

Disclosure Brochure

as of March 30, 2022

MetLife Investment Management, LLC

MIM Public Fixed Income

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of the MIM Public Fixed Income business unit of MetLife Investment Management, LLC (the “Firm”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 973-355-4801. 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.

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

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

Item 2: Summary of Material Changes

MetLife Investment Management, LLC (the "Firm") filed its last annual amendment on March 30, 2021.

There have been no material changes since the Firm's last annual amendment filing. However, this brochure contains updated and expanded disclosures relating to the following areas:

- Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Compensation
- Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss; Risk of Loss for All Investments; Risks Relating to Debt Investing; Risks Relating to LIBOR
- Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss; Risks Relating to Foreign Investments; Sanctions
- Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss; Risk of Loss for All Investments; Additional Risks; ESG/Sustainable Investment Guidelines
- Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss; Risk of Loss for All Investments; Additional Risks; Side Letters
- Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations; Additional Conflicts Related to Affiliations; Allocation Policy
- Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading; Principal Transactions
- Item 12: Brokerage Practices; Trade Error Policy

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Item 4: Advisory Business

MetLife Investment Management, LLC (the “Firm”) was founded in 2006 and is a subsidiary of MetLife, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, “MetLife”), a publicly held company. The Firm is part of MetLife Investment Management (“MIM”), MetLife’s institutional investment management business.

The Firm offers investment management services in the following business units: MIM Real Estate; MIM Private Fixed Income; MIM Public Fixed Income; MIM Index Strategies; and other units (including capital markets and alternative investments). Such business units are not separate legal entities or formal sub-divisions of the Firm but are utilized for purposes of the Firm’s Disclosure Brochures in order to more accurately describe the Firm’s business activities in specific asset classes to clients and prospective clients of the Firm.

This Disclosure Brochure relates solely to the investment management unit of the Firm dedicated to advising clients with respect to public fixed income assets (“MIM Public Fixed Income”). Each of the Firm’s other investment management business units is described in greater detail in its own disclosure brochure.

MIM Public Fixed Income is primarily a bottom-up, fundamental research-based business unit. MIM Public Fixed Income relies primarily on its in-house, proprietary research efforts coupled with active trading to build relative value driven portfolios with attractive risk-reward characteristics. MIM Public Fixed Income utilizes a team approach to managing clients’ portfolios, with ideas being generated by portfolio managers, research analysts and traders alike.

The Firm typically makes investments for clients in accordance with written investment guidelines or other investment specific documentation for each advisory mandate. Investment services can be tailored for each client’s specific needs and objectives, including restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities. The Firm has procedures and controls to monitor compliance with each client’s specific investment guidelines. Where the Firm is the investment adviser to a pooled investment vehicle, investment objectives, guidelines and any investment restrictions generally are not tailored to the needs of individual investors in those vehicles, but rather are described in the prospectus or other relevant offering document for such vehicle.

As of December 31, 2021, the Firm had \$557,975,303,369 in assets under management, of which \$553,775,015,456 was managed on a discretionary basis and \$4,200,287,913 was managed on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

MIM Public Fixed Income is typically compensated for its advisory services based upon a percentage of assets under management, but also charges performance-based fees to some clients. MIM Public Fixed Income’s standard advisory fees are set forth below:

Broad U.S. Fixed Income

Core Fixed Income Portfolios

- 0.30% - on amounts up to \$50 million
- 0.25% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$150 million
- 0.20% - on amounts over \$150 million

Core Plus Fixed Income Portfolios

- 0.35% - on amounts up to \$50 million
- 0.30% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$150 million
- 0.25% - on amounts over \$150 million

Corporate Fixed Income Portfolios

- 0.35% - on amounts up to \$50 million
- 0.30% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$150 million
- 0.25% - on amounts over \$150 million

Intermediate Corporate Fixed Income Portfolios

0.35% - on amounts up to \$50 million

0.30% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$150 million

0.25% - on amounts over \$150 million

Long Credit Fixed Income Portfolios

0.30% - on amounts up to \$100 million

0.25% - on amounts from \$100 million to \$250 million

0.20% - on amounts over \$250 million

Minimum account size: \$25 million

Long Government/Credit Fixed Income Portfolios

0.30% - on amounts up to \$100 million

0.25% - on amounts from \$100 million to \$250 million

0.20% - on amounts over \$250 million

Minimum account size: \$25 million

Limited Term Fixed Income Portfolios

0.25% - on amounts up to \$25 million

0.20% - on amounts from \$25 million to \$100 million

0.15% - on amounts over \$100 million

Long/Short Credit Fixed Income Portfolios

1.25% - on all amounts

Minimum account size: \$25 million

North American Corporate Bond Portfolios

0.40% - on amounts up to \$25 million

0.35% - on amounts from \$25 million to \$100 million

0.30% - on amounts over \$100 million

High Yield and Bank Loans

High Yield Fixed Income Portfolios

0.50% - on amounts up to \$50 million

0.45% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$100 million

0.40% - on amounts over \$100 million

Minimum account size: \$15 million

High Quality High Yield Fixed Income Portfolios

0.50% - on amounts up to \$50 million

0.45% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$100 million

0.40% - on amounts over \$100 million

Minimum account size: \$15 million

High Quality Bank Loan Fixed Income Portfolios

0.50 % - on amounts up to \$50 million
0.45% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$100 million
0.40% - on amounts over \$100 million

Minimum account size: \$25 million

Bank Loan Fixed Income Portfolios

0.50 % - on amounts up to \$50 million
0.45% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$100 million
0.40% - on amounts over \$100 million

Minimum account size: \$25 million

Global Markets

Multi-Sector Fixed Income Portfolios

0.40% - on amounts up to \$25 million
0.35% - on amounts from \$25 million to \$100 million
0.30% - on amounts over \$100 million

Multi-Sector Opportunistic Fixed Income Portfolios

0.50% - on amounts up to \$25 million
0.45% - on amounts from \$25 million to \$100 million
0.40% - on amounts over \$100 million

Global Fixed Income Portfolios

0.40% - on amounts up to \$25 million
0.35% - on amounts from \$25 million to \$50 million
0.30% - on amounts over \$50 million

Emerging Markets

Emerging Market Debt Blend Portfolios

0.50% - on amounts up to \$50 million
0.45% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$150 million
0.40% - on amounts over \$150 million

Minimum account size: \$50 million

Emerging Market Government Bond Portfolios

0.45% - on amounts up to \$50 million
0.40% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$150 million
0.35% - on amounts over \$150 million

Minimum account size: \$50 million

Emerging Market Corporate Bond Portfolios

0.50% - on amounts up to \$50 million

0.45% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$150 million

0.40% - on amounts over \$150 million

Minimum account size: \$50 million

Emerging Market Investment Grade Debt Portfolios

0.35% - on amounts up to \$50 million

0.30% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$150 million

0.25% - on amounts over \$150 million

Minimum account size: \$50 million

Short-Term Actively Managed Program ("STAMP")

Cash Plus Fixed Income Portfolios

0.15% - on amounts up to \$50 million

0.125% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$100 million

0.10% - on amounts over \$100 million

Minimum account size: \$25 million

Enhanced Cash Fixed Income Portfolios

0.15% - on amounts up to \$50 million

0.125% - on amounts from \$50 million to \$100 million

0.10% - on amounts over \$100 million

Minimum account size: \$25 million

STAMP 1-3 Year Fixed Income Portfolios

0.25% - on amounts up to \$25 million

0.20% - on amounts from \$25 million to \$100 million

0.15% - on amounts over \$100 million

Minimum account size: \$25 million

STAMP 1-5 Year Fixed Income Portfolios

0.25% - on amounts up to \$25 million

0.20% - on amounts from \$25 million to \$100 million

0.15% - on amounts over \$100 million

Minimum account size: \$25 million

STAMP Opportunistic Portfolios

0.30% - on amounts up to \$25 million

0.25% - on amounts from \$25 million to \$100 million

0.20% - on amounts over \$100 million

Minimum account size: \$25 million

Intermediate Government Fixed Income Portfolios

0.30% - on amounts up to \$25 million

0.25% - on amounts from \$25 million to \$100 million

0.20% - on amounts over \$100 million

Minimum account size: \$10 million

Intermediate Government/Credit Fixed Income Portfolios

0.30% - on amounts up to \$25 million

0.25% - on amounts from \$25 million to \$100 million

0.20% - on amounts over \$100 million

Minimum account size: \$10 million

MIM Public Fixed Income reserves the right to negotiate fees and minimum account sizes and fees paid variegated the type of advice provided and other factors, such as the size of the client account (including the aggregate size of multiple accounts for the same client or related clients), the investment strategy, the relationship with the client and the required level of service. Fees can also differ based on account type. For example, fees for commingled vehicles can differ from fees for single client accounts, and MIM Public Fixed Income has entered into fee arrangements with other investment managers or advisers under which the assets their accounts are aggregated to obtain a lower fee schedule. Since fees are negotiable, clients with similar investment objectives or strategies can pay different fees. Such clients pay lower fees than some other clients as a result.

Some clients pay a performance-based fee, the terms of which are agreed upon with MIM Public Fixed Income. All performance-based fee arrangements are structured to comply with Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act. For any pooled investment vehicles sponsored by MIM Public Fixed Income (each a "Fund"), the applicable fees and expenses are set forth in the applicable Fund's offering documents or the applicable constituent fund documents.

MIM Public Fixed Income generally charges its fee in arrears on a quarterly basis. While MIM Public Fixed Income does not solicit clients to pay in advance, it can accept such arrangement at a request. For any fees collected in advance where a client terminates prior to the end of a billing period, any prepaid fees would be refunded on a pro rata basis.

MIM Public Fixed Income's fees are exclusive of brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses, which shall be incurred by the client. Clients will incur charges imposed by custodians, brokers and other third parties, including, but not limited to, custodial fees, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. Such charges, fees and commissions are exclusive of and in addition to MIM Public Fixed Income's fees, and MIM Public Fixed Income does not receive any portion of commissions, fees and costs charged by such third parties. Please refer to the section entitled "Brokerage Practices" below for more information on these practices.

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

As disclosed in response to Item 5, MIM Public Fixed Income provides services for performance-based compensation. This gives MIM Public Fixed Income an incentive to take additional risks in these accounts or allocate to them more favorable investment opportunities. MIM Public Fixed Income has implemented policies and procedures, including an allocation policy, which is designed to manage the allocation of investment opportunities among all clients on a systematic basis. MIM Public Fixed Income believes this mitigates conflicts that arise with performance-based compensation.

Certain portfolio managers of the Firm simultaneously manage accounts that are charged performance-based fees and accounts that are charged asset-based fees. Frequently, the portfolio managers of these accounts utilize substantially similar investment strategies and invest in substantially similar assets for both account types. This portfolio management relationship is often referred to as side-by-side management. Accounts that pay performance-based fees reward the Firm based on the performance in those accounts. As a result, performance-based fee arrangements create incentives for portfolio managers to make investments that present a greater potential for return but also a greater risk of loss and that can be more speculative than if only asset-based fees

were applied. On the other hand, compared to a performance-based fee account, the Firm will likely have an interest in engaging in relatively safer investments when managing accounts that pay asset-based fees. The side-by-side management of accounts that pay performance-based fees and accounts that only pay an asset-based fee creates a conflict of interest because there is an inherent incentive for the portfolio manager to favor accounts with the potential to receive greater fees. For example, a portfolio manager will be faced with a conflict of interest when allocating scarce investment opportunities given the possibility of greater fees from accounts that pay performance-based fees as opposed to accounts that do not pay performance-based fees. Areas in which scarce investment opportunities can exist. To address these types of conflicts, the Firm has adopted policies and procedures pursuant to which investment opportunities will be allocated among similarly situated clients in a manner that the Firm believes is fair and equitable over time.

Item 7: Types of Clients

Through MIM Public Fixed Income, the Firm provides its advisory services to institutional clients, including corporate entities, pension and profit sharing plans (including public government, Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as from time to time amended ("ERISA"), and Taft-Hartley plans), insurance companies, charitable institutions, foundations and endowments, sovereign funds, limited partnerships, registered investment companies, pooled investment vehicles (including private funds), public and government entities, and MetLife affiliated general and separate accounts, which includes MetLife's domestic insurance company subsidiaries (the "MetLife Accounts"). With respect to any pooled investment vehicle, the Firm provides investment advice and other services directly to such vehicle and not individually to the investors in such vehicle.

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

The information presented below relates to MIM Public Fixed Income. Information about the additional investment management business units of the Firm is contained in separate disclosure brochures.

MIM Public Fixed Income believes that proprietary, bottom-up, fundamental credit and structured products research, coupled with active trading is the best technique to identify the relative value of the individual securities and market sectors. MIM Public Fixed Income's methods of security analysis include fundamental, technical and cyclical analysis. Sources of information used by MIM Public Fixed Income include, without limitation, internal research reports; financial newspapers and magazines; inspections of corporate activities; corporate rating services; annual reports, prospectuses, and filings with the SEC; and company press releases. MIM Public Fixed Income's investment teams and research analysts devote the majority of their time to security analysis as described above. MIM Public Fixed Income employs investment analysts who create internal proprietary credit and research reports. MIM Public Fixed Income utilizes some research-oriented brokerage houses in providing industry data. Such research is supplemented by trade journals, financial newspapers, magazines, on-line services and other publicly available sources of research.

MIM Public Fixed Income's fixed income investment strategies cover a wide range of asset classes and duration limits to meet the varied requirements and risk appetites of institutional investors. When providing investment advisory services to clients, MIM Public Fixed Income offers investment strategies that can be customized to address a client's specific investment objectives, whether such objectives are growth, total return, current income, asset allocation, international or global, or stability of principal. MIM Public Fixed Income seeks to construct portfolios with attractive risk/reward characteristics. Investment strategies employed include long- and short-term purchases, and can include purchasing and selling the same instrument within 30 days, short sales option writing and use of certain other derivatives. Furthermore, to the extent that any of the below strategies engage in frequent trading, such frequent trading can increase costs, including brokerage, other transaction costs and taxes, which can affect investment performance. Clients can impose investment restrictions on their account as to which securities can be purchased including types of asset, security quality and allocation amounts. Such investment restrictions are mutually agreed upon in a client's written investment agreement.

The current investment strategies offered by MIM Public Fixed Income are as follows:

Broad U.S. Fixed Income

MIM Public Fixed Income believes that the fixed income markets are efficient with respect to interest rate risk, but regularly misprice securities that are exposed to credit, prepayment, and liquidity risks. The investment team focuses on optimal security and sector selection within a duration neutral portfolio to exploit these inefficiencies. MIM Public Fixed Income offers the following Broad U.S. Fixed Income strategies:

Core Fixed Income Strategy. The Core Fixed Income strategy seeks to produce risk adjusted long-term total returns above the broad bond market by investing in a core of high quality U.S. fixed income securities across the government, corporate and structured markets.

Core Plus Fixed Income Strategy. The Core Plus Fixed Income strategy seeks to outperform the broad fixed income market by investing in a core of high quality U.S. fixed income securities across the government, corporate and structured markets, supplemented with U.S. high yield bonds and international bonds in both established and emerging markets.

Corporate Fixed Income Strategy. The Corporate Fixed Income strategy seeks to outperform the benchmark by investing in high quality fixed income securities across the government, corporate and structured markets, focusing on U.S. investment grade corporate debt.

Long Credit Fixed Income Strategy. The Long Credit Fixed Income strategy seeks to outperform the long maturity U.S. bond market by investing in fixed income securities across the corporate and structured markets.

Long Duration Government/Credit Fixed Income Strategy. The Long Duration Government/Credit Fixed Income strategy seeks to outperform the long maturity U.S. bond market by investing in fixed income securities across the government, corporate and structured markets.

Long/Short Credit Fixed Income Strategy. The Long/Short Credit Fixed Income strategy seeks to generate total return in all market environments by using credit-based strategies and minimizing interest rate duration exposure. MIM Public Fixed Income considers this an unconstrained, multi-sector, credit strategy comprising liquid corporate credit, bonds, bank loans, credit default swaps, emerging market sovereign, and non-dollar denominated credit. There are no minimum or maximum gross exposure limits. The strategy will invest in investment grade and below investment grade securities.

High Yield and Bank Loans

MIM Public Fixed Income believes that the high yield market offers premium return potential that is best captured through diligent credit research. The credit research staff analyzes credits inside the high yield credit universe as well as other situations that could be attractive on a risk return basis that are not in the universe. In seeking to generate excess returns without incurring undue risk, the investment team focuses on bottom-up portfolio construction that emphasizes security-specific risk over sector risk using proprietary, in-depth fundamental research coupled with active trading. MIM Public Fixed Income offers the following High Yield and Bank Loans strategies:

High Yield Strategy. The High Yield strategy seeks to outperform the benchmark while maintaining a similar level of volatility by investing primarily in U.S. corporate fixed income securities rated below investment grade.

High Quality High Yield Strategy. The High Quality High Yield strategy seeks to outperform the benchmark while maintaining a similar level of volatility by investing primarily in U.S. corporate fixed income securities rated below investment grade. The investible high yield mid-grade universe consists of all domestic high yield fixed income securities regardless of issue size or maturity, rated between BBB and B.

Bank Loan Fixed Income Strategy. The Bank Loan Fixed Income strategy seeks to generate excess returns relative to a benchmark with a similar level of volatility by investing primarily in U.S. leveraged loans, senior secured debt and senior unsecured debt, rated below investment grade.

High Quality Bank Loans Strategy. The High Quality Bank Loans strategy seeks to generate current income while preserving capital by investing primarily in USD-denominated leveraged loans with attractive risk/reward characteristics.

Global Markets

MIM Public Fixed Income believes that the key to realizing value within the global marketplace revolves around understanding asset quality and valuation. The investment team focuses on optimal security and sector selection within a duration neutral portfolio to exploit these inefficiencies. Whether in the sovereign market, the corporate market, or the securitized market, understanding the underlying fundamentals of each potential investment is paramount to the process and helps to frame positions within a potential portfolio. MIM Public Fixed Income offers the following Global strategies:

Multi-Sector Fixed Income Strategy. The Multi-Sector Fixed Income strategy seeks to outperform the broad fixed income

market by investing in U.S. investment grade bonds, supplemented with U.S. high yield bonds, emerging market sovereign and corporate debt, international currency and structured finance and asset backed securities sectors (e.g., CMBS, ABS, non - Agency).

Multi-Sector Opportunistic Fixed Income Strategy. The Multi-Sector Opportunistic Fixed Income strategy seeks to outperform the broad fixed income market by investing in U.S. investment grade bonds, supplemented with U.S. high yield bonds, emerging market sovereign and corporate debt, international currency and structured finance and asset backed securities sectors (e.g., CMBS, ABS, non-Agency).

Global Fixed Income Strategy. The Global Fixed Income strategy seeks to outperform the broad global fixed income market by investing in investment grade bonds, supplemented with high yield bonds, emerging market sovereign and corporate debt, international currency and structured finance and asset backed securities sectors (e.g., CMBS, ABS, non-Agency).

Emerging Markets

MIM Public Fixed Income believes that the key to realizing value within the emerging market debt marketplace revolves around understanding asset quality and valuation. Whether in the sovereign market or the corporate market, understanding the underlying fundamentals of each potential investment is paramount to the process and helps to frame positions within a potential portfolio. The investment team seeks to understand how the volatility of a particular idea fits within its macro view of the market. MIM Public Fixed Income offers the following Global and Emerging Markets strategies:

Emerging Market Debt Blend Strategy. The Emerging Market Debt Blend strategy seeks to exploit market inefficiencies through generating returns from country, credit, and currency exposure. The strategy focuses on global relative value across the credit spectrum and utilizes both U.S. Dollar and Non-Dollar securities. The strategy applies a blended approach that allows for dynamic and effective allocation of capital.

Emerging Market Government Bond Strategy. The Emerging Market Government Bond strategy seeks to generate attractive current income and total return over changing market conditions through rigorous fundamental research and disciplined portfolio construction, focusing on country and security selection across the credit spectrum.

Emerging Market Corporate Bond Strategy. The Emerging Market Corporate Bond strategy seeks to generate attractive current income and total return over changing market conditions through rigorous fundamental research and disciplined portfolio construction, focusing primarily on corporate security selection across the credit spectrum.

Emerging Market Investment Grade Debt Strategy. The Emerging Market Investment Grade Debt strategy seeks to generate attractive current income and total return over changing market conditions through rigorous fundamental research and disciplined portfolio construction, focusing on country and security selection, primarily across the investment grade credit spectrum.

Short and Intermediate Term Fixed Income

MIM Public Fixed Income believes that opportunities exist to generate alpha relative to benchmark indices with active management and that income is the primary driver of total return. The cornerstone of the investment team's philosophy is establishing a yield advantage over a benchmark to generate alpha over the long term. MIM Public Fixed Income seeks to accomplish this using sector allocation, security selection and yield curve positioning, which play important roles in helping to build and maintain this yield advantage throughout market cycles. These strategies do not engage in short-term tactical trading based on the direction of interest rates. MIM Public Fixed Income offers the following Short and Intermediate Term Fixed Income strategies:

Cash Plus Fixed Income Strategy. The Cash Plus Fixed Income strategy seeks to preserve principal while generating higher returns than money market funds. The target duration is less than one year and portfolio investments consist of government, agencies, corporate, mortgage, asset backed, municipal and money market securities in the investment grade universe. The average portfolio credit quality target is Aa3 or AA- or higher. The investment team primarily focuses on securities with maturities/average lives of three years or shorter.

Enhanced Cash Fixed Income Strategy. The Enhanced Cash Fixed Income strategy seeks to preserve principal while generating higher returns than money market funds. The target duration is 1.25 years or less and portfolio investments consist of government, agencies, corporate, mortgage, asset backed, municipal and money market securities. The

average portfolio credit quality target is Aa3 or AA- or higher. The investment team primarily focuses on securities with maturities/average lives of three years or shorter.

STAMP 1-3 Year Fixed Income Strategy. The STAMP 1-3 Year Fixed Income strategy seeks to generate excess returns over the benchmark index through the active management of sector, yield curve, security and duration allocations within the investment grade universe, with a target duration of +/- 20% to the benchmark. Portfolios are diversified across U.S. investment grade government, agencies, corporate, mortgage and asset backed, municipal and money market securities with opportunistic allocations to the high yield and bank loan securities where permitted. The average portfolio credit quality target is Aa3 or AA- or higher. The investment team primarily focuses on securities with maturities/average lives of five years or shorter.

STAMP 1-5 Year Fixed Income Strategy. The STAMP 1-5 Year Fixed Income strategy seeks to generate excess returns over the benchmark index through the active management of sector, yield curve, security and duration allocations within the investment grade universe, with a target duration of +/- 20% to the benchmark. Portfolios are diversified across U.S. investment-grade government, agencies, corporate, mortgage and asset backed, municipal and money market securities with opportunistic allocations to the high yield and bank loan securities where permitted. The average portfolio credit quality target is Aa3 or AA- or higher. The investment team primarily focuses on securities with maturities/average lives of seven years or shorter.

STAMP Opportunistic Strategy. The STAMP Opportunistic strategy seeks to generate excess returns over the benchmark index through the active management of sector, yield curve, security and duration allocations within the investment grade universe. Portfolios are concentrated in corporate, mortgage and asset-backed, and municipal securities with opportunistic allocations to the high yield and bank loan securities. The average credit quality target is Baa2 or BBB or higher and individual securities have a B3 or B- or better credit quality target. The investment team primarily focuses on individual securities with a maturities/average life of seven years and shorter.

Intermediate Government Fixed Income Strategy. The Intermediate Government Fixed Income strategy seeks to generate total returns in excess of the benchmark index over a market cycle through the active management of sector, yield curve, security and duration allocations. Portfolios are broadly diversified across U.S. investment grade government, agencies and mortgage backed securities with opportunistic allocations to corporate, asset backed, municipal and money market securities. The average portfolio credit quality target is Aa3 or AA- or higher. The investment team primarily focuses on securities with maturities/average lives of twelve years or shorter.

Intermediate Government/Credit Fixed Income Strategy. The Intermediate Government/Credit Fixed Income strategy seeks to generate total returns in excess of the benchmark index over a market cycle through the active management of sector, yield curve, security and duration allocations. Portfolios are broadly diversified across U.S. investment grade government, agencies, corporate, mortgage and asset backed, municipal and money market securities. The average portfolio credit quality target is Aa3 or AA- or higher. The investment team primarily focuses on securities with maturities/average lives of twelve years or shorter.

Stable Value Investment Strategies

MIM Public Fixed Income offers stable value investment management services. Stable value strategies seek to preserve principal while generating higher returns than money market funds by pairing broadly diversified bond portfolios with investment contracts, which are designed to provide book value liquidity and returns that track the direction of interest rates over time.

Use of Derivatives

MIM Public Fixed Income may use derivatives (such as U.S. Treasury and currency options, futures and forwards, over-the-counter ("OTC") cleared interest rate and credit default swaps, total return and equity swaps and options on swaps) to hedge investments in a client's portfolio or seek to enhance returns. In implementing certain investment strategies, derivatives also could be used as a substitute to take a position in the underlying asset and/or as part of a strategy designed to manage exposure to other risks and could be used to attain leverage in an account.

Risk of Loss for All Investments

Investing in securities and other financial instruments involves risk of loss that investors should be prepared to bear.

Investment strategies may not achieve their performance objectives and can result in losses. MIM Public Fixed Income has summarized below certain important risks for clients and prospective clients to consider with respect to its strategies.

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

For purposes of the risk factors included herein, the term “Client,” as context requires, should be read to include an investor in a pooled investment vehicle managed by the Firm. References to actions taken or investments made by a “Client” should be understood to mean, as context requires, that such actions are taken or investments made by the Firm or its affiliates acting on behalf of Client.

Risks Relating to Debt Investing

Loss of Invested Capital. Investments in securities are subject to risk of loss. The value of the assets will fluctuate based upon a multitude of factors, including (i) the financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the issuers of the underlying securities acquired, (ii) governmental intervention, (iii) market conditions and (iv) local, regional, national and global economic conditions. Therefore, Client could lose all or a portion of the assets if the investment strategy pursued on behalf of Client is not successful.

Cash Holdings Risk. A portfolio strategy may invest significant amounts in cash and cash equivalents for indefinite periods of time when MIM Public Fixed Income determines that the prevailing market environment warrants doing so. By holding large cash positions, Client could lose opportunities to participate in market appreciation, which could result in lower returns than if Client had remained fully invested in the market. Furthermore, cash and cash equivalents generally generate minimal or no income and could negatively impact Client’s return on the assets and Client’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

Illiquidity. Investments require a long-term commitment and there is no certainty of return. There could be little or no near-term cash flow available. In addition, some investments will be highly illiquid. Consequently, dispositions of such investments can require a lengthy time period, so there can be no assurance that Client will realize value on its investments in a timely manner.

Restricted Securities. A portfolio may invest in securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act, including securities representing interests in private equity and hedge funds (“restricted securities”). Restricted securities can be sold in private placement transactions between issuers and their purchasers and may be neither listed on an exchange nor traded in other established markets. In many cases, privately placed securities are not freely transferable under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction or due to contractual restrictions on resale. As a result of the absence of a public trading market, privately placed securities are less liquid and more difficult to value than publicly traded securities. To the extent that privately placed securities are resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from the sales, due to illiquidity, could be less than those originally paid or less than their fair market value. In addition, issuers whose securities are not publicly traded are not subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that would be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. If any privately placed securities held as assets are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being resold, Client could be required to bear the expenses of registration.

Investment Due Diligence and Investment Research. When conducting due diligence and investment research, MIM Public Fixed Income could be required to evaluate important and complex business, financial, tax, accounting, environmental and legal issues, often on an expedited basis, to take advantage of an investment opportunity. Detailed information necessary for a full evaluation may not be available, and the financial information available to MIM Public Fixed Income could be inaccurate or not based upon accepted accounting methods. Outside consultants, legal advisors, accountants and investment banks can be involved in the due diligence and investment research process in varying degrees depending on the type of investment. There can be no assurance that these consultants will evaluate such investments accurately.

Portfolio Concentration. There could be limited diversification or concentration constraints with respect to the assets. If portfolio investments become relatively concentrated in any one issuer, industry, region, country or type of investment, the value of the assets can be subject to greater volatility and more susceptible to any single economic, political, or regulatory occurrence or the fortunes of a single company or industry than would be the case if the portfolio’s investments were more diversified.

Economic Conditions. Negative economic trends nationally, in specific geographic areas of the United States and/or outside the United States, could result in an increase in debt or loan defaults and delinquencies. Inability of issuers to obtain refinancing (particularly as high levels of required refinancings approach) can result in an economic decline that could delay or derail an economic recovery and cause deterioration in the performance of debt investments generally.

Additionally, the following factors can disrupt financial markets and have a negative impact on the assets:

- The bankruptcy or insolvency of one or more major financial institutions that results in the disruption of payments with respect to the assets or triggers additional crises in the global credit markets and overall economy;
- Continued deterioration of the sovereign debt of certain countries, together with the risk of contagion to other, more stable, countries;
- Rating agency downgrades (or otherwise negative changes in their ratings outlook) on the sovereign long-term debt ratings of certain countries;
- Reduced liquidity in the fixed income markets as a result of proposed or implemented changes in the laws and/or regulations applicable to financial intermediaries;
- Issues affecting the economies of the United States and/or non-U.S. economies; and
- The impact of (i) military operations, (ii) the possibility or actual occurrence of terrorist attacks domestically or abroad (iii) pandemics, such as Covid-19, and/or (iv) political instability in some parts of the world which could have a material adverse effect on general economic conditions, world financial markets, particular business segments, world commodity prices, consumer confidence and/or market liquidity.

Market Disruptions; Governmental Intervention. The assets can incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events in which historical pricing relationships become materially distorted. The risk of loss from pricing distortions is compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets many positions become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving. Market disruptions can from time to time cause dramatic losses for the assets, and such events can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk.

The downturn in the credit markets and the global economic crisis experienced in 2007-2009 led to extensive and unprecedented governmental intervention. These interventions typically were unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty, which in itself was materially detrimental to the efficient functioning of the markets as well as previously successful investment strategies. In response to the financial crises of 2007-2009, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank") was enacted in July 2010. Dodd-Frank established a comprehensive framework for the regulation of markets, market participants and financial instruments that were previously unregulated and substantially alters the regulation of many other markets, market participants and financial instruments. It is difficult to predict the ultimate impact of Dodd-Frank on the assets, the Firm and the markets in which they trade and invest, including whether Dodd-Frank will impact market liquidity in a manner adverse to Client or the assets. Further additional legislative or regulatory action could be taken, and the effect of such actions could have a negative impact on the assets.

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

Debt Investments Generally. Investments in debt securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's ability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation (credit risk), price volatility due to interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, general market liquidity (market risk) and potential inability to access additional financing due, e.g., to high leverage (leverage risk). The price of a debt instrument generally moves inversely with interest rates, such that a rise in interest rates typically causes a fall in value, while a fall in interest rates typically causes a rise in value. Bonds generally involve less market risk than stocks; however, the risk of bonds can vary significantly depending upon factors such as the credit quality of the issuer and the maturity of the instrument. For example, the issuer of a security or the counterparty to a contract could default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation, resulting in losses.

Default Risk. A defaulted or otherwise distressed investment could become subject to workout negotiations or restructuring, which can entail, among other things, a substantial reduction in the interest rate, a substantial write-down of principal and a substantial change in the terms, conditions and covenants with respect to the investment. Such negotiations or restructuring can be extensive and protracted over time and could result in substantial uncertainty with respect to the ultimate recovery on such investment. The ability of Client to influence the affairs of an issuer can be substantially less than that of other creditors in the capital structure, depending on the nature of the investment (for example, the seniority of its position in the capital structure and the size of Client's position relative to those of other investors). Accordingly, Client could be unable to take the steps necessary to protect its investments in the most opportunistic manner. Client could incur additional expenses if it is required to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer.

Equity Risk. Although MIM Public Fixed Income does not generally intend to invest in equity securities, it may hold equity securities from time to time, including as a result of a restructuring of an existing debt investment, and in such instances, Client could be subject to the following risks:

- *Common and Preferred Stock Risk* - Common and preferred stocks represent equity ownership in a company. Stock markets are volatile. The price of equity securities will fluctuate and can decline and reduce the value of the assets. The value of equity securities purchased by Client could decline if the financial condition of the companies Client invests in declines or if overall market and economic conditions deteriorate. The value of equity securities can also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or an increase in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. In addition, the value can decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a company or industry, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or generally adverse investor sentiment.
- *Preferred Securities Risk* - Preferred securities may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. In addition, a company's preferred securities generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. Unlike interest payments on debt securities, dividends on preferred shares are generally payable at the discretion of the board of directors of the issuer. For this reason, the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities of smaller companies can be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stock of larger companies.

Insolvency and Bankruptcy. Various laws enacted for the protection of creditors can apply to a portfolio's investments. In a lawsuit brought by an unpaid creditor or representative of creditors of an issuer of a Client investment, such as a trustee in bankruptcy, a court could find that the issuer did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for incurring the indebtedness constituting such Client investment. If, after giving effect to such indebtedness, the issuer (i) is insolvent, (ii) is engaged in a business for which the remaining assets of such issuer constituted unreasonably small capital or (iii) intends to incur, or believes that it will incur, debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature, such court could determine (i) to invalidate, in whole or in part, such indebtedness as a fraudulent conveyance, (ii) to subordinate such indebtedness to existing or future creditors of the issuer or (iii) to recover amounts previously paid by the issuer in satisfaction of such indebtedness. The issuer of an investment could enter bankruptcy, receivership, insolvency or similar proceedings (collectively, "bankruptcy"). Bankruptcy can result in, among other things, a substantial reduction in the interest rate and a substantial write down of the principal of the related Client investments. There are a number of risks inherent in the bankruptcy process, including:

- Rulings in a bankruptcy case are the product of adversarial proceedings determined by a court with equitable powers and are beyond the control of specific creditors.
- A bankruptcy filing can adversely and permanently affect the issuer making such filing. The issuer could lose its market position, key employees, relationships with important suppliers, access to the capital markets or other sources of liquidity and otherwise become incapable of restoring itself as a viable entity. If a Chapter 11 reorganization is converted to or becomes a liquidation, the liquidation value of the issuer may not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist at the time of purchase of the Client investment.
- A creditor's return on investment can be adversely affected by delays while a plan of reorganization is being negotiated, approved by parties in interest and confirmed by the bankruptcy court until it ultimately becomes effective. In addition, the administrative costs of the debtor and official committees in connection with the case are frequently high and will be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to general unsecured creditors. Certain claims that have priority by law (for example, claims for taxes) also could be significant.
- If an investment is purchased for less than its par amount, recovery of the discount (the difference between the purchase price and the par amount) could be disallowed or limited in whole or in part in a bankruptcy.
- Creditors' claims against bankrupt or insolvent entities can be subject to equitable subordination or re-characterization as equity (particularly where the creditor is an insider or otherwise controls the debtor), and transfers made to creditors can be subject to avoidance and disgorgement as preferences or fraudulent conveyances.

Lender Liability Risk. U.S. courts have upheld the right of borrowers to sue lenders or bondholders based on a variety of evolving legal theories (sometimes referred to as "lender liability"). Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that an institutional lender or bondholder has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith and fair dealing owed to the borrower or issuer or has assumed a degree of control over the borrower or issuer resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or issuer or its other creditors or stockholders. The assets also could be subject to claims from creditors of an obligor that debt obligations issued by such obligor should be equitably subordinated. For example, because the Firm or its affiliates could hold equity or other interests in an issuer, the assets could be exposed to claims for equitable subordination or lender liability or both based on such equity or other holdings.

Call and Prepayment Risk. The ability of issuers to prepay assets will vary. The assets will experience a loss if an investment was purchased at a price greater than par and is prepaid at par or at a price lower than the purchase price. The rate of prepayments, amortization, delinquencies and defaults can be influenced by various factors including:

- Changes in issuer performance and requirements for capital;
- Interest rate movements;
- Unavailability of credit or a decline in credit underwriting standards; and
- The overall economic environment.

Further, in the case of prepayment, Client bears reinvestment risk, because MIM Public Fixed Income can be required to invest the proceeds at a lower rate than the original investment. The assets may pay floating interest rates. To the extent interest rates increase, periodic interest obligations owed by the related issuer also will increase. As prevailing interest rates increase, some issuers could not be able to make the increased interest payments on assets or refinance their balloon and bullet loans, resulting in payment defaults.

Spread Widening Risk. For various reasons, the prices of the assets can decline substantially. In particular, purchasing debt instruments or other assets at what appear to be "undervalued" or "discounted" levels is no guarantee that these assets will not be trading at even lower levels at a time of valuation or at the time of sale. It may not be possible to predict, or to hedge against, such "spread widening" risk. Additionally, the perceived discount in pricing from previous environments described herein could still not reflect the true value of the assets underlying debt instruments in which Client invests.

Leveraged Loans and High Yield Instruments. A severe liquidity crisis in the global credit markets has in the past resulted in, and could again result in, substantial fluctuations in prices for leveraged loans and high yield debt securities and limited liquidity for such instruments. Although certain sectors can recover in such times, the conditions giving rise

to such price fluctuations and limited liquidity could continue and can become more acute. During periods of limited liquidity and higher price volatility, the Firm's ability to acquire or dispose of assets at a price and time that the Firm deems advantageous could be severely impaired. In addition, a broad credit crisis could adversely affect the primary market for a number of financial products, which could reduce opportunities for Client to purchase new issuances of investments.

Unsecured Loans; Unsecured Bonds. Unsecured loans are not secured obligations and do not have the benefit of a pledge of specified property. The absence of a security interest can make unsecured loans more illiquid investments than senior secured loans, second lien loans or secured bonds. In addition, unsecured bonds are subordinate in right of payment to one or more other obligations of the related issuer and therefore are subject to additional risks that the cash flows of the related issuer could be insufficient to make the scheduled payments on the subordinated bonds after giving effect to any senior obligations of the issuer. Subordination is also expected to cause subordinated bonds to be more illiquid investments than senior obligations.

Syndicated Debt and Secondary Market Investments. A portfolio may acquire investments in primary transactions and also buy secondary market investments. To the extent a portfolio trades in any syndicated debt, it can be subject to certain additional risks as a result of having no direct contractual relationship with the borrower of the underlying loan. In such circumstances, Client generally will be dependent on the lender to enforce its rights and obligations under the loan arrangements. Such investments will be subject to the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender because they depend on the lender to make payments of principal and interest received on the underlying loan.

Investment Grade Debt. Investment grade debt obligations are obligations that have credit ratings that are intended to reflect (but will not necessarily reflect) relatively less credit and liquidity risk than those for high yield and mezzanine debt securities. A higher credit rating is not necessarily an indication or a guarantee of actual higher credit quality.

Balloon Loans and Bullet Loans. Balloon and bullet loans involve a greater degree of risk than other types of transactions because they are structured to allow for either small (balloon) or no (bullet) principal payments over the term of the loan, requiring the issuer to make a large final payment upon the maturity of the investment. The ability of such issuer to make this final payment upon the maturity of the investment typically depends upon its ability either to refinance the investment prior to maturity or to generate sufficient cash flow to repay the investment at maturity. The ability of any issuer to accomplish any of these goals will be affected by many factors, including (i) the availability of financing at acceptable rates to such issuer, (ii) the financial condition of such issuer, (iii) the marketability of the collateral (if any) securing such investment, (iv) the operating history of the related business, (v) tax laws and (vi) the prevailing general economic conditions. Consequently, such issuer could be unable to repay the investment at maturity, and Client could lose all or most of the principal of the investment. Given their relative size and limited resources and access to capital, some issuers could have difficulty in repaying or refinancing their balloon and bullet loans on a timely basis or at all.

Limited Control of Administration and Amendment of Investments. Client could have limited consent and control rights with respect to an investment, and such rights may not be effective in view of the expected proportion of such obligations held by Client. The Firm may exercise or enforce, or refrain from exercising or enforcing, any or all of Client's rights in connection with the assets or any related documents or will refuse amendments or waivers of the terms of any assets and related documents in accordance with its portfolio management practices. Client will not have any right to compel the Firm to take or refrain from taking any actions other than in accordance with its portfolio management practices.

U.S. Government Issuers. Investments in U.S. Treasury obligations differ in their interest rates, maturities, times of issuance and other characteristics. Obligations of U.S. Government agencies and authorities are supported by varying degrees of credit but generally are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Government will provide financial support to its agencies and authorities if it is not obligated by law to do so.

Foreign Currency Risk. Risks of investing in securities denominated in, or that trade in, foreign (non-U.S.) currencies include changes in foreign exchange rates and foreign exchange restrictions.

Sovereign Debt. A portfolio may invest in sovereign debt instruments, which are subject to the risk that a governmental entity delays or refuses to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required

by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it could ask for more time to pay or for further loans, or for forgiveness of interest or principal on its existing debt. Furthermore, a governmental entity could be unwilling to renegotiate the terms of its sovereign debt. There may be no established legal process for a bondholder not domiciled in such country (such as Client) to enforce its rights against a governmental entity that does not fulfill its obligations, nor are there bankruptcy proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid could be collected.

Municipal Bonds Risk. Municipal bonds are subject to interest rate, credit and market risk. The ability of an issuer to make payments could be affected by litigation, legislation or other political events or the bankruptcy of the issuer. Lower rated municipal bonds are subject to greater credit and market risk than higher quality municipal bonds. In addition, municipal issuers can be adversely affected by rising health care costs, increasing unfunded pension liabilities, and the phasing out of federal programs that provide financial support to municipalities. Unfavorable conditions and developments relating to projects financed with municipal securities can result in lower revenues to issuers thereof. Issuers often depend on revenues from these projects to make principal and interest payments. The market prices of residual interest bonds can be highly sensitive to changes in market rates and can decrease significantly when market rates increase.

Emerging Markets Securities Risk. Investments in emerging markets securities are considered speculative and subject to heightened risks in addition to the general risks of investing in foreign securities. Unlike more established markets, emerging markets can have governments that are less stable, markets that are less liquid and economies that are less developed. In addition, the securities markets of emerging market countries consist of companies with smaller market capitalizations and can suffer periods of relative illiquidity; significant price volatility; restrictions on foreign investment; and possible restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital. Furthermore, foreign investors could be required to register the proceeds of sales, and future economic or political crises could lead to price controls, forced mergers, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure, nationalization or creation of government monopolies.

Distressed Securities. A portfolio may invest in "below investment grade" securities and obligations of issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. These securities are likely to be particularly risky investments although they also offer the potential for correspondingly high returns. Among the risks inherent in investments in troubled entities is the fact that it frequently can be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of such issuers. Such investments can also be adversely affected by laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability and the bankruptcy court's power to disallow, reduce, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims. Such companies' securities could be considered speculative, and the ability of such companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry or specific developments within such companies. In addition, there is no minimum credit standard that is a prerequisite to Client's investment in any instrument, and a significant portion of the obligations and securities in which Client invests could be less than investment grade. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in companies experiencing significant business and financial difficulties is unusually high. There is no assurance that the Firm will correctly evaluate the value of the assets underlying a company's loans or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which Client invests, Client can lose its entire investment, be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than Client's original investment and/or be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Under such circumstances, the returns generated from Client's investments may not compensate Client adequately for the risks assumed. In liquidation (both in and out of bankruptcy) and other forms of corporate reorganization, there exists the risk that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful (due to, for example, failure to obtain requisite approvals), will be delayed (for example, until various liabilities, actual or contingent, have been satisfied) or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to Client of the security in respect to which such distribution was made. In certain transactions, Client may not be "hedged" against market fluctuations, or, in liquidation situations, may not accurately value the assets of the company being liquidated. This can result in losses, even if the proposed transaction is consummated.

Reliance on Corporate Management and Financial Reporting. MIM Public Fixed Income makes investment decisions in part on the basis of information and data filed by issuers of securities with various government regulators or made directly available to MIM Public Fixed Income by the issuers of securities or through sources other than the issuers

such as collateral pool servicers. Although MIM Public Fixed Income will evaluate all such information and data and seek independent corroboration when it considers it appropriate and reasonably available, MIM Public Fixed Income will not be in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information and data, and in some cases, complete and accurate information will not be readily available. MIM Public Fixed Income is dependent upon the integrity of the management of these issuers and of such servicers and the financial and collateral performance reporting processes in general. Corporate mismanagement, fraud and accounting irregularities on the part of any such issuers could result in material losses to investors such as Client.

Repurchase Transactions Risk. A portfolio strategy may include entering into repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions agreements. The risks associated with these types of transactions arise if the other party to the agreement defaults or becomes insolvent and Client experiences losses or delays in recovering its investments. In a repurchase transaction, Client could incur a loss if the value of the securities sold has increased in value relative to the value of the cash or collateral held by Client. In the case of a reverse repurchase agreement, Client could incur a loss if the value of the securities purchased by Client has decreased in value relative to the value of the collateral held by Client. Reverse repurchase agreements could be considered borrowing for some purposes and create the risk of magnified capital losses. The use of leverage can decrease (or increase) Client's returns when Client earns a lesser (or greater) return on leveraged investments than the cost of the leverage. These events could also trigger adverse tax consequences to Client.

Risks Relating to Derivatives

In General. The use of derivatives instruments such as convertible securities, options, futures, over-the-counter cleared swaps, forwards and interest rate, credit default, total return and equity swaps and options on such swaps, involves a variety of material risks, including, but not limited to, those described below. Market liquidity for certain derivatives instruments can be limited, which can make it difficult and costly to terminate, unwind or close out open positions in order to either realize gains or limit losses.

Derivatives may be used to mitigate a wide range of risks for Clients. Hedging and other management procedures might prove ineffective in reducing the risks the Firm seeks to hedge for a portfolio, and when combined with adverse market events, could produce economic losses beyond the scope of the risk management techniques employed. Any such losses could be increased by higher costs of writing derivatives (including customized derivatives) and the reduced availability of customized derivatives that might result from the implementation of Dodd-Frank and comparable international derivatives regulations.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that the value to Client of a transaction will be adversely affected by such factors as:

- fluctuations in the level of interest rates, currency exchange rates, credit indices or equity indexes,
- changes in volatility levels of interest rates, currency exchange rates, credit indices or equity indexes,
- variances in the correlations or other relationships between various market factors including the derivatives transaction and the asset or liability sought to be hedged or synthetically created, and
- the level of liquidity, or illiquidity, in the market for the relevant transaction or related markets.

Counterparty Risk. Although the Firm will transact derivatives with counterparties that it believes to be creditworthy, there is no guarantee that such counterparties will be able to perform their economic obligations under the derivatives transactions. In addition, centralized clearing of certain OTC derivatives exposes Client to the risk of a default by a clearing member or clearinghouse with respect to its cleared derivative transactions. If counterparties, clearing brokers or central clearinghouses fail or refuse to honor their obligations under Client's derivatives, hedges of the related risk will be ineffective. A counterparty's or central clearinghouse's insolvency, inability or unwillingness to make payments under the terms of derivatives agreements or inability or unwillingness to return collateral will have a material adverse effect on Client's returns on investment.

Funding Risk. There is the risk that Client or a counterparty could not have adequate cash available to fund current obligations, which might occur because of mismatches in cash flows due from or to counterparties in OTC derivatives transactions or related hedging, trading, collateral, or other transactions, or delays in payment.

Operational Risk. There is operational risk of losses because of inadequacies in systems or controls for monitoring and quantifying the risks and contractual obligations associated with OTC derivatives and related transactions, for

recording and valuing the transactions or for detecting human error, or from systems failure or management failure.

Special Risks. There could be other significant risks that Client can be exposed to based on the terms of a specific transaction. Highly customized OTC derivatives transactions, in particular, could present heightened liquidity risk and introduce other significant risk factors of a complex character. Unusual or extreme changes in market factors can affect the value of the transaction and the risks associated with it in ways that are not taken into account in most available systems for modeling transaction risk.

Pricing. Because the price and other terms on which a portfolio may enter into or terminate an OTC derivatives transaction are individually negotiated by the Firm, these may not represent the best price or terms available to Client from other sources.

Increased Cost of Hedging Due to Derivatives Regulation. Dodd-Frank includes a framework of regulation of the OTC derivatives markets which requires clearing of certain types of transactions and imposes additional costs, including reporting and margin requirements. For example, Dodd-Frank imposes requirements to pledge variation and/or initial margin (i) for “OTC-cleared” transactions (OTC derivatives that are cleared and settled through central clearing counterparties), and (ii) for “OTC-bilateral” transactions (OTC derivatives that are bilateral contracts between two counterparties). The margin requirements for OTC-cleared transactions and the variation margin requirements for OTC-bilateral derivatives are already in effect, while the initial margin requirements for OTC-bilateral transactions will likely be applicable to certain Clients in September 2020. These increased margin requirements, combined with increased capital charges for OTC-bilateral counterparties and central clearinghouses with respect to non-cash collateral, (i) will likely require Clients to increase holdings of cash and highly liquid securities with lower yields causing a reduction in income, (ii) could adversely affect the liquidity of a Client’s investments and the composition of a Client’s portfolio, and (iii) could result in less favorable pricing for OTC-cleared and OTC-bilateral transactions.

Risks Relating to Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities

In General. Mortgage-backed securities (residential and commercial) and asset-backed securities represent interests in “pools” of mortgages or other assets, including consumer loans or receivables held in trust. Although ABS and CMBS generally experience less prepayment than RMBS, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, like traditional fixed-income securities, are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension risks. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) can quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. Client’s investments in ABS are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets. These securities also are subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgage or assets, particularly during periods of economic downturn. Certain CMBS are issued in several classes with different levels of yield and credit protection. Client’s investments in CMBS with several classes could be in the lower classes that have greater risks than the higher classes, including greater interest rate, credit and prepayment risks.

Mortgage-backed securities can be either pass-through securities or collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”). Pass-through securities represent a right to receive principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages, which are passed through to security holders. CMOs are created by dividing the principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages into several revenue streams (tranches) with different priority rights to portions of the underlying mortgage payments. Certain CMO tranches can represent a right to receive interest only (“IOs”), principal only (“POs”) or an amount that remains after floating-rate tranches are paid (an inverse floater). These securities are frequently referred to as “mortgage derivatives” and can be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates. Interest rates on inverse floaters, for example, vary inversely with a short-term floating rate (which can be reset periodically). Interest rates on inverse floaters will decrease when short-term rates increase, and will increase when short-term rates decrease. These securities have the effect of providing a degree of investment leverage. In response to changes in market interest rates or other market conditions, the value of an inverse floater can increase or decrease at a multiple of the increase or decrease in the value of the underlying securities. If a portfolio invests in CMO tranches (including CMO tranches issued by government agencies) and interest rates move in a manner not anticipated by MIM Public Fixed Income, it is possible that Client could lose all or substantially all of its investment. Certain mortgage-backed securities in which Client could invest also provide a degree of investment leverage, which could cause Client to lose all or substantially all of its investment.

During the global economic crisis, the mortgage market in the U.S. experienced difficulties that adversely affected the performance and market value of certain mortgage-related investments. During the global economic crisis, delinquencies and losses on mortgage loans (including subprime and second-lien mortgage loans) generally increased,

and the decline in or flattening of real-estate values (as has been experienced and could continue to be experienced in many housing markets) exacerbated such delinquencies and losses. Also, a number of mortgage loan originators experienced serious financial difficulties or bankruptcy. Reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities and increased investor yield requirements caused limited liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage-related securities, which adversely affected the market value of certain mortgage-related securities. It is possible that such limited liquidity in such secondary markets could arise in a similar manner in the event of any downturn in the U.S. mortgage market. ABS entail certain risks not presented by mortgage-backed securities, including the risk that in certain states it could be difficult to perfect the liens securing the collateral backing certain asset-backed securities. In addition, certain ABS are based on loans that are unsecured, which means that there is no collateral to seize if the underlying borrower defaults.

Risks Relating to Foreign Investments

In General. A portfolio may invest in companies located in countries other than the U.S. Accordingly, Client can be exposed to risks associated with foreign investments, including:

- The value of holdings traded outside the United States (and any hedging transactions in foreign currencies) will be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.
- The costs of non-U.S. securities transactions tend to be higher than those of U.S. transactions.
- Foreign holdings could be adversely affected by foreign government action, including expropriation or seizure.
- International trade disputes or economic sanctions against certain non-U.S. countries can adversely affect these holdings.
- The economies of certain countries can compare unfavorably with the U.S. economy.
- Foreign securities markets could be smaller than the U.S. markets, which may make trading more difficult.
- Foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies.
- In the event of a default of any foreign debt obligations, it could be more difficult for Client to obtain or enforce a judgment against the issuers of such securities.
- Changes or modifications in existing judicial decisions or in the current positions of the IRS, either taken administratively or as contained in published revenue rulings and revenue procedures (which changes or modifications could apply with retroactive effect), and the passage of new legislation, could lead to unfavorable treatment of certain on-U.S. securities which could adversely impact the Client's portfolio.

Sanctions. The Firm operates a program designed to ensure compliance with economic and trade sanctions-related obligations applicable directly to its activities. These sanctions prohibit, among other things, transactions with and the provision of services to, directly or indirectly, certain countries, territories, entities and individuals. It should be expected that any economic and trade sanctions, and the application by the Firm of its compliance program, will restrict or limit a Client's investment activities, can require the Firm to cause a Client to sell its position in an investment at an inopportune time or when the Firm would otherwise not have done so, and preclude the Firm from selling a Client's position in investment when the Firm would otherwise wish to do so. The application of sanctions can also have significant adverse impacts on the valuation and liquidity of a Client's investments to the extent such investments are related to the sanctioned entities or individuals, potentially rendering specific investment illiquid or worthless.

Additionally, sanction laws in the U.S. and other jurisdictions or other governmental action could significantly restrict the Firm and its Clients from investing or continuing to hold an investment in, or transacting with or in certain countries, individuals, and companies, including, among other things, transactions with, and the provision of services to certain foreign countries, territories, in entities and individuals. The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA") and other anti-corruption laws and regulations, as well as anti-boycott regulations, can also apply to, and restrict the activities of the Firm and its Clients.

If the Firm determines that a Client is subject to trade, economic or other sanctions imposed by a governmental or regulatory authority, the Firm will take such actions as it determines appropriate to comply with applicable law and its related policies and procedures. These actions could include, without limitation, (i) blocking or freezing Client accounts

or Client investments, (ii) where permitted or required by the applicable sanctions law, requiring a Client to redeem or withdraw from the vehicle, and delaying the payment of any redemption or withdrawal proceeds, without interest, until such time as such payment is permitted under applicable law, (iii) excluding an Client in a pooled investment vehicle from allocations of net capital appreciation and net capital depreciation and distributions made to other Clients, (iv) ceasing further dealings with such Client's interest until such sanctions are lifted or a license is obtained under applicable law to continue dealings, and (v) excluding a Client in a pooled investment vehicle from voting on matters on which investors are entitled to vote, and excluding the net asset value of such investor's interest in the pooled investment vehicle for purposes of determining the investors entitled to vote on or required to take any action in respect of the pooled investment vehicle.

Sanctions-related requirements imposed by governmental or regulatory authorities can be complex, changing, conflicting, unclear or subject to opaque, changing or conflicting guidance. Accordingly, the Firm may take or refrain from taking action it determines appropriate to comply with applicable law and its related policies and procedures even though it turns out that doing so was not required or appropriate.

Additional Risks

Public Health Crises, including Covid-19. Major public health issues, such as a pandemic (e.g. the novel coronavirus COVID-19) or other event that causes a large number of illnesses or deaths, have had and could continue to have a major impact on the global economy and financial markets, including financial market volatility and changes in interest rates, which could negatively impact Client investments. Governmental and non-governmental organizations may not effectively combat the spread and severity of such pandemic, increasing their harm to us. In particular, disruptions to commercial activity relating to the imposition of quarantines and travel restrictions, and/or failures to contain the outbreak despite these measures, could materially and adversely impact Clients' investments, both in the near- and long-term. In addition, the imposition of travel restrictions (including "shelter-in-place" or "lock-down" directives) could impact the ability of the Firm's personnel to travel in connection with potential or existing investments, or otherwise disrupt business activities, which could negatively impact the Firm's ability to effectively identify, monitor, operate and dispose of Client investments.

Litigation Risk. Client's investment activities can subject Client to the risks of becoming involved in litigation. The expense of defending against claims against Client by third parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would be borne by Client. Client may not be able to defend or prosecute legal proceedings brought against it (or lenders as a group) or that Client (or lenders as a group) might otherwise bring to protect its (or their) interests.

Operational and Information Security Risk from Cyberattacks and other Computer-Related Attacks. The Firm relies on the effective operation of its computer systems and, in certain instances, the computer systems of its service providers, for a variety of functions, including, transactions, providing information to Client, and maintaining financial records. The Firm also retains confidential and proprietary information on its computer systems and the computer systems of its service providers, and relies on sophisticated technologies to maintain the security of that information. The Firm's computer systems and the computer systems of its service providers are subject to computer viruses or other malicious codes, unauthorized or fraudulent access, social engineering, phishing, human error, cyberattacks or other computer-related penetrations, and such threats have increased over recent periods. The administrative and technical controls and other preventive actions the Firm takes to reduce the risk of cyber-incidents and protect its information technology could be insufficient to prevent physical and electronic break-ins, cyber-attacks, compromised credentials, fraud, other security breaches or other unauthorized access to its computer systems or the computer systems of its service providers. In some cases, such cyber-incidents may not be immediately detected. Such incidents can impede or interrupt the Firm's business operations and could adversely affect the Firm's operations, and in turn could adversely affect Client or the assets.

In the event of a disaster such as a natural catastrophe, epidemic, industrial accident, blackout, computer virus, terrorist attack, cyberattack or war, unanticipated problems with the Firm's disaster recovery systems could have a material adverse impact on the Firm's ability to conduct business, particularly if those problems affect the computer-based data processing, transmission, storage and retrieval systems and destroy valuable data of the Firm. In addition, if a significant number of the Firm's managers, or associates generally, are unavailable following a disaster, its ability to effectively conduct business could be severely compromised. These interruptions also could interfere with the ability of the Firm to provide services to Client and the ability of the Firm's associates to perform their job responsibilities.

The failure of the computer systems of the Firm or its service providers, or the disaster recovery plans of the Firm or

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

ESG/Sustainable Investment Guidelines. The Firm agrees, from time to time, to implement environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") guidelines at the request of a Client. The implementation of ESG guidelines could cause an account to perform differently compared to accounts that do not use such ("ESG Guidelines") guidelines. The criteria related to certain ESG strategies could result in an account foregoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, or selling securities for to comply with the ESG guidelines when it might be otherwise disadvantageous for it to do so.

In addition, an increased focus on ESG or sustainability investing in recent years may have led to increased valuations of certain issuers with higher ESG profiles. A reversal of that trend could result in losses with respect to investments in such issuers.

In seeking to comply with ESG guidelines, the Firm relies upon internal and external research and data. There can be no assurance that this data directly correlates with a Client's ESG goals, and this data is not available with respect to all issuers, sectors or industry and is often based upon estimates, comparisons or projections that could prove to be incorrect. As a result, a Client account with ESG guidelines could nonetheless be invested in issuers that are not consistent with the Client's ESG goals.

Risks Relating to Conflicts of Interest

Clients should be aware that there will be occasions when the Firm and its affiliates will encounter potential conflicts of interest in connection with activities relating to investments on behalf of client.

Allocations. The Firm serves as the investment manager for third party pooled investment vehicles and accounts, the MetLife Accounts, and certain other investment vehicles sponsored by the Firm. Accordingly, potential conflicting interests or duties will likely arise where the Firm undertakes investment management activities for another account or accounts, including MetLife Accounts, investing in the same assets or the same issuers as Client. The Firm acts as adviser to other accounts, including the MetLife Accounts and there will likely be times during which the Firm will give advice and take action with respect to any of those accounts which will differ from the advice given, or the time or nature of action taken, with respect to the Client's portfolio. For example, the Firm could cause a MetLife Account and Client's account to co-invest in an investment but later, to the extent permitted under the applicable constituent documents, decide to dispose of the investment owned by the MetLife Account, but not Client's account, or vice versa. The value of the investment retained by Client might be negatively impacted as a result of the sale of the MetLife Account's investment. There can be no assurance that any MetLife Account that makes an investment alongside Client will continue to hold such investment until its maturity. In addition, investment opportunities will likely be appropriate for more than one of these accounts. This presents a potential conflict of interest for the Firm as there are competing benefits it derives depending upon which account is allocated a specific investment opportunity. Those competing benefits include, different management fee arrangements, different performance based compensation and different levels of ownership by MetLife Accounts (among such MetLife Accounts or compared to third-party clients). Consistent with its fiduciary duties to its clients, the Firm has adopted policies and procedures designed to appropriately manage this conflict, including its allocation policy (as discussed in greater detail in response to Item 10 below); however, while diligent efforts will be made to allocate opportunities where appropriate to each account in a fair and equitable manner over time and in accordance with the applicable investment allocation policy, Client will not receive every allocation every time one is sourced and Client can be disadvantaged or harmed by the manner or timing of allocated investment opportunities and decisions to sell these investments. For example, effecting a transaction in a security for one account can adversely affect the price at which a transaction in the same security can be effected for Client.

Use of Material, Non-Public Information. From time to time, employees of MetLife can come into possession of material, non-public information in connection with their other activities. In such cases, the Firm would be restricted from investing in certain transactions it otherwise may have initiated or from selling an investment it otherwise would have sold.

Side Letters. The Firm and its affiliates are permitted, from time to time, to enter into side letters or other similar arrangements with one or more investors in a pooled investment vehicle without the consent of the other investors, which have the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing the terms of, the

governing documents of such pooled investment vehicle as they apply to a particular investor. As a result of such side letters, certain investors receive additional benefits (such as information rights, transfer rights, confidentiality obligations or rights or terms necessary in light of the particular legal, regulatory or public policy characteristics of an investor) that other investors will not receive.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

The Firm does not have disciplinary events that would require a response to this Item.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

As disclosed in response to Item 4, the Firm is a subsidiary of MetLife, Inc. The Firm is under common control with other registered investment advisers, broker dealers and insurance companies. Any relationship between the Firm and another MetLife affiliate material to a prospective client's evaluation of MIM Public Fixed Income, including conflicts of interest, is disclosed as appropriate within this Disclosure Brochure or in applicable offering documents.

Relationship with MetLife Investment Management Affiliates¹

The Firm is part of MetLife's institutional investment management business, MetLife Investment Management, which is affiliated with many types of U.S. and non-U.S. financial service providers, including broker-dealers and insurance companies. The Firm has also entered into arrangements with certain investment advisory affiliates of the Firm pursuant to which certain employees of the affiliate have been designated to provide investment services to the Firm with respect to the Firm's clients as more specifically described below. Such arrangements are commonly referred to as "participating affiliate arrangements." These designated employees are deemed "associated persons" of the Firm as defined under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, and, in this capacity, are subject to the oversight of the Firm and its Chief Compliance Officer. Some Firm employees also are directors, officers and/or employees of some of these affiliates and are likely to recommend the same security to clients of both the Firm and the affiliate. In addition, as more specifically described below with respect to each affiliate, the Firm provides investment research and sub-advisory services to certain of these affiliates. When the Firm is managing an affiliate's client account through a sub-advisory relationship, such client will be treated as a client of the Firm for purposes of investment allocations. Both the Firm and these affiliates have adopted trade allocation policies to address this particular conflict of interest where it arises, as further discussed below in response to this Item 10.

Relationship with Other Affiliated Investment Advisers

UK Investment Management Affiliate. The Firm's affiliate, MetLife Investment Management Limited ("MIML"), located in London, England, is registered with the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority as an investments adviser and investments manager. MIML provides investment management services to institutional investors located in the UK, the wider European Economic Area, and globally. The Firm has entered into participating affiliate arrangements with MIML under which the Firm may delegate a portion of its investment management responsibilities to MIML as well as related investment services, including trade execution services and the receipt of investment research and recommendations to invest in certain securities and other investments for the benefit of the Firm's clients. In addition, MIML has entered into similar arrangements with Firm under which the Firm may provide trade execution services, investment research and recommendations to invest in certain securities for the benefit of MIML's clients. The Firm's other affiliate in London, MetLife Investments Limited, provides portfolio management and advisory services and trade execution services solely to affiliates.

Japan Investment Management Affiliate. The Firm's affiliate, MetLife Asset Management Corp. (Japan) ("MAM"), is a Financial Services Agency registered discretionary investment manager located in Japan. MAM provides investment management services to institutional investors located in Japan. MAM has entered into arrangements with Firm pursuant to which it delegates to the Firm a portion of its investment management responsibilities in connection with MAM's clients outside the US.

¹Subsidiaries of MetLife, Inc. that provide investment management services include, in addition to the Firm, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, MetLife Investment Management Limited, MetLife Investments Limited, MetLife Investments Asia Limited, MetLife Latin America Asesorias e Inversiones Limitada, MetLife Asset Management Corp. (Japan) and MIM I LLC.

Hong Kong Investment Management Affiliate. The Firm's affiliate, MetLife Investments Asia Limited ("MIAL"), is licensed by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong ("SFC") to carry on Type 1 (dealing in securities), Type 4 (advising on securities) and Type 9 (asset management) regulated activities in Hong Kong. MIAL provides investment management services to institutional investors located in the Asia region. The Firm has entered into participating affiliate arrangements with MIAL under which the Firm may delegate a portion of its investment management responsibilities to MIAL as well as related investment services, including trade execution services and the receipt of investment research and recommendations to invest in certain securities for the benefit of the Firm's clients. In addition, MIAL has entered into similar arrangements with Firm under which the Firm may provide investment management services, trade execution services, investment research and recommendations to invest in certain securities for the benefit of MIAL's clients outside the US.

European Investment Management Affiliate. The Firm's affiliate, MetLife Investment Management Europe Limited has applied for registration with the Central Bank of Ireland.

Chile Investment Management Affiliate. The Firm's affiliate, MetLife Latin America Asesorias e Inversiones Limitada, provides investment management services solely to MetLife affiliates in the LatAm region and has entered into participating affiliate arrangements under which it may provide investment research services to the Firm.

Relationship with Broker-Dealer Affiliate

The Firm's affiliate, MetLife Investments Securities, LLC ("MISL"), is a FINRA registered broker-dealer. MISL provides marketing and distribution support related to the offering and selling of securities of certain private funds managed by the Firm to institutional clients. Certain of the Firm's personnel are also registered representatives of MISL and engage in the marketing activities associated with the private funds managed by the Firm; however, they do not receive any sales commissions for these activities.

Relationship with Affiliated or Sponsored Investment Vehicles

Private Funds. The Firm serves as the investment adviser to multiple private funds located globally. One or more subsidiaries of the Firm serve as the general partner to certain of such funds.

Mutual Funds. The Firm serves as investment adviser to mutual funds which the Firm sponsors.

Collective Investment Trust Funds. The Firm serves as investment adviser to certain trust companies organized under the Pennsylvania Banking Code that are sponsored by the Firm.

The Firm and its affiliate employees could have an ownership interest in these affiliated or sponsored investment vehicles.

Additional Conflicts Related to Affiliations

Conflicts Related to the Financial Interests of Affiliates. Given the broad nature of MetLife's business, affiliates of the Firm can have financial interests in, or relationships with, companies whose securities the Firm purchases or sells for its third party client accounts. At any time, these affiliates' interests and relationships could be inconsistent or in potential or actual conflict with positions held or actions taken by the Firm on behalf of its' third party client accounts. For example: (1) due to the fact that MetLife affiliates hold public and private debt and equity securities of a large number of issuers, the Firm's third party clients could invest in some of the same issuers, but at different levels in the capital structure, and (2) it is possible that a MetLife affiliate will hold the senior debt of an issuer whose subordinated debt is held by the Firm's third party clients or hold secured debt of an issuer whose public unsecured debt is held in the Firm's third party client accounts. In the event of restructuring or insolvency, the MetLife affiliates as holders of senior debt can be expected to exercise remedies and take other actions without regard to whether they are in the interest of, or are adverse to, other clients of the Firm that are the holders of junior debt. In addition, MetLife affiliates sell various products and/or services to certain companies whose securities the Firm could purchase and sell on behalf of clients or who have other relationships with the Firm (such as a tenant in a building owned by a client or a counterparty on a derivatives trade). While the Firm makes investment decisions for each client independently, in consideration of the best interests of such client, there can be no guarantee that any actual or potential conflicts will be resolved in favor of such client or that actions taken by a MetLife affiliate will not adversely affect the value of a client investment.

Transactions with Related Parties. The Firm from time to time engages certain of its affiliates to provide services to

its clients. The use of MetLife affiliates to provide these services creates conflicts of interest because there is an incentive for the Firm to favor its affiliates over unaffiliated third parties.

Conflicts Related to Investment Consultants. Certain of the Firm's clients and prospective clients retain investment consultants to advise them on the selection and review of investment managers (including with respect to the selection of investment funds). The Firm could have dealings with these investment consultants in their roles as discretionary managers or non-discretionary advisers to their clients. The Firm also could have independent business relationships with investment consultants, or other interactions with such consultants. In general, both the Firm and the investment consultant make appropriate disclosure to their respective clients, as applicable of any conflict it believes to exist due to their business relationships.

Conflicts Related to Service Providers. The Firm retains third party advisors and other service providers to provide various services to the Firm as well as for funds that the Firm manages or sub-advises. If a service provider is engaged to provide services to the Firm or one or more of the Firm's funds and managed accounts while also providing services to other MetLife affiliates, such service provider will generally negotiate rates in the context of the overall relationship with the Firm or MetLife. In such a scenario, the Firm will generally benefit from negotiated fee rates offered to the Firm's funds and managed accounts and vice versa. The Firm will not necessarily be able to obtain advantageous fee rates from a given service provider negotiated by MetLife affiliates based on their relationship with the service provider.

Valuation. The assets and liabilities of the Firm's clients will be valued in accordance with the Firm's valuation policy, which is designed to comply with relevant industry standards and represent current best practices for valuations and impairments. The Firm faces a conflict of interest where the Firm or an affiliated entity is performing valuations for the Firm's clients receives management fees (or, in certain cases, performance-based compensation) based on such valuations. In addition, for certain assets held by MetLife Accounts, the Firm's valuation policy provides for different valuation methodologies to be used for such assets as compared to that used for assets held by third-party clients. As a result, there will likely be instances where the Firm attributes a different value to the same asset, depending on whether such asset is held by a MetLife Account or a third party client and the Firm has no obligation, legal or otherwise, to conform its valuation of assets for the MetLife Account to valuations of assets maintained by third party clients.

Conflicts Related to Overlapping Client Investments. Where clients hold the same investment, the differing investment objectives of such clients, as well as other factors applicable to the specific situation, can result in a determination to dispose of, or retain, all or a portion of an investment on behalf of a client at different times as such investment or portion thereof is being disposed of, or retained, by other clients. In addition, particularly with respect to illiquid or private investments, conflicts of interest arise when disposing of a particular investment would be beneficial for one client while retaining such investment would be beneficial for another client. The Firm could also recommend investments to or purchase securities for the account of one client (or supervised persons could purchase such securities) that differ from investments recommended or purchased for other clients, even though the investment objectives of these other clients are similar. Moreover, the Firm and its affiliates can make investments or engage in other activities that express inconsistent views with respect to an entity in which the Firm has invested client assets, a particular security or relevant market conditions. For example, if the Firm or its affiliate makes an investment on behalf of one client that expresses a negative outlook on a particular investment in which other clients are invested, this could reduce the value of other clients' investments.

In addition, MIM Public Fixed Income's portfolio managers generally make investment decisions for the respective clients whose accounts they manage independently of the manner in which a similar or even the same investment could be viewed by other portfolio managers or other Firm business units. In addition, the Firm can take different approaches to hedging for certain clients.

The Firm may invest in the same issuers for client accounts, but at different levels in the capital structure. For example, one client could hold securities in an entity that are senior or junior to the debt securities held by another client, and in the event of restructuring or insolvency, clients will be entitled to different payment or other rights. In a workout or other distressed scenario, the interests of one client might be adverse to those of other clients so that some clients might recover all or part of its investment while the other clients might not.

Allocation Policy

When appropriate and subject to applicable law, the desired target participation amounts for each order (including

the MetLife Accounts' interests) are aggregated and placed as a single bid/order. In order to address the conflicts related to such orders, the Firm has implemented compliance policies and procedures, including allocation policies broken down by asset classes. These allocation policies are designed to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated in a fair and equitable manner over time to Firm clients, including third party clients and the MetLife Accounts, in accordance with applicable law. If the entire bid/order can be filled, each third party client and the MetLife Accounts will receive their full target participation amount; otherwise, each participating client's allocation is adjusted based on the allocation policy for that asset class, which as a general matter provide for pro rata reductions in the amount allocated based on the participating client's desired order size. If a pro rata reduction would reduce a participating client's allocation below its stated minimum, or result in a *de minimis* allocation, the participating client would not be allocated any of the acquired investment and its share would be reallocated among the other participating clients including the MetLife Accounts. In addition, the allocation policy provides for exceptions that permit certain participating clients to receive larger allocations where the overall holdings are underweight with respect to the issuer or the participating account has investment guideline that restrict the participating client from investing in securities with similar characteristics. Orders to sell investments that are not completely filled are also allocated pro rata based on each participating client's desired order size, but where such a sale cannot reasonably be shared on a pro rata basis, the allocation policy provides for allocations such that it can be shown that as a general matter each participating client over time has executed its fair share of sales meeting its targeted objectives, taking into consideration, among other things, its need for cash.

The application of these policies could result in MetLife Accounts receiving larger allocations of investments than other accounts who have placed smaller orders, and each of these policies is subject to certain exceptions and overrides. A copy of the Firm's applicable allocation policy is available upon request.

As MIM Public Fixed Income's investment programs and clients develop and change over time, a client could be subject to additional and different conflicts which the Firm will address consistent with its fiduciary obligations.

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

The Firm and persons associated with the Firm are permitted to buy or sell securities that it also recommends to clients consistent with the Firm's policies and procedures. The Firm has implemented a Code of Ethics (the "Code") pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). For certain Access Persons (as defined in the Advisers Act and other applicable rules), the Code imposes restrictions on the purchase and sale of securities for their own accounts and accounts in which the Access Person has a beneficial interest. The Code also includes a pre-clearance requirement for all Access Persons, restrictions on participation in initial public offerings, blackout period restrictions, minimum holding period requirements, quarterly and annual reporting requirements and an annual certification. A copy of the Firm's Code of Ethics is available to any client or prospective client upon request.

In addition to its Code of Ethics, the Firm:

- Maintains and enforces written policies reasonably designed to prevent the unlawful use of material non-public information by the Firm or any of its employees.
- Has implemented ethical wall procedures to limit the receipt of material non-public information to personnel who often have access to confidential information, such that the investment activities of the rest of the Firm are not otherwise restricted due to the imputation of such material non-public information to the rest of the Firm (as described in further detail below).
- Has implemented policies and procedures that prohibit favoring any MetLife Account over a third party client's account (as described in further detail in response to Item 10 above).
- Has adopted policies that prohibit asset transfers between client portfolios unless such transactions are executed in accordance with the requirements of the Advisers Act.

Material Non-Public Information ("MNPI") and Ethical Wall. To control the flow of MNPI within the Firm and to prevent its misuse, the Firm has established policies and procedures that are designed to control receipt of MNPI and appropriately manage related trading issues. These policies and procedures include, where appropriate, use of information barriers. An information barrier could include, as dictated by the applicable facts and circumstances, the physical, technological and operational separation to various degrees ("walling off") of certain of the Firm's business

units or personnel, as well as those of its affiliates involved in different businesses, and other policies and procedures designed to prevent the unauthorized access to, or dissemination of, MNPI. The purpose of the information barrier is, among other things, to limit the receipt of MNPI to such personnel who often have access to confidential information, such that the investment activities of the rest of the Firm are not otherwise restricted because the designated personnel could have MNPI that would be imputed to the rest of the Firm in the absence of an information barrier. The Firm has established and is expected to continue to establish, additional information barriers when appropriate, including in connection with its various investment units. In some instances, the Firm could create an “isolated information barrier” around a small number of employees within an investment unit who come into possession of MNPI about an issuer, so that their knowledge is not attributed to the rest of the unit.

As a result of information barriers between the Firm’s business units primarily investing in private asset sectors (collectively, “MIM Private Units”), the Firm’s unit primarily investing in public asset sectors (“MIM Public Fixed Income”) will make investment decisions independently of MIM Private Units. Notwithstanding the policies and procedures in place between MIM Public Fixed Income and MIM Private Units, conflicts of interest arise among and between such units of the Firm. In certain cases, the investment objectives and programs of MIM Public Fixed Income or its clients are similar to, or overlap with, the investment strategies and objectives of MIM Private Units or its clients. MIM Public Fixed Income could invest in the same securities or issuers in which MIM Private Units is invested. In addition, MIM Public Fixed Income could invest in a particular security or entity at substantially the same time as MIM Private Units. The information barrier could result in differences in price, terms and amount of leverage (if any), and associated transaction costs between investments made by MIM Private Units and MIM Public Fixed Income Units. In addition, MIM Public Fixed Income likely will not dispose of such an investment at substantially the same price or time as MIM Private Units. MIM Private Units also could make investments or engage in other activities that express views inconsistent with those of MIM Public Fixed Income, which could reduce the value of client investments managed by MIM Public Fixed Income.

MIM Public Fixed Income also could invest in entities or assets in which MIM Private Units have an existing investment. Similarly, MIM Private Units could later invest in entities or assets that MIM Public Fixed Income are invested in, which could have an effect (either positive or negative) on the market prices of MIM Public Fixed Income clients. This would potentially result in MIM Private Units clients being senior to MIM Public Fixed Income clients in the capital structure of an issuer, which could mean that, in a workout or other distressed scenario, the interests of MIM Private Units clients will be different from and potentially adverse to MIM Public Fixed Income clients and MIM Private Units clients might recover all or part of the investment while MIM Public Fixed Income clients may not receive any recovery. MIM Private Units will not be required to take any action or withhold from taking any action to mitigate losses by MIM Public Fixed Income clients in such a scenario. In addition, MIM Private Units could seek to exercise creditor’s rights under the applicable loan agreement or other documents in a manner which could be detrimental to other investors, including MIM Public Fixed Income clients.

Principal Transactions. Principal transactions are generally defined as transactions where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account or the account of an affiliated broker-dealer, buys from or sells any security to any advisory client. These transactions present conflicts of interest because the adviser is transacting directly with client accounts. The Firm effects principal transactions with clients in accordance with Rule 206(3)-2 under the Advisers Act and in accordance with the Firm’s policies and procedures on such transactions, which are reasonably designed to mitigate the conflicts of interest associated with such transactions.

Cross-Transactions. From time to time, the Firm will sell a security from a client account and purchase the same security in another client account through a so called “cross transaction” in accordance with the Firm’s procedures if the Firm deems the transaction to be in the best interest of each participating client and is permitted by applicable client’s investment management agreement, other constituent fund documents and regulatory requirements.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Brokerage Selection and Best Execution. In selecting broker-dealers to execute transactions for clients’ accounts, MIM Public Fixed Income considers a variety of factors including, but not limited to: its financial strength, reputation, execution, pricing, research and service. MIM Public Fixed Income seeks to obtain “best execution” consistent with its duties as an investment adviser. In seeking best execution, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a financial

institution's services, including among others, the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates, and responsiveness. MIM Public Fixed Income will seek competitive rates but may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for transactions. However, in some instances, there may only be one broker-dealer active in a particular security at a given time which would limit the ability to obtain best execution.

Soft Dollars and Research Services. Currently, MIM Public Fixed Income does not enter into any third party or proprietary soft dollar arrangements where a broker-dealer provides research services in exchange for an expectation of receiving a certain dollar amount of commissions.

Consistent with obtaining best execution, brokerage transactions can be directed to certain broker-dealers who provide unsolicited proprietary research (research created or developed by the broker-dealer) which assist MIM Public Fixed Income in its investment decision-making process. Such research generally will be used to service all of MIM Public Fixed Income's clients, but not all research will be applicable to each client. In addition to unsolicited research, certain broker-dealers provide invitations to attend conferences and meetings with management representatives of issuers or with other analysts and specialists.

The amount of research and other benefits described above depends on the amount of brokerage transactions effected with the brokers. This creates a conflict of interest for the Firm because there is an incentive to cause clients to pay a higher commission than MIM Public Fixed Income might otherwise be able to negotiate, and to recommend brokers that provide research and other benefits. The Firm has policies and procedures to address conflicts of interest associated with the brokerage practices of each of its business units, and periodically reviews its policies and procedures regarding its selection of financial institutions to execute transactions in light of its duty to obtain best execution.

Brokerage for Client Referrals. The Firm does not direct brokerage for client referrals.

Directed Brokerage. Although MIM Public Fixed Income generally discourages clients from directing trades to a particular broker-dealer, it can at times accept direction from clients regarding brokers to be used for their account. Clients could have existing arrangements permitting them to offset certain administration, accounting, custody, consultant or other fees in relation to the amount of brokerage transactions handled by a specific broker. If a client directs MIM Public Fixed Income to use specific broker-dealers for its account, execution quality can suffer. In addition, directing trades to a particular broker-dealer could cost clients more money; for example, where it would otherwise have the opportunity to do so, MIM Public Fixed Income may not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transaction costs and such clients could receive less favorable net prices on transactions.

Trade Aggregation and Allocation. MIM Public Fixed Income manages accounts with similar investment styles and strategies. As a result, if an investment transaction is appropriate for more than one client, the Firm may attempt to aggregate trades for the accounts and perform one trade or a block trade and allocate pro-rata. If MIM Public Fixed Income determines that the purchase or sale of the same security or instrument is in the best interest of more than one client, MIM Public Fixed Income can, but may in its sole discretion choose not to, combine or aggregate orders to the extent permitted by applicable law.

In order to address the conflicts of interest associated with trade aggregation and allocation, the Firm has implemented compliance policies and procedures, including an allocation policy that covers each asset class. This allocation policy is designed to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated in a fair and equitable manner over time among third party clients and the MetLife Accounts. In certain situations, when a single investment opportunity cannot readily be shared on a pro rata basis, the allocation policy generally provides for allocation of the investment opportunity on a rotational basis. When possible, the desired target participation amounts for each transaction (including the MetLife Accounts' interests) are aggregated and placed as a single bid/order. The MetLife Accounts could seek a larger position than third party clients in these transactions based on the size of the MetLife Accounts' portfolios as compared to individual third party client mandates. If the entire bid/order can be filled, each third party client and the MetLife Accounts will receive their full target participation amount; otherwise, each participating account's allocation is adjusted based on the allocation policy for that asset class, which as a general matter provide for pro rata reductions in the amount allocated. If a pro rata reduction would reduce a participant's allocation below its stated minimum, or result in a *de minimis* allocation, the policy generally provides that the participant would not be allocated any of the acquired investment and its share would be reallocated among the other participating accounts including the MetLife Accounts. As a result, if the MetLife Accounts are participating in that transaction, they would

receive an increased allocation whereas the affected third party client would not receive any allocation. A copy of the Firm's allocation policy is available upon request.

Trade Error Policy. MIM Public Fixed Income maintains a trade error policy. "Trade Errors" include but are not limited to: (i) purchasing or selling the wrong security or quantity; (ii) purchasing a security when a sale was intended or selling a security when a purchase was intended; (iii) purchasing or selling a security in violation of regulatory or contractual obligations; and (iv) purchasing or selling a security for an unintended account. Trade Errors do not include situations that do not result in a trade settling. To the extent a Trade Error is caused by a third party, such as a broker or agent, MIM Public Fixed Income will not be liable for losses associated with such Trade Error, provided that such third party was selected and supervised with reasonable care. Clients will not be notified if an error in their account is avoided through cancellation, modification or reallocation.

Consistent with the applicable standard of care, the Firm's policies and procedures generally do not require perfect implementation of investment management decisions, trading, processing or other functions performed by the Firm. Therefore, not all mistakes will be considered compensable to the Client. Imperfections in the implementation of investment decisions, quantitative strategies, financial modeling, trade execution, cash movements, portfolio rebalancing, processing instructions or facilitation of securities settlement, imperfection in processing corporate actions, or imperfection in the generation of cash or holdings reports resulting in trade decisions may not constitute a breach of the applicable standard of care, depending on the facts and circumstances, and therefore not constitute compensable errors. In addition, in managing accounts, the Firm could establish non-public, formal or informal internal targets, or other parameters that can be used to manage risk, manage sub-advisers or otherwise guide decision-making, and a failure to adhere to such internal parameters will not be considered an error.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

MIM Public Fixed Income monitors account portfolios on an ongoing basis and conducts regular account reviews on at least a quarterly basis. Such reviews are conducted by investment professionals within MIM Public Fixed Income. Formal annual reviews are conducted for clients upon request. At these meetings, economic outlook is generally reviewed along with investment strategy for the upcoming period, past investment tactics, past performance record and future expectations. MIM Public Fixed Income provides clients with supplemental reports that can include such relevant account and/or market-related information. The content of those reports, as well as the frequency with which they are delivered by MIM Public Fixed Income, are set forth in the applicable agreement between the Firm and the client.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Firm pays unaffiliated solicitors a referral fee for client introductions in accordance with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 of the Advisers Act. Any referral fee is paid by the Firm and does not result in any additional charge to the client. Unaffiliated solicitors will provide clients with a copy of the Firm's written disclosure brochure which meets the requirements of Rule 204-3 of the Advisers Act and a copy of the solicitor's disclosure statement containing the terms and conditions of the solicitation arrangement (including compensation).

Item 15: Custody

As discussed in Item 13, the Firm prepares periodic supplemental reports. Any supplemental reports should be carefully reviewed and compared against statements received directly from the client's account custodian to the extent the account contains the types of investments that would be held with a custodian.

Other than as described below, the Firm does not generally accept custody of clients' securities. To the extent the Firm has the authority to request a financial institution to debit its advisory fee from a client's account and remit the fee directly to the Firm, the Firm ensures that it has written authorization from the client and that any such debit is done in accordance with applicable custody rules. For clients where the Firm is authorized to carry out certain actions on behalf of the client that could be deemed to constitute custody, the Firm has policies and procedures in place to comply with applicable custody rules.

Surprise Examination Requirement. The Firm has contracted with an independent accountant to obtain a surprise examination of any assets over which it may be deemed to have custody (outside of a pooled investment vehicle) as required by applicable custody rules. In addition, these assets are maintained with a qualified custodian, and the Firm

ensures it has a reasonable belief that the custodian is sending the client quarterly statements.

Delivery of Audited Financial Statements. The Firm obtains and distributes US GAAP audited financials, as applicable, for each pooled investment vehicle it manages to the funds' investors within the required timeframe for each such vehicle to comply with applicable custody rules.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

MIM Public Fixed Income primarily has full discretionary authority over a client's account, subject to a client's investment objectives and guidelines. Each client's grant of discretion is evidenced in a written investment management agreement, which can limit the scope of MIM Public Fixed Income's discretionary authority. Specific investment limitations of MIM Public Fixed Income's investment discretion are normally set forth in such investment guidelines. Certain regulated clients, such as U.S. mutual funds and ERISA accounts, are subject to additional investment, diversification and other limitations imposed by applicable law. Any of the above investment guidelines or regulatory limitations can impact the performance of a client's account.

Item 17: Voting of Client Securities

MIM Public Fixed Income generally does not provide investment management services on the type of investments that generate proxies. However, to the extent that MIM Public Fixed Income does vote proxies on behalf of its clients, it will vote in accordance with policies and procedures that have been implemented by the Firm (the "Proxy Policies"). The Proxy Policies have been designed to ensure that client securities are voted in the best interests of clients in accordance with applicable rules.

The Proxy Policies are based on the guiding principle of maximization of economic value of client holdings. The Firm does not permit voting decisions to be influenced in any manner that is contrary to, or dilutive of, this guiding principle. The Proxy Policies are designed to ensure that material conflicts of interest on the part of the Firm or its affiliates do not affect voting decisions on behalf of clients.

Based on the guiding principle that all votes made by the Firm on behalf of its clients must be made in the best interest of the clients and with the intent to maximize the economic value of clients' securities holdings, the Firm has adopted proxy voting guidelines (the "Guidelines") that set forth how the Firm plans to vote on specific matters presented for shareholder vote. The Firm, however, could deviate from the Guidelines with respect to a particular shareholder vote when such action is consistent with the guiding principle of seeking the maximization of economic value to clients, taking into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. Prior to deviating from the Guidelines, the Firm's Proxy Committee, which is comprised of senior investment personnel, and legal and compliance personnel, must first make a determination whether there is any material conflict of interest between the Firm (or any of its affiliates) and clients.

The Firm has retained Institutional Shareholder Services' ("ISS") recommended proxy voting guidelines and to monitor and vote proxies. ISS monitors client accounts and their holdings to be sure that all proxies are received and voted. Should a proxy arise that is not covered by the Guidelines, ISS will be directed to vote in a manner approved by the Firm's Proxy Committee. In addition, the Firm's Proxy Committee regularly monitors matters presented for shareholder vote and tracks the voting of the proxies.

Clients can obtain a copy of the Proxy Policies and information regarding how the Firm voted securities held in their accounts, by contacting Israel Grafstein, Chief Compliance Officer of the Firm, at (973) 355-4801.

Item 18: Financial Information

The Firm does not require or solicit fees of more than \$1,200 per client, six months or more in advance. In addition, the Firm does not have any financial conditions reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients. Lastly, the Firm has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition in the past 10 years.

Item 19: Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

The Firm is not a state-registered adviser and is not required to respond to this Item.