

Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

Item 1 Cover Page

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Polaris Equity Management, Inc. (“**Polaris**”, the “**Adviser**” or “**we**”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at by telephone at (415) 263-5600 or by email at *jpowell@polarisequity.net*. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) or by any state securities authority.

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

Polaris is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Registration of an investment adviser with the SEC or with any state securities authority does not imply any level of skill or training.

Item 2 Material Changes

This Brochure represents a new disclosure document that Polaris is providing to its clients for the first time pursuant to SEC rules that were amended on July 28, 2010. This Brochure differs in structure from the Form ADV, Part II, and Schedule F disclosures that we previously provided to our clients.

The following summary only discloses material changes made to the Brochure since Polaris' last annual update:

Polaris' Clients No Longer Include Private Investment Funds

Previously, Polaris provided investment supervisory services to (i) individually managed accounts and institutional clients and (ii) private investment funds. Presently, Polaris only provides investment supervisory services to individually managed accounts and institutional clients. Specifically, Polaris no longer serves as a general partner and investment adviser to Sextant Partners, L.P., a private investment fund.

No Current Performance-Based Compensation Arrangement

Polaris currently does not have any performance-based compensation arrangements with any clients.

Item 3 Table of Contents

	Page
Item 1 Cover Page	i
Item 2 Material Changes	ii
Item 3 Table of Contents	iii
Item 4 Advisory Business.....	1
A. General Description of Advisory Firm	1
B. Description of Advisory Services (including any specializations)	1
C. Availability of Tailored Services for Individual Clients.....	1
D. Wrap Fees	1
E. Client Assets Under Management.....	1
Item 5 Fees and Compensation	2
A. Advisory Fees and Compensation.....	2
B. Payment of Fees	2
C. Other Fees and Expenses	2
D. Prepayment of Fees	3
E. Additional Compensation and Conflicts of Interest.....	3
Item 6 Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management.....	6
Item 7 Types of Clients	7
Item 8 Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	8
A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies	8
B. Material Risks (Including Significant, or Unusual Risks) Relating to Investment Strategies.....	9
C. Risks Associated with Types of Securities that are Primarily Recommended	9
Item 9 Disciplinary Information	11
Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	12
A. Broker-Dealer Registration Status	12
B. Commodities-Related Registration Status	12
C. Material Relationships or Arrangements with Industry Participants	12
D. Material Conflicts of Interest Relating to Other Investment Advisers.	12
Item 11 Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.....	13
A. Code of Ethics	13
B. Client Transactions in Securities where Adviser has a Material Financial Interest..	13
C. Investing in Securities Recommended to Clients	13
D. Conflicts of Interest Created by Contemporaneous Trading	14
Item 12 Brokerage Practices	15
A. Factors Considered in Selecting or Recommending Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions	15
1. Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits	15
2. Brokerage for Client Referrals.....	16
3. Directed Brokerage	16
B. Trade Allocation and Order Aggregation	17
1. Trade Allocation	17
2. Order Aggregation	18
Item 13 Review of Accounts	19

A.	Frequency and Nature of Review	19
B.	Factors Prompting a Non-Periodic Review of Accounts.....	19
C.	Content and Frequency of Regular Account Report.....	19
Item 14	Client Referrals and Other Compensation	20
A.	Economic Benefits Received from Non-Clients for Providing Services to Clients .	20
B.	Compensation to Non-Supervised Persons for Client Referrals.....	20
Item 15	Custody.....	21
Item 16	Investment Discretion	22
Item 17	Voting Client Securities	24
Item 18	Financial Information.....	25
Item 19	Requirements for State-Registered Advisers.....	26

Item 4 Advisory Business

A. General Description of Advisory Firm

Polaris Equity Management, Inc. (the “**Adviser**”), a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of California, was formed on August 11, 1998. The Adviser’s principal place of business is in San Francisco, California. The Adviser is currently wholly-owned by Jeffery J. Powell and Nathan H. Walsh.

B. Description of Advisory Services (including any specializations)

The Adviser provides investment supervisory services on a discretionary and non-discretionary basis to its clients which include individuals and institutions with separately managed accounts.

The Adviser will have discretionary authority to make the following determinations without obtaining the consent of the client before the transactions are effected:

- the securities that are to be bought or sold;
- the total amount of the securities to be bought or sold;
- the brokers through which securities are to be bought or sold; and
- the commission rates at which securities transactions for client accounts.

The Adviser’s authority may be subject to conditions imposed by the client, examples of which may include: 1) where the client restricts or prohibits transactions in securities of a specific industry, and/or 2) the client directs that transactions be effected through specific brokers and dealers. The latter restriction may be conditioned by the client on the broker or dealer being competitive as to price and execution for each transaction, or offering a specified level of commission discount or may be subject to varying degrees of restrictions such as an instruction to utilize the broker or dealer: a) whether or not competitive, and b) where the specified levels of commission discounts are less favorable than might otherwise be obtained by the Adviser.

C. Availability of Tailored Services for Individual Clients

The Adviser provides advice to client accounts based on specific investment objectives and strategies. Under certain circumstances, the Adviser may agree to tailor advisory services to the individual needs of its separately managed account clients. Currently, the Adviser tailors its advisory services by adhering to the investment restrictions imposed by the clients.

D. Wrap Fees

The Adviser currently does not participate in any wrap fee programs.

E. Client Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2010, the Adviser had \$225 million client assets under management. As of that date, the Adviser managed \$224 million on a discretionary basis and \$1 million on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

A. Advisory Fees and Compensation

The Adviser charges each client an investment management fee (the “**Management Fee**”) based on the value of the client’s assets under management, in accordance with the following schedule:

Account Value	Annual Management Fee Rate
Up to \$499,999	1.250%
\$500,000 to \$999,999	1.150%
\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	1.000%
\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	0.900%
\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	0.800%
\$10,000,000 or greater	0.700%

The fees for financial planning services are included in the above annual fees unless a different fee arrangement is entered into by the Adviser and the relevant client with respect to such financial planning services. The above fee schedule applies to both discretionary and non-discretionary advisory accounts.

Management Fees are charged each quarter in advance based on the total market value of the assets in the client account (including net unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and cash, cash equivalents and accrued interest) on the first day of the quarter. If a new client account is established during a quarter or a client makes an addition to its account during a quarter, the Management Fee will be charged as of the effective date of the investment management agreement or the date of the additional contribution based on the value of the assets as of the applicable date and will be prorated for the number of days remaining in the quarter. Management Fees are negotiable in the sole and absolute discretion of the Adviser.

B. Payment of Fees

The Adviser deducts the Management Fee quarterly from client accounts by instructing the client’s custodian.

C. Other Fees and Expenses

In addition to paying Management Fees, client accounts will also be subject to other investment expenses such as custodial charges, brokerage fees, commissions and related costs; interest expenses; taxes, duties and other governmental charges; transfer and registration fees or similar expenses; costs associated with foreign exchange transactions; other portfolio expenses; and costs, expenses and fees (including, investment advisory and other fees charged by investment advisers with, or funds in, which the client’s account invests) associated with products or services that may be necessary or incidental to such investments or accounts. Client assets may be invested in mutual funds, exchange-traded funds (“**ETF**”) or other registered investment companies. In these cases, the client will bear its *pro rata* share of the

investment management fee and other fees of the fund, which are in addition to the investment Management Fee paid to the Adviser.

All fees paid to the Adviser for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds and ETF to their shareholders. These fees and expenses are described in each mutual fund's and ETF's prospectus and may include a management fee, distribution fee (*i.e.*, Rule 12b-1 fee), sales charge and other fund expenses. A client could invest in a mutual fund or an ETF directly, without the services of the Adviser. In that case, the client would not receive the services provided by the Adviser which are intended, among other things, to assist the client in determining which mutual fund(s) or ETF(s) are most appropriate to each client's financial condition and objectives. Accordingly, each client should review both the fees charged by the mutual funds and the ETFS and the fees charged by the Adviser to fully understand the total amount of fees paid by the client and to thereby evaluate the services being provided.

The Adviser generally does not invest its clients' assets in mutual funds. To the extent it does, however, the Adviser does not receive any 12b-1 fees from mutual funds in which its clients invest. Generally, mutual fund distributors or custodians are recipients of these 12b-1 fees. Each client should understand these 12b-1 fees could increase overall expenses to the client. Clients should also understand that because the Adviser does not receive 12b-1 fees, it does not mean a 12b-1 fee will not be paid to a mutual fund distributor.

D. Prepayment of Fees

Clients are required to pay Management Fees to the Adviser quarterly in advance. Upon the termination of a client account during a calendar quarter, the Management Fee will be prorated for the days remaining in that calendar quarter and any prepaid, unearned fees will be refunded to the relevant client.

E. Additional Compensation and Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser participates in the TD Ameritrade Institutional Program (the "**Program**") for investment advisors. TD Ameritrade Institutional is a division of TD Ameritrade, Inc. ("**TD Ameritrade**"), a member of FINRA/SIPC/NFA. TD Ameritrade is an independent and unaffiliated SEC-registered broker-dealer. Neither TD Ameritrade Institution nor TD Ameritrade is affiliated with the Adviser. TD Ameritrade does not supervise the Adviser and has no responsibility for the Adviser's management of clients' portfolios or the Adviser's other advice or services. The Adviser and TD Ameritrade are independent of one another and have neither an agency nor employment relationship. Under the arrangement with TD Ameritrade and to the extent consistent with the Adviser's Privacy Policy, the Adviser may provide copies of records pertaining to accounts referred by the Service to TD Ameritrade if requested. In that case and to the extent consistent with the Adviser's Privacy Policy, TD Ameritrade may receive personal information gathered by the Adviser which would not generally be provided to TD Ameritrade upon opening of a brokerage account.

TD Ameritrade offers services to independently registered investment advisers which include custody of securities, trade execution, clearance and settlement of transactions. There is no direct link between the Adviser's participation in the Program and the investment advice the Adviser provides to its clients, although the Adviser receives economic benefits through its participation in the Program that are typically not available to TD Ameritrade retail investors.

These benefits include the following products and services (provided without cost or at a discount): receipt of duplicate client statements and confirmations; research related products and tools; consulting services; access to a trading desk serving adviser participants; access to block trading (which provides the

ability to aggregate securities transactions for execution and then allocate the appropriate shares to client accounts); the ability to have advisory fees deducted directly from client accounts; access to an electronic communications network for client order entry and account information; access to mutual funds with no transaction fees and to certain institutional money managers; and discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products and/or services provided to the Adviser by third party vendors (*i.e.*, the fees paid by the Adviser to these third party vendors with respect to these products and/or services would generally be higher had Polaris did not participate in the Program). TD Ameritrade may also have paid for business consulting and professional services received by the Adviser's related persons. Some of the products and services made available by TD Ameritrade through the Program may benefit the Adviser but may not benefit its clients' accounts. These products or services may assist the Adviser in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at TD Ameritrade. Other services made available by TD Ameritrade are intended to help the Adviser manage and further develop its business enterprise. The benefits received by the Adviser (or its related persons) through its participation in the Program do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to TD Ameritrade. As part of its fiduciary duties to clients, the Adviser endeavors at all times to put the interests of its clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by the Adviser (or its related persons) in and of itself creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence the Adviser's choice of TD Ameritrade for custody and brokerage services.

Additionally, the Adviser has entered into an agreement with TD Ameritrade whereby TD Ameritrade, on behalf of the Adviser and not pursuant to any soft dollar arrangement, will pay a portion of the initial, one-time license fee associated with portfolio management software provided by Bridge Portfolio, a third-party service and technology firm through which the Adviser outsources back-office operations. Thereafter, the Adviser is responsible for the full amount of the annual maintenance fee associated with the Bridge Portfolio software. Under the foregoing agreement with TD Ameritrade, the Adviser may only use the Bridge Portfolio software for those accounts of the Adviser's clients held at TD Ameritrade. Pursuant to an additional agreement entered into with the Adviser subsequent to the foregoing agreement, TD Ameritrade agreed to pay, on behalf of the Adviser and not pursuant to any soft dollar arrangement, the full amount of the one-time, set-up fee associated with the installation of the Bridge Portfolio software at the Adviser's place of business. The Bridge Portfolio software automates manual trading and order management processes, freeing the Adviser to monitor the market and focus on trading and investment strategy.

The Adviser also receives from TD Ameritrade certain additional benefits ("**Additional Services**") that may or may not be offered to any other independent investment advisers participating in the Program. Specifically, the Additional Services include an annual payment by TD Ameritrade to the Adviser of \$25,000 to cover expenses associated with Bridge Portfolio. TD Ameritrade provides the Additional Services to the Adviser in its sole discretion and at its own expense, and the Adviser does not pay any fees to TD Ameritrade for the Additional Services. The Adviser and TD Ameritrade have entered into a separate agreement ("**Additional Services Addendum**") to govern the terms of the provision of the Additional Services.

The Adviser's receipt of Additional Services raises potential conflicts of interest. In providing Additional Services to the Adviser, TD Ameritrade most likely considers the amount and profitability to TD Ameritrade of the assets in, and trades placed for, the Adviser's client accounts maintained with TD Ameritrade. TD Ameritrade has the right to terminate the Additional Services Agreement with the Adviser, in its sole discretion, provided certain conditions are met. Consequently, in order to continue to obtain the Additional Services from TD Ameritrade, the Adviser may have an incentive to recommend to its clients that the assets under management by the Adviser be held in custody with TD Ameritrade and to place transactions for client accounts with TD Ameritrade. The Adviser's receipt of Additional Services does not diminish its duty to act in the best interests of its clients, including seeking best execution of

trades for client accounts.

From time to time, TD Ameritrade may sponsor seminars attended by its clients and may ask the Adviser to present at such seminars. With respect to the TD Ameritrade seminars in which the Adviser is a presenter, the Adviser will generally pay for all the expenses associated with such seminars (e.g., location rental fees), and TD Ameritrade will pay for any expenses it may incur relating to the seminars, including, but not limited to, costs and expenses associated notifying its clients of the seminars (e.g., mailing-related expenses).

The Adviser also serves on TD Ameritrade's Advisor Direct Leadership Council & TDA Institutional Advisor Panel (the "**Council**"), which meets in person on average one or two times per year and conducts periodic conference calls on an as needed basis. Investment advisors are appointed to serve on the Council for two-year terms by TDA Institutional senior management. An investment advisor may serve longer than two years if appointed to additional terms by TDA Institutional senior management. At times, Council members are provided confidential information about TDA Institutional initiatives. Council members are required to sign confidentiality agreements. TD Ameritrade does not compensate the Adviser. However, TD Ameritrade pays or reimburses the Adviser for the travel, lodging and meal expenses it incurs in attending Council meetings. The benefits received by the Adviser or its personnel by serving on the Council do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to TD Ameritrade. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by the Adviser or its related persons in and of itself creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence the Adviser's recommendation of TD Ameritrade for custody and brokerage services.

Mr. Powell also serves on The Advisor Panel, a TD Ameritrade advisory board. Members of The Advisor Panel meet four times a year, usually in conjunction with the Council meetings. TD Ameritrade pays for all of Mr. Powell's travel, food, and lodging expenses associated with The Advisor Panel Meetings.

These agreements with TD Ameritrade may pose a conflict of interest in that they may create an incentive for the Adviser to recommend to its clients the services of TD Ameritrade, which may include custodial and brokerage services.

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

The Adviser currently does not have any performance-based arrangements with any clients.

The Adviser and its investment personnel provide investment management services to multiple portfolios for multiple clients. In addition, certain client accounts may have higher asset-based fees than other accounts. When the Adviser and its investment personnel manage more than one client account a potential exists for one client account to be favored over another client account. The Adviser and its investment personnel have a greater incentive to favor client accounts that pay the Adviser (and indirectly the investment personnel) higher fees.

The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures intended to address conflicts of interest relating to the management of multiple accounts, including accounts with multiple fee arrangements, and the allocation of investment opportunities. The Adviser reviews investment decisions for the purpose of ensuring that all accounts with substantially similar investment objectives are treated equitably. The performance of similarly managed accounts is also regularly compared to determine whether there are any unexplained significant discrepancies. In addition, the Adviser's procedures relating to the allocation of investment opportunities require that similarly managed accounts participate in investment opportunities *pro rata* based on asset size and require that, to the extent orders are aggregated, the client orders are price-averaged. Finally, the Adviser's procedures also require the objective allocation for limited opportunities (such as initial public offerings and private placements) to ensure fair and equitable allocation among accounts. These areas are monitored by the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer.

Item 7 Types of Clients

The Adviser's clients consist of individuals and institutions with separately managed accounts. The Adviser generally requires a minimum of \$500,000 of assets under management for a separately managed account but may waive this minimum in its sole and absolute discretion. If the account size falls below the minimum requirement due to market fluctuations only, a client will not be required to invest additional funds with the Adviser to meet the minimum account size.

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

Our investment philosophy is based upon having a three-tiered approach to investing our clients' money. We use fundamental research, technical analysis and market sentiment evaluations to determine how it will invest our clients' portfolios. We combine multiple indicators that historically have been shown to add value in our investment decisions. We can objectively assess the weight of the evidence and make strategic decisions about our investment mix.

We employ the following investment strategies with respect to our clients:

Fundamental Research. Also known as basic or pure research, this analysis is conducted to understand the health or valuations of a company, index, or country. Researching different valuations of the S&P 500 (price-to-earnings, dividend yield, earnings growth, etc.), or looking at the economic growth of the United States are two examples of macro fundamental research. Analyzing a company's financial statements or sales growth is an example of micro fundamental research.

Technical Analysis. This is used to identify nonrandom price patterns and trends in financial markets. We use moving averages, support and resistance lines, stochastic statistics, relative strength, and other factors to better understand the momentum (positive or negative) of a particular market, segment of a market (sector or industry), or of a specific stock.

Sentiment Evaluations. This is used to understand the basic investor psychology. Typically, we find that it's best to follow investor sentiment until it reaches an extreme and reverses, at which point we take a contrary position. When the bullish sentiment reading has risen to high levels, it has frequently coincided with an intermediate-term peak in stock prices. Conversely, when most investors have been bearish, stock prices have been typically near a bottom.

Buy and Hold. The Adviser engages in a buy and hold investment strategy wherein the Adviser buys securities and holds them for a relatively longer period of time, regardless of short-term factors such as fluctuations in the market or volatility of the stock price.

Equity. The Adviser's equity strategy focuses on a broad range of equity investment styles, including growth, core, and value, as well as portfolios designed to be "style-neutral". Some client accounts focus on specific ranges on the capitalization scale, from micro-cap, through small-cap, mid-cap and large-cap, to mega-cap. Other client accounts will focus on investment opportunities in more than one capitalization category or across all capitalization levels.

Hedging. The Adviser utilizes a variety of financial instruments such as derivatives and options for risk management purposes.

Option Trading. The Adviser engages in various option trading investment strategies. Options are investments whose ultimate value is determined from the value of the underlying investment. We engage in the following types of option trading strategies: securities, covered options, uncovered options and spreading strategies.

These methods, strategies and investments involve risk of loss to clients and clients must be prepared to bear the loss of their entire contribution/investment.

B. Material Risks (Including Significant, or Unusual Risks) Relating to Investment Strategies

Issuer-Specific Changes. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or instrument's value. The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. Smaller issuers can have more limited product lines, markets, or financial resources.

Relative Value Risk. In the event that the perceived mispricing's underlying the Adviser's relative value trading positions were to fail to converge toward, or were to diverge further from, relationships expected by the Adviser, client accounts may incur a loss.

Hedging. There can be no assurances that a particular hedge is appropriate, or that certain risk is measured properly. Further, while the Adviser may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in poorer overall performance and increased (rather than reduced) risk for the Adviser's investment portfolios than if the Adviser did not engage in any such hedging transactions.

Frequent Trading. The Adviser's strategy may involve frequent trading which will result in significantly higher commissions and charges to client accounts due to increased brokerage, which will offset client profits.

C. Risks Associated with Types of Securities that are Primarily Recommended

Equity Securities. The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to issuer, political, market, and economic developments. Fluctuations can be dramatic over the short as well as long term, and different parts of the market and different types of equity securities can react differently to these developments. For example, large cap stocks can react differently from small cap stocks, and "growth" stocks can react differently from "value" stocks. Issuer, political, or economic developments can affect a single issuer, issuers within an industry or economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact the market as a whole. Terrorism and related geopolitical risks have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.

Fixed-Income and Debt Securities. Investment in fixed-income and debt securities such as bonds, notes and asset-backed securities, subject a client's portfolios to the risk that the value of these securities overall will decline because of rising interest rates. Similarly, portfolios that hold such securities are subject to the risk that the portfolio's income will decline because of falling interest rates. Investments in these types of securities will also be subject to the credit risk created when a debt issuer fails to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of that debt to decline. Lastly, investments in debt securities will also subject the investments to the risk that the securities may fluctuate more in price, and are less liquid than higher-rated securities because issuers of such lower-rated debt securities are not as strong financially, and are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and be more vulnerable to adverse changes in the economy.

Exchange Traded Funds. Because ETFs are, by definition, portfolios of securities, the Adviser believes that the unsystematic risk associated with investments in ETFs is generally very low relative to investments in ordinary securities of individual issuers. However, there are events that can trigger sharp and sometimes adverse price movements in ETFs that are not related to movements of the market in general. Not limited to, but among these, are surprise dividends, changes to regular dividend amounts, announcements of rights offerings and possible surprise revisions to net asset values of the ETF. In

addition, the Investment Company Act places certain restrictions on the percentage of ownership that a private investment fund, such as the Partnership, may have in an ETF. The Adviser may invest in small and/or unseasoned ETFs with small market capitalization. While smaller ETFs generally have potential for rapid growth, they often involve higher risks because they may lack the management experience, financial resources, product diversification, and competitive strength of larger ETFs. In addition, in many instances, the frequency and volume of their trading may be substantially less than is typical of larger ETFs. As a result, the securities of smaller ETFs may be subject to wider price fluctuations.

Options. In connection with the use of options, there may be an imperfect correlation between the change in market value of a security and the prices of the options in the client's account.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

This Item is inapplicable.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Broker-Dealer Registration Status

This Item is inapplicable.

B. Commodities-Related Registration Status

This Item is inapplicable.

C. Material Relationships or Arrangements with Industry Participants

This Item is inapplicable.

D. Material Conflicts of Interest Relating to Other Investment Advisers.

This Item is inapplicable.

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

A. Code of Ethics

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “**Code**”) that obligates the Adviser and its related persons to put the interests of the Adviser’s clients before their own interests and to act honestly and fairly in all respects in their dealings with clients. All of the Adviser’s personnel are also required to comply with applicable federal securities laws. Clients or prospective clients may obtain a copy of the Code by contacting Nathan H. Walsh (Chief Compliance Officer) by telephone at (415) 263-5600 or by email at nwalsh@polarisequity.net. See below for further provisions of the Code as they relate to the pre-clearing and reporting of securities transactions by related persons.

The Adviser, in the course of its investment management and other activities (*e.g.*, board or creditor committee service), may come into possession of confidential or material nonpublic information about issuers, including issuers in which the Adviser or its related persons have invested or seek to invest on behalf of clients. The Adviser is prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for its own benefit or for the benefit of any other person, regardless of whether such other person is a client. The Adviser maintains and enforces written policies and procedures that prohibit the communication of such information to persons who do not have a legitimate need to know such information and to assure that the Adviser is meeting its obligations to clients and remains in compliance with applicable law. In certain circumstances, the Adviser may possess certain confidential or material, nonpublic information that, if disclosed, might be material to a decision to buy, sell or hold a security, but the Adviser will be prohibited from communicating such information to the client or using such information for the client’s benefit. In such circumstances, the Adviser will have no responsibility or liability to the client for not disclosing such information to the client (or the fact that the Adviser possesses such information), or not using such information for the client’s benefit, as a result of following the Adviser’s policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurances that it is complying with applicable law.

B. Client Transactions in Securities where Adviser has a Material Financial Interest

This item is not applicable.

C. Investing in Securities Recommended to Clients

The Adviser recognizes that the personal investment transactions of members and employees of the Adviser demand the application of a high code of ethics and requires that all such transactions be carried out in a way that does not endanger the interest of any client. At the same time, the Adviser believes that if investment goals are similar for clients and for members and employees of the Adviser, it is logical that there be a common ownership of some securities. However, it is the express policy of the Adviser that no Employee may purchase or sell any security prior to a transaction being implemented for a client account, and therefore, preventing such Employees (as defined below) from benefiting from transactions placed on behalf of the Adviser’s advisory clients. Therefore, in order to address conflicts of interest, the Adviser will adopt a set of procedures with respect to transactions effected by its officers and employees (hereafter, “**Employees**”) for their “personal accounts.”

In order to monitor compliance with its personal trading policy, the Adviser a quarterly securities transaction reporting system for all of its Employees. (For purposes of the policy, an Employee’s “personal account” generally includes any account (a) in the name of the Employee, his/her spouse, his/her minor children or other dependents residing in the same household, (b) for which the Employee is a trustee or executor, or (c) which the Employee controls, including the Adviser’s client accounts which

the Employee controls and in which the Employee or a member of his/her household has a direct or indirect beneficial interest. The procedures adopted by the Adviser include the following, among other things:

1. Employees may not buy or sell securities for their personal portfolio(s) where his or her decision is substantially derived, in whole or in part, by reason of his or her employment at the Adviser, unless the information is also available to the investing public on reasonable inquiry. No Employee shall prefer his or her own interest to that of clients.
2. The Adviser is generally granted discretionary authority over clients' accounts. However, the Adviser recognizes that each client has the ability to limit, in writing, the Adviser's discretionary authority over the client's account and, in that situation, may decline to accept any advice given by the Adviser.
3. The Adviser requires that all Employees must act in accordance with all applicable federal and state regulations governing registered investment advisory practices.
4. Any individual not in observance of any of the above may be subject to termination.

From time to time, trading by the Adviser and its Employees (and certain of their relatives) in particular securities may be restricted in recognition of impending investment decisions on behalf of clients. If transaction orders for a client and the Adviser (and/or its Employees and certain of their relatives) are not aggregated, the transaction orders for the Adviser (and/or its Employees and relatives) will be the last orders filled.

D. Conflicts of Interest Created by Contemporaneous Trading

See Item 11.C above.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Considered in Selecting or Recommending Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

The Adviser will generally seek “best execution” in light of the circumstances involved in transactions. The Adviser considers a number of factors in selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer’s compensation. Such factors include net price, reputation, financial strength and stability, efficiency of execution and error resolution, offering to the Adviser on-line access to computerized data regarding a client’s accounts. In selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer’s compensation, the Adviser need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. It is not the Adviser’s practice to negotiate “execution only” commission rates, thus a client may be deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by a broker-dealer which are included in the commission rate.

1. Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

The Adviser may receive research or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer and/or a third party in connection with client securities transactions. This is known as a “soft dollar” relationship. The Adviser will limit the use of “soft dollars” to obtain research and brokerage services to services that constitute research and brokerage within the meaning of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Section 28(e)”). Research services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, research reports (including market research); certain financial newsletters and trade journals; software providing analysis of securities portfolios; corporate governance research and rating services; attendance at certain seminars and conferences; discussions with research analysts; meetings with corporate executives; consultants’ advice on portfolio strategy; data services (including services providing market data, company financial data and economic data); advice from broker-dealers on order execution; and certain proxy services. Brokerage services within Section 28(e) may include, but not limited to, services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions and functions incidental thereto (*i.e.*, connectivity services between an adviser and a broker-dealer and other relevant parties such as custodians); trading software operated by a broker-dealer to route orders; software that provides trade analytics and trading strategies; software used to transmit orders; clearance and settlement in connection with a trade; electronic communication of allocation instructions; routing settlement instructions; post trade matching of trade information; and services required by the SEC or a self regulatory organization such as comparison services, electronic confirms or trade affirmations.

When the Adviser uses client commissions to obtain Section 28(e) eligible research and brokerage products and services, the Chief Compliance Officer will periodically review and evaluate the Adviser’s soft dollar practices and to determine in good faith whether, with respect to any research or other products or services received from a broker-dealer, the commissions used to obtain those products and services were reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage, research or other products or services provided by the broker-dealer. This determination will be viewed in terms of either the specific transaction or the Adviser’s overall responsibilities to the accounts or portfolios over which the Adviser exercises investment discretion.

Where a particular service or product that a broker or dealer is willing to provide for soft dollars has not only a “research” application, but it is also useful to the Adviser for non-“research” purposes, the Adviser may allocate the cost of the product or service between its “research and non-“research” uses and pay only the “research” portion with soft dollars. The Adviser’s interest in making such an allocation may differ from clients’ interests in that the Adviser has an incentive to designate as great a portion of the cost as “research” as possible in order to permit payment with soft dollars. Where a particular service or

product provides benefits to the Adviser's clients and/or the Adviser itself, the Adviser may allocate the cost among the various persons who receive benefits.

The use of client commissions (or markups or markdowns) to obtain research and brokerage products and services raises conflicts of interest. For example, the Adviser will not have to pay for the products and services itself. This creates an incentive for the Adviser to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving those products and services.

The Adviser may cause clients to pay commissions (or markups or markdowns) higher than those charged by other broker-dealers in return for soft dollar benefits (known as paying-up), resulting in higher transaction costs for clients.

Research and brokerage services obtained by the use of commissions arising from a client's portfolio transactions may be used by the Adviser in its other investment activities, including, for the benefit of other client accounts. The Adviser does not seek to allocate soft dollar benefits to client accounts proportionately to the soft dollar credits the accounts generate.

The Adviser may participate in "client commission arrangements" pursuant to which the Adviser may execute transactions through a broker-dealer and request that the broker-dealer allocate a portion of the commissions or commission credits to another firm that provides research and other products to the Adviser. The Adviser excludes from use under these arrangements those products and services that are not eligible under Section 28(e) and applicable regulatory interpretations.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

In selecting or recommending broker-dealers, the Adviser may consider whether the Adviser or a related person receives client referrals from a broker-dealer or third party. The Adviser may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interests to receive client referrals rather than on the client's interests to receive most favorable execution. To address this conflict of interest, the Adviser will seek to execute client trades through broker-dealers that refer clients to the Adviser where the Adviser believes that client trades with such broker-dealers are otherwise consistent with seeking best execution. See Item 14.B below for a discussion of the Adviser's client referral arrangement with TD Ameritrade.

3. Directed Brokerage

Given the relationship between the Adviser and TD Ameritrade as described in Item 5.E above and Item 14.B below, the Adviser generally asks its clients to direct the Adviser to appoint TD Ameritrade to serve as the custodian for the Adviser's clients' accounts. With respect to advisory client accounts maintained at TD Ameritrade, the Adviser, to the extent applicable, will direct all securities transactions effected for such accounts through TD Ameritrade. For reasons described in Item 5.E above, the Adviser's various dealings with TD Ameritrade may give rise to potential conflicts between itself and its clients when recommending that such clients use TD Ameritrade as the custodian to their accounts.

Additionally, because of a prior relationship between a client and one or more brokers, or for other reasons, a client may instruct the Adviser to execute any or all securities transactions for their account with or through one or more brokers designated by the client.

When a client directs the Adviser to use a specified broker-dealer (such as TD Ameritrade or otherwise) to execute all or a portion of the client's securities transactions, the Adviser treats the client direction as a decision by the client to retain, to the extent of the direction, the discretion the Adviser would otherwise have in selecting broker-dealers to effect transactions and in negotiating commissions for the client's

account. Although the Adviser attempts to effect such transactions in a manner consistent with its policy of seeking best execution, there may be occasions where it is unable to do so, in which case the Adviser will continue to comply with the client's instructions. Transactions in the same security for accounts that have directed the use of the same broker will be aggregated. When the directed broker-dealer is unable to execute a trade, the Adviser will select broker-dealers other than the directed broker-dealer to effect client securities transactions. A client who directs the Adviser to use a particular broker-dealer to effect transactions should consider whether such direction may result in certain costs or disadvantages to the client. Such costs may include higher brokerage commissions (because the Adviser may not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transaction costs), less favorable execution of transactions, and the potential of exclusion from the client's portfolio of certain foreign ordinary shares and/or small capitalization or illiquid securities due to the inability of the particular broker-dealer in question to provide adequate price and execution of all types of securities transactions. By permitting a client to direct the Adviser to execute the client's trades through a specified broker-dealer, the Adviser will make no attempt to negotiate commissions on behalf of the client and, as a result, in some transactions such clients may pay materially disparate commissions depending on their commission arrangement with the specified broker-dealer and upon other factors such as number of shares, round and odd lots and the market for the security. The commissions charged to clients that direct the Adviser to execute the client's trades through a specified broker-dealer may in some transactions be materially different than those of clients who do not direct the execution of their trades. Clients that direct the Adviser to execute the client's trades through a specified broker-dealer may also lose the ability to negotiate volume commission discounts on batched transactions that may otherwise be available to other clients of the Adviser. Not all advisers require clients to direct the Adviser to execute client trades with a specific broker-dealer.

If the Adviser believes, in its exclusive discretion, that it cannot satisfy its fiduciary duty of best execution by executing a transaction for a client account with a broker designated by the client, the Adviser may execute that transaction with a different broker-dealer. Any client providing instructions to the Adviser regarding direction of brokerage transactions must notify the Adviser in writing if the client desires the Adviser to cease executing transactions with or through any such broker-dealer.

B. Trade Allocation and Order Aggregation

1. Trade Allocation

In general, all accounts that participate in a block transaction will participate on a *pro rata* or other objective basis, as described below. Adjustments in the number of securities acquired for or sold by a particular account may be made in order to meet certain requirements or (*e.g.*, to maintain round lots, to fill to specific percentages, or to avoid crossing certain ownership thresholds). The standard initial allocation methodologies are as follows:

- *Pro rata* allocation will generally consist of a weighted allocation based on account size whereby each account will receive a portion of the order based on the account's current market value (measured on all assets under the Adviser's management) relative to other accounts participating in the transaction. If no other allocation method is selected, allocation will be effected on a *pro rata* basis.
- Percentage allocation formulas can be used in place of a *pro rata* allocation. In a percentage allocation, each client receives or achieves a specifically sized position – *e.g.*, buying or selling to result in a 1% position (or a 5% industry or sector position) based on the current market value of the client's account or that portion of the account under the particular model.

- Other objective allocation methodologies are permissible provided they are employed with general consistency and operate fairly (*e.g.*, doubling up on the size of positions taken for certain accounts).
- Standard allocation methods may be modified when common sense dictates that strict adherence to the usual allocation is impractical or leads to inefficient or undesirable results.

2. Order Aggregation

The Adviser often purchases or sells the same security for many clients contemporaneously (or near the same time) and using the same executing broker. It is the Adviser's practice, where possible, to aggregate client orders for the purchase or sale of the same security submitted contemporaneously (or near the same time) for execution using the same executing broker. The Adviser will also aggregate in the same transaction, the same securities for accounts where the Adviser has brokerage discretion. Such aggregation may enable the Adviser to obtain for clients a more favorable price or a better commission rate based upon the volume of a particular transaction. However, in cases where the client has negotiated the commission rate directly with the broker, the Adviser will not be able to obtain more favorable commission rates based on an aggregated trade. In such cases, the client will be precluded from receiving the benefit of any possible commission discounts that might otherwise be available as a result of the aggregated trade. In cases where trading or investment restrictions are placed on a client's account, the Adviser may be precluded from aggregating that client's transaction with others. In such a case, the client may pay a higher commission rate and/or receive less favorable prices than clients who are able to participate in an aggregated order. When an aggregated order is completely filled, the Adviser allocates the securities purchased or proceeds of sale *pro rata* among the participating accounts, based on the purchase or sale order. Adjustments or changes may be made under certain circumstances, such as to avoid odd lots or excessively small allocations. If the order at a particular broker is filled at several different prices, through multiple trades, generally all such participating accounts will receive the average price and pay the average commission, subject to odd lots, rounding, and market practice. If an aggregated order is only partially filled, the Adviser's procedures provide that the securities or proceeds are to be allocated in a manner deemed fair and equitable to clients. Depending on the investment strategy pursued and the type of security, this may result in a *pro rata* allocation to all participating clients. The Adviser or its related persons may also participate in an aggregate order.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

A. Frequency and Nature of Review

Jeffrey J. Powell, President, Polaris Equity Management, Inc. and Nathan H. Walsh, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Compliance Officer, will review securities in client accounts on a periodic basis, generally no less frequently than weekly. A review of individual client accounts and a re-evaluation of client goals and objectives will be done on an annual basis. More frequent reviews of client accounts may be triggered by changes in variables such as market, political, or economic circumstances, or a change in the client's individual circumstances.

B. Factors Prompting a Non-Periodic Review of Accounts.

Significant market events affecting the prices of one or more securities in client accounts, changes in the investment objectives or guidelines of a particular client, or specific arrangements with particular clients may trigger reviews of client accounts on other than a periodic basis.

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Account Report

Each client that is a separate account will receive quarterly statements and trade confirmations from the client's broker-dealer and will receive annual reports from the Adviser. The reports may include a summary of assets, realized and unrealized capital gains and losses, performance measured against an appropriate index, and anticipated and actual income generated by the portfolio. Such reports may be delivered electronically to the client in accordance with the client's agreement with the Adviser.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Received from Non-Clients for Providing Services to Clients

The Adviser may receive certain research or other products or services from broker-dealers through “soft-dollar” arrangements. These “soft-dollar” arrangements create an incentive for the Adviser to select or recommend broker-dealers based on the Adviser’s interest in receiving the research or other products or services and may result in the selection of a broker-dealer on the basis of considerations that are not limited to the lowest commission rates and may result in higher transaction costs than would otherwise be obtainable by the Adviser on behalf of its clients. Please see Item 12 above for further information on the Adviser’s “soft-dollar” practices, including the Adviser’s procedures for addressing conflicts of interest that arise from such practices.

Please see Item 5.E above for a discussion of the economic benefits the Adviser receives from TD Ameritrade.

B. Compensation to Non-Supervised Persons for Client Referrals

The Adviser currently receives client referrals from TD Ameritrade through the Adviser’s participation in the TD Ameritrade AdvisorDirect Program (the “Service”), a referral program established by TD Ameritrade. The Service is designed to help TD Ameritrade’s brokerage customers and other investors, seeking fee-based personal investment management services or financial planning services, to find independent investment advisors to manage their assets for which TD Ameritrade provides custodial and/or brokerage services. Pursuant to the terms of the Adviser’s participation in the Service, the Adviser’s pays on-going fees to TD Ameritrade in connection with successful client referrals to the Adviser, with such fees not to exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the advisory fees paid to the Adviser by clients referred to the Adviser as a result of its participation in the Service (the “Referral Fees”). The Adviser will also pay TD Ameritrade the Referral Fees on any advisory fees received by the Adviser from any of a referred client’s family members, including a spouse, child or any other immediate family member who resides with the referred client and hired the Adviser on the recommendation of such referred client. With respect to these clients, the Adviser will not charge any fees or costs higher than the Adviser’s standard fee schedule offered to other advisory clients or otherwise pass Referral Fees paid to TD Ameritrade to its clients. For information regarding additional or other fees paid directly or indirectly to TD Ameritrade, please refer to the TD Ameritrade AdvisorDirect Disclosure and Acknowledgement Form.

Clients should be aware that in addition to meeting the minimum eligibility criteria for selection for participation in the Service, the Adviser may have been selected by TD Ameritrade based on the amount and profitability to TD Ameritrade of the assets in, and trades placed for, the Adviser’s clients’ accounts maintained at TD Ameritrade. Consequently, in order to obtain client referrals from TD Ameritrade, the Adviser may have an incentive to recommend to clients that the assets under management by the Adviser be held in custody with TD Ameritrade and to place transactions for client accounts with TD Ameritrade. Clients should also be aware that pursuant to the terms of its participation in the Service, the Adviser agreed not to solicit clients referred through the Service to transfer their brokerage accounts from TD Ameritrade or establish brokerage or custody accounts at other custodians other than when the Adviser’s fiduciary duties require it to recommend other broker-dealers or custodians to such clients. The Adviser’s participation in the Service does not diminish its duty to seek best execution of trades for client accounts. Participation in the Service may pose a potential conflict of interest between the Adviser and certain of its clients in that it may create an incentive for the Adviser to recommend TD Ameritrade to provide those clients with custody and brokerage services.

Item 15 Custody

The Adviser does not have “custody” of client assets for purposes of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

The Adviser provides investment advisory services on a discretionary basis to clients. Please see Item 4 above for a description of any limitations clients may place on the Adviser's discretionary authority.

Prior to assuming full discretion in managing a client's assets, the Adviser enters into an investment management agreement or other agreement that sets forth the scope of the Adviser's discretion.

Unless otherwise instructed or directed by a discretionary client, the Adviser has the authority to determine (i) the securities to be purchased and sold for the client account (subject to restrictions on its activities set forth in the applicable investment management agreement and any written investment guidelines) (ii) the amount of securities to be purchased or sold for the client account. Because of the differences in client investment objectives and strategies, risk tolerances, tax status and other criteria, there may be differences among clients in invested positions and securities held. The Adviser submits an allocation statement to the Adviser's trading desk describing the allocation of securities to (or from) client accounts for each trade/order submitted. The Adviser may consider the following factors, among others, in allocating securities among clients: (i) client investment objectives and strategies; (ii) client risk profiles; (iii) tax status and restrictions placed on a client's portfolio by the client or by applicable law; (iv) size of the client account; (v) nature and liquidity of the security to be allocated; (vi) size of available position; (vii) current market conditions; and (viii) account liquidity, account requirements for liquidity and timing of cash flows.

Although it is the Adviser's policy to allocate investment opportunities to eligible client accounts on a *pro rata* basis (based on the value of the assets of each participating account relative to value of the assets of all participating accounts), these factors may lead the Adviser to allocate securities to client accounts in varying amounts. Even client accounts that are typically managed on a *pari passu* basis may from time to time receive differing allocations of securities based on total assets of each account eligible to invest in the particular investment type (e.g., equities) divided by the total assets of all accounts eligible to invest in the particular investment.

Securities acquired by the Adviser for its clients through a limited offering will be allocated pursuant to the procedures set forth in the Adviser's allocation policy. The policy provides that the Adviser will determine the proposed allocation of limited offering securities after considering the factors described above with respect to general allocations of securities and determining those client accounts eligible to hold such securities. Eligibility will be based on the legal status of the clients and the client's investment objectives and strategies.

The Adviser may effect cross transactions between discretionary client accounts, except as otherwise noted below. Cross transactions enable the Adviser to effect a trade between two clients for the same security at a set price, thereby possibly avoiding an unfavorable price movement that may be created through entrance into the market and saving commission costs for both accounts. Cross transactions include rebalancing transactions that are undertaken so that, after withdrawals or contributions have occurred, the portfolio compositions of similarly managed accounts remain substantially similar. The Adviser has a potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities regarding both parties to cross transactions. Cross transactions between client accounts are not permitted if they would constitute principal trades or trades for which the Adviser or its affiliates are compensated as a broker unless client consent has been obtained based upon written disclosure to the client of the capacity in which the Adviser or its affiliates will act. In addition, cross transactions are not permitted for benefit plan or other similar accounts that are subject to ERISA.

If it appears that a trade error has occurred, the Adviser will review the relevant facts and circumstances to determine an appropriate course of action. To the extent that trade errors and breaches of investment guidelines and restrictions occur, the Adviser's error correction procedure is to ensure that clients are treated fairly and, following error correction, are in the same position they would have been if the error had not occurred. The Adviser has discretion to resolve a particular error in any appropriate manner that is consistent with the above stated policy. In the event that a client account incurs a trade error as a result of the Adviser's gross negligence, willful misconduct, or fraud, trade errors will be corrected by the Adviser as soon as practicable, in a manner such that the client incurs no loss. Trade errors that result other than by breach of the standard of care above are borne by the client account.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

Presently, the Adviser does not vote proxies for any client accounts. The client retains the right and responsibility to vote proxies. Clients will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian.

Item 18 Financial Information

This Item is not applicable.

Item 19 Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

This Item is not applicable.

Privacy Policy

Maintaining the confidentiality of client personal financial information is very important to the Adviser. To provide clients with superior service, the Adviser may collect several types of nonpublic personal information about its clients, including:

- Information from forms that clients may fill out and send to the Adviser in connection with a new account application for separately managed accounts (such as name, address, and social security number).
- Information a client may give the Adviser orally.
- Information about the amount clients have invested (such as initial investment and any additions to and withdrawals from a capital account).
- Information about any bank account clients may use for transfers between accounts.

The Adviser does not sell or disclose client personal information to anyone except as permitted or required by law. The Adviser may share this information with the Adviser's legal counsel as it deems appropriate and with regulators. Finally, the Adviser may disclose information about clients at the client's request (for example, by sending duplicate account statements to someone designated by the client), or as otherwise permitted or required by law.

Within the Adviser, access to information about clients is restricted to those employees who need to know the information to service client accounts. The Adviser employees are trained to follow our procedures to protect client privacy and are instructed to access information about clients only when they have a business reason to obtain it.

The Adviser reserves the right to change its privacy policy in the future, but the Adviser will not disclose client nonpublic personal information as required or permitted by law without giving the client an opportunity to instruct the Adviser not to.

Anti-Money Laundering Policy

The Adviser maintains policies designed to detect and report any activities that raise suspicions of money laundering activities, and may modify these policies from time to time. In that regard, the Adviser requires prospective clients to provide such information as the Adviser deems necessary for the Adviser to comply with applicable legal or regulatory requirements, including, without limitation, anti-money laundering requirements, and the Adviser may disclose information respecting clients and investors to governmental and/or regulatory or self-regulatory authorities to the extent that the Adviser deems required by applicable law or regulation and the Adviser may file reports with such authorities as the Adviser deems required by applicable law or regulation. If required by applicable law, regulation or interpretation thereof, the Adviser may suspend all activity with respect to a client's or investor's account, including suspending the client's to withdraw funds or assets from the account pending the Adviser's receipt of instructions regarding the account from the appropriate governmental or regulatory authority.