



AIG Asset Management (U.S.), LLC

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Form ADV 2A Disclosure Brochure

as of March 31, 2021

AIG Asset Management (U.S.), LLC

Global Real Estate

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of the Global Real Estate group of AIG Asset Management (U.S.), LLC, a registered investment adviser (the '**Adviser**'). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Mai Shiver, Chief Compliance Officer, at (212)770-9044 and/or [**Mai.Shiver@aig.com**](mailto:Mai.Shiver@aig.com). The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

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



Item 2: Material Changes

This Brochure dated **March 31, 2021** serves as an update to the Brochure dated **October 14, 2020**. The following material changes occurred since the Firm's last other than annual amendment filing.

1. The Adviser's previously published a single brochure that has been separated into six (6) bespoke brochures that are tailored for each Investment Management group within AIG Asset Management (U.S.), LLC. This Brochure relates specifically to the team of investment professionals that focus on Real Estate investments.
2. Various risk factors have been updated and or new risk factors identified that include: Information Security Risk, Brexit Risk - Market Volatility, LIBOR Risk and Public Health Crisis Risk (Refer to **Item 8**).
3. Other language has been updated regarding investment policies that include trade aggregation and allocation and cross trades (refer to **Item 12**).



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Item 4: Advisory Business

Our Firm

AIG Asset Management (U.S.), LLC ("**AMG**" or the "**Adviser**") is a wholly owned, indirect subsidiary of American International Group, Inc. ("**AIG**"), a company whose common shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. AIG owns 100% of AIG Capital Corporation, which owns 100% of AIG Global Asset Management Holdings Corp. ("**AIGGAMHC**"), the direct parent of the Adviser. The Adviser's headquarters are located in New York, NY, with affiliated offices in Wilton, CT, Houston and Dallas, TX, New York, NY, Charlotte, NC, Los Angeles and San Francisco, CA.

AMG provides investment advisory and asset management services to AIG, its affiliates, and unaffiliated institutional Clients. The Adviser also manages investment portfolios of private funds and other pooled investment vehicles ("**Funds**") in which affiliated and unaffiliated parties are investors. AMG also serves as a sub-adviser to other investment managers, in the management of their institutional Client accounts and Funds. The Adviser initially registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**") as an investment adviser on May 13, 2009. The Adviser managed \$338 billion discretionary assets for its Clients as of December 31, 2020.

AMG, together with its affiliated investment advisers (*see Item 10*), provides investment advisory and asset management services to unaffiliated Clients under the brand name AIG First Principles. These affiliates include investment advisers First Principles Capital Management, LLC ("**FPCM**") and AIG Credit Management, LLC ("**ACM**"), each of which is a U.S. registered investment adviser, and AIG Asset Management (Europe) Limited ("**AAMEL**"), which is an investment management firm authorized and regulated by the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority ("**FCA**").

This ADV 2A Brochure applies to certain of the activities of AMG. Clients should be cognizant of the entity that is being retained to manage their accounts.

Our Advisory Services

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

The Adviser may also recommend that Clients invest in a Fund managed by the Adviser, or an affiliate, which, in turn, invests in securities or other assets.



ASSET TYPES

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

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

The portfolio managers and other investment professionals in these groups may, in conjunction with employees of other AMG affiliates, provide derivatives, short-term investment, repo, securities lending and associated collateral management services designed to hedge or otherwise complement the management of Client investment portfolios.

This Brochure relates specifically to the team of investment professionals that focus on Global Real Estate (“**AMG Global Real Estate**”, “**Global Real Estate**” or “**GRE**”). Each of the Adviser’s other investment management groups are further described in greater detail in their respective disclosure brochures and all disclosures are filed with the SEC.

The terms “we,” “us” or “our” in this brochure, refer to AMG Global Real Estate, which, in some cases, includes Supervised Persons in legal entities other than AMG. In addition, any references to “our employees”, “officers” or “personnel” include those from various legal entities who work in and support the Global Real Estate group.

AMG GLOBAL REAL ESTATE SOLUTIONS

The Global Real Estate group includes equity real estate investment activities of AIG and its subsidiaries that are managed by the GRE group. GRE has been actively involved in (i) the acquisition and development of office, industrial, residential, and hospitality properties, facilities management and fund management; and (ii) the sponsorship and management of real estate collective investment funds. GRE includes the Affordable Housing team, which currently acts as an adviser to an Affiliated Insurance company with respect to a portfolio of housing projects generating low-income or affordable tax credits.

The majority of GRE Clients are AIG affiliate insurance companies and pooled real estate investment vehicles (“fund(s)”). In this program, Clients may invest in the Global Real Estate asset class through a separately managed account (“Account”) or in a fund. Current or prospective investors in a fund managed by the Adviser should refer to particular information of each fund in the relevant fund offering memorandum or other associated documents. The delivery of this brochure to an investor or prospective investor in a Client is not an acknowledgement that the



investor or prospective investor is a Client under the Advisors Act or that there is any direct Client relationship with the Adviser.

The Adviser consults with the Client to develop investment parameters aligned to the Client's objectives which may include asset type, investment duration, geographic exposure, and other considerations.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

AMG provides investment advisory services to AIG, affiliates of AIG, and unaffiliated Clients. In most instances, the agreed rates for AIG and AIG affiliates will be considerably lower than the unaffiliated Client rates.

Unaffiliated Clients

Investment Advisory Solutions

Depending on the asset class, AMG generally receives a management fee paid monthly or quarterly in arrears for services provided with respect to the Portfolio. The management fee shall be expressed in basis points and in per annum terms, applied to the average net asset value of the investment mandate during the relevant time period. However, the management fee for each Client may vary based on the exact investment strategy, a Client's specific service needs, the amount of assets under management, a Client's commitment to invest additional assets, a Client's total business with AMG and any of its affiliates, and potentially other strategic factors. The management fee may take the form of a flat, tiered, or cliffed fee schedule generally based on the amount of assets under management. Each Client's management fee, billing frequency, billing practices, other applicable fees and expenses, and other economic considerations will generally be described and agreed upon in the investment management agreement. AMG may require a minimum amount of assets under management or fee revenue in order to open as well as to maintain an account.

With certain asset classes, such as in the case of private real estate, AMG may additionally receive performance fees.

In addition to management and performance fees, Clients may experience additional fees and expenses charged by parties other than the adviser, typically considered operating or organizational expenses. These expenses may include costs or fees generally due to third parties for transaction, custody, administration, legal, audit, tax, and other services. Any such fees or expenses would be detailed in each Client's investment management agreement.

Affiliated Clients

Investments Advised Directly by AMG

*Core Investments*¹

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

¹ As defined in each Client's investment management agreement



of its operating costs across all its affiliated Clients, including, among other things, by taking into consideration the relative size of each affiliated Client's managed portfolio, and the relative costs associated with delivering investment management and related services to the affiliated Clients across the various asset classes managed by the Adviser or any designee. After the close of the fourth quarter of each calendar year, the Adviser will reconcile the fees charged hereunder for the year then-ending against the actual cost to the Adviser of providing services under the agreement. If the amount paid by the Client exceeds the actual costs, such excess will be reimbursed by the Adviser to the Client. If the amount paid by the Client is less than the actual costs, such deficiency will be paid by the Client to the Adviser.

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

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

Risk Transfer Investments¹

For services provided with respect to Risk Transfer Investments, AMG shall receive a monthly management fee equal to the net asset value of the Risk Transfer Investments in the Portfolios¹ and Designated Portfolios¹ times the fee basis corresponding to the relevant asset class or service type for each such Investment, as set forth in the Schedule of Fees in each Client's IMA

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

Performance based fees

GRE manages Funds or Accounts in which it earns a performance-based fee in the form of carried interest.

AMG also manages Funds and Accounts in the same or similar asset classes where AMG only earns an asset-based fee and does not earn a performance-based fee. For Client accounts where a performance-based fee is payable, an asset-based component is generally applicable, which we collect regardless of the performance of the account.

This is a conflict of interest in that AMG has an incentive to favor accounts where it is eligible to receive additional compensation based on the account's performance and possibly take greater investment risks in those accounts, in order to bolster performance and increase the fees we collect.

AMG mitigates this conflict of interest by having well established allocation policies and procedures to prevent and detect instances of favoritism in the allocation of investment opportunities. See **Item 12**, Aggregation and Allocation for additional information.

Side by side management

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

- ***Affiliated and Unaffiliated accounts*** – Managing both affiliated and unaffiliated accounts can create an



incentive to favor accounts of affiliates or unaffiliated accounts over others.

- **Considerably sized accounts or fees** - A portfolio manager could be considered to have an incentive when allocating investment opportunities to favor accounts that pay more in fees, where performance is tracked or those that generate more revenue.
- **Investment professionals' incentives** – Where investment professionals invest in certain investment vehicles that are managed by the Adviser.

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

Each quarter, the Head of Global Real Estate leads a management review meeting with senior managers of the asset management team, investment team and transaction review group and Supervised Persons responsible for the management of the Global Real Estate group. At each meeting, the group reviews and discusses investment performance, reviews and provides feedback on pipeline opportunities, and provides an asset management update on the existing portfolio and other related investment topics. When reviewing conflicts created by side by side management, the meeting members will take into consideration differences in investment strategy, portfolio composition or Client direction. Any conflicts of interest are resolved on a case-by-case basis and the resolution will take into consideration the interests of the relevant Clients, the circumstances giving rise to the conflict, applicable laws and the results of any monitoring provided by Compliance, Risk, Monitoring & Testing and Audit.

This is designed to detect patterns and anomalies in our side-by-side management and improve any practices or processes (as applicable).

Item 7: Types of Clients

AMG's Clients are all business entities. It does not have any Clients that are natural persons. There are currently no minimums to opening an account; however AMG may decline to accept an appointment for any reason, including due to proposed account size.

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

Institutional Clients: The Adviser manages accounts of unaffiliated Clients which may consist of insurance companies and other business entities, foundations, endowments, pensions, family offices, ERISA plans and other sophisticated institutional Clients.

Pooled Investment Vehicles: The Adviser sponsors, and manages the investments of, private funds and other pooled investment vehicles.

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



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

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

INVESTMENT ANALYSIS PROCESS

AMG's investment process begins with an extensive discussion of the Client's objectives, needs, and constraints. For AIG and AIG affiliates, this may include business line inputs regarding the individual insurance businesses and projected cash flows. This information is then combined with market projections from the Global Economics Group and feedback from each of the investment teams to construct an annual investment plan.

The Adviser follows a structured investment process to identify and invest in real estate markets. GRE sources new transactions directly through a network of regionally based teams and in order to determine whether a specific deal is suitable for one of the investment programs GRE follows a multi-step acquisition and investment process from deal inception to closing which include teams such as asset management, tax, and legal. GRE designs and implements the optimal legal structure for each investment and the transaction is reviewed thoroughly by the Transaction Review Group and then submitted to the Real Estate Investment Committee for approval. To enhance the value of investments, the GRE asset management teams play an active role in ongoing development, refinancing, and leasing and/or sales activity for each property by regularly visiting the properties and ensuring that work is being conducted in line with the approved business plan. GRE engages in active portfolio management and monitors all investments to determine the optimal timing and strategy for exit.

FOCUS ON CERTAIN INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

AMG is the investment adviser to AIG, affiliate insurance companies, and third-party Clients who wish to maintain separate accounts. Separate accounts may be used in a number of scenarios, including:

- The Client's investment objectives do not align with fund mandates:
- The Client wishes to impose tailored investment objectives or investment guidelines, for example:
 - a) Mandate: Core, Core-Plus, Value add, Opportunistic, etc.
 - b) Property type: commercial, hospitality, residential, etc.
 - c) Geographic location: United States, Europe, Global, etc.
 - d) Other considerations: distressed assets, new construction, etc.

GRE employs several investment strategies in the management of its portfolios, attributes of each underlying strategy is as follows:

REAL ESTATE EQUITY: AMG's real estate equity platform is guided by its disciplined and tailored investment approach. The team is comprised of global research professionals focused on macroeconomics and the global real estate outlook. Property sector research provides trend analysis, market data, and recent transaction metrics. The in-house construction and development team is able to provide unique expertise in undertaking capital intensive projects. Portfolios are generally focused on specific regions (e.g. US, Europe) and types (e.g. core, value-add, new development).

USE OF DERIVATIVES: In the course of its business, AMG may make use of leverage obtained from third party financial institutions may be required by the lender, or otherwise think it advisable, to limit its financing exposure



to changes in interest rates in an investment by entering into one or more derivatives transactions. GRE maintains a process to review, evaluate and approve, if appropriate, such derivatives transactions in a comprehensive and transparent manner.

RISK OF LOSS AND CERTAIN INVESTMENT RISKS

Investing in securities and other financial instruments involves risk of loss that investors should be prepared to bear. Investment strategies may not achieve their performance objectives and may result in losses. Below is a summary of risks that are important for Clients and prospective Clients to consider with respect to their portfolios and AMG Global Real Estate strategies.

Information about the risks related to additional investment management units of the Adviser are provided in separate disclosure brochures.

The following risks may apply to the AMG Global Real Estate strategies as managed by the Adviser:

ASSET ALLOCATION STRATEGY RISK: Asset allocation strategies do not assure profit or diversification and do not protect against loss.

BORROWING RISK: Borrowing may exaggerate changes in the net assets and returns of a portfolio. Borrowing will cost the portfolio interest expense and other fees and may reduce a portfolio's return. A portfolio may need to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its borrowing obligations. Borrowing arrangements may be used to meet short-term investment and liquidity needs or to employ forms of leverage. The use of leverage entails risks, including the potential for higher volatility and greater declines of a portfolio's value, and fluctuations of dividends and other distribution payments.

BREXIT RISK: On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom ("UK") exited the European Union ("EU") (following a non-binding referendum in June 2016) with a transition period in relation to existing laws and regulations until December 31, 2020. There is still a high degree of uncertainty and as such, it is not possible to confirm with any certainty what might be the terms of any trade agreement between the UK and EU. A passporting regime previously allowed regulated entities licensed or those authorized in the UK (and each other European Economic Area ("EEA") country) to operate on a cross-border basis in other EEA countries without the need for a separate license or authorization. January 1, 2021, the UK become a "third country" and as such, AMG and AAMEL can no rely on passporting rights. Despite any measures taken by the Adviser and its Affiliates, the Adviser's ability to market and provide investment services in the EU may be adversely affected by Brexit. This may lead to increased uncertainty and volatility, all of which AMG continues to monitor any impact to its ability to enter into transactions, value or realize on investments or to implement investment policy on behalf of AMG Clients.

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

CONVERSION OF EQUITY INVESTMENTS: After its purchase, a non-equity investment directly or indirectly held by a portfolio (such as a convertible debt obligation) may convert to an equity security (converted investment). Alternatively, a portfolio may directly or indirectly acquire equity securities in connection with a restructuring even



related to one or more of its non-equity investments. The portfolio may be unable to liquidate the converted investment at an advantageous time, impacting the performance of the portfolio.

COUNTERPARTY RISK: Transactions, including certain derivative transactions, entered into directly with a counterparty is subject to the risk that the counterparty will fail to perform its obligations in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions of the transaction. A counterparty may become bankrupt or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, resulting in significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding or no recovery in such circumstances.

CREDIT/DEFAULT RISK: Debt issuers and other counterparties of fixed income securities or instruments may default on their obligation to pay interest, repay principal or make a margin payment, or default on any other obligation. Additionally, the credit quality of securities or instruments may deteriorate (e.g. be downgraded by ratings agencies), which may impair a security's or instrument's liquidity and decrease its value.

CURRENCY RISK: Assets may be purchased in or a portfolio may hold investments denominated in currencies other than the currency in which the portfolio is denominated. Currency exchange rates can be volatile, particularly during times of political or economic unrest or as a result of actions taken by central banks. A change in the exchange rates may produce significant losses to a portfolio.

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

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

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



HEDGING RISK: Hedging techniques could involve a variety of derivatives, including futures contracts, exchange-listed and over-the-counter put and call options on securities, financial indices, forward foreign currency contracts, and various interest rate transactions. A transaction used as a hedge to reduce or eliminate losses associated with a portfolio holding or particular market where a portfolio has exposure, including currency exposure, can also reduce or eliminate gains. Hedges are sometimes subject to imperfect matching between the hedging transaction and its reference portfolio holding or market (correlation risk), and there can be no assurance that a portfolio's hedging transaction will be effective. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of hedging instruments and price movements in the position being hedged creates the possibility that losses on the hedge may be greater than gains in the value of the positions of the portfolio. Increased volatility will generally reduce the effectiveness of the portfolio's currency hedging strategy. Hedging transactions, to the extent they are implemented, may not be completely effective in insulating portfolios from currency or other risks.

INCOME RISK: A portfolio's income may decline when interest rates decrease. During periods of falling interest rates, an issuer may be able to repay principal prior to the security's maturity ("prepayment"), causing the portfolio to have to reinvest in securities with lower yield, resulting in a decline in the portfolio's income.

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

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

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

INDEX-RELATED RISK: Index strategies are passively managed and do not take defensive positions in declining markets. There is no guarantee that a portfolio managed to an index strategy ("index portfolio") will achieve a high degree of correlation to its underlying index and therefore achieve its investment objective. Market disruptions and regulatory restrictions could have an adverse effect on the index portfolio's ability to adjust its exposure to the required levels in order to track its underlying index. Errors in index data may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected for a period of time, and may have an adverse impact on a portfolio managed to the index. The index provider does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in respect to their indices, and does not guarantee that the index will be



in line with its described index methodology. Errors and rebalances carried out by the index provider to the underlying index may increase the costs and market exposure risk of a portfolio.

INTEREST RATE RISK: When interest rates increase, fixed income securities or instruments will generally decline in value. Long-term fixed income securities or instruments will normally have more price volatility because of this risk than short-term fixed income securities or instruments.

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

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

LIBOR RELATED RISKS: Regulators, Central Clearing Houses, or the administrator of LIBOR have taken actions resulting in are taking steps to change the way LIBOR is determined, the discontinuance of reliance on LIBOR as a benchmark rate and the establishment of alternative reference rate. AMG continues to monitor how markets will respond to new rates, and cannot predict the effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on new or existing financial instruments to which Client(s) have exposure. Any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR may have an adverse effect on interest rates or certain derivatives and floating-rate securities held by Clients or other assets or liabilities managed for Clients whose value is tied to LIBOR or to a LIBOR alternative.

LIQUIDITY RISKS: Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell (e.g. not publicly traded and/or no market is currently available or may become less liquid in response to market developments). This can reduce a portfolio's returns because the portfolio may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value.

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



MARKET RISK: The market value of the instruments in which a portfolio invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies, particular sectors or governments and/or general economic conditions throughout the world due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION RISK: Non-diversification of investments means a portfolio may invest a large percentage of its assets in securities issued by or representing a small number of issuers of exposure types. As a result, a portfolio's performance may depend on the performance of a small number of issuers or exposures.

NON-U.S. EXCHANGE RISK EXPOSURE: Portfolios that are denominated in U.S. dollars but that invest in assets that are denominated and may receive a portion of their income and gains in currencies other than the U.S. dollar may experience a reduction in the value of such other currencies relative to the U.S. dollar prior to conversion into U.S. dollars. This may adversely affect the net asset values of the portfolios.

OFFSHORE INVESTOR RISK: Investments in foreign currencies may have limited access to certain currency markets due to a variety of factors including government regulations, adverse tax treatment, exchange controls, and currency convertibility issues. These limitations and restrictions may impact the availability, liquidity and pricing of the financial instruments that are necessary for the portfolio to gain exposure to the currency markets, impairing the portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective.

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

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

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

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

REGULATORY CHANGE RISK: From time to time, rules, laws and regulations may change and there are currently significant global regulatory reforms that the Adviser must adhere to.



SANCTIONS & RELATED RISKS: Economic sanction laws in the United States and other jurisdictions prohibit AMG Global Real Estate, its employees from investing in or transacting with certain countries, companies and issuers for and on behalf of its Clients.

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

USE OF MATERIAL NON-PUBLIC INFORMATION: AMG Supervised Persons may from time to time come into possession of material, non-public information in connection with investment management offered in different groups. As such, the Adviser may be restricted from investing in certain transactions it otherwise may have initiated or from selling an investment it otherwise may have sold.

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

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

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

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

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



Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

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

AFFILIATE CLIENTS

American International Group, Inc. ("AIG"), the parent company of AMG, is a global insurance company that provides a range of insurance products to support its Clients in business and in life, including: general property/casualty, life insurance, and retirement and financial services through its General Insurance, Life and Retirement and Investments groups. AMG provides investment advisory and asset management services to AIG, and AIG subsidiaries, which are typically insurance companies.

AFFILIATED ADVISERS

AIG Credit Management, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of AIG, is an investment adviser registered with the U.S. SEC. AIG Credit Management and its majority-controlled affiliate Relying Adviser, CLO Advisors provide discretionary investment advisory services to separately managed accounts and pooled investment vehicles ("CLOs") that invest primarily in senior bank loan assets. CLOs are organized in the Cayman Islands as an exempted company, or in Delaware as a limited liability company.

First Principles Capital Management, LLC ("FPCM") was acquired by AIG in September 2015 and is a registered investment adviser with the SEC. FPCM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of AIG, with sales and marketing and other expertise across the global fixed income securities and derivatives markets. They provide customized investment portfolios for institutional Clients, including endowments and foundations, insurance companies and corporations. Additionally, FPCM provides fixed income services to their commercial bank Clients, as well as various investment management and wealth maximization strategies for private Clients, including single and multi-family offices, trusts, family owned businesses and high net worth individuals and their advisors.

AIG Asset Management (Europe) Limited ("AAMEL") is a wholly owned subsidiary of AIG, and is an affiliated investment manager authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") in the United Kingdom. AMG manages certain portfolios of AAMEL Clients through a sub-advisory agreement. Pursuant to a Participating Affiliate Agreement between the AMG and AAMEL, AAMEL employees provide discretionary asset management services for certain AMG Client portfolios.

BROKER DEALER AFFILIATE

AIG Global Capital Markets Securities, LLC ("GCMS"), is wholly owned by AIG and is registered as a broker-dealer with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), and the SEC, and is also a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC"). GCMS is used for limited activities on behalf of AIG affiliates consistent with its Membership Agreement with FINRA. GCMS may trade fixed income securities on an agency basis. From time to time it will act as a placement agent or otherwise affect a variety of different types of private placements and/or debt-related transactions on an agency "best efforts" basis, and GCMS may receive fees and compensation for such services. GCMS act as a placement agent in the placement of funds or securities where the Adviser, or a related person, is the issuer, sponsor, investment manager, or serves in a similar capacity.



OTHER AFFILIATED ENTITIES

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

SUB-ADVISORY OR OTHER RELATIONSHIPS WITH AFFILIATES

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

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

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

Code of Ethics

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

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

PERSONAL SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

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

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

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



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

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

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

GIFTS AND ENTERTAINMENT POLICY

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

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY

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

OUTSIDE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES POLICY

Given the nature of the Adviser's business, the Adviser's duties to its Clients and the role of investment advisory professionals generally, employees that engage in outside business activities may face numerous conflicts of interest. Outside business activities include, but are not limited to, serving as a partner, officer, director, owner or trustee of, or an employee or consultant to a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, association or other organization that is not owned, in whole or in part, or otherwise affiliated with the Adviser. To avoid such conflicts, employees must disclose all outside business activities and receive written pre-approval from the Compliance unit prior to pursuing any outside business activities.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

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



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

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

ALIGNMENT OF INTERESTS

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

ALLOCATION POLICIES

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

INFORMATION BARRIER POLICY

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

PRINCIPAL TRANSACTIONS POLICY

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

CROSS TRADING POLICY

The Adviser may engage in cross transactions where the Adviser acts as investment adviser to Clients on both sides of the transaction. Where applicable, the Adviser will comply with applicable requirements under Section 206(3)-2



of the Advisers Act when engaging in these transactions. Clients may provide prospective consent to cross transactions through the IMA. Clients should understand they are under no obligation to provide this consent, and may revoke their consent at any time.

DISCLOSURE OF FUNDS MANAGED BY AFFILIATES

In addition, the Adviser may, from time to time, recommend funds that are affiliated with or sponsored by affiliates of AIG, or funds for which the Adviser or other AIG affiliates act as an investment adviser. In such instances, the Adviser shall disclose (by providing a copy of the current offering materials relating to such fund) the nature of the Adviser's (or its affiliate's) relationship with such fund and the fee which the Adviser or such affiliate will receive as a result of such subscription to such fund.

Other Conflicts of Interest

Potential Conflicts of Interest Arising from Co-Investment Opportunities and Additional Compensation

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

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

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



Potential Conflicts of Interest Arising from Managing Secured Assets of Real Estate Funds and Separately Advising Lenders in Connection with the Same Funds

The Adviser faces a conflict of interest to the extent that it manages real estate Funds for which it receives certain management fees. At the same time, the Adviser provides advice to one or more affiliate lenders in connection with security agreements related to credit extended in respect of real estate investments indirectly owned by such lenders (i.e. secured assets). AMG will receive management fees for both its role as investment manager of the Funds and in connection with its advisory role in connection with the security agreement.

To address these types of conflicts, the Adviser has adopted a specific protocol (that identifies and separates which groups will act in the best interests of the funds and the lenders in particular, in the event of a material and unresolved conflict over the legal rights of both parties) and both parties provide written consent to this protocol.

Potential Conflicts of Interest Arising from the Adviser's Role as Both a Debt and Equity Investor in a Distressed or Defaulting Real Estate Investment

The Adviser's Global Real Estate (GRE) group and Commercial Mortgage Lending (CML) group undertake investment discretion independent from one another. The Adviser may have a conflict of interest to the extent that it invests in the equity of a real estate investment that is managed by the GRE and also invests in the CML in the same asset for which the Adviser receives certain management fees. The Adviser may also have a conflict of interest should the investment become distressed or fall into default. In such case, there is an inherent conflict of interest between the debt and equity holders in terms of loss mitigation strategies. To address these types of conflicts, the Adviser has adopted a specific protocol (that identifies and separates which divisions will act in the best interests of the funds and the lenders in particular, in the event of a material and unresolved conflict over the legal rights of both parties) and both parties in writing have acknowledged the protocol.

Potential Conflicts of Interest Related to Valuation

Client investments will be valued in accordance with the Adviser's valuation policy, which is designed to comply with relevant industry standards and represent current best practices for valuations and impairments. Clients should be aware there is a conflict of interest to the extent that the Adviser, or an affiliated entity, is performing valuations for the Adviser's Clients, including, among others, when the Adviser receives management fees (or, in certain cases, performance-based compensation) based on such valuations.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

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

Other relationships



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

AMG and its affiliated advisers may have business relationships with companies or other entities in which the Adviser may invest Client assets or another business relationship. For example, the Adviser may engage a service providing company for producing Client performance reports, and invest Client funds in securities issued by the service providing company. This may appear to be a conflict of interest. The Adviser addresses this conflict by having internal policies dedicated to segregating portfolio management from procurement processes.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Best Execution

As described further below, the AMG has discretion over the selection of counterparties with whom investments for the purchase or sale of securities are placed for execution and the price per share and the commission rates at which securities transactions are effected. All securities transactions placed by the Adviser for Clients are executed through counterparties that are unaffiliated with the Adviser.

The Adviser is committed to its duty to seek best execution.

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

Soft Dollars and Research Services

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



Aggregation and Allocation

The GRE Portfolio Managers must maintain and adhere to procedures, incorporating the following requirements, to ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all Clients.

- Eligible Client accounts and Participating funds are first identified as those whose portfolios are below their target allocation for that mandate.
- Client accounts with tailored investment objectives or restrictions are compared to those of the opportunity to determine whether they're eligible to be allocated the investment.
- GRE maintains a rotating log of funds and accounts in each combination of mandates. New funds and accounts are added to the bottom of the log based on the date of execution of their respective IMA. For example, at any given time, an existing account with no investments in the mandate may be first in line for the next opportunity, an existing fund with investments in the mandate but below their target allocation may be second in line, and a new account eligible for the same mandate will be added to the rotation in the third position.
- Depending on the size of the opportunity, Client preferences, and other factors, an opportunity will be allocated:
 - Exclusively to the fund or account that is next in the rotation,
 - Pro-rata across multiple funds or accounts that are next consecutively in the rotation,
 - Pro-rata to all funds or accounts in the rotation.
- In certain instances, an opportunity may be allocated to a fund or Client in a manner inconsistent the requirements of this policy. For example, a Client may be allocated an opportunity that completes their total portfolio allocation, rather than a much larger Client currently at the top of the allocation log – where the opportunity may not have a material impact on the portfolio. Or, a Client may prefer to only invest in deals in which they are the sole investor, in which case the Client will be excluded from pro-rata allocations.

The GRE Portfolio Managers must only deviate in a manner consistent with the AMG's fiduciary duty, Client disclosures, and document the factors considered in determining the allocation.

Additionally, the GRE Portfolio Managers must use the ability to deviate consistently, whereby doing so ensures that all Clients may potentially receive this consideration should the situation warrant.

In determining Client investments, the Adviser considers investment objectives, investment policies, risk tolerance, regulatory and/or compliance restrictions, investment horizon, available or foreseeable cash (and liquidity requirements), tax position, tolerance for portfolio turnover, account "ramp-up" issues, the size of the accounts, cash availability in each account and each account's investment restrictions and investment strategies.

Generally aggregated transactions are allocated across accounts at the time of the transaction, or as soon as possible thereafter, based on each account's appetite for the issue, including affiliated accounts. Allocation is not based upon account performance, fee structure, or any proprietary interest that the Adviser or its affiliates may have in an account.



Item 13: Review of Accounts

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

Generally, the accounts of AIG affiliate Clients have broad mandates across all asset classes and are managed to a strategic asset allocation. Implementation of the strategy is overseen by the AIG Investment Committee which generally convenes monthly to monitor the activity of strategies, their progress toward investment plans, and portfolio performance.

AMG Global Real Estate maintains its own investment committee which oversees the implementation of asset class-specific strategies. Depending on the nature of the investments, individual asset class committees may convene with regular frequency to monitor the strategies' activity, performance, and alignment with objectives, or convene periodically, such as prior to each transaction.

In addition to investment committee reviews and periodic reviews performed by asset managers, the Adviser's Compliance group also reviews accounts for alignment with strategy parameters, restrictions, and regulatory considerations applicable to the Adviser.

Formal annual reviews are conducted for Clients upon request. At these meetings, economic outlook is generally reviewed along with investment strategy for the upcoming period, past investment tactics, past performance record and future expectations.

Clients of the Adviser may consist of financial, or other, institutions subject to their own laws and regulatory requirements. AMG Global Real Estate will not monitor or review accounts for adherence to these requirements unless such requirements are explicitly stated in a Client's IMA and incorporated in the strategy's parameters and restrictions.

AMG Global Real Estate provides regular reporting to Clients that may include specific account related details, performance and/or market-related information. The content of those reports, as well as the frequency with which they are delivered will be stipulated in the applicable agreement between the Adviser and Clients.

Additional Ongoing Review of Accounts

RISK MANAGEMENT REVIEWS

The Enterprise Risk Management team ("ERM") will, on dedicated occasions outlined in the GRE Investment Committee Charter, conduct investment risk assessments of transactions proposed to be made on behalf of the Funds. For example, to the extent that the total Fund equity of any Fund acquisition is more than \$100 million, such Fund acquisition shall also be submitted for approval prior to its execution to ERM. Additionally, to the extent that the total AIG equity of any direct investment is more than \$100 million, such direct investment shall also be



submitted for approval prior to its execution to ERM. In the event that the Investment Committee concludes that a proposed transaction should be subject to further review, the transaction is escalated to ERM.

COMPLIANCE MONITORING REVIEWS

The compliance team also reviews and assesses data and processes related to GRE portfolio management. Examples of these independent reviews may include:

- **Portfolio Monitoring:** A review of transactions for consistency with investment guidelines or other restrictions. This also includes post-trade compliance reviews, including manual and semi-manual reviews of certain calculation-based guidelines such as limits and other thresholds.
- **Transaction Compliance:** The periodic review of transactions to examine allocation and transaction corrections; and
- **Oversight Committees:** The periodic review by oversight committees of various investment and transaction activities, including reviews by the Investment committee; Pricing and Valuations; Enterprise Risk Management and other reviews (Audit, Monitoring & Testing and Regulatory Examinations).

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

If a Client is introduced to AMG by an unaffiliated paid solicitor, with whom we have a written solicitation agreement, in accordance with Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act, the solicitor, at the time of the solicitation, shall disclose the nature of his/her/its solicitor relationship, and shall provide each prospective Client with a copy of our written ADV 2A Brochure and a written disclosure statement from the solicitor to the Client disclosing the terms of the solicitation arrangement between us and the solicitor, including the compensation to be received by the solicitor from us.

Item 15: Custody

AMG requires Clients maintain funds and assets with qualified custodians. In limited instances, the Adviser may be deemed to have custody under Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act, due to (i.) the nature of the settlement process for certain investments, or (ii.) where the Adviser, or related person of the Adviser, serves as manager or partner of an investment vehicle. In these limited instances where the Adviser may be deemed to have custody, the Adviser maintains policies and procedures in compliance with the Rule's requirements including the Clients' receipt of regular statements from a qualified custodian or fund administrator and an annual audit of the Fund conducted by an independent accounting firm the results of which are furnished to investors.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

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



AIG Affiliates

Due to the investment strategy of asset and liability matching that is unique to the accounts of AIG affiliates, the Adviser is often constrained by the availability of, or anticipation of a need for, cash. This may result in foregone investment opportunities the Client may have been entitled to had these instructions not been in place. The adviser may also receive Client directed instructions from AIG affiliates, that may cause the accounts of AIG affiliates to have different investment activity than that in fully discretionary unaffiliated accounts. These Client directed instructions, along with their restrictions and investment guidelines, may result in performance dispersion from other accounts or the strategy's composite.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

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

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

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

Item 18: Financial Information

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