



Form ADV Part 2A

Los Angeles Capital Management LLC

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Los Angeles Capital Management LLC. ("Los Angeles Capital" or the "Firm"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Jennifer Reynolds, Chief Compliance Officer at 310.479.9947 or by electronic mail at compliance@lacapm.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or by any state securities authority.

Los Angeles Capital refers to itself as a "registered investment adviser". Registration as an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training. Additional information about Los Angeles Capital is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

This brochure dated March 31, 2022, is prepared in accordance with the SEC’s rules and requirements and includes updates made since the date of our last brochure filing on March 30, 2021.

The Firm has made the following material changes to the brochure since the update on March 30, 2021:

- Item 8 was updated to enhance disclosures around the Firm’s investment process, Quantitative Investment Approach Risks, System Disruptions and Cybersecurity, China Investments Risks, Counterparty Risks, Foreign (Non-U.S.) Investment Restriction Risks, Foreign (Non-U.S.) Securities Risks, Market Risks, Operational Risks, Political and Economic Risks, Regulatory Risks, Sanctions Risks, and the Use of Simulations Risks. In addition, the Firm added Asian Regional Investment Risks, Depositary Receipt Risks, European Investment Risks, Reliance on Administrator Risks, and Russian Investments Risks.
- Item 11 was updated to disclose that the Firm makes payments, out of its own profits, to unaffiliated platforms for distribution and sales support activities, including services related to shares or shareholders of the LACM UCITS for which the Firm provides advisory services.
- Item 12 was updated to enhance disclosures around the factors considered when reviewing counterparties, the Firm’s trading strategies, and the foreign exchange trade analysis process.
- Item 14 was updated to disclose how terms such as “generally” and “typically” are interpreted for the purpose of guideline compliance monitoring. In addition, Item 14 was updated to remove reference to a terminated solicitation agreement with a French firm regulated by the French Autorité des Marchés Financiers with respect to one non-U.S. institutional prospect.
- Item 17 was updated to disclose situations where the Firm may opt to vote contrary to its Outside Proxy Provider.

Currently, our brochure may be requested by contacting the Firm’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) at 310.479.9947 or via email at compliance@lacapm.com.



Additional information about Los Angeles Capital is also available via the SEC's web site at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

We may, at any time, update this brochure and send clients a copy by electronic mail or in hard copy form. Clients should carefully review this brochure and address any questions to the Los Angeles Capital address identified on the cover page of this brochure.

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This brochure provides clients and prospective clients with information about Los Angeles Capital that should be considered before or at the time of obtaining advisory services from us. Please retain a copy of this brochure (and any updates) for your future reference.

Item 4 – Advisory Business

About the Firm

Los Angeles Capital Management LLC ("Los Angeles Capital" or the "Firm") is a discretionary institutional global asset manager registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended ("Advisers Act"). The Firm was founded in 2002. The Firm offers risk controlled active equity management services to a broad range of institutional investors. The Firm has a wholly owned subsidiary, LACM Global, Ltd. ("UK Subsidiary"), in the United Kingdom that is registered with the Financial Conduct Authority.

Leadership and Ownership Structure

The Firm's Board consists of Thomas D. Stevens, Chairman, Daniel E. Allen, Chief Executive Officer and President, Hal W. Reynolds, Chief Investment Officer, Stuart K. Matsuda, Chief Trading Officer, and Jennifer E. Reynolds, Chief Compliance Officer.

The Firm's majority owner is LACM Holdings Inc. ("LACM Holdings"), which owns over 95% of the Firm. Thomas D. Stevens and Hal W. Reynolds are the principal owners of LACM Holdings. The other owners of LACM Holdings are employees of the Firm.

Services Offered

Los Angeles Capital can construct a wide range of equity accounts to meet specific investor requirements. The Firm currently manages quantitative equity strategies across U.S., Emerging Markets, Global, and Developed markets. The Firm's proprietary investment model technology (the "Model") forecasts expected returns across a broad universe of publicly traded equity securities. The Firm utilizes statistical techniques to evaluate a variety of metrics that have explanatory power for measuring stock price behavior and seeks to isolate and interpret how each of those factors are behaving in the current market environment. The Firm's approach involves creating and investing diversified equity accounts.

Based on these forecasts, client accounts are tailored to each institutional client's unique objectives and investment guidelines. Through a structured investment process, the Firm seeks to add value relative to the specific benchmark identified for each client account or on an absolute basis. Accounts are managed independent of one another in accordance with client specific mandates, restrictions, and instructions as outlined in their respective investment management agreements or other governing documents.

The Firm's quantitative investment model technology allows the Firm to offer customized solutions to its institutional clients. As an example, the Firm can incorporate specific environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) information on a customized basis into its investment process. In addition, the Firm can emphasize certain factors/themes such as momentum or growth in order to maintain a permanent bias in the account. Finally, the Firm can customize accounts with regard to the type of risk and the maximum or minimum level of risk in an account.

Assets under Management

As of December 31, 2021, Los Angeles Capital had approximately \$36.9 billion of client assets under management, and all assets were managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

Investment management fees vary by investment strategy, return or risk objective, account assets under management, size of client relationship, long/short ratio, and other competitive factors. Investment fees charged by the Firm are generally computed as a percentage of the market value of the assets under management in the account. In some cases, clients pay a lower base fee plus a performance-based fee. The specific manner in which fees are charged by Los Angeles Capital is established in a client's written investment management agreement, Limited Partnership Agreement, or other legal documentation governing the account. Clients may be billed directly for fees, or they may authorize their custodian to debit fees from their account following receipt of an invoice.

Los Angeles Capital will generally bill its fees quarterly in arrears, based on the custodian or fund administrator's value of assets under management during the applicable quarter. Such fees can be calculated either (i) at the end of the applicable quarter, (ii) based on the monthly average value of assets under management during the applicable quarter, or (iii) based on a methodology agreed upon with the client. Some clients elect to have fees calculated and billed monthly. Los Angeles Capital typically has the authority to directly debit fees from the accounts of the privately offered commingled funds it sponsors and for which it provides discretionary investment advisory services (each a "Private Fund"). These directly debited fees are calculated by the Private Fund's third-party administrator.

If required in the written investment management agreement or other governing documentation, fees are prorated for each capital contribution and withdrawal made during the

applicable calendar month or quarter, as applicable. The Firm's investment management agreements generally allow either party to terminate the applicable mandate upon prior written notice to the other. The required notice period for termination varies across agreements. If a client mandate begins or terminates on a date other than the end of a period used to value the account for purposes of calculating advisory or performance fees, such amounts will be prorated in accordance with the terms of the client's written investment management agreement. Upon termination of any account, any earned, unpaid fees will be due and payable. There is no annual minimum base fee for investment advisory services. In measuring clients' assets for the calculation of performance-based fees, Los Angeles Capital typically includes realized and unrealized capital gains and losses.

Los Angeles Capital has a standard fee schedule for each strategy that is marketed by the Firm. The standard fee arrangement can be negotiated with a particular client depending on a variety of factors, including whether the client is a seed investor in a new strategy, the size of the account, scope of the overall client relationship, the particular strategy selected by the client, and other requirements for managing the account. As a result, Los Angeles Capital may offer certain clients lower or higher fees than other clients in the same strategy.

Separate Accounts

Los Angeles Capital's standard annual advisory fee schedules for separate accounts are as follows:

U.S. Large Cap Strategies

0.40% on the first \$25 million
0.30% on the next \$175 million
0.20% thereafter

U.S. All Cap Strategies

0.55% on the first \$25 million
0.45% on the next \$175 million
0.35% thereafter

U.S. Small Cap and Small-Mid Cap Strategies

0.75% on the first \$25 million
0.65% thereafter

U.S. Mid Cap Strategies

0.65% on the first \$25 million
0.50% thereafter

U.S. Micro-Cap Strategies

0.85% on the first \$50 million
0.75% on the next \$150 million
0.70% thereafter

Global Strategies*

0.60% on the first \$25 million
0.45% on the next \$175 million
0.35% thereafter

Non-U.S. Large Cap Strategies

0.65% on the first \$25 million
0.55% on the next \$175 million
0.40% thereafter

ACWI Small Cap Strategies

0.80% on the first \$50 million
0.70% on the next \$150 million
0.65% thereafter

World Strategies**

0.40% on the first \$50 million
0.30% on the next \$150 million
0.25% thereafter

World Small Cap Strategies**

0.75% on the first \$50 million
0.65% on the next \$150 million
0.55% thereafter

Emerging Markets Strategies

0.90% on the first \$25 million
0.80% on the next \$75 million
0.70% on the next \$100 million
0.65% thereafter

Market Neutral Strategies

1.00% on all assets; PLUS
20% performance fee on excess return over the benchmark

Outcome Oriented Solution Strategies

0.20% on all assets

ACWI ex U.S. Small Cap Strategies

0.85% on the first \$50 million
0.75% on the next \$150 million
0.70% thereafter

World Enhanced Strategies**

0.30% on the first \$50 million
0.25% on the next \$150 million
0.20% thereafter

World ex U.S. Small Cap Strategies**

0.85% on the first \$25 million
0.75% thereafter

Emerging Markets Small Cap Strategies

0.90% on the first \$50 million
0.80% on the next \$150 million
0.75% thereafter

Active Extension Strategies

0.20% on all assets; PLUS
20% performance fee on excess return over the benchmark

****ACWI benchmarks***

*****Includes Multi-Region and EAFE benchmarks***

Private Funds

For eligible institutional clients wanting to invest in a commingled vehicle in lieu of a separate account, the Firm makes a few of its strategies available in an open-ended private fund format. The Private Fund management fee differs from the separate account fee schedule for the respective strategy. The management fee paid by each investor in the same Private Fund and the fee calculation may also vary. The Firm has the discretion to reduce or waive fees of investors in a Private Fund, including for principals and employees of the Firm or its affiliates. The management fees typically are calculated and accrued monthly in arrears and paid at the end of each quarter. The Firm has entered into side letters with certain investors in a Private Fund that

give certain investors most favored nations terms with respect to fees, reporting, or similar items. These side letters can also modify certain terms of the Private Fund offering documents or Limited Partnership Agreement. An example would be the obligation to provide additional reporting or to provide compliance with an applicable local law for the investor. The Firm reserves the right to keep terms of the side letter confidential and to not agree to the same side letter terms with all investors. As such, certain terms available to one investor in a Private Fund are not available to all investors in the same Private Fund.

Collective Investment Vehicles

Third-Party Funds - The Firm receives sub-advisory fees for its services to third-party registered investment companies and other non-U.S. funds. These fees are paid monthly or quarterly in arrears based on the average daily net assets or the average of the month-end net assets for the portion of the fund managed by the Firm or based on a methodology agreed upon with the client. The fund adviser's annual rates are disclosed in the respective prospectus, statement of additional information, or other disclosure documentation of the fund. In some cases, the Firm receives performance fees from funds. The Firm's advisory, sub-advisory, and performance fees charged to fund clients are approved by the respective fund's board of directors/trustees.

Collective Investment Trusts (CITs) - The Firm receives investment advisory or sub-advisory fees for its advisory services to third party collective investment trusts. These fees are calculated and accrued daily and are payable monthly or quarterly in arrears at annual rates as described in the collective investment trust's Disclosure Memorandum or advisory or sub-advisory agreement. The trustee or manager of the collective investment trust sub-advised by the Firm sets the Firm's sub-advisory fee.

With respect to the collective investment trusts advised by the Firm ("LACM CITs"), management fees paid to the Firm and expenses can be waived by the Firm in its sole discretion, both voluntarily and on a negotiated basis. Furthermore, Los Angeles Capital could have an incentive to reduce expenses by limiting the number of countries invested in and/or otherwise limiting transactions due to expense limitations and past expense subsidies. The Firm, however, does not believe these arrangements have impacted the management of such CITs. Investment decisions made outside of the Model require prior authorization and are monitored by Compliance, and the Firm has procedures in place to monitor account performance.

UCITS - The Firm receives investment advisory fees for its advisory services to the Los Angeles Capital Global Funds plc, an investment company with variable capital incorporated with limited liability in Ireland that is authorized and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the

European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011, as amended (the “LACM UCITS”). Fees are calculated and accrued daily and payable quarterly in arrears at annual rates as described in the prospectus. The Firm will receive a performance fee from investors investing in certain share classes of the LACM UCITS. The Firm is permitted, in its discretion, to rebate part or all of the management fees charged to the LACM UCITS to any LACM UCITS investor and agree to an annual expense cap on certain share classes.

The Firm receives sub-advisory fees for its services to third party UCITS. These fees are paid monthly or quarterly in arrears based on the average daily net assets or the average of the month-end net assets for the portion of the fund managed by the Firm. The third-party fund adviser’s annual rates are disclosed in the respective prospectus of the fund. The Firm’s sub-advisory fees charged to fund clients are set by the respective third-party fund’s board of directors.

Due to expense limitations and past expense subsidies, Los Angeles Capital could have an incentive to reduce expenses by limiting the number of countries a sub-fund of the LACM UCITS invests in and/or otherwise limiting transactions. The Firm, however, does not believe these arrangements have impacted the management of the LACM UCITS. Investment decisions made outside of the Model require prior authorization and are monitored by Compliance, and the Firm has procedures in place to monitor account performance.

Brokerage, Custodial, and Other Expenses

For the advisory or sub-advisory services, as applicable, that the Firm provides to separate accounts, Private Funds, third-party funds, UCITS, and collective-investment trusts, the Firm receives management fees (flat fee, asset-based, and/or performance based). In addition to the Firm’s management fees, clients will incur fees and expenses from third parties unaffiliated with the Firm relating to their accounts. These fees and expenses could include brokerage commissions, custodial fees, proxy voting service fees, fees charged for deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, stamp taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions, and other transaction costs and expenses.

Clients in commingled vehicles such as the Private Funds and the LACM UCITS will also incur certain charges imposed by the third-party fund administrators, custodians, and transfer agents, and any extraordinary expenses (including indemnification) as the General Partner determines in its discretion. Costs incurred in connection with an investment in which more than one Private Fund or account managed by the Firm participates in shall be borne pro-rata based on the

amount invested by such entities or accounts. The governing documents for each commingled fund describe the fees and expenses allocable to the specific fund and its investors in detail. In the case of Private Funds where the Firm serves as the General Partner, the General Partner is responsible for and pays expenses related to office space and personnel. Each Private Fund bears all of its own expenses, which generally include, without limitation, investment-related expenses, (e.g., prime brokerage fees, brokerage commissions, research expenses, third-party custodial fees, bank service fees, withholding and transfer fees, clearing and settlement charges, and consultant expenses), filing and reporting fees, registration expenses, legal expenses, accounting expenses, auditing, bookkeeping, financial reporting and tax preparation expenses and other professional expenses, administration expenses, fees for data and software providers, the investment management fee and performance fee, as applicable, other expenses related to the purchase, sale, and transmittal of investments, organizational expenses, and any expenses relating to the initial and continuing offer and sale of interests (including printing, solicitation, and related expenses) and other expenses related to the Private Fund. If a strategy for the account involves derivatives, the account will be required to make payments in connection with the derivatives to counterparties. Los Angeles Capital does not receive any portion of these commissions, fees, and costs.

The LACM CITs are subject to certain operational fees which might include custody fees, transfer agent fees, audit fees, reporting fees, pricing fees, and other miscellaneous operational expenses as described in the LACM CITs' respective governing documents prepared by the third-party Trustee. For certain LACM CITs these fees are deducted from the Firm's advisory fees and are not passed through to investors in the LACM CITs.

See Item 12 below for a discussion of the Firm's brokerage practices.

Important Notice in Connection with Private Funds

This brochure may be provided to a prospective client in a Private Fund together with the Private Fund's offering or private placement memorandum ("PPM"), organizational documents, and other related documents ("Governing Documents"), in connection with a client's consideration of an investment in the Private Fund. While this brochure includes information about the Private Fund, it does not represent to be a complete discussion of the features, risks, or conflicts associated with the Private Fund. More complete information about the Firm's Private Funds is included in the Private Funds' respective PPM and other Governing Documents.

In no event should this brochure be considered an offer of interests in a Private Fund or relied upon in determining whether to invest in a Private Fund. It is also not an offer of, or agreement

to provide, advisory services directly to any recipient. Rather, this brochure is designed only to provide information about Los Angeles Capital to comply with regulatory requirements under the Advisers Act, which may cause information in this brochure to differ from the information provided in a PPM. If there is any conflict between the information in this brochure and similar information in a Private Fund's PPM, Private Fund investors should rely on the information in the PPM and the Governing Documents.

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

Los Angeles Capital manages accounts for which the Firm charges a performance-based fee, an asset-based management fee, a flat fee, a combination of these types of fees, or no fees. Los Angeles Capital's portfolio managers manage accounts that are charged a performance-based fee alongside those in the same strategy with asset-based or flat fee schedules.

The management of accounts with performance-based fees has the potential to cause a conflict of interest by creating an incentive to favor accounts with performance-based fees in order to generate greater revenue for the Firm. A similar conflict exists from managing client accounts paying a higher asset-based fee than other accounts or accounts containing assets owned by the Firm, its employees, or its owners. Performance-based fee arrangements and higher fee-paying accounts create an incentive for Los Angeles Capital to recommend investments which may be riskier or more speculative than those which would be recommended under a flat fee, asset-based fee, or lower or no fee arrangement, as applicable.

Los Angeles Capital will structure any performance fee arrangement subject to Section 205(a) (1) of the Advisers Act in accordance with the available exemptions thereunder, including the exemption set forth in Rule 205-3 of the Advisers Act.

Los Angeles Capital manages separate account mandates side-by-side with commingled funds in which the Firm or its employees have an economic interest. This raises potential conflicts of interest with respect to allocation of investment opportunities because the Firm has an incentive to favor certain accounts over other accounts that may be less lucrative to the Firm or its affiliates, or to favor accounts in which it or its affiliates or employees are invested. Furthermore, Los Angeles Capital provides investment advisory services for many clients and most advisory agreements involve customized mandates, restrictions, and guidelines. This side-by-side management can result in investment positions or actions taken for one client account that differ from those taken in another client account or in situations where trades in one account closely

precede transactions in the same securities in a different account. For example, one client account can engage in short sales of or take a short position in an investment that at the same time is owned or being purchased long by another client account. Conversely, Los Angeles Capital could hold a long position in an account while at the same time taking a short position on the same issuer in another account. These situations occur due to differences in the risk and guideline constraints and exposures governing a client's account in comparison to the other accounts managed by the Firm. In addition, as a result of the liquidity characteristics of the securities within certain strategies, larger accounts could require extended trading horizons and experience lower completion rates on orders, higher transaction costs, and reduced performance when compared to smaller accounts in the same strategy. These positions and actions can adversely affect or benefit different clients at different times.

A potential conflict of interest can also arise as a result of the portfolio manager's day-to-day management of any account. Portfolio managers know the size and timing of account trades, and as a result, it is possible that a portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of certain accounts they manage and to the possible detriment of other accounts.

Changes to the investment strategies employed by the Firm may be implemented incrementally, rather than simultaneously, across accounts pursuing similar or identical investment objectives.

To address the conflicts of interest described above, Los Angeles Capital has adopted policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to monitor and prevent the Firm from inappropriately favoring one account over another. Procedures adopted by the Firm seek to treat all clients fairly and equally, and to mitigate conflicts among accounts including the following:

- The Firm employs a quantitative investment process which utilizes the Firm's proprietary investment model technology to identify securities and construct accounts. Investment decisions made outside of the Model require prior authorization and are monitored by Compliance.
- Client accounts are managed independent of one another in accordance with client specific mandates, restrictions, and instructions as outlined in a client's investment management agreement and such restrictions and instructions are monitored for compliance with the client's investment guidelines.
- Trade allocation is determined prior to placing the trade with the broker.

- The Firm's compensation structure is comparable across all departments. The Firm rewards employees for their contributions to the Firm including their contributions to improving the investment process. Management and performance fees inure to the benefit of the Firm as a whole and not to specific individuals or groups of individuals.
- The Firm's strategies predominantly invest in liquid common stocks.

See Items 11 and 12 below for more information about potential conflicts of interests and see Item 12 below for detail on the Firm's trade allocation policies and procedures.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Los Angeles Capital provides account management services to various types of institutional clients as outlined below. The Firm typically seeks a minimum separate account size of \$50 million but may accept lower levels. The Firm's Private Funds and LACM UCITS have minimum initial investments identified on their respective offering documents. These minimums are typically set at either \$5 or \$10 million. Los Angeles Capital, in its sole discretion, when deemed appropriate, is permitted to accept investments of less than the minimum stated in the Private Fund offering documents. The minimum initial investment in the LACM UCITS may be waived by a member of the LACM UCITS Board.

The Firm offers and provides investment advisory services to the following types of clients:

- **Institutional Clients** - The Firm provides discretionary investment advice to public pension funds, corporations and their pension and profit-sharing plans, foreign pension plans, endowments, foundations, unions and Taft-Hartley plans, insurance companies, charitable and religious organizations, pooled investment vehicles, sovereign wealth funds, trusts, and other U.S. and international institutions.
- **Privately Offered Pooled Investment Vehicles** - The Firm also sponsors and provides discretionary investment advisory services to commingled funds offered on a private placement basis to eligible institutional investors. Each Private Fund is managed according to governing documents that may include a partnership agreement, articles of association, and offering memorandum. Third party service providers provide administrative back-office, accounting, and record keeping services, including trade settlement processing, and custodial services. Periodic reports for the Private Funds are

prepared for investors generally based on the records of the service providers. The Firm has formed and manages the following Private Funds:

- LACM Emerging Markets Fund L.P., a Delaware limited partnership with limited liability
- LACM EMII, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership with limited liability
- LACM Global Equity Fund L.P., a Delaware limited partnership with limited liability
- LACM Large Cap Alpha Fund L.P., a Delaware limited partnership with limited liability
- LACM World Small Cap Equity Fund L.P., a Delaware limited partnership with limited liability
- **Registered Investment Companies** - The Firm provides sub-advisory services to registered investment companies sponsored by unaffiliated third parties.
- **Foreign Investment Companies** - The Firm provides advisory and sub-advisory services to the LACM UCITS, other unaffiliated UCITS, and UK Unit Trusts.
- **Collective Investment Trusts** - The Firm provides advisory and sub-advisory services to collective investment trusts offered to tax qualified pension and profit-sharing plans and related trusts, governmental plans, and certain other qualified institutional investors.

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

As noted in Item 4, Los Angeles Capital employs a quantitative approach to select securities and construct accounts. The Firm's applications rely on an account construction process that incorporates a number of quantitative tools, models, and risk management processes. The cornerstone of the account construction process is the Model.

The investment process begins with the identification of factors that investors deem important in assessing the value and risk of a stock. In accordance with the Firm's investment philosophy, the Firm seeks to select factors that capture investor preferences which inform investors' decisions to buy, hold, or sell a stock. Investor preferences include fundamental factors across five different themes: valuation, earnings, management, financial, and market. Investor preferences also include sectors and countries, all whose contribution to expected returns will

vary over a market cycle. The Model estimates exposure to over 20 different fundamental factors for each security in the global opportunity set. Through the Firm's proprietary attribution and forecasting process, the Model estimates the current risk premium associated with each factor. The Model then generates alpha estimates for each stock in its global opportunity set based on a stock's current factor exposures multiplied by the current risk premium for each factor. The Firm's Model incorporates a variety of statistical techniques, some standard and some proprietary, which assist the investment team in evaluating the characteristics of equity securities and their expected payoffs.

The Research department seeks to identify the most appropriate tools that will facilitate the investment process but does so in a way that is also mindful of the risks with each tool. The Firm is aware of the risks of putting too great an emphasis on any one particular aspect of the process and, as a result, attempts to measure and control the risks associated with each of these techniques. Several of the tools utilized by the Firm would be considered standard methodologies embraced by other practitioners in the industry.

Risks of a Quantitative Investment Approach

Because the financial markets are constantly evolving, models require enhancements. Los Angeles Capital periodically considers enhancements to its Model. While Los Angeles Capital makes every reasonable effort to ensure that its process works as intended, there is no guarantee that any specific enhancement or revision to the Model will work as expected or that no further revision will be required. There is no guarantee that such enhancements to the various quantitative models will be implemented on a timely basis or provide the intended results and could adversely affect performance.

Los Angeles Capital seeks to make every reasonable possible effort to reduce the likelihood of material errors occurring during the implementation of the Model process. Regardless of the effectiveness of the Firm's risk mitigation efforts, it is not possible to completely eliminate the risk of error as it relates to the programming or coding of the systems that govern the account management and trading functions which could adversely affect a client's account. Furthermore, inherent in the reliance on a variety of computer hardware and software systems and applications is the risk of incorrect data (e.g., stale or missing data), hardware or software malfunctions, programming errors or other errors that could impair the performance of the systems and applications, which could result in a negative impact on investment performance. Subject to internal control procedures, the Firm does, on occasion, use stale or incomplete data in the Model to generate forecasts and make investment decisions. The Firm has full discretion to select the data it utilizes in its investment process.

The account construction process relies heavily on the use of proprietary and non-proprietary data, software, and licensed, third-party intellectual property. The Firm uses models in the account construction process that are predictive in nature and have inherent risks. These inherent risks include, but are not limited to: (i) incorrectly forecasting future behavior; (ii) producing unexpected results in unforeseen or certain low-probability scenarios (often involving some kind of market disruption); (iii) relying on the timely distribution, accuracy, and reliability of voluminous data inputs supplied by third parties; (iv) the mathematical and analytical underpinnings of the coding and the accuracy in translating those analytics into program code; (v) the speed that market conditions change, and (vi) the successful integration of the various quantitative models in the account construction process. Each of these inherent risks can lead to potential losses in an account.

The use of a trading methodology or model that is not effective could at any time have a material adverse effect on the performance of an account.

Additionally, significant competition exists among quantitative investment managers. As a result, to the extent Los Angeles Capital's Model closely resembles those of other quantitative investment managers, there is an increased risk that a market disruption broadly effecting quantitative investment models could adversely affect an account. Such a disruption could accelerate reductions in liquidity or rapid repricing due to simultaneous trading across a number of investors in the market.

Systems Disruptions and Cybersecurity Risks

The operations of the Firm are dependent on technology, information, and communication systems. A failure or disruption of any such system or a security breach or cyberattack could significantly disrupt the Firm's operations and may result in financial losses to an account. The Firm's service providers and counterparties are also subject to natural disasters, power failures, interoperability issues, system failures, system disruptions, cyberattacks, cybersecurity threats, and other business continuity events, which, among other adverse consequences, could significantly disrupt the Firm's business operations, create impediments to trading and communications, and may result in financial losses to an account. Cyberattacks 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. Cyberattacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users).

The increased use of mobile and cloud technologies and remote work heighten these and other operational risks. Although the Firm has systems, processes, procedures, and plans in place designed to reduce the risk of significant business disruptions, system disruptions or failures, breaches and cyberattacks, there are inherent limitations in these systems, processes, procedures, and plans, including that certain risks are not identified, in large part because different or unknown threats may emerge in the future. In addition, there is also the risk that a cybersecurity breach will not be detected. As a result, any such disruption, failure, breach, or cyberattack, whether detected or undetected, could have a material adverse effect on the Firm and on an account. Furthermore, a business continuity event, system disruption, system failure, security breach or cyberattack on the Firm, or any of its service providers or counterparties, could cause the Firm to suffer substantial costs, including those associated with forensic analysis of the origin and scope of the breach; increased and upgraded cybersecurity; investment losses from sabotaged trading systems; identity theft; and unauthorized use of proprietary information. The Firm could also suffer, among other things: disruption to its business; its trading capabilities and the ability of the Firm to transmit payments, including to clients; increased operating costs; liability to third parties; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory intervention; regulatory fines and penalties; reimbursement or other compensation costs; reputational damage; and additional compliance costs.

If a service provider fails to adopt, implement, or adhere to adequate business continuity plans and cybersecurity measures, or in the event of a breach of its networks, Firm operations may be disrupted and/or information relating to the Firm, the Firm's operations and personal information relating to clients and/or accounts may be lost, damaged or corrupted or improperly accessed, used, or disclosed.

While a client's service providers may have established cybersecurity risk management systems and business continuity plans that are designed to reduce the risks associated with such business disruptions and cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such systems and plans including, human error and the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that such efforts will be successful, especially since the Firm does not directly control the business continuity or cybersecurity systems or plans of issuers or third-party service providers.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cyberattacks or cyber incidents affecting issuers of securities in which an account invests, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchanges and other financial market operators, custodians, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and other service

providers for accounts) and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by the Firm in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future.

Risks of Errors

The nature of complex quantitative investment management processes is such that errors may be extremely hard to detect, and in some cases an error can go undetected for a long period of time. Furthermore, each component of the investment process has elements that present the possibility for human error. In many cases it is not possible to fully quantify the impact of an error given the dynamic nature of the quantitative models and changing markets. While the Firm has a number of controls designed to assure that the account construction process operates as intended, analytical errors, software errors, development errors, and implementation errors, as well as data errors are inherent risks.

The Firm views errors as falling into one of four primary categories: clerical errors, trade errors, investment process errors, and data errors.

Clerical Errors – Clerical errors relate to trade corrections made subject to firm and custodian established tolerances. Clerical errors are resolved through clerical corrections and are not compensable to the client.

Trade Errors – A trade error is an error by the Firm directly related to the trading process on behalf of a client's account. Trade errors typically fall into one of the following categories: (i) execution; (ii) overdraft; or (iii) guideline. Execution errors relate to trades that record an unintentional transaction. For example, if the Firm sells more shares than are owned in a client's account, a buy is executed as a sell, etc. Overdrafts result in an account being negative cash as of settlement date. Overdrafts may or may not constitute a trade error depending on the circumstances and the client's contractual arrangements. A guideline error relates to trades that cause a violation of a client's contractual investment guidelines.

The Firm adheres to industry standards that clients should not suffer losses on account of trade errors. As a result, Los Angeles Capital will not use client accounts to absorb trade errors that occur in other client accounts. This includes the prohibition of using client accounts to absorb trade errors in Firm proprietary accounts. Soft dollars may also never be used to fix or remedy a trade error.

If the execution error is directly caused by the Firm, it will reimburse the amount of the direct loss to the client. If an execution error results in a gain to the client's account, the

client's account will retain the gain, where possible. If the account is unable to accept the gain, the Firm will work with the client to remedy the situation in a manner acceptable to the client.

If the execution error is caused by a third party, the Firm will work with the third party to resolve the error in a manner acceptable to the client.

If the execution error is discovered before settlement, the Firm will first seek to break the trade, revise the trade allocation in line with its trade aggregation policy, or take other corrective measures deemed beneficial to the client.

Depending on the circumstances and a client's contractual agreement, an overdraft that causes a loss to a client account and is determined to (i) exist upon settlement date; and (ii) has been directly caused by the Firm's actions or inactions; and (iii) the loss exceeds the Firm's de minimis level of ten dollars, the client's account will be made whole.

Trade errors caused by a third party are not covered by the Firm's error policy.

Investment Process Errors - Investment process errors are those errors that occur during the process of account construction. Examples of investment process errors include analytical errors, software errors, program code errors, development errors, model and code implementation errors, and account parameterization errors. An account parameterization error that results in a guideline breach should be promptly escalated to Compliance and resolved in a manner that is consistent with the Firm's contractual obligations and fiduciary duty to the client.

Generally, the Firm does not consider an investment process error to be a breach of duty when it acts in good faith in light of the handling of the resolution of such an error. In some cases, the complexity involved and the indeterminate nature of an undertaking to correct an investment process error may cause Los Angeles Capital to, in good faith and in accordance with its obligations, decide not to correct an error if doing so would be imprudent or otherwise not in the best interests of client considerations or if the cost of the fix greatly outweighs the benefit. In addition, Los Angeles Capital may, in its discretion, determine not to disclose investment process errors not otherwise determined to be compensable or constituting material information to affected clients.

Investment process errors caused by a third party are not covered by the Firm's error policy.

Data Errors - Los Angeles Capital receives volumes of data from vendors, some of whom aggregate data from a variety of third-party sources. Those data sources and the analytics generated by such data are continuously being updated and corrected. Despite Los Angeles Capital's efforts to monitor and correct data, it is always possible and often likely that there is some amount of data that is not entirely correct, thus resulting in a data error. The Firm does not consider routine corrections/updates from data vendors to be compensable.

Investment Strategies

Investing in securities involves the risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. An investment in any strategy by itself is not a balanced investment program for purposes of account diversification. Clients should carefully review the risks of investing and the appropriateness of an investment in any of the Firm's strategies for their overall investment program.

While most accounts have unique investment guidelines and a number of accounts have a custom strategy, most of the accounts generally fall within one of the following equity strategies:

- U.S. All Cap: An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as the Russell 3000 Index and the Wilshire 5000 Index
- U.S. Large Cap: An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as the S&P 500 Index, Russell 1000 Index, MSCI US Index, and FTSE US Index
- U.S. Large Cap Growth/Value: An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as the Russell 1000 Growth or Value Index
- U.S. Mid Cap: An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as the S&P Mid Cap Index and the Russell Mid Cap Index
- U.S. Small Cap: An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as Russell 2000 Index, and MSCI US Small Cap Index
- U.S. Small Cap Growth/Value: An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as the Russell 2000 Growth or Value Index
- U.S. Micro-Cap: An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as the Russell Microcap Index

- U.S. Deep Value: An equity strategy which seeks an absolute return using candidate lists from the S&P 1500 Value Index and the Russell 3000 Value Index
- Emerging Markets: A core emerging markets equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as the MSCI Emerging Markets Index
- EAFE, World, Global Equity: An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as the MSCI EAFE Index and MSCI World Index. Strategies may exclude certain countries
- World Small Cap: An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as the MSCI World Small Cap Index
- Global Equity Managed Volatility: An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as the MSCI ACWI Minimum Volatility Index
- UK Equity: An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as FTSE All Share Index
- U.S. and EAFE Long/Short Active Extension (130/30): An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as the S&P 500 Index and the MSCI EAFE Index
- Long/Short Absolute Return: An equity strategy which seeks to outperform benchmarks such as a blend of the S&P 1500 Composite Index and T-Bills
- Outcome Oriented:
 - World Defensive Income: A world equity strategy for retirees who require a high dividend yield and downside protection to deliver consistent income in retirement and better capital preservation than traditional equity accounts.
 - Dividend Growth: A world equity strategy for investors in the latter phases of employment or early retirement who require inflation protection to preserve the real value of future income.
 - Wealth Builder: A world equity strategy for investors beginning to save for retirement and who are able to withstand above-average levels of market risk while seeking to increase long-term results.

The Firm also provides customized solutions for investors seeking a more targeted ESG approach. Accordingly, the Firm takes a comprehensive approach to responsible investing through the Firm's factor modeling, custom ESG solutions, and risk management considerations.

Accounts are typically managed with a specific benchmark along with return/risk parameters. Investments in securities that are subject to market forces, risk the permanent loss of capital as a result of adverse market developments, which developments can be unpredictable. To the extent that an account is concentrated in any one particular strategy, the risk of any incorrect investment decision is increased.

The Firm may add strategies, undertake custom strategies, remove strategies, or modify any of the strategies it employs, and this includes any of the strategies discussed above. There can be no assurances that the objectives associated with a strategy will be met.

Strategy Risks

The principal risks of investing in the Firm's equity strategies are as follows:

- **Account Management Risks:** the risk that an investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results.
- **Active Management Risks:** refers to the risk of underperforming the account's benchmark. While the Firm seeks to control the level of active management risk consistent with each account's investment guidelines, there will be periods when the active management process generates negative returns relative to the applicable benchmark. This may occur due to a shift in market sentiment where previously favorable characteristics become penalized due to estimation or other errors in the forecasting or risk management process. To the extent an account is overweight its investments in certain countries, companies, industries or market sectors, such positions will increase that account's exposure to risk of loss from adverse developments affecting those countries, companies, industries, or sectors.
- **Asian Regional Investment Risks:** Many Asian countries have experienced rapid growth and industrialization in recent years, but there is no assurance that this growth rate will be maintained. Other Asian countries' economies, however, have experienced high inflation, high unemployment, currency devaluations and restrictions, and over-extension of credit. Many Asian countries are subject to political risk, including political instability, corruption, and regional conflict with neighboring countries, and economic or environmental events, the occurrence of which in any one Asian country may have a significant economic effect on the entire Asian region, as well as on major trading partners outside Asia. Any adverse event in the Asian markets may have a significant adverse effect

on some or all of the economies of the countries in which an account invests. In particular, China is a key trading partner of many Asian countries and any changes in trading relationships between China and other Asian countries may affect the region as a whole. Certain Asian countries have developed increasingly strained relationships with the U.S. or with China, and if these relations were to worsen, they could adversely affect Asian issuers that rely on the U.S. or China for trade. In addition, many Asian countries are subject to social and labor risks associated with demands for improved political, economic, and social conditions. These risks, among others, may adversely affect an account's performance.

- **China Investments Risks:** investments in China-based issuers or those associated with the country, such as those with operations there or deriving revenue from local operations, can be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political, and social instability. The Chinese government can significantly influence China's economy through government industrial policies, monetary policy, management of currency exchange rates, and management of the payment of foreign currency-demand obligations. Changes or uncertainty in government policies or direction can adversely impact industries or companies in the People's Republic of China ("China", or "the PRC"). Additional risks associated with investments in China and Hong Kong include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, exchange control regulations (including currency blockage), and differing legal standards. Any spread of an infectious illness, public health threat or similar issue could reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and generally have a significant impact on the Chinese economy, which in turn could adversely affect an account's investments. The adoption or continuation of protectionist trade policies by one or more countries (including the U.S.) could lead to decreased demand for Chinese products and have an adverse effect on the Chinese securities markets. Certain securities are, or may in the future become, restricted, and an account may be forced to sell such restricted securities and incur a loss as a result. U.S. companies that source material and goods from China and those that make large amounts of sales in China would be particularly vulnerable to an escalation of trade tensions. Uncertainty regarding the outcome of the trade tensions and the potential for a trade war could cause the U.S. dollar to decline against safe-haven currencies, such as the Japanese yen and the euro. Events such as these and their consequences are difficult to predict, and it is unclear whether further tariffs may be imposed, or other escalating actions may be taken in the future. Events in any one country within Greater China (normally considered to be the

geographical area that includes mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan) may impact the other countries in the region or Greater China as a whole.

- **China A.** Certain investment in China via listed A-shares (shares of mainland Chinese companies) may trade through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programs (“Stock Connect”), which involve additional risks. The Stock Connect requires the use of developing settlement, banking, and legal systems, which may include significant penalty for failed trades. In addition, the relevant regulations are untested and subject to change, and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. Stock Connect can only operate when both the PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banking services are available in both markets on the corresponding settlement days. As such, if one or both markets are closed on a business day, the Firm may not be able to dispose of shares in a timely manner which could adversely affect an account’s performance. Furthermore, investment in China A-shares via Stock Connect is subject to certain foreign ownership limitations and same-day trading limits which may restrict the ability to invest in China A-shares through the program on a timely basis and as a result, the ability to access the China A-shares market will be adversely affected. Additionally, the Stock Connect may suspend or limit trading in the China A-shares available via Stock Connect, which would limit an investor’s ability to sell stock and repatriate capital. Those exchanges can have a higher rate of stock suspensions than exchanges in other emerging markets. Stock Connect available securities generally may not be sold, purchased, or otherwise transferred other than through Stock Connect and investors may have to rely on a third-party nominee to be able to enforce shareholder rights. Stock Connect securities are traded in renminbi, so investors investing with their home currency will face foreign exchange risks, including governmental foreign exchange control policies, relative to their home currency.
- **Counterparty Risks:** the risk of settlement default by any counterparty and the exposure to credit risk of parties with whom the account trades. If a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, goes bankrupt, or otherwise experiences a business interruption, an account could be unable to recover amounts owed to it by the counterparty, miss investment opportunities, or otherwise hold investments it would prefer to sell, resulting in losses. There can be no assurance that a counterparty will be able or willing to make timely settlement payments or otherwise meet its obligations, especially during usually adverse market conditions. Furthermore, potential counterparties that trade in the

securities of emerging markets issuers may not possess, adopt, or implement creditworthiness standards, financial reporting standards, or legal and contractual protections similar to those in developed markets. Additionally, an account may be subject to “bail-in” risk under applicable law whereby, if required by the financial institution’s authority, the financial institution’s liabilities could be written down, eliminated, or converted into equity or an alternative instrument of ownership. A bail-in of a financial institution may result in a reduction in value of some or all of its securities and, if an account holds such securities, or has entered into a transaction with such a financial institution when a bail-in occurs, such account may also be similarly impacted.

- **Currency Risks:** for those strategies investing in non-U.S. companies, risks that there may be unfavorable fluctuations in currency exchange rates, restrictions on exchange, and other currency risks. Adverse changes in currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. Dollar may erode or reverse any potential gains from an account’s (or a portion of an account’s) investment in securities denominated in foreign currency or may widen existing losses. Depending on the particular mandate, the Firm may engage in currency transactions either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the rate prevailing in the currency exchange market, or by entering into forward foreign currency exchange contracts to purchase or sell currencies as agent for the Firm’s client. Accounts are dependent upon the creditworthiness and good faith of the counterparty when entering into a forward foreign currency exchange contract. Spot and forward contracts involve the risk that anticipated currency movements will not be accurately predicted which may result in unlimited losses in an account. Using forward foreign currency exchange contracts does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts simply establish a rate of exchange that can be achieved at some point in the future. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are not standardized and are not traded on exchanges designated by the U.S. government. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are not guaranteed by an exchange or a clearing house and the failure of a counterparty with whom a forward contract is made would likely result in a default. It may be difficult to enforce the contractual obligations of a non-U.S. counterparty in the event that a counterparty refuses to perform under a forward contract.
- **Depository Receipt Risks:** for those strategies that invest in non-U.S. companies, depository receipts involve risks similar to those associated with investments in foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. Depository receipts listed on U.S.

exchanges are issued by banks or trust companies and entitle the holder to all dividends and capital gains that are paid out on the underlying foreign shares (“Underlying Shares”). When an account invests in depositary receipts as a substitute for an investment directly in the Underlying Shares, the account is exposed to the risk that the depositary receipts may not provide a return that corresponds precisely with that of the Underlying Shares.

- **Derivatives Risks:** for those strategies that are permitted to invest in derivatives (including options, futures, forward contracts, and swap contracts), the risks of increased illiquidity and leverage that can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss.
 - **Futures Contracts Risks.** Positions in futures contracts may be closed out only on an exchange that provides a secondary market for such futures. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close a futures position. Futures prices are highly volatile, and in the event of adverse price movements, an account would continue to be required to make daily payments to maintain its required margin. It is also possible that an account could both lose money on futures contracts and also experience a decline in the value of its securities. There is also a risk of loss by an account of margin deposits in the event of the bankruptcy of a broker with whom an account has an open position in a futures contract.
- **European Investment Risks:** Europe includes both developing and emerging markets. Investing in equity securities of issuers located in Europe involves a high degree of risk and special considerations in addition to those described in this section including, but not limited to, “Currency Risks,” “Emerging Markets Risks,” “Foreign (Non-U.S.) Securities Risks,” “Liquidity Risks,” “Market Risks,” “Political and Economic Risks,” “Regulatory Risks,” and “Sanctions Risks”, including risks in connection with Eastern European countries’ dependence on the economic health of Western European countries and the EU as a whole. The European Union faces issues involving its membership, structure, procedures, and policies. On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom withdrew from the EU (known as “Brexit”). Uncertainties remain relating to certain aspects of the United Kingdom’s future economic, trading, and legal relationships with the EU and with other countries. Although the long-term effects of Brexit are difficult to gauge and cannot be fully known, they could have wide ranging implications for the United Kingdom’s economy, including possible inflation or recession, continued depreciation of the pound, or disruption to Britain’s trading arrangements with the rest of Europe. The resulting

uncertainty and market stress, coupled with high government debt in the region and concerns about a potential worsening of the sovereign debt crisis affecting certain other EU member states, could also cause, among other things, severe disruption to equity markets, significant increases in bond yields generally, potential failure or default of financial institutions, including those of systemic importance, a significant decrease in global liquidity, a freeze-up of global credit markets, and worldwide recession, particularly so in the event of further departures from, or a complete breakup of, the EU. The markets in Eastern Europe remain relatively undeveloped and can be particularly sensitive to political and economic developments since the Eastern European countries generally depend on the economic health of Western European countries and the EU as a whole. An investment in issuers located or operating in Eastern Europe may subject an account to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks specific to Eastern Europe. Economies of certain Eastern European countries rely heavily on the export of commodities, including oil, gas, and certain metals. As a result, such economies may be impacted by international commodity prices and are particularly vulnerable to global demand for these products. Geopolitical events including armed conflict or war, acts of terrorism, and other instability in certain Eastern European countries may cause uncertainty in their financial markets and adversely affect the performance of the issuers to which an account has exposure. The securities markets in some Eastern European countries are substantially smaller and less developed, with less government supervision and regulation of stock exchanges, and may be less liquid and more volatile than securities markets in the U.S. or Western European countries. Furthermore, Eastern European securities markets are particularly sensitive to social, political, economic, and currency events that involve Russia and may suffer heavy losses as a result of their trading and investment links to the Russian economy and currency or its neighbors.

- **Emerging Markets Risks:** for emerging markets accounts or strategies that have a portion invested in emerging markets there are a number of risks associated with investing in foreign securities of emerging market countries including:
 - The small size of markets for such securities and the low or non-existent volume of trading could potentially results in a lack of liquidity and greater price volatility. This risk may be greater with respect to small cap emerging markets companies.
 - There is less political, social, and economic stability.
 - The existence of certain national policies may restrict investment opportunities including restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests.

- There are risks associated with foreign taxes, nationalization, and expropriation (without adequate compensation). Emerging markets countries typically have less well-defined tax laws and procedures, and laws may permit retroactive taxation so that an account could in the future become subject to local tax liabilities that had not been anticipated in conducting its investment activities or valuing its assets.
- There are risks associated with restrictive currency controls. Some emerging market currencies may not be internationally traded or may be subject to strict controls on foreign investment by local governments as well as restrictions on currency conversions and limits on repatriation of invested capital. This can result in the improper valuation of currencies. Future restrictive exchange controls could prevent or restrict a company's ability to make dividend or interest payments in the original currency of the obligation. In addition, even though the currencies of some emerging markets countries may be convertible into US dollars, the conversion rates may be different than the actual market values and may be adverse to an account.
- Risks associated with the absence of developed legal structures governing foreign investments or allowing for judicial process to address injury to private property.
- Risks that accounting, financial reporting, and audit standards may not exist or be lacking and that there may be less information available.
- An account may have limited access to, or there may be a limited number of potential counterparties that trade in the securities of emerging markets issuers. Risks associated with settlement and clearance procedures that differ from those in the U.S. markets such as differences in the timing of or delays in the payment for or delivery of securities that are not typically associated with U.S. investments.
- Risks associated with higher brokerage, custody, and tax costs as compared to those of the U.S. markets.
- The absence of a long-term capital markets structure or market-oriented economy and the possibility that recent favorable economic developments in some emerging countries may be slowed or reversed by unanticipated political or social events in such countries. In addition, many emerging countries have experienced substantial and, in some periods extremely high rates of inflation which may have negative effects on the economies and securities markets in certain countries.
- **Environmental Risks:** are associated with environmental events or conditions and their effect on the value of assets to which the account could have exposure. Such risks can

arise in respect of a company itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain and/or apply to a particular economic sector, geographical or political region. Environmental risks include but are not limited to climate change, natural resources, pollution, and waste. Climate risk includes both physical and transition risk. Physical risk arises from the physical effects of climate change, both acute and chronic. For example, frequent and severe climate-related events can impact products and services and supply chains. Transition risk whether policy, technology, market, or reputation risk arises from the adjustment to a low-carbon economy in order to mitigate climate change.

- **ERISA Plan Asset Risks:** If one of the open-ended Private Funds managed by Los Angeles Capital is deemed to hold “plan assets” for purposes of ERISA, such fund will be restricted from investing in any securities which are issued by any employer corporation which is a sponsor of a qualified plan, which is itself an investor and will be subject to other restrictions which it otherwise would not be were it not holding “plan assets.”
- **Equity Market Risks:** the risk that stocks and other equity securities generally fluctuate in value more than bonds and may decline in value sometimes sharply and unpredictably, over short or extended periods based on changes in an issuer’s financial condition, overall market conditions, such as real or perceived economic, technological, regulatory, and political conditions, social developments, recessions, inflation, trading suspensions, public health risks, and perceptions regarding the industries in which an account is invested, or factors and events related to specific markets, countries, or companies in which an account is invested. These conditions may affect developed countries as well as emerging markets. Furthermore, a financial exchange can from time to time suspend or limit trading. Such a suspension could render it difficult or impossible for an account to liquidate affected positions and thereby expose the account to losses. There is also no assurance that off-exchange markets will remain liquid enough for an account to close out positions.
- **Foreign (Non-U.S.) Investment Restrictions Risks:** for those strategies investing in non-U.S. companies, risks that foreign countries may limit the amount of investments by foreign persons, limit investments to certain classes of securities, or limit the purchase and sale of non-U.S. companies.
- **Foreign (Non-U.S.) Securities Risks:** for those strategies investing in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, there are risks that are not associated with investing in U.S. securities that can adversely affect an account’s performance. Foreign markets, particularly emerging markets and to a greater extent small or mid cap emerging markets, may be less liquid, more volatile, and subject to less government supervision than U.S.

markets. The possibility of loss of all or a substantial portion of an account's assets invested in non-U.S. securities as a result of expropriation, nationalization, or other confiscation. The value of an account's investment may be negatively affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations. There may be difficulties enforcing contractual obligations, and it may take more time for trades to clear and settle. There may be higher brokerage commissions and custody fees and in some foreign markets there may not be strong protections against failure by other parties to complete transactions. Foreign securities and cash may be held with foreign banks, agents and securities depositories that are organized recently or new to the foreign custody business. In some countries, foreign banks, agents, and securities depositories may be subject to less regulatory oversight. Further, the laws of certain countries may limit an account's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank, agent, or securities depository enters into bankruptcy. Investments in emerging markets may be subject to even greater custody risks and costs than investments in more developed markets.

- In 2022 the European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns in, or rising government debt levels of, several European countries as well as acts of war in the region. These events may spread to other countries in Europe and may affect the value and liquidity of certain investments held by an account.
- **Foreign (Non-U.S.) Taxation Risks:** for those strategies investing in non-U.S. companies, risks that different tax regimes in foreign jurisdictions may subject investors to withholding or other taxation that would not be imposed in other markets.
- **Geographic Concentration Risks:** risks that investments could be concentrated in companies located in similar regions with similar reactions to political, social, and economic developments with the potential for being adversely affected by legislative changes affecting the values of companies in such regions.
- **Globalization Risks:** the risk that the growing interrelationship of all global economies and financial markets has increased the effect of conditions in one country or region on issuers of securities in a different country or region.
- **Indemnification Limits Risks:** risks that limited partners in commingled Private Funds advised by the Firm may have more limited rights of action given the indemnification limits in Fund governing agreements.
- **Investment Restriction Risks:** An account may restrict possible investments if they do not meet certain criteria. This will affect the account's exposure to certain issuers and will cause the account to forego certain investment opportunities relative to indices which

cover the same broad universes, but which do not apply such screens. Therefore, the account may perform differently to other accounts in the same strategy that do not seek to restrict such investments.

- **Investments in ETFs Risks:** risks associated with additional fees and expenses associated with ETFs and the risks that in less efficient markets, it may be difficult to match an ETF seller with a buyer.
- **Investments in Larger, More Established Companies Risks:** for those strategies that invest in larger, more established companies, there are risks associated with their larger size. For example, larger, more established companies may be less able to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in consumer tastes or innovation from smaller competitors. Also, larger companies are sometimes less able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.
- **Investments in Micro-Cap, Small, and Mid-Sized Companies Risks:** for those strategies that invest in micro-cap, small, and mid-sized companies, there are risks associated with less predictable earnings, limited product lines, limited markets, limited distribution channels and financial resources with management of such companies being limited to few key personnel. The market movements of these companies may be more abrupt and volatile than those related to larger, more established companies, or the stock market in general and small-sized companies, in particular, are generally less liquid than the equity securities of larger companies and this could make it difficult to sell a small company security at a desired time or price. In general, smaller sized companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments and they may have more limited resources. In addition, relative to larger capitalization company stocks, the stocks of micro-cap, small, and mid-sized companies are thinly traded, and purchases and sales may result in higher transaction costs.
- **Investment Style Risks:** the risk that the particular style or set of styles that the Firm primarily uses may be out of favor or may not produce the best results over short or longer time periods and may increase the volatility of the value of the investment account. Each strategy exposes the client's capital to the risk of an extremely rapid and severe decline in value in the event of a sudden change in the level of volatility (e.g., a market crash) that is not anticipated by the Firm.
- **Issuer Risks:** the risk that the value of a security may decline for reasons directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, earnings, financial leverage, reductions in asset values, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

- **Issuer Governance Risks** are associated with the quality, effectiveness, and process for the oversight of day-to-day management of companies in which an account invests or otherwise has exposure. Such risks may arise in respect of the company itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain. These risks include, but are not limited to, a lack of diversity at the board or governing body level, inadequate external or internal audit functions, infringement, or curtailment of rights of minority shareholders, bribery and corruption, lack of scrutiny of executive pay, poor safeguards of personal data/IT security of employees and/or customers, and absence of appropriate and effective safeguards for employment related risks.
- **Leverage Risks:** for accounts with a long/short, market neutral, or a limited shorting strategy, the account's strategy is inherently leveraged, and the account will be exposed to heightened risk through investment leverage. Additionally, borrowing funds, trading on margin, and certain derivative instruments, including but not limited to, forward contracts, futures contracts, options, and swaps, are inherently leveraged. For example, an extremely high degree of leverage is typical of a futures trading account; as a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract price may result in substantial losses to an account. Any leverage, including instruments and transactions that are inherently leveraged, can result in an account's market value exposure being in excess of the net asset value of the account. As a result, an account could need to liquidate positions when it is not advantageous to do so to satisfy its borrowing obligations.
- **Limits on GP Obligations Risks:** the risk applicable to commingled Private Funds that the Firm, as General Partner, is only required to devote such time as the General Partner deems appropriate and the risks that limited partners are dependent on the judgment and skill of the General Partner in setting the level of commitment.
- **Liquidity Risks:** the risk associated with any event, circumstance, or characteristic of an investment or market that negatively impacts an account's ability to sell, or realize the proceeds from the sale of, an investment at a desirable time or price. An account's performance can be reduced because the account may be unable to transact at advantageous times or prices. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes can be more difficult to value. Liquid account investments can become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by the account due to low trading volume, adverse investor perceptions, governmental sanctions, and/or other market developments. Liquidity risk can be more pronounced in periods of market turmoil or in situations where ownership of shares of the account are concentrated in one or a few investors.

- **Market Risks:** the risk of experiencing excessive or persistent losses in the event that disrupted markets and/or other extraordinary events affect markets in a way that is not consistent with historical pricing relationships. Financial market turbulence and reduced liquidity in equity, credit, and/or fixed income markets and changes in interest rates can negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect an account. Additionally, natural and environmental disasters, including weather related phenomena, also can adversely affect individual issuers, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, countries, or regions. Local, regional, or global events such as natural disasters, war, acts of terrorism, social and political discord, recessions, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issue (including pandemics), or other events can result in market volatility and have long-term effects on global economies and financial markets and have a significant adverse impact on an account and its investments. 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. Furthermore, through social media false or misleading information about a company or stock can be spread to large numbers of people with minimum effort and at a relatively low cost. The creator of the false information can also conceal their true identities by acting anonymously or even impersonating credible sources of market information.
- **Non-Diversification Risks:** the risks that the account may be subject to wider fluctuations in value than if it were subject to broader diversification requirements.
- **Operational Risks:** the risks that arise from factors such as processing errors including human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, procedures and controls, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel, employee fraud, and errors caused by third-party service providers or trading counterparties. For example, Los Angeles Capital generally determines whether an account should elect on or otherwise attempt to participate in a corporate action based on a variety of factors. In most cases, it is the responsibility of the custodian for the account to (i) timely and effectively communicate the corporate action notices to the Firm and (ii) once instructed, to execute the instructions accurately. In those cases where a corporate action notice is not received in a timely fashion or has not received reliable information, the Firm may be unable to take action or be required to take different action than desired. This may result in different actions taken for different accounts. Although the Firm has developed policies and procedures intended to monitor and minimize operational risks, including business continuity policies and procedures, these policies, procedures, and controls may not address or anticipate every operational risk related to an account, including, in particular,

those risks that the Firm does not foresee as material, and they may not operate as intended in the event of a natural disaster or other business continuity event. Additionally, the investment operations of an account are dynamic and complex. As a result, certain operational risks, including without limitation, those arising from human error, natural disasters, failed systems, incompatible systems, or events beyond the Firm's control, are intrinsic to the investment operations of an account, especially given the volume, diversity, and complexity of transactions that are generally entered into daily, and are unlikely to be eliminated.

- **Performance Fee Risks:** for those accounts that pay performance fees based on unrealized gains, risks that fees paid on an unrealized gain may never be realized. Performance fees may provide incentives for the Firm to make riskier investments.
- **Political and Economic Risks:** risks associated with changes in economic and tax policies, government instability, wars, severing of diplomatic ties, or other geopolitical or economic actions or factors.
- **Pooled Funds Risks:** for those clients investing in pooled vehicles, there is the risk of expenses that vary depending on the size of the investments by other investors in the vehicle as well as the risk of substantial redemptions requiring the liquidation of positions at an inopportune time or on unfavorable terms. Investors in pooled funds should carefully read the risk section of the offering memorandum or private placement memorandum that is tailored to the strategy and terms of such fund.
- **Price Volatility Risks:** the risk that the value of the investment account will change as the prices of its investments goes up or down.
- **Prime Broker Risks:** with respect to strategies that employ short selling, some or all of an account's assets are held in one or more margin accounts at the prime broker, which may provide less segregation of client assets than would be the case with a more conventional custody arrangement. This is a risk that the brokerage firm ceases to operate and is not covered by adequate insurance. In the event the prime broker experiences severe financial difficulty, an account's assets could be frozen and inaccessible for withdrawal or subsequent trading for an extended period of time while the prime broker's business is liquidated, resulting in a loss to the account.
- **Proprietary Trading Methods Risks:** the Firm's trading methods are proprietary, therefore, a Client will not be able to determine any details of such methods, whether they are being followed, or if the methods are successful.
- **Real Estate-Related Investment Risks:** Investments in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and in securities of other companies (wherever organized) principally engaged

in the real estate industry subject an account to, among other things, risks similar to those of direct investments in real estate and the real estate industry in general. These include risks related to general and local economic conditions, possible lack of availability of financing and changes in interest rates or property values. REITs are also subject to the risk of failing to qualify for favorable tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The failure of a REIT to continue to qualify as a REIT for tax purposes can materially and adversely affect its value.

- **Regulatory Risks:** for those strategies investing in non-U.S. companies, risks that there may be less government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets with foreign companies being subject to less stringent and less uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and disclosure requirements, and reduced and less reliable publicly available information about foreign markets and issuers. Regulatory actions may cause significant disruption to equity prices. These risks may be greater in certain countries or sectors with different levels of scrutiny or government intervention.
- **Reliance on Administrator Risks:** An administrator performs services which are integral to the operation of each of the Private Funds or other commingled funds. Failure by the administrator to carry out its obligations to each of the funds in accordance with the terms of its agreement, including circumstances where the administrator has breached the terms of its agreement, could have a materially detrimental impact on the operation of the funds.
- **Reliance on Corporate Management and Financial Reporting Risks:** The Firm's strategies rely on financial information made available by the many companies in which the Firm invests. The Firm has no ability independently to verify the financial information disseminated by such public companies and is dependent upon the integrity of both the company's management and the financial reporting process in general. Accounting irregularities, fraud, and mismanagement by a company can result in false reporting and losses to investors relying on such company reports.
- **Responsible Investing Risks:** accounts with socially responsible investment constraints limit the number of investment opportunities available to such accounts, and as a result, an account may produce different returns than accounts not subject to such constraints. Accounts that employ a tilt toward better ESG scoring companies carries the risk that the account could underperform when compared to similar strategies that do not utilize additional ESG considerations or screening in account construction. Additional ESG criteria, beyond that which is incorporated in the Model will result in the account forgoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so

or selling securities for ESG reasons when it might be otherwise disadvantageous for it to do so. Furthermore, the Firm's assessments of ESG characteristics can at times reduce an account's exposure to market sectors or types of investments that produce positive investment performance. In addition, there is a risk that the companies identified by the Firm's Model or other sustainability considerations, such as metrics on carbon, do not operate as expected when considering ESG issues. The application of ESG principles and the perceptions of the commitment of a given company to ESG principles vary among investors, analysts, and other market observers. Consequently, the Firm's assessments respecting the ESG characteristics associated with any company may differ from the perceptions of other persons. The Firm's proprietary scoring methodology used to identify companies better managing their ESG risks is dependent upon information and data that may be incomplete, inaccurate, or unavailable, which could cause the Firm to incorrectly assess a company's ESG performance. Accounts are subject to ESG-related risks, some of which are not captured by the Firm's investment process.

- **Russia Investments Risks:** Investing in Russian equity securities involves significant risks that are specific to Russia, in addition to those described under "Currency Risks," "Emerging Markets Risks," "Foreign (Non-U.S.) Securities Risks," "Liquidity Risks," "Market Risks," "Political and Economic Risks," "Regulatory Risks," and "Sanctions Risks", including:
 - Risk of delays with the settlement of account transactions
 - Risk that various responses by other nation-states to alleged Russian cyber activity will adversely impact Russia's economy and Russian issuers of securities in which an account invests
 - The possibility of loss of all or a substantial portion of an account's assets invested in Russia as a result of expropriation, nationalization or other confiscation
 - Risk that a Private Fund may not be able to pursue claims on behalf of its investors because of the system of share registration and custody, and because Russian banking institutions and registrars are not guaranteed by the Russian government
- **Sanctions Risks:** The U.S., other nations, or other governmental entities can impose sanctions against issuers in various sectors of certain foreign countries. This could limit an account's investment opportunities in such countries, impairing the account's ability to invest in accordance with its investment strategy and/or to meet its investment objective. In addition, an imposition of sanctions upon such issuers could result in an immediate freeze of the issuers' securities, impairing the ability of an account to buy, sell, receive, or deliver those securities. Further, current sanctions or the threat of potential sanctions

may also impair the value or liquidity of affected securities and negatively impact an account. For example, in February 2022 the U.S., EU and several other countries imposed economic sanctions on certain Russian individuals and Russian corporate and banking entities, including banning Russia from global payments systems that facilitate cross-border payments. Current or future sanctions may result in Russia taking counter measures or retaliatory actions, which may further impair the value and liquidity of Russian securities. These retaliatory measures may include the immediate freeze of Russian assets held by an account. In the event of such a freeze of any account assets, including depository receipts, the account may need to liquidate non-restricted assets. The liquidation of an accounts assets during this time may also result in the account receiving substantially lower prices for its securities.

- **Sector Risks:** risks that a significant amount of an account could be invested in certain sectors which may be subject to specific risks such as governmental monetary and fiscal policies that could negatively affect a particular sector.
- **Short Sale Risks:** for those strategies that permit short sales, the unlimited risk of an increase in the market price of securities sold short could result in unlimited losses. In addition, global regulatory prohibitions on short sales may impair the Firm's ability to implement its investment process. Bans may add additional constraints to a strategy, which may increase transaction costs as well as the time required to monitor compliance with the restrictions.
- **Social Risks:** may be internal or external to a business and are associated with employees, local communities, and customers of companies in which an account invests or otherwise has exposure. Social risks also relate to a business's vulnerability to, and its ability to take advantage of, broader social "megatrends". Such risks may arise in respect of the company itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain. Social risks include but are not limited to internal social factors, external social factors, and social "megatrends".
- **Tax Risks:** The Firm's investment process does not take into consideration a particular client's tax characteristics or attributes, including those that specifically apply to the account. Clients should consult with their own tax advisers.
- **Turnover Risks:** the risks associated with market movements and account turnover with associated higher brokerage costs and the potential for higher current realization of capital gains.
- **Use of Simulations Risks:** The Firm may present simulated performance to an institutional client or prospect for a strategy that is not then offered by the Firm or to demonstrate the potential impacts of changes to an existing strategy. Simulated results are derived

from the retroactive application of the Firm's proprietary investment model technology currently in use, over an identified past period. Significant limitations are inherent in simulated results, as simulations do not represent actual trading and do not reflect material changes to the Model that have occurred over time and thus reflect the benefit of hindsight. Changes to the Model are reflective of research about factors and their combinations as well as statistical processes conducted by the Firm. The factors that might have influenced the Model in prior periods and their impact on results cannot be predicted. As a result, actual results in a similarly managed client account will have performed materially different than results reflected in the simulation. Simulated performance will also vary by size of the account simulated as transaction costs increase with size. The simulation assumes that the account was optimized at the end of each month (or week, as applicable) and that trading occurred on that same date; however, in practice, account trades are made shortly after an account is optimized. The simulation does not reflect account restrictions, changes in trading techniques, or the impact of limited portfolio manager or regulatory imposed changes outside the Model. There can be no assurance that the actual performance of a strategy will match the simulated performance.

- **Valuation Risks:** Valuation of account investments may be difficult, such as during periods of market turmoil or reduced liquidity, and for investments that may, for example, trade infrequently or irregularly. In these and other circumstances, an investment may be valued using fair value methodologies, which are inherently subjective, reflect good faith judgments based on available information and may not accurately estimate the price at which the account could sell the investment at that time.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose in this Item all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of the Firm or the integrity of its management. Los Angeles Capital has no information to report applicable to this Item.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Broker, Dealer, Commodity Registrations

As of the date of this filing, none of Los Angeles Capital, its parent entities, its UK Subsidiary, and their respective management persons are registered or have an application pending to register as a broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, government securities dealer, or representative of a broker-dealer, futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor.

The UK Subsidiary is discussed in Item 4 above, and each employee of the UK Subsidiary is deemed to be “a person associated with” Los Angeles Capital (as defined in Section 202(a)(17) of the Advisers Act) and subject to Los Angeles Capital’s supervision and control.

Other Material Relationships

Limited Partnerships - Los Angeles Capital acts as both the general partner and the investment adviser to the following privately offered limited partnerships, each of which is offered to a limited number of qualified institutional investors in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a) (2) of the Securities Act and Rule 506 thereunder.

The LACM Large Cap Alpha Fund L.P. (the “LCAF Partnership”) was organized to invest primarily in long and short positions of large capitalization equity securities and futures and derivative contracts in the U.S. markets. The LCAF Partnership employs a long/short equity investment strategy by maintaining both long and short positions of large cap equity securities so that the net equity exposure, long allocation less short allocation, is maintained at approximately 100%.

The LACM Emerging Markets Fund L.P. (the “EMF Partnership”) was organized to invest primarily in long positions of equity securities in emerging markets and futures and derivatives contracts related thereto.

The LACM EMII, L.P. (the “EMII Partnership”) was organized to invest primarily in long positions of equity securities in emerging markets and futures and derivatives contracts related thereto.

The LACM Global Equity Fund L.P. (the “GEF Partnership”) was organized to invest in long positions of equity securities in developed and emerging markets and futures and derivatives contracts related thereto.

The LACM World Small Cap Equity Fund L.P. (the “WSCF Partnership”) was organized to invest in long positions of small cap equity securities in developed markets and futures and derivatives contracts related thereto.

Los Angeles Capital has engaged Grant Thornton LLP to audit the financials of its privately offered limited partnerships as well as those of the Firm.

LACM UCITS - Los Angeles Capital acts as the investment adviser to the Los Angeles Capital Global Funds plc, a UCITS fund registered with the Central Bank of Ireland. The LACM UCITS has three sub-funds, Los Angeles Capital Global Fund, LACM World Defensive Income Equity Fund, and LACM ESG Solutions Fund – U.S. Each of the sub-funds seeks to provide capital appreciation by investing in diversified accounts of equity securities which are listed, traded, or dealt-in on regulated markets. In countries where the UK Subsidiary is authorized, the UK Subsidiary acts as a distributor of the LACM UCITS to institutional investors in countries where the applicable sub-funds are registered or where there is an available exemption from registration.

Los Angeles Capital has engaged Grant Thornton (Ireland) to audit the financials of the LACM UCITS.

Collective Investment Trust - Los Angeles Capital provides investment advisory services to a collective investment trust, the Los Angeles Capital Master Collective Investment Trust that includes various sub-trusts in which qualified plans invest assets.

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

Los Angeles Capital has implemented a Code of Ethics that establishes the rules of conduct for Los Angeles Capital, its parent entities, and its wholly owned subsidiaries to assist the Firm in meeting the requirements of Rule 204A-1 of the Investment Advisers Act, Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, and the Financial Conduct Authority Principles for Business and Conduct of Business. These policies and procedures generally relate to the Firm’s standards of business conduct and employee personal trading practices that are designed to manage any actual or potential conflicts of interest. Every employee of the Firm is considered an Access Person, unless otherwise exempted by Los Angeles Capital’s Approving Officers.

Code of Ethics

Los Angeles Capital anticipates that, in appropriate circumstances, consistent with clients’ investment objectives, it will buy, sell, or hold securities in client accounts that are directly or

indirectly held by Los Angeles Capital and/or its Access Persons. As a result, Los Angeles Capital's Access Persons, and their family members, including a spouse or domestic partner, a minor child, any relative or significant other living in the employee's household ("Related Parties") are required to follow Los Angeles Capital's personal trading procedures.

General Principles

The Firm acts as a fiduciary to its clients and investors and therefore has an affirmative duty of care, loyalty, honesty, and good faith to act in the clients' best interests. The Firm's personnel have an obligation to uphold these duties. At a minimum, the Firm and its Access Persons must conduct themselves in accordance with the following principles at all times:

- The duty to place the interests of clients before the Firm and themselves
- The duty to conduct business with integrity
- The duty to act in a professional and ethical manner
- The duty to act with skill, competence, and diligence
- The duty to communicate with clients in a timely and accurate manner
- The requirement that all personal securities transactions be conducted in such a manner as to be consistent with the Firm's Code of Ethics and to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or any abuse of an Access Person's position of trust and responsibility
- The duty to protect client assets
- The duty to take reasonable care to organize and control the Firm's affairs responsibly and effectively, with adequate risk management
- The principle that investment adviser personnel should not take inappropriate advantage of their position
- The duty to keep information concerning the identity of security holdings and the financial circumstances of clients confidential
- Decisions affecting clients are to be made with the goal of providing suitable advice and equitable and fair treatment among clients
- The duty to keep communications with clients or prospective clients candid and fulsome, true and complete, and not misleading or misrepresentative
- The principle that independence and objectivity in the investment decision making process is paramount
- The duty to report any violations of the code to the Chief Compliance Officer or General Counsel

In addition, each employee must comply with applicable federal securities laws and Firm policies, and as an adviser the Firm and its employees are prohibited from the following:

- Employing a device, scheme or artifice that would defraud an investment advisory client
- Making an untrue statement of a material fact to a current or prospective client or investor, or omitting a material fact that would be necessary in order to make the statements not misleading
- Engaging in any act, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or a deceit upon a client
- Engaging in any manipulative practice with respect to a current or prospective client or investor
- Engaging in any manipulative practice with respect to securities, including price manipulation, acting on, or spreading false market rumors
- Making use of any information that an employee may have become aware of by virtue of his/her relationship with a current or prospective client or investor organization.

Restrictions on Personal Trading

Subject to the above, Access Persons of Los Angeles Capital and their Related Parties may trade for their own accounts in securities which are recommended to and/or transacted in for Los Angeles Capital's clients. The Code of Ethics is designed to avoid actual and potential conflicts of interest and ensure that the personal securities transactions, activities, and interests of the Access Person and their Related Parties will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of advisory clients; and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts.

Under the Code of Ethics, certain classes of securities have been designated as reportable, restricted, or exempt transactions, based upon a determination of materiality and potential interference with the best interest of Los Angeles Capital's clients. In addition, the Code of Ethics requires pre-clearance authorization from both the Trading and Compliance departments for certain transactions. Nonetheless, because the Code of Ethics in some circumstances would permit Access Persons and their Related Parties to invest in the same securities as clients, there is a possibility that the Access Person or Related Party might benefit from market activity by a client in such security. Access Person and Related Party trading is continually monitored under the Code of Ethics and is designed to reasonably identify and prevent conflicts of interest between Los Angeles Capital and its clients.

Outside Business Interests

Employees are not permitted to engage in Outside Business Interests without written approval from their supervisor, the CCO, General Counsel, and the CEO. Approval is subject to the implementation of procedures to safeguard against potential conflicts of interest.

Restrictions on Gifts and Entertainment

Los Angeles Capital has a policy governing gifts, favors, entertainment, or other things of material value that includes approval or reporting processes for gifts and entertainment provided to or given by Los Angeles Capital employees.

Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy

The Firm has a policy prohibiting the offering, giving, solicitation, or the acceptance of any bribe, whether cash or other inducement: (i) to or from any person or company, wherever they are situated and whether they are a public official or body or private person or company; (ii) by any individual member of staff, agent, or other person or body acting on the Firm's behalf; (iii) in order to gain any commercial, contractual, or regulatory advantage for the Firm which is unethical; or (iv) in order to gain any personal advantage, pecuniary or otherwise, for the individual or anyone connected with the individual.

Whistleblower Policy

The Firm has a policy requiring employees to report any suspected or actual illegal activity or activities not in compliance with the Firm's formal written policies and procedures, including the Firm's Code of Ethics.

Insider Trading Rules

From time to time, Los Angeles Capital personnel may come into possession of material, non-public information ("MNPI") which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell, or hold a security. Los Angeles Capital has a policy on insider trading that prohibits employees from trading securities, either personally or on behalf of others, including client accounts, while aware of MNPI about the issuing company. The policy further prohibits the communication of such MNPI to others in violation of the law. The policy establishes procedures to mitigate the receipt and spread of MNPI and to prevent insider trading that could be attributed to the Firm or its employees. Accordingly, should Los Angeles Capital personnel come into possession of MNPI with respect to an issuer or a comparable issuer, Los Angeles Capital is prohibited from taking any action, recommending, or transacting in the security or a comparable security on behalf of themselves or others, including client accounts; report the matter to Compliance or Legal; and refrain from discussing the MNPI with anyone inside or outside the Firm and protect the

information from others who may have access to it. Where an employee has come into possession of MNPI about an issuer, there are limited circumstances that would allow the Firm's trading in the issuer to continue. These limited circumstances are permissible due to the Firm's quantitative investment process and are contingent upon implementation of prescribed procedures to establish information barriers.

All employees receive Code of Ethics, Anti-Bribery and Corruption, and Insider Trading training and must provide written acknowledgement of receipt of such policies and of their intention to comply. Material changes to the Code of Ethics, Anti-Bribery and Corruption, and Insider Trading policies are distributed, as amended, to all employees.

A complete copy of Los Angeles Capital's Code of Ethics is available to clients or prospective clients upon request by contacting the Firm's CCO at 310.479.9947 or via email at compliance@lacapm.com.

Political Contributions

Los Angeles Capital employees are not permitted to make or solicit political contributions for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business with government entities. Los Angeles Capital employees, on their own behalf and on behalf of their spouses, domestic partners, minor children, and relatives or significant others sharing the same household, are required to obtain approval from a member of the Compliance department and a lawyer in the Legal department before making a personal political contribution or engaging in any political activity. It is a violation of Los Angeles Capital's policy for any employee to make any political contribution or engage in any activity to influence a government Official's investment adviser selection process or require another Firm employee to contribute to, support, or oppose any political group or candidate.

Other Conflicts of Interest

Arrangements with Affiliates and Others

Los Angeles Capital acts as both the general partner and the investment adviser to the LCAF Partnership, the EMF Partnership, the EMII Partnership, the GEF Partnership, and the WSCF Partnership. As such, Los Angeles Capital has up to a 1% general partner interest in each Partnership. Los Angeles Capital earns management fees which sometimes include performance fees directly from each Partnership or the investor. Therefore, Los Angeles Capital may recommend to clients investment products in which Los Angeles Capital has some financial interest, and during the course of trading may buy or sell for itself securities it also recommends to clients. Los Angeles Capital recommends an investment in the Partnerships only when consistent with its fiduciary duty.

Los Angeles Capital acts as the investment adviser to Los Angeles Capital Global Fund, LACM World Defensive Income Equity Fund, LACM ESG Solutions Fund – U.S., Irish registered UCITS sub-funds of Los Angeles Capital Global Funds plc. In that capacity, Los Angeles Capital earns management fees directly from the funds, and if negotiated with an investor, Los Angeles Capital will receive performance fees from the investor. Los Angeles Capital's UK affiliate recommends an investment in these funds to non-U.S. investors only when consistent with its fiduciary duty.

Please refer to Item 6 for a description of how Los Angeles Capital mitigates these conflicts in its investment process.

The Firm, makes payments, out of its own profits, to unaffiliated platforms for distribution and sales support activities, including services related to shares or shareholders of the LACM UCITS for which the Firm provides investment advisory services.

Los Angeles Capital has an Advisory Board comprised of seasoned investment professionals who collaborate and provide advice regarding the strategic issues of the Firm. One of the Firm's Advisory Board members is a key decision maker for an investor in one of the Firm's Partnerships. The Advisory Board member does not receive compensation for services provided to the Firm, however, Los Angeles Capital reimburses the Advisory Board member for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses actually incurred in the performance of Advisory Board services. The Firm has entered into a written agreement with each Advisory Board member pursuant to which the Advisory Board member agrees: (i) not to provide the Firm with any MNPI about any issuer and information which is confidential to or ownership of which resides in a third party and (ii) to keep all Firm proprietary information confidential and not use other than as is necessary to perform the services provided to the Firm.

The UK Subsidiary enters into distribution arrangements with respect to the LACM UCITS. The UK Subsidiary does not receive compensation from the LACM UCITS for providing such services. Furthermore, any new arrangements between affiliates are reviewed by Compliance, Legal, or the Firm's Board to review for any potential conflicts of interest.

Clients/Service Providers

The Firm purchases products and services from clients. For example, Los Angeles Capital purchases data and analytic systems for use in its Research or Portfolio Management departments. In certain circumstances, these data and/or analytic system vendors may also be in the business of investment consulting and may serve as an investment consultant to a current

or prospective client. The Firm has a potential conflict in such circumstances because the Firm may be incentivized to favor its clients from whom it purchases products and services.

In addition, from time to time the Firm trades in investments issued by our clients, including for its own proprietary accounts. The Firm has a potential conflict in such circumstances because the Firm may be incentivized to favor its clients that issue securities over the account on whose behalf the Firm is making the investment. Similarly, some of our vendors are issuers of securities that the Firm may trade in from time to time. Los Angeles Capital may determine that it is in the best interests of our clients to purchase or sell securities issued by one of these entities.

It is Los Angeles Capital's policy that its clients' interests take precedence and that its employees and Access Persons disregard any other relationship, arrangement, material interest, or conflict of interest which may serve to influence, or appear to influence, its discretionary management. In addition, contracts with service providers are negotiated at arms-length. Please refer to Item 6 for a description of how Los Angeles Capital mitigates these conflicts in its investment process.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

Brokerage Relationships

Los Angeles Capital does not have an affiliated broker and seeks to achieve best execution when selecting broker-dealers on behalf of client accounts through its approved brokerage relationships. These orders may be executed through electronic communication networks, alternative trading systems, or other similar execution systems which are governed by regulatory authorities.

Los Angeles Capital's Trading department maintains the list of approved equity, foreign exchange, prime brokers, and futures commission merchants (FCMs) and negotiates the same equity execution commission rate by region across all of its brokers¹. Equity brokers may be added after Trading and Compliance/Risk review the Brokerage Questionnaire and Brokerage Execution Mapping Matrix², and after approval from the Best Execution Committee. Foreign Exchange brokers, prime brokers, and FCMs go through a diligence review process and are added to the approved list with approval from the Best Execution Committee. Brokers and FCMs may be

¹ Chinese securities trading on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong may be executed at either the Developed Global rate or the Emerging Markets rate depending on the account's strategy.

² The Brokerage Execution Mapping Matrix provided by each equity broker identifies the counterparties the broker will utilize when executing in various markets.

suspended at any time by the chief trading officer or one of the chief trading officer's designees and terminated or removed from the approved brokerage roster with consent from the Best Execution Committee.

When periodically reviewing the counterparties on the approved brokerage roster, the following factors are typically considered: the broker's execution quality and capability, financial strength and stability, and responsiveness to the investment adviser. Additionally, one or more of the following factors may be considered in monitoring a broker's continued inclusion on the Firm's approved roster:

- Quality of overall execution services provided
- Promptness and accuracy of electronic execution reports
- Ability and willingness to promptly resolve and correct errors
- CSDR settlement penalties
- Ability to commit capital to facilitate principal transactions
- General reputation, disciplinary history, and stability (financial or otherwise)
- Specific expertise the broker-dealer may have in executing and settling trades for the particular type of security, basket of securities, or in a specific region
- Technology infrastructure and quality of electronic or algorithmic trading strategies
- Participation in client directed brokerage programs, or
- Willingness to accrue and pay for approved and qualifying soft dollar products.

The overall best execution objective is to complete order lists that represent the best qualitative and quantitative execution for the account without incurring unnecessary trading costs, including both implicit costs (the cost associated with the delay in getting trades to the market) and explicit costs (broker commissions and other fees and taxes).

The Firm's approved broker list is subject to change. The Firm targets no more than 20% of its aggregate commission dollars (across all accounts managed by the Firm) to any one approved brokerage firm over the calendar year. The Firm reserves the right to re-evaluate this ratio periodically.

Los Angeles Capital negotiates the same bundled gross commission rate with each broker executing in a particular market (e.g., U.S./Canada, Developed Global, and Emerging)³. While the vast majority of trades are executed at the Firm's standard rates with broker-dealers, on

³ Chinese securities trading on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong may be executed at either the Developed Global rate or the Emerging Markets rate depending on the account's strategy.

occasion, the Firm places trades at higher or potentially lower commission rates.⁴ Paying such non-standard rates could allow the Firm to more timely fill an order; not subject an order to market volatility; not subject an order to concerns about future liquidity; or take advantage of discounts on lower priced stocks.

Prime Brokerage

Strategies that engage in short trading utilize the services of a prime broker for some or all of the following functions:

- Arranging for the receipt and delivery of securities bought, sold, borrowed, and lent
- Arranging payment for security purchases and sales
- Maintaining custody of cash and securities
- Providing leverage financing, and
- Tendering securities in connection with Los Angeles Capital's directive on tender offers, exchange offers, mergers, and other corporate reorganizations

For those accounts where the Firm is responsible for selecting the prime broker, the Firm performs various assessments including the following:

- Financial strength and credit quality
- Product offerings that minimize counterparty risk
- Fee structure
- Flexibility in reporting and service capabilities
- Quality of stock loan pool
- Technological capabilities
- Global capability and reach
- Knowledgeable and responsive support staff, and
- Corporate structure

Client Directed Brokerage

Unless a client's investment management agreement states otherwise, Los Angeles Capital typically has full discretion and authority to determine the securities to be bought or sold for clients, the amount of such securities (subject to client-established guidelines), and the brokerage firms to be used for trade execution. A client may request in writing that Los Angeles Capital direct a portion of the client's commissions in certain strategies to a particular broker in

⁴ For example, commissions are generally not assessed on trades that are less than USD \$1.00/share, zero commissions may be negotiated on some trades, and broker principal trades may be executed at a negotiated rate higher than LACM's standard commission table.

exchange for services received by the client. Regardless of client directed brokerage instructions, Los Angeles Capital has a duty to seek to achieve best execution and this may prevent Los Angeles Capital from meeting client directed brokerage targets. Client directed brokerage arrangements can result in higher trading costs for the client who has requested such arrangement.

Los Angeles Capital's client directed brokerage arrangements are structured to comply with the CFA Institute Soft Dollar Standards regarding client directed brokerage. Accordingly, Los Angeles Capital will not permit commissions from one client account to satisfy the client directed brokerage requirements set by another client account.

Trading Strategy

Los Angeles Capital uses a variety of different trading strategies and techniques in its efforts to achieve best execution for its clients. Different trading strategies may be utilized depending on market conditions and circumstances.

Depending on market conditions, liquidity considerations, and client activity, various trading strategies are analyzed and employed by the Firm's traders and/or portfolio managers. These strategies include, but are not limited to, varying the frequency and order of account rebalances (e.g. weekly, semi-monthly, monthly, or quarterly trade rotations), varying the grouping of accounts traded on a particular day (e.g., trading U.S. accounts before global accounts, or rotating weeks between strategies), varying account turnover, aggregating trade lists, aggregating specific names within trade lists, varying names traded as a block, varying the usage and implementation of the Firm's proprietary trade optimization technology, use of limit orders, and adjusting executing broker trade strategy instructions. The Firm reserves the right to explore trade strategies, methods, and processes to further its best execution mandate for client accounts.

Based on a variety of factors including the strategy, guidelines, and turnover goals Los Angeles Capital determines the trading frequency for each account. Most accounts currently trade at least semi-monthly, and others may trade more or less frequently depending on such things as turnover goals, market conditions, and other factors unique to the strategy or markets in which they are invested.

Los Angeles Capital has designed a proprietary Brokerage Allocation Randomization system for objectively pairing which broker to use when executing an account's transactions based on regional market eligibility/suitability characteristics, as well as perceived execution capability of

the broker in such regional markets.⁵ The Brokerage Allocation Randomization system is automated on a weekly basis with a new pairing selection output each week. For U.S. strategy accounts, traders and brokers are assigned by randomized logic. For Non-U.S. strategy accounts, brokers are assigned by randomized logic across global regions. To facilitate the Brokerage Allocation Randomization system, the Firm's Best Execution Committee reviews its brokerage roster to determine global suitability by region and to establish a standard of peer equivalency when selecting a broker to be eligible in various regional markets. This general selection randomization based on review of fundamental quality was structured to avoid any incentives to actively direct commissions to a particular broker.

The Firm's proprietary accounts, which are primarily invested in liquid, benchmark securities, may be traded in rotation with client accounts or on a particular day of the week depending on liquidity, size, model constraints, and resource constraints.

Los Angeles Capital's proprietary optimization technology for trading client accounts complements the Firm's approach to stock selection and uses real-time market prices to parse the master "parent" order lists into a sub-list or "child" order lists, for execution by agency brokers. Accordingly, this strategy capitalizes on both the Firm's understanding of the timing risk associated with each account's trade orders, and agency brokerage strengths in managing market interactions and market microstructure. This technology is only available in the Americas. Control over the entire trade process, from order submission through trade execution, is facilitated along with an enhanced ability to monitor intraday brokerage execution.

Foreign Exchange

Los Angeles Capital trades foreign currencies to facilitate the operational cash requirements of an account and to facilitate settlement of foreign equity trades in markets where it is permitted to do so and where the operational risks of active currency trading are not deemed excessive. These foreign currency transactions are traded for spot, short date forwards, or in line with the equity trades' settlement cycle by utilizing, but not limiting itself to, a multi-dealer trading platform that generates competitive broker-dealer quotes and provides foreign currency trading algorithms, all in an effort to achieve favorable foreign exchange pricing.

For countries with restricted currency markets, countries where the operational risk of active currency trading is deemed excessive, or where custodial limitations exist, certain tags are included in SWIFT instruction, or standing instructions are in place at the client's custodian to

⁵ The Brokerage Allocation Randomization system is not available in Emerging Markets-only strategies.

execute these foreign currency transactions. Standing instructions are executed by the client's custodian in accordance with its policies and local market practices. With respect to restricted currency markets, the Firm is not able to assist in trying to achieve favorable pricing. In these circumstances, the client has the responsibility for ensuring that it is receiving acceptable execution from its custodian.

Los Angeles Capital's third-party multi-dealer platform enables the Firm's foreign exchange traders to analyze the quoted rates for currency pairs from its foreign exchange brokers to execute the most competitive rate available at the time of the trade. Participation rates among foreign exchange brokers are reviewed during Best Execution Committee meetings in an effort to maintain depth and competitiveness among the Firm's foreign exchange execution program.

Los Angeles Capital engages a third-party consulting service to assist in understanding, isolating, and monitoring the indirect or hidden transaction costs of trading foreign currency. Analysis of the trades executed through custodian standing instructions may be limited due to the availability of detailed transaction data from the executing custodian or delays in sourcing the data.

When trading foreign exchange derivatives with counterparties other than the client's custodian bank, Los Angeles Capital negotiates and/or enters into an International Foreign Exchange and Currency Option Master Agreement (IFXCO), ISDA Master Agreement, or other similar contractual agreement with the counterparty.

While it is ultimately the client's decision, Los Angeles Capital encourages the use of Continuous Linked Settlement⁶ ("CLS") to ensure simultaneous wires and minimize settlement risk.

Futures Trades

If permitted by the client, Los Angeles Capital may utilize exchange traded futures to equitize cash balances as part of its day-to-day management of account cash at the direction of Portfolio Management.

Aggregated Trades

While each client account is managed individually, with trade allocation determined prior to placing each trade with the broker, Los Angeles Capital may, at any given time, purchase or sell the same security in a block that is allocated among multiple accounts. Los Angeles Capital will

⁶ CLS mitigates settlement risk through the provision of its unique payment versus payment settlement service which has direct links to the real time gross settlement (RTGS) systems of the currencies it settles. In addition to mitigating settlement risk, CLS also streamlines and standardizes FX operations thereby reducing costs.

generally execute transactions for clients on an aggregate basis when it believes that to do so would allow it to obtain best execution and remain consistent with the account's investment guidelines. As such, Los Angeles Capital, from time to time, evaluates account trade lists for sizeable or potentially illiquid transactions that may be aggregated among several concurrent account rebalances. There are a number of variables that can influence a decision to aggregate purchases or sales into a block, including but not limited to, order size, liquidity, client trading directives, regulatory limitations, round lot requirements, and cash flows. When there is decision making on whether to include or exclude certain accounts from a block transaction there is always the potential for conflicts of interest. Furthermore, the effect of trade aggregation may work on some occasions to the account's disadvantage. Los Angeles Capital's policies and procedures in allocating trades are structured to treat all clients fairly.

Los Angeles Capital is not required to aggregate any particular trade. For example, an account with directed brokerage may not participate in certain block trades.

Los Angeles Capital allocates trades that are submitted in a block prior to placing the trade with the broker. Clients participating in an aggregated, or block transaction, will receive the same execution price per share, which will reflect an average of prices if a single order is filled in multiple transactions, except in certain markets (e.g., "ID Markets"). In ID Markets regulatory restrictions or workflow limitations may prohibit brokers from averaging execution prices across accounts participating in the block.

If an aggregated transaction is not completely filled, then the partially completed trade is allocated to the participating accounts on a pro-rata basis subject to certain variations. Differences include regulatory limitations, round lot requirements, exchange specific limitations, market specific restrictions, or other circumstances where it would be impractical to provide a partial allocation. For example, if only a very small portion of the aggregated trade is going to a particular account and the broker is not able to fill the entire block, the broker may exclude the account with the small allocation. While these differences create the potential for conflicts of interest, Los Angeles Capital's directions to brokers are consistent with the Firm's goal to be fundamentally fair on an overall basis with respect to all client accounts. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that any particular allocation is more or less advantageous to any one account or group of accounts. The process is structured with the goal of no account being advantaged or disadvantaged over time.

Firm proprietary equity orders are not permitted to be aggregated with other client orders.

Investment Decisions

On occasion, Los Angeles Capital may make investment decisions outside of its account optimization process. Portfolio Managers and the Firm's Investment Committee have developed an approved list of investment decisions permitted to be made by Portfolio Managers and/or Traders (other than executives having a 25% or greater voting interest in the Firm) in conjunction with trading an account. Investment decisions made outside of the optimization output that are NOT outlined on the approved list require the approval of two members of the Investment Committee ("IC") and one Senior Portfolio Manager ("PM"). Block trades are frequently executed to facilitate these investment decisions and are subject to the Firm's Aggregated Trade allocation procedures.

Contradictory, Cross-Trading, & Side-by-Side Management

The Firm manages client accounts that have different investment strategies, objectives, restrictions, constraints, launch dates, and overlapping benchmark constituents. Given these customizations and differences, it is possible that Los Angeles Capital may be purchasing or holding a security for one account and simultaneously selling the same security for another account. However, simultaneously purchasing and selling the same security in the same account ("wash trades") is prohibited. Additionally, it is possible for the Firm to purchase or sell the same security for different accounts during the same trading day but at differing execution prices. The order of account rebalances may work on some occasions to the account's advantage or disadvantage.

The decision as to which accounts participate in an investment opportunity will take into account, among other things, the Model's outlook on the account's strategy, the account's investment guidelines, and the account's risk metrics. Furthermore, global account orders are sent to the market simultaneously subject to prevailing market conditions, client flows, and liquidity. Emerging Markets account orders are typically aggregated during account rebalances, but the Firm is not required to do so. For accounts traded using the Firm's proprietary trade optimization technology, real-time market prices are the primary order creation determinant in each child order. Therefore, names traded for one account (or group of accounts) may result in different execution prices when compared to the same names traded for another account (or group of accounts).

Los Angeles Capital's general policy is to not permit an off-exchange cross trade between two of its discretionary client accounts and outright prohibits cross-trades for ERISA accounts. The Firm does, however, submit client account orders to one of the anonymous institutional electronic matching protocols to reduce market impact. Los Angeles Capital will also not conduct any

principal transactions for client accounts. 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 from or sells any security to any advisory client. A principal transaction may also be deemed to have occurred if a security is crossed between an affiliated hedge fund and another client account. Los Angeles Capital is not registered as a broker-dealer, nor does it have an affiliated broker-dealer. While the general policy is to not permit cross trades between clients, should the Firm determine that it is in the best interest for both clients to conduct a cross trade between client accounts, the Firm will implement compliance policies and procedures that define internal approval procedures as well as client consent and notification procedures.

The Firm has developed trading procedures for its proprietary accounts as outlined in the Trading Strategy section of Item 12. The Firm does not consider a Private Fund or Collective Investment Trust in which the Firm or its employees in aggregate have an investment of less than 2% of the commingled fund's market value to be a proprietary account for trade handling purposes.

Initial Public Offerings

In general, Los Angeles Capital will not participate in an Initial Public Offering ("IPO") Allocation due to the absence of historical company data. However, should a client benchmark immediately include a security undergoing an IPO as a constituent holding, and if Los Angeles Capital deems it necessary to purchase the issue to maintain client-directed account risk and/or guideline compliance, then Los Angeles Capital will purchase the issue in the secondary market subject to the Firm's trading strategy.

Soft Dollars

Los Angeles Capital's soft dollar arrangements are structured to comply with the CFA Institute Soft Dollar Standards and the safe harbor provisions under Section 28(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 ("Soft Dollar Guidance"). Los Angeles Capital has soft dollar arrangements in place with one or more brokerage firms to purchase third-party research and other soft dollar eligible products and services. Where permissible, Los Angeles Capital directs client brokerage commissions to participating, non-affiliated broker-dealers to accrue these soft dollar credits.

Los Angeles Capital accrues soft dollar credits on all eligible transactions in all accruing accounts with participating broker-dealers on its approved brokerage roster and pays the same bundled gross commission rate with each broker executing in a particular market (e.g., U.S./Canada,

Developed Global, and Emerging)⁷. This reduces the need to direct client transactions to any particular broker-dealer to pay for a particular soft dollar product or service. The soft dollar accrual percentage is the same for all accruing accounts regardless of the particular broker-dealer used. The execution rates are the same across all accounts regardless of whether they are accruing accounts or non-accruing accounts.

Soft dollar credits are not accrued on principal trades, trades a client directs to a particular broker in exchange for services received by the client (“client directed brokerage”), or on error-correcting trades. To the extent any trade is aggregated across several clients, such clients will pay the same higher or lower execution rates and, if soft dollars are permitted, the accruing accounts will pay the same soft dollar rates. Furthermore, Los Angeles Capital may use third-party research and brokerage products or services to benefit clients other than those whose trades generated the soft dollar commissions.

These soft dollar arrangements for the accruing accounts present the potential for a conflict of interest in that Los Angeles Capital could be perceived to have an incentive to trade the accruing accounts in order to generate soft dollars that could be used to pay for research products and/or services. However, Los Angeles Capital believes that by limiting the soft dollar budget in accordance with the SEC’s Soft Dollar Guidance, requiring each broker to apply uniform soft dollar accrual rates across the accruing accounts, and having Los Angeles Capital pay for research to approximate the contribution that would have been made by the non-accruing accounts had such non-accruing accounts permitted soft dollar accruals, the Firm has in part mitigated such conflicts. Further, the amount of turnover generally is directed by the Firm’s investment process and/or client guidelines and not by the level of soft dollar commissions generated by trading an account.

In deciding whether to purchase research and brokerage products or services under Section 28(e), Los Angeles Capital will first determine if the product or service provides lawful and appropriate assistance in the performance of the Firm’s investment decision making responsibilities; secondly, determine if it qualifies as eligible research or brokerage; and lastly, determine in good faith, that the amount of the client commissions paid is reasonable in relation to the value of the products or services received. If the Firm elects to pay for a product or service that is deemed to be “mixed-use,” a conflict of interest arises, since such research product or service partially benefits Los Angeles Capital. Los Angeles Capital will make a reasonable and

⁷ Chinese securities trading on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong may be executed at either the Developed Global rate or the Emerging Markets rate depending on the account’s strategy.

justifiable allocation of the cost of the product or service according to its use and document the decision process that determines the eligible/non-eligible allocation. The portion of the product or service that provides assistance to Los Angeles Capital in the investment decision making process will be paid for with soft dollars, while the portion that provides administrative or other non-research or brokerage related assistance will be paid for by Los Angeles Capital with cash. Los Angeles Capital benefits from third-party research and brokerage products and services and targets no more than a 25% allocation of its total annual commission budget towards the accrual of soft dollars each calendar year. Allowable research and/or brokerage products or services generally fall into one of the following categories: investment research data, portfolio management and analytics, and trading decision support and research. Investment research data includes such items as: company-specific financial statement history, financial analyst sentiment, and market data received in electronic form. Portfolio management and analytics includes account optimization and risk minimization tools. Trading decision support and research includes market analysis and data, pre- and post-trade analytics, and allowable order management system modules. These arrangements may change or vary over time.

Additional information in accordance with the CFA Institute Soft Dollar Standards regarding Los Angeles Capital's trading and soft dollar policy is available upon request.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

The primary departments that support Los Angeles Capital in its review of client accounts are Portfolio Management, Operations, and Compliance.

The Portfolio Management team (the “PM Team”) touches all aspects of the investment process and is responsible for the ongoing monitoring of client accounts so that the Firm’s factor and alpha forecasts are reflected appropriately and that a client’s stated investment guidelines and the Firm’s optimization parameters are being met. The PM Team reports its findings to the Portfolio Review Committee (“PRC”). The PRC is comprised of members of the Investment Committee, Portfolio Management, and Research. The PRC conducts monthly reviews of account performance and risk profiles as well as the Model’s outlook and account characteristics.

Members of the Portfolio Management and Operations teams regularly monitor and analyze the cash balances in client accounts to confirm sufficient funds are available in local or base currencies, and the Operations team is responsible for daily and monthly account reconciliations with the client’s custodian bank. Discrepancies are researched.

The Compliance department provides an additional level of account review to monitor account adherence to regulatory and client specific investment guidelines through the use of its compliance monitoring system. The system generates daily exception reports comparing accounts on both a pre- and post-trade basis against client and regulatory guidelines. Unless otherwise specifically directed by the written agreement governing a client account, guidelines are monitored at the time the trade list is created. Terms such as “generally” and “typically” are interpreted to mean the account will be in compliance with the respective guideline at least 80% of the time. The term “approximately” is interpreted to mean the account will be within 1-2% of the respective guideline.

At a minimum, on a quarterly basis, written reports which list and describe account holdings, trading activity, risk characteristics, and account performance are delivered to clients. At the client's request, Los Angeles Capital will also prepare periodic reports of a similar nature.

Investors in Private Funds and the LACM UCITS will receive written partnership or shareholder statements directly from the fund administrator.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Brokers

The Firm does receive indirect compensation from its soft dollar practices described in Item 12.

Los Angeles Capital contracts with an unaffiliated, third-party vendor for its Order Management System. In exchange for the Firm establishing a minimum number of broker-dealer fixed connections, Los Angeles Capital receives credits against amounts otherwise owed to the vendor for order management services. These broker-dealer fixed connections are directly paid for by the broker-dealer, thus providing the Firm with a form of indirect compensation. These fixed connections do not require the Firm to trade with any one particular broker-dealer and in no case are the vendor's credits to Los Angeles Capital dependent on the Firm's trading in a particular client account.

The Firm does receive research or other products and services from broker dealers that execute trades for accounts. Brokers on the Firm's approved broker roster, Virtu ITG LLC, and Instinet, Inc., provide other services to the Firm, aside from brokerage services, free of charge. These services include such products and services as execution management systems, cost curves data, transaction cost analytics, pre-trade liquidity, macro and company specific research, market

structure reports and commentary, program trading conferences, and have customizations to their technologies to facilitate the Firm's trading processes.

The Firm's selection of broker-dealers to execute client trades is described in Item 12 and is based on considerations relating to best execution and is not impacted by these arrangements.

Conferences and Events

Los Angeles Capital provides education conferences or events for clients, prospects, and consultants. Los Angeles Capital pays the associated food, beverage, and facilities related expenses for such events. Los Angeles Capital also pays fees to attend, speak at, or assist in sponsoring conferences or events organized by others, including those that have a business relationship with the Firm or its clients. These sponsorship activities may include direct payments to vendors and/or reimbursement of expenses incurred by the organizers of such events. See Item 11 for a description of Los Angeles Capital's code of conduct.

Item 15 – Custody

Due to certain arrangements, Los Angeles Capital may be deemed to have custody of a client account within the meaning of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act because the Firm may have access to or authority over client funds and securities for purposes other than issuing trading instructions. Separate account clients generally will receive a periodic client account statement from their qualified custodian (typically on a monthly or quarterly basis) indicating the amounts of any funds or securities in the client account as of the end of the statement period and any transactions in the account during the statement period. Los Angeles Capital urges clients to carefully review such statements and compare such official custodial records to account statements provided by Los Angeles Capital. Los Angeles Capital statements may vary from custodial statements based on accounting procedures, reporting dates, or valuation methodologies of certain securities. Except as otherwise required by law, Los Angeles Capital will not be liable for any act or failure to act of the client's custodian.

Because Los Angeles Capital serves as a general partner or managing member of certain Private Funds, the Firm is deemed to have custody of the Private Funds within the meaning of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act. For each of these Funds, Los Angeles Capital provides each investor in the Private Fund with audited financial statements that comply with U.S. generally accepted accounting practices within 120 days following the funds' fiscal year end.

Investors in the LACM UCITS will receive audited financial statements within 120 days following the fund's fiscal year end.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

Los Angeles Capital usually receives full discretionary authority from the client to select the identity and amount of securities or financial instruments to be bought or sold at the outset of an advisory relationship. This authority is established in each client's written investment management agreement, limited partnership agreement, or other legal documentation governing the account. In all cases, however, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives for the particular client account. Except as otherwise required by law or express agreement between Los Angeles Capital and a client, Los Angeles Capital will not be liable for any action or instruction of the client or the client's custodian.

When selecting securities and determining amounts, Los Angeles Capital observes the investment policies, limitations, and restrictions of the clients for which it advises. For registered investment companies, Los Angeles Capital's authority to trade securities may also be limited by certain federal securities and tax laws that require diversification of investments and favor the holding of investments once made.

Clients with brokerage restrictions can and will be accommodated. Investment guidelines and restrictions must be provided to Los Angeles Capital in writing. Because of the differences in client investment objectives and strategies, risk tolerances, tax status, liquidity considerations, and other criteria, there may be differences among clients in invested positions and amounts held.

Los Angeles Capital typically has discretion to select the brokers, counterparties, and futures commission merchants used to execute transactions for accounts. Refer to Item 12 for information describing our counterparty selection process.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

Proxy voting authority is specified in a client's investment management agreement, Limited Partnership Agreement, Prospectus, or other legal documentation governing the account. Voting ERISA client proxies is a fiduciary act of plan asset management that is performed by the adviser, unless the voting right is retained by a named fiduciary of the plan.

Los Angeles Capital has retained an unaffiliated third-party, to act as an independent proxy voting provider (the “Outside Proxy Provider”). The Outside Proxy Provider provides proxy analysis, voting recommendations, recordkeeping, and manages other operational matters of the proxy voting process.

The Firm’s Proxy Committee (the “Committee”) is charged with the oversight of Los Angeles Capital’s proxy voting process and is responsible for, among other things:

- The development, implementation, and update of the Firm’s proxy policy
- The review, approval, and formulation of the Firm’s proxy guidelines
- The selection and oversight of the Outside Proxy Provider
- The identification of any conflicts of interest in the proxy voting process; and
- The voting on issuer proposals the Committee elects to vote independently from, or that cannot be voted by, the Outside Proxy Provider

The Committee has designated certain materiality thresholds for situations in which the Committee may vote independently from the Outside Proxy Provider or may take separate actions in regards to securities lending limitations. Materiality thresholds are monitored daily and are escalated to the Committee for review.

When Los Angeles Capital is given proxy voting authority together with a client’s voting policy, the Firm oversees compliance with such client’s policy. When the client elects to use the Firm’s standard proxy guidelines, the client’s proxies will be voted in accordance with guidelines approved by the Committee. The Committee has approved the use of Glass Lewis’ U.S. and International guidelines, as such guidelines may be modified from time to time (the “Firm’s Guidelines”).

On an annual basis, the Committee reviews the Firm’s Guidelines. In addition, members of the Committee review a sampling of the Outside Proxy Provider’s voting recommendations and the related proxy materials in determining whether to continue or to modify the Firm’s Guidelines. The Committee does not review all recommendations with respect to all client holdings given the large number of issuers in each client’s account. The Firm will vote according to those recommendations that it does not review.

Although the Firm has adopted set guidelines, the Firm retains the right to ultimately cast each vote on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the applicable proxy guidelines including any contractual obligations or custom voting policy of the particular client account as well as all

relevant facts and circumstances including information that might be gathered from sources beyond the Outside Proxy Provider. In the event there is a disagreement with the Glass Lewis analysis as to a particular vote, the Committee will determine whether it is appropriate to vote contrary to the Glass Lewis analysis provided that such decision is consistent with the approved guideline. In the rare circumstance that the Committee believes it is in the best interest of a client to vote contrary to an approved guideline, the Committee will seek client consent prior to placing a vote that is contrary to an approved guideline.

A client may issue specific directives regarding how particular proxy issues are to be voted for the client's account holdings. Los Angeles Capital requires that the advisory or sub-advisory contract specify such instructions, including instructions as to how those votes will be managed, particularly where they differ from the Firm's Guidelines. While Los Angeles Capital will accept direction from clients on specific proxy issues for their account, the Firm reserves the right to maintain its standard position on all other client accounts.

Los Angeles Capital does not generally dialogue with management of issuers with respect to pending proxy voting issues. Management of issuers, as well as other interested parties, will sometimes release supplemental information that relates to a pending proxy vote. The Outside Proxy Provider and the Firm will not always be able to consider such additional information depending on when it is released and particularly when it is released close to the voting deadline.

In limited circumstances, the Firm may elect to abstain from voting or may be unable to vote a client's proxy. These circumstances include:

- Where the Firm concludes that the effect on shareholder's economic interests or the value of the account holding is indeterminable or insignificant.
- Where the securities related to the vote participate in a securities lending program and are out on loan. In many cases, where a client directs the securities lending, the Firm may not be aware when the security is out on loan and thus may not be able to recall the securities before the record date. Where the Firm deems a holding materially significant or is directing the securities lending, the Firm may recall securities, if operationally feasible, so that they can be voted where the Firm determines it has a fiduciary obligation to do so.
- Where the related securities are issued in a country that participates in share blocking because it is disruptive to the management of the account.
- Where a required Power of Attorney is not on file or it is not feasible to get one on file.

- Where in the Firm's judgment the unjustifiable costs or disadvantages of voting the proxy would exceed the anticipated benefit of voting (e.g., certain non-U.S. securities); and
- where multiple global custodian accounts roll up into one omnibus sub-custodian account. In the specific markets where this may occur, the account managed by the Firm is not registered individually. Therefore, if ballots are voted differently for the underlying accounts, the omnibus vote is considered split and is rejected.

The Outside Proxy Provider has reported to the Firm that it has policies and procedures in place to ensure the objectivity of its proxy research and vote recommendations, as well as the integrity of the proxy votes it casts on behalf of its institutional clients. If the Outside Proxy Provider identifies a potential conflict of interest between it and a publicly held company, the Outside Proxy Provider will disclose the relationship on the relevant research report. If an unforeseen conflict requires specialized treatment, alternate measures may be taken, up to and including having the Outside Proxy Provider refrain from writing a proxy paper report on the company. In this scenario the Outside Proxy Provider would procure a research report from an alternative qualified provider and the Committee may be required to research and vote the proxy.

If, during the proxy voting process, a potential material conflict of interest between Los Angeles Capital or an affiliated person of the Firm and the issuer whose ballot is being voted, the client will be notified. If no directive is issued by the client, the Committee will vote in such a way that, in the Committee's opinion, fairly addresses the conflict in the best interest of the client.

In the event that Los Angeles Capital has not been granted authority to vote client securities, clients must make arrangements to receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian, transfer agent, or other third-party fiduciary that has been granted the authority to vote proxies. In this situation, clients should direct questions relating to a particular solicitation to their voting agent.

A complete version of Los Angeles Capital's Proxy Policy is available to clients and prospective clients upon request. Clients may direct a particular proxy vote or request at any time a copy of the voting records for their accounts through a formal request to the Firm's Director of Portfolio Operations at 310-479-9998 or via email at operations@lacapm.com.

Class Actions and Proofs of Claim

From time to time, securities that the Firm's clients have owned are the subject of class action lawsuits. Generally, holders of securities within a given class period are entitled to participate in the recovery or settlement in a class action lawsuit by filing a proof of claim. All members of a

class are typically bound by a court-approved settlement or judgment in a class action unless they have filed with the court or claims administrator a timely notice choosing to opt-out of the settlement. Los Angeles Capital views the decision to file a proof of claim in class actions to be the responsibility of the client, custodian, or other service provider for the client, and Los Angeles Capital shall not perform such action unless the Firm has expressly agreed in writing to accept such an obligation and is provided by the custodian and client with all necessary information and authorization to permit the Firm to represent the account in such class action. In addition, the decision to elect to opt out of a class settlement is a decision to be made by the client.

Custodians typically receive notices of rights to participate in or opt out of class action settlements. Los Angeles Capital sometimes receives such notices addressed to clients and the Firm has adopted procedures to notify clients and/or their custodian in such instances. The Firm's actions and procedures with respect to class actions depend on the role the Firm has with a client and the client's custodian.

Item 18 – Financial Information

As a registered investment adviser, Los Angeles Capital is required to provide certain financial information or disclosures about its' financial condition. Los Angeles Capital believes that it has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding. Los Angeles Capital does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client six months or more in advance.