



Part of  BNY MELLON

NEWTON INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT NORTH AMERICA, LLC

FORM ADV PART 2A BROCHURE

(as of March 29, 2024)

One Boston Place
201 Washington Place
Boston, MA 02108

This brochure ("Brochure") provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Newton Investment Management North America, LLC (the "Firm", "we", "us" or "NIMNA"). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (617) 248-3000. 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.

The Firm is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Registration with the SEC does not imply that the investment adviser has any particular level of skill or training.

Additional information about the Firm is also available on the SEC's website at:
www.adviserinfo.sec.gov

ITEM 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL CHANGES

NIMNA's last update of its Brochure was on March 31, 2023. There have been no material changes to the Brochure since the last annual update.

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ITEM 4. ADVISORY BUSINESS

Background

Newton Investment Management North America, LLC (the “Firm”, “we”, “us” or “NIMNA”) is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. We are an indirect subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (“BNY Mellon” or the “Bank”). The Firm was established in 2021, comprised of equity and multi-asset teams from an affiliate, Mellon Investments Corporation. Mellon was established in 1933 with roots tracing back to the late 1800s.

The Firm is part of the group of affiliated global companies that individually or collectively provide investment advisory services under the Newton or Newton Investment Management brand (collectively “Newton” or “Newton Group”).

In addition to NIMNA, Newton currently includes:

- Newton Investment Management Limited (“NIM”), and
- Newton Investment Management Japan Limited (“NIMJ”)

NIM is authorized and regulated in the United Kingdom by the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) and is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. NIM was incorporated on June 6, 1978 with Reed Stenhouse, a Scottish insurance broker. NIM became a subsidiary of BNY Mellon on July 23, 1998. NIMJ was established in March 2023 and includes the Japanese equity management division of an affiliate, BNY Mellon Investment Management Japan Limited. Unless otherwise stated, the information within this Form ADV is limited to Newton Investment Management North America, LLC.

Advisory Business

The Firm is an investment adviser registered with the SEC pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”). The Firm provides investment advisory services to U.S and non-U.S. clients. We provide these services on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis to institutional investors in the form of separate accounts, pooled investment vehicles including but not limited to registered mutual funds, collective investment funds, UCITs and private funds.

The Firm operates through two separate investment product lines, comprising the “Equity Product Line” and the “Multi-Asset Product Line”, the “Product Lines”, respectively. The Product Lines operate semi-autonomously under the umbrella of the Firm, subject to the global policies and procedures of the Firm and BNY Mellon, as applicable.

Clients typically obtain our investment advisory services pursuant to (i) a written agreement such as an investment management or sub-advisory agreement directly with NIMNA or through BNY Mellon (when our employees are acting as dual officers of the Bank) or (ii) a trust agreement or participation agreement with the Bank (when our employees manage assets of collective investment funds of the Bank as a sub-advisor hired by the Bank). Investors also access our investment advisory services by investing in pooled vehicles which are sponsored or

established by the Firm, our affiliates or unaffiliated third parties. See Item 10 “Dual Officers and Employees” for more information about our dual officer arrangements.

Please refer to Item 8 of this Brochure for a description of the strategies provided by each Product Line, in which we invest client assets.

Investment Guidelines

The Firm offers a variety of carefully developed investment strategies (“Strategies” and each, a “Strategy”). We generally manage all client accounts in accordance with a model portfolio that is based upon a selected Strategy. We work with clients to create investment guidelines that are mutually acceptable to the client and the Firm. When creating investment guidelines, clients may impose investment restrictions in certain individual securities or types of securities. Clients who impose investment restrictions might limit our ability to employ on behalf of a particular strategy resulting in investment performance that differs from the intended strategy and from other accounts that have not imposed such restrictions.

The Firm also offers investment advisory services in the form of pooled investment vehicles or “Funds.” Each pooled investment vehicle has an investment objective and a set of investment policies and/or guidelines that we must follow. For these reasons, we cannot tailor the investment guidelines of a Fund to meet individual investor needs. In addition, we cannot impose individual investment restrictions on our investment strategies for underlying investors in the pooled investment vehicles.

We also provide management services on a non-discretionary basis where we make recommendations to the client, but all investment decisions are made by the client and may or may not be implemented by us.

Wrap Fee Programs and Model Delivery

A client in a wrap fee program (“wrap fee program”) typically receives investment management of account assets through one or more investment advisers participating in the wrap fee program and also receives trade execution, custodial, performance monitoring and reporting services (or some combination of these or other services) for a single, all-inclusive (or “wrap”) fee charged by the program sponsor based on the value of the client’s account assets. The program sponsor typically assists the client in defining the client’s investment objectives based on information provided by the client, aids in the selection of one or more investment managers to manage the client’s account and periodically contacts the client to ascertain whether there have been any changes in the client’s financial circumstances or objectives that warrant a change in the arrangement or the manner in which the client’s assets are managed.

Under these wrap fee program arrangements, our affiliate, enters into an agreement with the program sponsor/manager. The program sponsor/manager then delegates responsibility for investment recommendations to us. The primary manager under the program retains ultimate decision-making responsibility for determining which securities are to be purchased or sold for client accounts and for implementation of such decisions pursuant to the agreement entered into with the program sponsor/manager. In such cases, our recommendations are implemented subject only to differences resulting from individual investment guidelines or restrictions, tax harvesting or other needs of the particular program client. NIMNA does not act as a program sponsor, nor do we conduct physical trading for any of these programs. We receive a portion of the allocated wrap fee for the services provided.

When we provide investment recommendations in connection with a wrap fee program, we do not negotiate on the client's behalf brokerage commissions or other costs for the execution of transactions in the client's account. Instead, in most instances transactions are executed through the program sponsor or through the program sponsor's designated affiliate given that execution costs for agency transactions typically are included in the all-inclusive fee charged by the program sponsor. Most program agreements, however, provide that other broker-dealers can be selected to execute trades if deemed appropriate to achieve best execution. If a broker-dealer other than the program sponsor or the program sponsor's designated affiliate is selected to affect a trade for a client's account, any execution costs charged by that other broker-dealer typically are charged separately to the client's account. Accordingly, clients who elect to participate in wrap fee programs should satisfy themselves that the program sponsor is able to provide best execution for transactions.

In evaluating a wrap fee program, clients should consider a number of factors. A client may be able to obtain some or all of the services available through a particular program on an "unbundled" basis through the program sponsor or through other firms and, depending on the circumstances, the aggregate of any separately paid fees may be lower (or higher) than the single, all-inclusive fee charged in the program. Payment of an asset-based fee can potentially produce accounting, bookkeeping or income tax results that differ from those resulting from the separate payment of (i) securities commissions and other execution costs on a trade-by-trade basis and (ii) advisory fees. Any securities or other assets used to establish a program account can be sold, and the client will be responsible for payment of any taxes due. The Firm recommends that each client consult with his or her tax adviser or accountant regarding the tax treatment of wrap fee program accounts.

Clients participating in wrap fee programs typically receive a disclosure brochure from the program sponsor detailing the wrap fee program prior to their selection of us as adviser or sub-adviser, which includes a description of the services provided by the Sponsor and the applicable fee schedule. The fees and features of each wrap fee program vary and, therefore, clients in wrap fee programs should consult the program sponsor's brochure for the fees and features applicable to their account. We do not act as a program sponsor of any wrap fee programs. Program sponsors, however, obtain brokerage, clearing and other wrap program services from our affiliates.

Our relationships with Sponsors have the potential to create certain conflicts of interest for the Sponsors and for us. We provide investment advisory services to certain affiliated Sponsors, including BNY Mellon Securities Corporation ("BNYMSC"). If the Sponsor is affiliated with us, the Sponsor may have an incentive to give us access to the account and to direct clients to us, based on the affiliation rather than based on our expertise or performance or the client's needs. Similarly, in hopes of gaining clients through a Wrap Fee Program, we may have an incentive to execute brokerage transactions through the Sponsor (whether affiliated or unaffiliated), who in turn may recommend us to Wrap Fee Program participants. Where NIMNA deals with an affiliate, it must ensure that the client is not materially disadvantaged. To manage this conflict, Newton has a number of policies and procedures in place to perform actions, controls and checks to manage and reduce the risk of the conflict occurring.

Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2023, the Firm had total assets under management of \$47,862,573,370. This figure is comprised of:

\$47,527,720,208 managed on a discretionary basis;

\$334,853,162 managed on a non-discretionary basis

As of December 31st, 2023, NIMNA also provided \$8,229,016,323 of assets under advisement for a model of securities which the Firm does not arrange and as to which we do not affect the purchase or sale of securities.

Class Actions: Litigation

It is our policy that we do not advise, initiate or take any other action on behalf of clients relating to securities held in the client's account managed by us in any legal proceeding (including, without limitation, class actions, class action settlements and bankruptcies). The Firm does not file proofs of claims relating to securities held in the client's account and does not notify the client or the client's custodian of class action settlements or bankruptcies relating in any way to such account. Typically, custodians submit filings in connection with class action settlements and handle bankruptcy filings. Each client should consult with its custodian and other service providers to ensure such coverage.

Privacy Policy

NIMNA does not have individual clients that meet the definition of consumer and only provides advisory services to institutional investors at this time. In the event that NIMNA were to enter into advisory agreements with a natural person the Firm's privacy policy would be amended to address the specific requirements and regulations that the Firm would be subject to with respect to consumers and customers. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that comply with all applicable federal and state regulations to safeguard non-public information. We are careful to limit access to nonpublic information. Our employees have access to client information based on their responsibilities. This access enables them to assist in completing transactions and resolving any client service issues that may arise. We may collect nonpublic personal information about our clients from account opening documentation and transactions with us. We do not share information subject to the privacy policy with anyone, except as authorized by the client or permitted by law.

ITEM 5. FEES AND COMPENSATION

Separate Accounts

We provide investment advisory separate account services for a fee. This fee is typically charged as a percentage of assets under our management. Although this fee is typically expressed as an annual percentage, it is calculated based on the market value of the account at month end, quarter end or based on an average and generally invoiced on a monthly or quarterly basis in arrears. The Firm adjusts management fees for significant cash flows during the billing period on a pro-rata basis.

NIMNA enters into performance-based fee arrangements from time to time in accordance with the conditions and requirements of Section 205-3 of the Advisers Act. Such arrangements are negotiated with each client and, thus, the terms may vary. However, these arrangements typically provide for a fee based on the market value of the account (at a specified month end, quarter end or based on an average and invoiced on a monthly or quarterly basis in arrears), plus a performance fee based on the portfolio's return for the relevant billing period. Some accounts have a benchmark and/or a hurdle rate and others are absolute return strategies.

A client's investment advisory agreement, in most instances, provides that the client will incur fees and expenses, in addition to our advisory fees, such as custody, brokerage and other transaction costs, administrative and other expenses. Examples of other costs and expenses include markups, mark-downs and other amounts included in the price of a security, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer fees and electronic fund fees. Clients are encouraged to carefully review their investment advisory agreement with us for further information on how we charge and collect fees. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on our brokerage practices.

Pooled Investment Vehicles

Collective Investment Funds

If consistent with a client's investment objective and subject to direction from the client, the Firm invests client assets in the Bank's collective investment funds. Such accounts will indirectly bear the fees and expenses imposed by the Bank collective investment funds as an investor in such funds and, as a result, will bear higher expenses than if the account had invested directly in the securities held by the collective investment fund.

In addition, for certain index- and model-driven collective investment funds, transaction costs associated with client-specific contributions to and/or withdrawals from the collective investment fund may be borne solely by the client and will reduce such client's returns. Certain collective investment funds engage in securities lending. Fees, including securities lending revenue arrangements, generally are negotiable with each investor. This means that some clients pay fees that differ from the fees paid by other clients.

Private Funds

The Firm manages privately offered pooled investment vehicles ("Private Funds"). The Private Funds generally charge a management fee that is calculated based on average monthly net assets and is paid to the investment manager quarterly in arrears or upon redemption. Each Private Fund may have multiple share classes with different management and performance fees. Performance fees generally are calculated on the appreciation of



the net asset value of the Private Fund and are paid to the investment manager annually or upon redemption. Please see Item 6 of this Brochure for more information on our performance fee arrangements and Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on brokerage expenses.

Private Funds are also subject to additional charges such as custody, brokerage and other transaction costs, administrative costs and other expenses (including, without limitation, organizational, directors, legal and audit fees). Management and performance fees are not generally negotiable, though they may be waived, reduced or calculated differently at the discretion of the general partner of such fund in accordance with the Private Fund's offering materials. Such waivers, reductions or changes to calculation methodology will cause some clients or groups of clients to pay fees that are different from the fee schedules disclosed in the Private Fund's offering materials. Please see the applicable Private Fund's offering materials for further information regarding fees and other share classes.

Sub-Advisory Fees

The Firm also serves as adviser or sub-adviser to investment companies, managed accounts, pooled investment vehicles or other entities that are unaffiliated with the Firm. We also act as a sub-adviser to certain BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. funds or other affiliates' funds. For these investment advisory and/or sub-advisory services, the Firm receives compensation based upon a percentage of assets under management and/or a performance-based fee.

Minimum Fees

The Firm may charge a minimum annual fee for our investment advisory services. Additionally, in some cases, separate accounts are subject to minimum account sizes and vary depending upon the strategy. We reserve the right to waive any minimum account size or minimum fee requirements. Minimum annual fees may be negotiated with clients and, therefore, may vary. Additionally, investments in Private Funds are generally subject to minimum investment requirements disclosed in the respective private fund's offering documents. Please consult these documents for further information regarding fees in connection the Firm's Private Funds.

Terminations

Agreements relating to the provision of services provided by the Firm generally are terminable at any time by either the client or the Firm subject to a mutually acceptable period of notice, which is usually approximately 30 days. For a withdrawal or termination, the Firm considers the actual date of withdrawal of funds to be a fee-earning day. The Firm does not consider the date of receipt of Funds to be a fee-earning day except in the case of an initial funding on a new account. Market values are sourced from the Firm's internal accounting systems unless specifically directed otherwise by the client. Investments in Private Funds and collective investment funds that we manage are also subject to minimum investment and/or redemption requirements. Please refer to your investment management agreement, the collective investment fund's Schedule A or the offering documents of the Private Fund, as applicable, for more information.

Fee Schedule

The fees charged by the Firm are provided below. These fees as described below reflect the highest tier of fees per annum on the standard fee schedule and are not charged on the basis of a share of capital gains upon or capital appreciation of the assets, or any portion of, the assets of the client. Accounts are generally billed quarterly

in arrears; however, some separate account clients may pay fees quarterly in advance, based upon their form of contract. The fees associated with the investment strategies discussed in Item 8 of this Brochure are reflected below.

Equity Product Line

Investment Strategy	Fee Range per Annum
Global Equity	0.35 – 1.00%
Global Research	0.35 – 0.80%
Large Cap Value	0.25 – 0.55%
Small Cap Growth	0.60 – 1.00%
Small Cap Value	0.90 – 1.00%
Opportunistic Equity	0.60 – 1.00%
Multi-Factor Equity	0.15 – 0.80%
Thematic Equity	0.35 – 0.80%

Multi-Asset Product Line

Investment Strategy	Fee Range per Annum
Global Asset Allocation / Macro	0.35 – 0.80%
Domestic Asset Allocation	0.25 - 0.40%
Alternative Investments – Commodities	0.50% base fee plus 10% of alpha
Active Commodity	0.40%
Risk Parity (10% Volatility Level) *	0.20 – 0.30%
Dynamic Factor Premia	0.50 – 0.75%

** Fees for the Risk Parity Strategy vary based upon the active risk target. The active risk target for the fees shown is 10%.*

The Firm reserves the right, in our sole discretion, to negotiate or modify (either up or down) the basic fee schedules set forth above for any client due to a variety of factors, including but not limited to the level of reporting and administrative operations required to service an account, the investment strategy or style, the number of portfolios or accounts involved, and/or the number and types of services provided to the client. Because our fees are negotiable, the actual fee paid by any client or group of clients may be different from the fees reflected in our basic fee schedules set forth above. For this same reason, the Firm may agree to offer certain clients a fee schedule that is lower than that of comparable clients in the same investment strategy. Additionally, the Firm may agree to aggregate the assets of related client accounts and such accounts may receive the benefit of a lower effective fee rate due to such aggregation. The Firm may also choose to waive all or a portion of the negotiated fee for a given period.

Clients generally will incur fees and expenses in addition to our advisory fees including, but not limited to, custodian, brokerage and other transaction costs. Examples of other costs and expenses charged by custodians and/or brokers may include odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer fees and electronic fund fees.

If allowed by investment guidelines, the Firm may invest a client's account in pooled investment vehicles, including mutual funds (and including those advised or sub-advised by the Firm or an affiliate) that themselves charge advisory fees and operational expenses such as transfer agent, custody, audit, tax, brokerage and other transaction costs, administrative and other expenses. Such accounts will indirectly bear these fees and expenses as investors in such pooled investment vehicles and, as a result, will bear higher expenses than if they invested directly in the securities held by the pooled investment vehicle. Please review your investment advisory agreement for further information on how we charge and collect fees. A complete explanation of expenses charged by mutual funds is contained in each mutual fund's prospectus. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on our brokerage practices.

For portfolios subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), the value of any client account holdings invested in affiliated mutual funds is excluded from the amount on which our separate account fees are computed. In cases where a client account is not subject to ERISA, and/or where client account holdings are invested in an affiliated vehicle not constituting a mutual fund, we may, subject to client contractual requirements and applicable law, calculate our separate account fee on the aggregate amount of the client's account. In certain instances where we have agreed to charge a flat fee for all assets under management, an adjustment may be made to the fee to take into account the holdings in affiliated mutual funds.

The Firm does not require clients to pay in advance; rather, clients are billed in arrears for fees incurred. In the event a client has paid fees in advance and terminates prior to the end of the billing period, we will refund the client the portion of the fee paid attributable to the period, from the date of termination to the end of such billing period. Our clients may select whether they would like the fees to be deducted automatically by their custodian from their custodial accounts or billed separately.

From time to time, the Firm enters into performance-based fee arrangements in accordance with the conditions and requirements of Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act and, when applicable, certain state laws. While such arrangements are negotiated with each client and thus the terms vary, they typically provide for a base fee based on market value of the account at specified month/quarter ends plus a performance fee based on the portfolio return (generally a rolling one or three-year period) for the relevant billing period relative to a designated market or customized index return.

In cases where we act only as consultant, the client retains full discretionary authority over all investments. There are no standard advisory fees for such consulting arrangements, and our fees for individual discretionary advisory accounts are negotiated on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration factors such as account size and structure, cash flow and other account-specific characteristics.

Sales Commissions

We do not charge or receive compensation in connection with the sale of securities, private funds, mutual funds or other investment products. However, employees of our affiliates accept compensation (also referred to as "commissions") for the sale of securities, private funds, mutual funds or other investment products. For example, certain of our affiliate's employees are registered representatives of BNYMSC and receive commissions for selling certain products. Accepting commissions for the sale of securities, private funds, mutual funds or other investment products gives rise to a conflict of interest because it affords our employees or employees of our affiliates an incentive to recommend investment products based on the compensation they will receive, rather than solely on a client's needs. For all investment products, we assess the suitability of a product for each client prior to the sale.



Clients may be able to purchase these securities or investment products from a broker that is not affiliated with the Firm. Please see Item 6 below for a discussion of these conflicts of interest.

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

Performance Fees

We enter into performance-based fee arrangements for certain client accounts and pooled investment vehicles. These arrangements generally provide for an asset-based management fee, based on the market value of the account (at month end, quarter end or based on average market value), together with a performance fee based on the portfolio's gross or net return in excess of a specified benchmark and/or hurdle rate during a designated period of time. The performance-based fee is typically (but not always) based on both realized and unrealized gains and losses. Some performance-based fee calculations include a high water mark, which keeps track of the highest level of performance on which a performance fee has been paid and which must be exceeded in order for an additional performance fee to be assessed.

In most instances our fees are based on valuations provided by clients' custodians or pooled investment vehicles' administrators. Generally, we do not price securities or other assets for purposes of determining fees. From time to time, however, and only to the extent permitted by applicable law (including ERISA), we or one of our affiliates are called upon either to value, or to participate in the valuation process concerning, securities held in client accounts or pooled investment vehicles that we advise, generally only to the extent that market price for the security is not readily available, or where we or our affiliate have reason to believe that the market price is unreliable. A conflict of interest can arise in situations where we are involved in the determination of the valuation of an investment because we can benefit by receiving a fee based on the impact, if any, of the increased value of assets in the account. In such circumstances, we require, to the extent possible, pricing from an independent third-party pricing vendor. If vendor pricing is unavailable, we then look to other observable inputs for the valuations including broker-dealers, index providers, and, if applicable, fair value pricing committees of affiliated mutual fund entities. In the event that a vendor price or other observable inputs are unavailable or deemed unreliable, we have established a Pricing and Valuation Oversight Group to make a reasonable determination of a security's fair value. For more detailed information on how performance fees are calculated, please see the applicable private placement memorandum or your investment management agreement.

Side-by-Side Management

"Side-by-side management" refers to the Firm's simultaneous management of multiple types of client accounts/investment products. For example, we manage numerous accounts at the same time including separate accounts and pooled investment vehicles. These clients have a variety of investment objectives, policies, strategies, limitations and restrictions. Our affiliates likewise manage a variety of separate accounts, managed accounts, and pooled investment vehicles.

Side-by-side management gives rise to a variety of potential and actual conflicts of interest relating to areas such as the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades. Moreover, while the portfolio managers generally only manage accounts with similar investment strategies, it is possible, due to varying investment restrictions among accounts, or for other reasons, that certain investments could be made for some accounts and not others, and that conflicting investment positions could be taken among accounts. For example, a long/short position in two client accounts simultaneously can result in a loss to one client based on a decision to take a gain in the other. Taking concurrent conflicting positions in certain derivative instruments can likewise cause a loss to one client and a gain to another. We also may face conflicts of interest when we have uncovered

option strategies and significant positions in illiquid securities in side-by-side accounts. However, with very few exceptions, the Firm's portfolio management team is generally not permitted to take long and short positions in the same security across clients' accounts that they manage. Below we discuss the conflicts that we and our employees and supervised persons face when engaging in side-by-side management and the steps we take to mitigate them. Note that certain of our employees are also officers or employees of one or more of our affiliates ("dual officers"). Please see Item 10 for more information on our dual officer arrangements. When we and our affiliates concurrently manage client accounts/ investment products, and particularly where dual officers are involved, this presents the same conflicts described below.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Side-By-Side Management

The conflicts of interest associated with side-by-side management can be particularly acute when we manage accounts that are charged a performance-based fee and other accounts that are charged a different type of fee, such as a flat asset-based fee. We have a financial incentive to favor accounts with performance-based fees because we (and our employees and supervised persons) have an opportunity to earn greater fees on such accounts as compared to client accounts without performance-based fees. Thus, we have an incentive to direct our best investment ideas to client accounts that pay performance-based fees, and to allocate, aggregate or sequence trades in favor of such accounts. We also have an incentive to give accounts with performance-based fees better execution and better brokerage commissions. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on our brokerage practices, including aggregation and trade allocation policies and procedures designed to mitigate these conflicts.

Additionally, the Firm's clients typically give us discretion to allocate client assets to, and/or redeem client assets from, certain pooled investment vehicles we manage or sub-advise. When a client grants us that discretion a conflict could arise with respect to such client and the other investors in such pooled investment vehicle. We may, for example, have an incentive to maintain a larger percentage of a client's assets in a fund in order for such assets to act as seed capital, to increase the fund's assets under management and, thus, to make investment by other investors more attractive, or to maintain the continuity of a performance record if the client is the sole remaining investor. Likewise, as the manager or sub-adviser, we will have information that investors will not have about the investments held by a fund and about other investors' intentions to invest or redeem. Such information could potentially be used to favor one investor over another.

The Firm addresses the conflicts associated with side-by-side management by managing our accounts consistent with applicable laws and following procedures that are reasonably designed to treat our clients fairly and to prevent any client or group of clients from being systematically favored or disadvantaged, including but not limited to policies relating to trading operations, best execution, trade order aggregation and allocation, short sales, cross-trading, code of conduct and personal securities trading.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Dual Officer Arrangements

As noted above, certain employees of our affiliates have been appointed as dual officers of the Firm for the limited purpose of providing certain investment management and trading services. This arrangement creates potential conflicts of interest for the Firm. Side-by-side management could potentially cause dual officers to favor its own clients over those of the Firm. In addition, confidential information may potentially be shared across the affiliated investment managers.

We have implemented policies and procedures to address these potential conflicts. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for an explanation of our trade allocation policies and procedures.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Accounts with Different Strategies

We and our affiliates manage numerous accounts with a variety of strategies, which presents conflicts of interest relating to the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades. We are a long-only manager and, generally, do not utilize short selling in order to realize profits. The distribution of investment ideas from research analysts is separate from the duties of portfolio management. We have implemented appropriate controls for the dissemination of new research recommendations to ensure fair opportunity to participate in investment ideas. We have in place order allocation and aggregation policies, which are implemented by the trading team which has duties that are segregated from the investment management team.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to the Management of Multiple Client Accounts

We, and our affiliates, perform investment advisory services for various clients. We give advice and take actions in the performance of our duties with respect to certain of our clients which can differ from the advice given, or the timing or nature of action taken, with respect to another client or by our affiliates on behalf of their clients. We have no obligation to purchase or sell for a client any security or other property which we purchase or sell for our own account or for the account of any other client if we believe it is undesirable or impractical to take such action.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Proprietary Accounts

We, our affiliates, and current employees will from time to time invest in products managed by the Firm and our related persons from time to time will establish “seeded” funds or accounts for the purpose of developing new investment strategies and products (collectively, “proprietary accounts”). Investments by the Firm, our affiliates or our employees in any such proprietary accounts creates conflicts of interest because they create an incentive to favor these proprietary accounts by, for example, directing our best investment ideas to these accounts or allocating, aggregating or sequencing trades in favor of such accounts, to the disadvantage of other accounts. We also have an incentive to dedicate more time and attention to our proprietary accounts and to give them better execution and brokerage commissions than our other client accounts. From time to time, we waive fees for proprietary accounts or for certain affiliated persons who invest in such proprietary accounts. Please see Item 11 of this Brochure for a description of the Firm’s Code of Ethics and Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on our brokerage practices and trade allocation policies and procedures.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Investment in Affiliated Accounts

From time to time and to the extent permissible under applicable law, we invest some or all of our temporary investments of client accounts in mutual funds (including money market funds) or similar accounts advised or managed by affiliates of the Firm. In addition, and where we are permitted under the applicable Investment Management Agreement, we can invest client accounts in affiliated pooled vehicles. We are presented with a conflict of interest when we allocate investments to these affiliated vehicles because such allocation can generate additional fees for us or our affiliates.

Please refer to Item 10 of this Brochure for an explanation of the conflicts associated with the businesses of our affiliates. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on our brokerage practices.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to the Sharing of Internally Generated Research

Newton has a global internal research sharing policy where internal research is defined as internally generated analysis, data or information created by NIMNA, NIM or NIMJ research and investment employees on either a macro or security specific level. Newton can share internally generated investment research and related research recommendations with a view to enhancing the research and investment opportunities for all portfolios managed by each Firm. This sharing of internally generated research allows for the fair allocation of investment ideas across each firm and avoids one set of clients being advantaged or disadvantaged over another and is undertaken in accordance with applicable laws.

The sharing and subsequent use of internally generated research and related recommendations to inform portfolio management decisions has the potential to cause trade implementation by one firm ahead of the other firm which could in turn result in one or more clients receiving less favourable trading results. Similarly, the sharing of internally generated research can cause a firm to execute client orders at the same time with the result that one set of clients is disadvantaged vis-à-vis the other (for example where orders relate to less liquid securities). To mitigate these conflicts, Newton has adopted and implemented policies and procedures that set parameters around the sharing of internally generated research. All reasonable efforts will be made to ensure internal research is published or shared simultaneously across all firms thus allowing for the fair allocation of investment ideas and opportunities across the firms. However, it is recognised that time zones between offices will inherently impact the ability of Portfolio Managers to implement those investment ideas and opportunities other than in normal local working hours, it is also noted that typically, we do not manage the same strategy in different time zones. Both NIMNA and NIM have adopted a trade coordination approach to manage impact on client portfolios from portfolio management decisions, to optimise market participation of trades to avoid price impact and to generally ensure fair allocation between both sets of client executions. For a description of the trade coordination approach process please refer to Item 12.

The sharing and subsequent use of such research and/or research recommendations will inform portfolio management decisions. Clients of both NIMNA and NIM could have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with portfolio management decisions. For example, the Firm may make a decision to sell or liquidate a client position in which NIM's clients are invested which may then result in adverse consequences for NIM's client portfolios and vice versa. Conflicts may also arise in cases where the Firm's clients are invested in different parts of an issuer's capital structure compared to NIM's clients, for example, where an issuer has financial difficulty and clients have conflicting interests in any restructuring outcomes.

Newton operates a global restricted list for the purposes of restricting trading in securities across each of Newton's firms in order to manage material non-public information and/or confidential information that can result from the sharing of internally generated research. The operation of a global restricted list can result in less investment flexibility for NIMNA than if it did not receive internally generated research from NIM and operated its own individual restricted list.

Other Conflicts of Interest Posed by the NIMNA Incentive Compensation Plan

The Firm offers highly competitive compensation packages to its key investment professionals. These employees are rewarded using a mix of base salary, annual cash bonus and long-term incentive plan ("LTIP"); these elements combine to provide competitive total compensation packages.

The variable compensation pool available for distribution to staff is calculated as a percentage of Newton's profits. This is then split between annual bonus awards and LTIP awards. Investment performance is, therefore, a key determinant of variable compensation as well as the long-term incentives for our investment professionals. This performance-driven culture permeates every decision we make across corporate decision making, and in our investment selections. We believe that our interests are well aligned with those of our clients.

Other Conflicts of Interest

As noted previously, we manage numerous accounts with a variety of interests. This practice gives rise to certain potential or actual conflicts of interest. For example, we can cause multiple accounts to invest in the same investment. Such accounts could have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with any such investment, including differing views on the operations or activities of the portfolio company, the targeted returns for the transaction and the timeframe for and method of exiting the investment. Some of our accounts may have gain/loss restrictions requiring them to hold certain securities while they are sold in other accounts. Conflicts also arise in cases where multiple Firm and/or affiliate client accounts are invested in different parts of an issuer's capital structure. For example, one of our client accounts could acquire debt obligations of a company while another client account acquires an equity investment. In negotiating the terms and conditions of any such investments, we could conclude that the interests of the debt-holding client accounts and the equity holding client accounts conflict. If that issuer encounters financial problems, decisions over the terms of any workout could raise conflicts of interest (including, for example, conflicts over proposed waivers and amendments to debt covenants). For example, a client account holding a debt investment may be better served by a liquidation of an issuer in which they could be paid in full, whereas client account holding an equity investment could potentially prefer a reorganization of the issuer that would have the potential to retain value for the equity holders. As another example, holders of an issuer's senior securities could potentially direct cash flows away from junior security holders, and both the junior and senior security holders could be client accounts of the Firm. As we become aware of any of the foregoing conflicts of interest, they will be discussed and resolved on a case-by-case basis. Any such discussions will factor in the interests of the relevant parties and applicable laws.

We, as a Firm, manage our accounts consistent with all applicable laws and follow policies and procedures that we believe are reasonably designed to treat our clients fairly and to prevent any client or group of clients from being systematically favored or disadvantaged. For example, we have implemented order aggregation and trade allocation policies and procedures which are designed to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equally, and to prevent these conflicts from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities among clients. Please see Item 12 for a summary of our key order aggregation and trade allocation related policies and procedures. Conflicts of interest and potential conflicts are regularly tracked and monitored by the Firm. Further details of actual or potential conflicts of interest identified by Newton and how these are managed are included in the Newton's Global Conflicts of Interest policy, which is available on Newton's website.

The Firm, NIM and its affiliates uses the personnel or services of each other in a variety of ways to share each firm's global investment capabilities. This arrangement in most instances takes the form of a delegation or a direct appointment and can give rise to a number of perceived conflicts of interest. These potential conflicts include conflicts concerning the allocation of investment opportunities across both firms; the method and timing of the implementation and execution of client orders; the fact that the clients can be directed to a client servicing model that is more suitable for the Firm or its affiliate rather than a client; and/or that clients are directed to strategies of a respective Firm primarily for fee generation purposes without putting the interests of clients first. These risks are managed in a number of ways including the implementation of policies and procedures designed to ensure equal access to investment opportunities and trade coordination as described in more detail above and in Item 12.

There is currently no delegation arrangements or direct appointments between the Firm and NIMJ

ITEM 7: TYPES OF CLIENTS

Types of Clients

In addition to providing investment advisory services to proprietary accounts, banks or thrift institutions and other institutional clients, including, without limitation, corporate pension and profit sharing plans, Taft-Hartley plans, Voluntary Employee Beneficiary Associations ("VEBAs"), trusts, estates, sovereign wealth funds, central banks, charitable institutions, foundations, endowments, municipalities, insurance companies, variable annuities, state and local governments, religious organizations, U.S. registered investment companies, collective investment vehicles, exchange-traded funds, Private Funds, Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities, other non-U.S. regulated funds, sovereign funds, separate accounts and other U.S. and international institutional accounts, NIMNA also participates in separately managed account ("SMA") arrangements where NIMNA is the acting Investment Advisor or Model Provider, BNYMSC has been retained, for certain SMA programs, as an Administrative Service provider (for non-investment advisory operational support) in connection with the SMA programs for which NIMNA has entered into an agreement with the relevant sponsor. For those U.S.-based SMA arrangements where NIMNA has been retained as a subadvisor by BNYMSC, NIMNA provides investment advisory services to BNYMSC in connection with SMA programs for which BNYMSC has in turn entered into an investment advisory agreement with the relevant sponsor.

Account Requirements

The Firm requires clients to execute a written investment management agreement with us which grants us authority to manage their assets. However, as discussed in Item 4 of this Brochure, retention of our investment advisory services may be obtained through various vehicles and arrangements. Please see Item 5 of this Brochure for more information on how we charge fees.

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

Investment Research Process

Newton's multidimensional research platform (the "Research Platform") primarily supports the active equity group within NIMNA as well as NIM and integrates a variety of investment inputs including but not limited to, micro & macro themes, fundamental equity, macroeconomic, geopolitical, regional, quantitative, and investigative research.

Our global research team includes fundamental equity, quantitative equity, quantitative multi-asset, specialist research, and credit. Our team also includes a responsible investment group with dedicated subject-matter experts.

The Research Platform works to deliver insights that help navigate the fast-changing market environment. Some investment strategies will use them as a framework allowing a longer-term perspective that could help navigate headwinds and tailwinds. The aim of the platform is to bring together specialist research analysts, dedicated credit research analysts, multi-asset analysts and, fundamental equity research analysts and portfolio managers working as one team to deliver for clients.

ESG Considerations

The Research Platform also considers, in addition to the inputs discussed above, environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors that, depending on the facts and circumstances, are material to the value of an issuer or instrument.

Any consideration of material ESG factors into our strategies is not done to seek collateral environmental or societal benefits for their own sake. We seek to consider ESG risks and opportunities (where appropriate and relevant) on the basis that the understanding of the materiality of these issues will help us better identify and assess risk adjusted returns over a proposed investment horizon.

Portfolio managers can choose to buy a security where there are ESG risks if they believe the portfolio will be compensated for taking this risk from a financial perspective. Whether and how ESG considerations are assessed or integrated into Newton's non-sustainable strategies depends on the asset classes and the particular strategy involved. Newton can and does make investment decisions for these strategies without taking ESG factors into consideration and portfolio managers and analysts make their own decisions with respect to how much emphasis, if any, to place on ESG factors.

Investment Process for the Equity Product Line

The Equity Product Line's investment strategies are highly dependent on the overall investment objectives of individual clients. However, the basic themes of the Equity Product Line's strategies are as follows:

The Equity Product Line identifies attractive stocks through rigorous quantitative and fundamental analyses blended with analysis of current business momentum and places controls on sector selection and, if applicable, country selection.

Newton has developed a fundamental equity research framework that rewrites classifications into clusters that we call “Pods”. This approach is designed to group companies with similar characteristics, at similar points in their development cycles. Starting with the interest-sensitive/stable pod, there are (typically) increasing idiosyncratic opportunities as we move through the true cyclical, growth cyclical, secular and research and development pods, i.e., the investment opportunities become more stock-specific rather than driven by broader market or macro conditions. The grouping process combines both quantitative and fundamental elements.

This approach applied by research analysts is very much one of identifying the best ideas rather than blanket coverage. Each equity in its assigned universe is a potential investment however research analysts are not required to analyse each equity. The research team and the portfolio managers prioritize where to allocate time required for deep, rigorous research on the best ideas. Their output is driven by how key inputs can influence the valuation of a company’s prospects. The aim is to facilitate a transparent opportunity set which portfolio managers can interrogate to view current recommendations, identify the relevant research analyst and communicate in an informed and efficient manner.

The research output from our global research team is supplemented and prioritized by our portfolio managers. The interaction between professionals in research and portfolio management roles is critical to achieving the optimum output from our research. Both research analysts and portfolio managers are involved in the research process with a high degree of engagement between them especially at a regional level, portfolio managers can be involved in a supporting, and sometimes equal, role to assist with coverage of smaller companies and/or regions. Portfolio managers have available the same research tools as analysts when approaching stock research.

Equity Product Line Investment Strategies

Global Equity. Security selection is driven by a rigorous and highly collaborative process, which draws from a broad range of expertise. The strategy combines the complementary research techniques of fundamental and quantitative analysis. Analysts rank their international investable universe within economic sectors, countries, and capitalization ranges. The models combine relative value characteristics and relative growth characteristics to create a relative attractiveness score for each stock. Our sector experts review the more attractively ranked stocks to verify the accuracy of the ranking and make a judgment about the sustainability of the company’s business momentum. Using traditional fundamental techniques (e.g., financial statement analysis and meetings with management, suppliers, customers and competitors), the analysts are responsible for making a buy, sell or hold recommendation. Hallmarks of the investment approach are a portfolio with high active share and a core positioning driven by a barbell methodology in which the team balances elements of value and quality growth at the portfolio rather than the security level. The consistent thread that ties the process together is a systematic risk-management process, executed on a daily, weekly and monthly basis to ensure a balanced portfolio capable of providing a consistent, compelling relative return profile.

Large Cap Value. The team believes successful investing is achieved through a philosophy that is value-oriented, research-driven, and risk-controlled. They believe this strategy has proven to be successful over the decades and will remain so because what they embrace as their investment philosophy (valuation,

strong fundamentals and business improvement) is what ultimately drives stock performance. Moreover, an unwavering commitment to and disciplined implementation of this philosophy enables outperformance, exhibited by remaining patient amid panicked market selling or by opportunistically selling into strength when appropriate.

Small Cap Growth. Our investment team believes that successful growth investing is best achieved through identifying companies with sustainable growth duration in a framework of risk management. The team, consisting of experienced investment professionals with a demonstrated performance record employs a dynamic, disciplined investment approach that leverages thematic insights and seeks to identify sustainable growth with a distinct focus on risk assessment, including a stop-loss review, diversification, factor analysis and risk reporting.

Small Cap Value. The strategy focuses on identifying companies with compelling combinations of solid business franchises, attractive valuations and catalysts for change. The strongest potential opportunities uncovered by our investment team's research are selected for the portfolio, which is diversified by both individual security and economic sector. Individual portfolio holdings are weighted based on the upside/downside opportunity, market liquidity and the strategy's internal risk control parameters.

Opportunistic Equity. The Opportunistic Equity strategies feature a high-conviction, less constrained investment approach that seeks attractive excess returns over the long term. The strategies seek to invest in equities priced at a large discount to intrinsic value with fundamental strengths that will be recognized in the next one to three years. Capital allocation seeks to exploit a dissonance between market sentiment and fundamental reality, often as a result of sudden or pronounced price dislocations that generate a favorable risk/reward ratio.

Multi-Factor Equity. Strategies are designed to exceed the performance of their respective benchmarks. The strategies pursue security selection within core, value, and growth stocks across large, medium, and small companies within the U.S. and/or internationally. Multi-Factor strategies generally leave cash balances due to their use of derivative instruments. Excess cash will generally be invested in instruments including, but not limited to, Treasuries, money market funds, or short-term debt instruments.

Thematic Equity. Newton's research teams are organized to collaborate across sectors to identify secular trends in the market. We believe our research platform makes us particularly well-suited for thematic portfolios and investing. Our investment process for these strategic solutions leverages the full breadth of the Equity Product Line's equity investment platform, which includes fundamental research, quantitative research and portfolio management teams across regions, market capitalizations and investment styles.

Multi-Asset Product Line

The Multi-Asset Product Line's investment strategies cover a variety of asset classes and span systematic, active, and index approaches. The construct of each portfolio is highly dependent on the overall investment objectives of each individual client. However, the basic themes of our strategies are as follows:

Multi-Asset strategies offer a wide range of solutions to achieve specific investor risk-return and/or income goals. These strategies are built on sophisticated investment processes with a long-term outcome oriented approach. Downside risk control is a key element across several multi-asset strategies. These strategies typically apply their

investment philosophies across global financial markets using both traditional and alternative investment vehicles including securities, derivatives each of which involves certain risks.

Multi-Asset Investment Strategies

Total Return strategies are designed to provide total returns that exceed the performance of their respective benchmarks. These net long strategies typically contain a beta component directly related to the benchmark and an alpha component to outperform the benchmark, both across various global asset classes.

Absolute Return strategies are designed to provide absolute returns that exceed the performance of their respective benchmarks which is typically cash or cash-like. These market neutral or beta neutral strategies emphasize alpha strategies across various global asset classes.

Risk Parity and Liquid Alternatives strategies are multi-asset strategies that take a balanced approach to risk. These strategies aim to allocate to multiple asset classes such as equities, bonds and commodities equally based on the risk contribution of each asset class. The strategy utilizes leverage to achieve a specific risk/return goal.

Real Asset Solutions strategies are designed to provide returns with real or above inflation-type returns. These net long or market neutral strategies seek to generate performance through both a dynamic beta component as well as an alpha component. These strategies use commodity futures to get exposure to underlying commodities.

Dynamic Equity strategies aim to outperform to an equity benchmark using well known and accepted financial theory. These strategies cover diversified equity markets such as the US large cap, US small cap, US all cap and Global ex-US equities.

Retirement Solutions strategies are a series of target date funds based on the projected target date of the participant. These balanced series of funds use a low cost index approach for each component and then leverage the consensus allocation across the universe of retirement solution providers to determine the asset allocation across each target date fund. These target date funds include traditional global equity, global bond as well as some alternatives such as commodity futures and or inflation linked bonds.

Tail Risk Hedging strategies are designed to outperform during traditional equity market corrections. These strategies are typically negatively correlated to traditional asset classes such as equity or credit. Ultimately these strategies are meant to reduce volatility and enhance a clients overall asset values through improved compounding of returns.

Multi-Asset strategies generally leave cash balances due to their use of derivative instruments. Excess cash will generally be invested in instruments including, but not limited to, treasuries, money market funds, or short-term debt instruments.

Sustainable Strategy Investments

The sustainable strategies that are offered and provided to clients seeking a sustainability mandate, build from the overall assessment and integration of material ESG factors by seeking to further identify sustainable business and economic models that provide solutions to pressing societal challenges, balancing the interests of stakeholders through their operations, or transitioning away from harmful activities.

Securities considered suitable for sustainable strategies are subject to Newton's sustainable investment framework. This framework is owned by the responsible investment team at Newton. The framework seeks to identify and avoid issuers that participate in specific areas of activity that Newton deems to be harmful from an environmental or social perspective, while at the same time seeking to identify and invest in issuers that are proactively managing environmental and/or social factors to generate sustainable returns.

There are certain types of investments (e.g., cash/cash-like instruments, certain derivatives or index-based instruments) that Newton does not believe present material ESG risks, opportunities and/or issues. As such, Newton does not evaluate these investments under our sustainable investment framework. Sustainable investment is an evolving discipline and Newton will continue working to develop this framework, both as it relates to different asset classes as well as individual stocks.

Investment Risks

Summary of Material Risks

Each investment strategy offered by the Firm invests in a variety of securities, derivatives and/or other assets and employs a number of investment techniques that involve certain risks. Investing in securities and derivatives involves risk of loss that you should be prepared to bear. Our past results are not necessarily indicative of our future performance and our investment results may vary over time. We cannot assure investors that our investments will be profitable, and in fact, investors could incur substantial losses. The investor's investments with us are not a bank deposit and are not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.

The tables below and section that follows set forth information concerning the material risks involved with each investment strategy of each respective Product Line. A "✓" in the table indicates that the strategy involves the corresponding risk. An empty box indicates that the Firm does not expect the strategy to create material exposure to the risk under normal market conditions. However, an empty box does not guarantee that the strategy will not be subject to the corresponding risk.

The risks set forth below represent a general summary of the material risks involved in the investment strategies we offer. If applicable, please refer to the "Risk Factors" section in the offering documents for a more detailed discussion of the risks involved in an investment in a fund.

Equity Product Line

Risk Type	Global Equity	Global Research	Large Cap Value	Small Cap Growth	Small Cap Value	Opportunistic Equity	Multi-Factor Equity	Thematic Equity
American Depository Receipts and Global Depository Receipts risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Allocation risk		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Alternative asset classes and investment strategies risk						✓	✓	
Asian emerging market risk	✓	✓					✓	✓
Asset-backed securities risk								
Banking industry risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Call risk			✓			✓		
Clearance and settlement risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Commodity sector risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Convertible securities risk	✓	✓	✓			✓		
Correlation risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Counterparty risk			✓			✓		
Country, industry and market sector allocation risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Credit Default Swaps								
Credit Linked Note								
Credit risk								
Cybersecurity risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Derivatives risk			✓			✓	✓	
Emerging market risk	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Equity securities risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Exchange-traded fund ("ETF") risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fixed income market risk			✓					
Foreign Currency Options								
Foreign Currency Exchange Transactions	✓	✓				✓		✓
Foreign Currency risk	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Foreign government obligations and securities of supranational entities risk								
Foreign investment risk	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
Frontier market risk	✓	✓						✓
Futures contracts risk	✓							
Government securities risk								
Growth and value stock risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Growth stock risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Healthcare sector risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
High yield bond risk								

Risk Type	Global Equity	Global Research	Large Cap Value	Small Cap Growth	Small Cap Value	Opportunistic Equity	Multi-Factor Equity	Thematic Equity
Indexing strategy risk								
Inflation-indexed securities risk								
Interest rate risk							✓	
Initial public offering (IPO) risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Issuer risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Large cap stock risk	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Leverage risk							✓	
Liquidity risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Market and credit risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Market risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Micro-cap company risk	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
Mortgage related securities risk								
Municipal lease risk								
Municipal securities risk								
Non-diversification risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Options risk			✓			✓		
Participatory notes risk	✓	✓				✓		✓
Portfolio turnover risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Preferred stock risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Quantitative model risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Real estate sector risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Short sale risk							✓	
Small and mid-size company risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Social investment risk								
State-specific risk								
Stock investing risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stock selection risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swap Agreements								
Systemic risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tax risk								
Technology company risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Trading Limitations								
Unlisted financial instruments risk								
Value stock risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Volcker Rule risk								
Warrant and rights risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

Multi-Asset Product Line

Risk Type	Global Asset Allocation	Domestic Asset Allocation	Alternative Investments: Commodities	Active Commodity	Risk Parity	Dynamic Factor Premia
American Depository Receipts and Global Depository Receipts risk	✓					✓
Allocation risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alternative asset classes and investment strategies risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Asian emerging market risk	✓					✓
Asset-backed securities risk	✓	✓				✓
Banking industry risk						
Call risk	✓	✓				✓
Clearance and settlement risk	✓					✓
Commodity sector risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Convertible securities risk						✓
Correlation risk	✓	✓			✓	✓
Counterparty risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Country, industry and market sector allocation risk	✓		✓	✓		✓
Credit Default Swaps					✓	✓
Credit Linked Note						✓
Credit risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cybersecurity risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Derivatives risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emerging market risk	✓					✓
Equity securities risk					✓	✓
Exchange-traded fund ("ETF") risk	✓					✓
Fixed income market risk		✓			✓	✓
Foreign Currency Options						✓
Foreign Currency Exchange Transactions						✓
Foreign Currency risk					✓	✓
Foreign government obligations and securities of supranational entities risk					✓	✓
Foreign investment risk	✓				✓	✓
Frontier market risk						
Futures contracts risk					✓	✓
Government securities risk	✓	✓				✓
Growth and value stock risk	✓	✓				✓
Growth stock risk						
Healthcare sector risk						
High yield bond risk	✓				✓	✓

Risk Type	Global Asset Allocation	Domestic Asset Allocation	Alternative Investments: Commodities	Active Commodity	Risk Parity	Dynamic Factor Premia
Indexing strategy risk	✓				✓	✓
Inflation-indexed securities risk	✓				✓	✓
Interest rate risk	✓	✓			✓	✓
Initial public offering (IPO) risk						
Issuer risk	✓	✓				✓
Large cap stock risk	✓	✓				✓
Leverage risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Liquidity risk	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Market and credit risk	✓				✓	✓
Market risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Micro-cap company risk						
Mortgage related securities risk						
Municipal lease risk						
Municipal securities risk						
Non-diversification risk						
Options risk					✓	✓
Participatory notes risk	✓	✓				✓
Portfolio turnover risk	✓		✓	✓		✓
Preferred stock risk	✓					✓
Prepayment and extension risk						
Quantitative model risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Real estate sector risk	✓					✓
Short sale risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Small and mid-size company risk	✓					✓
Social investment risk						
State-specific risk						
Stock investing risk	✓	✓			✓	✓
Stock selection risk						
Swap Agreements					✓	✓
Systemic risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tax risk						
Technology company risk						
Trading Limitations						
Unlisted financial instruments risk						
Value stock risk						
Volcker Rule risk						
Warrant and rights risk						

Risk Factors

The risks set forth below represent a general summary of the material risks involved in the investment strategies we offer. We define material risks as risks associated with any type of investment that would account for 5% or more of the overall investment strategy. If applicable, please refer to the “risk factors” section in the offering documents or prospectus for a more detailed discussion of the risks involved in an investment in a fund. Not all material risks will be applicable to each strategy.

Allocation risk. The asset classes in which a strategy seeks investment exposure can perform differently from each other at any given time (as well as over the long term), so the strategy will be affected by its allocation among the various asset classes. If the strategy favors exposure to an asset class during a period when that class underperforms, performance may be hurt. In addition, there can be no assurance that the allocation of a strategy’s assets among investment strategies and underlying funds will be effective in achieving the strategy’s investment goal.

American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts risk. American depository receipts (“ADRs”) are receipts issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by non-U.S. issuers. ADRs may be listed on a national securities exchange or may be traded in the over-the-counter market. Global depository receipts (“GDRs”) are receipts issued by either a U.S. or non-U.S. banking institution representing ownership in a non-U.S. company’s publicly traded securities that are traded on non-U.S. stock exchanges or non-U.S. over-the-counter markets. Holders of unsponsored ADRs or GDRs generally bear all the costs of such facilities. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute investor communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of depository receipts in respect of the deposited securities. Investments in ADRs and GDRs pose, to the extent not hedged, currency exchange risks (including blockage, devaluation and non-exchangeability), as well as a range of other potential risks relating to the underlying shares, which could include expropriation, confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains, other income or gross sales or disposition proceeds, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect investments in those countries, illiquidity, price volatility and market manipulation. In addition, less information may be available regarding the underlying shares of ADRs and GDRs, and non-U.S. companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to, or as uniform as, those of U.S. companies. Such risks may have a material adverse effect on the performance of such investments and could result in substantial losses.

Alternative asset classes and investment strategies risk. These strategies may invest in asset classes and employ investments that involve greater risks than the asset class investments and strategies used by traditional strategies, including increased use of short sales, leverage, derivative transactions and hedging strategies. Accordingly, investors should consider investing in these strategies only as part of an overall diversified portfolio.

Asian emerging market risk. Many Asian economies are characterized by over-extension of credit, frequent currency fluctuations, devaluations and restrictions, rising unemployment, rapid fluctuations in inflation, reliance on exports and less efficient markets. Currency devaluation in one Asian country can have a significant effect on the entire region. The legal systems in many Asian countries are still developing, making it more difficult to obtain and/or enforce judgments. Furthermore, increased political and social unrest in some Asian countries could cause economic and market uncertainty throughout the region. The auditing and reporting standards in some Asian emerging market countries may not provide the same degree of shareholder/investor protection or information to

investors as those in developed countries. In particular, valuation of assets, depreciation, exchange differences, deferred taxation, contingent liability and consolidation may be treated differently than under the auditing and reporting standards of developed countries.

Asset-backed securities risk. General downturns in the economy could cause the value of asset-backed securities to fall. In addition, asset-backed securities present certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. Primarily, these securities may provide a strategy with a less effective security interest in the related collateral than do mortgage-backed securities. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on the underlying collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities.

Banking industry risk. The risks generally associated with concentrating investments in the banking industry, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and regulatory developments relating to the banking industry.

Call risk. Some bonds give the issuer the option to call, or redeem, the bonds before their maturity date. If an issuer “calls” its bond during a time of declining interest rates, the strategy might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates. During periods of market illiquidity or rising interest rates, prices of “callable” issues are subject to increased price fluctuation.

Clearance and settlement risk. Many emerging market countries have different clearance and settlement procedures from developed countries. There may be no central clearing mechanism for settling trades and no central depository or custodian for the safe keeping of securities. The registration, record-keeping and transfer of instruments may be carried out manually, which may cause delays in the recording of ownership. Increased settlement risk may increase counterparty and other risk. Certain markets have experienced periods when settlement dates are extended, and during the interim, the market value of an instrument may change. Moreover, certain markets have experienced periods when settlements did not keep pace with the volume of transactions resulting in settlement difficulties. Because of the lack of standardized settlement procedures, settlement risk in emerging markets is more prominent than in more mature markets.

Commodity sector risk. Exposure to the commodities markets may subject a strategy to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Investments linked to the prices of commodities are considered speculative. Prices of commodities and related contracts may fluctuate significantly over short periods for a variety of factors, including changes in supply and demand relationships, weather, agriculture, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs, disease, pestilence, acts of terrorism, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political, military and regulatory developments.

Concentration risk. A strategy may have a concentrated portfolio due to investment in a limited number of securities, giving rise to concentration risk. A fall in the value of a single security may have a greater impact on the strategy’s value than if the strategy had a more diversified portfolio.

Convertible securities risk. Convertible securities may be converted at either a stated price or stated rate into underlying shares of common stock. Convertible securities generally are subordinated to other similar but non-convertible securities of the same issuer. Although to a lesser extent than with fixed-income securities, the market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market values of convertible securities tend to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. Although convertible securities are designed to provide for a stable stream of income, they are subject to the risk that their issuers may default on their obligations. Convertible securities also offer the

potential for capital appreciation through the conversion feature, although there can be no assurance of capital appreciation because securities prices fluctuate. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality because of the potential for capital appreciation. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible securities' governing instrument. If a convertible security held by an account is called for redemption, the account will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the ability to achieve an account's investment objective.

Correlation risk. Although the prices of equity securities and fixed income securities, as well as other asset classes, often rise and fall at different times so that a fall in the price of one may be offset by a rise in the price of the other, in down markets the prices of these securities and asset classes can also fall in tandem. Additionally, where a strategy seeks to deliver returns that are not typically representative of the broad market by allocating its assets among satellite asset categories or investment strategies, there can be no guarantee that the performance of the underlying funds or the fund will have a low correlation to that of traditional asset classes under all market conditions.

Counterparty risk. Under certain conditions, a counterparty to a transaction, including repurchase agreements and derivative instruments, could fail to honor the terms of the agreement, default and the market for certain securities or financial instruments in which the counterparty deals may become illiquid.

Country, industry and market sector allocation risk. A strategy may be overweighted or underweighted, relative to the benchmark index, in companies in certain countries, industries or market sectors, which may cause the strategy's performance to be more or less sensitive to positive or negative developments affecting these countries, industries or sectors. In addition, a strategy may, from time to time, invest a significant portion (more than 25%) of its total assets in securities of companies located in particular countries, such as the United Kingdom and Japan, depending on such country's representation within the benchmark index.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS"). The "buyer" in a credit default contract is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default on an underlying obligation has occurred. If a "credit event" occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value, or "par value," of the obligation. CDS transactions are either "physical-settled" or "cash-settled." Physical settlement entails the actual delivery by the buyer of the reference asset to the seller in exchange for the payment of the full par value of the reference asset. Cash settled entails a net cash payment from the seller to the buyer based on the difference of the par value of the reference asset and the current market value of the reference asset. The portfolio may be either the buyer or seller in a CDS transaction. CDS can be used to address the perception of the client that a particular credit, or group of credits, may experience credit improvement or deterioration. In the case of expected credit improvement, the portfolio may sell credit default protection in which it receives a premium to take on the risk. In such an instance, the obligation of the portfolio to make payments upon the occurrence of a credit event creates leveraged exposure to the credit risk of the referenced entity. The portfolio may also buy credit default protection with respect to a reference entity if there is a high likelihood of perceived credit deterioration or for risk management purposes. In such instance, the portfolio will pay a premium regardless of whether there is a credit event. If the portfolio is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the portfolio will have made a series of periodic payments and recover nothing of monetary value. However, if a credit event occurs, the portfolio (if the buyer) will receive the full notional value of the reference obligation either through a cash or physical settlement. As a seller, the portfolio receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, which typically is between six

months and five years (but may be longer), provided that there is no credit event. CDS transactions may involve greater risks than if the portfolio had invested in the reference obligation directly. The CDS market in high yield securities is comparatively new and rapidly evolving compared to the CDS market for more seasoned and liquid investment-grade securities, creating the risk that the newer markets will be less liquid and it may be difficult to exit or enter into a particular transaction.

Credit Linked Note (“CLN”). We may purchase CLNs from time to time when we are unable to access certain markets. CLNs are created through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which owns the reference obligation and issues a security with the same attributes as the underlying security. CLNs are over the counter securities negotiated with a dealer. In the event the counterparty defaults, the security could become illiquid or suffer significant price depreciation or loss of principal as the CLN is a fully funded privately negotiated transaction. In the transaction, the dealer becomes the issuer and determines whether or not a risk event has occurred. Risk events can vary by dealer but are generally focused on credit events or settlement events. A credit event is generally triggered when the reference entity fails to pay or restructures its debt. Settlement events are generally triggered when changes in local laws or local market events prohibit the issuer from transacting in the reference security or currency. Following the determination of a risk event, the maturity date could be accelerated and the issuer will return value that is obtained from the highest bid in the payment currency. Under these circumstances, the value returned to holders could be zero.

Credit risk. Failure of an issuer to make timely interest or principal payments, or a decline or perception of a decline in the credit quality of a bond can cause a bond’s price to fall, lowering the value of a strategy’s investment in such security. The lower a security’s credit rating, the greater the chance that the issuer of the security will default or fail to meet its payment obligation. See also “High yield bond risk.”

Cybersecurity risk. In addition to the risks described above that primarily relate to the value of investments, there are various operational, systems, information security and related risks involved in investing, including but not limited to “cybersecurity” risk. Cybersecurity attacks include electronic and non-electronic attacks that include but are not limited to gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through “hacking” or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cybersecurity attacks also may 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 services unavailable to intended users). As the use of technology has become more prevalent, we and the client accounts we manage have become potentially more susceptible to operational risks through cybersecurity attacks. These attacks in turn could cause us and client accounts (including funds) we manage to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting issuers of securities in which we invest, counterparties with which we engage in transactions, third-party service providers (e.g., a client account’s custodian), governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers and other financial institutions and other parties. While cybersecurity risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed and are designed to reduce the risks associated with these attacks, there are inherent limitations in any cybersecurity risk management system or business continuity plan, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially since we do not directly control the cybersecurity systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Derivatives risk. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on a strategy's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid, and difficult to value and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the strategy will not correlate with the underlying instruments or the strategy's other investments. Derivative instruments also involve the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of the counterparty to the derivative instruments to make required payments or otherwise comply with the derivative instruments' terms. Certain types of derivatives involve greater risks than the underlying obligations because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risk. Additionally, some derivatives involve economic leverage, which could increase the volatility of these investments as they may fluctuate in value more than the underlying instrument. See also "Leverage risk."

Emerging market risk. Emerging markets tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the markets of more mature economies and generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries. The securities of issuers located or doing substantial business in emerging markets are often subject to rapid and large changes in price. In particular, emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments, present the risk of sudden adverse government or regulatory action and even nationalization of businesses, have restrictions on foreign ownership or prohibitions on repatriation of assets and impose less protection of property rights than more developed countries. The economies of emerging market countries may be based predominantly on only a few industries and may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions and may suffer from extreme debt burdens or volatile inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of substantial holdings difficult. Transaction settlement and dividend collection procedures also may be less reliable in emerging markets than in developed markets. The fixed income securities of issuers located in emerging markets can be more volatile and less liquid than those of issuers in more mature economies. In addition, such securities often are considered to be below investment grade credit quality and predominantly speculative. The imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments, or problems in share registration, settlement, or custody, may also result in losses.

Equity securities risk. The value of equity securities of public and private, listed and unlisted companies and equity derivatives generally varies with the performance of the issuer and movements in the equity markets. As a result, an account may suffer losses if it invests in equity instruments of issuers whose performance diverges from expectations or if equity markets generally move in a single direction. Accounts may also be exposed to risks that issuers will not fulfill contractual obligations such as, in the case of convertible securities or private placements, delivering marketable common stock upon conversions of convertible securities and registering restricted securities for public resale.

Exchange-traded fund ("ETF") risk. Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs") are shares of publicly traded unit investment trusts, open-end funds or depository receipts that seek to track the performance and dividend yield of specific indexes or companies in related industries. These indexes may be either broad-based, sector or international. However, ETF shareholders are generally subject to the same risk as holders of the underlying financial instruments they are designed to track. ETFs are also subject to certain additional risks, including, without limitation, the risk that their prices may not correlate perfectly with changes in the prices of the underlying financial instruments they are designed to track and the risk of trading in an ETF halting due to market conditions or other reasons, based on the policies of the exchange upon which the ETF trades.

ETFs in which the strategy may invest involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in a portfolio of common stocks and/or bonds, including the risk that the general level of stock prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of each unit of the ETF. Moreover, an ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index because of the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses.

Fixed income market risk. The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates), which are at or near historic lows in the United States and in other countries. An unexpected increase in strategy redemption requests, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the strategy to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the strategy's performance and increase the strategy's liquidity risk, expenses and/or taxable distributions.

Foreign Currency Options. We may take positions in options on foreign currencies for investment purposes or to hedge against the risk that foreign exchange rate fluctuations will affect the value of foreign securities such portfolios hold or intend to purchase. Transaction costs may be higher because the quantities of currencies underlying option contracts that such portfolios may enter represent odd lots in a market dominated by transactions between banks. There is no systematic reporting of last sale information for foreign currencies or any regulatory requirement that quotations be firm or revised on a timely basis. Quotation information is generally representative of very large transactions in the interbank market and may not reflect smaller transactions where rates may be less favorable. Option markets may be closed while round-the-clock interbank currency markets are open and this can create price and rate discrepancies.

Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Transactions. We may engage in spot transactions and use forward contracts for investment purposes and to protect against uncertainty in the level of future exchange rates. For example, these portfolios may use forward contracts in connection with existing portfolio positions to lock in the U.S. dollar value of those positions, to increase a portfolio's exposure to foreign currencies that may rise in value relative to the U.S. dollar or to shift the portfolio's exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it matures. Accordingly, it may be necessary for a portfolio to purchase additional foreign currency on the spot (that is, cash) market and bear the expense of such purchase if the market value of the security is less than the amount of foreign currency the portfolio is obligated to deliver and if a decision is made to sell the security and make delivery of the foreign currency. Conversely, it may be necessary to sell on the spot market some of the foreign currency received upon the sale of the portfolio security if its market value exceeds the amount of foreign currency the portfolio is obligated to deliver.

Foreign currency risk. Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to

the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. A decline in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar will reduce the value of securities held by the strategy and denominated in those currencies. Foreign currencies are also subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government controls.

Foreign government obligations and securities of supranational entities risk. Investing in foreign government obligations and the sovereign debt of emerging market countries creates exposure to the direct or indirect consequences of political, social, or economic changes in the countries that issue the securities or in which the issuers are located. Factors which may influence the ability or willingness of a foreign government or country to service debt include a country's cash flow situation, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of its debt service burden to the economy as a whole and its government's policy towards the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international agencies. Other factors include the obligor's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credit and investments, fluctuations in interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves. A governmental obligor may default on its obligations. These risks are heightened with respect to emerging market countries. The imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments, or problems in share registration, settlement or custody, may also result in losses.

Foreign investment risk. Special risks associated with investments in foreign companies include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political or economic instability, seizure or nationalization of assets, imposition of taxes or repatriation restrictions and differing auditing and legal standards. The securities of issuers located in emerging markets can be more volatile and less liquid than those of issuers in more mature economies. The imposition of sanctions, confiscations, trade restrictions (including tariffs) and other government restrictions by the United States and other governments, or problems in share registration, settlement or custody, may also result in losses.

Frontier market risk. The risks associated with investments in frontier market countries include all the risks described for investments in foreign securities and emerging markets, although the risks are magnified for frontier market countries. Because frontier markets are among the smallest, least mature and least liquid of the emerging markets, investments in frontier markets generally are subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets or traditional emerging markets. Frontier market countries have smaller economies, less developed capital markets, greater market volatility, lower trading volume, more political and economic instability, greater risk of a market shutdown and more governmental limitations on foreign investments than typically found in more developed markets.

Futures contracts risk. Futures contracts generally provide a high degree of liquidity and a low level of counterparty performance and settlement risk. While the use of futures contracts by a portfolio can amplify a gain, it can also amplify a loss. This loss can be substantially more money than the initial margin posted by the portfolio pursuant to the contracts. There is no assurance of market liquidity for futures contracts, whether traded on an exchange or in the over-the-counter market and, as a result, there may be times where a portfolio would not be able to close a future investment position when it wanted to do so. Upon entering into a futures transaction, a portfolio will generally be required to deposit an initial margin payment with the futures commission merchant (the "futures broker"). The initial margin payment will be deposited with a portfolio's custodian in an account registered in the futures broker's name; however, the futures broker can gain access to that account only under specified conditions. As the future is marked-to-market to reflect changes in its market value, subsequent margin payments,

called variation margin, will be paid to or by the futures broker on a daily basis. Prior to expiration of the future, if a portfolio elects to close out its position by taking an opposite position, a final determination of variation margin is made, additional cash is required to be paid by or released to the portfolio and any loss or gain is realized for tax purposes. Position limits also apply to futures traded on an exchange. An exchange may order the liquidation of positions found to be in violation of those limits and may impose certain other sanctions. Initial margin is posted to a collateral pool which may be used to cover third-party liabilities in an event of default by a clearing broker or a major clearing broker's client.

General Risks. Each investment strategy we offer invests in a variety of securities and derivatives and employs a number of investment techniques that involve certain risks. Investments involve risk of loss that clients (and investors in our funds) should be prepared to bear. We do not guarantee or represent that our investment program will be successful. Our past results are not necessarily indicative of our future performance and our investment results may vary over time. We cannot assure you that our investment decisions will be profitable, and, in fact, you could incur substantial losses. Your investments with us are not a bank deposit and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Government securities risk. Not all obligations of the U.S. government's agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Some obligations are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality and in some cases, there may be some risk of default by the issuer. Any guarantee by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities of a security held by the strategy does not apply to the market value of such security. A security backed by the U.S. Treasury, or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. In addition, because many types of U.S. government securities trade actively outside the United States, their prices may rise and fall as changes in global economic conditions affect the demand for these securities. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to its agencies and instrumentalities, since it is not obligated to do so by law.

Growth and value stock risk. By investing in a mix of growth and value companies, the strategy assumes the risks of both. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks typically lack the dividend yield that can cushion stock prices in market downturns. Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth, or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.

Health care sector risk. When a strategy's investments are concentrated in the health care and related sectors, the value of your investment will be affected by factors particular to those sectors and may fluctuate more widely than that of a strategy which invests in a broad range of industries. Health care companies are subject to government regulation and approval of their products and services, which can have a significant effect on their market price. The types of products or services produced or provided by these companies may quickly become obsolete. Moreover, liability for products that are later alleged to be harmful or unsafe may be substantial and may have a significant impact on the health care company's market value and/or share price. Biotechnology and related companies are affected by patent considerations, intense competition, rapid technology change and obsolescence and regulatory requirements of various federal and state agencies. In addition, some of these companies are relatively small and have thinly traded securities, may not yet offer products or may offer a single product and may have persistent losses during a new product's transition from development to production, or erratic revenue

patterns. The stock prices of these companies are very volatile, particularly when their products are up for regulatory approval and/or under regulatory scrutiny. Securities of companies within specific health care sectors can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment, or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because the strategy may allocate relatively more assets to certain health care sectors than others, the strategy's performance may be more sensitive to developments which affect those sectors emphasized by the strategy.

High yield bond risk. High yield ("junk") bonds involve greater credit risk, including the risk of default, than investment grade bonds and are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments. The prices of high yield bonds can fall dramatically in response to bad news about the issuer or its industry, or the economy in general.

Indexing strategy risk. Indexing strategies do not attempt to manage market volatility, use defensive strategies or reduce the effects of any long-term periods of poor index performance. The correlation between strategy and index performance may be affected by the strategy's expenses and use of sampling techniques, changes in securities markets, changes in the composition of the index and the timing of purchases and sales.

Inflation-indexed security risk. Interest payments on inflation-indexed securities can be unpredictable and will vary as the principal and/or interest is periodically adjusted based on the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced. The U.S. Treasury has guaranteed that in the event of a drop in prices, it would repay the par amount of its inflation-indexed securities. Inflation-indexed securities issued by corporations generally do not guarantee repayment of principal. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. As a result, the strategy may be required to make annual distributions that exceed the cash the strategy received, which may cause the strategy to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so. Also, if the principal value of an inflation-indexed security is adjusted downward due to deflation, amounts previously distributed may be characterized in some circumstances as a return of capital.

Initial public offering ("IPO") risk. The prices of securities purchased in IPOs can be very volatile. The effect of IPOs on a strategy's performance depends on a variety of factors, including the number of IPOs the strategy invests in relative to the size of the strategy and whether and to what extent a security purchased in an IPO appreciates or depreciates in value. Therefore, IPO investments may magnify the returns of the strategy.

Interest rate risk. Prices of debt securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in rates will adversely affect the prices of these securities and, accordingly, the value of your investment. The longer the effective maturity and duration of the strategy's portfolio, the more the value of your investment is likely to react to interest rates. Mortgage-related securities can have a different interest rate sensitivity than other bonds, however, because of prepayments and other factors, they may carry additional risks and be more volatile than other types of debt securities due to unexpected changes in interest rates.

Investment strategy risk. A strategy's investment criteria (for example, sustainability) may limit the number of investment opportunities available to the strategy, and, as a result, at times the strategy's returns may be lower than those of strategies that are not subject to such special investment considerations.

Issuer risk. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's products or services.

Large cap stock risk. To the extent a strategy invests in large capitalization stocks, the strategy may underperform strategies that invest primarily in the stocks of lower quality, smaller capitalization companies during periods when the stocks of such companies are in favor.

Leverage risk. The use of leverage, such as engaging in reverse repurchase agreements, lending portfolio securities, entering into futures contracts or forward currency contracts, investing in inverse floaters, entering into short sales, the use of portfolio leverage or margin and engaging in forward commitment transactions, may magnify a strategy's gains or losses. Because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

LIBOR Risk. By July of 2023, panel banks will cease providing submissions for the calculation of remaining tenors of the U.S. Dollar London Inter-bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). In light of this eventuality, public and private sector industry initiatives are currently underway to identify new or alternative reference rates to be used in place of LIBOR and to transition LIBOR-based instruments to the replacement rates. The secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR") has been recommended by Federal Reserve and identified as the "Board-selected benchmark replacement" in the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act enacted in March 2022 and the related implementing regulation adopted in December 2022. SOFR measures the cost of overnight borrowings through repurchase agreement transactions collateralized with U.S. Treasury securities. As a result, SOFR is fundamentally different than LIBOR and could behave differently, and be more volatile, than LIBOR. There is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic experience or results as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as LIBOR has, which could adversely affect the volatility, value, liquidity, performance and yield of LIBOR-based instruments, such as loans, derivatives, fixed income, floating rate securities or other instruments. In addition, because SOFR is recommended, but not required, other rates could be adopted that would result in similar transition risks.

Accounts that now or at any time prior to the transition in cessation of LIBOR in July 2023 undertake transactions in, or otherwise hold, instruments that are valued using or otherwise linked to LIBOR rates or other interbank offered rates ("IBORs"), or enter into or otherwise maintain contracts which determine payment obligations by reference to LIBOR or other IBOR rates, could experience losses or otherwise be adversely affected as a result of the transition. Further, accounts that hold such instruments, now or at any time prior to the transition in 2023, will incur costs in connection with closing out or otherwise selling those positions and entering into new trades or positions (which could be higher than usual as a result of the transition), and those transactions could be affected at disadvantageous times, prices or values or otherwise under disadvantageous circumstances. If an account holds LIBOR-based instruments that require amendment or restructuring, the amendment or restructuring process could be difficult, costly and/or time consuming and could result in litigation if no agreement can be reached. Replacing LIBOR with an alternative reference rate in the transaction documents or similar documents for the instrument also could require repricing of the instrument, which could have an adverse economic impact on accounts that hold such instruments. Further, comparable or otherwise suitable replacement investments or positions might not be available at all or could be available only with disadvantageous terms or prices.

Uncertainty as to the nature of alternative reference rates and spreads, and uncertainty as to other changes and reforms to LIBOR could result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in the value or liquidity of LIBOR-based instruments. These changes could impact the availability and cost of investments (as well as related hedging instruments), as well as the availability of capital and the cost of borrowing capital, which could result in

increased interest expense and cost of capital for accounts. Any such increased costs or reduced profits as a result of the foregoing could adversely affect the liquidity, value and performance of accounts.

Liquidity risk. When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the value of your investment may fall dramatically, even during periods of declining interest rates. Liquidity risk also exists when a particular derivative instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many privately negotiated derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price. The secondary market for certain municipal bonds tends to be less well developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect the strategy's ability to sell such municipal bonds at attractive prices. Trading limits (such as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "speculative position limits") on futures trading imposed by regulators and exchanges could prevent the prompt liquidation of unfavorable futures positions and result in substantial losses. In addition, the ability to execute futures contract trades at favorable prices if trading volume in such contracts is low may be limited. It is also possible that an exchange or a regulator may suspend trading in a particular contract, order immediate liquidation and settlement of a particular contract or order that trading in a particular contract be conducted for liquidation only. Therefore, in some cases, the execution of trades to invest or divest cash flows may be postponed which could adversely affect the withdrawal of assets and/or performance.

Market and credit risk. Ginnie Maes and other securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Privately issued mortgage-related securities also are subject to credit risks associated with the underlying mortgage properties. These securities may be more volatile and less liquid than more traditional, government-backed debt securities.

Market risk. The market value of a security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, outbreaks of an infectious disease, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies world-wide.

Micro-cap company risk. Micro-cap stocks may offer greater opportunity for capital appreciation than the stocks of larger and more established companies; however, they also involve substantially greater risks of loss and price fluctuations. Micro-cap companies carry additional risks because their earnings and revenues tend to be less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses) and their share prices tend to be more volatile and their markets less liquid than companies with larger market capitalizations. Micro-cap companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources, and may lack management depth. In addition, there may be less public information available about these companies. The shares of micro-cap companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and our ability to sell these securities. Also, it may take a long time before the value of your investment realizes a gain, if any, on an investment in a micro-cap company.

Mortgage-related securities risk. Mortgage-related securities are complex derivative instruments, subject to credit, prepayment and extension risk, and may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to price accurately, than more traditional fixed-income securities. The strategy is subject to the credit risk associated with these securities, including the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuing federal agency, as well as the credit quality of the underlying assets. Although certain mortgage-related securities are guaranteed as to the timely payment of interest and principal by a third party (such as a U.S. government agency or instrumentality with respect to government-related mortgage-backed securities) the market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Declining interest rates may result in the prepayment of higher yielding underlying mortgages and the reinvestment of proceeds at lower interest rates can reduce the strategy's potential price gain in response to falling interest rates, reduce the strategy's yield or cause the strategy's share price to fall (prepayment risk). Rising interest rates may result in a drop in prepayments of the underlying mortgages, which would increase the strategy's sensitivity to rising interest rates and its potential for price declines (extension risk).

Municipal lease risk. Because municipal leases generally are backed by revenues from a particular source or depend on future appropriations by municipalities and are not obligations of their issuers, they are less secure than most municipal obligations.

Municipal securities risk. The amount of public information available about municipal securities is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds. Special factors, such as legislative changes and state and local economic and business developments, may adversely affect the yield and/or value of the strategy's investments in municipal securities. Other factors include the general conditions of the municipal securities market, the size of the particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. Changes in economic, business or political conditions relating to a particular municipal project, municipality or state, territory or possession of the United States in which the strategy invests may have an impact on the strategy's performance.

Non-diversification risk. A non-diversified strategy may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, the strategy's performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer or group of issuers and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified strategy.

Options risk. Options positions may include both long positions, where a portfolio is the holder of put or call options, as well as short positions, where a portfolio is the seller (writer) of an option. Option techniques can involve a relatively higher level of risk. The expiration of unexercised long options effectively results in loss of the entire cost, or premium paid, for the option. Conversely, the writing of an uncovered put or call option can involve, similar to short selling, a theoretically unlimited risk of an increase in a portfolio's cost of selling or purchasing the underlying securities in the event of exercise of the option.

Participatory notes risk. Investing in participatory notes involves the same risks associated with a direct investment in the shares of the companies the notes seek to replicate. However, the performance results of participatory notes will not replicate exactly the performance of the issuers or markets that the notes seek to replicate due to transaction costs and other expenses. In addition, participatory notes are subject to counterparty risk since the notes constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the issuing financial institutions and the holder is relying on the creditworthiness of such institutions and has no rights under the participatory notes against the issuers of the stocks underlying such notes. Participatory notes may be considered illiquid.

Portfolio turnover risk. A strategy may engage in short-term trading, which could produce higher transaction costs and taxable distributions and lower the strategy's after-tax performance.

Preferred stock risk. Preferred stock is a class of a capital stock that typically pays dividends at a specified rate. Preferred stock is generally senior to common stock, but subordinate to debt securities, with respect to the payment of dividends and on liquidation of the issuer. The market value of preferred stock generally decreases when interest rates rise and is also affected by the issuer's ability to make payments on the preferred stock.

Prepayment and extension risk. When interest rates fall, the principal on mortgage-backed and certain asset-backed securities may be prepaid. The loss of higher yielding underlying mortgages and the reinvestment of proceeds at lower interest rates can reduce the strategy's potential price gain in response to falling interest rates, reducing the value of your investment. When interest rates rise, the effective duration of the strategy's mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may lengthen due to a drop in prepayments of the underlying mortgages or other assets. This is known as extension risk and would increase the strategy's sensitivity to rising interest rates and its potential for price declines.

Quantitative model risk. For certain strategies, we rely on quantitative models that utilize mathematical and statistical formulas designed to select a combination of positions that reflect forward-looking estimates of return and risk. There can be no assurance that a particular quantitative model has been designed to appropriately account for all variables that may affect the performance of a particular investment strategy. Any errors in the design, input or implementation of the quantitative models used by us could have a material adverse effect on the performance of a particular investment strategy. Due to the foregoing risks and the inherent complexities in quantitative models, it may be very difficult or impossible to detect the source of any weakness or failing in a quantitative model before any losses are incurred.

Real estate sector risk. When a strategy's investments are concentrated in the securities of companies principally engaged in the real estate sector, the value of your investment will be affected by factors particular to the real estate sector and may fluctuate more widely than that of a strategy which invests in a broader range of industries. The securities of issuers that are principally engaged in the real estate sector may be subject to risks similar to those associated with the direct ownership of real estate. These include: declines in real estate values, defaults by mortgagors or other borrowers and tenants, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, overbuilding, fluctuations in rental income, changes in interest rates, possible lack of availability of mortgage funds or financing, extended vacancies of properties, changes in tax and regulatory requirements (including zoning laws and environmental restrictions), losses due to costs resulting from the clean-up of environmental problems, liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems and casualty or condemnation losses. In addition, the performance of the economy in each of the regions and countries in which the real estate owned by a portfolio company is located affects occupancy, market rental rates and expenses and, consequently, has an impact on the income from such properties and their underlying values.

In addition to the risks which are linked to the real estate sector in general, Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") are subject to additional risks. Equity REITs, which invest a majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents and lease payments, may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trust, while mortgage REITs, which invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income primarily from the collection of interest payments, may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs are highly dependent upon management skill and often are not diversified. REITs also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency and to defaults by borrowers or lessees. In

addition, REITs possibly could fail to qualify for favorable tax treatment under applicable U.S. or foreign law and/or to maintain exempt status under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Certain REITs provide for a specified term of existence in their trust documents. Such REITs run the risk of liquidating at an economically disadvantageous time.

Short sale risk. A strategy may make short sales, which involves selling a security it does not own in anticipation that the security's price will decline. Short sales expose the strategy to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the strategy. Short positions in stocks involve more risk than long positions in stocks because the maximum sustainable loss on a stock purchased is limited to the amount paid for the stock plus the transaction costs, whereas there is no maximum attainable price on the shorted stock. In theory, stocks sold short have unlimited risk. The strategy may not always be able to close out a short position at a particular time or at an acceptable price. The strategy may not always be able to borrow a security the strategy seeks to sell short at a particular time or at an acceptable price. Thus, there is a risk that the strategy may be unable to fully implement its investment strategy due to a lack of available stocks or for some other reason. It is possible that the market value of the securities the strategy holds in long positions will decline at the same time that the market value of the securities the strategy has sold short increases, thereby increasing the strategy's potential volatility.

Small and mid-size company risk. Small and mid-size companies carry additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses) and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies. The shares of smaller companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the strategy's ability to sell these securities. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group. Some of the strategy's investments will rise and fall based on investor perception rather than economic factors. Other investments are made in anticipation of future products, services or events whose delay or cancellation could cause the stock price to drop.

Social investment risk. Socially responsible and sustainability investment criteria may limit the number of investment opportunities available to a strategy and, as a result, at times the strategy's returns may be lower than those strategies that are not subject to such special investment considerations.

State-specific risk. A state-specific strategy is subject to the risk of that state's economy, and the revenues underlying its municipal bonds, may decline. Investing primarily in a single state makes the strategy more sensitive to risks specific to the state and may magnify other risks.

Stock investing risk. Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions that are not related to the particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry or factors that affect a particular company, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the company's products or services.

Stock selection risk. Certain indexing strategies hold fewer securities than the applicable index. Owning fewer securities and having the ability to purchase companies not listed in the index can cause the strategy to underperform the index.

Sustainable Strategy Investment Risk. Where the strategy follows a sustainable investment approach, this could cause it to perform differently than strategies that have a similar objective but which do not integrate sustainable investment criteria when selecting securities. These strategies could have limited exposure to some companies, industries or sectors as a result and may forego certain investment opportunities, or dispose of certain holdings, that do not align with their sustainability criteria. As a result, accounts that follow a sustainable investment approach could underperform similar accounts that do not follow a sustainable investment approach. As investors can differ in their views of what constitutes a sustainable investment, these strategies could also invest in assets that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. The regulatory framework applying to sustainable products and sustainable investing is rapidly evolving. As such, the aims and investments of the sustainable strategies may be subject to change over time in order to comply with new requirements or applicable regulatory guidance.

Swap Agreements. These transactions are entered into in an attempt to obtain a particular return when it is considered desirable to do so, possibly at a lower cost to a portfolio than if the portfolio had invested directly in an instrument that yielded that desired return. Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount," i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. Forms of swap agreements include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates exceed a specified rate, or "cap"; interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates fall below a specified rate, or "floor"; and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels. A swap option is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement, at some designated future time on specified terms.

Systemic risk. World events and/or the activities of one or more large participants in the financial markets and/or other events or activities of others could result in a temporary systemic breakdown in the normal operation of financial markets. Such events could result in a portfolio losing substantial value caused predominantly by liquidity and counterparty issues which could result in a portfolio incurring substantial losses.

Tax risk. To be tax-exempt, municipal bonds generally must meet certain regulatory requirements. If any such municipal bond fails to meet these regulatory requirements, the interest received by the strategy from its investment in such bonds and distributed to you will be taxable.

Technology company risk. The technology sector has been among the most volatile sectors of the stock market. If the strategy's investments are concentrated in the technology sector, its performance can be significantly affected by developments in that sector. Technology companies, especially small-cap technology companies,

involve greater risk because their revenue and/or earnings tend to be less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses) and their share prices tend to be more volatile. Certain technology companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group. In addition, these companies are strongly affected by worldwide technological developments and their products and services may not be economically successful or may quickly become outdated. Investor perception may play a greater role in determining the day-to-day value of tech stocks than it does in other sectors. Investments made in anticipation of future products and services may decline dramatically in value if the anticipated products or services are delayed or cancelled. The risks associated with technology companies are magnified in the case of small-cap technology companies. The shares of smaller technology companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can have an adverse effect on the pricing of these securities and on a strategy's ability to sell these securities.

Third Party Services. We rely on data provided by third-party vendors as part of processes involved in providing investment advisory services to our clients. These processes include, but are not limited to, index creation, pricing and valuation of securities, managing client restrictions or exclusion lists, processing corporate actions and collateral management. We do not take responsibility for any errors that result from inaccurate and/or untimely data provided by third-party vendors. Moreover, there may be time lags associated with inputting or implementing vendor data that may impact certain processes and thereby impact our advisory services and/or your investments. For example, an account may be temporarily invested in a newly restricted security until updated restricted securities data is received and implemented.

Trading Limitations. For all securities, including options, listed on a public exchange, the exchange generally has the right to suspend or limit trading under certain circumstances. These suspensions or limits could render certain strategies difficult to execute or continue and subject a portfolio to loss.

Unlisted financial instruments risk. Unlisted securities may involve higher risks than listed securities. Because of the absence of any trading market for unlisted securities, it may take longer to liquidate, or it may not be possible to liquidate, positions in unlisted securities than would be the case for publicly traded securities. Companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to public disclosure and other investor protection requirements applicable to publicly traded securities.

Value stock risk. Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.

Volcker Rule risk. If Bank-controlled entities invest in a private fund and are subsequently required to divest some or all of their investments to meet the 3% Fund Limit (Bank-controlled entities could be required to limit their aggregate ownership interests in the fund to no more than 3% by (i) July 21, 2015, if the fund was established after December 31, 2013, or (ii) July 21, 2017, if the fund was established on or before December 31, 2013) or 3% Aggregate Limit (the aggregate investment in the fund and all "covered funds" by all Bank-controlled entities could be capped at 3% of the Bank's Tier 1 capital), then this could have ramifications for the fund and its investors. The fund could be forced to sell portfolio holdings to raise cash for liquidations. This could result in the sale of portfolio holdings at inopportune times or at below-market prices. In addition, forced sales of portfolio holdings could increase brokerage and transfer costs and expenses, result in lost investment opportunities and generate tax consequences. However, in the case of any such divestment, we would seek to minimize any adverse impact to the fund.

Warrant and rights risk. There are certain risks involved in trading warrants—including time decay. Time decay: “Time value” diminishes as time goes by—the rate of decay increases the closer to the date of expiration. The value of the certificate can drop to zero. If that were to happen before it is exercised, the warrant would lose any redemption value. Additionally, warrants and rights may become worthless if the price of the stock does not rise above the exercise price by the expiration date. This increases the market risks of warrants as compared to the underlying security.

ITEM 9: DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

From time to time, we and/or the Bank or other affiliates of the Firm may be involved in regulatory examinations or litigation that arises in the ordinary course of our business. At this time, we are not aware of any additional regulatory matters or litigation that we believe would be material to an evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Neither the Firm nor any of its executive officers, members of its committees or other “management” as defined in Form ADV has been subject to the legal or disciplinary events related to this Item or otherwise is required to disclose any event required by this Item.

ITEM 10: OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Registration under the Commodity Exchange Act

The Firm is registered as a Commodity Pool Operator (“CPO”) and Commodity Trading Advisor (“CTA”) and as a member of the National Futures Association (the “NFA”). In connection with providing services as a CPO/CTA, our sales and certain client service and support employees will be registered with the NFA as Associated Persons and Principals of the Firm.

Foreign Registrations

The Firm is not currently registered with any foreign financial regulatory authorities.

Affiliated Financial Services

Newton Entities

NIM is authorized and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority and is registered as an investment adviser by the US Securities and Exchange Commission. NIMJ is authorized and regulated by the Japan Financial Services Agency (JFSA). The Firm, NIM and NIMJ are collectively referred to as the “Newton Investment Management Group” or “Newton”. NIM, NIMJ and other affiliates of BNY Mellon provide a number of different services to the Firm. NIMNA also acts as a participating affiliate in respect of providing certain investment management related services to NIM and NIMJ.

BNY Mellon is a Global Financial Services Company

BNY Mellon is a global financial services company providing a comprehensive array of financial services (including asset management, wealth management, asset servicing, clearing and execution services, issuer services and treasury services) through a world-wide client focused team that enables institutions and individuals to manage and service their financial assets. BNY Mellon Investment Management is the umbrella designation for BNY Mellon’s affiliated investment management firms, wealth management business and global distribution companies and is responsible, through various subsidiaries, for U.S. and non-U.S. retail, intermediary and institutional distribution of investment management and related services.

We enter into transactions with unaffiliated counterparties or third-party service providers who use affiliates of the Firm to execute or clear such transactions. Additionally, when we effect transactions in ADRs or other securities, the security issuers or their service providers in turn use affiliates for support services. Services provided by our affiliates to such unaffiliated counterparties, third party service providers and/or issuers may include, for example, clearance of trades, purchases or sales of securities serving as depositary bank to issuers of ADRs, providing foreign exchange services in connection with dividends and other distributions from foreign issuers to owners of ADRs, or other transactions not contemplated by us. Although one of our affiliates receives compensation for engaging in these transactions and/or providing services, the decision to use or not use an affiliate of ours is made by the unaffiliated counterparty, third party service provider or issuer. Further, we will likely be unaware that the affiliate is being used to enter into such transaction or service.

BNY Mellon and/or other affiliates of the Firm gather data from us about our business operations, including information about holdings within client portfolios, which is required for regulatory filings to be made by us or BNY Mellon or other affiliates of the Firm (e.g., reporting beneficial ownership of equity securities) or for other compliance, financial, legal or risk management purposes, pursuant to policies and procedures of the Firm or its Product Lines, the Bank or other affiliates. This data is deemed confidential and procedures are followed to ensure that any information is utilized solely for the purposes intended.

BNY Mellon's Status as a Bank Holding Company

BNY Mellon and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including the Firm, are subject to (1) certain U.S. banking laws, including the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHCA"), (2) regulation and supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve") and (3) the provisions of, and regulations under, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"). The BHCA, the Dodd-Frank Act, other applicable banking laws and the regulatory agencies, including the Federal Reserve, that interpret and administer these laws, may restrict (1) the transactions and relationships among BNY Mellon, its affiliates (including us) and our clients, and (2) our investments, transactions and operations. For example, the BHCA regulations applicable to BNY Mellon and us can restrict our ability to make certain investments or the size of certain investments, impose a maximum holding period on some or all of our investments, and restrict our ability to participate in the management and operations of the companies in which we invest. In addition, certain BHCA regulations can require aggregation of the positions owned, held or controlled by related entities. Thus, in certain circumstances, positions held by BNY Mellon and its affiliates (including us) for client and proprietary accounts may need to be aggregated and may be subject to a limitation on the amount of a position that may be held. Any such limitations can have an adverse effect on our ability to manage client investment portfolios. For example, depending on the percentage of a company we and our affiliates (in the aggregate) control at any given time, the limits may: (1) restrict our ability to invest in that company for certain clients or (2) require us to sell certain client holdings of that company when it may be undesirable to take such action. Additionally, in the future BNY Mellon or the Bank, in their sole discretion and without notice, engage in activities affecting us in order to comply with the BHCA, the Dodd-Frank Act or other legal requirements applicable to (or reduce or eliminate the impact or applicability of any bank regulatory or other restrictions on) us and accounts managed by us and our affiliates.

The Volcker Rule

The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions that have become known as the "Volcker Rule," which restrict bank holding companies, such as BNY Mellon and its subsidiaries (including us) from (i) sponsoring or investing in a private equity fund, hedge fund or otherwise "covered fund", with the exception, in some instances, of maintaining a de minimis investment, subject to certain other conditions and/or exceptions, (ii) engaging in proprietary trading, and (iii) entering into certain transactions with affiliated covered funds.

The Volcker Rule generally prohibits certain transactions involving an extension of credit or other type of transaction as set forth in applicable regulations between BNY Mellon and its affiliates, on the one hand, and "covered funds" managed or sponsored by BNY Mellon and/or its affiliates (including us), on the other hand, subject to certain exemptions pursuant to which such extensions of credit are permitted. BNY Mellon affiliates provide securities clearance and settlement services to broker-dealers on a global basis. The operational mechanics of the securities clearance and settlement process can result in an unintended intraday extension of credit between the securities clearance firm and a "covered fund." As a result, unless an applicable exemption is

available, we may be restricted from using a BNY Mellon affiliate as custodian or in other capacities for covered funds as well as be restricted in executing transactions for certain funds through broker-dealers that utilize a BNY Mellon affiliate as their securities clearance firm. Such restrictions could limit the covered fund's selection of service providers and prevent us from executing transactions through broker-dealers we would otherwise use in fulfilling our duty to seek best execution. The Volcker Rule was amended in 2020 to include exemptions that permit a broader range of transactions between BNY Mellon and its affiliates and relevant covered funds. BNY Mellon intends to rely on such exemptions to the extent it deems appropriate.

Affiliated Placement Agents

We have affiliated “placement agents,” including, without limitation, BNYMSC, BNY Mellon EMEA, the Bank and BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc., BNY Mellon Asset Management Canada Limited and other BNY Mellon entities who solicit persons to invest in various products including our separate account products for which we act as investment manager. Certain of the Firm's Private Funds have entered into agreements with certain of these placement agents to pay them commissions or fees for such solicitations. We or our affiliates are solely responsible for the payment of these commissions and fees—they will not be borne by the private funds and its investors. We or our affiliates pay these commissions and fees out of our profits, and these payments do not increase the fees paid by the Private Fund's investors. These financial incentives may cause the placement agents and their employees and/or salespersons to steer investors toward those private funds that will generate higher commissions and fees. Nonetheless, these financial arrangements present a conflict of interest because they provide a financial incentive to the placement agents and their employees and/or sales representatives to direct investors toward those separate account models that will generate higher commissions and fees. Please see Item 14 of this Brochure for more information on the compensation arrangements related to client referrals.

NIMNA dedicated sales and client service personnel are registered representatives of our affiliate, BNYMSC, a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). In their capacity as registered representatives of BNYMSC, these employees sell and provide services regarding strategies managed by us. There is a financial arrangement in place between the Firm, NIM and BNYMSC with respect to these services.

A firewall exists with any BNY Mellon affiliated broker-dealers either physically or via procedures that prevent the Firm's staff (including staff who may be registered representatives of BNYMSC) from providing access or certain information with respect to funds sub-advised by us.

Affiliated Revenue Share Arrangements

We have affiliated revenue share agreements in place with other BNY Mellon entities. Under such arrangements, these entities solicit persons to invest in various funds for which we provide investment sub-advisory services, separate account strategies and sometimes also provide other administrative services. In certain instances, we enter into revenue sharing arrangements with affiliates where we either receive a portion of the fee or bill the entire fee to the client and reimburse the affiliate. We or our affiliates are solely responsible for the payment of these fees. They will not be borne by clients or fund investors (directly or indirectly) and come out of our own profits. Please see Item 14 for more information on the compensation arrangements related to client referrals.

Affiliated Service Providers

In addition, to the extent permitted under applicable law, placement agents and their respective affiliates provide brokerage and certain other financial and securities services to us, our affiliates, or related private funds. Such services, if any, will be provided at competitive rates. BNY Mellon is also affiliated with service providers, distributors and consultants that provide services and may receive fees from BNY Mellon or its affiliates in connection with such services, which may incentivize such persons to distribute interests in a private fund or other BNY Mellon affiliated products.

Certain corporate services, such as human resources, legal and finance, are provided to us by BNY Mellon or one of its affiliates. We have entered into an agreement with our affiliate, BNY Investment Management Services, LLC to provide certain operational and systems support. In addition, certain of our business support functions may be performed by employees of an overseas affiliate, BNY Mellon International Operations (India) Private Limited, located in Pune and Chennai, India. The employees of this affiliate performing these support functions are dedicated solely to providing services to the Firm (through the affiliate). In addition, as noted in Item 4 of this Brochure, employees of affiliates may provide investment related services as “associated persons” of the Firm.

The Firm also engages in sub-advisory relationships with other BNY Mellon affiliated companies, including BNY Mellon EMEA, BNYIM Singapore, BNY Mellon Investment Management Hong Kong (“BNYM IM Hong Kong”) Limited and the Bank, where the Firm is engaged by such affiliates to provide sub-advisory services.

Dual Officers and Employees

Certain employees of the Firm are also officers of one or more affiliates of the Firm, and certain employees of our affiliates are officers of the Firm, (“dual officers”) for the purpose of performing investment management and other functions.

When the Firm’s personnel act as dual officers or employees of the Bank in managing portfolios, the Firm receives compensation. In certain instances, we may enter into revenue sharing arrangements with affiliates where we may receive a portion of the fee or bill the entire fee to the client and reimburse the affiliate for amounts in excess of our revenue share. Please refer to Item 5 for fee descriptions and Item 8 for investment strategy descriptions.

The personnel responsible for trade execution for the Firm are employees of xBK LLC (“xBK”) an indirect subsidiary of BNY Mellon. Such trading personnel have been appointed dual officers of the Firm and provide trade execution services to the Firm in this capacity. Trading personnel could also act as dual officers of other affiliates of BNY Mellon.

When we share personnel with our affiliates pursuant to these arrangements, such personnel will be subject to the Firm’s compliance policies and procedures when acting on behalf of the Firm, and subject to the policies and procedures of the affiliate when acting on behalf of that affiliate. Please refer to Item 6 for a description of conflicts of interest relating to dual officer arrangements.

Other Relationships

From time to time, we may use investment management related services provided to us by “participating affiliates” (as such term is used in relief granted by the staff of the SEC in a series of no-action letters allowing a registered investment adviser to use portfolio management and trading and research services and resources provided by a

foreign affiliate subject to the supervision of the registered adviser). Prior to using such services we will enter into agreements with such affiliated asset management companies (the "Participating Affiliates"), pursuant to which the Participating Affiliates are considered participating affiliates and one or more of their employees are deemed to be "associated persons" of the Firm. In those capacities, the Participating Affiliates and one or more of their employees (subject to the Firm's supervision) may provide portfolio management, research, client support, trading and related services in connection with our management of client accounts. The Participating Affiliates will act in accordance with the series of no-action letters referred to above requiring the Participating Affiliates to be subject to the supervision of the Firm and the SEC in the manner contemplated in such no-action letters. The Participating Affiliates have agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of U.S. courts for actions arising under the U.S. securities laws in connection with the investment management related activities provided for our U.S. clients and have appointed an appropriate agent for service of process in accordance with, and subject to the requirements of, such no-action letters. Under these arrangements, the Firm pays the Participating Affiliates compensation for the services of the associated persons.

In addition, BNY Mellon personnel, including certain of our employees, have board, advisory or other relationships with issuers, distributors, consultants, and others that have investments in a private fund and/or related funds or that may recommend investments in a private fund or distribute interests in a private fund. To the extent permitted by applicable law, BNY Mellon and its affiliates, including the Firm and its personnel, from time to time make charitable contributions to institutions, including those that have relationships with investors or personnel of investors. As a result of the relationships and arrangements described in this paragraph, placement agents, consultants, distributors and other parties may have conflicts associated with their promotion of a private fund, or other dealings with a private fund, that create incentives for them to promote a private fund.

Some of our clients retain consulting firms to assist them in selecting investment managers. Some consulting firms provide services to both those who retain investment managers and to investment management firms and in some instances, we provide separate advisory services directly or indirectly to employees of such consulting firms. From time to time we pay to attend conferences sponsored by consulting firms and/or purchase services from consulting firms where we believe those services will be useful to us in operating our investment management business. We do not pay referral fees to consultants. However, our clients and prospective clients should be aware that consulting firms often have business relationships with investment management firms that they recommend to their clients.

We have adopted a Code of Conduct that addresses these types of relationships and the conflicts of interest they may present, including with respect to the provision and receipt of gifts and entertainment. Please see Item 11 of this Brochure for further information about our Code of Conduct.

In its capacity as a nondiscretionary investment adviser, the Firm may provide a limited number of research reports and approved credit lists to certain affiliates, including but not limited to BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc., Mellon Investments (UK) Limited and BNYIM Singapore for their use in fulfilling their investment management responsibilities to their clients, including reports and verbal updates covering securities which may also be held in client accounts managed by the Firm. Such reports do not include buy/sell/hold recommendations.

BNY Mellon, among several other leading investment management firms, has a minority equity interest in Kezar Markets, LLC (f/k/a Titan Parent Company, LLC), which owns Kezar Trading, LLC (f/k/a Luminex Trading and Analytics LLC) ("Kezar"), a registered broker-dealer under the Exchange Act that operates two alternative trading systems for securities (the "Alternative Trading Systems"). Transactions for clients for which we serve as adviser

or sub-adviser may be executed through the Alternative Trading Systems. We and BNY Mellon disclaim that either is an affiliate of Kezar.

Affiliated Broker-Dealers and Investment Advisers

We are affiliated with a significant number of advisers and broker-dealers. Please see Form ADV, Part 1A - Schedule D, Section 7.A for a list of our affiliated advisers and broker-dealers.

Several of our investment adviser affiliates have, collectively, a significant number of investment-related private funds for which a related person serves as sponsor, general partner or managing member (or equivalent), respectively. Please refer to the Form ADV, Part 1A – Schedule D, Section 7.B for each of our affiliated investment advisers for information regarding such firm's private funds (if applicable) and such firm's Form ADV, Part 1A – Schedule D, Section 7.A for information regarding related persons that serve in a sponsor, general partner or managing member capacity (if applicable).

Where we select the broker to effect purchases or sales of securities for client accounts, we use either an affiliated or unaffiliated broker (unless otherwise restricted by an agreement, law or regulation). We have an incentive to enter into transactions with an affiliated broker-dealer, in an effort to direct more commission dollars to the affiliate. However, we have broker selection policies in place that require our selection of a broker-dealer to be consistent with duty to seek best execution, and subject to any client and regulatory proscriptions. Please see Item 12 below for more information on our broker selection process.

Limitations on our use of affiliated broker-dealers could limit our ability to engage in certain securities transactions and to take advantage of certain market opportunities.

Certain unaffiliated broker-dealers that we use to execute trades for our clients use a broker-dealer affiliated with us to clear those trades. In such cases, the clearing broker receives a clearance fee negotiated and paid by the executing broker-dealer. The decision to use an affiliate of ours in these circumstances is made by the unaffiliated executing broker-dealer, and we have no influence over whether a broker-dealer we select to execute client trades clears through one of our affiliates, or the related financial arrangement between them. In addition, we are typically unaware that the executing broker dealer has chosen to use one of our affiliates to clear such trades.

We have arrangements with the following affiliated investment advisers (including arrangements whereby we or they provide investment management or sub-advisory services which may be on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis): BNY Mellon EMEA, BNYM IM Hong Kong, BNY Mellon Investments Limited, BNY Mellon Asset Management Japan Limited, BNY Mellon IM Korea Limited, BNY Mellon Asset Management Canada Limited, BNY Mellon, National Association, NIM, Mellon, the Bank and BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc.. In addition, some of our affiliates provide services, such as client service, and may be compensated pursuant to a service level agreement. These include sub-advisory arrangements where the Firm appoints Mellon with respect to certain portfolio management obligations relating to index tracking portfolios. There are no additional fees associated with this delegation arrangement.

We may pay referral fees to our affiliates and employees of our affiliates for referrals that result in additional investment management business. Please see earlier sections of this Item 10 and Item 14 of this Brochure for further information.

We may be prohibited or limited from effecting transactions for a client because of rules in the marketplace, foreign laws or our own policies and procedures. In certain cases, we may face further limitations because of aggregation issues due to our relationship with affiliated investment management firms. Please also see Item 12 below for a discussion of trade aggregation issues.

Affiliated Underwriters

Our broker-dealer affiliates occasionally act as an underwriter or as a member of the underwriting syndicate for certain new issue securities, which presents a conflict of interest because it creates an incentive for us to purchase these new issue securities, in an effort to provide additional fees to the broker-dealer affiliate.

BNY Mellon has established a policy regarding purchases of securities in an offering in which an affiliate acts as an underwriter or as a member of the underwriting syndicate. In compliance with applicable banking and securities regulations, and ERISA regulations, we may purchase on behalf of our clients securities in an offering in which an affiliate is acting as an underwriter or as a member of the underwriting syndicate during the syndication period, as long as requirements of the policy and compliance with certain criteria are met. The policy prohibits direct purchases from an affiliate for any fiduciary account under any circumstances (although an affiliate acting as an underwriter or as a member of the syndicate may benefit from the purchase through the receipt of a fee or other compensation).

The Bank is frequently engaged to serve as trustee, indenture trustee, custodian, paying agent or other similar capacities for the issuers of corporate bonds and other securities, including asset-backed and/or mortgage-backed securities. Because the receipt of compensation for such services by an affiliate may be affected by the success and/or size of a primary offering of such securities, we may be prohibited from purchasing such securities in the primary offering for our ERISA clients in order to avoid a violation of ERISA's prohibited transaction rules.

Affiliated Wrap Sponsors

Certain of our affiliates, such as BNYMSC, BNY Mellon Wealth Management and non-affiliates are sponsors of wrap programs. NIMNA provides non-discretionary advisory model account services for the wrap program sponsors. Our relationships with wrap program sponsors create conflicts of interest for the sponsors and us. Wrap program sponsors typically select the investment advisers who participate in the program and provide advice to clients regarding the selection of an investment adviser from among the advisers participating in the program. If the wrap program sponsor is affiliated with us, the sponsor has an incentive to give us access to the program and to steer clients toward us, based on the affiliation rather than based on our expertise or performance or the client's needs. We are, however, subject to the same selection and review criteria as the other advisers who participate in our affiliates' wrap programs. Likewise, we, in the hope of gaining clients through a wrap program, have an incentive to execute brokerage transactions through the program sponsor (whether affiliated or unaffiliated), who in turn has the power to recommend us to program participants.

Affiliated Banking Institutions

BNY Mellon engages in trust and investment business through various banking institutions, including BNY Mellon, National Association. BNY Mellon and other affiliates and/or subsidiaries may provide certain services to us, such as recordkeeping, accounting, marketing services and referrals of clients. We provide these affiliates with sales and marketing materials regarding our investment management services that may be distributed under the name



of certain marketing “umbrella designations” such as BNY Mellon, BNY Mellon Wealth Management, BNY Mellon IM and BNY Mellon EMEA.

We may provide certain investment advice and/or security valuation services to the Bank and other BNY Mellon affiliates and/or subsidiaries. We also provide certain investment advisory and trading services to certain clients of these affiliates and separately managed accounts (including separately managed accounts for which these affiliates act as trustee, custodian or investment manager). Certain employees are also officers of the Bank. In their capacity as officers of the Bank, our personnel provide discretionary investment advisory services to certain clients and we receive a fee for such services. In addition, our primarily institutional and employee benefit and foundation clients and our affiliated employee benefit plan may invest in certain collective investment funds of the Bank.

Certain clients have established custodial or sub-custodial arrangements with the Bank and other financial institutions that are affiliated with us. Furthermore, the Bank and other financial institutions that are affiliated with us may provide services (such as trustee, custodial or administrative services) to issuers of securities. Because of their affiliation with us, our ability to purchase securities of such issuers and to take advantage of certain market opportunities may be subject to certain restrictions and, in some cases, prohibited.

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

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that is made up of two parts:

1. BNY Mellon Code of Conduct (the “BNY Mellon Code”);
2. BNY Mellon Personal Securities Trading Policy (the “PSTP”)

The BNY Mellon Code of Conduct sets expectations for business conduct for employees and provides guidance on important legal and ethical issues. In addition, it clarifies the Firm’s responsibilities to clients, suppliers, government officials, competitors and the communities we serve. BNY Mellon’s Code of Conduct covers the following key principles:

1. Respecting Others: We are committed to fostering an inclusive workplace where talented people want to stay and develop their careers. Supporting a diverse, engaged workforce allows us to be successful in building trust, empowering teams, serving our clients and outperforming our peers. We give equal employment opportunity to all individuals in compliance with legal requirements and because it’s the right thing to do.
2. Avoiding Conflicts: We make our business decisions free from conflicting outside influences. Our business decisions are based on our duty to BNY Mellon and our clients, and are not driven by any personal interest or gain. We are to remain alert to any and all potential conflicts of interest and ensure that we identify, mitigate or eliminate any such conflicts.
3. Conducting Business: We secure business based on honest competition in the marketplace. This contributes to the success of our company, our clients and our shareholders. We compete while in full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. We support worldwide efforts to combat financial corruption and financial crime.
4. Working with Governments: We follow all requirements that apply to doing business with governments. We recognize that practices for dealing with private and government clients are different from a legal perspective.
5. Protecting Company Assets: We ensure all entries made in the company’s books and records are complete and accurate, and comply with established accounting and record-keeping procedures. We maintain the confidentiality of all forms of data and information entrusted to us, and prevent the misuse of information belonging to the company or any client.
6. Supporting Our Communities: We take active roles in our communities around the world, both as individuals and as a company. Our long-term success is linked to the strength of the global economy and the strength of our industry. We are honest, fair and transparent in our interactions with our communities and the public at large.

As a global financial institution, BNY Mellon and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) are subject to certain laws and/or regulations governing the personal trading of securities. In order to ensure that all employees’ personal

investments are conducted in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations and are free from conflicts of interest, the Company has established limitations on personal trading, as reflected in the PTSP.

The PSTP sets forth procedures and limitations that govern the personal securities transactions of our employees in accounts held in their own names as well as accounts in which they have indirect ownership. We, and our related persons and employees, may, under certain circumstances and consistent with the PSTP, purchase or sell for their own accounts securities that we also recommend to clients.

The PSTP imposes different requirements and limitations on employees based on the nature of their business activities. Each of our employees is classified as one of the following:

1. Investment/Public Employee ("IE"): IE is an employee who, in the normal conduct of his/her job responsibilities, is on the "public side" of the Information Barrier in accordance with BNY Mellon's Information Barrier Policy and has access (or is likely to be perceived to have access) to nonpublic information regarding any advisory client's purchase or sale of securities or nonpublic information regarding the portfolio holdings of any Proprietary Fund (defined as a fund sponsored, managed or sub advised by BNY Mellon or any of its affiliates), is involved in making securities recommendations to advisory clients, or has access to such recommendations before they are public.
2. Access Decision Maker ("ADM"): Generally, employees are considered to be ADM Employees if they are portfolio managers or research analysts and make or participate in recommendations or decisions regarding the purchase or sale of securities for mutual funds or managed accounts. Portfolio managers of broad-based index funds and traders are not typically classified as ADM Employees.
3. Non-Classified Employee: Our employees are considered non-classified if they are not an IE or ADM.

PSTP Overview:

1. IE, and ADM employees are subject to preclearance and personal securities reporting requirements, with respect to discretionary accounts in which they have direct or indirect ownership.
2. Transaction reporting is not required for non-discretionary accounts, transactions in exempt securities or certain other transactions that are not deemed to present any potential conflicts of interest.
3. Preclearance is not required for transactions involving certain exempt securities (such as ETFs and open-end investment company securities that are not Proprietary Funds or money market funds and short-term instruments, non-financial commodities; transactions in non-discretionary accounts (approved accounts over which the employee has no direct or indirect influence or control over the investment decision-making process); transactions done pursuant to automatic investment plans; and certain other transactions detailed in the PSTP which are either involuntary or deemed not to present any potential conflict of interest.
4. We have a "Preclearance Compliance Officer" who maintains a "restricted list" of companies whose securities are subject to trading restrictions. This list is used by the PTA System to determine whether or not to grant trading authorization.

5. The acquisition of any securities in a private placement requires prior written approvals.
6. With respect to transactions involving BNY Mellon securities, all employees are also prohibited from engaging in short sales, purchases on margin, option transactions (other than employee option plans), and short-term trading (*i.e.*, purchasing and selling, or selling and purchasing BNY Mellon securities within any 60 calendar day period).
7. For IE, and ADM employees, with respect to non-BNY Mellon securities, purchasing and selling, or selling and purchasing the same or equivalent security within 30 calendar days is prohibited, and any profits must be disgorged.
8. No covered employee should knowingly participate in or facilitate late trading, market timing or any other activity with respect to any fund in violation of applicable law or the provisions of such fund's disclosure documents.

A copy of the Code of Ethics will be provided upon request.

Interest in Client Transactions

While each of the following types of transactions present conflicts of interest for us, as described below, we manage our accounts consistent with applicable law and we follow procedures that are reasonably designed to treat our clients fairly and to prevent any client or group of clients from being systematically favored or disadvantaged.

Principal Transactions

"Principal Transactions" are generally defined as transactions where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account or the account of an affiliated broker-dealer, buys any security from or sells any security to any client. A principal transaction may also be deemed to have occurred if a security is crossed between an affiliated pooled investment vehicle and another client account. When an investment adviser engages in a principal transaction, it may have an incentive to favor its own interests over the interests of its client.

The Firm does not generally enter into principal transactions with related persons. In the event the firm would enter into a principal transaction, it would do so in accordance with Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act.

It is our policy that our officers or directors shall not, as principal, buy securities for themselves from, or sell securities they own to, any client. However, we are part of a large diversified financial organization, which includes banks and broker-dealers. As a result, it is possible that a related person other than our officers and directors, may, as principal, purchase securities from, or sell securities to, our clients.

Cross Transactions

From time to time securities to be sold on behalf of a client may be suitable for purchase by another client. In such instances, if we determine in good faith that the transaction is in the best interest of each client, then we will arrange for the securities to be transferred between the client accounts at an independently determined fair market value (a "cross trade"). Cross trades present conflicts of interest, as there is an incentive for us to favor one client

to the cross trade over the other. For example, if one client account pays performance fees to us, whereas the other client account pays only asset-based fees, we would have a financial incentive to favor the performance fee-paying account in the cross-trade. The Firm does not generally engage in cross trades, except in the following limited circumstances and/or in consultation with the client.

In limited circumstances, the Firm may engage in cross trades for advisory accounts in which an affiliated broker-dealer acts as broker for both the advisory account and the other party to the transaction. The Firm could also effect cross trades directly between advisory accounts, provided that such transactions are consistent with the investment objectives and policies of such accounts (for mutual funds, consistent with the funds' Rule 17a-7 procedures (procedures for transactions with affiliated persons)); are, in the view of the respective portfolio managers, favorable to both sides of the transaction; and are otherwise executed in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulation.

Interests in Recommended Securities/Products

We or our affiliates may recommend securities to clients, or buy or sell securities for client accounts, at or about the same time that we or one of our affiliates buys or sells the same securities for our (or the affiliate's) own account. This practice may give rise to a variety of conflicts of interest, particularly with respect to aggregating, allocating and sequencing securities being purchased on both our (or the affiliate's) behalf and our clients' behalf. For example, we could have an incentive to cause a client or clients to participate in an offering because we desire to participate in the offering on our own behalf and would otherwise be unable to meet the minimum purchase requirements. Likewise, we could have an incentive to cause our clients to participate in an offering to increase our overall allocation of securities in that offering, or to increase our ability to participate in future offerings by the same underwriter or issuer. On the other hand, we could have an incentive to cause our clients to minimize their participation in an offering that has limited availability so that we do not have to share a proportionately greater amount of the offering with the client. Allocations of aggregated trades might likewise raise a potential conflict of interest as we may have an incentive to allocate, to our self, securities that are expected to increase in value. See Item 12 of this Brochure for a discussion of our brokerage and allocations practices and policies. Further, a conflict of interest could be viewed as arising if a transaction in our own account closely precedes a transaction in related securities in a client account, such as when a subsequent purchase by a client account increases the value of securities that were previously purchased for our self.

On occasion, we recommend the purchase or sale of securities that are issued by our affiliate, BNY Mellon, or underwritten by its affiliate, BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC, for client accounts if such recommendation or purchase or sale is in accordance with the client's guidelines and applicable laws. In addition, we or a related person may recommend the purchase of securities in certain private funds which we manage (and for which we or an employee may serve as a director or managing member) or collective investment funds maintained by the Bank (which are managed by our personnel for which we receive a fee and the Bank may receive a custodial fee for custody services). The Firm, its employees and related persons currently invest in certain private funds or collective funds that also include client assets managed by us, and we and such related persons will receive proportional returns associated with our investment. Additionally, in many instances we typically receive an investment management fee in our capacity as investment adviser or sub-adviser and related persons (including affiliated broker-dealers) receive certain amounts associated with placement agent fees, custodial fees, administrative fees, loads or sales charges.

Investments by Related Persons and Employees

We and our current employees, our board members and our affiliates and their employees from time to time invest in products managed by us. We have developed policies and procedures to address any related conflicts of interest created by such investment. We are part of a large diversified financial organization that includes banks and broker-dealers. As a result, it is possible that a related person may, as principal, purchase securities or sell securities for itself that we also recommend to clients. We do permit our employees to invest for their own account within the guidelines and restrictions of the Code of Ethics, as described above. Please also see “Interests in Recommended Securities/Products” in this Item 11, “Dual Officers” in Item 10 and “Affiliated Underwriters” in Item 10 of this Brochure with regard to purchases of securities in an offering where an affiliate acts as underwriter or a member of the underwriting syndicate.

Agency Transactions Involving Affiliated Brokers

We do not, nor do any of our officers or directors, acting as broker or agent, effect securities transactions for compensation for any client. We are part of a large diversified financial organization that includes broker-dealers. As a result, it is possible that a related person, other than our officers and directors, may, as agent, effect securities transactions for our clients for compensation. Please also see Item 10 and Item 12 for additional information relating to affiliate arrangements and with regard to purchases of securities in an offering where an affiliate acts as underwriter or a member of the underwriting. Please also see Form ADV, Part 1A – Schedule D, Section 7 for a list of broker-dealers which are our affiliates.

Foreign Exchange (FX) Transactions

NIMNA may effect FX transactions through an affiliate if the affiliate has been appointed as custodian by the client. NIMNA aims to disclose this relationship, the capacity in which we act, and seeks the consent to so act, when the client opens its discretionary account. The investment management agreements are typically negotiable, and the client can propose alternate language or omit altogether. However, If the client agrees to the terms, and they wish to revoke its consent to such transactions at any time, they may provide us with written notice and upon receipt of such notice, we will refrain from engaging in any future FX transactions with the affiliate on the client’s behalf. Under no circumstances does NIMNA receive compensation in relation to such transactions from either the affiliate or the client.

ITEM 12: BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Broker Selection

Unless specifically directed otherwise by our clients, we have the authority to direct securities transactions on behalf of our clients to broker-dealers we select. All brokerage firms used by the Firm are pre-approved via an approval process. Brokerage firms approved as part of this process are subject to an approval and ongoing monitoring process, which includes, but is not limited to, the broker's credit worthiness and financial stability, a review of the performance of execution services provided by the broker and the broker's ability to trade effectively on our clients' behalf. Newton maintains a list of all brokerage firms and counterparties that have been approved.

The decision as to which brokerage firm or counterparty to use is at the sole discretion of the trading team and depends on the circumstances of the particular order. Before the trader makes a decision, they typically consult the portfolio manager to ascertain the objectives for the order and their preferences in relation to the relative importance of the execution factors, in order that best execution is achieved for its clients. We also consider other brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealer. From time to time, and consistent with its duty to seek best execution, the Firm uses a brokerage firm or counterparty not on the list of approved brokers. Approval must be obtained on a one-off basis before any order is placed.

Brokerage services will be obtained only from those firms which meet our standards, maintain a reasonable capital position and can, in our judgment, be expected to reliably and continuously supply these services. Please see the discussion concerning the Volcker Rule and its possible implications concerning our broker-dealer selection practices in Item 10, above.

Soft Dollars

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Section 28(e)"), as amended, establishes a safe harbor that protects an investment adviser from liability for a breach of fiduciary duty solely on the basis that the investment adviser used client commissions ("Soft Dollars") to pay a broker-dealer more than the lowest available commission rate in order to receive brokerage and research services ("Services and Products") provided by the broker-dealer (anything more than "pure execution"), if the investment adviser determines in good faith that the amount of the commission was reasonable in relation to the value of the Services and Products received.

It is the Firm's policy to use Soft Dollar credits to obtain Services and Products where the Firm determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the Services and Products provided by such broker-dealer, viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or the Firm's overall responsibilities with respect to the accounts for which it exercises investment discretion. Services and Products obtained by the Firm may not necessarily benefit a client whose commission credits are used to pay for those Services and Products. Likewise, a client may benefit from Services and Products who do not contribute to Soft Dollar commissions although the Firm strives to eliminate these occurrences to the extent possible.

We use Soft Dollar credits to pay for Services and Products that support our investment decision-making process. These Services and Products include, but are not limited to, analytical systems; research databases; advice as to the value of securities, including over-the-counter market data; reports concerning company, industry, market,

asset allocation, economic and political analysis; and similar research-oriented information. Additionally, broker-dealers through which we trade may provide us access to capital introduction programs or educational conferences for no charge. Capital introduction programs allow investment managers of private funds to offer such private funds or describe the private funds' strategies to qualified customers of the broker-dealers. However, we do not enter into any agreements with, or make commitments to, any broker-dealer that would bind us to direct business or other compensation to such brokers in exchange for such accommodation or services.

NIMNA utilizes Client Commission Arrangements ("CCA's" or "CSA's") as the mechanism to obtain and pay for said Services and Products. Under these arrangements, an adviser, in collaboration with their executing broker, may establish a "pool of commissions" for the purpose of paying for Services and Products provided either by broker-dealers or non-broker-dealers.

The Firm may request brokers effecting transactions on behalf of equity accounts to allocate a portion of the commissions to a pool of Soft Dollar credits maintained by a broker-dealer (other than the executing broker). We believe this type of arrangement helps support our ability to select the most appropriate broker-dealer for trade execution since the Firm is not required to trade with any particular broker to generate sufficient Soft Dollars to pay for Services and Products.

The use of Soft Dollars to obtain Services and Products benefits us because the Firm does not have to produce or pay for the research itself. Therefore, we have an incentive to trade through broker-dealers who provide us Services and Products rather than broker-dealers who do not (and who may offer more favorable execution). Further, certain Services and Products received benefit:

1. certain other accounts also under our management;
2. accounts of affiliates managed by our employees who are also employees or officers of such affiliates; or
3. non-discretionary accounts of affiliates and accounts of affiliates over which we retain investment discretion.

Accordingly, non-discretionary accounts for which the Firm does not have authority to effect transactions, accounts that direct all or a portion of their trades to a designated broker-dealer and other accounts whose trading does not generate Soft Dollar credits may benefit from Services and Products paid for by Soft Dollar credits generated by other accounts. Likewise, certain client accounts of affiliates may be managed by our portfolio managers acting in dual officer capacities. Because those clients, along with all other equity clients, may benefit from the Services and Products we receive, commissions generated by equity accounts of those clients may, as noted above, also be used to pay for those Services and Products.

When the Firm receives Services and Products where a portion may not be eligible for Soft Dollar credits ("Mixed-Use Product"), a potential conflict of interest may arise since such Mixed-Use Product may directly benefit the Firm even though they are paid for by soft dollar credits generated by client commissions. In such situations, a reasonable allocation of the cost of the Mixed-Use Product or service must be made according to its use. The allocation decision shall be based upon a good faith, fact-based analysis of how employees utilize such Services and Product.

Each product or service paid for through the use of Soft Dollar credits is subject to a review and approval process. This process is to ensure that the Firm is adhering to the requirements set forth under Section 28(e).

On an ongoing basis, the Firm's investment professionals that utilize proprietary or independent research track and evaluate these services through a research valuation process. The investment professional reviews the Services and Products received, evaluates their quality and usefulness and documents his or her evaluation of the services. The individual evaluations are subsequently aggregated and the participating firms are paid based on composite results. Payments are made either by direct trade execution commissions or from other client commission arrangements.

The Firm generally does not permit eligible clients to elect not to participate in the generation of soft dollar credits.

Certain clients are subject to non-US regulations that are inconsistent with our standard trading practices. For example, the EU Markets in Financial Instruments Directive ("MiFID II") and related regulations limit a manager's ability to receive Services and Products from executing brokers. Although we are not directly subject to these regulations, we may adjust our standard trading practices on a case-by-case basis to accommodate compliance with MiFID II and other non-US regulations by our clients, including certain affiliates. These accommodations may include, but are not limited to, expanded use of client commission arrangements, commission sharing arrangements and similar arrangements; enhanced reporting on client commissions and the Services and Products obtained; and non-participation in the generation of Soft Dollar credits. We expect the effective commission rates in these circumstances to be substantially similar to those paid by similarly situated clients. However, as a result of these accommodations, clients from certain jurisdictions could account for a lower percentage of Soft Dollar credits than otherwise similar clients from other jurisdictions.

It is possible that some of our affiliates whom we appoint as sub-advisers or delegate certain investment advisory services to may have a different policy regarding the use of Soft Dollars.

Commission Rates

Although commission rates are individually negotiable on each trade, we have established commission rate guidelines for execution-only and full-service brokers (who provide Services and Products) and electronic venues which indicate an appropriate commission rate based on the broker/venue utilized, the price of the stock and the type of transaction. Actual commission rates may be higher or lower than indicated by the rate guidelines depending on the particular circumstances of a transaction. Such circumstances include, but are not limited to, whether: (a) the underlying security is more or less difficult to trade relative to other securities, (b) the quality of the execution justifies an adjustment to the commission rate, (c) the broker commits capital or d) the broker sources liquidity. In no case will an order be placed with a broker-dealer if the broker-dealer is not able, in our judgment, to provide best execution for a particular transaction.

Trade Execution

NIMNA has engaged xBK LLC ("xBK"), an indirect subsidiary of BNY Mellon Individuals from xBK who effect trades for the Firm, do so in a dual-officer capacity on behalf of NIMNA. The primary objective of xBK in executing client orders is to seek best execution. NIMNA interprets best execution as seeking the most favorable execution terms reasonably available given the circumstances of a particular trade. Execution costs include explicit fees (commissions) and implicit costs (spread, market impact and opportunity costs).

Certain members of xBK may also serve as dual officers of an affiliated firm. xBK has adopted policies to help ensure that each firm is treated equitably. Orders received from more than one firm by a trader are generally executed on a chronological basis of when the order was received. If an order is partially filled, it will be at the trader's discretion to determine if a new order will be executed simultaneously. At no time will the trading team aggregate orders across affiliated firms other than as outlined under the Trade Aggregation/Allocation section below.

Model Delivery Programs

Due to the different strategies and independent trading functions of the Firm's Product Lines, policies with respect to Model Delivery Programs differ by Product Line.

Equity Product Line

Where the Equity Product Line participates as an investment manager in Model Delivery Programs and the Sponsor or other model recipient is responsible for trading, model changes will be communicated to such accounts either subject to a rotation methodology with like accounts/programs, behind fully discretionary accounts (sequenced trading), or alongside fully discretionary accounts with similar order instructions (contemporaneous trading). To the extent that accounts are part of a rotation methodology or sequenced it is possible that such accounts may suffer adverse effects on trade execution prices depending upon strategy, liquidity or market conditions. When contemporaneous trading occurs, given the potential market perception of supply (or demand) imbalance associated with multiple sellers (or buyers), it is possible that performance for both types of accounts could be affected, depending upon market conditions.

Multi-Asset Product Line

In limited circumstances, the Firm may provide to a Model Delivery Program client the same model portfolio used to manage certain of our clients' accounts. In those cases where we implement recommendations for only a portion of the assets affected (for example, only the assets over which we have discretionary management authority) and therefore cannot apply our internal trade allocation procedures, we will (i) use reasonable efforts to agree on procedures with Model Delivery Program clients designed to prevent one group of clients from receiving preferential trading treatment over another group or (ii) determine that, due to the nature of the assets to be traded or the market on which they are traded, no client would likely be adversely affected if such procedures are not established.

Client Referrals

We do not direct securities transactions to any broker-dealer in exchange for referral of investment management clients.

Trade Aggregation/Allocation

The Firm has adopted practices designed to ensure fair treatment of all clients in situations where two or more client accounts participate contemporaneously in a buy or sell program involving the same securities. We will

generally seek to aggregate or “block” orders that are placed concurrently by portfolio managers for client accounts where we believe this will result in more favorable execution.

When orders are aggregated, each participating account will generally receive the same price and commission. If an aggregated order is filled in its entirety, the order will generally be allocated in accordance with the pre-trade allocation specified. If an aggregated order is partially filled, the order is generally allocated among the accounts specified on the trade ticket on a pro rata basis in proportion to the intended pre-trade allocation (subject to rounding to “round lot” amounts).

In certain circumstances, our trade aggregation policies allow allocation on a basis other than strictly pro rata if we believe that such allocation is fair and reasonable to all of the accounts that are involved in the order. For example, due to liquidity constraints, the use of limit orders and other factors, orders placed in certain markets, such as emerging markets securities, may take several days to fill. Primarily due to custodial fees that accounts may incur as a result of orders in the same security that span a series of days, it is often more beneficial to not allocate partial fills on a pro rata basis across all participating accounts. In general, if an account is not allocated shares of a security on day one, it will likely receive an allocation the next time we trade that stock. This is intended to result in accounts within the same strategy/product group having similar weights and holdings over time. This allocation procedure may result in some accounts in the same strategy/product group receiving a more favorable price for certain securities than other accounts.

In certain circumstances, we will determine not to aggregate orders even when there are orders for the same security and the same benchmark. For example, certain portfolio risk factors (such as when a rebalancing requires special treatment in order to keep factors such as cash and other asset weightings continuously aligned) will affect the decision as to whether or not it is appropriate to block a trade.

We may aggregate transactions for client accounts and affiliated accounts managed by our employees who are also dual officers of such affiliates. We may also aggregate trades for clients with trades for proprietary accounts, such as retirement plans in which the employees are participants and private funds and mutual funds in which our or our related parties' employees have invested.

For certain foreign exchange (“FX”) transactions, we may aggregate buys and sells in the same currency to obtain a net FX quote that is, at times, more advantageous than would be available without aggregating and netting, but in no circumstances less advantageous than would be available without aggregating and netting.

Trade Coordination

As described in Item 4, the Firm and NIM seek to optimize the extent to which each can share between the two firms internally generated investment research and/or research recommendations with a view to enhancing the research and investment opportunities for all portfolios managed by both firms. A trade coordination process is in place to notify the respective dealing functions of both Firms when dealing in the same security in the same direction above a pre-agreed combined liquidity threshold and under certain other potential conditions. Both Firms work to coordinate execution between them to optimize the market participation of the trades to avoid price impact and ensure fair allocation between both sets of client executions.

Directed Brokerage

Certain advisory clients direct NIMNA to place specific transactions for its account with a designated broker-dealer. Additionally, a client can instruct us to direct a portion of its commission to a specified broker-dealer. In the event that such direction occurs, we expect to have limited capability to negotiate commission levels or obtain volume discounts and may experience other impediments to achieving best execution. In addition, in meeting the client's brokerage directive, we may not be able to aggregate these transactions with transactions we effect for other accounts we manage and we may delay placing the orders for directed accounts until our orders for other accounts that we manage have been completed. As a result, the net price paid or received by the directed account can be different than the price paid or received by our other accounts and therefore, we may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution for such directed account. Directing brokerage can, in many instances, cause clients to incur higher brokerage costs.

The Firm may impose limits on the amount of brokerage that it is willing to direct, typically as a percentage of the total brokerage effected by the Firm for the client's account. Such limitations will be determined from time to time with respect to the relevant investment strategy and may change over time in response to market developments or for other reasons. This policy is driven by our belief that these arrangements may result in additional costs to our clients and may adversely affect the performance of a client's account.

For clients that request us to use a designated broker-dealer subject to our obligation to seek best execution, we will treat the client's request to use the designated broker-dealer or other counterparty to execute securities transactions as a suggestion for the selection of the broker-dealer or other counterparty ("suggested brokerage"). However, there is no guarantee that we will be able to meet the client's brokerage selection criteria.

In the case of agency transactions for both client "directed" and client "suggested" brokerage, the use of "step-out" transactions in certain circumstances may help us in seeking to meet the client's brokerage criteria (while ensuring that all accounts participating in the aggregated trade receive the same average price). In a step-out, we would instruct the executing broker-dealer to arrange for the designated broker-dealer to handle clearance and settlement of the transaction for all or a portion of an aggregated trade. In a step-out, the affected clients are assessed as commission only by the broker-dealer who clears the transaction. The executing broker-dealer receives compensation in the form of a commission with respect to the portion of the aggregated trade that was not "stepped-out" to the designated broker-dealer. The use of step-out trades can, in some instances, help ensure that clients that seek to direct brokerage are not disadvantaged by the inability to participate in aggregated transactions. However, step-out trades are accommodations by the executing broker-dealer and therefore, will not be available in all circumstances and cannot be relied upon. In addition, to the extent that a broker has committed capital to a trade, step-out arrangements will not be available.

Those clients who direct brokerage should consider the following:

- We may not negotiate brokerage commissions with respect to transactions executed by the designated broker-dealer for the client's account.
- Orders for clients that direct brokerage may be placed separately from and after the completion of orders for non-directed accounts. To the extent that orders are placed after the orders for our other clients, the price of securities purchased or sold for such client accounts may be adversely affected. This may be of particular importance for accounts tracking an index, since purchase and sale prices will often be traded at the closing

price mark in order to accurately replicate the timing of the index changes and may also involve a broker's commitment of capital.

- A client that directs brokerage may forego any benefit from savings on execution costs that we could obtain for clients through negotiating volume commission discounts on aggregated transactions.
- As a result of the foregoing, a client that directs brokerage may not receive best execution on transactions effected through the designated broker-dealer.
- As a result of these considerations, directed brokerage accounts may not generate returns equal to those of non-directed accounts.
- In addition, if applicable, conflicts can arise between the client's interest in receiving best execution on transactions effected for the client's account and our interest in receiving client referrals from the designated broker-dealer.

In agreeing to follow a client's directed brokerage instruction, we are relying on the fact that it is the client's responsibility to ensure that (i) all services provided by the designated broker-dealer or other counterparty will solely benefit the client's account and using the designated broker-dealer or other counterparty is in the best interest of the client's account taking into consideration the services provided and (ii) the brokerage direction will not conflict with any fiduciary obligations of the persons acting for the client's account and if the account is subject to the provisions of ERISA, such direction will not cause the plan to engage in a prohibited transaction under ERISA.

Clients have the obligation to comply with any laws and regulations regarding their directed/suggested brokerage arrangements and to disclose any directed brokerage arrangements to any and all other affected persons and account beneficiaries as appropriate.

Due to the directed brokerage arrangements that our clients have in place, the overall firm-wide commission rates may be higher than they otherwise would be if we did not participate in any client-directed brokerage programs.

Affiliated Brokerage

The Firm maintains an Approved Broker List for various types of transactions from which we select broker-dealers and other counterparties to effect transactions for client accounts. Historically, the Firm has executed securities transactions with affiliates for certain clients in limited circumstances, typically upon client direction. In the future, we will continue to evaluate the services offered by our affiliated brokers and may execute securities transactions through such brokers in a manner that is, in all cases, consistent with our duty to seek best execution.

The Firm, in certain circumstances, participates in underwritten offerings where an affiliate is part of the syndicate, although the Firm typically will not participate in an underwritten offering for which an affiliate of the Firm acts as a lead underwriter. The Firm does not execute trades with its affiliate in these circumstances and seeks to ensure that its affiliate will not be compensated as a result of the Firm's participation in the offering. Please see Item 10 of this Brochure for more information on the use of affiliated underwriters.

Public Offerings

The Firm may enter orders to participate in initial public offerings (“IPOs”). Where possible, IPO orders will be aggregated amongst client accounts within a Product Line but will not be aggregated with another Product Line. In deciding to purchase a public offering (initial public or secondary offering) key considerations include the capitalization characteristics of the security, as well as other characteristics of the security, and targets accounts with investment objectives and strategies consistent with such a purchase.

Subject to the needs and requirements of each Product Line and the relevant investment strategies participating in the order, as well as client guidelines where applicable, the IPO shares will generally be allocated on a pro rata basis. Where the Firm only receives a partial allocation of the total share amount requested, those shares will generally be distributed fairly and equitably across participating accounts. The distribution of the partial allocation across product groups will be based on the percentage of total assets under management of the product to the total assets under management of all product groups participating. If the allocation to an account is *de minimis*, the portfolio manager may decide to reallocate to the other participating clients in a fair and reasonable fashion.

Any deviation from the pro rata distribution procedure for IPOs must be approved in writing by the Chief Compliance Officer (or designee) and the portfolio manager’s supervisor or his/her designees.

Trade Error

In executing on the above investment strategies and in light of the above investment risks, the Firm’s operations are inherently complex and errors will happen on occasion, including with respect to investment decisions, portfolio construction and trade execution and reconciliation.

The Firm’s goal is to avoid errors by taking preventive measures. However, when errors do occur the Firm adheres to its error correction policy, including but not limited to, bringing the client portfolio in the position it should have been in had the error not occurred.

ITEM 13: REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Management of each client account requires that portfolio managers implement particular strategies and investment decisions in accordance with the client's stated guidelines and applicable regulatory requirements. The Firm has adopted and implemented a number of policies, procedures and practices designed to facilitate both ongoing and periodic review of the Firm's various accounts, portfolios, and strategies. A summary of the account review procedures implemented by the Firm is provided below.

Portfolio managers are primarily responsible for reviewing each of their accounts on a continuous basis. All portfolios are reviewed continuously by members of the assigned portfolio management team. Additional in-depth reviews by the portfolio managers may be triggered by factors such as contributions to and distributions from the account and market and economic changes.

The Firm's Investment Services Team monitors accounts on a continuous basis, including where available, through the use of an automated third party pre-trade and post-trade compliance system to ensure that new orders as well as existing holdings are in accordance with client investment guidelines and restrictions. In addition, periodic internal and external audits are conducted to ensure that portfolios are managed in accordance with client guidelines and restrictions. Any guideline breaches, including those that occur as a result of market movements, are promptly communicated and followed up on. Corrective action is taken where appropriate.

Senior investment personnel and investment risk staff conduct periodic reviews of industry quantitative and country characteristics and other relevant data to ensure that portfolio managers are meeting portfolio attributes established by the Firm.

Transaction reports and performance summaries are provided to clients on a periodic basis, depending on the client's preference. These written statements describe all assets held, the quantity and market price for each position and the market value of the account. Some clients may have special deadlines and needs and, as such, may request custom reports (on performance, risk, attribution or other subjects) in addition to those statements which a client receives from its custodian. We have established a client reporting department in order to facilitate these custom requests, which may be agreed to at our discretion. If you have an interest in a custom report, please contact us. All reports are in addition to custodian statements which a client may receive from its custodian. Clients may receive additional types of reports (such as proxy voting summary reports and brokerage reports) as may be mutually agreed upon between clients and the Firm.

ITEM 14: CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Unaffiliated Solicitors and Placement Agents

From time to time, we engage unaffiliated third parties to solicit new investment advisory clients. The commissions or fees, if any, payable to such solicitors (also referred to as placement agents) with respect to solicitation of investments with us will be paid solely by us. Clients will not pay fees for these solicitations. These solicitors have an incentive for the client to hire us because we will pay the solicitor for the referral. The prospect of receiving solicitation/placement fees provides such placement agents and/or their salespersons an incentive to favor these sales over the sale of other investments with respect to which the placement agent does not receive such compensation or receives lower levels of compensation. In addition, to the extent permitted by law, certain placement agents and their respective affiliates provide brokerage and certain other financial and securities services to us or our affiliates. Such services, if any, will be provided at competitive rates.

Some of the Firm's clients may retain consulting firms to assist them in selecting investment managers. Some consulting firms provide services to both those who hire investment managers and to investment management firms. The Firm may pay to attend conferences sponsored by consulting firms and/or purchase services from consulting firms where it believes those services will be useful to it in operating its investment management business. The Firm does not pay referral fees to consultants. However, the Firm's clients and prospective clients should be aware that consulting firms might have business relationships with investment management firms that they recommend to their clients.

From time to time, the Firm may enter into agreements with third parties, providing cash compensation to solicitors who secure clients for the Firm. These agreements require that the solicitor meet the disclosure and other requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act and comply with the requirement that each client subject to a referral arrangement receive a copy of the referral agreement prior to or at the time of entering into an agreement with the Firm. They generally provide either for compensation equal to a specified percentage of fees received by the Firm from clients referred by the solicitor or for fixed compensation payable monthly or quarterly.

Affiliated Solicitors and Placement Agents

From time to time, we pay referral fees to our affiliates (and/or their employees) for referrals that result in additional investment management business. These arrangements include certain registered representatives of BNYMSC that offer sales and marketing services to clients in North America on behalf of the Firm. There is a financial arrangement in place between us and BNYMSC. Please see the discussion of affiliated placement agents in Item 10, above.

In addition, certain employees of our affiliate, NIM, offer sales and marketing services with respect to NIMNA's investment strategy capabilities to non-U.S. clients on behalf of the Firm for which a financial arrangement is in place between us and NIM. Clients are not responsible for paying any fees to NIM, and the fees NIMNA charges to the client will not be increased as a result of this arrangement between NIM and NIMNA LLC.

Our ultimate parent, BNY Mellon, has organized its lines of business into different groups (collectively "Groups"). We are part of the Investment Management Group.



Sales of any alternative investment products (such as private funds) in the U.S. are affected exclusively through our broker-dealer affiliate. Only registered representatives of such broker-dealer (who are also Associated Persons of the Firm in the case of products that are commodity pools or trade commodity interests) receive compensation for sales of alternative investments. For sales of our private funds and investment advisory services outside of the U.S., we may make payments to affiliates.

We may pay a fee to an affiliate that has a pre-existing relationship with a new client of the Groups. The fees may be based on revenues and may provide for a one-time payment or multiple payments over a number of years.

Receipt of compensation in connection with the sale of products in which NIMNA is the sub investment manager gives rise to a conflict of interest in that it gives our sales representatives or affiliates an incentive to recommend investment products and services based on the compensation they will receive, rather than solely on a client's needs.

ITEM 15: CUSTODY

Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the “Custody Rule”) defines “custody” to include a situation in which an adviser or a related person holds, directly or indirectly, client funds or securities or has any authority to obtain possession of them, in connection with advisory services provided by the adviser.

For purposes of the Custody Rule, we are deemed to have “custody” of certain client assets because client funds or securities are held by the Bank (a related person of the Firm), we or an employee serve as a director or managing member of investment funds organized as limited partnerships or limited liability companies and/or we have the ability to direct the transfer of funds or securities or to deduct fees from client custodial accounts.

Generally, an adviser that is deemed to have custody of a client’s funds or securities, among other things, is required to arrange for an annual independent verification of such funds or securities in accordance with the Custody Rule (the “Surprise Exam Requirement”). However, the Custody Rule contains the following exceptions from the Surprise Exam Requirement:

1. **Ability to Deduct Fees:** advisers deemed to have custody of client assets solely because of their ability to deduct fees from client accounts are not subject to the Surprise Exam Requirement, provided that certain conditions are met. To the extent that such conditions are met with respect to certain clients, the Firm will rely upon this exemption to avoid a surprise audit for those such clients.
2. **Related Person & Operational Independence:** advisers deemed to have custody of client assets solely because a related person holds client assets will not be subject to the Surprise Exam Requirement, provided the adviser and the related person are “operationally independent.” The Firm will rely upon this exemption to avoid a surprise audit for certain clients. We have determined that our operations are independent from those of the Bank.
3. **Pooled Investment Vehicles:** advisers who are deemed to have custody of the assets of clients formed as pooled investment vehicles will not be subject to the Surprise Exam Requirement, provided the pool has audited financial statements that are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and such statements are distributed to investors in the pool within 120 days (or 180 days for funds of funds) of the end of the fiscal year. The Firm will rely upon this exemption to avoid a surprise audit for certain clients.

We have determined that our operations are independent from those of the Bank as well as other BNY Mellon qualified custodians holding client funds and securities belonging to the Firm’s clients. Furthermore, under the terms of the agreements between our clients and the qualified custodians, the Firm does not have any authority over the assets and funds within the account beyond discretionary trading authority.

Investment advisory clients contracted directly with NIMNA should regularly receive from your appointed bank, broker-dealer, or other qualified custodian an account statement, identifying the amount of funds and each security in the account at the end of the period and setting forth all transactions in the account during that period. Please review these statements carefully. You will also receive account statements separately from us. You are strongly urged to compare the account statements you receive from us with those that you receive from your qualified custodian.

Investors in pooled investment vehicles subject to the Custody Rule will receive audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and audited by an independent public accountant within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year of the pooled investment vehicle. In the event there is a situation where we are deemed to have “custody” of certain client assets, and no exception to the Surprise Exam Requirement is available, we will arrange for an annual independent verification of such funds and securities in accordance with the Custody Rule.

Physical Custody

We do not maintain physical possession of client assets held in separately managed accounts. Typically, each of our clients independently selects a custodian with whom it contracts directly. Our authority to instruct the client’s custodian is limited to that granted by the client to us in the respective investment management agreement.

ITEM 16: INVESTMENT DISCRETION

NIMNA typically receives discretionary investment authority over client assets, and clients must grant this discretionary authority to NIMNA in writing via a contract (otherwise known as an investment management agreement) and/or through an appointment to become the investment adviser of a private fund. In all cases, however, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objective(s), guidelines, permissions and restrictions for the particular client account together with all applicable laws and as agreed between NIMNA and client. In most instances the investment guidelines and restrictions to be adhered to will be written and attached as Schedule(s) to the investment management agreement. For pooled investment vehicles, the Firm also has discretionary investment authority, and must adhere to and follow the investment objective(s) and set of investment policies and/or guidelines of the vehicle rather than tailoring to individual client needs. These vehicles are not able to impose individual investment restrictions on the Firm's investment strategies for underlying investors in these pooled investment vehicles.

Clients must deliver their investment guidelines and restrictions to us in writing and, upon our agreement to abide by them, we will adhere to such guidelines and restrictions when making investment decisions.

Client Instructions

In certain circumstances the Firm will agree, upon specific client request, to trade on a client instruction prior to receiving confirmation that sufficient funds to affect settlement of such trades have been received by the custodian. In such circumstances, we have procedures in place to authenticate instructions regarding the movement of cash and/or securities received by our clients and/or third parties authorized to act on behalf of our clients.

ITEM 17: VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

As part of the contractual relationship between us and our clients, typically through an investment advisory agreement, a client may delegate to us its right to exercise voting authority in connection with the securities we manage for that client. Voting rights are most commonly exercised by casting votes by proxy at shareholder meetings on matters that have been submitted to shareholders for approval. Consistent with applicable rules under the Advisers Act, we have adopted and implemented written proxy voting policies and procedures that are reasonably designed: (1) to vote proxies, consistent with our fiduciary obligations, in the best interests of clients; and (2) to prevent conflicts of interest from influencing proxy voting decisions made on behalf of clients. We provide these proxy voting services as part of our investment management service to client accounts and do not separately charge a fee for this service.

We are open to receiving clients' views on voting matters but clients that have granted us with voting authority are not permitted to direct us on how to vote in a particular solicitation. However, for example, should we identify that a client has filed or co-filed a shareholder resolution at a company's shareholder meeting, we would seek to support the resolution as it relates to the clients' invested capital in the security that has been used to enable the filing of the resolution.

Clients that have not granted us voting authority over securities held in their accounts will receive their proxies in accordance with the arrangements they have made with their service providers. In addition, we may provide proxy voting recommendations to clients who have not granted us voting authority over their securities.

Newton votes on behalf of our clients where we have been authorized to do so. We seek to make proxy voting decisions that are in the best long-term financial interests of our clients.

All voting decisions are based on Newton's voting guidelines. We have used the services of an independent voting service provider to translate these guidelines into explicit voting actions forming a bespoke voting policy for Newton. This policy is applied to all our votable holdings, enabling a universal approach to our voting while allowing us to deploy in-depth case-by-case analysis from the stewardship team for those issuers and/or proposals which merit greater focus due to the materiality of our investment or the importance of the issue at hand (e.g., shareholder resolution, corporate action, related-party transactions). In these instances, communication with or input from the wider investment team may be sought, as well as, if relevant, engagement with the company. The stewardship team retains the ultimate discretion to deviate the vote instruction from Newton's bespoke policy's recommendation.

Our active approach to voting means that our voting decisions reflect our investment rationale and take into consideration engagement activity, if any, and the investee company's approach to relevant codes, market practices and regulations. These are applied in all instances to the investee company's unique situation.

In general, voting decisions are taken consistently across all Newton's clients that are invested in the same underlying company. This is in line with Newton's investment process that focuses on the long-term success and profitability of the investee company. Further, it is Newton's intention to exercise voting rights in all circumstances where it retains voting authority.

For separate account clients that have afforded Newton voting discretion, it is Newton's intention to exercise voting rights in all markets. In certain markets, shares may be 'blocked' when exercising voting rights. In these instances, Newton will only exercise voting rights when it is in the best interests of our clients.

Potential Conflicts of interest may arise such as:

1. We manage assets for a company whose management is soliciting proxies
2. BNY Mellon executives acting as board members of an investee company whose management is soliciting proxies (see below)
3. We have a business or personal relationship with participants in a proxy contest

BNY Mellon Proxy Conflicts Policy; Proxy Conflicts Committee

Under certain circumstances, BNY Mellon has determined that it may not be appropriate for its subsidiaries and business units with discretionary authority to vote proxies on behalf of clients, including us (each, a "Voting Firm"), and has established a Proxy Voting Conflicts Policy (the "BNYM Policy") that sets forth the required actions and reporting of Voting Firms when actual or potential conflicts of interest involving BNY Mellon arise. The BNYM Policy identifies several specific types of proxy solicitations that are considered "Primary Conflicts" for all Voting Firms. Primary Conflicts typically arise when proxies are issued by BNY Mellon or by a pooled vehicle when relating to services provided by a BNY Mellon affiliate and may also arise due to relationships between a proxy issuer and BNY Mellon or BNY Mellon's Chief Executive Officer or Board of Directors. The BNYM Policy directs the manner in which such Primary Conflicts are to be addressed (e.g., application of pre-determined, written guidelines, client consent, or delegation to an independent fiduciary). The BNYM Policy also identifies as "Secondary Conflicts" situations that, while not identified as a Primary Conflict, may present an actual, potential or perceived material conflict for Voting Firms because of a relationship between a proxy issuer and BNY Mellon or its executive officers or Board of Directors.

When Primary Conflicts or Secondary Conflicts occur the voting recommendations of an independent third-party proxy service provider will be applied. In the situation where the independent fiduciary (ISS) is also conflicted, we would abstain from voting. Newton meets with ISS on a periodic basis and as part of this meeting discusses ISS' conflicts of interests.

We are also subject to the policies and decisions of BNY Mellon's Proxy Conflicts Committee (the "PCC"). Among other responsibilities, BNY Mellon has empowered the PCC to maintain, interpret and effect the BNYM Policy. If a Voting Firm needs interpretive guidance concerning a Primary Conflict, the PCC shall review the matter, and (in the case of identified conflicts) determine how best to resolve the conflict (e.g., independent fiduciary, abstention, or mirror voting). In addition to the BNYM PCC Newton has decided to implement its own process for reviewing such conflicts (including Secondary Conflicts), with material conflicts being reported to the Newton Conflicts of Interest Committee.

Newton does not engage in securities lending on behalf of its clients; this activity is at the discretion of individual clients. For certain funds that are managed by BNY Mellon, and where Newton is appointed as investment manager or sub-advisor, the fund boards have entered into securities-lending programs. In such cases, we may

be unable to monitor loaned securities or recall/restrict securities from being loaned, and we will be unable to exercise the voting rights attached to any loaned securities.

Where we plan to vote against management on an issue, we may engage with the company in order to provide an opportunity for our concerns to be allayed. We may also advise management of how we have voted after the meeting should we consider such engagement to be useful in an effort to avoid a repeat situation and ultimately an improvement at the company. We do not communicate our voting intentions ahead of the meeting to third parties.

Newton's Governance Principles and Voting Guidelines and voting records can be found on our website. Clients may receive quarterly reports upon request, if not already provided on the Firm's website.

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

In certain circumstances, registered investment advisers are required to provide you with financial information or disclosures about their financial condition in this Item. The Firm has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients and has never been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.