

BNY Mellon Securities Corporation

200 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10166

Form ADV Part 2A Disclosure Statement

BNY Mellon Securities Corporation Firm Brochure June 21, 2019

This brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of BNY Mellon Securities Corporation (“BNYMSC”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact your program sponsor or us at 1-800-843-5466. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about BNYMSC and its affiliated investment advisers is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Clients of wrap fee programs should also review the wrap fee program Brochure provided by the program sponsor.

For program sponsors and clients of program sponsors that offer the models prepared by BNYMSC for BNY Mellon Select, this Brochure is provided for informational purposes only. BNYMSC does not act as an investment adviser or fiduciary to clients of program sponsors that offer the BNY Mellon Select models.

Item 2. Material Changes

We may update this document at any time but are required to promptly send clients a copy of any material changes to our disclosures upon doing so. In addition, we will also deliver an annual summary of all material changes that occur to this Brochure along with an offer to provide you with a current version.

BNYMSC's last annual update of this Brochure was on March 29, 2019. There have been no material changes since that date, other than certain firm and product name changes related to a corporate branding initiative sponsored by our ultimate corporate parent, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. These primarily include a name change to our firm from MBSC Securities Corporation to BNY Mellon Securities Corporation; a name change to our direct corporate parent from The Dreyfus Corporation to BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc.; and a name change to an affiliated mutual fund family from the Dreyfus Family of Funds to the BNY Mellon Family of Funds, all effective June 3, 2019.

In addition, Mellon Investments Corporation, an affiliated investment adviser, was engaged as a Delegated Manager effective June 21, 2019; please refer to ***Third-Party Wrap Programs*** on Page 5 of this Brochure.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Introduction

BNY Mellon Securities Corporation (“BNYMSC,” “Firm,” “We,” “Our” or “Us”) is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”) and as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “1934 Act”); is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA); and is registered with the National Futures Association (NFA) as an introducing broker. BNYMSC is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York; a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. (“BNY Mellon Investment Adviser”); and an indirect subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (“BNY Mellon”). BNYMSC has been providing investment advisory services to individuals and institutions since 2001.

We provide investment advisory services to primarily retail investors by sub-advising separate account portfolios (with respect to traditional wrap programs) or by providing model portfolios (with respect to model portfolio wrap programs) to wrap programs sponsored by banks, broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries (“Wrap Programs”). In a traditional Wrap Program, BNYMSC executes securities transactions in an account in the name of the Wrap Program participant (“Wrap Client(s)”), subject to any investment restrictions specified by the Wrap Client. In model portfolio Wrap Programs, BNYMSC provides model portfolios to the Wrap Program sponsor, who then executes securities transactions on behalf of the Wrap Clients. We do not have discretionary authority with respect to any Wrap Client accounts in model portfolio Wrap Programs. BNYMSC provides portfolio management services to the Wrap Clients pursuant to an agreement with the Wrap Program sponsor. The sponsors of the Wrap Programs may be referred to throughout this Brochure individually as a “Program Sponsor” and collectively as “Program Sponsors.”

BNYMSC also acts as a model provider for BNY Mellon Select (“Select Program”) where we provide certain model portfolios consisting only of mutual funds advised by BNY Mellon Investment Adviser (“BNY Mellon Funds”) to Program Sponsors for use by the Program Sponsors, at their discretion, with their clients.

BNYMSC may also give advice to a municipal entity or obligated person regarding the investment of proceeds of a municipal security, and this will be done in our investment adviser capacity. Please see Item 7 of this Brochure for more information on these types of clients.

As described in more detail below, we also offer advisory services not described in this Brochure, in particular as the program sponsor of a wrap fee program. If you would like more information, please consult our Form ADV Part 2A Appendix 1 - Wrap Fee Program Brochure, which is available at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Third-Party Wrap Programs

BNYMSC provides investment advisory services to Wrap Clients of Program Sponsors of the Wrap Programs. Wrap Clients in Wrap Programs may include individual and institutional investors. With respect to “single contract” Wrap Programs, a Wrap Client enters into an advisory agreement with the Program Sponsor and the Program Sponsor enters into a sub-advisory agreement with BNYMSC. With respect to “dual contract” Wrap Programs, a Wrap Client enters into an advisory agreement directly with BNYMSC, in addition to entering into a Wrap Program agreement with the Program Sponsor. Though BNYMSC’s discretionary investment advisory services to Wrap Clients of traditional Wrap Programs are currently all provided under single contract Wrap Programs, we may offer discretionary investment advisory services to both single and dual contract Wrap Programs.

In connection with these Wrap Programs, BNYMSC may engage affiliated or non-affiliated investment managers (each a “Delegated Manager”) to perform certain investment advisory services on BNYMSC’s behalf, including providing investment recommendations to BNYMSC based on a particular investment strategy (the “Strategy (ies)”). Pursuant to BNYMSC’s engagement of a Delegated Manager, BNYMSC may delegate all or a portion of its investment strategy discretion to a Delegated Manager while retaining trading discretion over the Wrap Client’s account to the extent that it is a traditional Wrap Program account. The Delegated Manager is responsible for monitoring, evaluating and adjusting the investment recommendations based on the Delegated Manager’s investment research, experience and judgment. Currently, Newton Investment Management (North America) Limited (“Newton”), Walter Scott & Partners Limited (“Walter Scott”) and Mellon Investments Corporation (“Mellon”), investment managers affiliated with BNYMSC, have each been engaged by BNYMSC as a Delegated Manager.

In connection with traditional Wrap Programs, BNYMSC may perform some or all of the following services:

- providing investment advisory services for Wrap Client accounts;
- facilitating trading for Wrap Client accounts with Program Sponsors and other broker/dealers;
- managing Wrap Client accounts and implementing the Delegated Manager’s investment strategy recommendations;
- monitoring the Delegated Manager’s strategy guidelines and the Wrap Clients’ investment guidelines
- participating in consultations with financial advisors of the Program Sponsors regarding administration of Wrap Client accounts;
- undertaking secondary suitability reviews;
- facilitating the instructing of corporate actions;
- conducting proxy voting on a Wrap Client’s behalf if so directed; and
- filing certain regulatory reports

Portfolio transactions for Wrap Clients of traditional Wrap Programs are generally directed by BNYMSC to the Program Sponsor for execution but may also, in certain circumstances, be directed to a non-

sponsoring broker-dealer in an effort to seek best execution. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information about the selection of brokers for Wrap Clients.

In connection with model portfolio Wrap Programs, BNYMSC may perform the following services:

- facilitating model delivery to the Program Sponsor;
- facilitating the instructing of corporate actions;
- conducting proxy voting on a Wrap Client's behalf if so directed; and
- filing certain regulatory reports.

BNYMSC has the right, at its discretion, to decline to provide investment advisory services, on a case-by-case basis, to new Wrap Program Clients of Program Sponsors.

In addition to providing investment advisory and related services for Wrap Programs, BNYMSC may be retained by affiliated and non-affiliated investment managers to provide administrative and support services (“Administrative Services”) in connection with the investment advisory services that such managers have agreed to perform for wrap accounts of financial services firms who sponsor wrap fee investment programs.

Wrap Clients of these Wrap Programs should also review the Brochures of the Delegated Manager and Program Sponsor, which will contain additional information about each of those firm's investment advisory services.

BNY Mellon Select (“Select Program”)

BNYMSC acts as a model provider for the Select Program and, as such, provides certain proprietary asset allocation mutual fund model portfolios (“Select Models”) to unaffiliated third party financial services firms (“Select Program Sponsors”) for use with their clients (“Select Clients”). BNYMSC utilizes the services of an affiliated investment adviser, BNY Investment Strategy and Solutions Group, LLC (“ISSG”), to provide the asset allocation of the Select Models and select the mutual funds for inclusion in the Select Models, subject to review and approval by BNYMSC’s BNY Mellon Advisor Services Product Review Group (“Product Review Group”). Each of the three Select Models in the Select Program is comprised solely of BNY Mellon Funds. The three Select Models are:

1. Long-Term Growth
2. Moderate Growth
3. Conservative Growth

For Select Clients participating in the Select Program, the Select Program Sponsor will establish and maintain a Select Client account on behalf of each Select Client through Lockwood Advisors, Inc. (“Lockwood”), an affiliate of BNYMSC.

Other Accounts

BNYMSC's Role as a Program Sponsor to a Wrap Fee Program: Dreyfus Managed Asset Program

BNYMSC also offers a proprietary wrap program, the Dreyfus Managed Asset ProgramSM (“DMAP”), for which BNYMSC serves as the program sponsor. DMAP clients may invest in (i) BNY Mellon Funds or a combination of BNY Mellon Funds and selected mutual funds from third party mutual fund families, (ii) equity investment strategies through one or more separately managed accounts managed by professional investment advisory firms, including BNYMSC, (iii) municipal bonds through a separately managed account managed by Mellon Investments Corporation, an affiliate of BNYMSC, or (iv) a combination of these products. For more detail on DMAP, please refer to BNYMSC’s Form ADV Part 2A Appendix 1 - Wrap Fee Program Brochure, available at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2018, we managed \$1.483 billion for clients, of which \$795.8 million was on a non-discretionary basis and \$687.2 million was on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

Fees for BNYMSC’s investment advisory services are described in the sections below. As a dually-registered investment adviser and broker-dealer, the investment advisory services that we perform are separate and distinct from the brokerage services we perform, and each is governed by different laws and contractual arrangements. While there may be certain similarities between the brokerage and advisory services we provide depending on the capacity in which we act, our contractual relationship and legal duties, including the fees we charge to clients, are subject to a number of important differences.

Wrap Programs

Generally, in a Wrap Program, the Program Sponsor charges the Wrap Client an inclusive (“wrap”) fee that covers various costs relating to the management of the Wrap Client’s account. This wrap fee typically includes brokerage transaction and clearing charges, custodian fees, investment advisory fees, and any other applicable fees for related services. Typically, the Wrap Client is introduced to the Strategy by the Wrap Client’s financial advisor, who is employed by the Program Sponsor. Some Wrap Programs may not charge a wrap fee and may, instead, bill separately for each service provided. With respect to “dual contract” Wrap Programs, the investment advisory fee may not be included in the Sponsor’s wrap fee; in such cases, the Wrap Client may pay the fee directly to BNYMSC.

Except with respect to dual contract arrangements, the Program Sponsor’s Wrap Clients generally do not pay a fee directly to BNYMSC and have limited direct contact with BNYMSC. The Program Sponsor

typically pays BNYMSC a portion of the total managed account program fee paid to the Program Sponsor by the Wrap Client. This typically ranges from 0.30% to 0.50% annually, depending on the Program

Sponsor, the type of account, the level of support provided by BNYMSC and the size of the Wrap Client's assets in the specific Strategy. In addition, and as described above, BNYMSC may be retained by affiliated and non-affiliated investment managers to provide administrative and support services in connection with the investment advisory services that such managers have agreed to perform for wrap accounts of financial services firms who sponsor wrap fee programs. In such cases, BNYMSC is paid a fee by those investment managers for providing such administrative and support services.

In traditional Wrap Programs, trade execution is generally conducted through the Program Sponsor unless trade execution with a non-sponsoring firm may result in more favorable execution for the Wrap Client. Trade execution with a non-sponsoring firm may result in additional fees to the Program Sponsor's Wrap Clients. Please also refer to Item 12 of this Brochure (**Brokerage Practices**) for more information about trade execution with non-sponsoring firms.

Depending on the amount of activity in an account, the fees for a Wrap Program may result in higher costs than a Wrap Client might otherwise incur by establishing separate arrangements for trade execution, custody, investment advice and other account-related services. Wrap Clients may wish to periodically evaluate whether the total fee for a particular Wrap Program is appropriate to their needs.

Conflicts of Interest Related to Wrap Programs

BNYMSC has certain representatives who, among other things, market the Strategies advised by the Delegated Managers to Program Sponsors. Program Sponsors may then recommend the Strategies to their Wrap Clients. BNYMSC may compensate its representatives more for successfully marketing certain Strategies over others. The compensation paid by BNYMSC to its representatives for marketing the Strategies is made solely by BNYMSC out of its own assets. These payments present a conflict of interest because the BNYMSC representatives have an incentive to promote Strategies to Program Sponsors based on the potential for compensation rather than the needs of a Program Sponsor's Wrap Client.

For more information on fees and compensation, please see the Wrap Program Brochure you receive from your Program Sponsor.

BNY Mellon Select

Select Clients may pay an advisory fee to the Select Program Sponsor, and will also pay a proportionate share of the fees and expenses of the BNY Mellon Funds in which their account is invested. Select Clients should review the Select Program Sponsor's wrap fee program brochure for more information about fees and compensation, including the Program Sponsor's advisory fees.

BNYMSC or an affiliate may provide services to any BNY Mellon Fund in the Select Program and receive fees for those services from such BNY Mellon Fund or one or more of such BNY Mellon Fund's other

service providers. Typically, these fees will be based on the value of a BNY Mellon Fund's total assets or the amount of Select Client account assets invested in a BNY Mellon Fund through the Select Program. BNYMSC or an affiliate may receive from certain BNY Mellon Funds in the Select Program distribution or "12b-1" fees in an amount up to 0.25% of Account assets invested in such BNY Mellon Funds, plus shareholder servicing fees. Effective March 29, 2019, lower expense ("I" or equivalent) share classes, where available, were made available for the BNY Mellon Funds in the Select Program; such "I" or equivalent share classes incur no 12b-1 or shareholder servicing fees. The compensation received by BNYMSC or its affiliates varies from BNY Mellon Fund to BNY Mellon Fund and is described in general terms in each BNY Mellon Fund's prospectus or statement of additional information. Neither BNYMSC nor its affiliates will receive any sales commissions or charges, fees, discounts, penalties or adjustments in connection with the purchase, holding, exchange, termination or sale of any shares of the BNY Mellon Funds in the Select Program.

Conflicts of Interest Related to BNY Mellon Select

Our parent company, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, receives advisory fees for its management of the BNY Mellon Funds that are included in the Select Models and BNY Mellon Investment Adviser may, in turn, pay affiliates sub-advisory fees in connection with providing sub-advisory services to the BNY Mellon Funds. As described above, ISSG provides the asset allocation of the Select Models and selects the BNY Mellon Funds for inclusion in the Select Models, subject to review and approval by the Product Review Group, which may create a conflict of interest in that such recommendations may favor certain BNY Mellon Funds over others, including BNY Mellon Funds that pay BNY Mellon Investment Adviser higher advisory fees. Fees received by BNY Mellon Investment Adviser for its management of the BNY Mellon Funds are disclosed in each BNY Mellon Fund's prospectus, which the Select Program Sponsor is responsible for providing to the Select Client. This conflict is mitigated by the Product Review Group's review and approval of the Select Models. Further, BNYMSC relies on the Select Client, in consultation with the Select Program Sponsor, to make the decision as to whether to choose a Select Model to use in a Select Client's account. Select Clients will work directly with their Select Program Sponsor, who is not affiliated with BNYMSC or BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, in determining whether or not the Select Models are appropriate for their needs. Fund fees and expenses are charged directly to assets invested in the BNY Mellon Funds and are reflected in each BNY Mellon Fund's net asset value. Each BNY Mellon Fund's expense ratio (the total amount of fees and expenses charged by the Fund) is stated in its prospectus. The expense ratio generally reflects the costs incurred by shareholders during the BNY Mellon Fund's most recent fiscal reporting period. Current and future expenses may differ from those stated in the prospectus. A BNY Mellon Fund may also assess, and not waive, a redemption fee on certain transaction activity in accordance with its prospectus. Please see the BNY Mellon Funds' prospectuses for more detailed information regarding fees and expenses. The Select Program Sponsor is responsible for providing the BNY Mellon Funds' prospectuses to the Select Client.

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

Performance-based fee arrangements and side-by-side management activities entail inherent conflicts that are described in this Item 6.

We have not entered into performance-based fee arrangements with our clients. However, our Delegated Managers may enter into performance-based fee arrangements with their clients. For more detailed information about such arrangements, including how our Delegated Managers' performance fees are calculated, please see the respective Delegated Manager's firm brochure.

"Side-by-side management" refers to our simultaneous management of multiple types of client accounts/investment products. For example, we or our Delegated Managers may simultaneously manage separate accounts, managed accounts and pooled investment vehicles for clients. Our clients have a variety of investment objectives, policies, strategies, limitations and restrictions. Our affiliates likewise manage a variety of separate accounts, managed accounts, and pooled investment vehicles.

Side-by-side management gives rise to a variety of potential and actual conflicts of interest for us, our employees and our supervised persons. Below we discuss the conflicts that we and our employees and supervised persons face when engaging in side-by-side management and how we deal with them. Note that certain of our affiliated Delegated Managers' employees are also officers or employees of one or more BNY Mellon affiliates ("dual officers"). These dual officers undertake investment management duties for the affiliates of which they are officers. Please see Item 10 of this Brochure for more information on our dual officer arrangements. When our affiliates concurrently manage client accounts/ investment products, and particularly when dual officers are involved, this presents the same conflicts as described below.

Note that we manage our accounts consistent with applicable law, and we and our Delegated Managers follow procedures that are reasonably designed to treat our clients fairly and to prevent any client or group of clients from being systematically favored or disadvantaged. For example, we and our Delegated Managers have trading policies and procedures which are designed and implemented to help ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equally, and to prevent these conflicts from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities between and among clients. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure (and Item 12 of our Delegated Managers' firm Brochures) for more information.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Accounts with Different Strategies

We and our Delegated Managers manage numerous accounts with a variety of strategies, which may present conflicts of interest. For example, a long/short position in two client accounts simultaneously can result in a loss to one client based on a decision to take a gain in the other. Taking concurrent conflicting positions in certain derivative instruments can likewise cause a loss to one client and a gain to another.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to the Management of Multiple Client Accounts

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

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Investment in Affiliated Accounts

To the extent permissible under applicable law, we may decide to invest some or all of our temporary investments in money market accounts advised or managed by a BNY Mellon affiliate. We have an incentive to allocate investments to these types of affiliated accounts in order to generate additional fees for us or our affiliates.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to “Proprietary Accounts”

We, our Delegated Managers, and our existing and future employees may from time to time manage and/or invest in products managed by BNYMSC and its affiliates (“Proprietary Accounts”). Investment by BNYMSC, our affiliates, or our employees in Proprietary Accounts may create conflicts of interest. We have an incentive to favor these Proprietary Accounts by, for example, directing our best investment ideas to these accounts or allocating, aggregating or sequencing trades in favor of such accounts, to the disadvantage of other accounts. We also have an incentive to dedicate more time and attention to our Proprietary Accounts and to give them better execution and brokerage commissions than our other client accounts.

Other Conflicts of Interest

As noted previously, we and our affiliates manage numerous accounts with a variety of interests. This necessarily creates potential conflicts of interest for us. For example, we or our Delegated Managers may cause multiple accounts to invest in the same investment. Such accounts may have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with such investment, including differing views on the operations or activities of the portfolio company, the targeted returns for the transaction and the timeframe for and method of exiting the investment. Conflicts may also arise in cases where multiple BNYMSC and/or affiliate client accounts are invested in different parts of an issuer’s capital structure. For example, one of our client accounts could acquire debt obligations of a company while an affiliate’s client account acquires an equity investment. In negotiating the terms and conditions of any such investments, we may find that the interests of the debt-holding client accounts and the equity holding client accounts may conflict. If that issuer encounters financial problems, decisions over the terms of the workout could raise conflicts of interest (including, for example, conflicts over proposed waivers and amendments to debt covenants). For example, debt holding

accounts may be better served by a liquidation of an issuer for which they could be paid in full, while equity holding accounts might prefer a reorganization of the issuer that would have the potential to retain value for the equity holders. As another example, holders of an issuer's senior securities may be able to act to direct cash flows away from junior security holders, and both the junior and senior security holders may be Firm client accounts. **It is important to note that when we act as your broker-dealer, we do not enter into a fiduciary relationship with you. Absent special circumstances, we are not held to the same legal standards that apply when we have a fiduciary relationship with you, as we do when providing investment advisory services. Our legal obligations to disclose detailed information to you about the nature and scope of our business, personnel, fees, conflicts between our interests and your interests and other matters are more limited than when we have a fiduciary relationship with you.**

Item 7. Types of Clients and Account Requirements

Types of Clients

As discussed in Item 4 (**Advisory Business**) above, we provide an array of investment advisory services to individual investors and other clients of Program Sponsors of Wrap Programs. To the extent that we are providing advice to a municipal entity or obligated person regarding the investment of proceeds of a municipal security, this will be done in our investment adviser capacity.

Please review the wrap fee program brochure from your Program Sponsor for more information on types of clients and account requirements for the Program Sponsor's Wrap Programs. Please see your Select Program Sponsor's wrap fee program brochure for more information on the types of clients and account requirements for the Select Program. Lastly, for information on DMAP, please refer to our Form ADV Part 2A Appendix 1 - Wrap Fee Program Brochure, available at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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

Wrap Programs

Clients should review the brochure of the firm acting as Delegated Manager, which will contain additional information about that firm's methods of analysis, investment strategies and risk of loss. In addition, the investment strategies and associated risks for Wrap Programs are described in the offering materials provided by the Program Sponsor.

BNY Mellon Select

For Select Clients participating in the Select Program, the Select Program Sponsor will establish and maintain a Select Client account on behalf of each Select Client through Lockwood.

The Select Models enable a Select Client to invest in a variety of BNY Mellon Funds, all of which are

advised by BNY Mellon Investment Adviser and which may be sub-advised by affiliates of BNYMSC. ISSG provides the asset allocation of the Select Models and selects the BNY Mellon Funds for inclusion in the Select Models, subject to review and approval by the Product Review Group.

BNYMSC will review the asset allocation of the Select Models periodically, but no less frequently than quarterly, to verify consistency with the stated investment objectives associated with the particular Select Model. BNYMSC will provide any updates to the asset allocation of the Select Models or the BNY Mellon Funds in the Select Models to the Select Program Sponsor for its review and approval before such updated Select Models are implemented into a Select Program. Finally, BNYMSC will provide the Select Program Sponsor with a list of BNY Mellon Funds to be included in the Select Models and will provide the Select Program Sponsor with notice of any updates to such list of BNY Mellon Funds.

Select Program Sponsors are responsible for accepting Select Clients into the Select Program and for implementing, to the extent reasonable and feasible, any Select Client directed restrictions. Any requests for the imposition of such restrictions will be reviewed by the Select Program Sponsor on a case by case basis and the Select Program Sponsor, in its sole discretion, may decline to accept a Select Client if it determines that it is unable to implement one or more Select Client directed restrictions.

The Select Models are based on hypothetical scenarios, are intended to be generic, and are not designed for any particular investor or client. BNYMSC has granted certain Select Program Sponsors a non-exclusive license to use the Select Models for purposes of providing investment management services to their clients in the Select Program Sponsor's advisory programs. The Select Program Sponsor acts as an investment adviser and fiduciary to Select Clients and Select Clients should read their Select Program Sponsor's wrap fee program Brochure carefully for more information about the Select Program available to them.

Risk of Loss

Each Strategy we offer invests in a variety of securities and employs a number of investment techniques that involve certain risks. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that you should be prepared to bear.

Summary of Material Risks

The table below and section that follows sets forth information concerning the material risks involved with each Strategy. An "X" in the table indicates that the Strategy involves the corresponding risk. An empty box indicates that the strategy does not involve the corresponding risk in a material way.

However, an empty box does not guarantee that the strategy will not be subject to the corresponding risk.

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

Risk Type	Mutual Funds *	Wrap Program Accounts
General risks	X	X
Clearance and settlement risk	X	X
Credit risk	X	X
Derivatives risk	X	
Emerging market risk – equities	X	X
Emerging market risk – fixed income	X	
Foreign currency risk	X	X
Foreign government obligation risk	X	
Foreign investment risk	X	X
Interest rate risk	X	X
Issuer risk	X	X
Leverage risk	X	
Liquidity risk	X	X
Market risk	X	X
Risk of warrants and rights	X	X

* Reflects risks of investments in the BNY Mellon Funds used in the Select Program.

General Risks:

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that you should be prepared to bear. We do not guarantee or represent that our investment program will be successful. Our past results are not necessarily indicative of our future performance and our investment results may vary over time. We cannot assure you that our investments of your money will be profitable, and in fact, you could incur substantial losses. Your investments with us are not a bank deposit and are not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.

Cybersecurity Risk:

In addition to the risks described above that primarily relate to the value of investments, there are various operational, systems, information security and related risks involved in investing, including but not limited to “cybersecurity” risk. Cybersecurity attacks include electronic and non-electronic attacks that include but are not limited to gaining unauthorized access to digital systems to obtain client and financial information, compromising the integrity of systems and client data (e.g., misappropriation of assets or sensitive information), or causing operational disruption through taking systems off-line (e.g., denial of service attacks). As the use of technology has become more prevalent, we and the client accounts we manage have become potentially more susceptible to operational risks through cybersecurity attacks. These attacks in

turn could cause us and client accounts (including funds) we manage to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting issuers of securities in which we invest, counterparties with which we engage in transactions, third-party service providers (e.g., a client account's custodian), governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers and other financial institutions and other parties. While cybersecurity risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed and are designed to reduce the risks associated with these attacks, there are inherent limitations in any cybersecurity risk management system or business continuity plan, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially since we do not directly control the cybersecurity systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Additional risks that may be applicable to investments in BNY Mellon Funds in the Select Program are available in each Fund's Prospectus or Statement of Additional Information which are available on www.bnymellonim.com/us or by calling BNY Mellon Investment Adviser at 1-800-843-5466.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Disciplinary Information

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

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

In addition to being registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act, BNYMSC is also registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, is a member of FINRA, and is registered with the NFA as an introducing broker.

BNY Mellon is a Global Financial Services Company

BNYMSC is an indirect subsidiary of BNY Mellon. BNY Mellon is a global financial services company providing a comprehensive array of financial services (including asset management, wealth management, asset servicing, clearing and execution services, issuer services and treasury services) through a world-wide client focused team that enables institutions and individuals to manage and service their financial assets. BNY Mellon Investment Management is the umbrella designation for BNY Mellon's affiliated investment management firms, global distribution companies and wealth management business and is responsible, through various subsidiaries, for U.S. and non-U.S. retail, intermediary and institutional distribution of investment management and related services. We may enter into transactions with unaffiliated counterparties or third party service providers who then use affiliates of ours to execute such transactions.

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

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

BNY Mellon’s Status as a Bank Holding Company

BNY Mellon and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including us, are subject to certain U.S. banking laws, including the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the “BHCA”), to regulation and supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”), and to the provisions of, and regulations under, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The BHCA and the Dodd-Frank Act (and other applicable banking laws, and their interpretation and administration by the appropriate regulatory agencies, including but not limited to the Federal Reserve) may restrict the transactions and relationships among BNY Mellon, its affiliates (including us) and our clients, and may restrict our investments, transactions and operations. For example, the BHCA regulations applicable to BNY Mellon and us may, among other things, restrict our ability to make certain investments or the size of certain investments, impose a maximum holding period on some or all of our investments, and restrict our ability to participate in the management and operations of the companies in which we invest. In addition, certain BHCA regulations may require aggregation of the positions owned, held or controlled by related entities. Thus, in certain circumstances, positions held by BNY Mellon and its affiliates (including us) for client and proprietary accounts may need to be aggregated and may be subject to a limitation on the amount of a position that may be held. These limitations may have an adverse effect on our ability to manage client investment portfolios. For example, depending on the percentage of that company we and our affiliates (in the aggregate) control at any given time, the limits may (1) restrict our ability to invest in a company for certain clients and/or (2) require us to sell certain client holdings of that company at a time when it may be undesirable to take such action. Additionally, BNY Mellon may in the future, in its sole discretion and without notice, engage in activities impacting us in order to comply with the BHCA or other legal requirements applicable to (or reduce or eliminate the impact or applicability of any bank regulatory or other restrictions on) us and accounts managed by us and our affiliates.

The Volcker Rule

The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions that have become known as the “Volcker Rule,” which restrict bank holding companies, such as BNY Mellon and its subsidiaries (including us) from (i) sponsoring or investing in a private equity fund, hedge fund or otherwise “covered fund”, with the exception, in some instances, of maintaining a de minimis investment, subject to certain other conditions and/or exceptions, (ii) engaging in proprietary trading, and (iii) entering into certain transactions involving conflicts of interest (e.g., extensions of credit). The final Volcker Rule was jointly adopted by a group of U.S. federal financial regulators in December 2013 and was fully implemented by BNY Mellon by July 21, 2017.

The Volcker Rule generally prohibits certain transactions involving an extension of credit between BNY Mellon and its affiliates, on the one hand, and “covered funds” managed by BNY Mellon and/or its affiliates (including us), on the other hand. BNY Mellon affiliates provide securities clearance and settlement services to broker-dealers on a global basis. The operational mechanics of the securities clearance and settlement process can result in an unintended intraday extension of credit between the securities clearance firm and a “covered fund.” As a result, we may be restricted in executing transactions for certain funds through broker-dealers that utilize a BNY Mellon affiliate as their securities clearance firm. Such restriction could prevent us from executing transactions through broker-dealers we would otherwise use in fulfilling our duty to seek best execution.

Dual Officers and Employees

Certain employees of our Delegated Managers act as officers of The Bank of New York Mellon (the “Bank”), an affiliated New York chartered bank, and as employees of BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, an affiliated registered investment adviser, for the purpose of performing investment management and related functions. In their capacities as officers of the Bank, these personnel provide discretionary investment advisory services to certain clients and collective investment funds of the Bank and receive a fee for such services. In their capacities as BNY Mellon Investment Adviser employees, these personnel provide investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. For such services, the Delegated Managers receive a portion of the investment management fee received by BNY Mellon Investment Adviser from each investment company to which it renders advice.

Other Relationships

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

promote a private fund.

BNY Mellon maintains, and we have adopted, a Code of Conduct that addresses these types of relationships and the potential conflicts of interest they may present, including the provision and receipt of gifts and entertainment.

BNY Mellon, among several other leading investment management firms, has a minority equity interest in Luminex Trading and Analytics, LLC (“Luminex”), a registered broker-dealer under the Exchange Act, which was formed for the purpose of establishing and operating a “buy-side” owned and controlled electronic execution utility for trading securities (the “Alternative Trading System”). Transactions for clients for which we serve as adviser or sub-adviser may be executed through the Alternative Trading System. We and BNY Mellon disclaim that either is an affiliate of Luminex.

Affiliated Broker-Dealers and Investment Advisers

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

Where we select the broker to effect purchases or sales of securities for client accounts, we may use either an affiliated or unaffiliated broker (unless otherwise restricted by an agreement, law or regulation). We may have an incentive to enter into transactions with an affiliated broker-dealer, in an effort to direct more commission dollars to our affiliate.

We have broker selection policies in place that require our selection of a broker-dealer to be consistent with our duties of best execution, and subject to any client and regulatory proscriptions. Please see Item 12 of our Delegated Managers’ firm Brochures for more information.

We may be prohibited or limited from effecting transactions for you because of rules in the marketplace, foreign laws or our own policies and procedures. In certain cases, we may face further limitations because of aggregation issues due to our relationship with affiliated investment management firms. Due to local market rules associated with aggregation of security ownership with our affiliates we may be prevented from owning more of a particular security that we would otherwise want to own for client accounts. Please also refer to Item 12 of our Delegated Managers’ Brochures for a discussion of trade aggregation issues.

Affiliated Banking Institutions

BNY Mellon engages in trust and investment business through various banking institutions, including the

Bank and BNY Mellon, National Association. These affiliated banking institutions may provide certain services to us, such as recordkeeping, accounting, marketing services, and referrals of clients. We may provide the affiliated banking institutions with sales and marketing materials regarding our investment management services that may be distributed under the name of certain marketing “umbrella designations” such as BNY Mellon, BNY Mellon Wealth Management, BNY Mellon IM, and BNY Mellon EMEA.

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

Other Business Activities of BNYMSC and its Affiliates

As a BNY Mellon company, BNYMSC may, from time to time, use the research staff, products, services and libraries of its affiliates and may consult with their portfolio managers. BNYMSC’s affiliates are engaged in a broad range of financial services activities in the United States and abroad, and include banks, trust companies, broker-dealers, investment advisers, stock transfer agents, commodity pool operators, commodity trading advisers, municipal securities dealers and pension consultants, among other businesses. Certain of BNYMSC’s affiliates serve as investment advisers of and provide other services to mutual funds and other investment companies, including the BNY Mellon Funds that are used as options in the Select Program. BNYMSC’s arrangements with the BNY Mellon Funds and their service providers are material to BNYMSC’s business as an investment adviser. In addition, from time to time, BNYMSC and certain of its affiliates may refer investment advisory clients or other business to each other, as permitted by applicable law and rules, and these arrangements may become material to BNYMSC’s investment advisory business.

The client should be aware that BNYMSC and its affiliated entities maintain various types of financial and other relationships with financial or other institutions, entities and persons.

The BNY Mellon Funds in the Select Program are affiliates of BNYMSC and BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, with BNYMSC serving as distributor and BNY Mellon Investment Adviser serving as investment adviser. BNYMSC, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser and certain affiliates will receive fees for the services they provide to the BNY Mellon Funds. Receipt of these fees by BNYMSC, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser and their affiliates may present a conflict of interest because BNYMSC may have an incentive to include some BNY Mellon Funds in the Select Models over other BNY Mellon Funds, in particular where the inclusion of certain BNY Mellon Funds results in higher fees being received by BNYMSC, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser or their affiliates. These fees are disclosed in each BNY Mellon Fund’s prospectus which the Select Program Sponsor is responsible for providing to the Select Client. This conflict is mitigated by the fact that BNYMSC relies on the Select Client, in consultation with the Select Program Sponsor, to make the decision as to whether to choose a Select Model to use in a Select Client’s account. Select Clients will work directly with their Select Program Sponsor, who is not affiliated with BNYMSC,

in determining whether or not the Select Models are suitable for their needs. By removing itself from the decision making process, BNYMSC mitigates the conflict of interest as to whether the Select Client elects a Select Model or a different available option.

Services provided by BNYMSC, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser and their affiliates for the BNY Mellon Funds include investment advice, administration, distribution and transfer agency services. Although it is not possible to determine accurately the amount of time that BNYMSC devotes to any one of the wide range of financial activities in which it is engaged, BNYMSC's principal business is the sale of mutual funds advised by its affiliates.

BNYMSC and its representatives also may buy or sell for themselves securities that they recommend to a client for purchase and sale. They also may give advice and take action in the performance of their duties for a client that differs from advice given, or the timing and nature of action taken, with respect to other clients or for themselves. Personal trading by BNYMSC employees must be conducted in compliance with all applicable laws and the BNY Mellon Personal Securities Trading Policy that governs BNY Mellon and its subsidiaries, including BNYMSC.

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

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

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

The BNY Mellon Code provides to employees the framework and sets the expectations for business conduct. In addition, it clarifies our responsibilities to clients, suppliers, government officials, competitors and the communities we serve and outlines important legal and ethical issues. Below are key principles of the BNY Mellon Code and an overview of areas covered by these principles:

1. **Respecting Others:** Mutual respect and professional treatment; harassment-free environment; safety and security; and managers' responsibilities.
2. **Avoiding Conflicts:** Gifts and entertainment; outside employment and business dealings; outside service as a director, trustee, officer, investment committee member, partner or business owner of a for-profit business or a not-for-profit organization; ownership of an outside business; fiduciary appointments; personal investment decisions; dealing with family and close personal friends; and corporate opportunities.

3. Conducting Business: fair competition and anti-trust; anti-corruption and improper payments; and combating financial crime and money laundering.
4. Working With Governments: Know the restrictions or limitations on presenting and receiving hospitality; observe a higher standard of care; and cooperate with government investigations and audits.
5. Protecting Company Assets: Financial integrity; additional standards for senior financial professionals; use of company assets; protecting client and employee records and observing our privacy principles; global records management program; use of computers, systems and corporate information; and inside or proprietary information;
6. Supporting Our Communities: Political activities; investor and media relations; charitable contributions and corporate sponsorship; and participating in trade associations, conferences and speaking engagements.

As a global financial institution, BNY Mellon and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) are subject to certain laws and/or regulations governing the personal trading of securities. In order to ensure that all employees’ personal investments are conducted in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations and are free from conflicts of interest, the Company has established limitations on personal trading, as reflected in the PTSP.

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

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

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

3. **Non-Classified Employee:** Our employees are considered non-classified if they are not an IE or ADM.

PSTP Overview:

1. IEs and ADMs are subject to preclearance and personal securities reporting requirements, with respect to discretionary accounts in which they have direct or indirect ownership.
2. Transaction reporting is not required for non-discretionary accounts, transactions in exempt securities or certain other transactions that are not deemed to present any potential conflicts of interest.
3. Preclearance is not required for transactions involving certain exempt securities (such as open-end investment company securities that are not Proprietary Funds or money market funds and short-term instruments, non-financial commodities; transactions in non-discretionary accounts (approved accounts over which the employee has no direct or indirect influence or control over the investment decision-making process); transactions done pursuant to automatic investment plans; and certain other transactions detailed in the PSTP which are either involuntary or deemed not to present any potential conflict of interest.
4. We have a “Preclearance Compliance Officer” who maintains a “restricted list” of companies whose securities are subject to trading restrictions. This list is used by the Preclearance Compliance Officer to determine whether or not to grant trading authorization.
5. The acquisition of any securities in a private placement requires prior written approvals.
6. With respect to transactions involving BNY Mellon securities, all employees are also prohibited from engaging in short sales, purchases on margin, option transactions (other than employee option plans), and short-term trading (*i.e.*, purchasing and selling, or selling and purchasing BNY Mellon securities within any 60 calendar day period).
7. For IEs and ADMs, with respect to non-BNY Mellon securities, purchasing and selling, or selling and purchasing the same or equivalent security within 60 calendar days is discouraged, and any profits must be disgorged.
8. No covered employee should knowingly participate in or facilitate late trading, market timing or any other activity with respect to any fund in violation of applicable law or the provisions of such fund’s disclosure documents.

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

Interest in Client Transactions

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

Wrap Program clients should also review the brochures of the Delegated Managers and/or Program Sponsors, as applicable, which will contain additional information about those firms' investment advisory services. Select Clients should review the Select Program Sponsor's wrap fee program brochure for more information about that firm's investment advisory services.

Principal Transactions

"Principal transactions" are generally defined as transactions where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account or the account of an affiliated broker-dealer, buys any security from or sells any security to any client. A principal transaction may also be deemed to have occurred if a security is crossed between an affiliated pooled investment vehicle and another client account. We do not engage in principal transactions.

It is our policy that neither we nor any of our officers or directors shall, as principal, buy securities for itself from, or sell securities it owns to, any client. However, we are part of a large diversified financial organization, which includes banks and broker-dealers. As a result, it is possible that a related person other than our officers and directors, may, as principal, purchase securities from, or sell securities to our clients.

Cross Transactions

We do not engage in cross transactions.

Transactions in Same Securities

We or our affiliates may invest in the same securities that we or our affiliates recommend to clients. When we or an affiliate currently holds for our own benefit the same securities as a client, we could be viewed as having a potential conflict of interest. For example, we or our affiliate could be seen as harming the performance of the client's account for our own benefit if we short-sell the securities in our own account while holding the same securities long in the client account, causing the market value of the securities to move lower.

Interests in Recommended Securities/Products

We or our affiliates may recommend securities to clients, or buy or sell securities for client accounts, at or about the same time that we or one of our affiliates buys or sells the same securities for our (or the affiliate's) own account. This practice may give rise to a variety of potential conflicts of interest, particularly with

respect to aggregating, allocating and sequencing securities being purchased on both our (or its affiliate's) behalf and our clients' behalf. For example, we could have an incentive to cause a client or clients to participate in an offering because we desire to participate in the offering on our own behalf, and would otherwise be unable to meet the minimum purchase requirements. Likewise, we could have an incentive to cause our clients to participate in an offering to increase our overall allocation of securities in that offering, or to increase our ability to participate in future offerings by the same underwriter or issuer.

On the other hand, we could have an incentive to cause our clients to minimize their participation in an offering that has limited availability so that we do not have to share a proportionately greater amount of the offering to the client. Allocations of aggregated trades might likewise raise a potential conflict of interest as we may have an incentive to allocate securities that are expected to increase in value to ourselves. See Item 12 of the Brochure for a discussion of our brokerage and allocations practices and policies. Further, a potential conflict of interest could be viewed as arising if a transaction in our own account closely precedes a transaction in related securities in a client account, such as when a subsequent purchase by a client account increases the value of securities that were previously purchased for ourselves.

On occasion, we may recommend the purchase or sale of, or purchase or sell, securities that are issued by our parent company, BNY Mellon, or underwritten by its affiliate, BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC, for client accounts if such recommendation or purchase or sale is in accordance with the client's guidelines and applicable law.

Investments by Related Persons and Employees

We and our existing and future employees, our board members, and our affiliates and their employees may from time to time invest in products managed by us. We have developed policies and procedures to address any conflicts of interest created by such investment. We are part of a large diversified financial organization that includes banks and broker-dealers. As a result, it is possible that a related person may, as principal, purchase securities or sell securities for itself that we also recommend to clients. We do permit our employees to invest for their own account within the guidelines and restrictions of the Code of Ethics, as described above. For more information, please see "Interests in Recommended Securities/Products" in this Item 11, and "Dual Officers and Employees" in Item 10 of this Brochure.

Agency Transactions Involving Affiliated Brokers

Neither we, nor any of our officers or directors, acting as broker or agent, effects securities transactions for compensation for any client. We are part of a large diversified financial organization that includes broker-

dealers. As a result, it is possible that a related person, other than our officers and directors, may, as agent, effect securities transactions for our clients for compensation. Please also see additional information relating to affiliate arrangements and with regard to purchases of securities in an offering where an affiliate acts as underwriter or a member of the underwriting. Please also see Schedule D, Section 7A of our Form ADV Part 1 for a list of broker-dealers which are our affiliates.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Execution, Clearance, Administrative and Custodial Services for the Select Program

For the Select Program, the delivery of clearing, custody, statements and confirmations will be provided by Lockwood, through a clearing and custody arrangement with Lockwood's affiliate, Pershing LLC. Broker-dealer services will be provided by the Select Program Sponsor or a financial institution designated by the Select Program Sponsor.

Wrap Programs

For model portfolio Wrap Programs, BNYMSC provides the model portfolios to the Program Sponsor, who then executes securities transactions on behalf of the Wrap Clients.

For traditional Wrap Programs, BNYMSC executes client transactions in wrap accounts generally through the Program Sponsor unless executing trades with a non-sponsoring firm may result in more favorable execution to the client. Accordingly, to facilitate obtaining best execution for clients, BNYMSC may, at its discretion, facilitate trade execution for client transactions with a non-sponsoring firm. We may do so for a variety of reasons, including the type or liquidity of the securities we are buying or selling, or because we are aggregating trades for Wrap Clients of one Program Sponsor with trades for Wrap Clients of other Program Sponsors. The corresponding brokerage commissions and associated transaction costs for such "trading away" activity will not be included in the wrap fee paid by the Wrap Client to the Program Sponsor and instead will represent additional costs borne by the Wrap Client, but will not increase the advisory fee paid to or billed by BNYMSC. Wrap Clients should also note that such brokerage commissions and associated transaction costs may be built into the net price of the investment as reflected on trade confirmations, as opposed to being separately itemized.

In connection with the Strategies for traditional Wrap Programs currently offered by BNYMSC – BNYM Newton International Equity, BNYM Newton Global Equity and BNYM Newton Global Equity Income ADR - the average dollar-weighted percentage of transactions traded away by BNYMSC during the twelve months through December 31, 2018 across the Client accounts in each Strategy was 33.63%, 20.89% and

1.11%, respectively. With respect to all three Strategies, the additional cost incurred by Wrap Clients with respect to each such transaction ranged from 0 - 4 cents per share (or, for commissions charged on a percentage rather than per share basis, approximately 0 - 10 basis points of the value of each trade).

In addition to the fees and expenses described above, certain routine trading costs associated with the day-to-day investment management of a wrap account may, depending upon the provisions of a particular Wrap Program, not be included in a Wrap Client's wrap fee and may therefore represent additional costs to the Wrap Client. In general, these may include (but are not necessarily limited to) the SEC fee imposed on sales of US securities and the transaction taxes imposed by certain non-US countries with respect to the purchase and sale of securities of certain issuers domiciled in those countries. With respect to trading away

activity in the BNYM Newton International Equity, BNYM Newton Global Equity and BNYM Global Equity Income ADR Strategies, additional trading-related costs, such as non-US local market transaction taxes and ADR conversion charges, may also apply.

For the reasons described above, with respect to both traditional and model portfolio Wrap Programs, it is not possible for us to aggregate client transactions pursuant to our trade aggregation procedures described below except when we direct transactions in a traditional Wrap Program to a non-sponsoring broker-dealer in an effort to seek best execution. As a result, there may be instances in which one or more Program Sponsors are executing trades for their clients at the same time that we and/or the Delegated Manager(s) are executing trades in the same securities. This could result in varying levels of execution among Wrap Program accounts and between those accounts, on the one hand, and the accounts of BNYMSC and the Delegated Manager(s) on the other hand. Moreover, this could lead to competing orders for the same securities, potentially harming execution quality. In an effort to mitigate this adverse consequence and help ensure fair and equitable treatment across the respective clients of the Delegated Manager(s), BNYMSC and the Program Sponsors, BNYMSC may seek to coordinate trading with the Delegated Manager(s) and the Program Sponsors when the combined order size in that security is anticipated to exceed certain trading volume thresholds.

Other Brokerage Practices

The following describes our policies when we facilitate non-mutual fund client transactions with a broker-dealer other than the Program Sponsor:

Broker Selection: We have the authority to direct securities transactions on behalf of our discretionary clients to broker-dealers we select from The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation's Approved Broker List. In doing so, we seek best execution of such transactions. When seeking best execution, we consider the full range and quality of a broker-dealer's services including, among other things, commission rates/trading costs, a broker's trading expertise, reputation and integrity, willingness and ability to commit capital, reliability both in executing and settling trades, fairness in resolving disputes, value provided in a market, execution capability, financial responsibility and responsiveness to the Firm. Please also see the discussion concerning the Volcker Rule and its possible implications concerning our broker-dealer selection practices in Item 10 above.

Soft Dollars: We do not use/receive research or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer or third party in connection with client securities transactions.

Affiliated Broker/Dealers: We do not direct securities transactions to any affiliated broker-dealer unless directed to by the Program Sponsor. Certain unaffiliated broker-dealers used by us to execute trades may use a broker-dealer who is our affiliate to clear those trades. In such cases, the clearing broker receives a clearance fee negotiated and paid by the executing broker-dealer. The decision to use one of our affiliates in these circumstances is made by the unaffiliated executing broker-dealer, and we have no influence over whether a broker-dealer we select for execution of client trades clears through one of our affiliates, or if so the financial arrangement between them.

Affiliated Depository Agent: From time to time, we will use an unaffiliated broker-dealer to convert local shares of a foreign security into an American Depository Receipt (“ADR”) shares or ADR shares into local shares. In certain cases, the unaffiliated broker-dealer may use BNY Mellon as a depository agent.

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

Directed Brokerage: We will participate in directed brokerage if directed by the Program Sponsor and a contractual arrangement is in place. In the event that such direction occurs, we may have limited capability to negotiate commission rates or obtain volume discounts. As a result, the net price paid or received by the directed account may be different than the price paid or received by our other accounts.

Overall, any instruction that we use a certain broker-dealer or restrict trading with a particular broker-dealer may cause a client to pay higher commissions, receive less favorable net prices or investment results, or incur additional custodial or other external administrative charges than would be the case if we were authorized to choose the broker-dealers through which to execute transactions.

Trade Aggregation: We will aggregate certain client transactions (i.e. purchase or sale of securities of the same issuer with the purchase and sale of other client transactions participating in the same security on the same day) when we determine that it is in the best interest of all participating clients. Each client participating in an aggregated transaction within a trading day will do so at the same average price where possible.

Trade Allocation: Allocation of an aggregated order is prepared prior to the execution of the aggregated trade. If an aggregated order is filled in its entirety, the order must be allocated in accordance with the allocation specified. Aggregated trades are allocated at the average price of the aggregated order.

Generally, if an aggregated order is partially filled, the order will be allocated among the participating accounts on a pro-rata basis in proportion to the intended allocation. We may, however, if required in our judgment, deviate from pro rata allocation on partially filled orders to help prevent odd lot position sizes or similar outcomes that may not be desirable for clients’ accounts.

New Issue Allocation: BNYMSC does not currently purchase new issues for client accounts. To the

extent we seek to purchase new issues in the future, we will adopt policies and procedures designed to help ensure fair and equitable treatment of clients.

Trade Errors: Our policy is to correct trading and operational errors we make and to reimburse client accounts to the extent that any such error, in aggregate across the participating client accounts, results in a loss of \$25 or more.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

BNY Mellon Select

Select Program Sponsors are responsible for reviewing the Select Clients' accounts on a post trade basis to verify transactional accuracy and compliance with rebalancing rules. Select Clients should review their Select Program Sponsor's wrap fee program brochure for more information.

In General

In addition to the account review activities that may be performed by Program Sponsors, we perform various oversight activities with respect to the discretionary client accounts we manage in traditional wrap programs and the model portfolios we provide to model portfolio wrap programs. These include, where applicable, verifying compliance with strategy and client-level investment restrictions; monitoring best execution efforts and investment performance dispersion; conducting account-level position reconciliations; performing oversight of Delegated Managers and ISSG; and conducting similar supervisory and oversight-related functions.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Our ultimate parent, BNY Mellon, has organized its lines of business into two groups: Investment Management and Investment Services (collectively "Groups"). We are part of the Investment Management Group. A sales force has been created to focus on developing new customer relationships and developing and coordinating large complex existing customer relationships within those Groups. In certain circumstances, Investment Management sales representatives are paid fees for sales. The fees may be based on revenues and may be a one-time payment or paid out over a number of years.

Sales of any alternative investment products (such as private funds) may be made through us acting as a broker-dealer or a broker-dealer affiliate. BNYMSC registered representatives or registered representatives of such affiliated broker-dealers receive compensation for sales of alternative investments.

We and our affiliates also participate in the BNY Mellon Incentive Compensation Plan, which presents certain conflicts of interest, as described above.

We do not compensate any affiliates or third parties for referring clients to us, nor do we direct securities transactions to any broker-dealer in exchange for referral of investment management clients.

Item 15. Custody

Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the “Custody Rule”) defines “custody” to include a situation in which an adviser or a related person holds, directly or indirectly, client funds or securities or has any authority to obtain possession of them, in connection with advisory services provided by the adviser. BNYMSC does not have “custody” of client assets in the Wrap Programs or the Select Program for purposes of the Custody Rule.

With respect to DMAP, we are subject to certain provisions of the Custody Rule since our affiliate, Pershing LLC, maintains custody of assets for DMAP clients; please refer to our Form ADV Part 2A Appendix 1 – Wrap Fee Program Brochure for more information.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

For accounts where we have investment discretion, we will exercise any such investment discretion that has been granted to us in a manner consistent with the stated investment guidelines and restrictions for the particular Wrap Client's account and the terms and conditions of our agreement with the Program Sponsor and/or the Wrap Client. If we are unable to accommodate any Wrap Client's guidelines or restrictions, we will inform the Program Sponsor and determine how to proceed in consultation with such Program Sponsor.

BNYMSC does not have discretionary authority over any client accounts in the Select Program or the model portfolio Wrap Programs.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

Committee Structure

BNYMSC participates in BNY Mellon's Proxy Voting and Governance Committee (the “Committee”) and, with respect to client accounts for which we have investment discretion or have otherwise agreed with the Program Sponsor, we exercise the voting rights delegated to us by clients or the Program Sponsor with the guidance and assistance of the Committee.

The Committee consists of representatives from our firm and that of certain other fiduciary business units (each, a “Member Firm”) affiliated with BNY Mellon. We (along with the other Member Firms) have adopted the Committee's Proxy Voting Policy, related procedures, and voting guidelines (the “Proxy Policies”). The Committee seeks to make proxy voting decisions that are in the best interest of the client and has adopted detailed, pre-determined, written proxy voting guidelines for specific types of proposals and matters commonly submitted to shareholders by U.S. and non-U.S. companies (collectively, the “Voting Guidelines”), which are included in the Proxy Policies. These Voting Guidelines are designed to

assist with voting decisions which over time seek to maximize the economic value of the securities of companies held in client accounts (viewed collectively and not individually) as determined in the discretion of the Committee. We believe that this approach is consistent with our fiduciary obligations and with the published positions of applicable regulators with an interest in such matters (e.g., the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Department of Labor), and we have adopted the Proxy Policies, including the Voting Guidelines, and agreed that we will vote proxies through the Committee. We do not permit clients to direct us on how to vote in a particular solicitation. However, if a client of ours chooses to retain proxy voting authority or delegate proxy voting authority to an entity other than a Member Firm (whether such retention or delegation applies to all or only a portion of the securities within the client's account), either the client's or such other entity's chosen proxy voting guidelines (and not the Committee's) will apply to those securities.

Voting Philosophy

We (BNYMSC, along with BNY Mellon and our affiliates) recognize that the responsibility for the daily management of a company's operations and strategic planning is entrusted to the company's management team, subject to oversight by the company's board of directors. As a general matter, we invest in companies believed to be led by competent management and, as set forth in the Voting Guidelines, we customarily vote in support of management proposals and consistent with management's recommendations. However, in our role as a fiduciary, we believe that we must express our view on the performance of the directors and officers of the companies in which clients are invested and how these clients' interests as shareholders are being represented. Accordingly, as set forth in the Voting Guidelines, we will vote against those proposals that we believe would negatively impact the economic value of clients' investments – even if those proposals are supported or recommended by company management.

We seek to vote on proxies of non-U.S. companies through application of the Voting Guidelines. However, corporate governance practices, disclosure requirements and voting operations vary significantly among the various non-U.S. markets in which our clients may invest. In these markets, we may face regulatory, compliance, legal or logistical limits with respect to voting securities held in client accounts which can affect our ability to vote such proxies, as well as the desirability of voting such proxies. Non-U.S. regulatory restrictions or company-specific ownership limits, as well as legal matters related to consolidated groups, may restrict the total percentage of an issuer's voting securities that we can hold for clients and the nature of our voting in such securities. Our ability to vote proxies may also be affected by, among other things: (1) late receipt of meeting notices; (2) requirements to vote proxies in person; (3) restrictions on a foreigner's ability to exercise votes; (4) potential difficulties in translating the proxy; (5) requirements to provide local agents with unrestricted powers of attorney to facilitate voting instructions; and (6) requirements that investors who exercise their voting rights surrender the right to dispose of their holdings for some specified period in proximity to the shareholder meeting. Absent an issue that is likely to impact clients' economic interest in a company, we generally will not subject clients to the costs (which may include a loss of liquidity) that could be imposed by these requirements. In these markets, we will weigh the associative costs against the benefit of voting, and may refrain from voting certain non-U.S. securities

in instances where the items presented are not likely to have a material impact on shareholder value.

Process

The Committee has retained the services of two independent proxy advisors (“Proxy Advisors”) to provide comprehensive research, analysis, and voting recommendations. These services are used most frequently in connection with proposals or matters that may be controversial or require a case-by-case analysis by the Committee in accordance with its Voting Guidelines. The Committee has engaged one of its Proxy Advisors as its proxy voting agent (the “Proxy Agent”) to administer the mechanical, non-discretionary elements of proxy voting and reporting for clients. The Committee has directed the Proxy Agent, in that administrative role, to follow the specified Voting Guideline and apply it to each applicable proxy proposal or matter where a shareholder vote is sought. Accordingly, proxy items that can be appropriately categorized and matched either will be voted in accordance with the applicable Voting Guideline or will be referred to the Committee if the Voting Guideline so requires. The Voting Guidelines require referral to the Committee for discussion and vote of all proxy proposals or shareholder voting matters for which the Committee has not yet established a specific Voting Guideline, and generally for those proxy proposals or shareholder voting matters that are contested or similarly controversial (as determined by the Committee in its discretion).

In addition, the Committee has directed the Proxy Agent to refer to it for discussion and vote all proxy proposals of those issuers: (1) where the percentage of their outstanding voting securities held in the aggregate in accounts actively managed by the Member Firms is deemed significant or (2) that are at or above a certain specified market capitalization size (each, as determined by the Committee in its discretion). Generally, when a matter is referred to the Committee, the decision of the Committee will be applied to all accounts for which the Member Firms exercise proxy voting authority, whether the account is actively managed or managed pursuant to quantitative, index or index-like strategies (“Index Strategies”), unless we or another Member Firm determine that the economic interests of a particular account differ and require that a vote be cast differently from the collective vote in order to act in the best interests of such account’s beneficial owners. In all cases, for those clients that have given us authority to vote proxies, the ultimate voting decision and responsibility rests with us.

For items referred to it, the Committee may determine to accept or reject any recommendation based on the Voting Guidelines, research and analysis provided by its Proxy Advisors, or on any independent research and analysis obtained or generated by Member Firm portfolio managers and analysts or the Committee’s Research Group. Because accounts following Index Strategies are passively managed accounts, research from portfolio managers and/or analysts related to an issuer with securities held in these accounts may not be available to the Committee.

Clients may receive a copy of the Voting Guidelines, as well as the Proxy Voting Policy, upon request. Clients may also receive information on the proxy voting history for their managed accounts upon request.

Please contact us for more information.

Managing Conflicts

It is the policy of the Committee to make proxy voting decisions that are solely in the best long-term economic interests of clients. The Committee is aware that, from time to time, voting on a particular proposal or with regard to a particular issuer may present a potential for conflict of interest for its Member Firms. For example, potential conflicts of interest may arise when: (1) a public company or a proponent of a proxy proposal has a business relationship with a BNY Mellon affiliated company; and/or (2) an employee, officer or director of BNY Mellon or one of its affiliated companies has a personal interest in the outcome of a particular proxy proposal.

Aware of the potential for conflicts to influence the voting process, the Committee consciously developed the Voting Guidelines and structured the Committee and its practices with several layers of controls that are designed to ensure that the Committee's voting decisions are not influenced by interests other than those of its Member Firms' fiduciary clients. For example, the Committee developed its Voting Guidelines with the assistance of internal and external research and recommendations provided by third party vendors but without consideration of any BNY Mellon client relationship factors. The Committee has directed the Proxy Agent to apply the Voting Guidelines to individual proxy items in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts and similarly has directed the Proxy Agent to administer proxy voting for Member Firm clients. When proxies are voted in accordance with these pre-determined Voting Guidelines, it is the Committee's view that these votes do not present the potential for a material conflict of interest and no additional safeguards are needed.

For those proposals that are referred to the Committee in accordance with the Voting Guidelines or Committee direction, the Committee votes based upon its principle of seeking to maximize the economic value of the securities held in client accounts. In this context the Committee seeks to address the potential for conflicts presented by such "referred" items through deliberately structuring its membership. The representatives of the Member Firms on the Committee do not include individuals whose primary duties relate to sales, marketing or client services. Rather the Committee consists of senior officers and investment professionals from its Member Firms, and is supported by members of BNY Mellon's Compliance, Legal and Risk Management Departments, as necessary.

With respect to the potential for personal conflicts of interest, BNY Mellon's Code of Conduct requires that all employees make business decisions free from conflicting outside influences. Under this Code, BNY Mellon employees' business decisions are to be based on their duty to BNY Mellon and to their clients, and not driven by any personal interest or gain. All employees are to be alert to any potential for conflict and to identify and mitigate or eliminate any such conflict. Accordingly, members of the Committee with a personal conflict of interest regarding a particular public company or proposal that is being voted upon must recuse themselves from participation in the discussion and decision-making process with respect to that matter.

Additionally, there are certain instances where an independent fiduciary will be engaged to vote proxies as a further safeguard to avoid potential conflicts of interest or as otherwise required by applicable law. These instances are considered to be “Primary Conflicted Proxies” and they typically arise due to relationships between proxy issuers or companies and BNY Mellon, a BNY Mellon affiliate, a BNY Mellon executive, or a member of BNY Mellon’s Board of Directors.

BNYMSC is also subject to the policies and decisions of BNY Mellon’s Proxy Conflicts Committee (the “PCC”). If a situation arises that is not identified as a Primary Conflicted Proxy, but may present an actual, potential or perceived material conflict of interest, or if there is ambiguity as to whether a Primary Conflicted Proxy exists, the PCC shall review the matter, and (in the case of identified conflicts) determine how best to resolve the conflict. If the PCC determines that a conflict exists, possible resolutions may include: (1) voting in accordance with the guidance of an independent fiduciary; (2) voting in proportion to other shareholders (“mirror voting”); (3) erecting informational barriers around, or recusal from the vote decision making process by, the person or persons making voting decisions; and (4) voting in other ways that are consistent with our obligation to vote in our clients’ best interest.

When an independent fiduciary is engaged, the fiduciary either will vote the involved proxy, or provide us with instructions as to how to vote such proxy. In the latter case, we will vote the proxy in accordance with the independent fiduciary’s determination.

Item 18. Financial Information

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

BNY Mellon Securities Corporation

200 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10166

Form ADV Part 2B – Brochure Supplement (as of June 3, 2019)

This Brochure Supplement provides information about the key individuals listed below who provide certain advisory services for you and supplements the BNY Mellon Securities Corporation (“BNYMSC”) Brochure. You should have received a copy of that Brochure. Please contact us by phone at 212-922-7145 or by email at john.squillace@bnymellon.com if you did not receive BNYMSC’s Brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure Supplement.

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

Form ADV Part 2B

as of June 3, 2019

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Eric P. Cola
212-922-7538

BNY Mellon Securities Corporation (“BNYMSC”)
200 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10166

**Form ADV, Part 2B
as of June 3, 2019**

**Pursuant to SEC rules and regulations, we have prepared this Brochure Supplement for you because
Eric P. Cola performs certain advisory services for you.**

**This Brochure Supplement provides information about Eric P. Cola that supplements BNYMSC’s
Brochure. You should have received a copy of that Brochure. Please contact BNYMSC at 212-922-7145
or john.squillace@bnymellon.com if you did not receive BNYMSC’s Brochure or if you have any
questions about the contents of this Supplement.**

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Eric P. Cola

Year of Birth: 1977

Higher Education: Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with a concentration in Finance (BSBA), Boston University, 1999

Business Background Last 5 Years:

Currently: Head of Separately Managed Accounts Desk, BNYMSC, 2015 - Present

Previous: Head Separate Accounts Trader, BNYMSC, 2007 - 2015

Professional Designations Held: None to report.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

None to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

None to report.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

BNYMSC offers competitive compensation opportunities to all employees, including portfolio management, trading and other personnel. Our goal is to provide a performance-oriented environment with incentive compensation programs that are tied to the profitability and sustained growth of the firm.

We provide a disciplined and structured process of reward and evaluation to attract and retain high-performing employees who are critical to BNYMSC's ongoing success. Our competitive compensation package, which is not formula driven, includes base pay and the potential for bonus/annual cash incentives, and long-term incentives for a select group of key professionals.

Item 6. Supervision

In terms of process, BNYMSC's Separately Managed Accounts Desk is structured around a team trading approach. Mr. Cola is the Head of the Separately Managed Accounts Desk and is responsible for the oversight of trades conducted on behalf of client accounts for which BNYMSC has investment discretion. Mr. Cola reports directly to Kenneth J. Bradle, President of BNYMSC (telephone number 516-338-3804) Additional oversight is provided by BNYMSC's various governance bodies, such as the Investment Product Review Group.

John A. Cimino
877-570-1632

BNY Mellon Securities Corporation (“BNYMSC”)
200 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10166

**Form ADV, Part 2B
as of June 3, 2019**

**Pursuant to SEC rules and regulations, we have prepared this Brochure Supplement for you because
John Cimino performs certain advisory services for you.**

**This Brochure Supplement provides information about John Cimino that supplements BNYMSC’s
Brochure. You should have received a copy of that Brochure. Please contact BNYMSC at 212-922-7145
or john.squillace@bnymellon.com if you did not receive BNYMSC’s Brochure or if you have any
questions about the contents of this Supplement.**

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

John A. Cimino

Year of Birth: 1981

Higher Education: M.B.A. in Finance, St. John's University, 2006; Bachelor of Science in Finance and Entrepreneurship and Emerging Enterprises, Syracuse University, 2003

Business Background Last 5 Years:

Currently: Head Separate Accounts Trader, BNYMSC, 2015 - Present

Previous: Senior Trader, BNY Mellon Investment Management Hong Kong Ltd, 2014 – 2015; Separate Accounts Trader, BNYMSC, 2007 - 2014

Professional Designations Held: None to report.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

None to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

None to report.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

BNYMSC offers competitive compensation opportunities to all employees, including portfolio management, trading and other personnel. Our goal is to provide a performance-oriented environment with incentive compensation programs that are tied to the profitability and sustained growth of the firm.

We provide a disciplined and structured process of reward and evaluation to attract and retain high-performing employees who are critical to BNYMSC's ongoing success. Our competitive compensation package, which is not formula driven, includes base pay and the potential for bonus/annual cash incentives, and long-term incentives for a select group of key professionals.

Item 6. Supervision

In terms of process, BNYMSC's Separately Managed Accounts Desk is structured around a team trading approach. Mr. Cimino is the Head Separate Accounts Trader and supervises the day-to-day trading function. Mr. Cimino reports to Eric P. Cola, Head of the Separately Managed Accounts Desk. Mr. Cola is responsible for the oversight of trades conducted on behalf of client accounts for which BNYMSC has investment discretion. Mr. Cola reports directly to Kenneth J. Bradle, President of BNYMSC. Additional oversight is provided by BNYMSC's various governance bodies, such as the Investment Product Review Group.

Peter Carlisi
877-570-1632

BNY Mellon Securities Corporation (“BNYMSC”)
200 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10166

**Form ADV, Part 2B
as of June 3, 2019**

**Pursuant to SEC rules and regulations, we have prepared this Brochure Supplement for you because
Peter Carlisi performs certain advisory services for you.**

**This Brochure Supplement provides information about Peter Carlisi that supplements BNYMSC’s
Brochure. You should have received a copy of that Brochure. Please contact BNYMSC at 212-922-7145
or john.squillace@bnymellon.com if you did not receive BNYMSC’s Brochure or if you have any
questions about the contents of this Supplement.**

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Peter Carlisi

Year of Birth: 1992

Higher Education: St. Frances College; B.S. in Business Management concentrating in International Business, 2014

Business Background Last 5 Years:

Currently: Separate Accounts Trader, BNYMSC, 2018 - Present

Previous: Registered Representative, Dreyfus Brokerage Services, BNYMSC, 2017-2018; Senior Client Specialist, Dreyfus Retail Direct, BNYMSC, 2014-2017.

Professional Designations Held: None to report.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

None to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

None to report.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

BNYMSC offers competitive compensation opportunities to all employees, including portfolio management, trading and other personnel. Our goal is to provide a performance-oriented environment with incentive compensation programs that are tied to the profitability and sustained growth of the firm.

We provide a disciplined and structured process of reward and evaluation to attract and retain high-performing employees who are critical to BNYMSC's ongoing success. Our competitive compensation package, which is not formula driven, includes base pay and the potential for bonus/annual cash incentives, and long-term incentives for a select group of key professionals.

Item 6. Supervision

In terms of process, BNYMSC's Separately Managed Accounts Desk is structured around a team trading approach. Mr. Carlisi is a Separate Accounts Trader and reports to John Cimino, BNYMSC's Head Separate Accounts Trader. Mr. Cimino reports to Eric P. Cola, Head of the Separately Managed Accounts Desk. Mr. Cola is responsible for the oversight of trades conducted on behalf of client accounts for which BNYMSC has investment discretion. Mr. Cola reports directly to Kenneth J. Bradle, President of BNYMSC. Additional oversight is provided by BNYMSC's various governance bodies, such as the Investment Product Review Group.

Kenneth Hughes
877-570-1632

BNY Mellon Securities Corporation (“BNYMSC”)
200 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10166

**Form ADV, Part 2B
as of June 3, 2019**

Pursuant to SEC rules and regulations, we have prepared this Brochure Supplement for you because Kenneth Hughes performs certain advisory services for you.

This Brochure Supplement provides information about Kenneth Hughes that supplements BNYMSC’s Brochure. You should have received a copy of that Brochure. Please contact BNYMSC at 212-922-7145 or john.squillace@bnymellon.com if you did not receive BNYMSC’s Brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this Supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Kenneth Hughes

Year of Birth: 1980

Higher Education: Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, Champlain College, 2002

Business Background Last 5 Years:

Currently: Separate Accounts Trader, BNYMSC, May 2010 - Present

Previous: N/A

Professional Designations Held: None to report.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

None to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

None to report.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

BNYMSC offers competitive compensation opportunities to all employees, including portfolio management, trading and other personnel. Our goal is to provide a performance-oriented environment with incentive compensation programs that are tied to the profitability and sustained growth of the firm.

We provide a disciplined and structured process of reward and evaluation to attract and retain high-performing employees who are critical to BNYMSC's ongoing success. Our competitive compensation package, which is not formula driven, includes base pay and the potential for bonus/annual cash incentives, and long-term incentives for a select group of key professionals.

Item 6. Supervision

In terms of process, BNYMSC's Separately Managed Accounts Desk is structured around a team trading approach. Mr. Hughes is a Separate Accounts Trader and reports to John Cimino, BNYMSC's Head Separate Accounts Trader. Mr. Cimino reports to Eric P. Cola, Head of the Separately Managed Accounts Desk. Mr. Cola is responsible for the oversight of trades conducted on behalf of client accounts for which BNYMSC has investment discretion. Mr. Cola reports directly to Kenneth J. Bradle, President of BNYMSC. Additional oversight is provided by BNYMSC's various governance bodies, such as the Investment Product Review Group.

Robert Pilot
877-570-1632

BNY Mellon Securities Corporation (“BNYMSC”)
200 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10166

**Form ADV, Part 2B
as of June 3, 2019**

**Pursuant to SEC rules and regulations, we have prepared this Brochure Supplement for you because
Robert Pilot performs certain advisory services for you.**

**This Brochure Supplement provides information about Robert Pilot that supplements BNYMSC’s
Brochure. You should have received a copy of that Brochure. Please contact BNYMSC at 212-922-7145
or john.squillace@bnymellon.com if you did not receive BNYMSC’s Brochure or if you have any
questions about the contents of this Supplement.**

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Robert Pilot

Year of Birth: 1964

Higher Education: N/A

Business Background Last 5 Years:

Currently: Separate Accounts Trader, BNYMSC, 2013-Present

Previous: Head Trader, Amida Capital Management, 2007-2012

Professional Designations Held: None to report.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

None to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

None to report.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

BNYMSC offers competitive compensation opportunities to all employees, including portfolio management, trading and other personnel. Our goal is to provide a performance-oriented environment with incentive compensation programs that are tied to the profitability and sustained growth of the firm.

We provide a disciplined and structured process of reward and evaluation to attract and retain high-performing employees who are critical to BNYMSC's ongoing success. Our competitive compensation package, which is not formula driven, includes base pay and the potential for bonus/annual cash incentives, and long-term incentives for a select group of key professionals.

Item 6. Supervision

In terms of process, BNYMSC's Separately Managed Accounts Desk is structured around a team trading approach. Mr. Pilot is a Separate Accounts Trader and reports to John Cimino, BNYMSC's Head Separate Accounts Trader. Mr. Cimino reports to Eric P. Cola, Head of the Separately Managed Accounts Desk. Mr. Cola is responsible for the oversight of trades conducted on behalf of client accounts for which BNYMSC has investment discretion. Mr. Cola reports directly to Kenneth J. Bradle, President of BNYMSC. Additional oversight is provided by BNYMSC's various governance bodies, such as the Investment Product Review Group.



Mellon Investments Corporation

BNY Mellon Center
201 Washington Place
Boston, MA 02108

Form ADV Part 2

(as of March 29, 2019)

This brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Mellon Investments Corporation (the “Firm”, “we” or “us”). The Firm is registered as an investment adviser with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (617) 722-7250. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority. Registration by an investment adviser with the SEC does not imply that the investment adviser has any particular level of skill or training.

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

Item 2: Summary of Material Changes

There have been no material changes since the last filing on January 2, 2019.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Background

Mellon Investments Corporation (the “Firm”) is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. We are an indirect subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (“BNY Mellon Corp.”).

The Firm was established in 1933 with roots tracing back to the late 1800s.

Advisory Business

The Firm is an investment adviser registered as such with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”). The Firm provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advice to both individual and institutional clients, including U.S. and global pension funds, sovereign wealth funds, central banks, endowments, foundations, insurance companies, registered mutual funds, other pooled investment vehicles and other institutions.

The Firm operates through four separate investment product lines, comprising the “Active Equity Product Line”, the “Active Fixed Income Product Line” and the “Index Product Line” and the “Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Equity and Fixed Income Product Line”, the “Product Lines”, respectively. The Product Lines operate semi-autonomously under the umbrella of the Firm, subject to the global policies and procedures of the Firm and BNY Mellon Corp., as applicable. Each Product Line provides distinct portfolio management services supported by a single, senior executive management team.

Clients typically obtain our investment advisory services pursuant to (i) an investment management or sub-advisory agreement with us, The Bank of New York Mellon, a New York chartered bank (the “Bank”) (when our employees are acting as dual officers of the Bank) or The Dreyfus Corporation, an affiliated investment adviser (“Dreyfus”) (when our employees are acting as dual employees of Dreyfus); or (ii) a trust agreement or participation agreement with the Bank (when our employees are managing collective investment funds of the Bank as dual officers of the Bank). Investors may also access our investment advisory services by investing in commingled vehicles which are sponsored or established by the Firm, our affiliates or unaffiliated third parties. See Item 4 “Dual Officers” for more information about our dual officer arrangements.

Additional relationship-based services may be provided for existing clients and prospective clients. Such relationship-based services are negotiated individually with each client and may include certain account monitoring or trading or strategic allocation services. We may provide advice through consultations or the provision of research reports. The exact nature of the consultation will depend upon the requirements of the client. Topics may include, but are not limited to, asset allocation, evaluation of new investment services relative to the client’s needs and product development. On select occasions or as part of a consultation, special reports or analyses relating to securities may be prepared or issued, such as a study of security transactions costs (which may include charts or graphs).

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

Investment Guidelines

The Firm offers a variety of carefully developed investment strategies (“Strategies” and each, a “Strategy”). We generally manage all client accounts in accordance with a model portfolio that is based upon a selected Strategy. However, we tailor our services to meet clients’ individual investment goals and we work with clients to create investment guidelines that are mutually acceptable to the client and to us. When creating investment guidelines, clients may impose investment restrictions in certain individual securities or types of securities. Clients who impose investment restrictions might limit our ability to employ the strategy on that client’s behalf, resulting in investment performance that differs from that of the model and other client accounts.

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

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

Wrap Fee Programs and Model Delivery

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

Clients participating in Wrap Fee Programs normally receive a disclosure brochure from the Sponsor detailing the Wrap Fee Program prior to their selection of us as adviser or sub-adviser, which includes a description of the services provided by the Sponsor and the applicable fee schedule. The fees and features of each Wrap Fee Program vary and, therefore, clients in Wrap Fee Programs should consult the Sponsor’s brochure for the fees and features applicable to their

account. We do not act as a Sponsor of any Wrap Fee Programs. However, Sponsors may obtain brokerage, clearing and other wrap program services from our affiliates.

We may enter directly into agreements with Sponsors (which typically grant us discretionary responsibility for determining which securities are to be purchased or sold) and we may then delegate the provision of certain services (including, but not limited to, the implementation of purchase and sale transactions, suitability reviews and the opening and maintenance of client accounts) to our affiliate, MBSC Securities Corporation (“MBSC”).

In certain circumstances, we act as a nondiscretionary adviser or sub-adviser in programs (“Model Delivery Programs”) in which our services are limited to the creation and maintenance of a model portfolio for an investment adviser or Sponsor providing investment advisory and asset allocation services to its clients in a Wrap Fee Program. In such cases, it is expected that the recommendations of our model portfolio will be implemented, subject only to differences resulting from individual investment guidelines or cash or other needs of the particular Model Delivery Program client. With respect to these accounts, we generally do not know the identity of the underlying clients, do not act as a fiduciary to such clients, do not have access to the underlying clients’ account information, do not trade for underlying clients participating in the account and do not perform brokerage, custody, suitability reviews or any other administrative functions. Additionally, for Model Delivery Programs, we are generally not responsible for voting proxies that relate to assets held in any underlying client’s account or the account’s compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In certain circumstances, we may also provide Model Delivery Program services to advisers or sub-advisers for clients other than Wrap Fee Accounts.

Our relationships with Sponsors may create certain conflicts of interest for the Sponsors and for us. We provide investment advisory services to certain affiliated Sponsors, including MBSC and Lockwood Advisers. If the Sponsor is affiliated with us, the Sponsor may have an incentive to give us access to the account and to steer clients toward us, based on the affiliation rather than based on our expertise or performance or the client’s needs. Likewise, in hopes of gaining clients through a Wrap Fee Program, we may have an incentive to execute brokerage transactions through the Sponsor (whether affiliated or unaffiliated), who in turn may recommend us to Wrap Fee Program participants.

In evaluating a Wrap Fee Program, clients should consider a number of factors. A client may be able to obtain some or all of the services available through a particular program on an “unbundled” basis through the Sponsor or through other firms and, depending on the circumstances, the aggregate of any separately paid fees may be higher or lower than the single, all-inclusive fee charged in the Wrap Fee Program. Payment of an asset-based fee may or may not produce accounting, bookkeeping or income tax results that differ from those resulting from the separate payment of (i) securities commissions and other execution costs on a trade-by-trade basis and (ii) advisory fees. Any securities or other assets used to establish an account in a Wrap Fee Program may be sold, and the client will be responsible for payment of any taxes due. We recommend that each client consult with his or her tax adviser or accountant regarding the tax treatment of Wrap Fee Programs.

Please see Form ADV, Part 1A – Schedule D, Section 5.I.(2) for a list of the Wrap Fee Programs we sub-advise.

Dual Officers

Certain employees of the Firm are also officers or employees of one or more affiliates of the Firm (“dual officers”) for the purpose of performing investment management and related functions. Such affiliates include the Bank and Dreyfus. In this dual officer capacity, our employees may:

- Manage assets of certain of the Bank’s collective investment funds; and
- Manage separate accounts, Wrap Fee Programs, registered investment companies and other commingled and/or pooled investment vehicles on behalf of the Bank and Dreyfus.

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

Additionally, certain employees of our affiliate, Alcentra NY, LLC (“Alcentra”) are or may be appointed as dual officers of the Firm for the limited purpose of providing certain investment management and trading services.

The personnel responsible for trade execution for the Firm are employees of xBK LLC, an indirect subsidiary of BNY Mellon Corp. and an affiliate of the Firm. Such trading personnel have been appointed dual officers of the Firm and provide trade execution services to the Firm in this capacity.

When we share personnel with our affiliates pursuant to these arrangements, such personnel will be subject to the Firm’s compliance policies and procedures when acting on behalf of the Firm, and subject to the policies and procedures of the affiliate when acting on behalf of that affiliate.

Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2018, the Firm had total assets under management of \$497,799,225,222. This figure is comprised of:

\$434,485,816,832 managed on a discretionary basis;

\$11,183,778,110 managed on a non-discretionary basis, including accounts for which we provide a model of securities but do not arrange or effect the purchase or sale of the securities, as further described in Item 12 of this Brochure; and

\$52,129,630,281 managed by certain of our officers in their capacity as dual officers of Dreyfus and the Bank.

The assets under management figures referenced above differ from the regulatory assets under management required to be reported in Form ADV Part 1A. Regulatory assets under management includes only the assets of portfolios deemed to be “securities portfolios.” The SEC has defined a securities portfolio as a portfolio that holds at least 50% of its value in securities. In addition, regulatory assets under management are calculated gross of any fees, unpaid liabilities or outstanding indebtedness.

Class Actions: Litigation

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

Privacy Policy

Our privacy policy applies to individuals who obtain investment management services from us for personal, family or household purposes, or have done so in the past. The policy may be amended at any time. We will notify customers of changes as required by law. Additionally, our customers may request a copy of our privacy policy at any time. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that comply with federal regulations to guard non-public information. We are careful to limit access to nonpublic information. Our employees have access to customer information based on their responsibilities. This access enables them to assist in completing transactions and resolving any customer service issues that may arise. We may collect nonpublic personal information about customers from account opening documentation and transactions with us. We do not share information subject to the privacy policy with anyone, except as authorized by the customer or permitted by law.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

Separate Accounts

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

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

Your investment advisory agreement may also provide that you will incur fees and expenses, in addition to our advisory fees, such as custody, brokerage and other transaction costs, administrative and other expenses. Examples of other costs and expenses may include markups, mark-downs and other amounts included in the price of a security, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer fees and electronic fund fees. Please review your investment advisory agreement for further information on how we charge and collect fees. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on our brokerage practices.

Pooled Investment Vehicles

Collective Investment Funds

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

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

Private Funds

The Firm manages a number of privately offered pooled investment vehicles (“Private Funds”). The Private Funds generally charge a management fee calculated based on average monthly net assets and paid to the investment manager quarterly in arrears or upon redemption. Such management fee may differ based upon the type of assets in the Private Fund. The management fee may be applied directly to the Private Fund or may be charged outside of the Private Fund. Each Private Fund may have multiple share classes with different management and performance fees. Performance fees generally are calculated on the appreciation of the net asset value of the Private Fund and are paid to the investment manager annually or upon redemption. Please see Item 6 of this Brochure for more information on our performance fee arrangements and Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on brokerage expenses.

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

Sub-Advisory Fees

The Firm also serves as adviser or sub-adviser to investment companies, managed accounts, pooled investment vehicles or other entities that are unaffiliated with the Firm. For these investment advisory and/or sub-advisory services, the Firm receives compensation based upon a percentage of assets under management and/or a performance-based fee.

We may also act as a sub-adviser to certain Dreyfus funds or other affiliates’ funds, including in the capacity as dual officers of such affiliates. Please see Item 4 of this Brochure for more information on our dual officer arrangements.

Minimum Fees

The Firm may charge a minimum annual fee for our investment advisory services. Additionally, in some cases, separate accounts may be subject to minimum account sizes. The minimum annual fees typically range from \$25,000 to \$250,000 for separately managed accounts, and will vary depending upon the strategy. We reserve the right to waive any minimum account size or minimum fee requirements. Minimum annual fees may be negotiated with clients and, therefore, may vary. Additionally, investments in Private Funds are generally subject to minimum investment requirements disclosed in the funds’ offering materials. Please see the applicable fund’s offering materials for further information regarding fees.

Terminations

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

Fee Schedule

The fees charged by the Firm are provided below. These fees as described below reflect the highest tier of fees per annum on the standard fee schedule and are not charged on the basis of a share of capital gains upon or capital appreciation of the assets, or any portion of, the assets of the client. Accounts are generally billed quarterly in arrears; however, some separate account clients may pay fees quarterly in advance, based upon their form of contract. The fees associated with the investment strategies discussed in Item 8 of this Brochure are reflected below.

Active Equity Product Line

Investment Strategy	Fee Range per Annum
Global Equity	0.35 – 1.25%
Global Research	0.25 – 0.80%
Large Cap Value	0.25 – 1.00%
Small Cap Growth	0.60 – 1.00%
Small Cap Value	0.75 – 1.00%
Opportunistic Value	0.60 – 1.00%
Emerging Markets Value	0.65 – 0.85%

Index Product Line

Investment Strategy	Fee Range per Annum
U.S. Equity Indexing	0.02 - 0.07%
DT Indexing	0.02 – 0.15%
International Equity Indexing	0.06 – 0.25%
Global Equity Indexing	0.07 - 0.09%
Fixed Income Indexing	0.02 – 0.25%

Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Equity and Fixed Income Product Line

Investment Strategy	Fee Range per Annum
Global Asset Allocation	0.35 – 1.60%*
Domestic Asset Allocation	0.25 - 0.35%
Alternative Investments – Commodities	1.25%
Active Commodity	0.70 - 0.90%
Risk Parity (10% Volatility Level)	0.35 – 0.50%
Multi-Factor Fixed Income	0.10 – 0.50%
Multi-Factor Equity	0.15 – 0.80%
Strategic Beta (Equity)	0.15 – 0.40%
Strategic Beta (Fixed Income)	0.15 – 0.20%

* Fees for the Global Asset Allocation Strategy vary based upon the active risk target. The active risk target for the fees shown is 10%.

Active Fixed Income Product Line

Investment Strategy	Fee Range per Annum
Multi-Sector Fixed Income	0.08 – 0.50%
Municipal Bond	0.15 – 0.40%
Stable Value	0.08 - 0.20%

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

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

If allowed by investment guidelines, the Firm may invest a client's account in pooled investment vehicles, including mutual funds (and including those advised or sub-advised by the Firm or an affiliate) that themselves bear advisory fees and operational expenses such as transfer agent, custody, audit, tax, brokerage and other transaction costs, administrative and other expenses. Such accounts will indirectly bear these fees and expenses as investors in such pooled investment vehicles and, as a result, will bear higher expenses than if they invested directly in the securities held by the pooled investment vehicle. Please review your investment advisory agreement for

further information on how we charge and collect fees. A complete explanation of expenses charged by mutual funds is contained in each mutual fund's prospectus. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on our brokerage practices.

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

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

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

The Firm also provides discretionary advisory services to develop and implement investment strategies concentrating on stable value instruments, including Guaranteed Investment Contracts ("GIC") and GIC alternatives. We can also be retained in a consulting capacity to provide pertinent information on all aspects of a stable value asset portfolio. However, in cases where we act only as consultant, the client retains full discretionary authority over all investments. There are no standard advisory fees for such non-discretionary consulting arrangements, and our fees for individual discretionary advisory accounts are negotiated on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration factors such as account size and structure, cash flow and other account-specific characteristics.

Sales Commissions

We do not charge or receive compensation in connection with the sale of securities, private funds, mutual funds or other investment products. However, certain of our employees or employees of our affiliates accept compensation (also referred to as "commissions") for the sale of securities, private funds, mutual funds or other investment products. For example, certain of our employees and employees of our affiliates are registered representatives of MBSC and may receive commissions for selling certain products. Accepting commissions for the sale of

securities, private funds, mutual funds or other investment products gives rise to a conflict of interest in that it may give our employees or employees of our affiliates an incentive to recommend investment products based on the compensation they will receive, rather than solely on a client's needs. For all investment products, we assess the suitability of a product for each client prior to the sale. Clients may be able to purchase these securities or investment products from a broker that is not affiliated with the Firm. Please see Item 6 below for a discussion of these conflicts of interest.

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

Performance Fees

The Firm has entered into performance-based fee arrangements for certain client accounts and funds. Most of these arrangements provide for an asset-based management fee, based on the market value of the account (at month end, quarter end or based on average market value), plus a performance fee based on the portfolio's net return in excess of a specified benchmark and/or hurdle rate during a designated period of time, while others are absolute return strategies. The performance fee is typically based on both realized and unrealized gains and losses. Some performance fee calculations include a high water mark, which keeps track of the highest level of performance on which a performance fee has been paid and which must be exceeded in order for an additional performance fee to be assessed.

A majority of our fees are based on the valuations provided by clients' custodians or pooled investment vehicles' administrators. However, a conflict of interest may arise in overseeing the valuation of investments in situations where we are involved in the determination of the valuation of an investment. In such circumstances, we require, to the extent possible, pricing from an independent third party pricing vendor. If vendor pricing is unavailable, we then look to other observable inputs for the valuations. In the event that a vendor price or other observable inputs are unavailable or deemed unreliable, we have established a Pricing Committee to make a reasonable determination of a security's fair value.

For more detailed information on how performance fees are calculated, please see the applicable private placement memorandum or your investment management agreement.

Side-by-Side Management

We and our affiliates manage numerous accounts at the same time, including separate accounts, accounts in Wrap Fee Programs and pooled investment vehicles. Our clients and investors have a variety of investment objectives, policies, strategies, limitations and restrictions. The side by side management of these accounts can raise potential conflicts of interest relating to the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades. Moreover, while the portfolio managers generally only manage accounts with similar investment strategies, it is possible, due to varying investment restrictions among accounts, or for other reasons, that certain investments could be made for some accounts and not others, and that conflicting investment positions could be taken among accounts. For example, a long/short position in two client accounts simultaneously can result in a loss to one client based on a decision to take a gain in the other. Taking concurrent conflicting positions in certain derivative instruments can likewise cause a loss to one client and a gain to another. We also may face conflicts of interest when we have uncovered option strategies and significant positions in illiquid securities in side-by-side accounts. However, with very few exceptions, our compliance policies prohibit a portfolio management team from taking long and short positions in the same security across clients' accounts that they manage. Please see Item 12 for an explanation of our policies on trade allocation.

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

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

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

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Dual Officer Arrangements

As noted above, certain employees of our affiliate Alcentra are or may be appointed as dual officers of the Firm for the limited purpose of providing certain investment management and trading services. This arrangement creates certain potential conflicts of interest for the Firm. The Alcentra employees follow the policies and procedures of Alcentra when managing high yield mandates which could potentially differ from those applied by the Firm for its other clients. In addition, side-by-side management could potentially cause Alcentra to favor its own clients over those of the Firm. Further, trading high yield securities for two advisory firms could result in potential front running or in opposite trading in the same strategy. In addition, confidential information may potentially be shared across the affiliated investment managers.

We have implemented policies and procedures to address these potential conflicts. Alcentra's policies and procedures relating to portfolio management and trading have been aligned with those of the Firm. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for an explanation of our trade allocation policies and procedures.

Conflicts of Interest Relating to the Management of Multiple Client Accounts

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

Conflicts of Interest Relating to “Proprietary Accounts”

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

Conflicts of Interest Relating to Investment in Affiliated Accounts

To the extent permissible under applicable law (including compliance with any applicable ERISA prohibited transaction exemptions), we may decide to invest some or all of our temporary investments in mutual funds (including money market funds) or similar accounts advised or managed by affiliates of the Firm. In addition, we may invest client accounts in affiliated pooled vehicles. We have an incentive to allocate investments to these types of affiliated accounts in order to generate additional fees for us or our affiliates. In certain instances, we may enter into revenue sharing arrangements with affiliates where we may receive a portion of the fee, or bill the full fee to the client and reimburse the affiliate. Specifically, the Firm may suggest participation in a collective fund managed by the Bank, which commingled funds are managed by the Firm’s personnel in their capacity as dual officers. We may also enter into wholesale arrangements with affiliates where we receive only a portion of the client fee. For certain accounts with affiliates, some of the fees, such as custody fees, may be waived or rebated.

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

Other Conflicts of Interest

As noted previously, we and our affiliates manage numerous accounts with a variety of interests. This necessarily creates potential conflicts of interest for us. For example, we or an affiliate may cause multiple accounts to invest in the same investment. Such accounts may have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with such investment, including differing views on the operations or activities of the portfolio company, the targeted returns for the transaction and the timeframe for and method of exiting the investment. Some of our accounts may have gain/loss restrictions requiring them to hold certain securities while they are sold in other accounts. Conflicts may also arise in cases where multiple Firm and/or affiliate client accounts are invested in different parts of an issuer's capital structure. For example, one of our client accounts could acquire debt obligations of a company while another client account acquires an equity investment. In negotiating the terms and conditions of any such investments, we may find that the interests of the debt-holding client accounts and the equity holding client accounts may conflict. If that issuer encounters financial problems, decisions over the terms of the workout could raise conflicts of interest (including, for example, conflicts over proposed waivers and amendments to debt covenants). For example, debt holding accounts may be better served by a liquidation of an issuer in which they could be paid in full, while equity holding accounts might prefer a reorganization of the issuer that would have the potential to retain value for the equity holders. As another example, holders of an issuer's senior securities may be able to act to direct cash flows away from junior security holders, and both the junior and senior security holders may be client accounts of the Firm. As we become aware of any of the foregoing conflicts of interest they will be discussed and resolved on a case-by-case basis. Any such discussions will factor in the interests of the relevant parties and applicable laws. Please see Item 4 of this Brochure for more information on our dual officer arrangements, Item 10 for more information on our industry affiliations, Item 11 for more information on participation or interest in client transactions and Item 12 for an explanation of our brokerage practices and trade allocation policies and procedures.

Item 7: Types of Clients

We provide investment advisory services to individuals, high net worth individuals, proprietary accounts, banks or thrift institutions and other institutional clients, including, without limitation, corporate pension and profit sharing plans, Taft-Hartley plans, Voluntary Employee Beneficiary Associations, trusts, estates, sovereign wealth funds, central banks, charitable institutions, foundations, endowments, municipalities, insurance companies, variable annuities, state and local governments, religious organizations, Wrap Fee Programs, U.S. registered investment companies, collective investment vehicles, exchange-traded funds, Private Funds, Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities, other non-U.S. regulated funds, sovereign funds, separate accounts and other U.S. and international institutional accounts.

Account Requirements:

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

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

Active Equity Product Line

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

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

Short sales and similar strategies are considered part of the Active Equity Product Line's overall investment strategy. However, they are not used across the account base in the management of account assets. The Active Equity Product Line may use these strategies for certain accounts consistent with the client's guidelines, objectives, and restrictions and the nature of the client's account.

Active Equity Product Line Investment Strategies

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

Global Research. Our firm's Global Research team serves as a central research platform that can be leveraged by all of our investment strategies. The team is composed of dedicated, career analysts who have extensive research experience not only within their current coverage area but also across multiple sectors they have covered over their careers. The analysts serve as "industry experts" within their sector, covering companies that fall predominantly within the mid- and large-cap range. The analysts work within their industries to identify investment ideas through, among other things, reviewing industry fundamentals, identifying compelling metrics, distinguishing group leadership and recognizing emerging trends or themes.

For companies under their coverage, the analysts maintain a process of intensive research and analysis. The analysts create detailed financial models, establish a company outlook and industry positioning, evaluate sustainable growth prospects, assess management and identify potential catalysts.

Large Cap Value. The team believes successful investing is achieved through a philosophy that is value-oriented, research-driven, and risk-controlled. They believe this strategy has proven to be successful over the decades and will remain so because what they embrace as their investment philosophy (valuation, strong fundamentals and business improvement) is what ultimately drives stock performance. Moreover, an unwavering commitment to and disciplined implementation of this philosophy enables outperformance, exhibited by remaining patient amid panicked market selling or by opportunistically selling into strength when appropriate.

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

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

Opportunistic Value. The Opportunistic Value strategies feature a high-conviction, less constrained investment approach that seeks attractive excess returns over the long term. The strategies seek to invest in equities priced at a large discount to intrinsic value with fundamental strengths that will be recognized in the next one to three years. Capital allocation seeks to exploit a dissonance between market sentiment and fundamental reality, often as a result of sudden or pronounced price dislocations that generate a favorable risk/reward ratio. The portfolio manager has constructed a next-generation investment team to succeed in a new era of active management when deep field research is reinforced by sophisticated macro and risk analysis to drive alpha. The investment process has now entered its third decade of proving its excess return generation capabilities.

Other Equity Solutions

Strategic Solutions. Our Global Research team is organized to collaborate across sectors to identify trends in the market. We believe our research platform makes us particularly well-suited for thematic portfolios and investing. Our investment process for these strategic solutions leverages the full breadth of the Active Equity Product Line's equity

investment platform, which includes Global Research, Quantitative Research and Global Investment teams across regions, market capitalizations and investment styles.

Internet of Things. The team seeks to generate returns through a disciplined, concentrated equity portfolio that benefits from investment opportunities in the Internet of Things (IoT) segment and leverages the fundamental and quantitative research capabilities of the Active Equity Product Line's equity investment platform. IoT companies are characterized by the following: providing connectivity-enabled devices, products or services or, building or supporting the data/network platform or, leveraging network interconnectivity and/or artificial intelligence (AI) to create new technologies and businesses.

Mobility Innovation. The team seeks to generate returns through a disciplined, concentrated equity portfolio that leverages the fundamental and quantitative research capabilities of the Active Equity Product Line's equity investment platform to invest in automotive-related companies that benefit from opportunities created by existing businesses as well as leading-edge technologies. Automotive-related companies are characterized by the following (as may be reviewed and amended): autonomous vehicles, electric vehicles, and connectivity and sharing economies.

Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Equity and Fixed Income Product Line and Index Product Line

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

Index strategies provide exposure to a set of equity and fixed income benchmarks with low tracking error. Multi-factor equity and fixed income strategies are beta techniques that utilize a rules-based approach to provide exposure to equity and fixed income, and tend to have slightly higher tracking error to their respective benchmarks than index strategies. Multi-Asset strategies offer a wide range of solutions to achieve specific investor risk-return and/or income goals. These strategies are built on sophisticated investment processes with a long-term outcome oriented approach. Downside risk control is a key element across several multi-asset strategies. These strategies typically apply their investment philosophies across global financial markets using both traditional and alternative investment vehicles including securities, derivatives each of which involves certain risks.

Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Equity and Fixed Income Investment Strategies

Global Asset Allocation strategies are designed to provide absolute returns, total returns, or exceed the performance of their respective benchmarks, and allocate across various global asset classes.

Domestic Asset Allocation strategies are designed to provide absolute returns or exceed the performance of their respective benchmarks and allocate across various U.S. asset classes.

Global Macro strategy is designed to provide absolute returns. The strategy may allocate across various asset classes, including equities, fixed income, commodities, and currencies, as well as have exposure to both physical securities and a variety of derivative instruments.

Global Multi-Strategy is designed to provide absolute returns. The strategy allocates to a variety of underlying strategies and will have exposure across various asset classes, including equities, fixed income, commodities, and currencies, as well as have exposure to both physical securities and a variety of derivative instruments.

Commodities strategy is designed to provide absolute returns. The strategy seeks to generate performance by taking long and short positions using commodity derivatives.

Active Commodity strategies are designed to provide absolute returns or exceed the performance of their respective benchmarks. The strategies seek to generate incremental performance by taking long and short positions using commodity derivatives.

Risk Parity strategies are multi-asset strategies that take a balanced approach to risk. These strategies aim to allocate to multiple asset classes such as equities, bonds and commodities equally based on the risk contribution of each asset class. The strategy utilizes leverage to achieve a specific risk/return goal. Over the long run, this approach aims to deliver a higher Sharpe ratio than that of a 60/40 balanced fund.

Multi-Factor Fixed Income strategies are designed to exceed the performance of their respective benchmarks or provide total return. The strategies vary widely and may include allocation across global fixed income markets, as well as security selection within segments of the fixed income markets.

Multi-Factor Equity strategies are designed to exceed the performance of their respective benchmarks. The strategies pursue security selection within core, value, and growth stocks across large, medium, and small companies within the U.S. and/or internationally.

Strategic Beta Equity strategies seek to combine elements of active and passive management to deliver more efficient market exposure through a variety of investment management techniques.

Strategic Beta Fixed Income strategies seek to combine elements of active and passive management to deliver more efficient market exposure through a variety of investment management techniques.

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

Index Product Line Strategies

We believe indexing strategies offer a cost-effective method to obtain market exposure. We seek to replicate the performance and characteristics of index benchmarks through a variety of portfolio construction methods. Index strategies are typically fully invested.

U.S. Equity Indexing strategies seek to match the performance and characteristics of their respective U.S. equity index benchmarks.

DT Indexing strategies seek to match the performance of their respective index benchmarks. These strategies restrict exposure to companies that own or operate commercial nuclear plants and attempt to minimize taxable gains.

International Equity Indexing strategies seek to match the performance and characteristics of their respective international equity index benchmarks.

Global Equity Indexing strategies seek to match the performance and characteristics of their respective global equity index benchmarks.

Fixed Income Indexing strategies seek to match the performance and characteristics of their respective U.S. and/or international fixed income index benchmarks.

Active Fixed Income Product Line

The Active Fixed Income Product Line's investment process combines top-down, macroeconomic analysis with proprietary, fundamental bottom-up research to identify attractive sectors and securities. Our top-down approach includes macroeconomic research to assess the overall risk environment and determine broad portfolio themes, industry emphasis, and overall portfolio quality.

Our portfolio construction process begins with a thorough and detailed understanding of each client's specific investment objectives, risk tolerance, and benchmark expectation. Our investment approach is characterized by the following: management of client-specific requirements such as low volatility, liquidity and specific duration targets, a disciplined team structure designed to facilitate inclusion of "best ideas" into the decision-making process through the interaction of investment professionals, top-down quantitative and macroeconomic analysis to guide sector and industry allocation and yield curve positioning, and fundamental analysis to identify individual issues that we believe offer attractive liquidity and return potential.

Investment Process – Stable Value Strategies

Our Stable Value investment process is marked by four key characteristics: a risk-averse style, a disciplined, quantitative approach, a flexible model, and opportunistic management. Recognizing that our Stable Value clients desire principal preservation and delivery of stable returns over time, we focus primarily on managing their portfolios to help achieve those objectives. We believe that total return, while important, is always secondary to providing our clients with a suitable approach for their long-term needs.

Active Fixed Income Product Line Investment Strategies

The Active Fixed Income Product Line's investment strategies span the wide range of actively managed fixed income disciplines. Our investment strategies use both quantitative and fundamental methods to search for value while employing rigorous risk management and a broad opportunity set.

Multi Sector: U.S. Core/Core Plus, Global Core/Global Core Plus, Opportunistic strategies seek to add alpha through active management, which may include decisions with respect to security selection, sector allocation and interest rate positioning. The investment universe for U.S. Core/Core Plus mandates generally includes corporate bonds, mortgage/asset-backed securities, Treasurys/TIPS, and non-U.S. fixed income securities. The investment universe for Global Core/Core Plus and Opportunistic mandates generally includes U.S. and non-U.S. corporate bonds, mortgage/asset-backed securities, Treasurys/TIPS, U.S. and non-U.S. government bonds. In the case of 'Plus' portfolios, high yield and emerging market debt as well. The strategies employ various fixed income derivatives including futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Our global/international strategies take advantage not only of sovereign debt, but the increasingly robust global corporate bond market, utilizing our special expertise in corporate bond analysis. Strategies may be structured on a hedged or unhedged basis into any currency.

Multi Sector: Insurance strategy seeks to add alpha through active management, which may include decisions with respect to security selection, sector allocation and interest rate positioning. The investment universe generally includes corporate bonds, mortgage/asset-backed securities, Treasurys/TIPS, non-U.S. fixed income securities, and in certain cases high yield and emerging market debt. The strategy may employ various fixed income derivatives including futures, options, swaps and forward contracts. Portfolios may also be structured to meet certain liability, liquidity and tax management needs.

Global Credit strategy seeks to add alpha through active management, which may include decisions with respect to security selection and sector allocation. The investment universe generally includes corporate bonds, non-U.S. fixed income securities, and in certain cases high yield and emerging market debt. The strategy employs various fixed income derivatives including futures, options, swaps and forward contracts.

Emerging Markets Debt strategy seeks to add alpha through active management, which may include decisions with respect to security selection, country rotation, active currency management and interest rate positioning. The investment universe generally includes

both external and local currency emerging market sovereign bonds, emerging market corporate bonds, and other non-U.S. fixed income securities. The strategy employs various fixed income derivatives including futures, options, swaps and forward contracts.

Government and Interest Rate strategies seek to add alpha through active management, which may include decisions with respect to interest rate positioning, security selection and sector allocation. The investment universe generally includes U.S. Treasury and agency securities, agency mortgage-backed securities, inflation-protected securities, residential mortgage-backed securities and other non-agency structured securities. The strategy may employ various fixed income derivatives including futures, options, swaps and forward contracts.

Structured Products strategy seeks to add alpha through active management, which may include decisions with respect to security selection and sector allocation. The investment universe generally includes non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities, consumer asset-backed securities and commercial real estate whole-loans and mortgage-backed securities. The strategy employs various fixed income derivatives including futures, options, swaps and forward contracts.

Municipal Bond Fixed Income strategy focuses on adding value by identifying undervalued sectors and securities through intensive fundamental and quantitative analysis. Through our research expertise and trading acumen, our goal is to seek to achieve best execution on relative value opportunities rather than relying on interest rate forecasting to deliver excess return. We emphasize the high-quality, low volatility intermediate segment of the yield curve where incremental yield is maximized. We emphasize sound quality sectors and securities of the municipal market that we feel add value, subject to the constraints of the client's respective investment guidelines. We deemphasize exposures that we deem to have weak fundamental outlook, offer minimal relative value and/or impart excessive volatility to portfolio returns.

Short-Term Investment (STIF) strategy seeks to outperform the 3-Month Treasury Bill Index by investing in securities that emphasize principal protection, diversification and liquidity through a low-risk short-term strategy. Portfolios generally invest in repurchase agreements, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, floating rate notes, corporate bonds, bank deposits, asset-backed securities, and instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the U.S. Government, such as U.S. Treasury and agency securities. Individual security quality ranges from AAA to A and A1/P1/F1 (and to A2/P2/F2 for repurchase agreement counterparties).

Treasury Short-Term Investment (Treasury STIF) strategy seeks to outperform the 3-Month Treasury Bill Index by investing in securities that emphasize principal protection and liquidity through a low risk short-term strategy. Portfolios generally invest in instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and repurchase agreements collateralized only by U.S. Treasury securities. Individual security quality ranges from AAA to AA and A1/P1/F1 (and to A2/P2/F2 for repurchase agreement counterparties).

Government Short-Term Investment (Government STIF) strategy seeks to outperform the 3-month Treasury Bill Index by investing in securities that emphasize principal protection and liquidity through a low-risk short-term strategy. Portfolios generally invest in instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the U.S. Government, such as U.S. Treasury and agency securities, and repurchase agreements collateralized only by U.S. Treasury and agency securities. Individual security quality ranges from AAA to AA and A1/P1/F1 (and to A2/P2/F2 for repurchase agreement counterparties).

Enhanced Short-Term Investment (Super STIF) strategy seeks to outperform the 3-Month Treasury Bill Index or traditional cash portfolios through a low-risk short-term strategy. Portfolios invest in securities with longer maturities than traditional money markets while still emphasizing liquidity and diversity. The portfolios generally invest in repurchase agreements, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bank deposits, asset-backed securities, corporate notes, and instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the U.S. Government, such as U.S. Treasury and agency securities. Individual security quality ranges from AAA to A (or BBB) and A1/P1/F1 (and to A2/P2/F2 for repurchase agreement counterparties).

Ultra Short Government/Credit strategy seeks to outperform a benchmark consisting of 50% of the 3-Month Treasury Bill Index and 50% of the 1-3 Year Government/Credit Index through sector, structure, and security selection. Portfolios invest in a diversified mix of money market and longer-term securities in order to emphasize total return while still maintaining a moderate degree of liquidity. The portfolios generally invest in corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, money market instruments, and instruments issued or fully guaranteed by the U.S. Government, such as U.S. Treasury and agency securities. Individual security quality ranges from AAA to BBB and A1/P1/F1 (and to A2/P2/F2 for repurchase agreement counterparties).

Stable Value Strategy seeks preservation of principal and high current income through all interest rate environments, maintenance of daily book value liquidity for all plan participants, and performance, over time, that compares to intermediate bond fund returns while exceeding money market fund returns. To accomplish this, our stable value portfolios can invest in high-quality debt instruments, such as asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities and corporate bonds, as well as Guaranteed Investment Contracts (GIC) from highly rated insurance companies. Our approach features a risk averse investment management style, a disciplined team structure to draw “best ideas” into the decision-making process, tailored investment guidelines based on client objectives, and use of broad-based index funds to facilitate diversified sector exposures. Risk is managed by constraining issuer exposure to help minimize issuer credit risk and increase diversification, managing duration at the product and portfolio levels to help limit overall convexity risk, and employing laddered liquidity and portfolio maturity structures to help minimize liquidity risk.

Cash Management – Active Fixed

Most of our strategies will be fully invested the majority of the time but will use cash for tactical or strategic purposes. We may hold some cash balances due to cash flows or limited availability of securities due to market conditions rather than tactical judgments. We will also from time to time hold cash balances as a means of reducing risk in portfolios. We manage cash conservatively and excess cash is typically invested in short-dated U.S. Treasury bills or remains in the appropriate client selected cash sweep vehicle.

Cash Management – Municipal Bond

We may hold some cash balances due to cash flows or limited availability of securities due to market conditions and we do not generally use cash for tactical judgments. We manage cash conservatively and excess cash is typically invested in short-dated high-quality notes or in the appropriate client selected cash sweep vehicle.

Investment Risks

Summary of Material Risks

Each investment strategy offered by the Firm invests in a variety of securities, derivatives and/or other assets and employs a number of investment techniques that involve certain risks. Investing in securities and derivatives involves risk of loss that you should be prepared to bear.

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

Active Equity Product Line

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

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

Risk Type	Global Equity	Global Research	Large Cap Value	Small Cap Growth	Small Cap Value	Opportunistic Value	Other Equity Solutions
Unlisted financial instruments risk							
Value stock risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Volcker Rule risk							
Warrant and rights risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Equity and Fixed Income Product Line

Risk Type	Global Asset Allocation	Domestic Asset Allocation	Alternative Investments Strategies	Active Commodity	Risk Parity	Multi-Factor Fixed Income	Multi-Factor Equity	Strategic Beta Strategies – Equity & Fixed Income
American Depository Receipts and Global Depository Receipts risk	✓							
Allocation risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Alternative asset classes and investment strategies risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Asian emerging market risk	✓		✓				✓	✓
Asset-backed securities risk	✓	✓	✓					
Banking industry risk			✓			✓		
Call risk	✓	✓	✓					
Clearance and settlement risk	✓		✓					✓
Commodity sector risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Convertible securities risk			✓			✓		

Risk Type	Global Asset Allocation	Domestic Asset Allocation	Alternative Investments Strategies	Active Commodity	Risk Parity	Multi-Factor Fixed Income	Multi-Factor Equity	Strategic Beta Strategies – Equity & Fixed Income
Correlation risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Counterparty risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Country, industry and market sector allocation risk	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Credit Default Swaps					✓			
Credit Linked Note								
Credit risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Cybersecurity risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Derivatives risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emerging market risk	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
Equity securities risk					✓			
Exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) risk	✓					✓	✓	✓
Fixed income market risk		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Foreign Currency Options								
Foreign Currency Exchange Transactions								
Foreign Currency risk				✓		✓	✓	✓
Foreign government obligations and securities of supranational entities risk					✓			✓
Foreign investment risk	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
Frontier market risk								
Futures contracts risk					✓			
Government securities risk	✓	✓	✓					✓
Growth and value stock risk	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Growth stock risk							✓	
Healthcare sector risk								
High yield bond risk	✓		✓		✓			
Indexing strategy risk	✓							✓
Inflation-indexed securities risk	✓		✓					
Interest rate risk	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Initial public offering (IPO) risk								✓
Issuer risk	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓
Large cap stock risk	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Leverage risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Liquidity risk	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Market and credit risk	✓		✓		✓			
Market risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Risk Type	Global Asset Allocation	Domestic Asset Allocation	Alternative Investments Strategies	Active Commodity	Risk Parity	Multi-Factor Fixed Income	Multi-Factor Equity	Strategic Beta Strategies – Equity & Fixed Income
Micro-cap company risk								
Mortgage related securities risk								
Municipal lease risk								
Municipal securities risk						✓		
Non-diversification risk								
Options risk					✓			
Participatory notes risk	✓	✓	✓			✓		
Portfolio turnover risk	✓		✓	✓				
Preferred stock risk	✓							
Prepayment and extension risk			✓					
Quantitative model risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Real estate sector risk	✓							
Short sale risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Small and mid-size company risk	✓						✓	✓
Social investment risk								✓
State-specific risk								
Stock investing risk	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
Stock selection risk							✓	
Swap Agreements					✓			
Systemic risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tax risk								
Technology company risk								
Trading Limitations								
Unlisted financial instruments risk								
Value stock risk							✓	
Volcker Rule risk			✓					
Warrant and rights risk								✓

Index Product Line

Risk Type	U.S. Equity Indexing	DT Indexing	International Equity Indexing	Global Equity Indexing	Fixed Income Indexing
American Depository Receipts and Global Depository Receipts risk	✓	✓	✓		
Allocation risk					
Alternative asset classes and investment strategies risk					
Asian emerging market risk		✓	✓		
Asset-backed securities risk				✓	
Banking industry risk	✓			✓	
Call risk				✓	
Clearance and settlement risk		✓	✓	✓	
Commodity sector risk					
Convertible securities risk					
Correlation risk					
Counterparty risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Country, industry and market sector allocation risk					✓
Credit Default Swaps					
Credit Linked Note					
Credit risk					✓
Cybersecurity risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Derivatives risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emerging market risk		✓	✓	✓	
Equity securities risk					
Exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Fixed income market risk					✓
Foreign Currency Options					
Foreign Currency Exchange Transactions					
Foreign Currency risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Foreign government obligations and securities of supranational entities risk					✓
Foreign investment risk		✓	✓	✓	
Frontier market risk		✓			
Futures contracts risk					

Risk Type	U.S. Equity Indexing	DT Indexing	International Equity Indexing	Global Equity Indexing	Fixed Income Indexing
Government securities risk					✓
Growth and value stock risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Growth stock risk	✓				
Healthcare sector risk	✓				
High yield bond risk					✓
Indexing strategy risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Inflation-indexed securities risk					✓
Interest rate risk					✓
Initial public offering (IPO) risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Issuer risk					✓
Large cap stock risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Leverage risk					
Liquidity risk					✓
Market and credit risk					✓
Market risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Micro-cap company risk	✓	✓			
Mortgage related securities risk					✓
Municipal lease risk					
Municipal securities risk					✓
Non-diversification risk	✓				✓
Options risk					
Participatory notes risk					
Portfolio turnover risk					
Preferred stock risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Prepayment and extension risk					✓
Quantitative model risk					
Real estate sector risk	✓				
Short sale risk					
Small and mid-size company risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Social investment risk					
State-specific risk					
Stock investing risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Stock selection risk					
Swap Agreements					
Systemic risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tax risk					
Technology company risk	✓				

Risk Type	Trading Limitations	Unlisted financial instruments risk	Value stock risk	Volcker Rule risk	Warrant and rights risk	U.S. Equity Indexing	DT Indexing	International Equity Indexing	Global Equity Indexing	Fixed Income Indexing

Active Fixed Income Product Line

Risk Type	Multi Sector: U.S. Core/Core Plus	Multi Sector: Global Core/Core Plus	Multi Sector: Opportunistic	Multi Sector: Insurance	Global Credit	Emerging Markets Debt	Government and Interest Rate	Structured Products	Municipal Bond Fixed Income	Short-Term Investment	Treasury Short-Term Investment	Government Short-Term Investment	Enhanced Short-Term Investment	Ultra Short Government/Credit	Stable Value Strategy
American Depository Receipts and Global Depository Receipts risk															
Allocation risk															
Alternative asset classes and investment strategies risk															
Asian emerging market risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Asset-backed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Risk Type	Multi Sector: U.S. Core/Core Plus	Multi Sector: Global Core/Core Plus	Multi Sector: Opportunistic	Multi Sector: Insurance	Global Credit	Emerging Markets Debt	Government and Interest Rate	Structured Products	Municipal Bond Fixed Income	Short-Term Investment	Treasury Short-Term Investment	Government Short-Term Investment	Enhanced Short-Term Investment	Ultra Short Government/Credit	Stable Value Strategy
securities risk															
Banking industry risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Call risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Clearance and settlement risk															
Commodity sector risk															
Convertible securities risk	✓		✓	✓	✓										
Correlation risk															
Counterparty risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Country, industry and market sector allocation risk		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Credit Default Swaps	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								✓
Credit Linked Note	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓
Credit risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cybersecurity risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Derivatives risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Emerging market risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Equity securities risk															
Exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) risk															
Fixed income market risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Foreign Currency Options		✓	✓			✓	✓								
Foreign Currency Exchange Transactions															

Risk Type	Multi Sector: U.S. Core/Core Plus	Multi Sector: Global Core/Core Plus	Multi Sector: Opportunistic	Multi Sector: Insurance	Global Credit	Emerging Markets Debt	Government and Interest Rate	Structured Products	Municipal Bond Fixed Income	Short-Term Investment	Treasury Short-Term Investment	Government Short-Term Investment	Enhanced Short-Term Investment	Ultra Short Government/Credit	Stable Value Strategy
Foreign Currency risk		✓													
Foreign government obligations and securities of supranational entities risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
Foreign investment risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Frontier market risk															
Futures contracts risk	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓								
Government securities risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Growth and value stock risk															
Growth stock risk															
Healthcare sector risk															
High yield bond risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓						
Indexing strategy risk															
Inflation-indexed securities risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Interest rate risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Initial public offering (IPO) risk															
Issuer risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Large cap stock risk															
Leverage risk	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓						
Liquidity risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Market and credit risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Market risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Risk Type	Multi Sector: U.S. Core/Core Plus	Multi Sector: Global Core/Core Plus	Multi Sector: Opportunistic	Multi Sector: Insurance	Global Credit	Emerging Markets Debt	Government and Interest Rate	Structured Products	Municipal Bond Fixed Income	Short-Term Investment	Treasury Short-Term Investment	Government Short-Term Investment	Enhanced Short-Term Investment	Ultra Short Government/Credit	Stable Value Strategy	
Micro-cap company risk																
Mortgage related securities risk																
Municipal lease risk			✓	✓					✓							
Municipal securities risk	✓			✓	✓					✓						
Non-diversification risk	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Options risk	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓							
Participatory notes risk																
Portfolio turnover risk																
Preferred stock risk																
Prepayment and extension risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Quantitative model risk																
Real estate sector risk																
Short sale risk																
Small and mid-size company risk																
Social investment risk																
State-specific risk	✓			✓	✓					✓						
Stock investing risk																
Stock selection risk																
Swap Agreements	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓								
Systemic risk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tax risk									✓							

Risk Type	Multi Sector: U.S. Core/Core Plus	Multi Sector: Global Core/Core Plus	Multi Sector: Opportunistic	Multi Sector: Insurance	Global Credit	Emerging Markets Debt	Government and Interest Rate	Structured Products	Municipal Bond Fixed Income	Short-Term Investment	Treasury Short-Term Investment	Government Short-Term Investment	Enhanced Short-Term Investment	Ultra Short Government/Credit	Stable Value Strategy
Technology company risk															
Trading Limitations	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓						
Unlisted financial instruments risk	✓	✓	✓		✓										
Value stock risk															
Volcker Rule risk															
Warrant and rights risk															

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

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

underlying shares of ADRs and GDRs, and non-U.S. companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to, or as uniform as, those of U.S. companies. Such risks may have a material adverse effect on the performance of such investments and could result in substantial losses.

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

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

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

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

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

Call risk. Some bonds give the issuer the option to call, or redeem, the bonds before their maturity date. If an issuer "calls" its bond during a time of declining interest rates, the strategy might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates. During periods of

market illiquidity or rising interest rates, prices of “callable” issues are subject to increased price fluctuation.

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

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

Convertible securities risk. Convertible securities may be converted at either a stated price or stated rate into underlying shares of common stock. Convertible securities generally are subordinated to other similar but non-convertible securities of the same issuer. Although to a lesser extent than with fixed-income securities, the market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market values of convertible securities tend to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. Although convertible securities are designed to provide for a stable stream of income, they are subject to the risk that their issuers may default on their obligations. Convertible securities also offer the potential for capital appreciation through the conversion feature, although there can be no assurance of capital appreciation because securities prices fluctuate. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality because of the potential for capital appreciation. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible securities’ governing instrument. If a convertible security held by an account is called for redemption, the account will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the ability to achieve an account’s investment objective.

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

underlying funds or the fund will have a low correlation to that of traditional asset classes under all market conditions.

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

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

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

Credit Linked Note (“CLN”). We may purchase CLNs from time to time when we are unable to access certain markets. CLNs are created through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which owns the reference obligation and issues a security with the same attributes as the underlying

security. CLNs are over the counter securities negotiated with a dealer. In the event the counterparty defaults, the security could become illiquid or suffer significant price depreciation or loss of principal as the CLN is a fully funded privately negotiated transaction. In the transaction, the dealer becomes the issuer and determines whether or not a risk event has occurred. Risk events can vary by dealer but are generally focused on credit events or settlement events. A credit event is generally triggered when the reference entity fails to pay or restructures its debt. Settlement events are generally triggered when changes in local laws or local market events prohibit the issuer from transacting in the reference security or currency. Following the determination of a risk event, the maturity date could be accelerated and the issuer will return value that is obtained from the highest bid in the payment currency. Under these circumstances, the value returned to holders could be zero.

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

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

Derivatives risk. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on a strategy's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the strategy will not correlate with the underlying instruments or the strategy's other investments. Derivative instruments also involve the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of the counterparty to the derivative instruments to make required payments

or otherwise comply with the derivative instruments' terms. Certain types of derivatives involve greater risks than the underlying obligations because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risk. Additionally, some derivatives involve economic leverage, which could increase the volatility of these investments as they may fluctuate in value more than the underlying instrument. See also "Leverage risk."

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

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

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

ETFs in which the strategy may invest involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in a portfolio of common stocks and/or bonds, including the risk that the general

level of stock prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of each unit of the ETF. Moreover, an ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index because of the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses.

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

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

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

some of the foreign currency received upon the sale of the portfolio security if its market value exceeds the amount of foreign currency the portfolio is obligated to deliver.

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

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

Foreign investment risk. Special risks associated with investments in foreign companies include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political or economic instability, seizure or nationalization of assets, imposition of taxes or repatriation restrictions and differing auditing and legal standards. The securities of issuers located in emerging markets can be more volatile and less liquid than those of issuers in more mature economies.

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

Futures contracts risk. Futures contracts generally provide a high degree of liquidity and a low level of counterparty performance and settlement risk. While the use of futures contracts by a portfolio can amplify a gain, it can also amplify a loss. This loss can be substantially more money than the initial margin posted by the portfolio pursuant to the contracts. There is no assurance of market liquidity for futures contracts, whether traded on an exchange or in the over-

the-counter market and, as a result, there may be times where a portfolio would not be able to close a future investment position when it wanted to do so. Upon entering into a futures transaction, a portfolio will generally be required to deposit an initial margin payment with the futures commission merchant (the “futures broker”). The initial margin payment will be deposited with a portfolio’s custodian in an account registered in the futures broker’s name; however, the futures broker can gain access to that account only under specified conditions. As the future is marked-to-market to reflect changes in its market value, subsequent margin payments, called variation margin, will be paid to or by the futures broker on a daily basis. Prior to expiration of the future, if a portfolio elects to close out its position by taking an opposite position, a final determination of variation margin is made, additional cash is required to be paid by or released to the portfolio and any loss or gain is realized for tax purposes. Position limits also apply to futures traded on an exchange. An exchange may order the liquidation of positions found to be in violation of those limits and may impose certain other sanctions. Initial margin is posted to a collateral pool which may be used to cover third-party liabilities in an event of default by a clearing broker or a major clearing broker’s client.

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

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

Growth stock risk. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks may lack the dividend yield that may cushion stock prices in market downturns.

Health care sector risk. When a strategy’s investments are concentrated in the health care and related sectors, the value of your investment will be affected by factors particular to those sectors and may fluctuate more widely than that of a strategy which invests in a broad range of industries. Health care companies are subject to government regulation and approval of their products and services, which can have a significant effect on their market price. The types of products or services produced or provided by these companies may quickly become obsolete.

Moreover, liability for products that are later alleged to be harmful or unsafe may be substantial and may have a significant impact on the health care company's market value and/or share price. Biotechnology and related companies are affected by patent considerations, intense competition, rapid technology change and obsolescence and regulatory requirements of various federal and state agencies. In addition, some of these companies are relatively small and have thinly traded securities, may not yet offer products or may offer a single product and may have persistent losses during a new product's transition from development to production, or erratic revenue patterns. The stock prices of these companies are very volatile, particularly when their products are up for regulatory approval and/or under regulatory scrutiny. Securities of companies within specific health care sectors can perform differently than the overall market. This may be due to changes in such things as the regulatory or competitive environment, or to changes in investor perceptions regarding a sector. Because the strategy may allocate relatively more assets to certain health care sectors than others, the strategy's performance may be more sensitive to developments which affect those sectors emphasized by the strategy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Market and credit risk. Ginnie Maes and other securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. The market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Privately issued mortgage-related securities also are subject to credit risks associated with the

underlying mortgage properties. These securities may be more volatile and less liquid than more traditional, government-backed debt securities.

Market risk. The market value of a security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

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

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

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

Municipal securities risk. The amount of public information available about municipal securities is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds. Special factors, such as legislative changes and state and local economic and business developments, may adversely

affect the yield and/or value of the strategy's investments in municipal securities. Other factors include the general conditions of the municipal securities market, the size of the particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. Changes in economic, business or political conditions relating to a particular municipal project, municipality or state, territory or possession of the United States in which the strategy invests may have an impact on the strategy's performance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to the risks which are linked to the real estate sector in general, Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") are subject to additional risks. Equity REITs, which invest a majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents and lease payments, may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trust, while mortgage REITs, which invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income primarily from the collection of interest payments, may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs are highly dependent upon management skill and often are not diversified. REITs also are subject to heavy cash flow dependency and to defaults by borrowers or lessees. In addition, REITs possibly could fail to qualify for favorable tax treatment under applicable U.S. or foreign law and/or to maintain exempt status under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Certain REITs provide for a specified term of existence in their trust documents. Such REITs run the risk of liquidating at an economically disadvantageous time.

Short sale risk. A strategy may make short sales, which involves selling a security it does not own in anticipation that the security's price will decline. Short sales expose the strategy to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the strategy. Short positions in stocks involve more risk than long positions in stocks because the maximum sustainable loss on a stock purchased is limited to the amount paid for the stock plus the transaction costs, whereas there is no maximum attainable price on the shorted stock. In

theory, stocks sold short have unlimited risk. The strategy may not always be able to close out a short position at a particular time or at an acceptable price. The strategy may not always be able to borrow a security the strategy seeks to sell short at a particular time or at an acceptable price. Thus, there is a risk that the strategy may be unable to fully implement its investment strategy due to a lack of available stocks or for some other reason. It is possible that the market value of the securities the strategy holds in long positions will decline at the same time that the market value of the securities the strategy has sold short increases, thereby increasing the strategy's potential volatility.

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

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

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

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

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

Swap Agreements. These transactions are entered into in an attempt to obtain a particular return when it is considered desirable to do so, possibly at a lower cost to a portfolio than if the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please refer to the applicable disclosure and offering documents for further information.

Errors

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

The Firm's goal is to avoid errors by taking preventive measures. However, when errors do occur, after the errors have been corrected, the Firm's practice is to examine its procedures and if necessary, implement revisions to limit the likelihood of recurrence.

The Firm is generally responsible for its own errors and not the errors of other persons, including but not limited to third party brokers and custodians, unless otherwise expressly agreed to by the Firm. The Firm, in its sole discretion, may assist, to the extent possible, with the appropriate correction of errors committed by third parties.

The Firm takes an active role in all error corrections and requires that all errors must be promptly corrected. The Firm's policy is that we may not use other client accounts, a client's brokerage account or any proprietary account of the Firm or of its affiliates to correct an error. In addition, the Firm requires that no client be disadvantaged as the result of an error we have caused.

Pursuant to our error policy, clients generally retain any gain associated with an error caused by the Firm and the Firm will offer to reimburse clients for any losses resulting from an error caused by the Firm.

If it is determined that the Firm has made an error in a client's account, we will typically offer to compensate the client for the direct monetary losses (if any) the error caused in the client's account. Unless prohibited by applicable law or a specific agreement with the client, we may net gains and losses from the error or a series of related errors with the same root cause and offer to compensate the client for the net loss.

We typically notify clients as soon as practical of any errors that result in a material loss in the client's account. However, we generally do not notify clients about an event when we have determined that it does not constitute a compensable error.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required in this item to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of the Firm or the integrity of our management.

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

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Registration under the Commodity Exchange Act

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

Foreign Registrations

Please see Form ADV, Part 1A – Schedule D, Section 1.M. for a list of the foreign financial regulatory authorities with which we are registered.

Affiliated Financial Services Companies

BNY Mellon Corp. is a Global Financial Services Company

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

Our services are sometimes offered under the umbrella designation “BNY Mellon.” In such cases, BNY Mellon is used to describe the range of investment products and services available from the affiliates of BNY Mellon Corp. Our services are also sometimes offered under the umbrella designations BNY Mellon Investment Management (“BNY Mellon IM”) and BNY Mellon Investment Management EMEA Limited (“BNY Mellon EMEA”). BNY Mellon IM is used to describe the array of investment management services available to both U.S. and non-U.S. investors from the affiliates of BNY Mellon Corp. BNY Mellon EMEA is used to describe the array of investment management services available from the affiliates of BNY Mellon Corp. to investors outside the U.S.

We may enter into transactions with unaffiliated counterparties or third party service providers who then use affiliates of the Firm to execute or clear such transactions. Additionally, we may effect transactions in ADRs or other securities and the involved issuers or their service providers may use affiliates for support services. Services provided by our affiliates to such unaffiliated counterparties, third party service providers and/or issuers may include, for example, clearance of trades, purchases or sales of securities serving as depositary bank to issuers of ADRs, providing foreign exchange services in connection with dividends and other distributions from foreign issuers to owners of ADRs, or other transactions not contemplated by us. Although one of our affiliates may receive compensation for engaging in these transactions and/or providing services, the decision to use or not use an affiliate of ours is made by the unaffiliated

counterparty, third party service provider or issuer. Further, we will likely be unaware that the affiliate is being used to enter into such transaction or service.

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

BNY Mellon Corp.'s Status as a Bank Holding Company

BNY Mellon Corp. and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including the Firm, are subject to certain U.S. banking laws, including the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the “BHCA”), to regulation and supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”) and to the provisions of, and regulations under, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The BHCA and the Dodd-Frank Act (and other applicable banking laws, and their interpretation and administration by the appropriate regulatory agencies, including but not limited to the Federal Reserve) may restrict the transactions and relationships among BNY Mellon Corp., its affiliates (including us) and our clients, and may restrict our investments, transactions and operations. For example, the BHCA regulations applicable to BNY Mellon Corp. and us may, among other things, restrict our ability to make certain investments or the size of certain investments, impose a maximum holding period on some or all of our investments, and restrict our ability to participate in the management and operations of the companies in which we invest. In addition, certain BHCA regulations may require aggregation of the positions owned, held or controlled by related entities. Thus, in certain circumstances, positions held by BNY Mellon Corp. and its affiliates (including us) for client and proprietary accounts may need to be aggregated and may be subject to a limitation on the amount of a position that may be held. These limitations may have an adverse effect on our ability to manage client investment portfolios. For example, depending on the percentage of a company we and our affiliates (in the aggregate) control at any given time, the limits may: (1) restrict our ability to invest in that company for certain clients and/or (2) require us to sell certain client holdings of that company at a time when it may be undesirable to take such action. Additionally, BNY Mellon Corp. or the Bank may in the future, in their sole discretion and without notice, engage in activities impacting us in order to comply with the BHCA, the Dodd-Frank Act or other legal requirements applicable to (or reduce or eliminate the impact or applicability of any bank regulatory or other restrictions on) us and accounts managed by us and our affiliates.

The Volcker Rule

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

certain transactions with sponsored covered funds involving conflicts of interest (e.g., extensions of credit). The final Volcker Rule was jointly adopted by a group of U.S. federal financial regulators in December 2013 and was fully implemented by BNY Mellon Corp. by July 21, 2017.

The Volcker Rule generally prohibits certain transactions involving an extension of credit between BNY Mellon Corp. and its affiliates, on the one hand, and covered funds managed by BNY Mellon Corp. and/or its affiliates (including us), on the other hand. BNY Mellon Corp. subsidiaries and/or affiliates provide securities clearance and settlement services to broker-dealers on a global basis. The operational mechanics of the securities clearance and settlement process can result in an unintended intraday extension of credit between the securities clearance firm and a “covered fund.” As a result, we may be restricted from using a BNY Mellon affiliate as custodian or in other capacities for covered funds as well as be restricted in executing transactions for certain funds through broker-dealers that utilize a BNY Mellon Corp. affiliate and/or subsidiary as their securities clearance firm. Such restrictions could limit the covered fund’s selection of service providers and prevent us could prevent us from executing transactions through broker-dealers we would otherwise use in fulfilling our duty to seek best execution.

Affiliated Placement Agents

We have affiliated “placement agents,” including, without limitation, MBSC, BNY Mellon EMEA, BNY Mellon Asset Management Japan Limited, BNY Mellon AM Latin America S.A., BNY Mellon Investment Management Hong Kong Limited, BNY Mellon Investment Management (Singapore) Pte Limited (“BNYIM Singapore”), BNY Mellon Investment Management Australia Limited, BNY Mellon Asset Management International Limited – Milan, BNY Mellon IM Korea Limited, BNY Mellon Asset Management Canada Limited, the Bank and Dreyfus, who may solicit persons to invest in various private funds, including our private funds, as well as our separate account products. Certain of the Firm’s private funds have entered into agreements with these placement agents to pay them commissions or fees for such solicitations. We or our affiliates are solely responsible for the payment of these commissions and fees—they will not be borne by the private funds and their investors. We or our affiliates pay these commissions and fees out of our profits, and these payments do not increase the fees paid by the private fund’s investors. These financial incentives may cause the placement agents and their employees and/or salespersons to steer investors toward those private funds that will generate higher commissions and fees. Please see Item 14 of this Brochure for more information on the compensation arrangements related to client referrals.

Certain of our employees are registered representatives of our affiliate, MBSC, a registered investment adviser under the Advisers Act, a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. In their capacity as registered representatives of MBSC, these employees sell and provide services regarding funds managed by us to U.S. persons. These MBSC registered employees may also provide advice to a municipal entity or obligated person regarding the investment of proceeds of a municipal security. There is a financial arrangement in place between us and MBSC.

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

Affiliated Service Providers

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

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

The Firm also engages in sub-advisory relationships with other BNY Mellon Corp. affiliated companies, including BNY Mellon Investment Management EMEA Limited, Mellon Investments (UK) Limited, BNYIM Singapore, BNY Mellon Investment Management Hong Kong Limited and the Bank, where the Firm is engaged by such affiliates to provide sub-advisory services, and also with Alcentra and BNYIM Singapore, where the Firm engages such affiliates as a sub-adviser.

Dual Officers and Employees

Please see Item 4 of this Brochure for a discussion regarding the Firm's use of dual officers.

Other Relationships

From time to time, we may use investment management related services provided to us by "participating affiliates" (as such term is used in relief granted by the staff of the SEC in a series of no-action letters allowing a registered investment adviser to use portfolio management and trading and research services and resources provided by an unregistered foreign affiliate subject to the supervision of the registered adviser). We have entered into agreements with BNY Mellon Investment Management Hong Kong Limited ("BNYMIM Hong Kong"), BNYMIM Singapore and Mellon Investments (UK) Limited ("Mellon (UK)" and, together with BNYMIM Hong Kong and BNYMIM Singapore, the "Participating Affiliates"), each of which is an affiliated asset management company, pursuant to which the Participating Affiliates are considered participating affiliates and one or more of their employees are deemed to be "associated persons"

of the Firm. In those capacities, the Participating Affiliates and one or more of their employees (subject to the Firm’s supervision) may provide portfolio management, research, client support, trading and related services in connection with our management of client accounts. The Participating Affiliates will act in accordance with the series of no-action letters referred to above requiring the Participating Affiliates to be subject to the supervision of the Firm and the SEC in the manner contemplated in such no-action letters. The Participating Affiliates have agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of U.S. courts for actions arising under the U.S. securities laws in connection with the investment management related activities provided for our U.S. clients and have appointed an appropriate agent for service of process in accordance with, and subject to the requirements of, such no-action letters. Under these arrangements, the Firm pays the Participating Affiliates compensation for the services of the associated persons.

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

BNY Mellon Corp., among several other leading investment management firms, has a minority equity interest in Luminex Trading and Analytics, LLC (“Luminex”), a registered broker-dealer under the Exchange Act, which was formed for the purpose of establishing and operating a “buy-side” owned and controlled electronic execution utility for trading securities (the “Alternative Trading System”). Transactions for clients for which we serve as adviser or sub-adviser may be executed through the Alternative Trading System. We and other BNY Mellon Corp. subsidiaries and/or affiliates disclaim that either is an affiliate of Luminex.

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

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

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

Affiliated Broker-Dealers and Investment Advisers

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

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

We have broker selection policies in place that require our selection of a broker-dealer to be consistent with our duties of best execution and subject to any client and regulatory proscriptions. Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on our broker selection process.

Where we select the broker to effect purchases or sales of securities for client accounts, we are permitted to use either an affiliated or unaffiliated broker (unless otherwise restricted by an agreement, law or regulation). We may have an incentive to enter into transactions with an affiliated broker-dealer, in an effort to direct more commission dollars to the affiliate.

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

We have arrangements with the following affiliated investment advisers (including arrangements whereby we or they provide investment management or sub-advisory services which may be on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis): BNY Mellon EMEA, BNYM IM Hong Kong, BNY Mellon Investments Limited, BNY Mellon Asset Management Japan Limited, BNY Mellon IM Korea Limited, BNY Mellon Asset Management Canada Limited, BNY Mellon, National Association, the Bank and Dreyfus. In addition, some of our affiliates provide services, such as client service, and may be compensated pursuant to a service level agreement.

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

We may be prohibited or limited from effecting transactions for you because of rules in the marketplace, foreign laws or our own policies and procedures. In certain cases, we may face

further limitations because of aggregation issues due to our relationship with affiliated investment management firms. Please also see Item 12 below for a discussion of trade aggregation issues.

Affiliated Underwriters

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

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

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

Affiliated Banking Institutions

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

We may provide certain investment advice and/or security valuation services to the Bank and other BNY Mellon Corp. affiliates and/or subsidiaries. We also provide certain investment advisory and trading services to certain clients of these affiliates and separately managed accounts (including separately managed accounts for which these affiliates acts as trustee, custodian or investment manager). Certain of our employees are also officers of the Bank. In their capacity as officers of the Bank, our personnel provide discretionary investment advisory services to certain clients and also to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and we

receive a fee for such services. In addition, our primarily institutional and employee benefit and foundation clients and our affiliated employee benefit plan may invest in certain collective investment funds of the Bank.

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

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

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

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

The BNY Mellon Code provides to employees the framework and sets the expectations for business conduct. In addition, it clarifies our responsibilities to clients, suppliers, government officials, competitors and the communities we serve and outlines the following important legal and ethical issues. Below are key principles of the BNY Mellon Code and an overview of areas covered by these principles:

1. **Respecting Others**: Mutual respect and professional treatment; harassment-free environment; safety and security; and managers’ responsibilities.
2. **Avoiding Conflicts**: Gifts and entertainment; outside employment and business dealings; outside service as a director, trustee, officer, investment committee member, partner or business owner of a for-profit business or a not-for-profit organization; ownership of an outside business; fiduciary appointments; personal investment decisions; dealing with family and close personal friends; and corporate opportunities.
3. **Conducting Business**: fair competition and anti-trust; anti-corruption and improper payments; and combating financial crime and money laundering.
4. **Working With Governments**: Know the restrictions or limitations on presenting and receiving hospitality; observe a higher standard of care; and cooperate with government investigations and audits.
5. **Protecting Company Assets**: Financial integrity; additional standards for senior financial professionals; use of company assets; protecting client and employee records and observing our privacy principles; global records management program; use of computers, systems and corporate information; and inside or proprietary information;
6. **Supporting Our Communities**: Political activities; investor and media relations; charitable contributions and corporate sponsorship; and participating in trade associations, conferences and speaking engagements.

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

regulations and are free from conflicts of interest, the Company has established limitations on personal trading, as reflected in the PTSP.

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

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

- 1) Investment Employee (“IE”): IEs is an employee who, in the normal conduct of his/her job responsibilities, has access (or are likely to be perceived to have access) to nonpublic information regarding any advisory client’s purchase or sale of securities or nonpublic information regarding the portfolio holdings of any Proprietary Fund, is involved in making securities recommendations to advisory clients, or has access to such recommendations before they are public.
- 2) Access Decision Maker (“ADM”): Generally, employees are considered to be ADM Employees if they are portfolio managers or research analysts and make or participate in recommendations or decisions regarding the purchase or sale of securities for mutual funds or managed accounts. Portfolio managers of broad-based index funds and traders are not typically classified as ADM Employees.
- 3) Micro-Cap Access Decision Maker (“MCADM”): MCADMs (generally active equity portfolio managers who make recommendations or decisions on behalf of clients regarding the purchase or sale of securities of issuers having a small market capitalization) are subject to the most extensive procedures under the PSTP.
- 4) Non-Classified Employee: Our employees are considered non-classified if they are not an IE or ADM.

PSTP Overview:

- 1) IEs, ADMs and MCADMs are subject to preclearance and personal securities reporting requirements, with respect to discretionary accounts in which they have direct or indirect ownership.
- 2) Transaction reporting is not required for non-discretionary accounts, transactions in exempt securities or certain other transactions that are not deemed to present any potential conflicts of interest.
- 3) Preclearance is not required for transactions involving certain exempt securities (such as open-end investment company securities that are not Proprietary Funds or money market funds and short-term instruments, and non-financial commodities), transactions in non-discretionary accounts (approved accounts over which the employee has no direct or indirect influence or control over the investment decision-making process); transactions done pursuant to automatic

investment plans; and certain other transactions detailed in the PSTP which are either involuntary or deemed not to present any potential conflict of interest.

4) We have a “Preclearance Compliance Officer” who maintains a “restricted list” of companies whose securities are subject to trading restrictions. This list is used by the Preclearance Compliance Officer to determine whether or not to grant trading authorization.

5) The acquisition of any securities in a private placement requires prior written approvals.

6) With respect to transactions involving BNY Mellon Corp. securities, all employees are also prohibited from engaging in short sales, purchases on margin, option transactions (other than employee option plans) and short-term trading (i.e., purchasing and selling, or selling and purchasing, BNY Mellon Corp. securities within any 60 calendar day period).

7) For IEs and ADMs, with to non-BNY Mellon Corp. securities purchasing and selling, or selling and purchasing, the same or equivalent security within 60 calendar days is discouraged, and any profits must be disgorged.

8) No covered employee should knowingly participate in or facilitate late trading, market timing or any other activity with respect to any fund in violation of applicable law or the provisions of such fund’s disclosure documents.

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

Interest in Client Transactions

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

Principal Transactions

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

The Firm generally may not cause its clients to enter into principal transactions with related persons. Under limited circumstances, however, the Firm may enter into a principal transaction provided that the transaction is in accordance with Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act. All such transactions must receive client consent for each transaction, are effected on arms’ length terms and, with respect to commissions, are generally competitive with those paid to non-related broker-dealers.

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

Cross Transactions

“Cross Trades” are generally defined as transactions in which a person acts as an investment adviser in relation to a transaction in which such adviser, or any person controlling, controlled by or under common control with, such adviser, acts as broker for both such advisory client and for another person on the other side of the transaction.

The Firm generally does not knowingly engage in cross trades, except in the following limited circumstances and/or in consultation with the client.

In limited circumstances, the Firm may engage in cross trades for advisory accounts in which an affiliated broker-dealer acts as broker for both the advisory account and the other party to the transaction. The Firm may also effect cross trades directly between advisory accounts, provided that: such transactions are consistent with the investment objectives and policies of such accounts (for mutual funds, consistent with the funds’ Rule 17a-7 procedures (procedures for transactions with affiliated persons)); are, in the view of the respective portfolio managers, favorable to both sides of the transaction; and are otherwise executed in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulation. Cross trades present conflicts of interest, as there may be an incentive for us to favor one client to the cross trade over the other. For example, if one client account pays performance fees, while the other client account pays only asset-based fees, we would have a financial incentive to favor the performance fee paying account in the cross trade. The Firm will only knowingly engage in cross trades to the extent permitted by applicable law and will, to the extent required by law, obtain the necessary client consents (which consents may be revoked at any time).

The Firm may utilize a crossing system in accordance with the United States Department of Labor’s Prohibited Transaction Exemption 95-56 (the “Exemption”). Under the Exemption, we may cross-trade domestic and international equity and debt securities, including BNY Mellon Corp. stock (but excluding BNY Mellon Corp. debt securities) between Indexed Accounts and various Large Accounts (as such terms are defined in the Exemption). Cross trading opportunities are identified through a proprietary crossing program and are allocated among potential buyers and sellers on a pro rata basis in accordance with the Exemption.

Interests in Recommended Securities/Products

We or our affiliates may recommend securities to clients, or buy or sell securities for client accounts, at or about the same time that we or one of our affiliates buys or sells the same securities for our (or the affiliate’s) own account. This practice may give rise to a variety of potential conflicts of interest, particularly with respect to aggregating, allocating and sequencing securities being purchased on both our (or the affiliate’s) behalf and our clients’ behalf. For example, we could have an incentive to cause a client or clients to participate in an offering

because we desire to participate in the offering on our own behalf, and would otherwise be unable to meet the minimum purchase requirements. Likewise, we could have an incentive to cause our clients to participate in an offering to increase our overall allocation of securities in that offering, or to increase our ability to participate in future offerings by the same underwriter or issuer. On the other hand, we could have an incentive to cause our clients to minimize their participation in an offering that has limited availability so that we do not have to share a proportionately greater amount of the offering with the client. Allocations of aggregated trades might likewise raise a potential conflict of interest as we may have an incentive to allocate, to our self, securities that are expected to increase in value. See Item 12 of this Brochure for a discussion of our brokerage and allocations practices and policies. Further, a potential conflict of interest could be viewed as arising if a transaction in our own account closely precedes a transaction in related securities in a client account, such as when a subsequent purchase by a client account increases the value of securities that were previously purchased for our self.

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

Investments by Related Persons and Employees

We and our existing and future employees, our board members and our affiliates and their employees may from time to time invest in products managed by us. We have developed policies and procedures to address conflicts of interest created by such investment. We are part of a large diversified financial organization that includes banks and broker-dealers. As a result, it is possible that a related person may, as principal, purchase securities or sell securities for itself that we also recommend to clients. We do permit our employees to invest for their own account within the guidelines and restrictions of the Code of Ethics, as described above. Please also see "Interests in Recommended Securities/Products" in this Item 11, "Dual Officers" in Item 4 and "Affiliated Underwriters" in Item 10 of this Brochure with regard to purchases of securities in an offering where an affiliate acts as underwriter or a member of the underwriting syndicate.

Agency Transactions Involving Affiliated Brokers

We do not, nor do any of our officers or directors, acting as broker or agent, effect securities transactions for compensation for any client. We are part of a large diversified financial organization that includes broker-dealers. As a result, it is possible that a related person, other

than our officers and directors, may, as agent, effect securities transactions for our clients for compensation. Please also see Item 10 and Item 12 for additional information relating to affiliate arrangements and with regard to purchases of securities in an offering where an affiliate acts as underwriter or a member of the underwriting. Please also see Form ADV, Part 1A – Schedule D, Section 7 for a list of broker-dealers which are our affiliates.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Broker Selection

Unless specifically directed otherwise by our clients, we have the authority to direct securities transactions on behalf of our clients to broker-dealers we select. In doing so, we seek best execution of such transactions. When seeking best execution, we may consider the following, among other things, in evaluating the full range and quality of a broker-dealer's services, (1) availability of natural liquidity, (2) availability of broker capital, (3) quality of past executions, (4) appropriate time horizon (speed) of execution, (5) competence and integrity of trading personnel, (6) reliability in trade settlement and reporting, (7) level of counterparty risk (broker's financial condition), (8) negotiated commission rate, (9) value of research services provided, (10) availability of electronic order routing and trade reporting connectivity, (11) stock-specific characteristics (order size, average daily volume, historical volatility, country of domicile, primary exchange, sector and industry classification), (12) current market conditions, (13) market capitalization and (14) client directed brokerage, as well as other relevant factors. We may also consider other brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealer. We will continue to make periodic evaluations of the quality of these brokerage services as provided by various firms and to measure their services against our own standards of execution. Brokerage services will be obtained only from those firms which meet our standards, maintain a reasonable capital position and can, in our judgment, be expected to reliably and continuously supply these services. Please see the discussion concerning the Volcker Rule and its possible implications concerning our broker-dealer selection practices in Item 10, above.

Soft Dollars

Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act provides a safe harbor (the "Safe Harbor") that allows an adviser to cause client accounts to pay a commission higher than the commission another broker or dealer would have charged if the Firm determines, in good faith, that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services and products ("Services and Products") provided by such broker-dealer. In the selection of qualified brokers to execute certain transactions, a broker may be selected that provides, along with trade execution services, Services and Products, and we may use credits generated from brokerage commissions from client transactions ("soft dollars") to pay for Services and Products provided by broker-dealers or third parties.

As a general matter, the Firm is permitted to use client commission credits to obtain Services and Products where the Firm determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the Services and Products provided by such broker-dealer, viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or the Firm's overall responsibilities with respect to the accounts for which it exercises investment discretion. Services and Products obtained by the Firm may not necessarily benefit a client whose commission credits are used to pay for those Services and Products.

We use soft dollar credits to pay for Services and Products provided by independent third-party vendors which provide assistance to us in our investment decision-making process. These Services and Products may include, but are not limited to, pre- and post-trade analytical systems;

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

The use of client commissions to pay for said Services and Products is facilitated through client commission arrangements, commission sharing arrangements or bundled arrangements. Client commission arrangements and commission sharing arrangements are those arrangements where trades are executed with a broker-dealer, and Services and Products are provided by either the executing broker-dealer or a third party which may include another broker-dealer. Bundled arrangements are those arrangements whereby the Firm directs a broker-dealer to effect securities transactions for client accounts for which the Firm receives Services and Products that have been produced by the executing broker. Services and Products produced by the executing broker-dealer may be procured through a client commission arrangement, commission sharing arrangement or bundled arrangement.

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

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

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

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

Products we receive, commissions generated by equity accounts of those clients may, as noted above, also be used to pay for those Services and Products.

When the Firm receives Services and Products that may also have a non-research use (“Mixed-Use Product”), a potential conflict of interest may arise, since such Mixed-Use Product may directly benefit the Firm even though they are paid for by soft dollar credits generated by client commissions. In such situations, we will make a reasonable allocation of the cost of any Mixed-Use Product (so that the portion of the Services and Products that provides assistance to our investment decision-making process will be paid for with soft dollar credits while the portion that does not will be paid for by the Firm in cash).

Third-party, proprietary and independent research requests are approved by the Firm’s Trading Practices Committee (the “Trading Committee”) which meets at least quarterly or on an “as needed” basis. The Trading Committee reviews the addition of third-party, proprietary and independent research arrangements as well as the removal, continuation or modification of existing third party research arrangements. For Mixed-Use Products, the Trading Committee makes a good faith allocation between uses that fit within and outside the Safe Harbor. The Trading Committee also monitors ongoing client commission usage in relation to Services and Products purchased.

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

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

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

It is possible that some of our affiliates whom we appoint as sub-advisers may have a different policy regarding the use of soft dollars.

Commission Rates

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

Trade Execution

The Firm operates separate trade desks to support the Active Equity Product Line and Active Fixed Income Product Line, respectively. The Index Product Line and Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Equity and Fixed Income Product Line are supported by a single trade desk. In general, all of the accounts managed by each Product Line will be traded solely by the trade desk designated to support that Product Line.

The trade desk supporting the Active Equity Product Line provides execution support for the Active Equity Product Line investment strategies disclosed in Item 8 (the “Active Equity Desk”). The trade desk supporting the Index Product Line and Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Equity and Fixed Income Product Line provides execution support for the Index Product Line and Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Equity and Fixed Income Product Line investment strategies disclosed in Item 8 of this Brochure (the “Index, Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Desk”). The trade desk supporting the Active Fixed Income Product Line employs dedicated trading teams for each of its investment strategies as disclosed in Item 8 of this Brochure (the “Active Fixed Income Desk” and together with the Active Equity Desk and Index, Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Desk, the “Trade Desks”).

The Firm has established informational barriers and procedures that seek to prohibit the personnel of one Trade Desk from communicating or distributing any non-public information related to the trading activities managed by a Product Line it supports (including information regarding pending orders for clients), to personnel at another Trade Desk or Product Line it supports.

Consequently, the Firm generally does not coordinate trading among Trade Desks and may execute trades for one client from one Trade Desk that differ from, or take the opposite side of, trades executed on behalf of another client from another Trade Desk. Each Trade Desk seeks to obtain best execution on all orders it originates; however, clients serviced by different Trade Desks may receive or appear to receive more favorable outcomes.

The Firm generally does not aggregate trades or seek opportunities for cross-transactions between client accounts serviced by different Trade Desks. Accordingly, each Trade Desk will generally aggregate and allocate orders only among those clients that it services and otherwise independently of the other Trade Desks. The trading policies of each Trade Desk are described below.

Wrap Fee Programs and Model Delivery Programs

Execution services for the purchase and/or sale of securities is part of the “wrap fee” that clients are charged in Wrap Fee Programs. Therefore, when trades are executed through a broker that is not the Sponsor of the Wrap Fee Program, clients will be charged the applicable brokerage commission in addition to the “wrap fee;” whereas, if the trade was executed through the Sponsor no additional brokerage fees would be incurred.

Both affiliated and non-affiliated Sponsors may obtain advisory, brokerage, clearing and other Wrap Fee Program services from the Firm’s affiliates, including among others, Pershing LLC and MBSC.

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

Active Equity Product Line

Where the Active Equity Product Line participates in Wrap Fee Programs and is permitted to effect transactions through broker-dealers other than the Sponsor subject to its duty to seek best execution, the Active Equity Product Line has found that trading-away from the Sponsor via step-out arrangements or otherwise generally allows it to obtain better execution overall for wrap clients than executing trades with the Sponsor. Step-out arrangements allow the accounts in Wrap Fee Programs to trade as part of an aggregated block order and clear the transaction with the Sponsor. As a result, all or nearly all of the transactions in Wrap Fee Program accounts will be traded away from the Sponsor.

Where the Active Equity Product Line is not permitted to trade with other brokers or where the cost of doing so makes the option unrealistic, Wrap Fee Program accounts will trade behind full discretionary accounts (sequenced trading) or contemporaneously alongside fully discretionary accounts (contemporaneous trading). When the Active Equity Product Line executes trades for such accounts with the Sponsor after the Active Equity Product Line has completed trading activity in that security on behalf of clients for whom the Active Equity Product Line has full trading discretion, wrap account clients may not obtain the same price level or as timely an execution as if the Active Equity Product Line had full trading discretion. As a result, such accounts may experience performance or other differences from similarly managed accounts advised by the Active Equity Product Line. When contemporaneous trading occurs, given the potential market perception of supply (or demand) imbalance associated with multiple sellers (or buyers), it is possible that performance for both types of accounts could be affected, depending upon market conditions.

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

Index Product Line and Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Equity and Fixed Income Product Line

With respect to Wrap Fee Program accounts, the Index Product Line and Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Equity and Fixed Income Product Line will utilize the execution services of the Sponsor, or such Sponsor's affiliate where deemed appropriate by the Sponsor, consistent with seeking best execution for the client, although it may utilize other brokers where deemed appropriate.

The Index Product Line and Multi-Asset and Multi-Factor Equity and Fixed Income Product Line normally do not negotiate brokerage commissions or other costs for the execution of transactions in the client's account on the client's behalf. Rather, it is expected that most transactions will be executed through the Sponsor or the Sponsor's designated affiliate since execution costs for agency transactions are normally included in the all-inclusive fee charged by the program sponsor. However, Wrap Fee Program agreements generally provide that other broker-dealers may be selected to execute trades if deemed appropriate to achieve best execution. If a broker-dealer other than the Sponsor or the Sponsor's designated affiliate is selected to effect a trade for a wrap fee client's account, any execution costs charged by that other broker-dealer typically will be charged separately to the client's account. Accordingly, clients who enroll in Wrap Fee Programs for which we primarily trade through the Sponsor should satisfy themselves that the Sponsor is able to provide best execution for transactions.

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

Active Fixed Income Product Line

With respect to Wrap Fee Programs, the Active Fixed Income Product Line will utilize brokers consistent with our broker-dealer selection policy and consistent with seeking best execution for the client. The Active Fixed Income Product Line typically does not utilize the execution services of the Sponsor or such Sponsor's affiliates.

Client Referrals

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

Trade Aggregation/Allocation

Each of the Product Lines has adopted practices designed to ensure fair treatment of all clients in situations where two or more client accounts participate contemporaneously in a buy or sell program involving the same securities. We will generally seek to aggregate or “block” orders that are placed concurrently by portfolio managers for client accounts where we believe this will result in more favorable execution. However, we generally will not aggregate orders or otherwise coordinate trading of orders placed by different Trade Desks, even if those orders are placed at or near the same time.

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

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

In certain circumstances, we will determine not to aggregate orders even when there are orders for the same security and the same benchmark. For example, certain portfolio risk factors (such as when a rebalancing requires special treatment in order to keep factors such as cash and other asset weightings continuously aligned) will affect the decision as to whether or not it is appropriate to block a trade. Also, exchange traded funds that we sub-advise that accept cash in lieu of stocks during a creation or redemption order are an exception to our aggregation policy; because the risk of the trade is placed on the applicable authorized participant and not the fund, each order may be traded independently.

We may aggregate transactions for client accounts and affiliated accounts managed by our employees who are also dual officers of such affiliates. We may also aggregate trades for clients with trades for proprietary accounts, such as retirement plans in which the employees are

participants and private funds and mutual funds in which our or our related parties' employees have invested.

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

The Active Fixed Income Product Line's Municipal Bond strategy utilizes an allocation method which employs proprietary algorithms related to cash level, state of residence and investment strategy targets and guidelines to help ensure that the most appropriate accounts are considered for purchases. In most instances vendor and proprietary systems are used to make a formal allocation on a pre-trade basis.

Directed Brokerage

We may accept direction from a client to place trades for the client's account with, or to direct a portion of its commission to, a particular broker-dealer. In the event that such direction occurs, we may have limited capability to negotiate commission levels or obtain volume discounts, and may experience other impediments to achieving best execution. In addition, in meeting the client's brokerage directive, we may not be able to aggregate these transactions with transactions we effect for other accounts we manage and we may delay placing the orders for directed accounts until our orders for other accounts have been completed. As a result, the net price paid or received by the directed account may be different than the price paid or received by our other accounts. Directing brokerage may also cause clients to incur higher brokerage costs.

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

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

In the case of agency transactions for both client "directed" and client "suggested" brokerage, the use of "step-out" transactions in certain circumstances may help us in seeking to meet the client's brokerage criteria (while ensuring that all accounts participating in the aggregated trade receive the same average price). In a step-out, we would instruct the executing broker-dealer to arrange for the designated broker-dealer to handle clearance and settlement of the transaction for all or a portion of an aggregated trade. In a step-out, the affected clients are assessed a commission only by the broker-dealer who clears the transaction. The executing broker-dealer

receives compensation in the form of a commission with respect to the portion of the aggregated trade that was not “stepped-out” to the designated broker-dealer. The use of step-out trades can, in some instances, help ensure that clients that seek to direct brokerage are not disadvantaged by the inability to participate in aggregated transactions. However, step-out trades are accommodations by the executing broker-dealer and therefore, will not be available in all circumstances and cannot be relied upon. In addition, to the extent that a broker has committed capital to a trade, step-out arrangements will not be available.

Those clients who direct brokerage should consider the following:

- We may not negotiate brokerage commissions with respect to transactions executed by the designated broker-dealer for the client’s account.
- Orders for clients that direct brokerage may be placed separately from and after the completion of orders for non-directed accounts. To the extent that orders are placed after the orders for our other clients, the price of securities purchased or sold for such client accounts may be adversely affected. This may be of particular importance for accounts tracking an index, since purchase and sale prices will often be traded at the closing price mark in order to accurately replicate the timing of the index changes and may also involve a broker’s commitment of capital.
- A client that directs brokerage may forego any benefit from savings on execution costs that we could obtain for clients through negotiating volume commission discounts on aggregated transactions.
- As a result of the foregoing, a client that directs brokerage may not receive best execution on transactions effected through the designated broker-dealer.
- As a result of these considerations, directed brokerage accounts may not generate returns equal to those of non-directed accounts.
- In addition, if applicable, conflicts may arise between the client’s interest in receiving best execution on transactions effected for the client’s account and our interest in receiving client referrals from the designated broker-dealer.

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

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

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

Affiliated Brokerage

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

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

Public Offerings

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

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

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

Item 13: Review of Accounts

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

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

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

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

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

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Unaffiliated Solicitors and Placement Agents

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

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

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

Affiliated Solicitors and Placement Agents

The Firm may pay referral fees to our affiliates (and/or their employees) for referrals that result in additional investment management business. For example, we may pay a referral fee to the Bank or an employee of the Bank. Please see the discussion of affiliated placement agents in Item 10 above.

Our ultimate parent, BNY Mellon Corp., has organized its lines of business into two groups: Investment Management and Investment Services (collectively "Groups"). We are part of the Investment Management Group. A sales force has been created to focus on developing new customer relationships and developing and coordinating large and complex existing customer relationships within both Groups.

In certain circumstances our sales representatives or other Investment Management sales representatives are paid fees for sales. The fees may be based on revenues and may be a one-time payment or paid out over a number of years. In addition, our sales representatives and sales representatives of our affiliates within the Investment Management Group are paid for intra-Group referrals to Group counterparts. Those fees are based on the first year's revenue for the Group counterpart.

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

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

Item 15: Custody

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

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

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

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

There may be certain situations where we are deemed to have “custody” of certain client assets, and no exception to the Surprise Exam Requirement is available. In those cases, we will arrange for an annual independent verification of funds and securities in accordance with the Custody Rule.

Stand Alone / Separate Account Clients: you will receive from your bank, broker-dealer, or other qualified custodian an account statement, at least quarterly, identifying the amount of funds and each security in the account at the end of the period and setting forth all transactions in the account during that period. Please review these statements carefully. You will also receive

account statements separately from us. You are strongly urged to compare the account statements you receive from us with those that you receive from your qualified custodian.

Pooled Investment Vehicle Investors: you will receive audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and audited by an independent public accountant within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year of the pooled investment vehicle.

If you do not receive account statements and/or audited financial statements as described above, please contact us.

Physical Custody

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

Item 16: Investment Discretion

The Firm typically accepts discretionary investment authority over client assets, and clients must grant this discretionary authority to us in writing via a contract or other writing and/or through an appointment to become the investment adviser of a private fund. In all cases, however, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives and guidelines for the particular client account.

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

Client Instructions

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

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

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

Clients that have granted us with voting authority are not permitted to direct us on how to vote in a particular solicitation. Clients that have not granted us voting authority over securities held in their accounts will receive their proxies in accordance with the arrangements they have made with their service providers. We generally do not provide proxy voting recommendations to clients who have not granted us voting authority over their securities.

Committee Structure

We participate in the BNY Mellon Proxy Voting and Governance Committee (the “Committee”) and exercise the voting rights delegated to us by clients with the guidance and assistance of the Committee. The Committee consists of representatives from the Firm and other fiduciary business units (each, a “Member Firm”) affiliated with BNY Mellon Corp. We (along with the other Member Firms) have adopted a Proxy Voting Policy, related procedures and voting guidelines (the “Proxy Policies”). The Committee seeks to make proxy voting decisions that are in the best interest of the client and has adopted detailed, pre-determined, written proxy voting guidelines for specific types of proposals and matters commonly submitted to shareholders by U.S. and non-U.S. companies (collectively, the “Voting Guidelines”), which are included in the Proxy Policies. These Voting Guidelines are designed to assist with voting decisions which over time seek to maximize the economic value of the securities of companies held in client accounts (viewed collectively and not individually) as determined in the discretion of the Committee. We believe that this approach is consistent with our fiduciary obligations and with the published positions of applicable regulators with an interest in such matters (e.g., the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Department of Labor), and we have adopted the Proxy Policies, including the Voting Guidelines, and agreed that we will vote proxies taking into account the input of the Committee. We do not permit clients to direct us on how to vote in a particular solicitation. However, if a client of ours chooses to retain proxy voting authority, delegate proxy voting authority to an entity other than us or another Member Firm (whether such retention or delegation applies to all or only a portion of the securities within the client’s account), or instruct us to use guidelines which differ from the Proxy Policies, either the client’s or such other entity’s chosen proxy voting guidelines (and not the Committee’s) will apply to those securities.

Voting Philosophy

We recognize that the responsibility for the daily management of a company's operations and strategic planning is entrusted to the company's management team, subject to oversight by the company's board of directors. As a general matter, we invest in companies believed to be led by competent management and, as set forth in the Voting Guidelines, we customarily vote in support of management proposals and consistent with management's recommendations. However, in our role as a fiduciary, we believe that we must express our view on the performance of the directors and officers of the companies in which clients are invested and how these clients' interests as shareholders are being represented. Accordingly, as set forth in the Voting Guidelines, we will vote against those proposals that we believe would negatively impact the economic value of clients' investments – even if those proposals are supported or recommended by company management.

We seek to vote on proxies of non-U.S. companies through application of the Voting Guidelines. However, corporate governance practices, disclosure requirements and voting operations vary significantly among the various non-U.S. markets in which our clients may invest. In these markets, we may face regulatory, compliance, legal or logistical limits with respect to voting securities held in client accounts which can affect our ability to vote such proxies, as well as the desirability of voting such proxies. Non-U.S. regulatory restrictions or company-specific ownership limits, as well as legal matters related to consolidated groups, may restrict the total percentage of an issuer's voting securities that we can hold for clients and the nature of our voting in such securities. Our ability to vote proxies may also be affected by, among other things: (1) late receipt of meeting notices; (2) requirements to vote proxies in person; (3) restrictions on a foreigner's ability to exercise votes; (4) potential difficulties in translating the proxy; (5) requirements to provide local agents with unrestricted powers of attorney to facilitate voting instructions; and (6) requirements that investors who exercise their voting rights surrender the right to dispose of their holdings for some specified period in proximity to the shareholder meeting. Absent an issue that is likely to impact clients' economic interests in a company, we generally will not subject clients to the costs (which may include a loss of liquidity) that could be imposed by these requirements. In these markets, we will weigh the associative costs against the benefit of voting, and may refrain from voting certain non-U.S. securities in instances where the items presented are not likely to have a material impact on shareholder value.

Process

The Committee has retained the services of two independent proxy advisors ("Proxy Advisors") to provide comprehensive research, analysis and voting recommendations. These services are used most frequently in connection with proposals or matters that may be controversial or require a case-by-case analysis by the Committee in accordance with its Voting Guidelines. The Committee has engaged one of its Proxy Advisors as its proxy voting agent (the "Proxy Agent") to administer the mechanical, non-discretionary elements of proxy voting and reporting for clients. The Committee has directed the Proxy Agent, in that administrative role, to follow the specified Voting Guideline and apply it to each applicable proxy proposal or matter where a shareholder vote is sought. Accordingly, proxy items that can be appropriately categorized and matched either will be voted in accordance with the applicable Voting Guideline or will be referred to the Committee if the Voting Guideline so requires. The Voting Guidelines require

referral to the Committee for discussion and vote of all proxy proposals or shareholder voting matters for which the Committee has not yet established a specific Voting Guideline, and generally for those proxy proposals or shareholder voting matters that are contested or similarly controversial (as determined by the Committee in its discretion).

In addition, the Committee has directed the Proxy Agent to refer to it for discussion and vote all proxy proposals of those issuers: (1) where the percentage of their outstanding voting securities held in the aggregate in accounts actively managed by the Member Firms is deemed significant or (2) that are at or above a certain specified market capitalization size (each, as determined by the Committee in its discretion). Generally, when a matter is referred to the Committee, the decision of the Committee will be applied to all accounts for which the Member Firms exercise proxy voting authority, whether the account is actively managed or managed pursuant to quantitative, index or index-like strategies (“Index Strategies”). However, we or another Member Firm may determine that the economic interests of a particular account or group of accounts differ from the interests of other accounts managed by other member Firms, and in such a case, we or another Member Firm may cause a vote or votes to be cast differently from the collective vote in order to act in the best interests of such account’s beneficial owners. In all cases, for those clients that have given us authority to vote proxies, the ultimate voting decision and responsibility rests with us.

For items referred to it, the Committee may determine to accept or reject any recommendation based on the Voting Guidelines, research and analysis provided by its Proxy Advisors or on any independent research and analysis obtained or generated by Member Firm portfolio managers and analysts or the Committee’s Research Group. Because accounts following Index Strategies are passively managed accounts, research from portfolio managers and/or analysts related to an issuer with securities held in these accounts may not be available to the Committee.

Clients may receive a copy of the Voting Guidelines, as well as the Proxy Voting Policy, upon request. Clients may also receive information on the proxy voting history for their managed accounts upon request. Please contact us for more information.

Managing Conflicts

It is the policy of the Committee to make proxy voting decisions that are solely in the best long-term economic interests of clients. The Committee is aware that, from time to time, voting on a particular proposal or with regard to a particular issuer may present a potential for conflict of interest for its Member Firms. For example, potential conflicts of interest may arise when: (1) a public company or a proponent of a proxy proposal has a business relationship with a BNY Mellon Corp. affiliated company; and/or (2) an employee, officer or director of BNY Mellon Corp. or one of its affiliated companies has a personal interest in the outcome of a particular proxy proposal.

Aware of the potential for conflicts to influence the voting process, the Committee consciously developed the Voting Guidelines and structured the Committee and its practices with several layers of controls that are designed to ensure that the Committee’s voting decisions are not influenced by interests other than those of its Member Firms’ fiduciary clients. For example, the Committee developed its Voting Guidelines with the assistance of internal and external research

and recommendations provided by third party vendors but without consideration of any BNY Mellon Corp. client relationship factors. The Committee has directed the Proxy Agent to apply the Voting Guidelines to individual proxy items in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts and similarly has directed the Proxy Agent to administer proxy voting for Member Firm clients. When proxies are voted in accordance with these pre-determined Voting Guidelines, it is the Committee's view that these votes do not present the potential for a material conflict of interest and no additional safeguards are needed.

For those proposals that are referred to the Committee in accordance with the Voting Guidelines or Committee direction, the Committee votes based upon its principle of seeking to maximize the economic value of the securities held in client accounts. In this context the Committee seeks to address the potential for conflicts presented by such "referred" items through deliberately structuring its membership. The representatives of the Member Firms on the Committee do not include individuals whose primary duties relate to sales, marketing or client services. Rather, the Committee consists of senior officers and investment professionals from its Member Firms and is supported by members of the Bank's Compliance, Legal and Risk Management Departments, as necessary.

With respect to the potential for personal conflicts of interest, the BNY Mellon Code requires that all employees make business decisions free from conflicting outside influences. Under this Code, the business decisions of employees of BNY Mellon Corp. and its affiliates are to be based on their duty to BNY Mellon Corp. and to their clients, and not driven by any personal interest or gain. All employees are to be alert to any potential for conflict and to identify and mitigate or eliminate any such conflict. Accordingly, members of the Committee with a personal conflict of interest regarding a particular public company or proposal that is being voted upon must recuse themselves from participation in the discussion and decision-making process with respect to that matter.

Additionally, there are certain instances where an independent fiduciary will be engaged to vote proxies as a further safeguard to avoid potential conflicts of interest or as otherwise required by applicable law. These instances are considered to be "Primary Conflicted Proxies" and they typically arise due to relationships between proxy issuers or companies and Bank, a BNY Mellon Corp. affiliate and/or subsidiary, a BNY Mellon Corp. executive or a member of BNY Mellon Corp.'s Board of Directors.

We are also subject to the policies and decisions of BNY Mellon Corp.'s Proxy Conflicts Committee (the "PCC"). If a situation arises that is not identified as a Primary Conflicted Proxy, but may present an actual, potential or perceived material conflict of interest, or if there is ambiguity as to whether a Primary Conflicted Proxy exists, the PCC shall review the matter and (in the case of identified conflicts) determine how best to resolve the conflict. If the PCC determines that a conflict exists, possible resolutions may include: (1) voting in accordance with the guidance of an independent fiduciary; (2) voting in proportion to other shareholders ("mirror voting"); (3) erecting informational barriers around, or recusal from the vote decision making process by, the person or persons making voting decisions; and (4) voting in other ways that are consistent with our obligation to vote in our clients' best interest.

When an independent fiduciary is engaged, the fiduciary either will vote the involved proxy or provide us with instructions as to how to vote such proxy. In the latter case, we will vote the proxy in accordance with the independent fiduciary's determination.

Item 18: Financial Information

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



Mellon Investments Corporation (“Mellon”)

ACTIVE EQUITY PRODUCT LINE

BNY Mellon Center
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**Form ADV, Part 2B
(as of January 1, 2019)**

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U.S. Large Cap

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Form ADV, Part 2B

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because John C. Bailer performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about John C. Bailer that supplements Mellon’s brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Mellon’s CCO Jennifer Cassedy at (617) 722-3553 or jcassed@mellon.com if you did not receive Mellon’s brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

John C. Bailer

Year of Birth: 1969

Education: Babson College - BS; Boston College - M.S.F.

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Sr. Portfolio Manager of Mellon since 2/18

Sr. Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 10/15 to 1/18;

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 9/15.

Mr. Bailer is a senior portfolio manager of U.S. dividend-oriented and large-cap strategies. In addition, he functions as a senior research analyst on the Dynamic Large Cap Value strategy, where he is responsible for the consumer, technology and telecommunications sectors.

*The Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter is a globally accepted, graduate-level investment credential established in 1962 and awarded by CFA Institute. To earn the charter, candidates must: 1) pass three sequential, six-hour examinations; 2) have at least four years of qualified professional investment experience; 3) join the CFA Institute; and 4) commit to abide by, and annually reaffirm, adherence to the CFA Institute Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct. The CFA Program curriculum covers a wide range of investment topics, including ethical and professional standards, fixed income and equity analysis, alternative and derivative investments, economics, financial reporting standards, portfolio management, and wealth planning. Please refer to the CFA Institute website at www.cfainstitute.org for additional information.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Bailer acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the “Bank”), and as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Bailer provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and Mellon receives a fee for such services. In Mr. Bailer’s capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies.

Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: Brian C. Ferguson

Title: Sr. Portfolio Manager

Telephone number: (617) 722-3810

Dedicated CIOs are assigned to oversee each of the investment strategy teams. Portfolios are reviewed on a continuous basis for any changes in positioning relative to benchmark, performance, attribution, dispersion and other characteristics. In addition to the investment review, independent portfolio risk management is conducted by our firm's Investment Risk Team.

Mellon has a well-developed system of independent checks and balances to ensure compliance with our internal risk controls, regulatory requirements, and any client-mandated guidelines. We have a Compliance and Risk Department that is independent from our investment professionals. Mellon utilizes an automated order management system and compliance platform. Pre trade restrictions are coded on individual securities, countries, sectors, and market capitalization. Mellon also completes a daily post-trade review to ensure adherence to all restrictions. Additionally, each account is reviewed periodically to ensure all restrictions are properly set up and in accordance with client documents.

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Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Brian C. Ferguson performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Brian C. Ferguson that supplements Mellon’s brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Mellon’s CCO Jennifer Cassedy at (617) 722-3553 or jcassed@mellon.com if you did not receive Mellon’s brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Brian C. Ferguson

Year of Birth: 1968

Education: B.A. - Bucknell University; M.B.A. - Columbia University

Business Background:

Sr. Portfolio Manager of Mellon since 2/18

Senior Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 1/18.

Mr. Ferguson is the senior portfolio manager on Mellon's Dynamic Large Cap Value strategy, a position he has held since 2003. He also functions as the team analyst responsible for the health care and financials sectors. Brian has been with the firm since 1997.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Ferguson acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the "Bank"), and as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation ("Dreyfus"), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Ferguson provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and Mellon receives a fee for such services. In Mr. Ferguson's capacity as a Dreyfus employee, Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: David A. Daglio, Jr.

Title: Active Equity CIO

Telephone number: (617) 722-7629

Dedicated CIOs are assigned to oversee each of the investment strategy teams. Portfolios are reviewed on a continuous basis for any changes in positioning relative to benchmark, performance, attribution, dispersion and other characteristics. In addition to the investment review, independent portfolio risk management is conducted by our firm's Investment Risk Team.

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Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Leigh Todd performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Leigh Todd that supplements Mellon’s brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Mellon’s CCO Jennifer Cassedy at (617) 722-3553 or jcassed@mellon.com if you did not receive Mellon’s brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Leigh Todd

Year of Birth: 1972

Education: B.S. – Lehigh University

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Director of Global Equity Research Strategies of Mellon since 2/18;

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 1/14 to 1/18;

Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 12/13.

Ms. Todd is a senior research analyst on the Global Research team, covering the consumer sector, and the portfolio manager of the Focused Large Cap Growth Equity strategy.

*The Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter is a globally accepted, graduate-level investment credential established in 1962 and awarded by CFA Institute. To earn the charter, candidates must: 1) pass three sequential, six-hour examinations; 2) have at least four years of qualified professional investment experience; 3) join the CFA Institute; and 4) commit to abide by, and annually reaffirm, adherence to the CFA Institute Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct. The CFA Program curriculum covers a wide range of investment topics, including ethical and professional standards, fixed income and equity analysis, alternative and derivative investments, economics, financial reporting standards, portfolio management, and wealth planning. Please refer to the CFA Institute website at www.cfainstitute.org for additional information.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Ms. Todd acts as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In Ms. Todd’s capacity as a Dreyfus employee, she provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: John Porter, III

Title: Active Equity CIO

Telephone number: (617) 248-4696

Dedicated CIOs are assigned to oversee each of the investment strategy teams. Portfolios are reviewed on a continuous basis for any changes in positioning relative to benchmark, performance, attribution, dispersion and other characteristics. In addition to the investment review, independent portfolio risk management is conducted by our firm's Investment Risk Team.

Mellon has a well-developed system of independent checks and balances to ensure compliance with our internal risk controls, regulatory requirements, and any client-mandated guidelines. We have a Compliance and Risk Department that is independent from our investment professionals and reports. Mellon utilizes an automated order management system and compliance platform. Pre trade restrictions are coded on individual securities, countries, sectors, and market capitalization. Mellon also completes a daily post-trade review to ensure adherence to all restrictions. Additionally, each account is reviewed periodically to ensure all restrictions are properly set up and in accordance with client documents.

U.S. Small & Mid Cap

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Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because James M. Boyd performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about James M. Boyd that supplements Mellon’s brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Mellon’s CCO Jennifer Cassedy at (617) 722-3553 or jcassed@mellon.com if you did not receive Mellon’s brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

James M. Boyd

Year of Birth: 1970

Education: B.A. - Colgate University; M.S.F. - Boston College

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Sr. Portfolio Manager of Mellon since 2/18

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/13 to 1/18;

Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 7/13.

Mr. Boyd is a senior research analyst for the Opportunistic Value strategies.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Boyd acts as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In Mr. Boyd’s capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: David A. Daglio, Jr.

Title: Active Equity CIO

Telephone number: (617) 722-7629

Dedicated CIOs are assigned to oversee each of the investment strategy teams. Portfolios are reviewed on a continuous basis for any changes in positioning relative to benchmark, performance, attribution, dispersion and other characteristics. In addition to the investment review, independent portfolio risk management is conducted by our firm's Investment Risk Team.

Mellon has a well-developed system of independent checks and balances to ensure compliance with our internal risk controls, regulatory requirements, and any client-mandated guidelines. We have a Compliance and Risk Department that is independent from our investment professionals. Mellon utilizes an automated order management system and compliance platform. Pre trade restrictions are coded on individual securities, countries, sectors, and market capitalization. Mellon also completes a daily post-trade review to ensure adherence to all restrictions. Additionally, each account is reviewed periodically to ensure all restrictions are properly set up and in accordance with client documents.

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Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Joseph Corrado performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Joseph Corrado

Year of Birth: 1955

Education: B.S. - New York University

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Sr. Portfolio Manager of Mellon since 2/18

Senior Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 1/18.

Mr. Corrado is the lead portfolio manager on Mellon's US Small and Small/Mid Cap Value Equity team. He has been managing small- and small/mid-cap assets since 1998.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Corrado acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the "Bank"), and as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation ("Dreyfus"), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Corrado provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and Mellon receives a fee for such services. In Mr. Corrado's capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: John Porter, III

Title: Active Equity CIO

Telephone number: (617) 248-4696

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Mellon has a well-developed system of independent checks and balances to ensure compliance with our internal risk controls, regulatory requirements, and any client-mandated guidelines. We have a Compliance and Risk Department that is independent from our investment professionals. Mellon utilizes an automated order management system and compliance platform. Pre trade restrictions are coded on individual securities, countries, sectors, and market capitalization. Mellon also completes a daily post-trade review to ensure adherence to all restrictions. Additionally, each account is reviewed periodically to ensure all restrictions are properly set up and in accordance with client documents.

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Form ADV, Part 2B

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because David A. Daglio, Jr. performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

David A. Daglio, Jr.

Year of Birth: 1966

Education: B.S. - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; M.B.A.- New York University

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Active Equity CIO of Mellon since 2/18

Senior Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 1/18.

Mr. Daglio who joined Mellon's predecessor firm, The Boston Company Asset Management, in 1998, is Mellon's Active Equity CIO and head of the Opportunistic Value strategies. He is also a member of the firm's Board of Managers and the Investment and Management committees.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Daglio acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the "Bank"), and as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation ("Dreyfus"), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Daglio provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and Mellon receives a fee for such services. In Mr. Daglio's capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies.

Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: Desmond Mac Intyre

Title: Chairman & CEO

Telephone number: (617) 248-6374

Dedicated CIOs are assigned to oversee each of the investment strategy teams. Portfolios are reviewed on a continuous basis for any changes in positioning relative to benchmark, performance, attribution, dispersion and other characteristics. In addition to the investment review, independent portfolio risk management is conducted by our firm's Investment Risk Team.

Mellon has a well-developed system of independent checks and balances to ensure compliance with our internal risk controls, regulatory requirements, and any client-mandated guidelines. We have a Compliance and Risk Department that is independent from our investment professionals. Mellon utilizes an automated order management system and compliance platform. Pre trade restrictions are coded on individual securities, countries, sectors, and market capitalization. Mellon also completes a daily post-trade review to ensure adherence to all restrictions. Additionally, each account is reviewed periodically to ensure all restrictions are properly set up and in accordance with client documents.

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Form ADV, Part 2B

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Dale Dutile performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Dale Dutile that supplements Mellon’s brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Mellon’s CCO Jennifer Cassedy at (617) 722-3553 or jcassed@mellon.com if you did not receive Mellon’s brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Dale Dutile

Year of Birth: 1967

Education: B.S. - Boston College Carroll School of Management; M.S.- MIT Sloan School of Management

Business Background:

Sr. Portfolio Manager of Mellon since 2/18

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/12 to 1/18;

Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 7/12.

Mr. Dutile is a senior research analyst for the Opportunistic Value strategies.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Dutile acts as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In Mr. Dutile’s capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: David A. Daglio, Jr.

Title: Active Equity CIO

Telephone number: (617) 722-7629

Dedicated CIOs are assigned to oversee each of the investment strategy teams. Portfolios are

reviewed on a continuous basis for any changes in positioning relative to benchmark, performance, attribution, dispersion and other characteristics. In addition to the investment review, independent portfolio risk management is conducted by our firm's Investment Risk Team.

Mellon has a well-developed system of independent checks and balances to ensure compliance with our internal risk controls, regulatory requirements, and any client-mandated guidelines. We have a Compliance and Risk Department that is independent from our investment professionals. Mellon utilizes an automated order management system and compliance platform. Pre trade restrictions are coded on individual securities, countries, sectors, and market capitalization. Mellon also completes a daily post-trade review to ensure adherence to all restrictions. Additionally, each account is reviewed periodically to ensure all restrictions are properly set up and in accordance with client documents.

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Form ADV, Part 2B

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because John R. Porter, III performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about John R. Porter, III that supplements Mellon’s brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Mellon’s CCO Jennifer Cassedy at (617) 722-3553 or jcassed@mellon.com if you did not receive Mellon’s brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

John R. Porter, III

Year of Birth: 1967

Education: B.S. & M.S. – University of Michigan, M.B.A. – University of Chicago

Business Background:

Active Equity CIO of Mellon since 11/18

Senior Portfolio Manager of Mellon from 1/18 to 11/18;

Senior Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 8/16 to 1/18;

President of Seaward Management from 9/13 to 8/16;

Founder and Chief Investment Officer of JP3 Capital Management LLC from 1/10 to 6/12.

Mr. Porter is an Active Equity CIO, Head of the US Small Mid Cap Equity Team, and the lead portfolio manager on Mellon's US Small, Small/Mid, and Mid Cap Growth strategies.”.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Porter acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the “Bank”). In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Porter provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and Mellon receives a fee for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: David A. Daglio, Jr.

Title: Active Equity CIO

Telephone number: (617) 722-7629

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Todd Wakefield
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Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Todd Wakefield performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Todd Wakefield

Year of Birth: 1966

Education: B.A. – State University of New York at Oswego, M.B.A. – Rochester Institute of Technology

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Sr. Portfolio Manager of Mellon since 2/18

Sr. Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/13 to 1/18;

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 7/13.

Todd is a senior portfolio manager on Mellon's US Small, Small/Mid and Mid Cap Growth Equity investment team. He has worked on the strategies since inception and has covered the consumer, industrial, energy, materials and business services sectors. He also chairs the firm's Global Insight Team.

*The Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter is a globally accepted, graduate-level investment credential established in 1962 and awarded by CFA Institute. To earn the charter, candidates must: 1) pass three sequential, six-hour examinations; 2) have at least four years of qualified professional investment experience; 3) join the CFA Institute; and 4) commit to abide by, and annually reaffirm, adherence to the CFA Institute Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct. The CFA Program curriculum covers a wide range of investment topics, including ethical and professional standards, fixed income and equity analysis, alternative and derivative investments, economics, financial reporting standards, portfolio management, and wealth planning. Please refer to the CFA Institute website at www.cfainstitute.org for additional information.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Wakefield acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the "Bank"), and as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation ("Dreyfus"), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Wakefield

provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and Mellon receives a fee for such services. In Mr. Wakefield's capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: John R. Porter, III

Title: Active Equity CIO

Telephone number: (617) 248-4696

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Form ADV, Part 2B

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Edward Walter performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Edward Walter

Year of Birth: 1967

Education: B.S. - Villanova University

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Sr. Portfolio Manager of Mellon since 2/18

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 1/18;

Mr. Walter is a senior portfolio manager on the US Small and Small/Mid Cap Value Equity team.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Walter acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the “Bank”), and as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Walter provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and Mellon receives a fee for such services. In Mr. Walter’s capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: John Porter, III

Title: Active Equity CIO

Telephone number: (617) 248-4696

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Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Robert Zeuthen performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Robert Zeuthen

Year of Birth: 1968

Education: B.S. - Boston College

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Sr. Portfolio Manager of Mellon since 2/18;

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/13 to 1/18;

Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 7/13.

Mr. Zeuthen is a senior portfolio manager on Mellon's US Small, Small/Mid and Mid Cap Growth Equity investment team. He also provides research coverage of the information technology and telecommunication services sectors.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Zeuthen acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the "Bank"), and as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation ("Dreyfus"), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Zeuthen provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and Mellon receives a fee for such services. In Mr. Zeuthen's capacity as a Dreyfus

employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: John R. Porter, III

Title: Sr. Managing Director

Telephone number: (617) 248-4696

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Sector Equity

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Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Matthew Griffin performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Matthew Griffin

Year of Birth: 1967

Education: B.A. – Duke University

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Director of Global Equity Research of Mellon since 2/18;

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/12 to 1/18.

Mr. Griffin is a Director of Global Equity Research for Mellon, primarily covering the networking, wireless and telecommunications industries. He also serves as lead portfolio manager for the Core Research Technology Sector Equity and the Global Research Long/Short Sector Equity strategies.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Griffin acts as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In Mr. Griffin’s capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: David A. Daglio, Jr.

Title: Active Equity CIO

Telephone number: (617) 722-7629

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Matthew Jenkin
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Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Matthew Jenkin performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Matthew Jenkin

Year of Birth: 1970

Education: B.S. – Tulane University, M.B.A. – Stern School of Business

Business Background:

Sr. Research Analyst of Mellon since 2/18;

Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 2/15 to 1/18;

Portfolio Manager of Bluecrest Capital from 12/13 to 9/14;

Portfolio Manager of Balyasny Asset Management from 7/09 to 10/13.

Mr. Jenkin is a senior research analyst on Mellon's Global Research team, covering the health care sector. He is also the lead portfolio manager on the Global Healthcare Alpha Opportunities strategy and a portfolio manager on the Global Research Long/Short Sector strategy.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Jenkin acts as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation ("Dreyfus"), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In Mr. Jenkin's capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: Matthew Griffin

Title: Director of Global Equity Research

Telephone number: (617) 722-7238

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Barry Mills
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Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Barry Mills performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Barry Mills

Year of Birth: 1964

Education: B.A. – Hobart College

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Sr. Research Analyst of Mellon since 2/18;

Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 1/18.

Mr. Mills is a senior research analyst on Mellon’s Global Research team, primarily covering consumer technology stocks. In addition, he serves as a portfolio manager of the Core Research Technology Sector Equity strategy.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Mills acts as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In Mr. Mill’s capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: Matthew Griffin

Title: Director of Global Equity Research

Telephone number: (617) 722-7238

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Justin Sumner
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Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Justin Sumner performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Justin Sumner

Year of Birth: 1976

Education: B.S. – University of Kansas

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Sr. Research Analyst of Mellon since 2/18;

Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 10/07 to 1/18.

Mr. Sumner is a senior research analyst on Mellon's Global Research team, covering global technology sectors.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Sumner acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the "Bank"). In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Sumner provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and Mellon receives a fee for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. **Supervision**

Supervisor: Matthew Griffin

Title: Director of Global Equity Research

Telephone number: (617) 722-7238

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Leigh Todd
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Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Leigh Todd performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Leigh Todd

Year of Birth: 1972

Education: B.S. – Lehigh University

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Director of Global Equity Research Strategies of Mellon since 2/18;

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 1/14 to 1/18;

Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 12/13.

Ms. Todd is a Director of Global Equity Research Strategies., He also covers the consumer sector, and the portfolio manager of the Focused Large Cap Growth Equity strategy.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Ms. Todd acts as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In Ms. Todd’s capacity as a Dreyfus employee, she provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: John R. Porter, III

Title: Sr. Managing Director

Telephone number: (617) 248-4696

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Robin Wehbe
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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Robin Wehbe

Year of Birth: 1977

Education: B.S. – Lehigh University; M.B.A, M.S.F. – Boston College

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Sr. Research Analyst of Mellon since 2/18;

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/14 to 1/18;

Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 6/14.

Mr. Wehbe is a senior research analyst on Mellon's Global Research team, covering the energy sector. He is also the lead portfolio manager of Global Natural Resources and Global Independence strategies, which take a bottom-up macro approach to investing. In addition, he serves as a member of the Global Insight team, a group of the firm's investment leaders.

*The Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) charter is a globally accepted, graduate-level investment credential established in 1962 and awarded by CFA Institute. To earn the charter, candidates must: 1) pass three sequential, six-hour examinations; 2) have at least four years of qualified professional investment experience; 3) join the CFA Institute; and 4) commit to abide by, and annually reaffirm, adherence to the CFA Institute Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct. The CFA Program curriculum covers a wide range of investment topics, including ethical and professional standards, fixed income and equity analysis, alternative and derivative investments, economics, financial reporting standards, portfolio management, and wealth planning. Please refer to the CFA Institute website at www.cfainstitute.org for additional information.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Wehbe acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the "Bank"), and as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation ("Dreyfus"), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Wehbe provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and Mellon receives a fee for such services. In Mr. Wehbe's capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he

provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: John R. Porter, III

Title: Sr. Managing Director

Telephone number: (617) 248-4696

Dedicated CIOs are assigned to oversee each of the investment strategy teams. Portfolios are reviewed on a continuous basis for any changes in positioning relative to benchmark, performance, attribution, dispersion and other characteristics. In addition to the investment review, independent portfolio risk management is conducted by our firm's Investment Risk Team.

Mellon has a well-developed system of independent checks and balances to ensure compliance with our internal risk controls, regulatory requirements, and any client-mandated guidelines. We have a Compliance and Risk Department that is independent from our investment professionals. Mellon utilizes an automated order management system and compliance platform. Pre trade restrictions are coded on individual securities, countries, sectors, and market capitalization. Mellon also completes a daily post-trade review to ensure adherence to all restrictions. Additionally, each account is reviewed periodically to ensure all restrictions are properly set up and in accordance with client documents.

Emerging Markets

Sean P. Fitzgibbon
BNY Mellon Center
201 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02018
(617) 248-6213

Mellon Investments Management (“Mellon”)
BNY Mellon Center
201 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108
617-722-7250

Form ADV, Part 2B

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Sean P. Fitzgibbon performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Sean P. Fitzgibbon that supplements Mellon’s brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Mello’s CCO Jennifer Cassedy at (617) 722-3553 or jcassedy@mellon.com if you did not receive Mellon’s brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Sean P. Fitzgibbon

Year of Birth: 1966

Education: B.S. - Northeastern University

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Sr. Portfolio Manager of Mellon since 2/18;

Senior Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 1/18.

Mr. Fitzgibbon is the head of the Mellon's Portfolio Engineering team.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Fitzgibbon acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the "Bank"), and as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation ("Dreyfus"), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Fitzgibbon provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and Mellon receives a fee for such services. In Mr. Fitzgibbon's capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: Mark Bogar

Title: Active Equity CIO

Telephone number: (617) 722-7136

Dedicated CIOs are assigned to oversee each of the investment strategy teams. Portfolios are reviewed on a continuous basis for any changes in positioning relative to benchmark, performance, attribution, dispersion and other characteristics. In addition to the investment review, independent portfolio risk management is conducted by our firm's Investment Risk Team.

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Jay Malikowski
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(617) 248 6224

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Form ADV, Part 2B

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Jay Malikowski performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Jay Malikowski

Year of Birth: 1976

Education: BA, Marquette University; MBA, University of Chicago

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Portfolio Manager of Mellon since 2/18;

Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/12 to 1/18.

Mr. Malikowski is a portfolio manager on the Emerging Markets Equity strategy. He is also responsible for research coverage of the non-U.S. natural resources sectors.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Malikowski acts as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In Mr. Malikowski’s capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: Mark Bogar
Title: Active Equity CIO
Telephone number: (617) 722-7136

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Warren Skillman
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Form ADV, Part 2B

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Warren Skillman performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Warren Skillman

Year of Birth: 1958

Education: B.A. – Boston College; MSF – London School of Business

Business Background:

Sr. Portfolio Manager of Mellon since 2/18

Sr. Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 1/16 to 1/18;

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 12/15.

Mr. Skillman is the lead portfolio manager on the Emerging Markets Value strategy; his primary research responsibilities include Latin America, Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Skillman acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the “Bank”), and as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Skillman provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and Mellon receives a fee for such services. In Mr. Skillman’s capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: Mark Bogar

Title: Active Equity CIO

Telephone number: (617) 722-7136

Dedicated CIOs are assigned to oversee each of the investment strategy teams. Portfolios are reviewed on a continuous basis for any changes in positioning relative to benchmark, performance, attribution, dispersion and other characteristics. In addition to the investment review, independent portfolio risk management is conducted by our firm's Investment Risk Team.

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Global

Mark Bogar
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Boston, MA 02018
(617) 722-7136

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Boston, MA 02108
617-722-7250

Form ADV, Part 2B

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Mark Bogar performs certain advisory services for you.

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Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Mark Bogar

Year of Birth: 1969

Education: B.S. – Pennsylvania State University; M.B.A. – Northwestern University

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Active Equity CIO of Mellon since 11/18;

Senior Portfolio Manager of Mellon from 2/18 to 11/18;

Sr. Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/16 to 1/18;

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/13 to 6/16;

Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 7/13.

Mr. Bogar is an Active Equity CIO and the lead portfolio manager of the International Equity and International Small Cap Equity strategies.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Bogar acts as an officer of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the “Bank”), and as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In his capacity as an officer of the Bank, Mr. Bogar provides discretionary investment advisory services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and

Mellon receives a fee for such services. In Mr. Bogar's capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: David A. Daglio, Jr.

Title: Active Equity CIO

Telephone number: (617) 722-7629

Dedicated CIOs are assigned to oversee each of the investment strategy teams. Portfolios are reviewed on a continuous basis for any changes in positioning relative to benchmark, performance, attribution, dispersion and other characteristics. In addition to the investment review, independent portfolio risk management is conducted by our firm's Investment Risk Team.

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James Lydotes
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617-722-7250

Form ADV, Part 2B

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because James Lydotes performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about James Lydotes that supplements Mellon’s brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Mellon’s CCO Jennifer Cassedy at (617) 722-3553 or jcassed@mellon.com if you did not receive Mellon’s brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

James Lydotes

Year of Birth: 1976

Education: B.A. – Syracuse University

Chartered Financial Analyst*

Business Background:

Sr. Portfolio Manager of Mellon since 2/18;

Managing Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 10/15 to 1/18;

Director of The Boston Company Asset Management from 07/14 to 9/15;

Vice President of The Boston Company Asset Management from 7/09 to 6/14.

Mr. Lydotes is the lead portfolio manager of the Global Infrastructure Dividend Focused Equity and Global Healthcare REIT strategies and a senior research analyst on the Global Equity team, primarily focused on the International Equity and International Small Cap Equity strategies. He is responsible for research coverage of the non-U.S. health care, utilities, technology and telecommunication services sectors, in addition to assisting in the development and enhancement of the team's quantitative stock-selection models.

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There is no disciplinary information to report.

Item 4. Other Business Activities

Mr. Lydotes acts as an employee of The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”), an affiliated registered investment adviser. In Mr. Lydotes capacity as a Dreyfus employee, he provides investment advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies. Mellon receives a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus for such services.

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There is no additional compensation to report.

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: Mark Bogar
Title: Active Equity CIO
Telephone number: (617) 722-7136

Dedicated CIOs are assigned to oversee each of the investment strategy teams. Portfolios are reviewed on a continuous basis for any changes in positioning relative to benchmark, performance, attribution, dispersion and other characteristics. In addition to the investment review, independent portfolio risk management is conducted by our firm's Investment Risk Team.

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NEWTON

Investment
Management

Part of  BNY MELLON

NEWTON INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

FORM ADV PART 2A

(as of December 31st, 2019)

Newton Investment Management Limited
BNY Mellon Centre
160 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4LA
United Kingdom

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Newton Investment Management Limited (“the Firm”, “we” or “us”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at +44 20 7163 9000.

The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Newton Investment Management Limited is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL CHANGES

The following is a summary of any material changes we have made to our Brochure since its last annual update on March 31, 2019.

On December 31st 2019 Newton Investment Management (North America) Limited (“NIMNA”) transferred its entire investment advisory business to Newton Investment Management Limited (“Newton”) and Newton succeeded NIMNA’s registration status as an investment adviser with the SEC (the “Reorganization”). The changes to the Brochure reflect updated information about Newton resulting from the Reorganization.

MBSC Securities Corporation has changed its name to BNY Mellon Securities Corporation. The changes to the Brochure reflect this name change.

The Dreyfus Corporation has changed its name to BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. The changes to the Brochure reflect this name change.

On February 21st, 2019, the UK Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) issued a decision which found that three asset management firms, including Newton, had breached the UK Competition Act. Following the Reorganization we have amended Item 9 to include a description of the material facts relating to this event.

Previously, NIMNA used with a U.S.-based subsidiary, Newton Investment Management (North America) LLC (“NIMNA LLC”) to offer sales and marketing services to clients in North America on behalf of the Firm. On January 1, 2019 these individuals became employees of BNY Mellon Securities Corporation a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. The changes to the Brochure reflect the sales and marketing services being provided by employees of BNY Mellon Securities Corporation.

NEWTON

Investment
Management

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ITEM 4. ADVISORY BUSINESS

DISCRETIONARY – INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT/ADVICE

Newton Investment Management (NIM) Limited “Newton” is a 100% owned subsidiary of Newton Management Limited (“NML”). NML is owned by The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (“BNY Mellon”).

The Firm is a limited liability company registered in England and Wales and governed by the law pursuant to the Companies Act 2006. The Firm was incorporated on 6 June 1978 with Reed Stenhouse, a Scottish insurance broker. Following Alexander & Alexander’s acquisition of the company in 1986, the company was reorganised and renamed Newton Investment Management. Newton’s management bought out the Alexander & Alexander stake in 1992 and in November 1994 acquired the Capital House group of companies from the Royal Bank of Scotland plc (RBS), with RBS purchasing a 33% interest in the company. Newton became a subsidiary of BNY Mellon on July 23, 1998.

The Firm is authorized and regulated in the United Kingdom by the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) and has both U.S. and non-U.S. clients. On August 27, 1992 Newton Investment Management (North America) Limited (“NIMNA”), an affiliate of the Firm, was registered in the United States with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as an investment adviser. On December 31st 2019 NIMNA transferred its entire investment advisory business to Newton and Newton succeeded NIMNA’s registration status as an investment adviser with the SEC. Please note that this registration does not imply a particular level of skill or training on the part of the Firm.

The Firm provides investment advisory services to U.S. and non-U.S. clients. In providing advisory services to non-U.S. clients, we are subject to other non-U.S. regulation and currently rely on certain exemptions from registration in Canada and Australia. We provide discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to institutional investors in the form of separate accounts, pooled investment vehicles that are exempt from registration in the U.S., registered mutual funds and collective investment funds that are offered or maintained by The Bank of New York Mellon and its affiliates, and to other investment advisers through sub advisory agreements.

For separate accounts, we work with clients to create investment guidelines mutually acceptable to the client and the Firm. When creating investment guidelines, clients may impose investment restrictions on certain individual securities or types of securities. Clients who impose investment restrictions might limit our ability to employ a particular strategy resulting in investment performance that differs from the intended strategy and from other accounts that have not imposed such restrictions. The strategies in which we may invest client assets and the fees we may receive for managing such strategies are described below.

We currently provide investment advisory services for the North America market with respect to the following types of strategies:

- Global Bond
- Global Dynamic Bond
- Sustainable Global Dynamic Bond
- Global Dynamic Bond Income
- Global Equity
- Sustainable Global Equity
- Global Equity Income
- Sustainable Global Equity Income
- Concentrated Global Equity
- Sustainable US Equity
- Global Emerging Market Equity
- Sustainable Global Emerging Market Equity
- International Equity
- Sustainable International Equity
- International Equity Income
- Global Real Return

- Sustainable Global Real Return
- Global Multi Asset
- Global Multi Asset Income

For example, client accounts employing our global equity strategy are managed in accordance with a model portfolio but also recognising any client specific investment guidelines.

Certain of our employees are also officers of one or more Firm affiliates ("dual officers"). If consistent with a client's investment objective, we anticipate investing client assets in collective investment funds for which The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the "Bank") serves as trustee and account custodian. We manage assets of certain of the collective investment funds as a sub adviser hired by the Bank. The collective investment funds are further described in Schedule A(s) of the applicable collective investment fund plan documents, which are available upon request. *Please also see Item 10 for more information on our dual officer/employee arrangements (Dual Officers and Employees).*

The Firm also manages portfolios as separate accounts and act as sub-adviser to registered investment companies and other commingled vehicles.

MANAGED ACCOUNT/WRAP FEE PROGRAMS

The Firm serves as a non-discretionary sub-adviser in connection with managed account/wrap-fee programs. A client in a managed account/wrap fee program typically receives professional investment management of account assets through one or more investment advisers participating in the wrap fee program and trade execution, custodial, performance monitoring and reporting services or some combination of these or other services for a single, all-inclusive (or "wrap") fee charged by the program sponsor based on the value of the client's account assets. The program sponsor typically assists the client in defining the client's investment objectives based on information provided by the client, aids in the selection of one or more investment managers to manage the client's account and periodically contacts the client to ascertain whether or not there have been any changes in the client's financial circumstances or objectives that warrant a change in the arrangement or the manner in which the clients assets are managed. *Please see Form ADV, Part 1 – Section 5.1 (2) for a current list of the wrap fee programs we sub-advice on a non-discretionary basis.*

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

When we provide investment recommendations to BNYMSC in connection with a managed account/wrap fee program, we do not negotiate on the client's behalf brokerage commissions or other costs for the execution of transactions in the client's account. Rather, it is expected that most transactions will be executed through the program sponsor or the program sponsor's designated affiliate since execution costs for agency transactions are normally included in the all-inclusive fee charged by the program sponsor. However, program agreements generally provide that other broker-dealers may be selected to execute trades if deemed appropriate to achieve best execution. If a broker-dealer other than the program sponsor or the program sponsor's designated affiliate is selected to effect a trade for a client's account, any execution costs charged by that other broker-dealer typically will be charged separately to the client's account. Accordingly, clients who enrol in managed account/wrap fee programs should satisfy themselves that the program sponsor is able to provide best execution for transactions.

In evaluating a managed account/wrap fee program, clients should consider a number of factors. A client may be able to obtain some or all of the services available through a particular program on an "unbundled" basis through the program sponsor or through other firms and, depending on the circumstances, the aggregate of any separately paid fees may be lower (or higher) than the single, all-inclusive fee charged in the program. Payment of an asset-based fee may or may not produce accounting, bookkeeping or income tax results that differ from those resulting from the separate payment of (i) securities commissions and other execution costs on a trade-by-trade basis and (ii) advisory fees. Any securities or other assets used to establish a program account may be sold, and the client will be responsible for payment of any taxes due. The Firm recommends that each client consult with his or her tax adviser or accountant regarding the tax treatment of managed account/wrap fee program accounts.

Wrap fee clients normally receive a disclosure Brochure from the program sponsor detailing the wrap fee program prior to their selection of an investment strategy, which includes a description of the services provided by the program sponsor and the applicable fee schedule. The fees and features of each wrap fee program vary and therefore wrap fee program clients should consult the program sponsor's Brochure for the fees and features applicable to their program. We do not act as a program sponsor of any wrap fee program. However, program sponsors may obtain brokerage, clearing and other wrap fee program services from affiliates of ours, including BNYMSC.

OWNERSHIP AND ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

Our ownership structure comprises of: BNY Mellon Corporation, BNY Mellon IHC, LLC, MBC Investments Corporation, BNY Mellon Investment Management (Jersey) Limited, BNY Mellon Investment Management (Europe) Limited, BNY Mellon Investment Management Europe Holdings Limited, BNY Mellon International Asset Management Group Limited and Newton Management Limited. Newton Management Limited owns 100% of the Firm.

We manage \$61,212,513,748 as at September 30th, 2019 on a discretionary basis and \$920,631,039 on a non-discretionary basis.

ITEM 5. FEES AND COMPENSATION

SEPARATE ACCOUNT AND SUB-ADVISORY

We provide investment advisory separate account services for a fee. This fee is typically charged as a percentage of your assets under our management. While this fee is typically expressed as an annual percentage, it is calculated quarterly based on closing net assets at each quarter end. We calculate each quarter as 90/360 but may adjust to exact number of days where there are large investments, disinvestments, terminations or new fees in the period. Your investment advisory agreement may also provide that you will incur fees and expenses in addition to our advisory fees such as custody, brokerage and other transaction costs, administrative and other expenses. Examples of other costs and expenses may include mark-ups, mark-downs and other amounts included in the price of a security, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer fees and electronic fund fees. Please review your investment advisory agreement for further information on how we charge and collect fees. *Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on our brokerage practices.*

We reserve the right, at our sole discretion, to negotiate or modify (either up or down) the fee schedule(s) below for any client due to a variety of factors, including but not limited to: the level of reporting and administrative operations required to service an account, the investment strategy or style, the number of portfolios or accounts involved, and/or the number and types of services provided to the client. Because our fees are negotiable, the actual fee paid by any client or group of clients may be different from the fees reflected in our basic fee schedule(s) set forth below.

The Firm's standard fees are as follows:

Institutional separate account – Concentrated global equity strategy

- 0.70% per annum on the first \$100m
- 0.55% per annum on the next \$150m
- 0.45% per annum thereafter

Institutional separate account – Global equity, sustainable global equity, international equity, international equity income, sustainable international equity, global equity income, sustainable global equity income, sustainable US equity strategies

- 0.65% per annum on the first \$100m
- 0.50% per annum on the next \$150m
- 0.40% per annum thereafter

Institutional separate account – Global Emerging market equity and sustainable global emerging market equity strategies

- 0.75% per annum on the first \$100m
- 0.60% per annum on the next \$150m
- 0.50% per annum thereafter

Institutional separate account – Global bond strategy

- 0.28% per annum on the first \$100m
- 0.20% per annum on the next \$150m
- 0.15% per annum thereafter

Institutional separate account – Global multi-asset and global multi-asset income strategies

- 0.50% per annum on the first \$100m
- 0.40% per annum on the next \$150m
- 0.35% per annum thereafter

Institutional separate account – Global dynamic bond, sustainable global dynamic bond and global dynamic bond income strategies

- 0.35% per annum on the first \$100m
- 0.30% per annum on the next \$150m
- **0.20% per annum thereafter**

Institutional separate account – Global real return and global real return strategies

- Stepped fee rate
- 0.75% below \$65m
- 0.65% (on all assets) when AUM is between \$65m to \$130m
- 0.60% (on all assets) when AUM is between \$130m to \$260m
- 0.55% (on all assets) when AUM is between \$260m to \$390m
- 0.50% (on all assets) when AUM is in excess of \$390m

Please note: Global real return separate accounts are subject to a minimum AUM, details of which are available upon request.

We also invest certain accounts in pooled investment vehicles (such as exchange traded funds, fund of funds, unit trusts etc.) that themselves bear advisory fees and operational expenses such as transfer agent, distribution, shareholder servicing, networking, and recordkeeping fees. If invested in these pooled investment vehicles, your account will indirectly bear these fees and expenses and, as a result, you will bear higher expenses than if you invested directly in the securities held by the pooled investment vehicle.

A majority of our fees are based on the valuations provided by clients' custodians or pooled investment vehicles' administrators. Generally, we do not price securities or other assets for purposes of determining fees. However, to the extent permitted by applicable law, including ERISA, from time to time, we or one of our affiliates will be tasked with, or participate in, determining in good faith the asset values of securities held in pooled investment vehicles we advise, or client accounts, if the market price for a security is not readily available, or where we or our affiliate, has reason to believe that the market price is unreliable. A conflict of interest may arise in situations where we are involved in the determination of the valuation of an investment because we would benefit by receiving a fee based on the impact, if any, of the increased value of assets in the account. In such circumstances, we require, to the extent possible, pricing from an independent third party pricing vendor. If vendor pricing is unavailable, we then look to other observable inputs for the valuations including broker-dealers, index providers, and, if applicable, fair value pricing committees of affiliated mutual fund entities. In the event that a vendor price or other observable inputs are unavailable or deemed unreliable, we have established a Pricing Oversight and Valuation Group to make a reasonable determination of a security's fair value. When pricing a security, we attempt, in good faith and in accordance with applicable laws, to determine the fair value of the security or other assets in question based upon all available factors that we deem relevant at the time of determination. In determining the fair value of a security, we seek to determine the price a client might reasonably expect to (1) receive upon the current sale of a security or asset; or (2) pay to transfer the liability associated with the security or asset in an orderly arms'-length transaction between market participants on the date on which the security or asset is valued. The price will not be determined based upon what a client might reasonably expect to receive for selling such security or asset at a later time or if it holds the security to maturity. We will provide our pricing information or determinations to a client's custodian, pricing vendors and/or fund accountants upon reasonable request.

THIRD PARTY BROKERAGE CHARGES

When undertaking an investment for a client, we may incur a charge from a third party broker or trading venue. We will sometimes be offered the choice of paying for the security within the price or paying a separate trading commission. As part of the Firm's fiduciary duty, we will make a decision on the basis of what we believe to be in the best interest of the client. Accordingly, a client may incur third party brokerage fees; however, it is anticipated that the total impact of such third party brokerage fees on the client portfolio will be small. *Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information on our brokerage practices.*

ITEM 6. PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Our performance-based fee arrangements and our side-by-side management activities entail inherent conflicts that are described in this Item 6.

We have entered into performance-based fee arrangements with institutional clients investing in both separate accounts and pooled investment vehicles. Most of these arrangements provide for an asset based management fee, based on the market value of the account at specified quarter ends, plus a performance fee based on the portfolio's gross or net return in excess of a specified benchmark during a designated period of time. The performance-based bonus element is based typically (but not always) on the portfolio return relative to a market or index return.

Performance-based fees are negotiated with each client and the terms may vary. For more detailed information on how performance fees are calculated, clients should refer to their investment advisory agreement.

The Firm has experience in managing portfolios with both performance-based fees and non-performance-based fee arrangements, against the MSCI and FTSE indices, as well as peer-group universes, fixed-weight geographic benchmarks and cash-plus benchmarks.

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES

Concentrated global equity, emerging market equity and sustainable emerging market equity strategies performance-based pricing is available upon request.

Global multi-asset, global multi-asset income, global equity, sustainable global equity, international and sustainable US equity strategies, international equity income (offered on assets greater than \$50m), global equity income and sustainable global equity income strategy (offered on assets greater than \$100m)

Base Fee:

- 0.25% per annum on the first \$100m
- 0.20% per annum thereafter
- plus 20% performance bonus

The base fee is payable regardless of performance and is subject to a minimum fee of \$125,000 per annum (\$250,000 per annum for the global equity income strategy). The performance bonus is calculated on individual 12-month performance periods as 20% of the monetary value of the outperformance of the benchmark payable in equal instalments over four years. There is an equal and opposite calculation for underperformance which is then offset against any past or future performance bonuses due.

Global real return strategy and sustainable global real return strategy (offered on assets greater than \$65m)

Base Stepped Fee:

- 0.65% (on all assets) when AUM is between \$65m to \$130m
- 0.60% (on all assets) when AUM is between \$130m to \$260m
- 0.55% (on all assets) when AUM is between \$260m to \$390m
- 0.50% (on all assets) when AUM is in excess of \$390m

For the first 2 years, the base fee is charged. From 2 1/4 years onwards, the quarterly fee is keyed off cumulative since inception performance versus LIBOR in a linear manner. The quarterly fee will be in the range of 50% to 150% of base fee and is calculated on a pro rata basis as follows: every 1% over LIBOR earns another 12.5% of the base fee and an equal and opposite calculation is used for every 1% under LIBOR.

For example, actual performance of:

- Libor +4% per annum equals 100% of stepped base fee rate
- Libor +8% per annum equals 150% of stepped base fee rate and
- Libor +0% per annum equals 50% of 0.65% stepped base fee rate

Global Dynamic Bond Strategy / Sustainable Global Dynamic Bond Strategy

Base Ad Valorem (AV) fee: 0.35% pa

For the first 2 years, the base fee is charged. From 2 1/4 years onwards, the quarterly fee is keyed off cumulative since inception performance versus LIBOR in a linear manner. The quarterly fee will be in the range of 50% to 150% of base fee and is calculated on a pro rata basis as follows: every 1% over LIBOR earns another 25% of the base fee and an equal and opposite calculation is used for every 1% under LIBOR.

For example, actual performance of:

- Libor +2% per annum equals 100% of base ad valorem rate
- Libor +4% per annum equals 150% of base ad valorem rate and
- Libor +0% per annum equals 50% of the base ad valorem rate

Global Dynamic Bond Income Strategy / Sustainable Global Dynamic Bond Income Strategy

Base Ad Valorem (AV) fee: 0.35% pa

For the first 2 years, the base fee is charged. From 2 1/4 years onwards, the quarterly fee is keyed off cumulative since inception performance versus LIBOR in a linear manner. The quarterly fee will be in the range of 50% to 150% of base fee and is calculated on a pro rata basis as follows: every 1% over LIBOR earns another 18.75% of the base fee and an equal and opposite calculation is used for every 1% under LIBOR.

For example, actual performance of:

- Libor +3% per annum equals 100% of base ad valorem rate
- Libor +6% per annum equals 150% of base ad valorem rate and
- Libor +0% per annum equals 50% of the base ad valorem rate

Global bond (assets greater than \$50m)

Base Fee:

- 0.10% per annum on all assets
- plus 20% performance bonus

The base fee is payable regardless of performance and is subject to a minimum fee of \$50,000 per annum. The performance bonus is calculated on individual 12-month performance periods as 20% of the monetary value of the outperformance of the benchmark payable in equal instalments over four years. There is an equal and opposite calculation for underperformance which is then offset against any past or future performance bonuses due.

SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

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

Side-by-side management gives rise to a variety of potential and actual conflicts of interest for us, our employees and supervised persons. Below we discuss the conflicts that we and our employees and supervised persons face when engaging in side-by-side management and how we deal with them.

Note that we manage our accounts consistent with applicable law, and we follow procedures that are reasonably designed to treat our clients fairly and to prevent any client or group of clients from being systematically favored or

disadvantaged. For example, we have Trade Allocation Policies and Procedures which are designed and implemented to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equally, and to prevent these conflicts from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities among clients. Please see Item 12 for an explanation of our Trade Allocation Policies and Procedures.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST RELATING TO SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT OF DISCRETIONARY AND NON-DISCRETIONARY ACCOUNTS

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

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST RELATING TO PERFORMANCE BASED FEES WHEN ENGAGING IN SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

We, and our affiliates, manage accounts that are charged a performance-based fee and other accounts that are charged a different type of fee, such as a flat asset-based fee. This could create a financial incentive to favor accounts with performance-based fees because we (and our employees and supervised persons) have an opportunity to earn greater fees on such accounts as compared to client accounts without performance-based fees. Such fee arrangements could also create an incentive to favour higher fee-paying accounts over other accounts in the allocation of trades or investment opportunities. We mitigate these conflicts by performing portfolio reviews and by ensuring that trades are allocated on a fair and equitable basis across all accounts in a strategy, subject to legal, accounting, or other factors, such as cash availability for the investment. In addition, the investment performance on specific accounts is not the sole factor in determining the portfolio manager's compensation, thereby reducing the incentive to favour performance fee-paying accounts in their allocations and investment decisions.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST RELATING TO ACCOUNTS WITH DIFFERENT STRATEGIES

We, and our affiliates, manage numerous accounts with a variety of investment strategies, which present conflicts of interest. For example, a long/short position in two client accounts simultaneously could potentially result in a loss to one client based on a decision to take a gain in the other. Taking concurrent conflicting positions in certain derivative instruments can likewise cause a loss to one client and a gain to another. We also may face conflicts of interest when we have uncovered option strategies and significant positions in illiquid securities in side-by-side accounts. However, Newton does not currently short individual equities or bonds.

To mitigate the conflict in this scenario our Investment Risk Oversight Group is responsible for monitoring commonality between portfolios with similar objectives and against reference models or portfolios. Any areas of concern would be investigated for suitability and anomalies would be resolved where appropriate. However, where a portfolio manager is responsible for accounts with differing investment objectives and policies, it is possible that the portfolio manager will conclude that it is in the best interests of one account to sell a portfolio security while another account continues to hold or increase the holding in such security.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST RELATING TO THE MANAGEMENT OF MULTIPLE CLIENT ACCOUNTS

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

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST RELATING TO INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATED ACCOUNTS

To the extent permissible under applicable law, we are able to invest some or all of our temporary investments in money market accounts advised or managed by a BNY Mellon affiliate. In addition, and where we are permitted under the Investment Management Agreement, we may invest client accounts in affiliated pooled vehicles. There is a conflict of interest to allocate investments to these types of affiliated accounts in order to generate additional fees for us or our affiliates. To ensure that client assets are not allocated on the basis of fee generation, we review all available investment options to ensure that clients receive the best execution and that the investments are in the best interests of all clients.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST RELATING TO PROPRIETARY ACCOUNTS

We, our affiliates, and our existing and future employees may from time to time manage and/or invest in products managed by the Firm or its affiliates (“proprietary accounts”). Investment by Newton, our affiliates, or our employees in proprietary accounts may create conflicts of interest. We may have an incentive to favor these proprietary accounts by, for example, directing our best investment ideas to these accounts or allocating, aggregating or sequencing trades in favor of such accounts, to the disadvantage of other accounts or to dedicate more time and attention to give them better execution and brokerage commissions than our other client accounts. To mitigate this risk, these accounts are traded in line with our other client accounts.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST POSED BY THE NEWTON INCENTIVE COMPENSATION PLAN

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

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

OTHER CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

As noted previously, we and our affiliates manage numerous accounts with a variety of interests. This necessarily creates potential conflicts of interest for us. For example, we or an affiliate may cause multiple accounts to invest in the same investment. Such accounts may have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with such investment, including differing views on the operations or activities of the portfolio company, the targeted returns for the transaction and the time-frame for and method of exiting the investment. Conflicts may also arise in cases where multiple Newton and/or affiliate client accounts are invested in different parts of an issuer’s capital structure. For example, one of our client accounts could acquire debt obligations of a company while another account acquires an equity investment. In negotiating the terms and conditions of any such investments, we may find that the interests of the debt-holding client accounts and the equity holding client accounts may conflict. If that issuer encounters financial problems, decisions over the terms of the workout could raise conflicts of interest (including, for example, conflicts over proposed waivers and amendments to debt covenants). For example, debt holding accounts may be better served by a liquidation of an issuer in which it could be paid in full, while equity holding accounts might prefer a reorganization of the issuer that would have the potential to retain value for the equity holders. As another example, holders of an issuer’s senior securities may be able to act to direct cash flows away from junior security holders, and both the junior and senior security holders may be Firm client accounts. Any of the foregoing conflicts of interest will be discussed and resolved on a case-by-case basis.

Any such discussions will factor in the interests of the relevant parties and applicable laws.

We, as a Firm, manage our accounts consistent with applicable law, and follow policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to treat our clients fairly and to prevent any client or group of clients from being systematically favored or disadvantaged. For example, we have order aggregation and trade allocation policies and procedures which are designed and implemented to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equally, and to prevent these conflicts from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities among clients. *Please see Item 12 for a summary of our key order aggregation and trade allocation related policies and procedures.* Conflicts of interest and potential conflicts are formally logged by the Firm and monitored periodically. Further details of actual or potential conflicts of interest identified

by Newton and how these are managed are included in the Firm's Conflict of Interest policy, which is available on Newton's website.

ITEM 7. TYPES OF CLIENTS

TYPES OF CLIENTS

We provide investment advisory services to a wide variety of institutional clients, including U.S. registered investment companies, collective investment funds offered and maintained by the Bank or its affiliates, corporate pension and profit sharing plans, Taft-Hartley plans, public plans, trusts, charitable institutions, foundations, endowments, municipalities, and sovereign funds as well as other U.S. and international institutions and other non-US regulated funds.

ACCOUNT REQUIREMENTS

We generally require clients to execute a written investment management agreement with us, granting us authority to manage their assets. Separate accounts are subject to minimum account sizes which vary depending on the strategy, but also on the complexity of the mandate, therefore each opportunity is assessed on a case-by-case basis; they may also be subject to minimum annual fees; see *Item 5 for more information*. While these are the minimum stated account sizes, we may consider accepting smaller accounts depending on the nature of the client and prospective incremental funding rates, or when a relationship currently exists with the client. The Firm may elect to waive the minimum account size and negotiate fee rates at its sole discretion.

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

THE FIRM'S INVESTMENT PROCESS

The current Newton investment process is characterized by an active bottom-up approach, and has been in place since Newton's inception in 1978. Over the years, we have adapted it to suit different market environments, but the core of it has remained unchanged.

The starting point of Newton's investment process, for both equities and bonds, is the identification of investment themes. Through construction of a thematic framework which focuses our global research, we gain valuable insight into the powerful forces of change affecting investment opportunities around the world. Our themes help to identify the beneficiaries of such change while also highlighting areas of risk. Themes enable us to take a step back and assess the 'bigger picture'. A key advantage of this approach is that it directs analysts and portfolio managers towards profitable investment opportunities, highlighting attractively priced securities with the right characteristics. Our global thematic approach also helps us to identify potential areas of risk. Critically, we assess the relative merits of asset classes and securities within those asset classes, regardless of their domicile, as reflected by the specialisation of our analysts on a sector basis, not by geography. The risk management advantages provided by our global and holistic investment process are powerful.

Our single location facilitates natural debate and provides a powerful combination of perspectives from our global industry analysts, credit analysts, strategists, alternatives specialists, and equity and fixed income portfolio managers challenging one another.

Fundamental and rigorous research by our global industry analysts and portfolio managers can be focused and prioritised making for what we believe to be a robust investment approach. It can help to maximise the scrutiny of interesting ideas and the time lag between idea initiation and implementation in client portfolios. We also avoid having to justify the expense of regionally located research teams, avoid the inclination to make local recommendations regardless of conviction and have greater control over prioritising the strongest global research ideas.

Accountability is important when investing with such conviction. Portfolio managers are given the discretion to exercise creative flair and to reflect individual stock preferences within portfolios. However, as our process is based on collaboration and collegiate thinking, there is a high level of commonality between similar mandates.

INVESTMENT PROCESS FOR EQUITIES

One of Newton's key strengths is its ability, through its global research team, to conduct proprietary research across global sectors, rather than just within the narrow confines of geographic borders.

We believe that one of the main differentiators (and one of the main strengths) of our investment team is having career analysts. Our analysts are not trainee portfolio managers, as research at Newton is a separate career path from portfolio management. The total focus of an analyst is to become an expert in their sector and use this knowledge to pick the best investment ideas from around the world. This is one of the unique selling points of Newton's investment approach. Our analysts come from a wide range of backgrounds: some are experienced in the industry for which they are responsible, some have prior experience as an analyst, and some are experienced within the management consulting or accounting industries.

The analysts use Newton's themes as a starting point, assessing how they affect their respective sectors with a long-term horizon. The analysts then identify the key long-term trends impacting their respective industries. When they have identified these few key trends, they are able to identify the companies which are best aligned with the positive industry trends and aim to avoid the negative ones and, therefore, identify the companies with "strong fundamentals". It is at this stage that detailed stock-level financial analysis is undertaken on these identified "strong fundamental" stocks.

Our analysts use a variety of valuation techniques, including earnings, asset value, cash flow and cost of capital measurements. The measurements used reflect their appropriateness to a particular industry or company. We do not give particular weight to any individual accounting ratio in our analysis. We believe that dogmatic adherence to any particular ratio would inevitably result in some information being missed. Overall, we believe that it is better to understand the company accounts as a whole in order to appreciate fully the risks it faces and the value it represents, as well as its ability to generate cash.

If the valuation of a stock is found to be attractive as well as having “strong fundamentals”, it is an “ideal candidate” for the research recommended lists (RRLs), which are lists of recommendations prepared by the global industry analysts for the portfolio managers. The RRLs are the principal “menu” used by the portfolio managers while constructing portfolios. RRLs are a focused list of best recommendations. We believe research should be flexible and opportunity focused, with an emphasis on insight and interpretation, rather than waterfront coverage of sectors.

Responsible investment is embedded into the entire process, being factored in from start to finish and our dedicated responsible investment specialists form part of our global research team. Before any new stock is recommended for investment by the global research analyst, an ESG quality review is conducted. This additional level of information allows the investment team to understand the key environmental, social and corporate governance risks (“ESG”) and opportunities the company faces, as well as how these issues are being managed.

The research output from our global analysts is supplemented and prioritised by our portfolio managers. The interaction between professionals in these different and complementary roles is critical to achieving the optimum output from our research. Both analysts and portfolio managers are involved in the research process with a high degree of engagement between them. Analysts are purely focused on research and lead the coverage of their specific sector on a global basis. However, especially at a regional level, portfolio managers can be involved in a supporting, and sometimes equal, role to assist with coverage of smaller companies and/or regions. Portfolio managers pursue the same approach as analysts when approaching stock research.

Portfolio construction: Our portfolio construction process is designed to enable our portfolios to deliver consistent long-term performance.

The portfolio manager draws upon the output of our thematic work and our global research team and conducts his/her own research to ensure that the portfolio is composed of stocks in which we have strong conviction. Portfolios are constructed holistically, with portfolio manager, who has ultimate responsibility for every position within the portfolio, carefully considering risk, making qualitative judgments on the impact of new positions, exiting from current positions or existing market conditions would have on the overall portfolio.

Model portfolios for each key type of mandate form the basis of the link between idea generation and portfolio construction. To construct models, each team selects stocks from the ideas generated across Newton. Model portfolios are used as a point of reference. Live portfolios are constructed with reference to the model portfolio; the overall balance and risk of the portfolio is taken into consideration, with deviations reflecting the differing mandate objectives and risk parameters.

Positioning: In our equity portfolios, the most important aspect of portfolio construction is stock selection as bottom-up decisions drive, to a large extent, a portfolio’s allocation to countries, sectors, and currencies. When purchasing a stock, the potential upside will have been evaluated by the global research and/or the portfolio management team. The valuation and risk assessment is made with a multi-year investment horizon. Stocks are monitored on an ongoing basis, with the analysts and portfolio managers continually assessing the implications of movements in the markets, the news or any developments affecting the holdings. The information gathered from these reviews may result in the decision to take profits or to increase, reduce or sell out of a position entirely. As active managers, we seek to steer our clients away from risks which we believe threaten the fulfilment of their objectives.

Investment risk: Management of investment risk is conducted within the investment process rather than solely through quantitative controls. At the forefront of risk awareness and risk management are the portfolio managers, who actively manage risk and return on a daily basis and who participate in the processes of idea generation, sharing, evaluation and implementation in portfolios, and interaction is key to this process.

In order to avoid unintended risks the following key groups are involved in monitoring portfolios to ensure that any risk taken is deliberate, intentional and has a commensurate expected return:

- The Investment Risk Team (IRT): is part of the investment risk oversight process for Newton’s portfolios and provides information to the investment risk group and senior management on portfolio construction and risk profiles. The IRT produces comparative and independent analyses of portfolios.
- The Investment Risk Oversight Group (IROG): is an oversight group that meets monthly with representatives from the IRT and the investment team to review a detailed pack of information on the risk profiles of portfolios. The IROG is responsible for identifying the most important risk-related issues and highlighting them to portfolio managers and senior management. The IRG reports to Newton’s investment oversight committee.
- The Performance Measurement Team: it is involved in analysing performance and attribution; this analysis is fed back to the IRT, providing useful information on sources of return and risk.

Additionally, our investment themes focus as much on identifying risks as well as capturing opportunities associated with all types of investments. This primary level of risk assessment is continued into the detail of our investment approach: our research analysts and portfolio managers conduct proprietary research on underlying securities to become fully aware of all investment risks. Our portfolios are constructed as holistic seamless funds, with the risk and return qualities of the combination of holdings explicitly understood. This last aspect is a vital differentiating characteristic, and sits in stark contrast to a fund-of-funds approach, where such clear risk analysis is neither so identifiable nor so intuitive.

INVESTMENT PROCESS FOR FIXED INCOME

The investment process for fixed income starts with the strategic thematic framework that characterises Newton's investment philosophy. Global themes representing key forces of observable change provide a long-term orientation to our fixed income strategy and a stimulus for debate and research, thereby also steering both our 'top-down' view of the world's bond and currency markets and our 'bottom-up' investment selection process. Themes highlight areas of opportunity as well as those of risk in the global investment landscape.

Our themes are supported by a variety of proprietary models that help us determine value and changing economic trends. Themes help us understand the level of economic growth but also whether there will be an increase in inflation and the demand and supply of bonds. Themes point us in the direction of markets and sectors that should benefit from global trends and individual companies that are better placed to take advantage of the opportunities and threats that our themes help us identify. We can then use models to see how much of this is already priced into markets. We use our models to inform our thinking and not as an automatic buy or sell signal. When there are big discrepancies between models and the underlying asset we can usually point to a specific theme that is the cause of the distortion.

The top down part of the process is responsible for defining which bond asset class we want to buy, how much interest rate risk, whether we want long or short dated assets and our overall currency exposure.

Having a global approach means that this evaluation enables us to spot the differences between countries. It maybe that we conclude a chance of rising inflation and higher central bank rates in one country and not another. We can therefore invest in one government bond market where we expect low inflation and low interest rates to prevail, and perhaps take a short position in the government bonds of another country in which we expect higher inflation and interest rates, by selling bond futures or buying put options on bond futures.

Stronger economic growth is usually supportive of credit and risk assets such as High Yield and Emerging Markets. We aim to exploit the phases of the economic cycle by shifting towards these assets during periods of rising economic growth and back towards government bonds when recessions are likely. Alternatively, we can have a balance between the markets when the direction for economic growth is unclear.

Finally, the level of economic growth and the level of interest rates can determine the value of currencies. Using our top down process we can define a currency overlay that suits our understanding of the direction and make-up of the global economy. The currency exposure of the strategy can also be used to dampen the overall level of risk we are taking especially if we are entering a period of uncertainty.

As well as providing an understanding of value at the top level, a combination of themes and models helps us in our 'bottom-up' bond and sector selection. Themes point us in the direction of markets and sectors that should benefit from global trends and individual companies that are better placed to take advantage of the opportunities and threats that our themes help us identify.

Using regression analysis, we filter the global universe to help identify value. These two initial stages result in a more manageable universe of bonds. The credit analysts in consultation with the equity research and responsible investment team carry out detailed company and bond selection. This incorporates fundamental analysis of the issuer and the issue as well as analysis of proprietary forecasting models, stress tests and peer-group comparisons to arrive at corporate bond recommendations. We aim to find sustainable companies where the interests of bondholders and shareholders are aligned, or at least likely to become more aligned.

A thematic approach that can be used to identify changing economic trends helps to anticipate when to change the fixed income allocation and to adjust the risk levels. We utilise a bespoke global bond management portfolio analytics tool which allows us to simulate the effect of possible buys/sells and cash flow movements to be calculated using 'what if' scenarios. By using the 'what if' tool, it calculates changes to the portfolio, including the possible effect on risk statistics.

Investment risk: As with all our portfolios, the management of investment risk is conducted within the investment process rather than solely through quantitative controls.

At the forefront of risk awareness and risk management are the portfolio managers who actively manage risk and return on a daily basis and who ensure we have a repeatable process that enables us to anticipate the changing economic cycle. All investments are chosen by the team, with ultimate responsibility sitting with the lead portfolio manager.

Rather than using backward-looking VaR analysis we prefer to stress test fixed income strategies based on the possibility of events in the future and use forward-looking scenario analysis and monitor daily the positions in the fund. This is done both on the fixed income desk and also by Newton's Investment Risk Oversight Group (IROG). The output may lead to a re-evaluation of positions if we are not comfortable with the current allocation. Monitoring of the strategy using live pricing can also highlight where the current allocation is working and where we may be vulnerable to a change in direction. This is one of the most valuable sources of information on the level of risk being taken and whether the mix of assets is correct for the current market environment.

Portfolios are then subject to the same monitoring as with equity portfolios including work done by the Investment Risk Team (IRT), the Investment Risk Oversight Group (IROG) and Performance Measurement Team as described above.

RISKS INVOLVED WITH STRATEGIES OFFERED

Each investment strategy that the Firm offers invests in a variety of security types and employs a number of investment techniques that involve certain risks. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that the investor should be prepared to bear.

The table overleaf indicates the specific risks to which a strategy may be exposed. An "X" in the table indicates that the strategy involves the corresponding risk. An empty box indicates that the strategy does not involve the corresponding risk in a material way. However, an empty box does not guarantee that the strategy will not be subject to the corresponding risk.

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

Global Multi-Asset Income Strategy	Global Multi-Asset Real Return Strategy	Global Real Return Strategy	International Equity Income Strategy	Sustainable International Equity Strategy	International Equity Strategy	Sustainable Global Emerging Market Equity Strategy	Global Emerging Market Equity Strategy	Sustainable US Equity Strategy	Concentrated Global Equity Strategy	Sustainable Global Equity Income Strategy	Global Equity Income Strategy	Sustainable Global Equity Strategy	Global Equity Strategy	Global Dynamic Bond Income Strategy	Sustainable Global Dynamic Bond Strategy	Global Dynamic Bond Strategy
X	X	X	X			X							X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Foreign Government Obligations Risk
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Foreign Investment Risk
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	General Risks
X	X	X	X										X	X	X	Government Securities Risk
				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Growth And Value Stock Risk
X	X	X	X			X							X	X	X	Interest Rate Risk
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Investment Strategy Risk
X	X	X	X										X	X	X	Issuer Risk
				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Large Cap Stock Risk
X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Liquidity Risk
X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Market Risk
X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Small And Mid-Size Company Risk
				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Stock Investing Risk
				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Stock Selection Risk

- Allocation risk. The asset classes in which a strategy seeks investment exposure can perform differently from each other at any given time (as well as over the long term), so a strategy will be affected by its allocation among the various asset classes. If the strategy favors exposure to an asset class during a period when that class underperforms, performance may be hurt.
- Banking industry risk. The risks generally associated with concentrating investments in the banking industry, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and regulatory developments relating to the banking industry.
- Clearance and settlement risk. Many emerging market countries have different clearance and settlement procedures from developed countries. There may be no central clearing mechanism of settling trades and no central depository or custodian for the safe keeping of securities. The registration, record-keeping and transfer of instruments may be carried out manually, which may cause delays in the recording of ownership. Increased settlement risk may increase counterparty and other risk. Certain markets have experienced periods when settlement dates are extended, and during the interim, the market value of an instrument may change. Moreover, certain markets have experienced periods when settlements did not keep pace with the volume of transactions resulting in settlement difficulties. Because of the lack of standardized settlement procedures, settlement risk in emerging markets is more prominent than in more mature markets.
- Counterparty risk. The risk that counterparty in a repurchase agreement or other derivative investment could fail to honor the terms of its agreement.
- Country, industry and market sector risk. The strategy may be over weighted or underweighted, relative to the benchmark index, in companies in certain countries, industries or market sectors, which may cause the strategy's performance to be more or less sensitive to positive or negative developments affecting these countries, industries or sectors. In addition, the strategy may, from time to time, invest a significant portion (more than 25%) of its total assets in securities of companies located in particular countries, such as the United Kingdom and Japan, depending on such country's representation within the benchmark index.
- Credit risk. Failure of an issuer to make timely interest or principal payments, or a decline or perception of a decline in the credit quality of a bond, can cause a bond's price to fall.
- Concentration risk. A strategy may have a concentrated portfolio due to investment in a limited number of securities, giving rise to concentration risk. A fall in the value of a single security may have a greater impact on the strategy's value than if the strategy had a more diversified portfolio.
- Cybersecurity Risk. In addition to the risks described above that primarily relate to the value of investments, there are various operational, systems, information security and related risks involved in investing, including but not limited to "cybersecurity" risk. Cybersecurity attacks include electronic and non-electronic attacks that include but are not limited to gaining unauthorized access to digital systems to obtain client and financial information, compromising the integrity of systems and client data (e.g., misappropriation of assets or sensitive information), or causing operational disruption through taking systems off-line (e.g., denial of service attacks). As the use of technology has become more prevalent, we and the client accounts we manage have become potentially more susceptible to operational risks through cybersecurity attacks. These attacks in turn could cause us and client accounts (including funds) we manage to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting issuers of securities in which we invest, counterparties with which we engage in transactions, third-party service providers (e.g., a client account's custodian), governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers and other financial institutions and other parties. While cybersecurity risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed and are designed to reduce the risks associated with these attacks, there are inherent limitations in any cybersecurity risk management system or business continuity plan, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially since we do not directly control the cybersecurity systems of issuers or third-party service providers.
- Derivatives risk. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the strategy's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the strategy will not correlate with the underlying instruments or the strategy's other investments. Derivative instruments also involve the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of the counterparty to the derivative instruments to make required payments or otherwise comply with the derivative instruments' terms. Certain types of derivatives involve greater risks than the underlying obligations because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risk. Additionally, some derivatives involve economic leverage, which could increase the volatility of these investments as they may fluctuate in value more than the underlying instrument.

- Emerging market risk – equities. The securities of issuers located in emerging markets tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of issuers located in the markets of more mature economies, and generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries. These securities are often subject to rapid and large changes in price.
- Emerging market risk – fixed income. The securities of issuers located in emerging markets tend to be more volatile and less liquid than securities of issuers located in the markets of more mature economies, and generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries. The fixed income securities of issuers located in emerging markets can be more volatile and less liquid than those of issuers in more mature economies. In addition, such securities often are considered to be below investment grade credit quality and predominantly speculative.
- ESG investment approach risk. The strategy's investment approach may cause it to perform differently than strategies that invest in securities of companies, but that do not integrate consideration of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues when selecting investments. The strategy's investment approach that systematically integrates the consideration of ESG issues in the securities selection process may result in the strategy forgoing opportunities to buy certain securities when it might otherwise be advantageous to do so, or selling securities when it might be disadvantageous for the strategy to do so. The strategy will vote proxies in a manner that is consistent with its investment approach, which may not always be consistent with maximizing the performance of the issuer.
- Foreign currency risk. Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. A decline in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar will reduce the value of securities held by the strategy and denominated in those currencies. Foreign currencies are also subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government controls.
- Foreign government obligation risk. Investing in the sovereign debt of countries creates exposure to the direct or indirect consequences of political, social or economic changes in the countries that issue the securities or in which the issuers are located. The ability and willingness of sovereign obligors in countries or the governmental authorities that control repayment of their debt to pay principal and interest on such debt when due may depend on general economic and political conditions within the relevant country. Certain countries in which the strategy may invest have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates and extreme poverty and unemployment. Some of these countries are also characterized by political uncertainty or instability. Additional factors which may influence the ability or willingness to service debt include a country's cash flow situation, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of its debt service burden to the economy as a whole and its government's policy towards the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international agencies. The ability of a foreign sovereign obligor to make timely payments on its external debt obligations also will be strongly influenced by the obligor's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credits and investments, fluctuations in interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves. A governmental obligor may default on its obligations. Some sovereign obligors in countries have been among the world's largest debtors to commercial banks, other governments, international financial organizations and other financial institutions. These obligors, in the past, have experienced substantial difficulties in servicing their external debt obligations, which led to defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness.
- Foreign investment risk. Special risks associated with investments in foreign companies include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political or economic instability, seizure or nationalization of assets, imposition of taxes or repatriation restrictions and differing auditing and legal standards. The securities of issuers located in emerging markets can be more volatile and less liquid than those of issuers in more mature economies.
- General risks. Each investment strategy we offer invests in a variety of securities and employs a number of investment techniques that involve certain risks. Investments involve risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. We do not guarantee or represent that our investment program will be successful. Our past results are not necessarily indicative of our future performance and our investment results may vary over time. We cannot assure investors that our investments will be profitable, and in fact, investors could incur substantial losses. The investor's investments with us are not a bank deposit and are not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.
- Government securities risk. Not all obligations of the U.S. government's agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Some obligations are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and in some cases there may be some risk of default by the issuer. Any guarantee by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities of a security held by the strategy does not apply to the market value of such security. A security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the United States is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity. In addition, because many types of U.S.

government securities trade actively outside the United States, their prices may rise and fall as changes in global economic conditions affect the demand for these securities.

- Growth and value stock risk. By investing in a mix of growth and value companies, the strategy assumes the risks of both. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks typically lack the dividend yield that can cushion stock prices in market downturns. Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth, or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.
- Interest rate risk. Prices of debt securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in rates will adversely affect the prices of these securities and, accordingly, the value of investment. The longer the effective maturity and duration of the strategy's portfolio, the more the value of the investor's investment is likely to react to interest rates. Mortgage-related securities can have a different interest rate sensitivity than other bonds, however, because of prepayments and other factors, and may carry additional risks and be more volatile than other types of debt securities due to unexpected changes in interest rates.
- Investment strategy risk. A strategy's sustainability investment criteria may limit the number of investment opportunities available to the strategy, and, as a result, at times the strategy's returns may be lower than those of strategies that are not subject to such special investment considerations.
- Issuer risk. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's products or services.
- Large cap stock risk. To the extent a strategy invests in large capitalization stocks, the strategy may underperform strategies that invest primarily in the stocks of lower quality, smaller capitalization companies during periods when the stocks of such companies are in favor.
- Liquidity risk. When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the value of the investor's investment may fall dramatically. Liquidity risk also exists when a particular derivative instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many privately negotiated derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price. The secondary market for certain municipal bonds tends to be less well developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect the strategy's ability to sell such municipal bonds at attractive prices.
- Market risk. The market value of a security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.
- Small and midsize company risk. Small and midsize companies carry additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies. The shares of smaller companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the strategy's ability to sell these securities. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group. Some of the strategy's investments will rise and fall based on investor perception rather than economic factors. Other investments are made in anticipation of future products, services or events whose delay or cancellation could cause the stock price to drop.
- Stock investing risk. Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions that are not related to the particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry, or factors that affect a particular company, such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the company's products or services.
- Stock selection risk. Although the strategy seeks to manage risk by broadly diversifying among industries and by maintaining a risk profile generally similar to the relevant index, the strategy is expected to hold fewer securities than the index. Owning fewer securities and having the ability to purchase companies not listed in the index can cause the strategy to underperform the index.

ITEM 9. DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

From time to time, Newton and/or BNY Mellon and its affiliates may be involved in regulatory examinations or litigation that arise in the ordinary course of our business.

On 21 February 2019, the UK Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) found that Newton Investment Management Limited (“Newton”), through the actions of a former employee in 2014 and 2015, shared information with three other UK investment advisers in relation to two initial public offerings and one placing by UK issuers by disclosing the price it intended to pay, or accepting such information, or both, shortly before the share prices were set. The FCA found that parts of this conduct violated the UK Competition Act 1998. Newton self-reported this matter to the FCA following identification of the issue. The former employee’s actions contravened Newton’s code of conduct and ethical standards, and the employee has since been dismissed. The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (“BNYM”) was found jointly and severally liable by reason of being Newton’s ultimate parent company. Neither BNYM nor any of its employees was involved in any aspect of the relevant conduct and there has been no allegation nor negative finding by the FCA in respect of the conduct of BNYM.

ITEM 10. OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

BNY MELLON IS A GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES COMPANY

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

In addition to the investment advisory service provided by the Firm and outlined in Item 4, certain of our employees are also officers of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York State chartered bank (the "Bank"). In their capacities as officers of the Bank ("dual officers"), these Newton personnel provide oversight of discretionary investment advisory services and administrative and operational services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank.

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

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

BNY MELLON'S STATUS AS A BANK HOLDING COMPANY

BNY Mellon and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including us, are subject to certain U.S. banking laws, including the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHCA"), and to regulation and supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve"), and to the provisions of, and regulations under, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"). The BHCA and the Dodd-Frank Act (and other applicable banking laws, and their interpretation and administration by the appropriate regulatory agencies, including but not limited to the Federal Reserve) may restrict the transactions and relationships among BNY Mellon, its affiliates (including us) and our clients, and may restrict our investments, transactions and operations. For example, the BHCA regulations applicable to BNY Mellon and us may, among other things, restrict our ability to make certain investments or the size of certain investments, impose a maximum holding period on some or all of our investments, and restrict our ability to participate in the management and operations of the companies in which we invest. In addition, certain BHCA regulations may require aggregation of the positions owned, held or controlled by related entities. Thus, in certain circumstances, positions held by BNY Mellon and its affiliates (including us) for client and proprietary accounts may need to be aggregated and may be subject to a limitation on the amount of a position that may be held. These limitations may have an adverse effect on our ability to manage client investment portfolios. For example, depending on the percentage of a company we and our affiliates (in the aggregate) control at any given time, the limits may: (1) restrict our ability to invest in that company for certain clients and/or (2) require us to sell certain client holdings of that company at a time when it may be undesirable to take such action. Additionally, BNY Mellon may in the future, in its sole discretion and without notice, engage in activities impacting us in order to comply with the BHCA and the Dodd-Frank Act or other legal requirements applicable to (or reduce or eliminate the impact or applicability of any bank regulatory or other restrictions on) us and accounts managed by us and our affiliates.

THE VOLCKER RULE

The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions that have become known as the “Volcker Rule,” which restrict bank holding companies, such as BNY Mellon and its subsidiaries (including us) from (i) sponsoring or investing in a private equity fund, hedge fund or otherwise “covered fund”, with the exception, in some instances, of maintaining a de minimis investment, subject to certain other conditions and/or exceptions, (ii) engaging in proprietary trading, and (iii) entering into certain transactions involving conflicts of interest (e.g., extensions of credit). The final Volcker Rule was jointly adopted by a group of U.S. federal financial regulators in December 2013 and was fully implemented by BNY Mellon by July 21, 2017.

The Volcker Rule generally prohibits certain transactions involving an extension of credit between BNY Mellon and its affiliates, on the one hand, and “covered funds” managed by BNY Mellon and/or its affiliates (including Newton), on the other hand. BNY Mellon affiliates provide securities clearance and settlement services to broker-dealers on a global basis. The operational mechanics of the securities clearance and settlement process can result in an unintended intraday extension of credit between the securities clearance firm and a “covered fund.” As a result, we will be restricted from using a BNY Mellon affiliate as custodian or in other capacities for covered funds as well as being restricted in executing transactions for certain funds through broker-dealers that utilize a BNY Mellon affiliate as their securities clearance firm. Such restrictions could limit the covered fund’s selection of service providers and prevent us from executing transactions through broker-dealers we would otherwise use in fulfilling our duty to seek best execution.

AFFILIATED PLACEMENT AGENTS

We have affiliated “placement agents,” including BNY Mellon Securities Corporation and BNY Mellon entities, who solicit persons to invest in various products, including private funds and our separate account products, for which we act as investment manager. We or our affiliates are solely responsible for the payment of these commissions and fees - they will not be borne by the private funds and their investors. We or our affiliates pay these commissions and fees out of our profits, and these payments do not increase the fees paid by the private fund’s investors. These financial incentives may cause the placement agents and their employees and/or salespersons to steer investors toward those private funds that will generate higher commissions and fees. *Please see Item 14 for more information on the compensation arrangements related to client referrals.*

Our sales and client service personnel are registered representatives of our affiliate, BNY Mellon Securities Corporation, a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. In their capacity as registered representatives of BNY Mellon Securities Corporation, these employees sell and provide services regarding strategies managed by us. There is a financial arrangement in place between us and BNY Mellon Securities Corporation.

AFFILIATED REVENUE SHARE ARRANGEMENTS

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

AFFILIATED SERVICE PROVIDERS

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

DUAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Certain of our employees and related personnel act as officers of The Bank of New York Mellon, an affiliated New York chartered bank (the “Bank”) for the purposes of performing oversight of discretionary investment advisory services and administrative and operational services to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and we receive a fee for such services

We may also provide sub-advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies by serving as a sub-adviser to BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. and to certain affiliated collective investment funds by serving as sub-adviser to the Bank. For such services, we receive a portion of the investment management fee received by BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. or the Bank respectively from each investment company or collective investment fund to which it renders advice.

OTHER RELATIONSHIPS

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

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

BNY Mellon maintains, and we have adopted, a Code of Conduct that addresses these types of relationships and the potential conflicts of interest they may present, including the provision and receipt of gifts and entertainment.

BNY Mellon, among several other leading investment management firms, has a minority equity interest in Luminex Trading and Analytics, LLC (“Luminex”), a registered broker-dealer under the Exchange Act, which was formed for the purpose of establishing and operating a “buy-side” owned and controlled electronic execution utility for trading securities (the “Alternative Trading System”). Transactions for clients for which we serve as adviser or sub-adviser may be executed through the Alternative Trading System. We and BNY Mellon disclaim that either is an affiliate of Luminex.

AFFILIATED BROKER-DEALERS AND INVESTMENT ADVISERS

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

Where we select the broker to effect purchases or sales of securities for client accounts, we use either an affiliated or unaffiliated broker (unless otherwise restricted by an agreement, law or regulation). We may have an incentive to enter into transactions with an affiliated broker-dealer, in an effort to direct more commission dollars to the affiliate.

We have broker selection policies in place that require our selection of a broker-dealer to be consistent with its duties of best execution, and subject to any client and regulatory proscriptions. *Please see Item 12 for more information on our broker selection process.*

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

We provide sub-advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies by serving as a sub-adviser to BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. and to certain bank collective investment funds by serving as a sub-adviser to The Bank of New York Mellon. For such services, we receive a portion of the investment management fee received by BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. from each investment company, or a portion of the management fee received by The Bank of New York Mellon from each bank collective investment fund, to which the firm renders advice. In addition, we also provide sub-advisory services to other affiliated pooled investment vehicles within the BNY Mellon Group.

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

AFFILIATED UNDERWRITERS

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

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

AFFILIATED WRAP SPONSORS

We are a participant in various wrap programs sponsored by affiliates, such as BNY Mellon Securities Corporation, and non-affiliates. With respect to accounts which are opened through the wrap programs in which Newton is a portfolio manager, we will utilize the execution services of the wrap program sponsor, or such sponsor's affiliate where it deems it appropriate, consistent with seeking best execution for the client, although it may utilize other brokers where deemed appropriate, which would typically result in commission charges payable by the client in addition to the wrap program fee. Both affiliated and non-affiliated sponsors may obtain advisory, brokerage, clearing, and other wrap program services from affiliates or us, including among others, BNY Mellon Securities Corporation, Pershing LLC and Lockwood Advisors, Inc.

Our relationships with wrap program sponsors may create conflicts of interest for the sponsors and us. A client in a wrap program has access to those investment advisers participating in the program. Wrap program sponsors typically select the investment advisers who participate in the program, and provide advice to clients regarding the selection of an investment adviser from among the advisers participating in the program. If the wrap program sponsor is affiliated with us, the sponsor may have an incentive to give us access to the program and to steer clients toward us, based on the affiliation rather than based on our expertise or performance or the client's needs. However, we are subject to the same selection and review criteria as the other advisers who participate in our affiliates' wrap programs. Likewise, we, in the hope of gaining clients through a wrap program, may have an incentive to execute brokerage transactions through the program sponsor (whether affiliated or unaffiliated), who in turn has the power to recommend us to program participants.

AFFILIATED BANKING INSTITUTIONS

BNY Mellon engages in trust and investment business through various banking institutions, including the Bank and BNY Mellon, National Association. These affiliated banking institutions may provide certain services to us, such as recordkeeping, accounting, marketing services, and referrals of clients. We provide the affiliated banking institutions with sales and marketing materials regarding our investment management services that may be distributed under the name of certain marketing "umbrella designations" such as BNY Mellon, BNY Mellon Wealth Management, BNY Mellon IM, and BNY Mellon EMEA.

Certain of our employees and related personnel are also officers of the Bank. In their capacity as officers of the Bank, our personnel provide discretionary investment advisory services to certain clients and also to certain collective investment funds of the Bank and we receive a fee for such services. In addition, our primarily institutional and employee benefit and foundation clients and our affiliated employee benefit plan may invest in certain collective investment funds of the Bank.

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

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

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

1. BNY Mellon Code of Conduct (the “BNY Mellon Code”); and
2. BNY Mellon personal securities trading policy (the “PSTP”)

The BNY Mellon Code provides the framework and sets the expectations for business conduct to its employees. In addition, it clarifies the Firm’s responsibilities to clients, suppliers, government officials, competitors and the communities we serve and outlines important legal and ethical issues. Below are key principles of the BNY Mellon Code and an overview of areas covered by these principles:

1. **Respecting Others:** Mutual respect and professional treatment; harassment-free environment; safety and security; and managers’ responsibilities.
2. **Avoiding Conflicts:** Gifts and entertainment; outside employment and business dealings; outside service as a director, trustee, officer, investment committee member, partner or business owner of a for-profit business or a not-for-profit organization; ownership of an outside business; fiduciary appointments; personal investment decisions; dealing with family and close personal friends; and corporate opportunities.
3. **Conducting Business:** fair competition and anti-trust; anti-corruption and improper payments; and combating financial crime and money laundering.
4. **Working With Governments:** Know the restrictions or limitations on presenting and receiving hospitality; observe a higher standard of care; and cooperate with government investigations and audits.
5. **Protecting Company Assets:** Financial integrity; additional standards for senior financial professionals; use of company assets; protecting client and employee records and observing our privacy principles; global records management program; use of computers, systems and corporate information; and inside or proprietary information;
6. **Supporting Our Communities:** Political activities; investor and media relations; charitable contributions and corporate sponsorship; and participating in trade associations, conferences and speaking engagements.

As a global financial institution, BNY Mellon and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) are subject to certain laws and/or regulations governing the personal trading of securities. In order to ensure that all employees’ personal investments are conducted in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations and are free from conflicts of interest, the Company has established limitations on personal trading, as reflected in the PTSP.

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

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

1. **Investment employee (“IE”):** IE is an employee who, in the normal conduct of his/her job responsibilities, has access (or is likely to be perceived to have access) to non-public information regarding any advisory client’s purchase or sale of securities or non-public information regarding the portfolio holdings of any proprietary fund, is involved in making securities recommendations to advisory clients or has access to such recommendations before they are public.
2. **Access decision maker (“ADM”):** Generally employees are considered to be ADM Employees if they are portfolio managers or research analysts and make or participate in recommendations or decisions regarding the purchase or sale of securities for mutual funds and other managed accounts or managed accounts. Portfolio managers of broad-based index funds and traders are not typically classified as ADM Employees.
3. **Non-Classified Employee:** Our employees are considered non-classified if they are not an IE or ADM.

PSTP overview:

1. IEs and ADMs are subject to preclearance and personal securities reporting requirements, with respect to discretionary accounts in which they have direct or indirect ownership.
2. Transaction reporting is not required for non-discretionary accounts, transactions in exempt securities or certain other transactions that are not deemed to present any potential conflicts of interest.
3. Preclearance is not required for transactions involving certain exempt securities (such as open-end investment company securities that are not proprietary funds or money market funds) and short-term instruments, non-financial commodities; transactions in non-discretionary accounts (approved accounts over which the employee has no direct or indirect influence or control over the investment decision-making process); transactions performed pursuant to automatic investment plans; and certain other transactions detailed in the PSTP which are either involuntary or deemed not to present any potential conflict of interest.
4. We have a “Preclearance Compliance Officer” who maintains a “restricted list” of companies whose securities are subject to trading restrictions. This list is used by the Preclearance Compliance Officer to determine whether or not to grant trading authorization.
5. The acquisition of any securities in a private placement requires prior written approvals.
6. With respect to transactions involving BNY Mellon securities, all employees are also prohibited from engaging in short sales, purchases on margin, option transactions (other than employee option plans), and short-term trading (i.e., purchasing and selling, or selling and purchasing BNY Mellon securities within any 60 calendar day period).
7. For IEs and ADMs, with respect to non-BNY Mellon securities purchasing and selling, or selling and purchasing the same or equivalent security within 60 calendar days is discouraged, and any profits must be disgorged.
8. No covered employee should knowingly participate in or facilitate late trading, market timing or any other activity with respect to any fund in violation of applicable law or the provisions of such fund's disclosure documents.

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

INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS

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

PRINCIPAL TRANSACTIONS

“Principal transactions” are generally defined as transactions where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account or the account of an affiliated broker-dealer, buys any security from or sells any security to any client. A principal transaction may also be deemed to have occurred if a security is crossed between an affiliated pooled investment vehicle and another client account. The Firm does not engage in principal transactions.

CROSS TRANSACTIONS

From time to time securities to be sold on behalf of a client may be suitable for purchase by another client. In such instances, if we determine in good faith that the transaction is in the best interest of each client, then we may arrange for the securities to be transferred between the client accounts at an independently determined fair market value (a “cross trade”). Cross trades present conflicts of interest, as there may be an incentive for us to favor one client to the cross trade over the other. For example, if one client account pays performance fees to Newton, while the other client account pays only asset-based fees, we would have a financial incentive to favor the performance fee-paying account in the cross-trade. However, note that cross trades are subject to Advisers Act restrictions, and will only be undertaken by us as permitted under applicable law. To mitigate these conflicts, we do not receive fees or commissions when making these trades and we execute these trades through an unaffiliated broker in the market to ensure fair and equitable treatment.

TRANSACTIONS IN SAME SECURITIES

We do not invest in securities for our own account for our benefit.

INTERESTS IN RECOMMENDED SECURITIES/PRODUCTS

The Firm has a fiduciary duty to manage all client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. We strive to provide the best execution of all securities transactions and aggregate and then allocate securities to client accounts in a fair and timely manner. To accomplish this, the Firm has developed policies and procedures designed to mitigate and manage the potential conflicts of interest that may arise. A description of these is included below.

On occasion, we may recommend the purchase or sale of securities that are issued by our parent company, BNY Mellon, or underwritten by its affiliate, BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC, for client accounts if such recommendation or purchase or sale is in accordance with the client's guidelines and applicable law. In addition, we or a related person may recommend the purchase of securities in certain non-US public funds (e.g. UCITS funds) which we manage and for which we may serve as sole director or managing member or collective investment funds maintained by the Bank (to which our personnel in their roles as dual officers of the Bank provide oversight of discretionary investment advisory services and administrative and operational services and for which we receive a fee and the Bank may receive a custodial fee for custody services). Newton, its employees, and our related persons currently invest in certain non-US public funds (e.g. UCITS funds) or collective funds that may also include client assets managed by us, and we and such related persons will receive proportional returns associated with our investment. Additionally, we may receive an investment management fee in our capacity as investment adviser or sub-adviser and related persons (including affiliated broker-dealers) may receive certain amounts associated with placement agent fees, custodial fees, administrative fees, loads, or sales charges.

INVESTMENTS BY RELATED PERSONS AND EMPLOYEES

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

AGENCY TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING AFFILIATED BROKERS

Neither we nor any of our officers or directors, acting as broker or agent, effects securities transactions for compensation for any client. We are part of a large diversified financial organization that includes broker-dealers. As a result, it is possible that a related person, other than our officers and directors, may, as agent, effect securities transactions for our clients for compensation. *Please also see Item 10 and Item 12 for additional information relating to affiliate arrangements and with regard to purchases of securities in an offering where an affiliate acts as underwriter or a member of the underwriting. Please also see Schedule D, Section 7A of our Form ADV Part 1 for a list of broker-dealers which are our affiliates.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGE (FX) TRANSACTIONS

Newton may effect FX transactions through an affiliate if the affiliate has been appointed as custodian by the client. In such transactions, Newton discloses this relationship, the capacity in which we act, and obtains consent to so act, when the client opens its discretionary account. If at any time a client wishes to revoke its consent to such transactions, it may provide us with written notice and upon receipt of such notice, we will refrain from engaging in any future FX transactions with the affiliate on the client's behalf. Under no circumstances does Newton receive compensation in relation to such transactions from either the affiliate or the client. Portfolio transaction decisions for its clients are made independently by us and are not based upon the interests of a related person. No client is required by Newton to enter into a relationship with a related person as a condition to the establishment or continuation of an advisory relationship. In addition, it is possible from time to time that such interests may be established independently by a related person without the knowledge of Newton pursuant to recommendations and arrangements independent of the services provided by us and/or in situations where Newton is not exercising investment management discretion of a type that would give rise to the application of the policies and procedures described in the preceding paragraph.

ITEM 12. BROKERAGE PRACTICES

BROKER SELECTION

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

The decision as to which brokerage firm or counterparty to use is at the sole discretion of the Newton dealing team and will depend on the circumstances of the particular order. Before the dealer makes a decision they may consult the portfolio manager to ascertain the objectives for the order and their preferences in relation to the relative importance of the execution factors, in order that best execution is achieved for its clients. From time to time Newton may request to use a brokerage firm or counterparty not on the list of approved brokers. Approval must be obtained on a one-off basis before any order is placed.

SOFT DOLLARS

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides a safe harbor that allows an adviser to use dollars generated from brokerage commissions from client transactions ("soft dollars") to pay for brokerage and research services provided by broker-dealers or third parties.

The term 'soft dollars' is commonly understood to refer to arrangements where an investment adviser uses client (or fund) brokerage commissions to pay for research and brokerage services to be used by the investment adviser. Newton does not receive research or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer or third party in connection with client securities transactions. Newton's procures, records, evaluates and pays for externally produced investment research out of its own resources and consequently, the Firm no longer receives research or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer or third party in connection with client securities transactions.

OTHER BROKERAGE PRACTICES - CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The following brokerage practices may lead to an actual or potential conflict of interest when selecting broker-dealers to execute client trades:

1. receiving client referrals from a broker-dealer;
2. acting on a client's direction to use a particular broker-dealer; and
3. using affiliated broker-dealers.

BROKERAGE FOR CLIENT REFERRALS

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

DIRECTED BROKERAGE

Newton may accept direction from a client to place specific transactions for a client's account with a particular broker-dealer. In the event that such direction occurs, we may have limited capability to negotiate commission levels or obtain volume discounts for execution services in connection with client securities transactions. In addition, in meeting the client's brokerage directive, we may not be able to aggregate these transactions with transactions that we effect for other accounts we manage and we may delay placing the orders for directed transactions until our orders for other accounts have been completed. As a result, the net price paid or received by the directed transactions may be different than the price paid or received by our other accounts. Directing brokerage may cost clients more money and we may not carry out directed brokerage if we feel that we may not receive best execution for all our clients.

In the event that a client requests directed brokerage, under the rules of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, Newton's duty to achieve best execution would only apply with respect to those aspect or parts of an order not covered by the directed brokerage instruction.

TRADE AGGREGATION AND TRADE ALLOCATION

Newton places orders for execution across multiple asset classes, including equity, derivatives, fixed income, collective investments and currencies. The Newton dealing team places and executes instructions received from portfolio managers.

Newton has a dedicated dealing team which handles these instructions as follows:

1. how instructions in the same security and the same direction (i.e. buy or sell) are aggregated; and
2. how the order proceeds or securities are allocated once an execution has been received.

Newton does not trade on its own account, and Newton does not handle any orders for BNY Mellon's own account. Therefore, client orders are not aggregated with those of Newton or BNY Mellon.

Typically, instructions for orders received by the Newton dealing team are generated by portfolio managers taking decisions to buy or sell securities for client investment portfolios. Portfolios are managed on a side-by-side basis, as multiple investment portfolios with similar investment objectives are managed concurrently; each has the opportunity to participate in investment ideas generated by the same investment process. As a result of this shared investment process, in many cases multiple instructions will be received by the Newton dealing team for the same security in the same direction, either simultaneously or within the same trading day.

Aggregating instructions for the same security in the same direction into one order provides the opportunity to benefit from average pricing; however the effect of aggregation may also work to a client's disadvantage on a particular order. The Newton dealing team seeks to minimise the potential for disadvantage to occur overall, whilst ensuring that instructions received are treated in a fair manner.

It may not always be possible to fully complete all orders by the close of the trading day in the relevant market, for example due to insufficient liquidity, and this may result in a partial execution. The Newton dealing team seeks to ensure that order proceeds and securities for both partial and full executions are allocated to order participants in a fair and equitable manner.

AGGREGATION OF ORDERS

Newton uses a 'house order' process for equity, equity-like and fixed income instruments. Recognising that Newton has a team-based approach for the allocation of investment ideas, Newton operates an aggregation window of a set time period of 60 minutes from the publication of certain ideas. All instructions that are entered by portfolio managers for client accounts in this window will be aggregated into a single 'house order', such that all client accounts will receive the same price for the transaction(s). Any further orders received following completion of this aggregation window will follow the standard process with orders that have been partially completed, and allocated to those clients that were in the originally aggregated order, a new aggregated order will then be created, including residual balance, following the process outlined below.

To minimise the potential for any 'house order' participants to be disadvantaged by aggregation, instructions received for the same security in the same direction are only aggregated into a single 'house order' when certain criteria are met.

Where instructions for 'house orders' are aggregated, each order participant receives the average price obtained during the time in which they were part of the aggregated order. Aside from 'house orders' if an instruction is to be aggregated with an order that has already been initiated and has been partially executed, the proceeds or securities from the partial execution are first allocated to the original order participant(s) promptly prior to the aggregation of the subsequent instruction with the residual balance. This ensures that any subsequent orders cannot benefit from, or be disadvantaged by, any market movements that may have occurred since the original order was received. Each order participant receives the average price obtained during the time in which they were part of the aggregated order.

PROGRAM TRADES

If the Newton dealing team receive a program trade that contains orders whereby orders in the same security in the same direction have already been received by the dealing team, the dealers will not aggregate these orders with the existing orders, and allow the order to remain in the program trade if and only if the following conditions are met:

- The program order is small enough to have no material price impact on the security price in and of itself;
- That the program trade is a *bona fide* construct to minimise portfolio dispersion i.e. is a representative slice of the portfolio and not an investment decision per se;
- That the reason for the program trade is different from the existing trade, for reasons including but not limited to: client inflow/outflow, client termination, etc.

Where the dealing team receive a program trade that contains orders in securities where the volume of each security to be traded represents a high percentage of the average daily volume (ADV), typically over 20%, the orders will typically be removed from the program trade and be treated as separate orders.

ALLOCATION OF FULLY COMPLETED ORDERS

Once an order has been fully completed (fully executed in the market), the proceeds or securities are promptly allocated in full to all order participants (with the exception of a house order where this will only occur after the 'open period' window has closed on a completed order). Typically, this would occur within two hours of the order completion or 'open period' finishing, if during normal office hours or promptly the following morning if completed outside of normal office hours.

ALLOCATION OF PARTIALLY COMPLETED ORDERS

Where it has not been possible to fully complete an order by the close of the trading day in the relevant market, the partial execution is allocated promptly to each order participant (a 'partial allocation'). Typically, this would occur within two hours of the close of the relevant market if during normal office hours, or promptly the following morning if completed outside of normal office hours. The residual balance of the order is held over for the next trading day.

Allocations are made on a pro-rata basis for equity, derivative, collective investments and currencies.

For fixed income, allocations are made on a pro-rata basis unless this would leave a participant with a position, which does not meet the minimum piece size; this is upheld for both buy and sell orders. Where this occurs, the balance forms a 'residual allocation balance' which is allocated to an order participant (selected on a random basis) who did meet the minimum piece size based on their pro-rata allocation.

In the event that a 'house order' is partially completed at the end of the trading day and a further instruction is received after the 'open period' window or market close, the partial execution is allocated to each 'house order' participant. The residual balance of the 'house order' is then merged with the new instruction and progressed as a non-house order the following day.

TRADING IN INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS

Newton has a written procedure in place for initial public offering (IPO) trading. IPO securities are allocated on a pro rata basis. Where an IPO is oversubscribed, the Firm does not over inflate its subscription.

TRADE ERRORS

Newton's policy is to put the client in the position it would have been had the error not occurred. Newton applies zero threshold to errors and therefore captures all errors and near misses irrespective of the size of the potential gain or loss. In calculating any potential compensation all relevant factors will be considered. If the error results in a loss to the client, the client shall be compensated for such loss. In determining the amount of loss, Newton may agree with the client an appropriate method of calculation considering circumstances surrounding the error. If the error gives rise to an absolute profit, the client shall retain the profit. If the error gives rise to both a profit and a loss, Newton may aggregate the profit and the loss and only compensate the client the net amount of any such profit or loss. If a trade is duplicated in error,

the client will receive the price related to the original (first) transaction. Any loss or gain from the erroneous duplicate transaction will be borne by the Firm.

ITEM 13. REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Newton's portfolio managers and/or client relationship managers aim to review all client accounts with the client at least once a year or more frequently as agreed. Ad hoc reviews may also occur and could be triggered by a number of different factors, for example, a change of portfolio manager. These reviews are typically carried out via face-to-face meetings or conference calls and typically involve a detailed analysis of the portfolio.

Where appropriate, each client receives a report on the performance of their portfolio on a quarterly basis; this will include a portfolio valuation, accompanying cash and trading statements, a comparison of performance against the agreed benchmark and a market commentary.

Where clients have provided a specific instruction, we send out the Firm's monthly valuation reports within eight (8) working days of the month end. Quarterly reports are generally sent out within eighteen (18) working days after the end of the previous quarter.

ITEM 14. CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

AFFILIATED MARKETERS

Affiliated Solicitors and Placement Agents. We pay referral fees to our affiliates (and/or their employees) for referrals that result in additional investment management business. Certain registered representatives of BNY Mellon Securities Corporation offer sales and marketing services to clients in North America on behalf of the Firm. There is a financial arrangement in place between us and BNY Mellon Securities Corporation. Please see the discussion of affiliated placement agents in Item 10, above.

Our ultimate parent, BNY Mellon, has organized its lines of business into two groups: Investment Management and Investment Services (collectively "Groups"). We are part of the Investment Management Group. A sales force has been created to focus on developing new customer relationships and developing and coordinating large complex existing customer relationships within those Groups.

In certain circumstances, Investment Management sales representatives are paid fees for sales. The fees are based on revenues and may be a one-time payment or paid out over a number of years. In addition, our sales representatives and sales representatives of our affiliates within the Investment Management Group are paid for intra-Group referrals to Group counterparts. Those fees are based on the first year's revenue for the Group counterpart.

Sales of any alternative investment products (such as private funds) may be made through a broker-dealer affiliate. Only registered representatives of such broker-dealer receive compensation for sales of alternative investments.

We may pay a fee to an affiliate (or directly to employees of the affiliate) that has a pre-existing relationship with a new client in the Investment Services Group. The fees may be based on revenues and may provide for a one-time payment or payments over a number of years.

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

ITEM 15. CUSTODY

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

For purposes of the Custody Rule, we are deemed to have “custody” of certain client assets because certain client funds or securities are held by qualified custodians owned and controlled by The Bank (a related person of Newton). We serve as general partner/ managing member/trustee (or similar capacity) of investment funds organized as limited partnership/limited liability company/trust and we actually maintain possession of client funds or securities.

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

1. **Ability to Deduct Fees:** advisers deemed to have custody of client assets solely because of their ability to deduct fees from client accounts are not subject to the Surprise Exam Requirement.
2. **Related Person & Operational Independence:** advisers deemed to have custody of client assets solely because a related person holds client assets will not be subject to the Surprise Exam Requirement, **provided** the adviser and the related person are “operationally independent.”
3. **Pooled Investment Vehicles:** advisers deemed to have custody of the assets of clients formed as pooled investment vehicles will not be subject to the Surprise Exam Requirement, **provided** the pool has audited financial statements that are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and such statements are distributed to investors in the pool within 120 days (or 180 days for funds of funds) at the end of the fiscal year.

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

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

PHYSICAL CUSTODY

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

ITEM 16. INVESTMENT DISCRETION

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

Clients must deliver their investment guidelines and restrictions to us in writing, and we will adhere to such guidelines and restrictions when making investment decisions.

ITEM 17. VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

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

Clients that have granted us with voting authority are not permitted to direct us on how to vote in a particular solicitation. Clients that have not granted us voting authority over securities held in their accounts will receive their proxies in accordance with the arrangements they have made with their service providers. We generally do not provide proxy voting recommendations to clients who have not granted us voting authority over their securities.

For separate account clients that have afforded Newton voting discretion, it is Newton's intention to exercise voting rights in all markets. In certain markets, shares may be 'blocked' when exercising voting rights. In these markets, Newton will only exercise voting rights when it is in the best interests of our clients. The exercise of voting rights involves two or more of the following: head of investments, head of research, head of corporate governance, head of responsible investment and / or responsible investment analysts. In addition and where necessary, vote decisions will be in collaboration with the relevant global sector analysts and portfolio managers. Voting decisions are based on a balanced view of Newton's responsible investment policies and principles, investment rationale and engagement activities, the company's unique situation together with the company's adherence to relevant codes, guidelines and regulations,

Potential Conflicts of interest may arise such as:

1. We manage assets for a company whose management is soliciting proxies
2. We have a direct or indirect material business relationship with a proponent of a proxy proposal
3. We have a business or personal relationship with participants in a proxy contest

Where a potential conflict of interest exists between Newton, the investee company and/or a client, the voting recommendation of a third party voting service provider will be instructed.

Newton does not lend stock, however, if a segregated client has decided to participate in a stock lending programme, we may be unable to monitor loaned securities or recall/restrict securities from being loaned. In such cases, we will be unable to exercise the voting rights attached to any loaned securities. This also applies to pooled investment vehicles for which Newton is the investment manager and which may participate in stock lending,

Where we plan to vote against management on an issue, we often engage with the company in order to provide an opportunity for our concerns to be allayed. In such situations, it would not be a surprise to the company should we vote against management. We only communicate our voting intentions ahead of the meeting directly to the company and not to third parties. We may also advise management of how we have voted after the meeting should we consider such engagement to be successful in avoiding a repeat situation and ultimately an improvement at the company.

Newton's approach to responsible investment, which extends to the exercise of voting rights, has been formulated and approved by Newton's Responsible and Ethical Investment Oversight Group. Newton's Responsible Investment Policies and Principles document can be found on our website. Also on the Firm's website are Responsible Investment quarterly reports that contain information relating to Newton's stewardship activities, which includes all voting action undertaken during the quarter.

For clients who are interested in a pooled fund arrangement, the Firm does not have the authority to exercise underlying voting rights and the exercise of proxy voting may differ depending on the pooled fund. Please contact us for more details.

LITIGATION (INCLUDING CLASS ACTIONS)

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

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

Curtis Custard

Newton Investment Management Limited
The Bank of New York Mellon Centre
160 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4LA
+44 (0) 20 7163 9000

Form ADV, Part 2B **(as of December 31st, 2019)**

Pursuant to SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Curtis Custard performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Curtis Custard that supplements Newton Investment Management Limited's brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Sam Oxley at + 44 20 7163 3327 if you did not receive Newton Investment Management Limited's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Curtis Custard was born in 1969.

Curtis obtained a Bachelors of Arts (Economics) Cum Laude from the University of Michigan graduates in 1991. Curtis is also a CFA¹ Charter holder.

Curtis joined Newton as Chief Investment Officer in August 2017 to lead the investment teams for the firm, including the portfolio managers, analysts, and the trading function. Curtis joined the Newton board as a director in September 2017. Prior to joining Newton, Curtis worked at UBS Asset Management from 2008 to 2016 as the Head of Global Investment Solutions where he oversaw an investment team of over 130 person in five locations. Prior to that, Curtis worked at Schroders Investment Management as the Head of Multi-Asset from 2004 to 2008 in a similar role.

¹ CFA® and Chartered Financial Analyst® are registered trademarks owned by CFA Institute.

The CFA charter is a globally accepted, graduatelevel investment credential established in 1962 and awarded by CFA Institute. To earn the charter, candidates must: 1) pass three sequential, six hour examinations; 2) have at least four years of qualified professional investment experience; 3) join the CFA Institute; and 4) commit to abide by, and annually reaffirm, adherence to the CFA Institute Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct. The CFA Program curriculum covers a wide range of investment topics, including ethical and professional standards, fixed income and equity analysis, alternative and derivative investments, economics, financial reporting standards, portfolio management, and wealth planning.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There are no items to disclose

Item 4. Other Business Activities

There are no items to disclose

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There are no items to disclose

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: Hanneke Smits

Title: Chief Executive Officer

Telephone number: +44 (0) 20 7163 9000

As Chief Investment Officer (CIO) at Newton Curtis Custard has overall responsibility for the

supervision of the investment team of portfolio managers, research analysts and trading function. Curtis is overseen by Chief Executive Officer Hanneke Smits.

Newton has a Chief Risk Officer (CRO) who is independent from the investment team and has no investment management responsibilities and reports directly to the CEO. The CRO oversees the Investment Risk Group (IRG) which monitors various aspects of market, security specific and operational risk in portfolios. The IRG reports into the Investment Oversight Committee (IOC) which is a sub-committee of the Newton Board. The IOC is chaired by the CRO.

Paul James Markham

Newton Investment Management Limited
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EC4V 4LA
+44 (0) 20 7163 2506

Form ADV, Part 2B
(as of December 31st, 2019)

Pursuant to SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Paul James Markham performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Paul James Markham that supplements Newton Investment Management Limited's brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Sam Oxley at +44 20 7163 3327 if you did not receive Newton Investment Management Limited's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Paul James Markham was born in 1973. He holds a BA (Hons) in French and Spanish from the University of Sheffield. Paul also holds the Investment Management Certificate (IMC)* and CFA¹ level 1. For the last 20 years Paul has worked for Newton, the last 15 years of them as a global and regional equity portfolio manager. Prior to joining Newton in 1998, Paul worked in capital markets with Morgan Stanley.

*The IMC is the investment profession's benchmark entry-level qualification and is used by most leading investment demonstrate competence firms to for regulatory purposes

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Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There are no items to disclose

Item 4. Other Business Activities

There are no items to disclose

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There are no items to disclose

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: Curtis Custard

Title: Chief Investment Officer

Telephone number: +44 (0) 20 7163 9000

Newton's Chief Investment Officer, Curtis Custard, has overall responsibility for supervision of the portfolio managers.

Newton's portfolio managers are organized into teams by mandate rather than client type, ensuring that individuals manage portfolios with similar mandates. Although the lead managers for each

portfolio have clearly defined roles and responsibilities, they work with other investment professionals dedicated to the same asset class within a strong team environment. This ensures that in the absence of the lead manager, the designated alternate manager is fully conversant with the portfolio's mandate and is able to take all investment decisions.

All investment professionals at Newton work according to the guidelines specified by the house policy for the relevant asset class. This means that there is a great degree of commonality across portfolios -- something that is actively monitored by the investment risk team (IRT), our independent risk monitoring team, and the investment risk group (IRG), a committee of representatives from the IRT, the portfolio management team, research, performance and client services. This assures our clients that their portfolios always reflect the views of the house, and are not reliant solely on the ideas of a single manager.

The IRT is part of the investment risk oversight process for Newton's portfolios and produces information on portfolio construction and risk profiles and also comparative and independent analysis of portfolios. The IRT reports to James Helby, Newton's chief risk officer.

The IRG is responsible for analyzing the construction of client portfolios; it does so by measuring active risk and predictive tracking errors to ensure that only the appropriate level of risk versus benchmark is taken within portfolios and that commonality with the house and with comparable mandates is maintained. The IRG is responsible for identifying the most important risk-related issues and escalating them to the investment oversight committee (IOC), to which it reports and which consists of some board members and investment leaders. Any issues would also be communicated to portfolio managers as appropriate. Any deviations from the stated strategy or dissimilarities between similar clients are challenged, and reasons sought from the portfolio managers. This is a rigorous exercise and ensures consistency and control for each portfolio.

Risk monitoring by the IRT and the IRG is a "quality control" activity with the objective of protecting the interests of clients. The IRT and the IRG review and identify risks inherent in each portfolio regularly. This ensures that the portfolio managers take only the intended and appropriate risks in accordance with their clients'/mandate's objectives. The analysis also ensures that house views are adequately and appropriately expressed in portfolios.

It is the responsibility of each portfolio manager to be aware of the house rules governing investments. In addition, the portfolio manager is also aware of the individual investment restrictions as set out within the fund literature or the client's investment management agreement.

Charles River Investment Management System (CRIMS) is used for pre- and post-trade compliance checking. Pre-trade compliance is run against every investment order prior to trading. Post-trade compliance checking is run overnight. CRIMS enables compliance restrictions to be hard coded so that a potential breach of house, regulatory or client guidelines can be flagged before a transaction is even dealt.

All breaches, including those that occur as a result of market movements, are promptly followed up and appropriate action taken. A regular compliance monitoring review of mandate compliance is also undertaken.

Robert Jeffrey Munroe

Newton Investment Management Limited
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Form ADV, Part 2B
(as of December 31st, 2019)

Pursuant to SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Robert Jeffrey Munroe performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Robert Jeffrey Munroe that supplements Newton Investment Management Limited's brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Sam Oxley at +44 20 7163 3327 if you did not receive Newton Investment Management Limited's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Robert Jeffrey Munroe was born in 1964. He has a BA from St Francis Xavier University, Canada. Prior to joining Newton in 1993, Jeff was a Senior Research Analyst at Towers Perrin and then completed his MBA at the Ivey School of Business, University of Western Ontario.

Robert Jeffrey Munroe is the investment leader in Newton's global.

Robert Jeffrey Munroe is a CFA¹ charterholder.

¹ CFA® and Chartered Financial Analyst® are registered trademarks owned by CFA Institute.

The CFA charter is a globally accepted, graduate level investment credential established in 1962 and awarded by the CFA Institute. To earn the charter, candidates must: 1) pass three sequential, six hour examinations; 2) have at least four years of qualified professional investment experience; 3) join the CFA Institute; and 4) commit to abide by, and annually reaffirm, adherence to the CFA Institute Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct. The CFA Program curriculum covers a wide range of investment topics, including ethical and professional standards, fixed income and equity analysis, alternative and derivative investments, economics, financial reporting standards, portfolio management, and wealth planning.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There are no items to disclose

Item 4. Other Business Activities

There are no items to disclose

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There are no items to disclose

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: Curtis Custard

Title: Chief Investment Officer

Telephone number: +44 (0) 20 7163 9000

Newton's Chief Investment Officer, Curtis Custard, has overall responsibility for supervision of the portfolio managers.

Newton's portfolio managers are organised into teams by mandate rather than client type, ensuring that individuals manage portfolios with similar mandates. Although the lead managers for each portfolio have clearly defined roles and responsibilities, they work with other investment

professionals dedicated to the same asset class within a strong team environment. This ensures that in the absence of the lead manager, the designated alternate manager is fully conversant with the portfolio's mandate and is able to take all investment decisions.

All investment professionals at Newton work according to the guidelines specified by the house policy for the relevant asset class. This means that there is a great degree of commonality across portfolios -- something that is actively monitored by the investment risk team (IRT), our independent risk monitoring team, and the investment risk group (IRG), a committee of representatives from the IRT, the portfolio management team, research, performance and client services. This assures our clients that their portfolios always reflect the views of the house, and are not reliant solely on the ideas of a single manager.

The IRT is part of the investment risk oversight process for Newton's portfolios and produces information on portfolio construction and risk profiles and also comparative and independent analysis of portfolios. The IRT reports to James Helby, Newton's chief risk officer.

The IRG is responsible for analyzing the construction of client portfolios; it does so by measuring active risk and predictive tracking errors to ensure that only the appropriate level of risk versus benchmark is taken within portfolios and that commonality with the house and with comparable mandates is maintained. The IRG is responsible for identifying the most important risk-related issues and escalating them to the investment oversight committee (IOC), to which it reports and which consists of some board members and investment leaders. Any issues would also be communicated to portfolio managers as appropriate. Any deviations from the stated strategy or dissimilarities between similar clients are challenged, and reasons sought from the portfolio managers. This is a rigorous exercise and ensures consistency and control for each portfolio.

Risk monitoring by the IRT and the IRG is a "quality control" activity with the objective of protecting the interests of clients. The IRT and the IRG review and identify risks inherent in each portfolio regularly. This ensures that the portfolio managers take only the intended and appropriate risks in accordance with their clients'/mandate's objectives. The analysis also ensures that house views are adequately and appropriately expressed in portfolios.

It is the responsibility of each portfolio manager to be aware of the house rules governing investments. In addition, the portfolio manager is also aware of the individual investment restrictions as set out within the fund literature or the client's investment management agreement.

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Yuko Takano

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Form ADV, Part 2B
(as of December 31st, 2019)

Pursuant to SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Yuko Takano performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Yuko Takano that supplements Newton Investment Management Limited's brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Sam Oxley at +44 20 7163 3327 if you did not receive Newton Investment Management Limited's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Yuko Takano was born in 1977. She graduated from Keio University with a BA (Economics), and received her MBA from the Stanford Graduate School of Business. Yuko joined Newton Investment Management in 2011 in the role of Japan Specialist. She subsequently became a portfolio manager in 2016. Prior to joining Newton, Yuko worked at Aetos Alternatives Management as Vice President. Prior to that, Yuko worked at Joho Capital as a Senior Analyst and at Morgan Stanley as an Investment Banking Analyst.

Item 3. Disciplinary Information

There are no items to disclose

Item 4. Other Business Activities

There are no items to disclose

Item 5. Additional Compensation

There are no items to disclose

Item 6. Supervision

Supervisor: Curtis Custard

Title: Chief Investment Officer

Telephone number: +44 (0) 20 7163 9000

Newton's Chief Investment Officer, Curtis Custard, has overall responsibility for supervision of the portfolio managers.

Newton's portfolio managers are organised into teams by mandate rather than client type, ensuring that individuals manage portfolios with similar mandates. Although the lead managers for each portfolio have clearly defined roles and responsibilities, they work with other investment professionals dedicated to the same asset class within a strong team environment. This ensures that in the absence of the lead manager, the designated alternate manager is fully conversant with the portfolio's mandate and is able to take all investment decisions.

All investment professionals at Newton work according to the guidelines specified by the house policy for the relevant asset class. This means that there is a great degree of commonality across portfolios -- something that is actively monitored by the investment risk team (IRT), our independent risk monitoring team, and the investment risk group (IRG), a committee of representatives from the IRT, the portfolio management team, research, performance and client services. This assures our clients that their portfolios always reflect the views of the house, and are not reliant solely on the ideas of a single manager.

The IRT is part of the investment risk oversight process for Newton's portfolios and produces information on portfolio construction and risk profiles and also comparative and independent analysis of portfolios. The IRT reports to James Helby, Newton's chief risk officer.

The IRG is responsible for analyzing the construction of client portfolios; it does so by measuring active risk and predictive tracking errors to ensure that only the appropriate level of risk versus benchmark is taken within portfolios and that commonality with the house and with comparable mandates is maintained. The IRG is responsible for identifying the most important risk-related issues and escalating them to the investment oversight committee (IOC), to which it reports and which consists of some board members and investment leaders. Any issues would also be communicated to portfolio managers as appropriate. Any deviations from the stated strategy or dissimilarities between similar clients are challenged, and reasons sought from the portfolio managers. This is a rigorous exercise and ensures consistency and control for each portfolio.

Risk monitoring by the IRT and the IRG is a "quality control" activity with the objective of protecting the interests of clients. The IRT and the IRG review and identify risks inherent in each portfolio regularly. This ensures that the portfolio managers take only the intended and appropriate risks in accordance with their clients'/mandate's objectives. The analysis also ensures that house views are adequately and appropriately expressed in portfolios.

It is the responsibility of each portfolio manager to be aware of the house rules governing investments. In addition, the portfolio manager is also aware of the individual investment restrictions as set out within the fund literature or the client's investment management agreement.

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All breaches, including those that occur as a result of market movements, are promptly followed up and appropriate action taken. A regular compliance monitoring review of mandate compliance is also undertaken.

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Form ADV Part 2A

BROCHURE
AS OF 29 MARCH 2019

Walter Scott & Partners Limited

One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4DR, United Kingdom

Tel: +44 131 225 1357

This Brochure ("Brochure") provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Walter Scott & Partners Limited ("Walter Scott", "we" or "us"). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at +44 131 225 1357 or compliance@walterscott.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority.

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

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

2. Summary of Material Changes

Following is a summary of changes made to our Brochure since our last Annual Update amendment on March 30, 2018.

July 17, 2018 Interim Update:

Item 4 has been updated to reflect the new address of the FCA.

Item 5.1 has been updated to reflect a reduction in account minimum sizes as per Client Service Policy.

Items 7 and 10.7 have been updated to include 'bank collective funds'.

Item 10.11 has been updated to reference internships/work placements and outside business interests.

Item 11.4 has been updated to reference insider trading/market abuse.

Item 12.9 has been updated to include brokers affiliated to clients.

Item 12.11 has been updated to include trade rotation and error correction.

August 16, 2018 Interim Update:

Clarifying amendments were made to items 4, 6, 10, 11, 12 and 14.

October 19, 2018 Interim Update:

Item 5.1 has been amended to reflect a simplification of our investment management fees for Global and EAFE strategies, and the new rates which have been agreed.

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WALTER SCOTT

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4. Advisory Business

Walter Scott is a limited liability company incorporated in Scotland. We are an indirect subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (“BNY Mellon”). We have been providing investment advisory services since 1983. Prior to October 2006 and the acquisition by Mellon Financial Corporation, Walter Scott was independently owned. We provide discretionary investment advisory services to institutional investors in the form of separate accounts, registered mutual funds, pooled investment vehicles and other funds that are exempt from registration in the jurisdiction in which they are domiciled, and to other investment advisers through sub-advisory agreements. In addition, we act as a model provider for a number of wrap accounts.

To the extent that Walter Scott provides investment advice to a municipal entity or an obligated person regarding the investment of proceeds of a municipal security, such advice will be given solely in our capacity as an investment adviser.

Our client base is global and, as such, Walter Scott is registered with a number of regulatory bodies worldwide in the jurisdictions in which we conduct business. Our primary regulator is the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”), 12 Endeavour Square, London, E20 1JN, UK, web: www.fca.org.uk. We are authorized to perform asset management services in the UK and via European Union (“EU”) directives in the other member states of the EU.

Additionally, we are registered with the Financial Services Board in South Africa. In Canada, Walter Scott is registered as an Exempt Market Dealer (“EMD”) (through which we offer certain investment vehicles on a private placement basis) in all Canadian provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland & Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan) and we also avail ourselves of the International Adviser Exemption (“IAE”) in these same provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Each of the EMD registration and the IAE are in compliance with National Instrument 31-103, Registration Requirements, Exemptions and Ongoing Registrant Obligations. We operate in Australia under an Australian Securities and Investments Commissions Class Order 03/1099 exemption and in Japan under the offshore investment manager exemption.

We are a ‘long only’ global equity manager. We work with clients to create investment guidelines mutually acceptable to the client and us. When creating investment guidelines, clients may impose investment restrictions in certain individual securities or types of securities. The strategies in which we invest client assets and the standard fees we receive for managing such strategies are described below.

We provide non-discretionary sub-advisory services to wrap program sponsors by providing a model portfolio. We do not act as program sponsor nor do we conduct physical trading for any of these programs. The model portfolios are managed in a similar way to our segregated accounts from an investment perspective. From an operational perspective these accounts are treated differently as we do not place trades with a broker but transmit our investment decisions and portfolio changes to the program sponsors for execution please see item 12.4 in this brochure for further information. We receive a fee for these services from the program sponsor.

BNY Mellon International Asset Management (Holdings) No. 1 Ltd owns 100% of Walter Scott.

We manage \$58.9 billion as of 31 December 2018 on a discretionary basis and \$1.1 billion on a non-discretionary basis.

5. Fees and Compensation

5.1 Asset Based Fees

We provide investment advisory separate account services for a fee. This fee is typically charged as a percentage of assets under management. While this fee is typically expressed as an annual percentage, for most clients it is calculated based on month end valuations and invoiced on a quarterly basis in arrears. Some clients choose to be invoiced monthly rather than quarterly. Some clients opt for the calculation to be based on the average daily valuations and invoiced on either a monthly or quarterly basis in arrears. The investment advisory agreement may also provide that clients will incur fees and

expenses in addition to Walter Scott's advisory fees such as custody, brokerage and other transaction costs, administrative and other expenses. Examples of other costs and expenses may include odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer fees and electronic fund fees. Please review your investment advisory agreement for further information on how we charge and collect fees. Please see Item 12 of this brochure for more information on our brokerage practices.

Investment management fees are exclusive of custody which is normally the subject of a separate appointment and agreement between the client and the custody provider.

Separate Accounts - All strategies, unless otherwise noted below

Initial funding in excess of US\$50m
 On the first \$100m @ 0.75%
 Thereafter @ 0.50%

Initial Funding in excess of US\$250m
 First \$250m @ 0.55%
 Next \$250m @ 0.50%
 Next \$250m @ 0.45%
 Next \$250m @ 0.40%
 Thereafter @ 0.35%

Initial Funding in excess of US\$500m
 First \$500m @ 0.50%
 Next \$250m @ 0.45%
 Next \$250m @ 0.40%
 Thereafter @ 0.35%

Separate Accounts - Emerging Markets, US, Europe and Pacific Rim strategies if initial funding is less than US\$100m (if initial funding is in excess of US\$100m the above rates apply)

Initial funding in excess of US\$50m
 On the first \$50m @ 0.95%
 Next \$25m @ 0.85%
 Thereafter @ 0.60%

In the case of initial funding in excess of \$1bn, or for a Concentrated Global strategy, fees may be negotiable.

Separate Accounts - Dividend Growth

Initial funding in excess of US\$50m
 Flat fee @ 0.30%
 plus 10% of the 12 month trailing dividend yield.

5.2 Performance Fees

Performance fees for a small number of accounts have been negotiated. Most of these arrangements provide for an asset based management fee, based on the market value of the account at specified quarter ends, plus a performance fee based on the portfolio's net return in excess of a specified benchmark during a designated period of time. Such arrangements only occur in accordance with the requirements set forth at Section 205(b) and Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act.

For reference, the fees are:

Initial Funding up to US\$100m:

Base Fee @ 0.35%
 Perf Fee @ 15% outperformance of benchmark

Initial Funding in excess of US\$100m:

Base Fee @ 0.30%

Perf Fee @ 15% outperformance of benchmark

Initial Funding in excess of US\$250m:

Fees negotiable

We reserve the right, at our sole discretion, to negotiate or modify (either up or down) the basic fee schedule(s) set forth above for any client due to a variety of factors, including but not limited to: the level of reporting and administrative operations required to service an account, the investment strategy or style, the number of portfolios or accounts involved, and/or the number and types of services provided to the client. Because our fees are negotiable, the actual fee paid by any client or group of clients may be different from the fees reflected in Walter Scott's basic fee schedules set forth above.

5.3 Advance Payments

Walter Scott does not typically seek advance payments of any sort, however, one client where we act in a sub-advisory capacity has requested to pay fees in advance. Should the advisory contract be terminated before the end of the billing period the refund would be determined by calculating the actual amount of fees due based on the actual values versus the fees received which were based upon estimated values.

5.4 Referral Fees

We do not charge or receive compensation in connection with the sale of securities/private funds/mutual funds/or other investment products. However, certain employees of Walter Scott's affiliates accept compensation (also referred to as "commissions") for the sale of private funds/mutual funds. Accepting commissions for the sale of private funds/mutual funds gives rise to a conflict of interest in that it may give affiliated employees an incentive to recommend investment products based on the compensation they will receive, rather than solely on a client's needs. Please refer to Item 6, for a discussion of these conflicts of interest. This is disclosed to clients through our Conflicts of Interest Policy which is provided to clients at the start of the relationship.

6. Performance Fees and Side-by-Side Management

Our performance based fee arrangements and our side-by-side management activities entail inherent conflicts that are described in this Item 6.

Note that we manage our accounts consistent with applicable law, and we follow procedures that are reasonably designed to treat our clients fairly and to prevent any client or group of clients from being systematically favored or disadvantaged. For example, we have trade allocation policies and procedures which are designed and implemented to ensure that all clients are treated fairly, and to prevent these conflicts from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities among clients. Please see Item 12 for an explanation of our trade allocation policies and procedures.

We have entered into a small number of performance based fee arrangements with segregated account clients and investors in non-US pooled investment vehicles. Most of these arrangements provide for an asset based management fee, based on the market value of the account at specified month/quarter ends, plus a performance fee based on the portfolio's gross or net return in excess of a specified benchmark during a designated period of time subject typically to performance being positive. There is no high watermark based on assets under management, therefore, the performance fee has to include unrealized gains and losses.

"Side-by-side management" refers to our simultaneous management of multiple types of client accounts. For example, we manage separate accounts, managed accounts, mutual funds, pooled investment vehicles and wrap accounts for clients at the same time. Our clients have a variety of investment objectives, policies, strategies, limitations and restrictions. Our affiliates likewise manage a variety of separate accounts, managed accounts, and pooled investment vehicles.

Side-by-side management gives rise to a variety of potential and actual conflicts of interest for us, our employees and our supervised persons. Below are the conflicts that we and our employees and supervised persons face when engaging in side-by-side management and how we deal with them.

6.1 Conflicts of Interest Relating to Performance Based Fees When Engaging in Side-by-Side Management

We manage accounts that are charged a performance-based fee and other accounts that are charged a different type of fee, such as an asset-based fee. We have a theoretical financial incentive to favor accounts with performance-based fees because we (and our employees and supervised persons) may have an opportunity to earn greater fees on such accounts as compared to client accounts without performance-based fees. Thus, Walter Scott has an incentive to direct its best investment ideas to client accounts that pay performance-based fees, and to allocate, aggregate or sequence trades in favor of such accounts. Walter Scott also has an incentive to give accounts with performance-based fees better execution and better brokerage commissions. Portfolios of clients with a performance-based fee structure have a very high degree of commonality with those portfolios which are charged on an asset based fee. As noted above, we have policies and procedures in place to ensure we do not favor performance-based fee clients. Please refer to Item 12 for more information.

6.2 Conflicts of Interest Relating to Accounts with Different Strategies

We are a 'long only' global equity manager and do not utilize futures, options, other derivatives or short selling in order to realize profits. Similarly, we do not invest in illiquid securities. As a result, we do not believe any conflicts arise in managing accounts with different strategies.

6.3 Conflicts of Interest Relating to the Management of Multiple Client Accounts

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

6.4 Conflicts of Interest Relating to "Proprietary Accounts"

Our personal securities trading policy discourages individual trading in securities but encourages long term savings through investment funds some of which may be proprietary funds. We, our affiliates, and our existing and future employees may from time to time manage and/or invest in products managed by Walter Scott ("Proprietary Accounts"). Investment by Walter Scott, its affiliates, or its employees in Proprietary Accounts may create conflicts of interest as we could be perceived to have an incentive to favor these Proprietary Accounts by for example, directing our best investment ideas to these Accounts or allocating, aggregating or sequencing trades in favor of such Accounts, to the disadvantage of other accounts. We also have an incentive to dedicate more time and attention to our Proprietary Accounts and give them better execution and brokerage commissions than our other client Accounts. However, these Proprietary Accounts are also client accounts and treated in the same manner as all other client accounts. Please refer to Item 12 for more information.

Until 30 November 2014, Walter Scott offered its employees a defined contribution pension scheme, the majority of which is invested in a UK domiciled, unregistered fund and Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) managed by BNY Mellon Fund Managers Ltd with Walter Scott acting as investment advisor. From December 2014, Walter Scott offers a new group pension plan arrangement and within this there is an option to invest in a fund for which Walter Scott acts as Investment Advisor.

Our employees can also invest in a UK based fund which is sponsored by BNY Mellon with us acting as investment advisor. This fund is also utilized as part of the long-term incentive plan. Shares are held in

the name of a nominee company until the deferred period has lapsed at which stage the vested shares are transferred to individual employees names thereafter assuming the cash option is not taken.

6.5 Other Conflicts of Interest

As noted previously, we and our affiliates manage numerous accounts with a variety of interests. This necessarily creates potential conflicts of interest for us. For example, we or an affiliate may cause multiple accounts to invest in the same investment. Such accounts may have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with such investment, including differing views on the operations or activities of the portfolio company, the targeted returns for the transaction and the timeframe for and method of exiting the investment. We, however, operate as an autonomous unit with respect to our investment management activities thereby mitigating the conflict.

7. Types of Clients

We provide advisory services to high net worth individuals, banks or thrift institutions, corporate pension and profit sharing plans, Taft-Hartley plans, Voluntary Employee Beneficiary Associations ("VEBAs"), trusts, estates, charitable institutions, foundations, endowments, municipalities, US registered investment companies, bank collective funds, US private placement funds and "offshore" (non-US) private placement funds, UCITS, other non-US regulated funds, sovereign funds, separate accounts, and other US and international institutions.

Account Requirements

We require segregated account clients to execute a written investment management agreement with us, granting us authority to manage their assets. Separate accounts may be subject to minimum account sizes which vary depending upon the strategy of the account. Details of minimum account sizes are available upon request and we reserve the right to waive minimum account size requirements at our discretion.

8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

We were established in 1983 to manage long-term equity portfolios for institutional investors around the world. This remains Walter Scott's sole business with no other activities.

Walter Scott's commitment to global equity investment is delivered through a structured philosophical and analytical framework which provides a rigorous screening tool with a sole focus on stock selection.

Our investment professionals work closely together as a team in an open and collegiate environment.

Our Investment Research team is grouped into three geographical regions – EMEA (Europe, Middle-East and Africa), Americas, Asia Pacific – with individuals periodically rotated across these teams in order to build global knowledge and investment expertise. Research is consciously bottom-up and all investment professionals are generalists, covering all sectors. Irrespective of mandate, every portfolio is managed by bringing together the skill, judgment and experience of both the Investment Research team and the Investment Executive.

A fundamental, bottom-up investment approach combines detailed financial research with business and industry analysis. Each company is researched using the same pillars of analysis. Meetings with company management are central to the process with over 700 engagements every year.

The consideration of ESG issues is engrained within the investment approach and research process. Consideration is also given to a company's economic and political environment, however investment decisions rest upon fundamental analysis.

The research process begins with financial statements from the company's annual report and accounts which are analysed and interpreted through a standardised framework. This is quantitative, thereafter, everything is a qualitative judgment about the investment candidate.

Seven areas of investigation include:

Control of destiny	Market position, pricing power, industry dynamics
Integrity	ESG considerations, accounting methods
Market position	Market maturity, barriers to entry, customer concentration
Profitability	Sustainable returns, cash flows
Financial control	Balance sheet, working capital
Management	Experience, track record, strategy
Valuation	Free float, liquidity, GARP

Investment decisions rest upon original research conducted in-house. External research is used only to complement that in-house work. Sell-side research is used in a limited capacity and we do employ the services of independent research providers. However, such research is only used to consolidate our existing research assumptions and is a small part of the overall research process. We do not receive any market sensitive data from these individuals or organisations. Further, all external research is paid for directly by Walter Scott.

All investment proposals are discussed by the team and must gain unanimous backing before being put forward to the Investment Executive. Conversely, a sell decision requires only one well-researched dissenting argument to be put to the Investment Executive. A buy and hold approach allows stocks to generate long-term returns via compounding. Portfolios are built bottom-up, stock by stock and monitored daily. The resultant sector and geographic allocation is therefore a reflection of our independent judgment rather than the composition of indices.

The target for initial positions in individual stocks is typically around 2% with liquidity running at generally no more than 5%. Over time, the portfolio weight of the most successful investments rise, with frequency of review increasing above 3%. Typically, turnover is less than 20%. Portfolios are typically run on a fully invested basis. High cash positions are generally transitory due to periods of trading activity. We do not actively manage cash. Decisions on cash management in separate accounts lie with the client.

Strategies are principally global or EAFE in nature but there are a small number of other strategies – including Europe, US, Pacific Rim, emerging markets, dividend growth and concentrated large cap portfolios. The same investment and research process applies across all strategies.

The impact of currency movements is an important factor within the bottom-up investment research process. That is, the consequence of different foreign exchange environments on the operating and financial conditions for any individual company must be considered.

However, at the portfolio level, currency exposure, like the country and sector allocations, is a by-product of stock selection. We do not define currency risk relative to benchmarks.

In that context it is Walter Scott's general policy not to hedge currency.

8.1 Material Risks

The table below and section that follows sets forth information concerning the material risks involved with each strategy. Material risks in this instance are considered those that would have a significant influence on a strategy or client. An "X" in the table indicates that the strategy involves the corresponding risk.

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

Risk Type	Global Strategy	EAFFE Strategy	Emerging Markets Strategy	US Strategy	Europe Strategy	Pacific Rim Strategy	Dividend Growth Strategy	Concentrated large cap Strategy
General risks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clearance and settlement risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Counterparty risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Country, industry and market sector risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Depositary receipts risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Emerging market risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Foreign currency risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liquidity risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Market risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Performance risk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

8.2 Descriptions of Investment Risks

General risks. Each investment strategy we offer invests in a variety of securities and employs a number of investment techniques that involve certain risks. Investments involve risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. We do not guarantee or make any representation that our investment process will be successful. Past results are not necessarily indicative of future performance and investment results may vary over time. We cannot provide assurance that our investment results will generate a positive return and substantial losses could be incurred. Your investments with us are not akin to a bank deposit and are not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency.

Clearance and settlement risk. The degree and nature of risk will vary between geographies. Many emerging market countries have different clearance and settlement procedures to those in developed countries. There may be no central clearing mechanism for settling trades and no central depository or custodian for the safe keeping of securities. The registration, record-keeping and transfer of instruments may be carried out manually, which may cause delays in the recording of ownership. Increased settlement risk may increase counterparty and other risks. Certain markets have experienced periods when settlement dates are extended, and during the interim, the market value of an instrument may change. Moreover, certain markets have experienced periods when settlements did not keep pace with the volume of transactions resulting in settlement difficulties. More generally, because of the lack of standardized settlement procedures, settlement risk in emerging markets is more prominent than in more mature markets. Our trades are generally settled delivery versus payment (DvP).

Counterparty risk. The risk that a counterparty could fail to honor the terms of its agreement. The primary counterparty risk mitigation is to trade in countries where DvP settlement prevails. We also maintain an authorized broker list with ongoing and additional checks on the financial health of broker counterparties undertaken and monitored to further protect against counterparty risk.

Country, industry and market sector risk. The strategy may result in an overweight or underweight position relative to the benchmark index, in individual companies, certain countries or market sectors, which in turn may cause the strategy's performance to be more or less sensitive to positive or negative developments affecting these companies, countries or sectors. In addition, the strategy may, invest a significant portion (more than 25%) of its total assets in securities of companies located in a particular country regardless of such country's representation within the benchmark index.

Depository receipts risk. DRs generally represent securities of non-US issuers and may include sponsored or unsponsored DR programs. In an unsponsored facility, the depositary issues the DRs without an agreement with the company that issues the underlying securities. Holders of unsponsored DRs generally bear all the costs of such facility, and the depositary of an unsponsored facility, frequently, is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the company that issues the underlying securities or to pass through voting rights to the holders of the DRs with respect to the underlying securities. Therefore, sponsored DR facilities may provide holders with more information about the issuer of the underlying security.

Emerging markets risk. Emerging markets tend to have less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries. The securities of issuers located or doing substantial business in emerging markets are often subject to rapid and large changes in price. In particular, emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments which in turn presents the risk of sudden adverse government or regulatory action and even nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership or prohibitions of repatriation of assets, and may have less protection of property rights than more developed countries. The economies of emerging market countries may be based predominantly on only a few industries and may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme debt burdens or volatile inflation rates. Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of substantial holdings difficult. Transaction settlement and dividend collection procedures also may be less reliable in emerging markets than in developed markets. The legal systems in many countries are still developing, making it more difficult to obtain and/or enforce judgments. Furthermore, increased political and social unrest in some countries could cause economic and market uncertainty throughout the region. The auditing and reporting standards in some emerging market countries may not provide the same degree of shareholder/investor protection or information to investors as those in developed countries. In particular, valuation of assets, depreciation, exchange differences, deferred taxation, contingent liability and consolidation may be treated differently than under the auditing and reporting standards of developed countries.

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

Liquidity risk. When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the value of your investment may fall dramatically.

Market risk. The market value of a security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Performance risk. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If we do not meet our clients' performance expectations this is considered a material risk.

Cybersecurity risk. In addition to the risks described above that primarily relate to the value of investments, there are various operational, systems, information security and related risks involved in investing, including but not limited to "cybersecurity" risk. Cybersecurity attacks include electronic and non-electronic attacks that include but are not limited to gaining unauthorized access to digital systems to obtain client and financial information, compromising the integrity of systems and client data (e.g., misappropriation of assets or sensitive information), or causing operational disruption through taking systems off-line (e.g., denial of service attacks). As the use of technology has become more prevalent, we and the client accounts we manage have become potentially more susceptible to operational risks

through cybersecurity attacks. These attacks in turn could cause us and client accounts (including funds) we manage to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting issuers of securities in which we invest, counterparties with which we engage in transactions, third-party service providers (e.g., a client account's custodian), governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers and other financial institutions and other parties. While cybersecurity risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed and are designed to reduce the risks associated with these attacks, there are inherent limitations in any cybersecurity risk management system or business continuity plan, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Accordingly, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially since we do not directly control the cybersecurity systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

9. Disciplinary Information

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

10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

10.1 BNY Mellon is a Global Financial Services Company

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

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

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

We are sometimes prohibited or limited from effecting transactions because of rules in the marketplace, foreign laws or our own policies and procedures. Please also refer to Item 12, for a discussion of trade aggregation issues.

10.2 BNY Mellon's Status as a Bank Holding Company

BNY Mellon and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including us, are subject to certain US banking laws, including the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHCA"), to regulation and

supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”) and to the provisions of, and regulations under, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The BHCA and the Dodd-Frank Act (and other applicable banking laws, and their interpretation and administration by the appropriate regulatory agencies, including but not limited to the Federal Reserve) may restrict the transactions and relationships among BNY Mellon, its affiliates (including us) and our clients, and may restrict our investments, transactions and operations. For example, the BHCA regulations applicable to BNY Mellon and us may, among other things, restrict our ability to make certain investments or the size of certain investments, impose a maximum holding period on some or all of our investments, and restrict our ability to participate in the management and operations of the companies in which we invest. In addition, certain BHCA regulations may require aggregation of the positions owned, held or controlled by related entities. Thus, in certain circumstances, positions held by BNY Mellon and its affiliates (including us) for client and proprietary accounts may need to be aggregated and may be subject to a limitation on the amount of a position that may be held. These limitations may have an adverse effect on our ability to manage client investment portfolios. For example, depending on the percentage of a company we and our affiliates (in the aggregate) control at any given time, the limits may: (1) restrict our ability to invest in that company for certain clients and/or (2) require us to sell certain client holdings of that company at a time when it may be undesirable to take such action. Additionally, BNY Mellon may in the future, in its sole discretion and without notice, engage in activities impacting us in order to comply with the BHCA, Dodd-Frank Act or other legal requirements applicable to (or reduce or eliminate the impact or applicability of any bank regulatory or other restrictions on) us and accounts managed by us and our affiliates.

10.2.1 The Volcker Rule

The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions that have become known as the “Volcker Rule”, which restrict bank holding companies, such as BNY Mellon and its subsidiaries (including Walter Scott) from (i) sponsoring or investing in a private equity fund, hedge fund or otherwise “covered fund”, with the exception, in some instances, of maintaining a de minimis investment, subject to certain other conditions and/or exceptions, (ii) engaging in proprietary trading, and (iii) entering into certain transactions involving conflicts of interest (e.g., extensions of credit). The final Volcker Rule was jointly adopted by a group of US federal financial regulators in December 2013 and was fully implemented by BNY Mellon in 2017.

The Volcker Rule generally prohibits certain transactions involving an extension of credit between BNY Mellon and its affiliates, on the one hand, and “covered funds” managed by BNY Mellon and/or its affiliates (including Walter Scott), on the other hand. BNY Mellon affiliates provide securities clearance and settlement services to broker-dealers on a global basis. The operational mechanics of the securities clearance and settlement process can result in an unintended intraday extension of credit between the securities clearance firm and a “covered fund”. As a result, we are restricted from executing transactions for certain funds through broker-dealers that utilize a BNY Mellon affiliate as their securities clearance firm with respect to such transactions. Such restriction could prevent us from executing transactions through broker-dealers we would otherwise use in fulfilling our duty to seek best execution.

10.3 Walter Scott Incentive Compensation Plan

Our staff are paid competitive base salaries. Everyone in Walter Scott is eligible to participate in the annual profit share, which is a fixed percentage of the pre-incentive operating profits. This is the sole source of our incentive compensation. Investment, operations and client service staff are all focused on the same goals of providing superior performance and service to clients. Success in these goals drives Walter Scott’s profits and therefore the profit share.

For directors and some senior staff, the majority of annual compensation is the profit share. An element of this is deferred via a long-term incentive plan. This is primarily invested in a long term global equity fund where we are the investment adviser, and, for some, in BNY Mellon stock. Both have a deferral period which vests on a pro-rata basis over four years.

10.4 Affiliated Placement Agents

We have affiliated “placement agents”, including MBSC Securities Corporation (to be renamed BNY Mellon Securities Corporation on or around 3rd June 2019), which solicits persons to invest in US private placement funds for which we act as investment manager, and may also provide other administrative services. We or our affiliates are solely responsible for the payment of commissions and fees to these placement agents - they will not be borne by the funds and/or their investors. We or our affiliates pay these commissions and fees out of our own profits, and these payments do not increase the fees paid by the US private placement fund’s investors. These financial incentives may cause the placement agent and their employees and/or salespersons to steer investors toward funds (including US private placement funds for which we act as investment manager) that will generate higher commissions and fees. Please see Item 14 for more information on the compensation arrangements related to client referrals.

Some of our employees are registered representatives of our affiliate, MBSC Securities Corporation, a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. In their capacity as registered representatives of MBSC, these employees sell and provide services regarding US private placement funds for which we act as investment manager. No additional compensation is received by these employees in respect of such sales.

10.5 Affiliated Revenue Share Arrangements

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

10.6 Affiliated Service Providers

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

10.7 Affiliated Broker-Dealers and Investment Advisers

We are affiliated with a significant number of advisers and broker-dealers. Please see our Form ADV, Part IA - Schedule D, Section 7.A for a list of our affiliated advisers and broker-dealers and Form ADV, Part IA – Schedule D, Section 7.B for each of our affiliated investment advisers for information regarding such firm’s private funds.

Where we select the broker to effect purchases or sales of securities for client accounts, we only use unaffiliated brokers.

We have broker selection policies in place that require the selection of a broker-dealer to be consistent with its duties of best execution, and subject to any client and regulatory proscriptions. Please see Item 12 for more information on our broker selection process.

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

financial arrangement between them. In addition, we are typically unaware that the executing broker-dealer has chosen to use one of our affiliates to clear such trades.

BNY Mellon Investment Management Cayman Ltd (“BNYMIM Cayman”) acts as Manager of certain US private placement funds for which we act as investment manager.

We provide sub-advisory services to certain affiliated registered investment companies by serving as a sub-adviser to The Dreyfus Corporation (“Dreyfus”) and to certain bank collective investment funds by serving as a sub-adviser to The Bank of New York Mellon. For such services, we receive a portion of the investment management fee received by Dreyfus from each investment company, or a portion of the management fee received by The Bank of New York Mellon from each bank collective investment fund, to which the firm renders advice.

10.8 Affiliated Underwriters

Our broker-dealer affiliates occasionally act as underwriter or as a member of the underwriting syndicate for certain new issue securities which may create an incentive for us to purchase these new issue securities, however, we rarely invest in new issues and therefore instances of this are highly unlikely.

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

10.9 Affiliated Wrap Sponsors

We are a participant in various wrap programs sponsored by affiliates, such as MBSC Securities Corporation, and non-affiliates. We provide portfolio recommendations to the wrap sponsor and the sponsor has discretion as to whether or not to implement the portfolio recommendations for their client accounts. Underlying participants of the wrap program are clients of the program sponsor, not the Firm. Sponsors are solely responsible for providing brokerage, reporting, performance, custody and suitability services to program participants. Both affiliated and non-affiliated sponsors may obtain advisory, brokerage, clearing, and other wrap program services from affiliates, including among others, MBSC Securities Corporation.

Our relationships with wrap program sponsors may create conflicts of interest for the sponsors and Walter Scott. A client in a wrap program has access to those investment advisers participating in the program. Wrap program sponsors typically select the investment advisers who participate in the program, and provide advice to clients regarding the selection of an investment adviser from among the advisers participating in the program. If the wrap program sponsor is affiliated with Walter Scott, the sponsor may have an incentive to give us access to the program and to steer clients toward us, based on the affiliation rather than based on Walter Scott’s expertise or performance or the client’s needs. However, we are subject to the same selection and review criteria as the other advisers who participate in Walter Scott’s affiliates’ wrap programs.

10.10 Affiliated Banking Institutions

BNY Mellon engages in trust and investment business through various banking institutions, including the Bank and BNY Mellon, National Association. These affiliated banking institutions provide certain services to us, such as recordkeeping, accounting, marketing services, and referrals of clients. We provide the affiliated banking institutions with sales and marketing materials regarding our investment management services that is distributed under the name of certain marketing “umbrella designations” such as BNY Mellon, BNY Mellon Wealth Management, BNY Mellon IM, and BNY Mellon EMEA.

We provide certain investment advisory and trading services to certain Bank clients and separately managed accounts (including separately managed accounts for which the Bank acts as trustee, custodian, or investment manager).

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

10.11 Other Relationships

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

Some of our clients retain consulting firms to assist them in selecting investment managers. Some consulting firms provide services to both those who hire investment managers and to investment management firms, and we may provide separate advisory services directly or indirectly to employees of such consulting firms. We do not pay referral fees to consultants. However, our clients and prospective clients should be aware that consulting firms might have business relationships with investment management firms that they recommend to their clients.

BNY Mellon maintains, and we have adopted, a Code of Conduct that addresses these types of relationships and the potential conflicts of interest they may present, including the provision and receipt of gifts and entertainment.

To ensure there is no preferential treatment given to clients and their relatives when applying or seeking internships/work placement with Walter Scott, Walter Scott adheres to BNY Mellon's centralized corporate policies and requirements whereby all applications are routed through BNY Mellon's centralized corporate approval process. In addition, employees are required to attest on an annual basis as part of our Code of Conduct questionnaire that they have not been hired outside of the centralized corporate approval process.

The firm further adheres to the requirements set out by BNY Mellon in relation to outside activities, affiliations, or employment of the firm's employees, which may give the appearance of a conflict of interest or could create a direct conflict between an employee's interests and those of the firm or its parent BNY Mellon. Employees must obtain approval from the BNY Mellon Ethics Office for certain outside activities prior to proceeding or accepting the position and obtain annual re-approval.

11. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions, Personal Trading

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

1. BNY Mellon Code of Conduct and Interpretive Guidance (the "BNY Mellon Code");
2. BNY Mellon Personal Securities Trading Policy (the "PSTP");
3. Walter Scott Personal Securities Trading Policy.

11.1 BNY Mellon Code of Conduct

The BNY Mellon Code provides to employees the framework and sets the expectations for business conduct. In addition, it clarifies our responsibilities to clients, suppliers, government officials, competitors and the communities we serve and outlines important legal and ethical issues. Below are key principles of the BNY Mellon Code and an overview of areas covered by these principles:

1. **Respecting Others:** Mutual respect and professional treatment; harassment-free environment; safety and security; and managers' responsibilities.
2. **Avoiding Conflicts:** Gifts and entertainment; outside employment and business dealings; outside service as a director, trustee, officer, investment committee member, partner or business owner of a for-profit business or a not-for-profit organization; ownership of an outside business; fiduciary appointments; personal investment decisions; dealing with family and close personal friends; and corporate opportunities.
3. **Conducting Business:** fair competition and anti-trust; anti-corruption and improper payments; and combating financial crime and money laundering.
4. **Working With Governments:** Know the restrictions or limitations on presenting and receiving hospitality; observe a higher standard of care; and cooperate with government investigations and audits.
5. **Protecting Company Assets:** Financial integrity; additional standards for senior financial professionals; use of company assets; protecting client and employee records and observing our privacy principles; global records management program; use of computers, systems and corporate information; and inside or proprietary information;
6. **Supporting Our Communities:** Political activities; investor and media relations; charitable contributions and corporate sponsorship; and participating in trade associations, conferences and speaking engagements.

11.2 BNY Mellon Personal Securities Trading Policy

The PSTP is designed to reinforce our reputation for integrity by avoiding even the appearance of impropriety and to ensure compliance with applicable laws in the conduct of our business. The PSTP sets forth procedures and limitations that govern the personal securities transactions of our employees in accounts held in their own names as well as accounts in which they have indirect ownership.

11.3 Walter Scott Personal Securities Trading Policy

In addition to the PSTP we have a more restrictive policy regarding personal securities trading which prevents employees from having discretion to purchase single equities with the exception of BNY Mellon stock. Compliance with the personal securities trading rules is a condition of employment and our employees must, therefore, be familiar with them. Employees can invest in a UK based fund which is sponsored by BNY Mellon with us acting as investment adviser. This fund is also utilized as part of the long-term incentive plan. See Item 6 for further details as to how employees can invest.

11.3.1 Disclosure / Pre-clearance

Existing holdings, which must be disclosed within 10 calendar days of joining Walter Scott, may be retained or, following pre-clearance from our Risk & Compliance team, sold at a later date.

11.3.2 Pre-clearance Required

For all buys and sells pre-clearance is required from the Risk & Compliance team with the following exception. Preclearance is not required for unit trusts except for those being managed by any BNY Mellon affiliate (known as 'Proprietary Funds'). This only relates to unit trusts, not investment trusts. Investment trusts must be pre-cleared and included in the quarterly reporting as described below.

11.3.3 Prohibited Investments

Our employees may not invest in:

- individual securities (other than those mentioned in 11.3 above) where they have discretion
- collective investment vehicles where we act as the sub-adviser (except the BNY Mellon Long Term Global Equity Fund ICVC as we are the investment manager)
- convertible bonds
- custom made ETFs or ISAs
- spread betting on securities, currencies or indices
- derivative instruments based on individual securities

11.3.4 Reporting

Our employees must report quarterly both on any trading activity during the quarter (excluding non-affiliated unit trusts) plus their total holdings as at the end of the reporting period within 30 calendar days. Unit trusts, OEICs (with the exception of those managed by any BNY Mellon affiliates), and AVCs need not be reported, however the prohibited investments noted above apply. Employees are permitted to open discretionary investment accounts where they are not involved in decisions at the individual security level. A copy of the contractual agreement relating to such accounts needs to be pre-cleared by BNY Mellon's Ethics Office via the R&C team prior to opening.

All employees must sign an annual declaration confirming acceptance of the BNY Mellon Code of Conduct, BNY Mellon Personal Securities Trading Policy and our Personal Securities Trading Policy and that no violation of those policies has occurred during the period.

This information is reviewed and monitored by our Risk & Compliance team and is uploaded into the Protegent Personal Trading Assistant system maintained by BNY Mellon. This system is monitored by the Ethics Office of BNY Mellon.

11.3.5 Outside Interests / Private Placements

New or existing investments in private placements, i.e. shares in private companies, partnerships and investments in family owned businesses must be pre-cleared through our Risk & Compliance team and BNY Mellon's Ethics Office.

11.3.6 Short Term Trading / Disgorgement

Our employees are prohibited from engaging in short-term trading (i.e. selling and purchasing BNY Mellon securities within any 60 calendar day period) with any profits being disgorged.

A copy of these policies will be provided upon request.

11.4 Interest in Client Transactions

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

Principal Transactions

"Principal transactions" are generally defined as transactions where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account or the account of an affiliated broker-dealer, buys any security from or sells any security to any client. A principal transaction may also be deemed to have occurred if a security is crossed between an affiliated pooled investment vehicle and another client account. We do not generally

engage in principal transactions for equities, however, all FX trades are executed with the counterparty acting in a principal capacity and we use consent process as permitted under Advisors Act for non-ERISA, non-RIC accounts.

Cross Transactions

We do not engage in cross transactions.

Transactions in Same Securities

We do not invest in securities for our own benefit.

Foreign Exchange (FX) Transactions

Walter Scott may effect FX transactions through an affiliate if the affiliate has been appointed as custodian by the client. In such transactions, Walter Scott discloses this relationship, the capacity in which we act, and obtains consent to so act, when the client opens its discretionary account. If at any time a client wishes to revoke its consent to such transactions, it may provide us with written notice and upon receipt of such notice, we will refrain from engaging in any future FX transactions with the affiliate on the client's behalf. Under no circumstances does Walter Scott receive compensation in relation to such transactions from either the affiliate or the client. Portfolio transaction decisions for its clients are made independently by us and are not based upon the interests of a related person. No client is required by Walter Scott to enter into a relationship with a related person as a condition to the establishment or continuation of an advisory relationship.

In addition, it is possible from time to time that such interests may be established independently by a related person without the knowledge of Walter Scott pursuant to recommendations and arrangements independent of the services provided by us and/or in situations where Walter Scott is not exercising investment management discretion of a type that would give rise to the application of the policies and procedures described in the preceding paragraph.

Insider trading / market abuse

Policies and procedures exist to prevent employees from trading upon material non-public information (MNPI). Any Walter Scott employees who possess MNPI or proprietary information must preserve its confidentiality and disclose it only to other employees who have a valid business reason for receiving it, acting at all times in compliance with the firm's Insider Trading/Market Abuse policy.

12. Brokerage Practices

12.1 Broker Selection

In most cases, we have the authority to direct securities transactions on behalf of our clients to broker-dealers selected by Walter Scott. In doing so, we seek best execution of such transactions. When seeking best execution, we consider the full range and quality of a broker-dealer's services including, among other things, commission rates, a broker's trading expertise, reputation and integrity, facilities, financial services offered, access to secondary markets, reliability both in executing trades and keeping records, fairness in resolving disputes, value provided, execution capability, financial responsibility and responsiveness to Walter Scott. Please see the discussion concerning the Volcker Rule and its possible implications concerning our broker-dealer selection practices in Item 10, above.

We may cause client accounts to pay a broker or dealer executing securities transactions a commission higher than the commission another broker or dealer would have charged for executing that securities transaction, where we determine in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the services provided by such broker-dealer.

12.2 Soft Dollars

We do not use/receive research or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer or third party in connection with client securities transactions. As such we do not utilize soft dollars.

12.3 Foreign Exchange (FX) Trading

Walter Scott's Dealing team maintains a list of counterparties that may be used for FX trading which is approved on a quarterly basis by the Trading Oversight Group (TOG). Walter Scott typically negotiates FX transactions with either the client's custodian or a third party custodian bank, if a third party bank is required (for example in cases where the client is an ERISA plan and has appointed BNY Mellon as its custodian, as ERISA rules on transactions with an affiliate prevent Walter Scott from executing FX trades with BNY Mellon, therefore a third party bank is used). FX transactions required for equity trade settlement are actively dealt with reference to live market prices.

Please also note that FX transactions required for dividend income repatriation are normally conducted by the client's custodian under standing instruction (and not on an as instructed basis), and accordingly are transacted in accordance with the terms of the custodian's standard automated service.

12.4 Disclosure on non-discretionary (model portfolio) accounts

Where Walter Scott provides securities recommendations as a non-discretionary investment manager (model accounts) such accounts will either be subject to a rotation methodology with like accounts/programs, trade behind fully discretionary accounts (sequenced trading), or trade in the market alongside fully discretionary accounts with similar order instructions (simultaneous trading). To the extent that accounts are part of a rotation methodology or sequenced it is possible that such accounts may suffer adverse effects depending upon market conditions. When simultaneous trading occurs, competition in the marketplace has the potential to impact all clients involved, though competition concerns are mitigated where the securities involved have significant trading volume and are highly liquid. Given these mitigants to competition concerns, Walter Scott believes that simultaneously communicating investment instructions to our trading desk and any other applicable financial firm is, as a general rule, preferable to following a rotation or sequenced trading process. As such it is our general practice to carry out simultaneous communication. The potential conflict of trading in the market at the same time is mitigated by the majority of models trading in ADRs, time zone differences and the typical highly liquid nature of the equities held in portfolios.

12.5 Other Brokerage Practices Conflict of Interest

The following brokerage practices may lead to conflicts of interest when selecting broker-dealers to execute client trades:

12.5.1 Affiliated Broker-Dealers

We do not execute trades with affiliated broker-dealers.

12.5.2 Compensation for Client Referrals

We do not provide compensation to any broker-dealer in exchange for referral of investment management clients.

12.5.3 Brokerage for Client Referrals

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

12.5.4 Brokers Affiliated to Clients

Certain entities with which we have a client relationship are affiliated to entities included on our authorized broker list. Broker usage and any commission rates paid are reviewed by the TOG on a quarterly basis to ensure no bias.

12.5.5 Client Directed Brokerage/Commission Recapture

We may accept direction from a client to place trades for a client's account with a particular broker-dealer or commission recapture agent. A client may instruct us to direct a portion of its commissions to a specified broker-dealer. In the event that such direction occurs, we may have limited capability to

negotiate commission levels or obtain volume discounts. In addition, in meeting the client's brokerage directive, Walter Scott may not be able to aggregate these transactions with transactions Walter Scott effects for other accounts it manages and may delay placing the orders for directed accounts until the orders for other accounts have been completed. As a result, the net price paid or received by the directed account may be different than the price paid or received by Walter Scott's other accounts. We will not carry out directed brokerage if we feel we would not receive best execution.

12.6 Trade Aggregation and Trade Allocation

We generally aggregate purchase and sale orders of securities held in a client's account with similar orders being made simultaneously for other managed accounts if, in Walter Scott's reasonable judgment, this is in the best interest of clients with the aim being to treat all clients fairly. We will seek to equitably apportion such aggregated order prices, commissions and other expenses among accounts. The determination of such economic benefits to a particular client account is subjective and represents a discretionary evaluation that an account is benefited by relatively better purchase or sales prices, lower commission expenses and beneficial timing of transactions or a combination of these and other factors over time.

Aggregated orders are allocated to the accounts involved in the transaction if the entire order can be executed in one day, or pro-rata to each account its allotted share of the securities purchased or sold if the entire order cannot be so executed. Partially filled orders are filled in accordance with this with any deviations from pro-rating (due to economic reasons, board lots, low trading volumes, etc) being restricted to an authorised dealer. Such deviations are annotated with the rationale of the action taken being clearly documented. We do not cross trade between accounts.

Following the receipt of any subsequent orders in the same stock to an outstanding aggregated order (due to other trades having to settle prior to that order being placed or other reasons) the original aggregated order will be stopped and a new one started with the relevant changes. In the event that the aggregated order is actively working in the market when the new order/s are received the new order/s will not participate in that day's allocation and will be merged into the block after that day's trade execution has been reported and fairly allocated amongst the original participants.

Allocations will be reviewed in the context of client guidelines and/or the full range of a client's costs. All transactions on behalf of clients' portfolios must be allocated promptly. Ideally this should occur at the time the transaction is reported back from the broker. In the event that several transactions with a single broker are being conducted in a single 24-hour period then allocation may be at the end of the series of transactions.

For the avoidance of doubt portfolios can and do differ between clients, notwithstanding similar strategies. Reasons for such differences include, but are not limited to, the starting date of the mandate and existing portfolio composition, differences between client guidelines and restrictions, client structure, portfolio liquidity, frequency of cash flows, the size of the mandate in question and appropriateness for a particular portfolio, taking into account appropriate portfolio diversification.

The practice of warehousing transactions (where a broker is requested to delay booking partial fills of a multi-client deal out to individual client allocations for a period of up to seven days whilst in the process of completing the overall transaction) will not be undertaken by us.

Historically we have rarely invested in Initial Public Offerings ("IPO"). In the event we were to make such an investment the allocation would be conducted in line with our allocation policy set out above.

12.7 Error Correction

In the event that there is a trade error resulting from an error by Walter Scott, we would advise the client and, where necessary and subject to the details of the specific breach, recompense the client's portfolio with appropriate compensation in compliance with the firm's Breaches policy.

Typically any gains would be retained by the client should a profit arise from the error. Any errors that could be reasonably netted against loss-making errors of the same type are permitted. All errors are fully disclosed to the client in order that agreement as to the appropriate course of action to resolve the error is made. Broker or bank errors are recompensed by the relevant entity. The use of commission to absorb trading errors is not permitted.

13. Review of Accounts

13.1 Investment Review

The investment process is formally overseen by the Investment Management Committee (“IMC”) which reports directly to the Board. The IMC specifically monitors Walter Scott’s investment activities including investment research, investment policy, portfolio construction and oversight, investment performance, investment agreements, order management and trade execution, proxy voting and other corporate governance matters as well as team and staff development. The IMC meets on a quarterly basis and conducts a formal review of all portfolios.

The IMC comprises Walter Scott’s Managing Director, investment directors, co-heads of Research, senior investment managers, co-heads of Investment Operations, head of Dealing and senior manager of Portfolio Implementation. The head of Governance & Operations, head of Client Service and head of Risk & Compliance are invited to attend.

The broad Investment team currently numbers forty three and includes all members of the IMC. The team meets at least once a week with the Research team meeting separately at least twice a week to review individual companies and discuss new ideas. The Investment Executive also meets at least twice weekly, with members of the Research team and the broader Investment team frequently invited.

13.2 Reporting to Clients

Formal reporting to clients is dependent on the requirements of each client and can be a combination of monthly, quarterly or annual reports.

Unless otherwise instructed, all clients are provided monthly financial reports containing portfolio positions, transactions, capitalisation issues, proxy voting and details of investment activity during the period.

On a quarterly basis, most clients typically receive a written management report that provides portfolio performance and an investment commentary relative to the period under review. A separate report summarising costs & charges is also provided.

14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

14.1 Affiliated Solicitors and Placement Agents

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

Our ultimate parent company, BNY Mellon, has organized its lines of business into two groups: Investment Management and Investment Services (collectively “Groups”). We are part of the Investment Management Group. A sales force has been created to focus on developing new customer relationships and developing and coordinating large complex existing customer relationships within those Groups.

In certain circumstances, Investment Management sales representatives are paid fees for sales. The fees are generally based on revenues and may be a one-time payment or paid out over a number of

years. In addition, sales representatives of our affiliates within the Investment Management Group are paid for intra-Group referrals to Group counterparts. Those fees are based on the first year's revenue for the Group counterpart.

Sales may be made through a broker-dealer affiliate. Only registered representatives of such affiliated broker-dealer receive compensation for such sales.

We may pay a fee to an affiliate (or directly to employees of the affiliate) that has a pre-existing relationship with a new client in one of the Investment Services Group. The fees are generally based on revenues and may provide for a one-time payment or payments over a number of years.

14.2 Other Compensation

In Australia, we are the investment adviser for two funds sponsored and distributed by Macquarie Bank. In the event that any Australian or New Zealand investors were to award us a new portfolio and not an investment in the existing funds, we would share our fees with Macquarie on a pre-arranged scale.

15. Custody

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

For purposes of the Custody Rule, we are deemed to have "custody" of certain client assets because we have the ability to deduct fees from the custodial accounts of certain US private placement funds for which we act as investment manager, because client funds or securities are held by BNY Mellon (an affiliate of Walter Scott) and BNYMIM Cayman, as manager of certain US private placement funds for which we act as subadviser.

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

1. **Ability to Deduct Fees:** advisers deemed to have custody of client assets solely because of their ability to deduct fees from client accounts are not subject to the Surprise Exam Requirement, subject to certain conditions. We rely upon this exemption from the Surprise Exam Requirement.
2. **Related Person & Operational Independence:** advisers deemed to have custody of client assets solely because a related person holds client assets will not be subject to the Surprise Exam Requirement, provided the adviser and the related person are "operationally independent." We rely upon this exemption from the Surprise Exam Requirement and have determined that our operations are independent from those of the Bank.
3. **Pooled Investment Vehicles:** advisers deemed to have custody of the assets of clients formed as pooled investment vehicles will not be subject to the Surprise Exam Requirement, provided the pool has audited financial statements that are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, audited by an independent auditor under Regulation S-X rule 2-01 and such statements are distributed to investors in the pool within 120 days at the end of the fiscal year. The US private placement funds for which we act as investment manager, and the bank collective investment funds for which we serve as sub-adviser, meet this requirement and we rely upon this exemption from the Surprise Exam Requirement.

US segregated account clients which have appointed a BNY Mellon affiliate as their custodian: you will receive from your bank, broker-dealer or other qualified custodian an account statement, at least quarterly, identifying the amount of funds and each security in the account at the end of the period and setting forth all transactions in the account during that period. Please review these statements carefully. You will also

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receive account statements separately from us. You are strongly urged to compare the account statements you receive from us with those that you receive from your qualified custodian.

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

16. Investment Discretion

We typically accept discretionary investment authority over client assets, and clients must grant this authority to us in writing via a contract, or through an appointment to become the investment sub-adviser of a fund. In all cases, however, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives and guidelines for the particular client account.

Clients must deliver their investment guidelines and restrictions to us in writing, and we will manage to such guidelines and restrictions when making investment decisions.

17. Voting Client Securities

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

Clients that have granted us with voting authority are not typically permitted to direct us on how to vote. Clients that have not granted us voting authority over securities held in their accounts will receive their proxies in accordance with the arrangements they have made with their services providers. We generally do not provide proxy voting recommendations to clients who have not granted us voting authority over their securities. Where we believe a vote is material, in that the outcome could significantly affect the long term investment return, on a best efforts basis, we will seek to contact clients to convey our views on the resolution.

For those clients' who have delegated authority for proxy voting to us, the aim is to ensure that all proxies are voted in line with Walter Scott's proxy voting policy, are in compliance with all regulatory requirements and are in the client's best interests. In cases where a client has given us specific proxy guidelines, these typically take precedence over our policy except where our policy is believed to be more conservative. Separate voting instructions are required to be issued by Walter Scott for those clients whose guidelines differ from those of ours.

We receive notice of proxy activity through custodians and Institutional Shareholders Services Inc. ("ISS").

The decision on how to vote a particular proxy is generally made by stock champions following a considered review of all available materials. All proxy votes are signed off by any of the following: a co-head of Investment Operations, and Investment Director or nominated senior investment manager. The voting instruction form is then passed to our Client Administration Corporate Governance team, which is responsible for administering the votes via ISS. Records of all proxy decisions taken are maintained by Walter Scott.

If there is uncertainty as to how to vote a particular item, a sub-group of the IMC, 'the Proxy Voting sub-group', will meet to decide how the item is to be voted. Any contentious issues and sub-group meetings are reviewed by the Investment Management Group which meets weekly and all proxy voting activity is formally

reviewed on a quarterly basis by the IMC. The Investment Operations team reviews all outcomes, where possible, of the AGM/EGM meetings and notifies the stock champion where appropriate.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise, such as:

- We manage assets for a company whose management is soliciting proxies
- We have a direct or indirect material business relationship with a proponent of a proxy proposal
- We have a business or personal relationship with participants in a proxy contest

Once it has identified a potential conflict of interest, the proxy sub-group of the IMC referred to above will resolve the conflict prior to voting the proxy in question by verifying that the stock champion's voting instructions are entirely in line with our Proxy Voting Policy and, if necessary, changing the voting instructions accordingly. A member of our Risk & Compliance team will also attend the meeting, which is independent of the Investment and Operations functions of Walter Scott to ensure the proxy voting policy is followed when a conflict of interest arises.

A copy of our Proxy Voting Policy & Procedures is furnished to each client upon request and is provided to all segregated account clients as part of client take-on. Where requested, clients are regularly provided with proxy voting records. We will disclose proxy voting records on our website from 2018.

18. Legal Proceedings (including class actions)

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

19. Financial Information

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

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Form ADV Part 2B

Brochure Supplement
As of 29 March 2019

Walter Scott & Partners Limited

One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4DR, United Kingdom

Tel: +44 131 225 1357

This brochure supplement provides information about the key individuals that provide certain advisory services for you which supplements the Walter Scott & Partners Limited brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact the Compliance team on +44 131 225 1357 or compliance@walterscott.com if you did not receive Walter Scott & Partners Limited's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

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

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Form ADV, Part 2B
as of 29 March 2019

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Jane E. Henderson performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Jane E. Henderson that supplements Walter Scott & Partners Limited's brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact the Compliance team on +44 131 225 1357 or compliance@walterscott.com if you did not receive Walter Scott & Partners Limited's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

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2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Name	Jane E. Henderson
Year of birth	1972
Formal education after high school	1996: Investment Management Certificate (Institute of Investment Management & Research) 1995: BSc (Hons) Marine and Environmental Biology (University of St Andrews)
Business Positions Held in the Preceding 5 Years	January 2010 – Present: Managing Director, Walter Scott & Partners Limited
Professional Designations Held	None

3. Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to report in respect of Jane E. Henderson.

4. Other Business Activities

Jane E. Henderson has no other business activities outside her employment with Walter Scott.

5. Additional Compensation

Jane E. Henderson does not receive any other economic benefit in respect of the provision of advisory services other than a regular salary and any profit share.

6. Supervision

Walter Scott operates a team based approach in order to draw on the combined knowledge and experience of the firm's investment professionals. Collective discussion and debate around investment ideas and all existing holdings is integral to Walter Scott's investment approach.

All investment proposals are reviewed by the investment research team and a buy proposal must obtain unanimous backing before being put forward to the Investment Executive. A sell decision requires only one well-researched dissenting argument to be put to the Investment Executive. There is therefore an important and deliberate asymmetry in the buy and sell decision making processes.

The Investment Executive comprises Jane Henderson, Roy Leckie and Charles Macquaker. The group is quorate with two or more members and it generally meets twice weekly as well as on an ad hoc basis when required.

Formal oversight of the investment process is the responsibility of the Investment Management Committee (IMC) which reports directly to the Board. Jane E. Henderson is a member of the IMC which comprises all of the Firm's investment directors, co-heads of research, senior investment managers, co-heads of investment operations, head of dealing and senior manager of portfolio implementation. The head of governance & operations, client service and compliance are invited to attend. She is one of the individuals that carry the most significant responsibility for day to day discretionary advice.

The IMC carries responsibility for ensuring that client portfolios are appropriately positioned in line with their objectives and within any client restrictions. The IMC meets formally on a quarterly basis.

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The compliance monitoring program is structured so that the underlying policy and procedures of the topic under review are assessed to confirm that these are appropriate and meet relevant regulatory guidelines. Thereafter, sample testing is conducted to confirm these have been effectively implemented.

Mitchell Harris, President, Investment Management BNY Mellon (Tel: +212 635 1012) is ultimately responsible for supervising Jane E. Henderson's advisory activities on behalf of the firm.

WALTER SCOTT

S I N C E · 1 9 8 3

Roy M. Leckie
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One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4DR, United Kingdom
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Form ADV, Part 2B
as of 29 March 2019

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Roy M. Leckie performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Roy M. Leckie that supplements Walter Scott & Partners Limited's brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact the Compliance team on +44 131 225 1357 or compliance@walterscott.com if you did not receive Walter Scott & Partners Limited's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

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2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Name	Roy M. Leckie
Year of birth	1972
Formal education after high school	1996: Investment Management Certificate (Institute of Investment Management & Research) 1995: BSc (Hons) Statistics (University of Glasgow)
Business Positions Held in the Preceding 5 Years	June 2008 – Present: Director, Walter Scott & Partners Limited
Professional Designations Held	Member of the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) Institute. The CFA Institute is a global, not-for-profit organization comprising the world's largest association of investment professionals. The CFA Institute is dedicated to developing and promoting the highest educational, ethical, and professional standards in the investment industry.

3. Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to report in respect of Roy M. Leckie.

4. Other Business Activities

Roy M. Leckie has no other business activities outside his employment with Walter Scott.

5. Additional Compensation

Roy M. Leckie does not receive any other economic benefit in respect of the provision of advisory services other than a regular salary and any profit share.

6. Supervision

Walter Scott operates a team based approach in order to draw on the combined knowledge and experience of the firm's investment professionals. Collective discussion and debate around investment ideas and all existing holdings is integral to Walter Scott's investment approach.

All investment proposals are reviewed by the investment research team and a buy proposal must obtain unanimous backing before being put forward to the Investment Executive. A sell decision requires only one well-researched dissenting argument to be put to the Investment Executive. There is therefore an important and deliberate asymmetry in the buy and sell decision making processes.

The Investment Executive comprises Jane Henderson, Roy Leckie and Charles Macquaker. The group is quorate with two or more members and it generally meets twice weekly as well as on an ad hoc basis when required.

Formal oversight of the investment process is the responsibility of the Investment Management Committee (IMC) which reports directly to the Board. Roy M. Leckie is a member of the IMC which comprises all of the Firm's investment directors, co-heads of research, senior investment managers, co-heads of investment operations, head of dealing and senior manager of portfolio implementation. The head of governance & operations, client service and compliance are invited to attend. He is one of the individuals that carry the most significant responsibility for day to day discretionary advice.

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Jane E. Henderson, Managing Director (Tel: +44 131 225 1357) is ultimately responsible for supervising Roy M. Leckie's advisory activities on behalf of the firm.

WALTER SCOTT

S I N C E · 1 9 8 3

Charles E. Macquaker
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Tel: +44 131 225 1357

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One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4DR, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 131 225 1357

Form ADV, Part 2B
as of 29 March 2019

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Charles E. Macquaker performs certain advisory services for you.

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2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Name	Charles E. Macquaker
Year of birth	1968
Formal education after high school	1990: BSc Econ (Hons) European Studies (Buckingham University)
Business Positions Held in the Preceding 5 Years	March 2009 – Present: Director, Walter Scott & Partners Limited
Professional Designations Held	None

3. Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to report in respect of Charles E. Macquaker.

4. Other Business Activities

Charles E. Macquaker has no other business activities outside his employment with Walter Scott.

5. Additional Compensation

Charles E. Macquaker does not receive any other economic benefit in respect of the provision of advisory services other than a regular salary and any profit share.

6. Supervision

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Jane E. Henderson, Managing Director (Tel: +44 131 225 1357) is ultimately responsible for supervising Charles E. Macquaker's advisory activities on behalf of the firm.

WALTER SCOTT

S I N C E · 1 9 8 3

Fiona I. A. MacRae
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One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4DR, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 131 225 1357

Form ADV, Part 2B
as of 29 March 2019

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Fiona I. A. MacRae performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Fiona I. A. MacRae that supplements Walter Scott & Partners Limited's brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact the Compliance team on +44 131 225 1357 or compliance@walterscott.com if you did not receive Walter Scott & Partners Limited's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

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2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Name	Fiona I. A. MacRae
Year of birth	1962
Formal education after high school	1984: LLB (hons) in Law (University of Edinburgh) 1985: Post graduate Legal Diploma
Business Positions Held in the Preceding 5 Years	July 2014– Present: Senior Investment Manager, Walter Scott & Partners Limited October 2008 – December 2013: Investment Manager (Head of Europe), Alliance Trust
Professional Designations Held	1991: ASIP – Society of Investment Analysts

3. Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to report in respect of Fiona I. A. MacRae.

4. Other Business Activities

Fiona I. A. MacRae has no other business activities outside her employment with Walter Scott.

5. Additional Compensation

Fiona I. A. MacRae does not receive any other economic benefit in respect of the provision of advisory services other than a regular salary and any profit share.

6. Supervision

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Formal oversight of the investment process is the responsibility of the Investment Management Committee (IMC) which reports directly to the Board. Fiona I. A. MacRae is a member of the IMC which comprises all of the Firm's investment directors, co-heads of research, senior investment managers, co-heads of investment operations, head of dealing and senior manager of portfolio implementation. The head of governance & operations, client service and compliance are invited to attend. She is one of the individuals that carry the most significant responsibility for day to day discretionary advice.

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Alan R. Edington (Co-Head of Research) and Alex W. Torrens (Co-Head of Research) (Tel: +44 131 225 1357) are ultimately responsible for supervising Fiona I. A. MacRae's advisory activities on behalf of the firm.

WALTER SCOTT

S I N C E · 1 9 8 3

Derek S. Armstrong
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Tel: +44 131 225 1357

Form ADV, Part 2B
as of 29 March 2019

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Derek S. Armstrong performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Derek S. Armstrong that supplements Walter Scott & Partners Limited's brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact the Compliance team on +44 131 225 1357 or compliance@walterscott.com if you did not receive Walter Scott & Partners Limited's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

WALTER SCOTT

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2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Name	Derek S. Armstrong
Year of birth	1977
Formal education after high school	1999: BSc (hons) in Pharmacology (University of Aberdeen)
Business Positions Held in the Preceding 5 Years	May 2004– Present: Investment Manager, Walter Scott & Partners Limited
Professional Designations Held	None

3. Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to report in respect of Derek S. Armstrong.

4. Other Business Activities

Derek S. Armstrong has no other business activities outside his employment with Walter Scott.

5. Additional Compensation

Derek S. Armstrong does not receive any other economic benefit in respect of the provision of advisory services other than a regular salary and any profit share.

6. Supervision

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WALTER SCOTT

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Alan R. Edington (Co-Head of Research) and Alex W. Torrens (Co-Head of Research) (Tel: +44 131 225 1357) are ultimately responsible for supervising Derek S. Armstrong's advisory activities on behalf of the firm.

WALTER SCOTT

S I N C E · 1 9 8 3

Yuanli Chen
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Tel: +44 131 225 1357

Form ADV, Part 2B
as of 29 March 2019

Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Yuanli Chen performs certain advisory services for you.

This brochure supplement provides information about Yuanli Chen that supplements Walter Scott & Partners Limited's brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact the Compliance team on +44 131 225 1357 or compliance@walterscott.com if you did not receive Walter Scott & Partners Limited's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement.

WALTER SCOTT

SINCE · 1 9 8 3

2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Name	Yuanli Chen
Year of birth	1973
Formal education after high school	1995: BA in Business English (University of International Business and Economics, Beijing) 1999: MSc in Investment Analysis (University of Stirling)
Business Positions Held in the Preceding 5 Years	June 2006 – Present: Investment Manager, Walter Scott & Partners Limited
Professional Designations Held	2003: CFA charterholder The CFA Institute is a global, not-for-profit organization comprising the world's largest association of investment professionals. The CFA Institute is dedicated to developing and promoting the highest educational, ethical, and professional standards in the investment industry.

3. Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to report in respect of Yuanli Chen.

4. Other Business Activities

Yuanli Chen has no other business activities outside her employment with Walter Scott.

5. Additional Compensation

Yuanli Chen does not receive any other economic benefit in respect of the provision of advisory services other than a regular salary and any profit share.

6. Supervision

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WALTER SCOTT

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Alan R. Edington (Co-Head of Research) and Alex W. Torrens (Co-Head of Research) (Tel: +44 131 225 1357) are ultimately responsible for supervising Yuanli Chen's advisory activities on behalf of the firm.

WALTER SCOTT

S I N C E · 1 9 8 3

Alan R. Edington
One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4DR, United Kingdom
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WALTER SCOTT

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2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Name	Alan R. Edington
Year of birth	1983
Formal education after high school	2005: BA (hons) in Law (Oxford University) 2006: Legal Practice Certificate
Business Positions Held in the Preceding 5 Years	Jan 2016 – Present Co-Head of Research, Walter Scott & Partners Limited Jan 2012 – December 2015: Investment Manager, Walter Scott & Partners Limited
Professional Designations Held	2015: CFA charterholder The CFA Institute is a global, not-for-profit organization comprising the world's largest association of investment professionals. The CFA Institute is dedicated to developing and promoting the highest educational, ethical, and professional standards in the investment industry.

3. Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to report in respect of Alan R. Edington.

4. Other Business Activities

Alan R. Edington has no other business activities outside his employment with Walter Scott.

5. Additional Compensation

Alan R. Edington does not receive any other economic benefit in respect of the provision of advisory services other than a regular salary and any profit share.

6. Supervision

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WALTER SCOTT

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Jane E. Henderson (Managing Director) (Tel: +44 131 225 1357) is ultimately responsible for supervising Alan R. Edington's advisory activities on behalf of the firm.

WALTER SCOTT

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Alexander W. Torrens
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Tel: +44 131 225 1357

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Pursuant to new SEC rules and regulations, we prepared for you this brochure supplement because Alexander W. Torrens performs certain advisory services for you.

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2. Educational Background and Business Experience

Name	Alexander W. Torrens
Year of birth	1988
Formal education after high school	2010: BA (hons) in Law (Cambridge University) 2014: MA (Cantab.)
Business Positions Held in the Preceding 5 Years	Jan 2016 – Present Co-Head of Research, Walter Scott & Partners Limited Aug 2010 - December 2015: Investment Manager, Walter Scott & Partners Limited
Professional Designations Held	None

3. Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events to report in respect of Alexander W. Torrens.

4. Other Business Activities

Alexander W. Torrens has no other business activities outside his employment with Walter Scott.

5. Additional Compensation

Alexander W. Torrens does not receive any other economic benefit in respect of the provision of advisory services other than a regular salary and any profit share.

6. Supervision

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Jane E. Henderson (Managing Director) (Tel: +44 131 225 1357) is ultimately responsible for supervising Alexander W. Torrens' advisory activities on behalf of the firm.

FACTS

WHAT DOES BNY MELLON INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT
DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
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What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Social Security number ■ assets and income ■ account balances and transaction history ■ payment history When you are no longer our customer, we continue to share information as described in this notice.
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How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons BNY Mellon Investment Management chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.
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Reasons we can share your personal information	Does BNY Mellon Investment Management share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes— such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes— to offer our products and services to you	Yes	No
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share
For our affiliates to market to you	Yes	Yes
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	We don't share

To limit our sharing	Call 1-866-206-5660. Our menu will prompt you through the process. When you call, you will need to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The last 4 digits of your Social Security number ■ Your zip code ■ The first 5 letters of your last name (Provide all letters if your last name is less than 5 letters.) Please note: If you have previously called or submitted a written request instructing us not to share your personal information with our affiliates to market to you, your instructions continue to be on file. There is no need for you to notify us again. If you invest in any of the funds providing this notice through a nonaffiliated third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, you will automatically be excluded from personal information sharing with affiliates to market to you. There is no need for you to notify us. If you are a new customer, we may begin sharing your information 30 days from the date we deliver this notice to you. When you are no longer our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice. However, you can contact us at any time to limit our sharing.
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Questions?	Call 1-800-847-3560
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Who is providing this notice?	This notice is provided by the BNY Mellon Family of Funds (including Dreyfus money market funds), BNY Mellon Funds Trust, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc., BNY Mellon Securities Corporation, BNY Mellon Transfer, Inc., BNY Mellon Insurance Agency, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon as Custodian for retirement plan accounts sponsored by BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. Any BNY Mellon Investment Management entities or businesses not listed here may provide their own notice.
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What we do

How does BNY Mellon Investment Management protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How does BNY Mellon Investment Management collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ open an account or deposit money ■ give us your income information ■ tell us about your investment or retirement portfolio ■ direct us to buy securities <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness ■ affiliates from using your information to market to you ■ sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing. See below for more on your rights under state law.</p>
What happens when I limit sharing for an account I hold jointly with someone else?	Your choices will apply to everyone on your account.

Definitions

Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Our affiliates include banks and companies whose names include "The Bank of New York," "BNY," "Mellon," or "Insight," and other financial companies such as Alcentra NY, LLC, EACM Advisors LLC, Lockwood Advisors, Inc., Newton Investment Management (North America) Limited, Pershing LLC, and Walter Scott & Partners Limited. <p>Your opt-out will also apply to banks or other companies that may become our affiliates in the future.</p>
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ BNY Mellon Investment Management does not share information with nonaffiliates so they can market to you.
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ BNY Mellon Investment Management doesn't jointly market.

Other important information

FOR RESIDENTS OF VERMONT If our account records show that you live in Vermont, we will not disclose nonpublic personal information about you to our affiliates for the purpose of enabling them to market their products and services to you. There is no need for you to call to opt out.