as well as the private equity funds advised by Ariel's affiliated investment adviser, Ariel Alternatives, LLC (and certain of its affiliated entities), discussed below. Certain registered representatives of Ariel Distributors market Ariel's advisory separate account products and the Funds, as well as Ariel Alternatives' private equity funds. For more information about sales incentive fees paid to some of these registered representatives, see "Supervised Persons' Sales Incentive Compensation" in Item 5 of this brochure.

Ariel Alternatives, LLC

Ariel's subsidiary, Ariel Alternatives, LLC ("Ariel Alternatives"), is registered as an investment adviser under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). Ariel Alternatives and its affiliated investment advisers, including Project Black Management Company, LLC ("Project Black Management"), provide investment advisory services solely to private equity funds offered to U.S. and non-U.S. qualified investors.

Ariel and Ariel Alternatives have entered into a shared services agreement wherein Ariel has agreed to provide certain personnel, space, equipment, telephones and all other goods, services and other things required by Ariel Alternatives (and its affiliates). Specifically, personnel from Ariel's legal, compliance, finance, human resources, and IT departments, as well as limited portions of our operations, communications and institutional client & investor relations departments, provide services to both Ariel and Ariel Alternatives (and its affiliates).

Other Potential Conflicts of Interest

It is Ariel's fiduciary obligation to place our clients' interests above our own and to make full and fair disclosure of actual and perceived conflicts of interest. Potential conflicts of interest are inherent in the investment advisory business. Ariel's policy is to identify, catalogue and monitor conflicts of interest and to disclose such conflicts to its prospective and existing clients in this Form ADV or otherwise. Conflicts that are not disclosed elsewhere in this brochure are disclosed below.

A potential conflict of interest arises when Ariel, directly or indirectly, establishes values for its clients' portfolio holdings for which no market quotations are readily available. Such values determine client account performance, as well as the account values on which Ariel charges asset-based fees. In order to ensure client

assets are accurately and fairly valued, we have established a Valuation Committee that determines a security's fair value in the absence of a market quotation.

Information regarding the actual and potential conflicts of interest that arise from Ariel placing trades on behalf of its clients, including use and allocation of soft dollar arrangements, is contained in Item 12.

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

Ariel's Code of Ethics

Ariel, the Trust, Ariel Distributors, Ariel Alternatives, and Project Black Management (the "Ariel entities") have adopted a combined Code of Ethics (the "Code"), which states that our primary mission is to place the interests of our clients first. The Code describes the Ariel entities' policies and procedures pertaining to personal securities transactions, insider trading, giving and accepting gifts and entertainment, and outside business activities. The proprietary investing of the Ariel entities is subject to all sections of the Code pertaining to their respective investments in securities.

Personal securities transactions of all Ariel entities' employees are subject to compliance with the Code. Generally, as it applies to Ariel, the Code prohibits Ariel and its employees from buying or selling securities owned in Ariel's clients' portfolios or securities being considered for purchase or sale for Ariel's clients. Also, Ariel Alternatives' employees (including employees that also are employees of Ariel) cannot buy or sell securities held by any Ariel Alternatives client or securities being considered for purchase by or for any Ariel Alternatives client. The Ariel entities and their employees may buy and sell shares of the Mutual Funds and other non-proprietary open-end mutual funds to which Ariel provides investment management services, subject to the Code's requirements.

Ariel's Chief Compliance Officer may grant exceptions for an Ariel entity's or its employees' purchase or sale of securities owned in clients' portfolios or being considered for purchase or sale for clients. One such exception is a *de minimis* exception applicable to the sale of securities owned in clients' portfolios or being considered for purchase or sale for clients. Another exception is to allow an Ariel supervised person's spouse to operate an investment firm, subject to various undertakings and conditions.

The Ariel entities' employees also are prohibited from profiting from transactions in the same or equivalent security within 60 calendar days after the trade date and must hold Ariel-advised mutual fund shares for a minimum of 60 calendar days after trade date. An exception to these personal trading prohibitions includes trades in accounts that are separately managed by Ariel on behalf of itself or its employees. Except through Ariel separate accounts established by Ariel and its employees, officers, or directors, Ariel does not place personal trades for such persons. Separately managed accounts are traded and managed in accordance with Ariel's model portfolios. Ariel's management of separately managed accounts for itself and its employees raises a potential conflict of interest because Ariel could preferentially allocate trades for itself and its employees to the detriment of other clients. Ariel addresses this conflict by following procedures designed to prevent such preferential treatment, including its trade aggregation and allocation and trade rotation procedures (further discussed below in Item 12).

The Code prohibits employees of the Ariel entities from:

- transacting in any security, either personally or on behalf of others, when in possession of material, nonpublic information³ regarding the security; and/or

³ Ariel does not make extensive use of expert network firms in connection with its investment research. If a research team employee would like to utilize such a firm, the employee must obtain, among other things, prior written approval from the team's Director of Research and the Chief Compliance Officer to ensure controls are implemented pertaining to the receipt of material non-public inside information.

- communicating material nonpublic information regarding a security to others who then transact in the security.

The Code requires all employees of Ariel entities to report:

1. upon hire and annually, all Reportable Securities⁴ in which they have beneficial ownership and the accounts that hold Reportable Securities (“Reportable Accounts”); and
2. on a quarterly basis, all Reportable Securities transactions.

The Code requires employees of the Ariel entities to obtain the written consent of the Chief Compliance Officer prior to executing most transactions in Reportable Securities and opening certain reportable accounts. Other reportable accounts must be immediately reported to the Chief Compliance Officer (same day as the account’s inception).

The Code’s gift and entertainment provisions prohibit employees of Ariel from giving or accepting any cash gifts, non-cash gifts having a value of more than \$100, or excessive entertainment to or from a client, prospective client, or any person or entity that does or seeks to do business with the Ariel entities. The Code permits the providing or accepting of a business entertainment event of reasonable value, so long as the person or entity providing the entertainment is present. The Code requires Ariel’s employees to report to the Chief Compliance Officer all gifts and entertainment received and given.

The Code requires Ariel entities’ employees to obtain prior approval from the Chief Compliance Officer, the Chief Human Resources Officer and the employee’s supervisor before accepting outside employment, outside investment service (defined as a role on any board or committee for any organization which has decision-making authority over the organization’s securities investments) or a position with a governmental entity.. The Chief Compliance Officer will consider various factors in evaluating whether such outside employment conflicts with, or generates risk for, the respective Ariel entity’s or entities’ business(es).

Certain employees of the Ariel entities’ serve as directors of public companies. Ariel mitigates the potential conflicts of interest by (1) requiring the written approval of Ariel’s Chief Compliance Officer prior to any employee serving as a director of any public company and (2) Ariel not buying for its clients the securities issued by a public company for which an Ariel employee serves as a director. That said, employees serving on corporate or non-profit boards of directors may receive material, nonpublic inside information about public companies. These employees must contact the Chief Compliance Officer in accordance with the procedures set forth in Ariel’s Insider Trading Policy and Procedures. As of December 31, 2023, the public company boards on which Ariel employees served were: JPMorgan Chase & Co. (and certain subsidiaries thereof), The New York Times Company, NIKE, Inc., Ryan Specialty Group Holdings Inc., and Starbucks Corporation.

The Code provides for the imposition of sanctions against those persons who violate the Code and for oversight of the Code’s administration by the Ariel entities’ Chief Compliance Officer, who annually reports to the Boards of the Ariel entities: (i) on the Code’s adequacy and effectiveness, (ii) any issues arising under the Code, and (iii) certifies that the Ariel entities have adopted procedures reasonably designed to prevent violations.

The foregoing description of the Ariel entities’ Code does not reflect all provisions of the Code. A client or prospective client may request a copy of the Code by calling 800-725-0140, emailing ClientserviceIR@arielinvestments.com, or writing to Ariel Investments, LLC, Attention: Institutional Client & Investor Relations, 200 East Randolph Street, Suite 2900, Chicago, IL 60601-6505.

⁴ As defined by the Advisers Act and the Company Act rules pertaining to codes of ethics.

Political Activities Policy and Procedures

Ariel has adopted a policy and procedures relating to political activities. The policy requires Ariel, its affiliates, and its employees and their spouses and dependent children to obtain prior approval from Ariel's Chief Compliance Officer before making, or directing or soliciting any other person to make, any political contribution or provide anything else of value, including volunteer services, to an existing state or local official, candidate for state or local position, political organization or candidate for federal office who holds a state or local position. Additionally, the policy and procedures prohibit Ariel, its employees and affiliates from coordinating or soliciting any person to make any: (i) contribution to an official of a government entity to which Ariel is providing or seeking to provide investment advisory services; or (ii) payment to a state or local political party where Ariel is providing or seeking to provide investment advisory services. The policy and procedures are designed to comply with various federal, state and local laws restricting "pay-to-play" activities of investment advisers.

Charitable Contributions

Ariel makes charitable contributions and sponsors charitable events. We do not make any contributions or sponsor events in order to obtain or retain advisory clients. Ariel has procedures to monitor its charitable activities.

Proprietary or Sales Interest in Client Transactions

Ariel does not invest any client assets in the Funds and neither Ariel nor Ariel Distributors recommends specific Funds to investors. Using information in the Funds' current prospectuses and sales literature, Ariel Distributors' registered representatives explain the differences between Funds in response to investor requests or in connection with a request for proposal. However, Ariel supervised persons and Ariel Distributors registered representatives avoid advising or making recommendations to investors as to which Fund(s) to select.

The Mutual Funds' Investor Class shares charge investors 12b-1 Plan fees at the annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets. The Mutual Funds pay these fees to Ariel Distributors. The Mutual Funds also pay Ariel for its investment management services. The Mutual Funds also offer an Institutional Class of shares, which do not pay 12b-1 Plan fees. The Mutual Funds' prospectus describes the circumstances under which investors may qualify for the Institutional Class shares. In addition, registered representatives are advised to inform institutional investors, or other investors who may qualify, of the availability of the Institutional Class of shares.

Ariel Distributors acts as placement agent for the Private Funds and CITs. Ariel Distributors does not and will not receive compensation for its private placement services. No sales commissions are charged for any Ariel products or funds.

See also "Supervised Persons' Sales Incentive Compensation" in Item 5 above.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

Broker Selection and Best Execution

Ariel's brokerage selection process is the responsibility of its Trading Oversight Committee (the "Committee"). The Committee meets quarterly to review, administer, monitor, and enforce the trading and trade management policies and procedures contained in Ariel's compliance manual and to resolve conflicts that arise in portfolio trading with the goal of seeking brokerage and trading arrangements that are intended to maximize client results. The Committee approves additions to the approved broker list. Prior to being added, and annually thereafter, brokers are reviewed for the quality of their brokerage services, including services

provided to aid in Ariel's research process. The following are among the items the Committee regularly reviews:

- quality of trade execution
- soft dollar arrangements and spending
- brokerage selection and commissions
- trade allocation and aggregation
- trade rotation
- client directed brokerage
- trade errors
- account performance dispersion
- restrictions monitoring procedures
- gift and entertainment logs for the research and trading departments

The Committee is made up of voting members, consisting of representatives from the investment teams and trading desks. In addition, representatives from Ariel's legal, compliance, operations, and finance departments attend and participate in the Committee meetings. Additionally, Ariel has adopted Derivatives Policies and Procedures that identify the scope, risks and controls associated with its use of derivatives.

Ariel's policy is to seek the best price and favorable execution of client transactions considering all circumstances. However, there can be no assurance that best execution will in fact be achieved in any particular transaction. Subject to Ariel's overall policy, in selecting brokers to execute transactions, Ariel considers customary practices in prevailing markets for the particular type of investments being traded, natural order flow, market impact, anonymity, the firm's reputation, the full range, quality and reliability of its services that are deemed useful to better serve clients, its relationship and responsiveness to Ariel, commission rates, and any other factors that Ariel, in its sole discretion, deems relevant, without having to demonstrate that any such factor is of a direct benefit to any particular client. In addition to execution, brokers provide supplemental research, statistical information and objective performance evaluation.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

Ariel will not always place brokerage transactions on the basis of the lowest commission rate available for a particular transaction. Ariel uses certain brokers who give Ariel products and services that are useful to Ariel's research process and causes clients to pay commissions higher than those charged by other brokers in return for those products and services. Ariel makes a good faith determination that the commissions paid are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and other services provided. The payment of such services with brokerage commissions is commonly referred to as "soft dollar arrangements." Ariel only enters into soft dollar arrangements that are covered by the safe harbor provided under Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act.

Brokers furnish, for example, proprietary or third-party research reports, supplemental performance reports, statistical analyses, software and computer programs used for research and portfolio analysis, and other valuable research information to Ariel. Ariel generally seeks, at the beginning of the year, to direct client transactions to brokers that provide proprietary and third-party research in order to ensure payment of its budgeted research commissions and soft dollars. All of Ariel's clients' accounts benefit to some degree from one or more soft dollar arrangements, including accounts that do not pay for soft dollar services through their brokerage commissions. The brokerage commission rates paid to brokers for proprietary and third-party research are typically higher than commissions paid to obtain execution only. Clients prohibiting Ariel from generating third-party soft dollar credits generally do not receive better brokerage commission rates than clients that do generate third-party soft dollar credits for Ariel. Ariel does not seek to allocate soft dollar benefits to clients' accounts proportionately to the soft dollar credits the accounts generate. As a result of client-directed brokerage arrangements, some soft dollar services benefit clients who do not execute transactions through soft dollar brokers. Further, Ariel uses some soft dollar services for certain clients that are paid for by clients who do not require such services. Additionally, Ariel receives certain research reports from brokers that are not used in investment decision making. However, Ariel receives other services from brokers

that are used in the investment decision making process, such as access to management and invitations to analyst conferences.

Ariel receives certain brokerage and research products and services that provide both research and non-research (“mixed-use”) benefits. In these instances, Ariel uses client brokerage commissions to pay for the research portion and pays the non-research portion out of its own resources. Although the allocations between research and non-research portions will be made in accordance with Ariel’s overall fiduciary responsibilities, clients should be aware of the potential conflicts of interest created by the use and allocations of soft dollar arrangements.

By entering into soft dollar arrangements, Ariel receives a benefit because it is relieved from producing or paying for research products or services. In addition, soft dollar arrangements give Ariel an incentive to select a broker, trade frequently, or trade actively in certain accounts to obtain research used primarily by other, less frequently traded accounts. That is, Ariel at times has an incentive to select a broker based on its own interests in receiving research rather than in its clients’ interests in receiving most favorable execution. This is not Ariel’s practice, however, and Ariel’s disciplined investment strategy, utilized for all its clients, and its long-term holding approach, are among the ways that Ariel mitigates these potential conflicts. Ariel also attempts to address these potential conflicts through oversight of soft dollar usage by the Committee and by requiring an initial and annual approval of all soft dollar services by Ariel’s Chief Compliance Officer.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

Ariel does not select brokers in exchange for client referrals.

Other Potential Conflicts

Ariel at times invests for its clients in the publicly traded stocks of brokers through which we place client trades. Ariel also is authorized to place clients’ portfolio transactions through brokers who have sold shares of mutual funds (proprietary and non-proprietary) advised (or sub-advised) by Ariel, subject to our best execution obligations. We do not select these brokers as a result of any potential or existing investment in a broker firm nor in consideration for the broker’s promotion or sales of the Mutual Funds. Ariel’s Head Traders certify to these facts annually. We have adopted and implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure that personnel responsible for portfolio trading and for negotiating agreements with brokers do not take into account any potential or existing ownership in a broker firm or a broker’s sale of the Mutual Funds’ shares when selecting brokers or placing trades.

Ariel at times invests for its clients in the publicly traded stocks issued by Ariel’s clients or by Ariel’s Fund client investors. Ariel’s disciplined investment process mitigates the risk that personnel responsible for portfolio decision-making would take into account the existence of a client or investor relationship with Ariel when determining to invest client assets in a portfolio company.

Ariel’s personnel at times receive gifts and entertainment from brokers through whom we place trades. In order to prevent trading personnel from favoring one broker over another for client trades based on gifts or entertainment received, Ariel’s Code requires employees to report to the Chief Compliance Officer all gifts and entertainment received from brokers. The Chief Compliance Officer and the Committee review the gift and entertainment reports of the research and trading departments.

Directed Brokerage and Other Brokerage Constraints

Certain clients direct Ariel to use particular brokers for executing all or a portion of transactions in their accounts. For example, certain institutional clients direct Ariel to place all or a portion of their brokerage with minority-owned and/or local brokers, or brokers who provide the client with certain services, such as performance monitoring and commission recapture. We do not use brokerage from another client account to

pay for a product or service purchased under these client-directed brokerage arrangements. Also, though not a directed brokerage arrangement, some client accounts have trading constraints that at times cause Ariel to use a single broker to execute trades for such clients. Our trading department will at times place orders for such clients behind orders for clients that do not direct brokerage and have no other trading constraints.

Directing brokerage may cost clients more money. For example, clients who direct Ariel (through affirmative direction or other constraint) to use particular brokers may pay higher commissions, obtain greater spreads, or obtain less favorable net prices than might be the case for those clients who do not because Ariel will be unable to negotiate commissions, aggregate client orders and seek the most favorable execution of transactions as efficiently as possible and at the best price.

To the extent that Ariel cannot obtain soft dollars in directed brokerage arrangements, it is expected that clients who give us brokerage discretion would pay for a disproportionate share of Ariel's soft dollar arrangements.

Aggregation and Allocation of Trades

Ariel typically aggregates client purchase or sale orders for a particular security into blocks to achieve more efficient execution, lower per share brokerage costs and, in the aggregate, better and fairer prices for all clients. Where purchases or sales are made on a block basis, price and per share commission and transaction costs are generally allocated to each advisory client on a pro rata basis. Although we believe that the aggregation of orders for client accounts generally will benefit our clients as a whole over time, in any particular instance such aggregation may result in a less favorable price or execution for a particular client than might have been obtained if the orders had not been aggregated.

Order aggregation is not always possible and at times may not achieve more efficient execution, lower per share brokerage costs and, in the aggregate, better and fairer prices for all clients. At times, depending on factors such as client-imposed restrictions and Ariel's assessment of market conditions, Ariel will place non-aggregated or partially aggregated orders either simultaneously or over time. For example, Ariel's trading departments will at times place orders for directed brokerage clients (including clients that have arrangements that effectively direct brokerage) behind orders for non-directed brokerage clients depending upon factors such as the number of other orders awaiting execution, the type of order, the liquidity of the order, and the clients' cash positions. If the directed brokerage client's order is of a de minimis size, the trading desk will at times execute the de minimis order simultaneously with larger block orders. Ariel will not over time favor any client account or group of client accounts over any other client account or group of client accounts with respect to order placement. Ariel has trade rotation guidelines intended to promote the equitable treatment of clients over time. Ariel has discretion to place orders in accordance with the rotation guidelines or otherwise based on market conditions, client-imposed restrictions, or other considerations Ariel believes to be relevant.

In order to meet client-directed brokerage mandates, Ariel at times aggregates orders for execution and requests that the executing broker "step out" a portion of the aggregate order to clients' directed brokers. The executing broker gives up the order(s) to the directed broker who receives any related commissions and clears, settles and confirms the transaction to Ariel and the clients involved.

As mentioned previously, Ariel participates in managed account programs to whom Ariel licenses its strategies. Such programs require us to provide our recommended purchases and sales for such strategies to the program managers. We typically provide such purchase and sale information once a week instead of in real-time, and may provide it in other time frames based on the contractual terms agreed to with the counterparty.

Because of client guidelines and/or market conditions (including a limited supply or demand for certain securities), not all investment opportunities can be made available to all clients, but we endeavor to allocate investment opportunities fairly over time. Ariel will not favor any client account, or group of client accounts, over any other client account or group of client accounts over time. We take a number of factors into account when making allocation decisions including client guidelines or investment restrictions, cash levels, tax status,

size of account, weighting of securities in a portfolio, any client directed brokerage requirements, and other relevant investment factors.

In cases in which an aggregated order is partially filled, we generally will allocate the order to advisory clients on a pro rata basis subject to available cash, account restrictions, account size, weighting of securities in a portfolio, directed brokerage, and other relevant investment factors. On occasion, accounts of comparatively small size sometimes are filled in their entirety instead of receiving a pro rata share, while at other times such accounts are excluded from receiving an allocation.

Some clients impose guidelines or investment restrictions that are not a part of Ariel's strategies. We will use discretion in interpreting and applying such investment restrictions. Clients who impose such investment restrictions should be aware that the performance of their accounts will differ from the performance of Ariel's strategies. Some investment restrictions must be checked manually by members of Ariel's portfolio management team, which often results in accounts with such restrictions trading after accounts that do not have similar investment restrictions. As a result of any delay, these accounts at times receive a different price on securities transactions than the unrestricted accounts.

In the event Ariel participates in a public offering for clients, our policy is to allocate the public offering shares fairly and equitably among those clients who are eligible to receive such shares. Clients we deem ineligible to receive such shares include among others those clients that are custodied at a broker for cash settlement (versus those clients who settle delivery versus payment ("DVP")) and clients who are restricted from receiving such shares via investment policy or regulation.

Opposite-Way and Same-Way Trades in a Security

At times, Ariel will purchase shares of stock for one or more accounts and sell the same stock in one or more other accounts. On rare occasions, we will execute cross trades between client accounts when we deem the transaction to be in the best interests of both clients and in accordance with any laws, rules or regulations applicable to such clients' accounts (e.g., the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), the Advisers Act or the Company Act). Ariel has two separate trading desks – one for the Global and EMV investment strategies and the other for the Domestic Value and Focused Value investment strategies. In the event one trading desk has an opposite-way or same-way trade order in the same security as the other trading desk, traders for the two desks consult with one another regarding how to proceed with the order, bearing in mind the best interest of all Ariel clients.

At times, there may be a pending block order for a security specific to a strategy when a subsequent additional block order is placed for the same security for another strategy. Our traders generally allocate the existing order and combine the unexecuted portion for a new block order. If the subsequent additional order is of a de minimis size vis-à-vis the existing order, our traders often will execute that order separately and leave the larger block order in the blotter.

Trade Error Policy and Procedures

Ariel views a trade error as involving an unintentional mistake in the handling of a trade order for which we are responsible. Examples of trade errors include: trading a security in the wrong account; trading in the wrong security; purchasing or selling an incorrect amount of the security, or failing to enter an order given by the portfolio manager; selling a security instead of buying it; buying a security instead of selling it; and buying or selling a security in violation of a client-imposed or regulatory restriction. Trade errors do not include intentional acts, errors related to the investment selection decision, or issues that are addressed pre-settlement.

The Chief Compliance Officer will collaborate with all relevant personnel, promptly, equitably and in the best interests of Ariel's clients, to investigate the cause of the error and assist with the implementation of

procedures to prevent similar errors; and will approve the reimbursement amount (if any) to a client as a result of the error. Clients will be notified of trade errors that occur in their accounts.

More Information Specific to Trading for the Global and EMV Strategies

Brokerage commissions and other costs of transactions made on non-U.S. stock exchanges generally are higher than in the U.S. When transactions in emerging markets are executed through a client's sub-custodian, the transaction rates determined by the sub-custodian will at times be less favorable than the transaction rates offered by other third-party brokers. Ariel will seek to achieve the best net results for these transactions.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

Account Reviews

A portfolio manager, or his or her designee, reviews client accounts at least monthly, to ensure compliance with Ariel's investment objective and strategy and client investment restrictions. Client accounts generally are invested according to one of Ariel's model portfolios. However, variations in account-specific factors such as investment restrictions, the timing and amount of cash flows, and clients' broker or custodian limitations will cause client accounts to vary from the model portfolio. Before each trade is executed and post-trade each day, Ariel personnel monitor compliance primarily utilizing Ariel's trade order management systems and other tools.

Reports to Separate Account Clients

Written statements containing portfolio information and performance results are distributed to clients monthly, quarterly or periodically, based upon client needs or preferences. In addition, conference calls and/or formal meetings are arranged quarterly, semi-annually, annually, or at the request of the clients based on their need to discuss their portfolio and performance results.

We also provide periodic reports, including responses to requested due diligence questionnaires, to clients that are tailored to meet specific client requests, including to investors in Funds. These reports are not proactively offered to other investors in such Funds or may be offered in a different format. We will not enter into such an arrangement if we determine that the arrangement would have a material adverse effect on the other investors in the Fund.

Clients also receive written account statements from their custodians. We encourage clients to review the account statements from their custodians to confirm the holdings and transactions in their accounts. Any statement sent directly by Ariel is not intended to be a substitute for account statements and other reports provided directly by the custodians. Clients that do not receive an account statement from its custodian should contact the custodian. Depending upon a client's arrangements with its custodian, the client and/or its custodian will receive trade confirmations from the brokers that execute trades on the client's behalf.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Other Compensation Received by Ariel

Other than as disclosed in this Form ADV, Ariel does not receive compensation from any third party for providing investment advice to its clients. See Item 11 (regarding gifts and entertainment) and Item 12 (regarding soft dollars) for more information.

Compensation Paid by Ariel for Client Referrals

Ariel does not directly compensate any person who is not its supervised person for client referrals. Under the arrangements discussed below, Ariel is making payments that constitute indirect compensation to certain parties.

Ariel pays the educational affiliates of investment consulting firms for Ariel employees' attendance at continuing education programs, conferences and regional workshops (collectively, "educational programs") designed specifically to educate executives on developments in the industry and key investment issues. These educational programs are widely utilized by asset management firms. Ariel's participation also enables our employees to spend valuable time with clients, prospective clients and consultants and to update them on Ariel and its investment strategies. Although these investment consulting firms have informed Ariel that these conference payments to their respective educational affiliates play no role in the consultants' recommendations of Ariel and other investment managers to institutional clients, these payments nevertheless create potential conflicts of interest for the consulting firms.

Certain brokers, dealers, financial intermediaries, recordkeepers and other service providers (collectively, "Intermediaries") are paid for distribution services, shareholder servicing and recordkeeping services, and/or for providing continuing support to the Mutual Funds' shareholders. Some Intermediaries receive:

- distribution and shareholder servicing fees from Ariel Distributors;
- fees from the Mutual Funds for providing recordkeeping and shareholder account services to investors who hold shares of the Mutual Funds through dealer-controlled omnibus accounts; and
- other compensation, known as "revenue sharing," paid by Ariel or Ariel Distributors.

In addition, Ariel or Ariel Distributors pays fees to Intermediaries to exhibit at conferences to inform attendees about the Mutual Funds.

These payments create potential conflicts of interest for the Intermediaries in that their investment recommendations may be affected by the payments they receive. Further information is contained in the Mutual Funds' prospectus and statement of additional information. Investors also should consult with their financial intermediary regarding the details of payments their intermediaries may receive, if any, in connection with the sale of shares of the Mutual Funds.

In addition, we may enter into agreements or arrangement with consultants or service providers for the benefit of their clients. Specifically, Ariel may agree to a pre-arranged fee schedule that the consultants' clients will pay to Ariel for the management of their assets. Although these types of arrangements do not involve direct payments to consultants, they do provide non-monetary value that may pose conflicts of interest.

Item 15 – Custody

Ariel does not maintain custody of client assets, as determined under Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act (the "Custody Rule"), with respect to our Mutual Funds or CITs. In limited circumstances, however, Ariel's separately managed account clients authorize us to deduct advisory fees directly from their account. This authorization or visibility to separate account clients' custodial arrangements could contain language that imputes inadvertent custody on Ariel.

In addition, in Ariel's role as managing member of each Private Funds, Ariel has legal access to the Private Fund's securities or funds in a manner that results in us being deemed to have "custody" of client assets under the Custody Rule. To address the risks posed by this arrangement:

- the Private Fund maintains its assets with an independent, qualified custodian;
- an independent accountant registered with and subject to regular inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board audits the Private Fund annually; and

- Ariel distributes the Private Fund's audited financial statements to investors in the Private Fund within 120 days of the Private Fund's fiscal year end.

A custodian typically will send account statements to clients. Many clients also receive account statements directly from Ariel and, in such event, are encouraged to compare the statements received from Ariel with the statements received from the custodian.

A separately managed account client investing in the Global and EMV strategies should be aware that the custodian it appoints will use sub-custodians (some or all of which may be affiliates of the custodian) to hold the client's assets in the jurisdictions in which Ariel invests. It is the exclusive responsibility of the custodian, and not Ariel, to select and monitor the activities of the sub-custodians. A client's custodian may limit trading to certain countries, such that Ariel may not be able to trade for that client account in certain countries in which its strategy invests. Unless otherwise directed by the client, Ariel will select the counterparties and rates for all non-U.S. exchange transactions.

Ariel has implemented written policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the Custody Rule's requirements. Ariel periodically reviews the effectiveness of its custody controls.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

Ariel exercises investment discretionary authority over its client accounts. See Item 4 for the amount of discretionary assets under management. We assume authority over an account by entering into an investment management agreement with a client.

Clients will appoint Ariel as their agent and attorney-in-fact with full power and authority to act, but only to the extent necessary for us to invest and manage the assets of the account in accordance with the agreement of the parties. As necessary, this includes the authority to execute agreements and/or adhere to industry protocols for investments in derivatives, such as non-U.S. currency forward contracts for client accounts invested in Ariel's Global and EMV strategies.

Certain clients, or their custodians, impose investment restrictions contrary, or in addition, to the general investment restrictions discussed in Item 8 above. Some clients otherwise limit Ariel's authority by requiring pre-investment approval, directing brokerage, or setting the cash level of the account. Clients who impose investment restrictions or other limitations on investment discretion should be aware that this may have an adverse effect on the performance of their accounts and that the performance of their accounts will differ from the performance of the model portfolios.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

Ariel has established Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the "Proxy Policies") concerning proxies voted by Ariel on behalf of each client who delegates proxy voting authority to Ariel and delivers the proxies to Ariel. A client may retain proxy voting powers, give particular proxy voting instructions to Ariel, or have a third-party fiduciary vote proxies. Ariel's Proxy Policies are subject to change as necessary or appropriate to remain current with applicable rules and regulations and our internal policies and procedures.

Ariel views proxy voting as an extension of our core research and engagement efforts. As such, Ariel integrates material ESG issues into its proxy voting decisions consistent with Ariel's fiduciary obligation to clients. In general, Ariel considers a company's past performance and ESG track record to ensure appropriate accountability and incentivize future improvement. Ariel looks for companies with high quality leadership teams, as represented by their industry experience, and their management of ESG issues. Furthermore, we strive to invest with management teams who show integrity, candor, and foster open and honest communication with their shareholders. Accordingly, it is generally our policy to give considerable weight to

the recommendation of a company's management on any issue, including but not limited to instances in which we engage in direct dialogue with management.

Ariel has established general guidelines for voting clients' proxies. While these generally guide our decision-making, all issues are analyzed by:

- The Ariel analyst who follows the company.
- For the Domestic Value and Focused Value strategies, the head of ESG and the Director of Research Operations.
- For the Global and EMV strategies, the designated research analyst or portfolio manager identified to assist with those respective strategy's proxy voting process.

As a result, at times we will vote an individual proxy differently than otherwise stated within Ariel's general proxy voting guidelines. In such cases, we will document our reasoning.

Regarding diversity-related proxy votes, we generally support proposals calling for proactive diversity practices and increased disclosure as research demonstrates organizations that cultivate diversity are more likely to attract top talent, foster innovation, stimulate creative thinking and problem solving—all leading to better outcomes. However, we evaluate proposals on a case-by-case basis to determine whether to support such a proposal.

Regarding climate change disclosure-related proxy votes, we recognize that proactive management of environmental issues, including but not limited to climate change, water and waste management, and ecological impacts, is increasingly important for the long-term financial performance of a company. In general, we support proposals calling for increased disclosure of environmental policies and practices.

Regarding board diversity:

- For Ariel's Domestic Value and Focused Value strategies, we generally vote against nominating committee chairs of boards that lack racial/ethnic minority directors and against nominating committee chairs of boards that lack female directors.
- For Ariel's Global and EMV strategies, Ariel votes to promote greater diversity at the board level.

Recognizing board refreshment takes time, we evaluate a company's commitment to improving board diversity on a case-by-case basis to inform our voting decision.

Conflicts of Interest

Potential conflicts of interest arise when we vote proxies of issuers that have or are seeking a material relationship with Ariel. For example, Ariel manages retirement plan assets and corporate assets for issuers whose securities are held by Ariel's clients for whom we vote proxies. Ariel also votes proxies of issuers that distribute Ariel's Mutual Funds or that otherwise have a material business relationship with Ariel. We mitigate these and other potential conflicts of interest that arise by following, among other things, a disciplined investment strategy and proxy voting procedures designed to detect and resolve potential conflicts of interest in the proxy voting process and to cast votes that are in the best interests of clients and not a product of a conflict.

If it is determined that a material conflict of interest may exist with respect to a proxy vote, such as a business relationship with a portfolio company, it is our policy to generally vote in accordance with the recommendations of ISS. If, in a conflict situation, Ariel decides to vote differently than ISS, the proxy will be referred to the relevant Ariel investment team's Proxy Resolution Committee, which is charged with determining whether the decision to vote differently than ISS is in the best interests of Ariel's clients and is not the product of a conflict.

Voting Limitations

Ariel generally will not vote its clients' proxies in the following circumstances:

- For securities Ariel did not acquire for a client's account (*e.g.*, if a new client transferred securities to Ariel and Ariel has not yet sold the securities through the account transition process, or if an Ariel client chooses to invest its cash in a money market fund).
- When Ariel receives a meeting notice without enough time to fully process the proxy.
- For those Ariel clients who engage in securities lending programs through their custodians, and the security is on loan at the record date.
- In those international markets where share blocking applies.
- In those international markets requiring the re-registration of the clients' shares in the underlying clients' names unless the sub-custodian can timely re-register the shares.
- In those international markets requiring the client's execution of a power of attorney to permit the sub-custodian to vote the proxy, unless the client has provided the requisite power of attorney to the local sub-custodian.
- If a client's custodian is unable to retrieve and deliver ballots to Ariel's proxy voting service (ISS).
- In those international markets that will not accept split ballots from the omnibus account of a custodian.

We may be required to vote shares in securities of regulated companies (such as banks) in conformance with conditions specified by the industry's regulator. Additionally, the issuer of a security may limit our ability to vote proxies for our clients. In these circumstances, Ariel will refrain from voting some or all of clients' shares.

Some clients who delegate proxy voting authority to Ariel may give us specific proxy voting instructions that could be contrary to Ariel's guidelines. As a result, we could vote differently for those clients than we vote for other clients in the same strategy.

For each proxy, Ariel maintains records as required by applicable law. Proxy voting information will be provided to clients in accordance with their agreement with us or upon request. You may request a copy of Ariel's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, or a copy of the specific voting record for your account, by calling Ariel at 800-725-0140, emailing ClientserviceIR@arielinvestments.com, or writing to Ariel Investments, LLC, Attention: Institutional Client & Investor Relations, at 200 East Randolph Street, Suite 2900, Chicago, IL 60601-6505.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Ariel does not require prepayment of client fees six months or more in advance and is, therefore, not required to include a balance sheet. In addition, we do not have any financial conditions that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to clients, nor have we been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

Item 19 – Additional Information

Education and Business Backgrounds of Certain Executive Officers Listed in Form ADV, Part 1

John W. Rogers, Jr. (Born 1958) – Chairman, Co-CEO, Chief Investment Officer, Lead Portfolio Manager for Ariel Fund and Co-Portfolio Manager for Ariel's small-cap value, small cap value concentrated, small/mid-cap value and mid cap value strategies. As he has since its inception, Mr. Rogers makes the final investment decisions for Ariel's flagship fund, Ariel Fund. Mr. Rogers also serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ariel Investments, LLC and Ariel Capital Management Holdings, Inc. and as a Trustee of the Ariel Investment Trust. Mr. Rogers also serves on multiple public and private company boards. Mr. Rogers earned an AB in Economics from Princeton University.

Melody Hobson (Born 1969) – Co-CEO and President. Ms. Hobson joined Ariel in 1991. She held the position of Senior Vice President, Director of Marketing from 1994 until being named President in 2000 and Co-CEO in 2019. Ms. Hobson also serves as a Director of Ariel and Ariel Holdings, Chairman of the Trust’s Board of Trustees, and Vice President of Ariel Distributors. Ms. Hobson earned an AB from the Woodrow Wilson School of International Relations and Public Policy at Princeton University.

Emma L. Rodriguez-Ayala (Born 1981) –Executive Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer, and General Counsel, joined Ariel in January 2023. She also serves as Secretary of Ariel’s Board of Directors. She holds the same titles of Executive Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary for Ariel Alternatives and Ariel Distributors. She serves as Chief Privacy Officer of Ariel and Anti-Money Laundering Officer of Ariel Distributors. Previously, she was the General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer, and Board Secretary of LGIM America. Earlier in her career, Emma was a partner at the law firm Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP. She graduated with a J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School and a B.A., summa cum laude, from Saint Louis University.

Wendy D. Fox (Born 1962) – Senior Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer. Ms. Fox joined Ariel in 2004. She also serves as Chief Compliance Officer and Vice President of the Trust and Chief Compliance Officer and Senior Vice President of Ariel Distributors. Prior to joining Ariel, Ms. Fox worked as an attorney for the SEC’s Chicago Regional Office. Ms. Fox earned a BA in English Literature from the University of Michigan and a JD from Washington University School of Law.

Carlos E. Calderon (Born 1983) – Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Calderon joined Ariel in 2021 to lead the Finance function for the firm. He also serves as Senior Vice President, Finance for Ariel Distributors and Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of Ariel Alternatives. Prior to joining Ariel, he served as Vice President and Director of Financial Planning and Analysis (FP&A) at Eaton Vance, a subsidiary of Morgan Stanley Investment Management. Prior to joining Eaton Vance, he held leadership roles at State Street Global Advisors and BNY Mellon supporting Global Investment Management, Global Product, Marketing, and Wealth Management. Mr. Calderon earned his Bachelor of Business Administration in Corporate Finance from the Isenberg School of Management at the University of Massachusetts Amherst.

Anti-Money Laundering Program

Ariel has implemented an anti-money laundering program to prevent the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities. Through an unaffiliated third-party service, Ariel checks existing and prospective clients and portfolio holdings against lists, including the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (“OFAC”) list, to determine whether they appear on such lists. Ariel requests certain information and documentation from clients in order to confirm the clients’ identities, beneficial owners, and authorized representatives. Depending on the circumstances, applicable law, rules or regulations may require or allow Ariel to provide certain information (e.g., currency transaction reports or suspicious activity reports) to governmental agencies, and such laws, rules or regulations may prevent Ariel from disclosing its actions to its clients and prospective clients.

Privacy Notice

Ariel’s most important asset is its relationship to clients. Ariel’s entire staff is dedicated to serving clients, which includes protecting the privacy of clients’ data. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and SEC Regulation S-P (Reg S-P) apply to non-public personal information (NPPI) provided by clients who obtain financial products and services from Ariel and its affiliates. Ariel’s Privacy Policy/Notice is posted on Ariel Investments’ website, and Ariel’s compliance manual contains the Privacy Policies and Procedures that Ariel and other affiliated entities have adopted in order to comply with various requirements aimed at protecting the privacy of individuals’ information. A Privacy Rights Request form is available at <https://www.arielinvestments.com/privacy-rights-request/>.

Ariel strives to maintain clients' trust and confidence, and it is Ariel's policy not to share clients' personal information with anyone unless it is for one of the following reasons: (i) at a client's direction; (ii) to provide a client with service that was requested by the client or information about Ariel's services; (iii) to maintain Ariel's high standards of performance and compliance, such as by sharing information with our outside professionals; (iv) to ensure the security and integrity of our services and operations or to verify or maintain the quality or safety of our services, (v) to provide advertising and marketing services, (vi) to identify and repair errors that impair functionality of our systems; (vii) to undertake internal research, (viii) to transfer data in the possible event of the merger, sale, reorganization or other transaction involving all or part of Ariel's business, or associated diligence, (ix) to respond to the requests of government agencies, other regulatory bodies and law enforcement officials, or (x) otherwise as required by law.

Clients, upon opening an account and on an as needed basis, submit to Ariel a variety of personal data and NPPI, including address, telephone number, Social Security number, beneficiary information, and certain tax and financial information. Ariel generates reports, such as account statements, to service client accounts, and we receive reports regarding client accounts, such as confirmations from securities firms.

In order to provide quality service when placing orders or executing transactions, we disclose information to others on a limited basis. These entities include custodians and brokers. We also provide information to our affiliates and companies that perform necessary services to support our business, such as maintenance of computer systems and global trading operations, and to accountants, attorneys, and other vendors who help us assess and maintain performance and compliance standards.

To protect and properly maintain this information, we have established procedures and personnel practices that are designed to help preserve confidentiality and protect our clients' records. Ariel requires third parties to whom we provide access to NPPI to furnish assurances that they in turn will protect the privacy of this information and will only use the information for the business purpose for which Ariel has provided it. We have established a vendor oversight policy, under which we conduct due diligence reviews of those vendors to whom we provide access to, or disclosure of, certain confidential information, including client NPPI, non-public portfolio holdings, and information on Ariel's computer network. A former client's information is protected to the same extent as that of a current client.

Ariel's relationship with its clients is governed by U.S. securities laws and state or local law as indicated in the investment management agreement with each client. Under Reg S-P, our clients have the right to opt-out of the disclosure of their NPPI to nonaffiliated third parties. Individuals in certain jurisdictions may have certain data subject rights including rights to: (i) request access to and rectification or erasure of their personal data; (ii) restrict or object to the processing of their personal data; and (iii) obtain a copy of their personal data in a portable format. Individuals may also have the right to lodge a complaint about the processing of personal data with a data protection authority or agency. Ariel is willing to receive and provide an appropriate response to such requests within the time provided by applicable law without prejudice to our view of the controlling law.

Non-U.S. Data Subject Rights: Individuals in Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Cayman Islands, Europe, Faroe Islands, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Israel, Isle of Man, Japan, Jersey, México, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, and certain other jurisdictions may have certain data subject rights. These rights vary, but they may include the right to:

- Request access to, correction of, and deletion of your personal data that Ariel holds;
- Restrict or object to certain processing of your data by Ariel;
- Obtain a copy of their personal data in a portable format and/or request transfer of their personal data to a third party;
- Request the information on the recipients or categories of recipients with whom Ariel shares their personal data; and
- Lodge a complaint about the processing of personal data with a data protection authority or agency.

Special Notice for Residents of California: Ariel complies with the California Consumer Privacy Act (“CCPA”) and the California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA) (“CCPA/CPRA”). The CCPA/CPRA does not apply to personal information (PI) collected about current or former investors whose information is protected by federal financial privacy law under the Gramm Leach Bliley Act (GLBA) and the SEC’s Reg S-P. Personal data of California residents not subject to the GLBA and Reg S-P is covered by the CCPA/CPRA.

California residents have the right to request their PI be deleted or inaccurate PI be corrected. They have the right to request that Ariel disclose to them the categories of PI it has collected about them, the sources of the data, the business purpose, the categories of third parties to whom Ariel discloses the PI, the specific pieces of PI that Ariel has collected about them, the retention period for each category of PI (including SPI), and the criteria used to determine such period of retention.

California residents have the right to ask Ariel to disclose to them: (a) the categories of PI that it has collected about the resident; (b) the categories of PI that Ariel has sold or shared about them and the categories of third parties to whom the PI was sold or shared, by category of PI for each category of third party, and (c) the categories of their PI that Ariel disclosed for a business purpose and the categories of persons to whom it was disclosed.

California residents have the right to opt out of the sale or sharing of their PI to third parties by directing the Company not to sell or share their PI. They also have the right to direct the Company to limit its use of their SPI.

California residents have the right to exercise these rights without any retaliation or discrimination, such as denying services, charging different rates for services, providing a different level of service, or suggesting the person will receive a different price or rate for services or different quality of service.

California residents can make a request to exercise their rights under the CPRA by contacting us by email at privacy@arielinvestments.com or by calling us at 800-725-0140. A Privacy Rights Request form is available at <https://www.arielinvestments.com/privacy-rights-request/>. Ariel will review requests and respond accordingly. The rights described herein are not absolute and are subject to exceptions.

Ariel’s Privacy Policy is online at <https://www.arielinvestments.com/privacy-notice/>. Ariel’s Privacy Policies and Procedures contained in Ariel’s compliance manual may be made available upon request by emailing clientserviceIR@arielinvestments.com.

Business Continuity; Cybersecurity

We have implemented a business continuity plan with the goal of preserving and recovering the critical and important business functions of Ariel, Ariel Distributors, Ariel Investment Trust and Ariel Holdings in the event of a significant business disruption including, but not limited to, disasters that affects Ariel offices, equipment or system failures, or unexpected loss of service providers or key personnel. Critical business functions include employee communication with each other and with clients; managing and trading client investment portfolios; performing investment research and analysis; accessing key network-based systems and files; and regulatory reporting. Depending on the nature and severity of the business disruption, we will work to make our critical and internet-based business applications available within the first four (4) hours following a business disruption.

Operational Risk. Ariel and its service providers may be negatively impacted by operational risks arising from, among other problems, systems and technology disruptions or failures, or cyber incidents. The occurrence of any of these problems could result in a loss of information, ransomware or other attacks that result in the temporary access to data, business disruption, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage and other consequences, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and our clients. Through our monitoring and oversight of third-party service providers, we endeavor to determine that service providers take appropriate precautions to detect, avoid, and mitigate risks that could lead to such problems. However, it is not

possible for us or our service providers to identify all of the operational risks that may affect clients or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects.

Cybersecurity Risk. Ariel and its service providers increasingly rely on the use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business. These technologies are subject to a number of different cybersecurity risks that could adversely affect us or our service providers, despite efforts to design organizational and technical measures to mitigate cybersecurity risks and protect the security of their systems, software, networks, and data, including personal data collected from clients. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events involving both insiders, third parties, or both.

Cyber-attacks include, but are not limited to, unauthorized third parties gaining access to digital systems (*e.g.*, through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, misdirecting electronic funds transfers, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption, such as through ransomware. Unauthorized third parties may also attempt to induce Ariel’s employees, clients, service providers or other users of Ariel’s systems to disclose sensitive information that would allow the unauthorized third party to gain access to Ariel’s systems or data, including personal data of clients. Cyber-attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (*i.e.*, efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users).

In addition, Ariel may incur substantial costs related to forensic analysis of the origin and scope of a cybersecurity breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, adverse investor reaction, regulatory investigations, or related litigation.

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for the companies in which our clients invest, which could have material adverse consequences for such companies, and may cause clients’ investments to lose value.

Cyber incidents that could affect Ariel or its service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, loss or theft of data or funds, interference with impediments to trading, the inability to transact business or access data or systems, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, additional compliance costs, or costs associated with repair and mitigation. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting issuers of securities in which a portfolio invests, counterparties with which Ariel engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for Ariel’s clients) and other parties, which could have material adverse consequences for those parties that could affect Ariel. In addition, we may incur substantial costs related to forensic analysis of the origin and scope of a cyber incident and increased or upgraded cybersecurity designed to help prevent cyber incidents in the future.

We maintain a cybersecurity incident response plan managed by the cybersecurity incident response team (“CIRT”). The CIRT’s role is to prevent a serious loss of information, information assets, property, and customer confidence by providing an immediate, effective and informed response to any event involving the Ariel entities’ information systems, networks or workplace. The CIRT is chaired by a senior Technology team member. CIRT members include, in addition to Technology team representatives, representatives from our legal, compliance, human resources, finance, operations, institutional client & investor relations, and communications departments. The work of CIRT may overlap with the business continuity plan in the event that a security incident leads to, among other things, a loss of use of a key system. In addition, Ariel’s General Counsel serves as Chief Privacy Officer. The Chief Privacy Officer is responsible for managing the risks related to information privacy laws and regulations.

While Ariel and its critical service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and

systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, given the constantly evolving nature of technology and cyber-attacks. Furthermore, we cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect Ariel or its clients. Ariel and its clients could be negatively impacted as a result.

Class Action Lawsuits

From time to time, we receive notification of class action lawsuits wherein our clients may have a claim of monetary relief. Although Ariel does not actively seek out such notifications, we sometimes receive paperwork for making claims in such lawsuits' settlements. We will notify existing clients regarding the existence of lawsuits when all the following criteria have been met:

- Ariel receives notification of the class action lawsuit;
- the class has been certified;
- a monetary settlement has been reached in the lawsuit and approved by the Court; and
- the settlement involves an existing client of Ariel.

In these cases, Ariel will notify the appropriate party representing the client. We do not provide legal advice or file claims on behalf of its clients.

Global Investment Performance Standards

Ariel claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards ("GIPS"®). GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein. For the purpose of GIPS compliance, the firm is defined as Ariel Investments, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and federally registered investment adviser regulated by the SEC. Ariel is headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, and has offices in New York, New York, San Francisco, California, and Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Ariel offers investment strategies that seek long-term capital appreciation by investing primarily in equity securities. Ariel utilizes a bottom-up, fundamental analysis to select quality company stocks. Taking a long-term view and applying independent thinking to investment decisions, Ariel spans the market cap spectrum from small to large and covers the globe with international and global offerings. GIPS-compliant performance information for Ariel's strategies and products and a list of composite descriptions are available upon request by calling 800-725-0140, emailing ClientserviceIR@arielinvestments.com, or writing to Ariel Investments, LLC, Attention: Institutional Client & Investor Relations, at 200 East Randolph Street, Suite 2900, Chicago, IL 60601-6505.

ERISA Section 408(b)(2) Disclosure – Guide to Services and Compensation

This section will guide ERISA Plan ("ERISA Plan" or "Plan") clients through important information to consider in connection with the investment management services Ariel provides to ERISA Plan clients, including: an overview of investment management services and the fees and other compensation charged for, or otherwise related to, such services. This information is intended to comply with the disclosure requirements of regulations under ERISA Section 408(b)(2) and should be read in conjunction with the Plan's client agreement with Ariel, this brochure, and any other documents Ariel may provide from time to time. Any questions concerning these disclosures or the information provided concerning our services or compensation should be directed to our Institutional Client & Investor Relations Department, at 312-726-0140 or ClientserviceIR@arielinvestments.com.

Description of Services

Ariel provides discretionary investment advisory services to the ERISA Plan as an investment manager. Ariel manages the assets in accordance with the investment strategy selected by the ERISA Plan pursuant to the client agreement. For more information relating to services to the ERISA Plan, please refer to the Plan's client agreement with Ariel and Item 4 of this brochure.

Service Provider's Status

In providing discretionary investment advisory services to the ERISA Plan, Ariel acts as a fiduciary under ERISA and as an SEC registered investment adviser, all as specified in the client agreement.

Compensation

Direct Compensation – Direct compensation means payments reasonably expected to be made directly by the Plan for services rendered to the Plan to the provider of those services, an affiliate, or subcontractor. For investment advisory services provided, Ariel bills its ERISA Plan clients directly or otherwise according to each Plan client's specific direction in accordance with the fee schedule located in the client agreement. Some Plan clients direct Ariel to provide billing statements to their custodian and further direct the custodian to pay Ariel's fees from the Plan assets held in the account. Those Plan clients that do so, and also elect to receive a copy of Ariel's statements, are encouraged to compare any statements received from Ariel with the statements received from the custodian. Generally, Ariel's annual asset-based fee is billed to Plan clients on a quarterly basis, following the end of the quarter for which services were rendered. Ariel calculates the quarterly fee by applying the applicable fee schedule to the fair market value of the assets of the Plan account. For more information, please see Item 5 of this brochure.

Indirect Compensation – Indirect compensation means compensation reasonably expected to be received in connection with the provision of services from sources other than directly from the Plan or plan sponsor. Ariel receives indirect compensation in connection with its provision of investment advisory services to the ERISA Plan in the form of soft dollars and gifts and entertainment, all as follows:

Soft Dollars – A portion of the Ariel's expenses for research-related products and services, including expenses referable to the ERISA Plan, are paid for using "soft dollars" generated from certain brokers who execute trades for some or all of Ariel's clients. Ariel becomes eligible for soft dollar products and services of a broker by directing brokerage trades to the broker and paying the commissions of the broker, who then both executes the trades and provides Ariel with research products and services. The commissions paid by the ERISA Plan to a proprietary research or third-party research broker include the cost of executing transactions for the Plan, as well as the cost of providing research products and services to Ariel. Ariel generally limits soft dollar commissions to those research products falling within the safe harbor created by Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act. Ariel receives both proprietary and third-party soft dollar research services from brokers.

- **Proprietary Soft Dollar Research Services:** The types of proprietary research services that Ariel receives include: tangible research products (such as research reports and publications); access to management; and invitations to analyst conferences. As proprietary research does not have a readily identifiable value, and is provided based on the total trading activity of Ariel for all of Ariel's clients, Ariel is unable to quantify the value of the proprietary research that Ariel anticipates receiving from any particular broker to the ERISA Plan.
- **Third-Party Soft Dollar Research Products and Services:** With respect to third-party research brokers, Ariel has arrangements with certain brokers who, in addition to execution services, agree to pay for research products and services provided by third parties at an identifiable cost in exchange for commissions generated via client transactions. The types of third-party research that Ariel may receive include research reports, supplemental performance reports, statistical analyses, and software and computer programs used for research and portfolio analysis. Research credits are applied to pay for specified eligible research services provided by third parties, or are accumulated and applied to specific research services as designated by Ariel. Ariel estimates, based on the total value of third-party research received during the prior calendar year, as a percentage of total assets under management, that Ariel generally receives less than 0.01% of asset under management in third-party research benefits. Over the prior calendar year, Ariel had soft dollar arrangements with four brokers to receive third-party research. As a general matter, Ariel estimates that for the prior calendar year when using a broker that provided soft dollar credits for the acquisition of third-party research,:

- For the Domestic Value and Focused Value strategies, approximately 20% of the commission cost was allocated to pay for execution services, with the remaining 80% allocated to pay for the third-party research.
- For the Global and EMV strategies, approximately 52% of the commission cost was allocated to pay for execution services, with the remaining 48% allocated to pay for the third-party research.

For more information regarding the above, please see Item 12 and Ariel's Form 5500 Schedule disclosure document. Upon request, Ariel will provide the ERISA Plan with broker commission reports identifying the allocation and costs of the ERISA Plan's brokerage.

Gifts and Entertainment – From time to time, third party vendors (such as brokers and service providers) provide Ariel and its personnel with non-monetary gifts and entertainment, such as promotional items, meals and access to certain industry related conferences (collectively, "gifts"). Ariel has implemented policies and procedures intended to identify, quantify and track these gifts. Given our stringent gift and entertainment reporting policy and requirements, Ariel does not reasonably expect that any gift or entertainment would exceed the *de minimis* thresholds set forth in the Section 408(b)(2) disclosure requirements.

Compensation for Termination of the ERISA Plan Account

The fees to be paid by the ERISA Plan upon termination are described in the client agreement. Ariel's client agreements typically provide for termination effective 30 days after written notice by the client or Ariel. In the event of termination, the fees to be paid by the ERISA Plan to Ariel are fees earned through the effective date of termination.

Maintenance of the Indicia of Ownership within the United States for ERISA Plans

Under Section 404(b) of ERISA, a fiduciary is obligated to maintain the indicia of ownership of the assets of an ERISA Plan within the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States. Ariel will cause the indicia of ownership of ERISA Plan assets to be maintained in compliance with ERISA Section 404(b). Regulations issued by the Department of Labor under ERISA Section 404 allow the indicia of ownership of assets consisting of securities issued by non-U.S. entities and non-U.S. currencies to be maintained outside the U.S. if certain conditions are met. The indicia of ERISA Plans' ownership of non-U.S. currency and interests in those vehicles that are non-U.S. entities will, if held outside the U.S., be maintained in compliance with those conditions.

Important Information for Non-U.S. Investors

Ariel is currently offering one or more of its strategies through separately managed accounts to institutional investors in certain other regions outside the U.S. Ariel, a Delaware limited liability company, is a money management firm headquartered in Chicago, Illinois with offices in New York, New York, San Francisco, California, and Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Ariel is regulated by the SEC under U.S. laws, which differ from the laws of other countries. Ariel is not currently licensed or registered in any other country, and Ariel intends to limit its activities to remain exempt from any requirements to register or obtain a license in other countries. Outside the U.S., this brochure is meant only for the addressee to whom it was directly delivered. It should not be further distributed. Additional country-specific disclosures are shown below.

Australia Investors. Ariel (Australian Registered Body Number ("ARBN") 605 418 120) is exempt from the requirement to hold an Australian Financial Services licence.

Canada Investors. Ariel relies on the international adviser exemption in Canada pursuant to Section 8.26 of National Instrument 31-103.

Japan Investors. Ariel is not registered as an Investment Business Operator and may not enter into a discretionary investment management agreement with any customers. The term “customers” does not refer to licensed investment management operators and trust banks.

Korea Investors. Ariel is currently not licensed under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act of Korea as a cross-border discretionary investment management company.

New Zealand Investors. The separately managed account products managed by Ariel are available only to wholesale investors within the meaning of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. This includes:

- Selected institutional clients whose primary business is the investment of money,
- Persons who meet the prescribed investment activity criteria or who exceed certain prescribed asset and turnover thresholds, or
- A person who has completed a prescribed certificate attesting as to their experience in buying or selling investment products.

This is not a product disclosure statement under New Zealand law and does not constitute a regulated offer under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

Oman Investors. This material neither constitutes a public offer of securities in the Sultanate of Oman as contemplated by the Commercial Companies Law of Oman (Royal Decree 4/74) or the Capital Market Law of Oman (Royal Decree 80/98), nor does it constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of any offer to buy Non-Omani securities in the Sultanate of Oman as contemplated by Article 139 of the Executive Regulations to the Capital Market Law (issued vide CMA Decision 1/2009). Additionally, this material is not intended to lead to the conclusion of any contract of whatsoever nature within the territory of the Sultanate of Oman.

Saudi Arabia Investors. Neither this material nor any investment interest in the separate account have been approved, disapproved or passed on in any way by the Capital Market Authority or any other governmental authority in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, nor has the separate account received authorisation or licencing from the Capital Market Authority or any other governmental authority in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to market or sell the investment interests in the separate account within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This material does not constitute and may not be used for the purpose of an offer or invitation. No services relating to the separate account, including the receipt of applications and the allotment or redemption of investment interests, may be rendered by the separate account or its investment adviser within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Singapore Investors. Ariel is not authorised or recognised by the Monetary Authority of Singapore and is not authorized to conduct business with the retail public. Any written materials provided by Ariel do not constitute a prospectus. Ariel is not currently licensed to enter into contracts with investors in Singapore.

Taiwan Investors. Ariel is not currently licenced in Taiwan.

United Kingdom Investors. Ariel does not carry on discretionary management activities in the United Kingdom. It is not authorised or regulated to conduct investment business in the United Kingdom, and its services will not be covered by the UK Financial Services Compensation Scheme or UK Financial Ombudsman Scheme.