

ADV - PART 2A

Item 1: Cover Page

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Berunda Capital Management LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (609)-514-5145. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Berunda Capital Management LLC is registered as an investment adviser under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Such registration does not imply that the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has endorsed or approved the qualifications of Berunda Capital Management LLC to provide the advisory and management services as described herein nor does it imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Berunda Capital Management LLC is also available on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Material Changes

There are no material changes reported as this is an initial ADV Form 2 filing

Item 3: Table of Contents

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Berunda Capital Management LLC, or the Adviser, is a limited liability company formed in the State of Delaware on February 2, 2017. The Adviser's principal owner and managing partner is Srikanth Nagarajan.

The Adviser has been formed to provide discretionary investment advisory services to investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, commonly known as mutual funds and typically sponsored by advisers unaffiliated with the Adviser ("Sub-Advised Mutual Funds"), and Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITS") as well as to affiliated private funds that are pooled investment vehicles (the "hedge funds"), affiliated private funds established in each case for the benefit of a single investor (the "single-investor funds" and together with the hedge funds, the "funds" or the "private funds") and managed accounts. Collectively, these sub-advised mutual funds, UCITS, hedge funds, single-investor funds, private funds and managed accounts are henceforth termed as "Clients".

The Adviser generally pursues the following strategies in the portfolios managed on behalf of its clients: (i) a quantitative, top-down analysis of the global markets and US sectors, (ii) a fundamental, long/short investment strategy on select securities; and/or (iii) a fundamental investment strategy of identifying and trading in undervalued or overvalued securities and (iv) a comprehensive quantitative portfolio management strategy for tactical monthly asset allocation within the sector as well as the broader portfolio.

The Adviser primarily specializes in quantitative investment analysis, which relies on proprietary models, utilizing a set of fundamental, momentum, and other statistical and macro-economic factors, to generate views on positions and applying them in a disciplined and systematic process. The Adviser also provides investment advice to its clients on a variety of securities and instruments in accordance with agreed upon investment objectives and strategies.

See also Item 8 below for more details.

The Adviser provides advice to clients based on specific investment objectives and strategies, and the advice may include services such as financial planning and tax planning of assets and wealth. Under certain circumstances, the Adviser may agree to tailor advisory services to the individual needs of a client. For example, institutional investors may impose restrictions on their managed accounts, such as prohibiting certain securities or certain types of securities or controlling sector and industry concentrations in their portfolios.

The Adviser may also tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of investors in its affiliated private funds and managed accounts, and the Advisor may permit such investors to impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.

As of May 14, 2018, the initial filing date, the Adviser had no assets in regulatory assets under management, on a discretionary or basis. This amount does not take into account assets under management by affiliated hedge funds or affiliated private funds.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

See Item 6 below. It is expected that fees from private funds will be deducted from clients' assets. Fees from managed accounts or sub-advisory relationship will either be deducted from clients' assets or paid by the relevant investment manager or investment advisor.

The Advisor may also receive fees for providing non-discretionary model portfolio recommendations to certain clients. The fees are negotiated and paid for by the model portfolio Client and may vary in amount, and the frequency and timing of the payment.

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

The Adviser generally receives a monthly or quarterly management or advisory fee, payable, in most cases, in advance, equal to a percentage per annum of the value of the assets allocated to the Adviser for management. The rate of such management or advisory fee will generally be 1.0% to 2.0% per annum. The management or advisory fee will generally be prorated if capital contributions are accepted in the middle of a month or quarter, but the management fee is nonrefundable. In the event that the advisory agreement between the Adviser and a managed account is terminated pursuant to the terms of such agreement prior to the end of a calendar month or the end of a calendar quarter, as applicable, such managed account will receive a refund of a pro rata portion of the management fee or advisory paid for such month or quarter.

The Adviser generally also receives an incentive allocation or fee, typically to be allocated or paid, as the case may be, annually in arrears and equal to a percentage of the net capital appreciation of the assets allocated to the Adviser for management. The rate of each such incentive allocation or fee (as the case may be) generally will be 20%.

Other

Where required, all performance-based compensation is calculated in accordance with Rule 2053 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

In the case of the hedge funds, the management and performance fees are generally not negotiable, but the Adviser, in its sole and absolute discretion, may waive, reduce or grant rebates of the management fees or performance fees charged with respect to certain investors in the hedge funds. In the case of managed accounts and single-investor funds, however, fees may be negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

Client assets may be invested in money market funds for the purposes of cash management. When a client's assets are invested in money market funds, this client may bear two management fees, one to the Adviser and the other to the manager of the money market fund.

In addition to the fees described above in this Item 6, the Adviser's clients are generally responsible for their respective operating expenses, including (but not limited to) research fees, interest on margin accounts, certain legal, accounting and auditing fees, borrowing charges on securities sold short, exchange fees, custodial fees, trustee fees, director fees, brokerage commissions, third-party

administrator fees and expenses, bank service fees, interest on loans and debit balances and certain taxes. Each private fund's operating expenses will generally be shared by all of its investors on a *pro rata* basis.

See Item 12 below for a discussion regarding the Adviser's brokerage practices.

Item 7: Types of Clients

The Adviser currently plans to provide discretionary investment advisory services to managed accounts and may also provide discretionary investment advisory services to domestic and offshore private funds. Managed account clients include registered investment companies. It is expected that managed account clients and investors in the private funds will include, in addition to registered investment companies, individuals, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, charitable organizations, corporations, business entities, endowments, foreign sovereign wealth funds, and UCITS.

The Adviser does not require a minimum dollar value of assets for starting or maintaining a managed account or single-investor fund. The Adviser reserves the right to impose in the future a minimum dollar value of assets or other conditions for starting and maintaining managed accounts or single-investor funds. It is anticipated that each hedge fund will have a minimum initial subscription requirement of \$1 million, subject to the discretion of the Adviser to accept lesser amounts.

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

The Adviser's investment philosophy is based on extensive quantitative research of sectors as well as fundamental research of both companies and industries. Through this research the Adviser seeks: (i) to allocate assets, typically Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), tactically on a monthly basis, across assets, sectors and global markets, (ii) to identify and buy or sell short equities and sector/country ETFs, which will be revalued downward from then-current prices due to deteriorating economic conditions, profit outlook, unsustainable growth, increased industry competition or lack of a viable long-term business model; or (iii) to identify mispriced securities, those undervalued as well as those overvalued, in which the Adviser thinks it can trade profitably.

The Adviser employs many quantitative techniques: Time Series Analysis, Hidden Markov Models, Bayesian analysis, multi-variate GARCH modeling, simulation, factor models and portfolio optimization. These are primarily used as inputs to market timing or asset allocation models as part of its research and investment process.

The Adviser specializes in quantitative investment analysis, which relies on proprietary models, utilizing a set of valuation, momentum, and other statistical and macro-economic factors, to generate views on securities and applying them in a disciplined and systematic process. Quantitative investment analysis is a method of evaluating securities and other assets by analyzing a large amount of data through the use of algorithms – or models – to generate investment decisions. The Adviser's models may consider a wide breadth of factors – from traditional valuation measures, momentum indicators, and price signals, to textual analysis of financial reporting and terms of trade information. These diverse sets of inputs, combined with the Adviser's proprietary methodologies, portfolio optimization are the foundation of Berunda Capital's investment process.

The Adviser performs research both internally but may be outsourced to ValAn Global Solutions LLC. Once an investment approach is identified, the Adviser begins the process of building a model to test the strategy's viability. The model building process generally consists of two steps: (1) designing an investing strategy to implement the given approach; and (2) producing testable implications. Either the Adviser or ValAn Global Solutions LLC performs ongoing research to monitor and maintain the effectiveness of its models over time. External data (*i.e.*, Reuters, Bloomberg and other data services) is used in developing its quantitative forecasting computer models.

In addition to quantitative investment analysis, the Adviser may also utilize discretionary and/or hybrid strategies through a combination of quantitative and fundamental techniques. There are certain risks specific to firms specializing in quantitative investment analysis.

In addition to quantitative investment analysis, the Adviser employs many analytical techniques: balance sheet analysis, income statement analysis, flow of funds statement analysis and the important interactions between the three. Other important measures that the Adviser watches closely are macroeconomic conditions, geopolitical events, the quality of corporate earnings and a company's return on invested capital.

The Adviser's investment fundamental research is performed internally but may be also performed by ValAn Global Solutions LLC, which is also owned by our Managing Partner, Srikanth Nagarajan. The investment research is typically compiled from publicly available filings, industry publications, discussions with company management, discussions with competitors, industry consultants, and direct product research. This process is aided, however, by the many years our partner and ValAn Global Solutions LLC have spent analyzing companies, specifically in the REIT sector, which allows it to identify investment ideas.

Sector or Industry analysis can either complement company specific analysis or itself be a source of short-sale candidates. Increasing competition, pending overcapacity, changing industry risk profiles and the miscalculation of market size for a company's product can all lead to the downward revaluation of equity securities. The Adviser does not employ such methodologies as technical analysis.

The investment strategies used by the Adviser on behalf of its clients include buying and selling, including selling short, securities (including securities not listed on a national securities exchange or for which quotations are not available on the FINRA pink sheets or which are restricted as to the disposition thereof), and interests in domestic and foreign securities including convertible securities, options and puts and calls on stocks and warrants. The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may also buy and sell, including selling short, money market and other financial instruments, including U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds, corporate and municipal bonds, certificates of deposit, GNMA securities, money market funds and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, currencies, and futures or forward contracts, and any other interests in any of the foregoing.

Risk of Loss

The investment strategies employed by the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, create a risk of the loss of capital. As such, investments in the funds and managed accounts to which the Adviser provides discretionary advisory services should be made only by sophisticated persons who are able to bear such

a risk. The Adviser believes that its investment programs and research techniques moderate this risk to some degree but can make no warranty or representation in this regard.

The transactions in which the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, will engage involve significant risks. Growing competition may limit the ability of the Adviser or its affiliate(s) to take advantage of trading opportunities in rapidly changing markets. No assurance can be given that clients will realize a profit on their investment. Moreover, clients may lose some or all of their investment. Because of the nature of the Adviser's trading activities, the results of the Adviser's operations may fluctuate from month to month and from period to period. Accordingly, clients should understand that the results of a particular period will not necessarily be indicative of results in future periods.

Experienced Investors

While investment in funds and managed accounts advised by the Adviser may offer the potential of high returns, it also involves a correspondingly high degree of risk and is only considered appropriate for sophisticated or professional investors who can afford the speculative risk associated with trading in these markets. Each potential investor in a fund or managed account advised by the Adviser must have enough knowledge and experience in financial and business matters to be capable of evaluating the merits and risks of such an investment

Overall Investment Risk

All securities investments involve the risk of loss of capital. The nature of the securities to be purchased and traded by the Adviser on behalf of its clients and the investment techniques and strategies to be employed with respect to such clients in an effort to increase profits may increase this risk. The identification and exploitation of investment opportunities involve uncertainty, and no assurance can be given that the Adviser will be able to identify promising investment opportunities or to correctly exploit inefficiencies in the markets. In addition, the Adviser's use of certain strategies and instruments, including derivatives, such as options, that are themselves inherently volatile, may increase its clients' exposure to specific market movements. Many unforeseeable events, including actions by governmental authorities, such as the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, may cause sharp market fluctuations that impact the clients' investments.

General Economic and Market Conditions; Possible Economic Downturns

The success of a client's investment activities will be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws and national and international political circumstances, governmental or regulatory intervention in capital markets, currency exchange controls and failures of major financial institutions, as well as changes in the financial condition of the issuers of investments held by the Adviser's clients and the brokers and dealers and other custodians and counterparties of such clients due to other factors. None of these conditions will be within the control of the Adviser or its clients and such conditions may affect the level and volatility of securities prices and the liquidity of the clients' investments. Volatility or illiquidity in the markets in which the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, will invest could impair the profitability of any fund or account managed by the Adviser or result in losses. The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may maintain substantial investment positions that can be adversely affected by such volatility or illiquidity; the larger the positions, the greater the potential for loss. Moreover, economic

slowdowns or downturns may lead to losses.

Investment Risk

Despite the due diligence procedures used to select and monitor the individual assets in which the assets of one or more clients are invested, there can be no assurance that the past performance information will be indicative of how such investments will perform (either in terms of profitability or correlation) in the future. Upon an investor's withdrawal from a fund or account managed by the Adviser or upon the liquidation of such fund or account, such investor may receive less than the amount invested.

Subjective decisions by the Adviser may cause one or more of its clients to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities on which it would otherwise have capitalized.

Geographic Concentration

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may trade in concentrated geographic markets (*e.g.*, Asia, Europe, Asia and Europe, etc.). From time to time, certain events cause positions in these markets to move in a highly correlated manner, eliminating any risk control benefits of diversification. Any regionally concentrated nature of the portfolios of the Adviser's clients creates increased risk. Even if the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, has successfully structured a portfolio of non-correlated instruments, it is possible that, as a result of concerted political/economic activities across nations in a particular economic region, "domino effect" defaults could occur. This has occurred from time to time in the past.

Turnover

The Adviser's strategies may involve tactical asset allocation, which may result in monthly trading decisions that are made on the basis of short-term market considerations. However, trading decisions for certain funds and managed accounts advised by the Adviser may instead be based on long-term considerations and purely based on the strategies outlined by the individual funds and accounts. The portfolio turnover rate may be significant from time to time for short-term market trades, potentially involving substantial brokerage commissions, related transaction fees and expenses, and financing charges.

Concentration of Positions

Diversification of investments is not required for some strategies. Therefore, the Adviser or its applicable affiliate(s) may invest a client's assets in a limited number of securities or other financial instruments. Diversifying an investment portfolio can reduce, to some extent, the risks involved in making investments. To the extent that the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, invests a significant portion of its assets in a few issuers' securities or in a limited number of assets, the performance of such client could be significantly affected by the performance of those issuers or assets. Strategies offered by the Adviser, such as the US REIT strategy may involve selection or buying/selling of securities in a specific sector.

Interest Rate Fluctuations

The prices of securities tend to be sensitive to interest rate fluctuations and unexpected fluctuations in

interest rates could cause the corresponding prices of the long and short portions of a position to move in directions that were not initially anticipated. In addition, interest rate increases generally will increase the interest carrying costs to the client of borrowed securities and leveraged investments. To the extent that interest rate assumptions underlie the hedge ratios implemented in hedging a particular position, fluctuations in interest rates could invalidate those underlying assumptions and expose the client to losses.

Equity Securities Generally

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may engage in trading equity securities. Market prices of equity securities generally, and of certain companies' equity securities more particularly, frequently are subject to greater volatility than prices of fixed-income securities. Market prices of equity securities as a group have dropped dramatically in a short period of time on several occasions in the past, and they may do so again in the future. In addition, actual and perceived accounting irregularities may cause dramatic price declines in the equity securities of companies that report such irregularities or that are the subject of rumors of accounting irregularities.

Common Stock

Common stock and similar equity securities generally represent the most junior position in an issuer's capital structure and, as such, generally entitle holders to an interest in the assets of the issuer, if any, remaining after all more senior claims to such assets have been satisfied. Holders of common stock generally are entitled to dividends only if and to the extent declared by the governing body of the issuer out of income or other assets available after making interest, dividend and any other required payments on more senior securities of the issuer.

Short Selling

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, will engage in selling securities short. Short selling involves selling securities of an issuer that are not owned by the short seller and borrowing them for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows the investor to profit from a decline in market price to the extent such decline exceeds the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities; the profit realized on the short sale will be the difference between the price received in the sale and the cost of the securities purchased to cover the sale.

The possible losses to one or more clients from selling securities short differ from the losses that could be incurred from a cash investment in the securities; the latter can equal only the total amount of the cash investment. A short sale, however, creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying security (and thus the cost to the applicable client of buying those securities to cover the short position) could theoretically increase without limit. There can be no assurance that the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, will be able to maintain the ability to borrow securities sold short. The securities may be "bought in" (*i.e.*, the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may be forced to repurchase securities in the open market to return to the lender). There also can be no assurance that the securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase at or near prices quoted in the market. Purchasing securities to close out a short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further. In a "short squeeze," a lack of supply and an excess of demand for a traded security caused by short sellers seeking to cover their short positions forces the price upward. If the price of the security

starts to rise rapidly, the trend may escalate as an increasing number of short sellers seek to close out their positions quickly.

Short selling activities are also subject to restrictions and other requirements imposed by the United States securities laws and the various U.S. securities exchanges, which restrictions and requirements could affect the investment activities of the Adviser's clients. The number and types of restrictions and other requirements imposed by U.S. securities laws and U.S. securities exchanges could increase or change to the detriment of the Adviser's clients. For example, the SEC adopted Rule 201 under the Exchange Act, as amended, which restricts short selling when a stock has experienced a price decline of at least 10% in one day. If short sales are effected on an exchange or over-the-counter market outside the United States or with respect to securities listed on an exchange or over-the-counter market outside the United States, such transactions may be subject to applicable local law, which may be more or less restrictive than U.S. law.

Risk of Options and Financial Futures Contracts

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may purchase and sell options on certain securities and currencies, and neither the Adviser nor any of its affiliates is limited in the amount of the assets of the client that may be committed to these investments. The Adviser also may purchase and sell commodities futures contracts, including financial securities indices, and currency futures contracts and related options. Although these kinds of investments may be used as a hedge against changes in market conditions, the purchase and sale of such investments may also be speculative.

Participation in the options or futures markets involves investment risks and transaction costs to which the client would not be subject in the absence of using these strategies. If the Adviser's (or any applicable affiliate's) prediction of the direction of movements in the securities markets is inaccurate, the adverse consequences to the client may leave the client in a worse position than that in which it would have been in had the strategies not been used. These transactions are highly leveraged, and gains and losses are, therefore, magnified. To the extent that an option and futures contract is sold, the client's losses could be unlimited. Other risks inherent in the use of options and securities index futures include (i) the dependence on the Adviser's (or any applicable affiliate's) ability to predict correctly the direction of movements in specific securities being hedged or the direction of movements in the indices; (ii) the imperfect correlation between the price of options and futures and options thereon and movements in the prices of the assets being hedged; (iii) the fact that skills needed to use these strategies are different from those needed to select individual securities; and (iv) the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument at any time.

Trading Is Speculative

The Adviser or its applicable affiliate(s) may engage in futures trading. A principal risk in trading futures is the traditional volatility and rapid fluctuation in the market prices. The profitability of such futures trading will depend primarily on the prediction of fluctuations in market prices. Price movements for futures are influenced by, among other things, government trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; weather and climate conditions; changing supply and demand relationships; national and international political and economic events; changes in interest rates; and the emotions of the marketplace. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, often with the intent to influence prices directly. The

effects of governmental intervention may be particularly significant at certain times in the financial instrument and currency markets, and such intervention (as well as other factors) may cause these markets to move rapidly.

Futures Trading Is Highly Leveraged

The low margin deposits normally required in futures trading permit an extremely high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss or gain to the investors. For example, if at the time of purchase ten percent (10%) of the price of a futures contract is deposited as margin, a ten percent (10%) decrease in the price of the futures contract would, if the contract were then closed out, result in a total loss of the margin deposit before any deduction for brokerage commissions. Therefore, like other leveraged investments, any futures trade may result in losses in excess of the amount invested. Any increase in the amount of leverage applied in trading will increase the risk of loss by the amount of additional leverage applied.

Forward Contract Trading

A portion of the client's assets may be traded in forward contracts. Such forward contracts are not traded on exchanges and are executed directly through forward contract dealers. There is no limitation on the daily price movement of forward contracts, and a dealer is not required to continue to make markets in such contracts. There have been periods during which forward contract dealers have refused to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the bid and asked price. Arrangements to trade forward contracts may therefore experience liquidity problems. The client therefore will be subject to the risk of credit failure or the inability of or refusal of a forward contract dealer to perform with respect to its forward contracts.

Currency Contracts

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may purchase and sell spot and forward currency contracts, currency options and currency futures contracts to hedge positions in portfolio securities, as well as for speculative purposes. Currency contracts may be more volatile and carry more risks than investments in securities. The successful use of currency contracts depends upon the Adviser's (or any applicable affiliate's) ability to predict the direction of the market and political conditions, which requires different skills and techniques from those required to predict changes in the securities markets generally. If the Adviser or its applicable affiliate(s) are incorrect in their predictions of the direction of these factors, the investment performance will diminish compared to what it would have been if this investment strategy had not been used.

Trading May Be Illiquid

It may not always be possible to execute a buy or sell order at the desired price or to liquidate an open position, due either to market conditions on exchanges or due to the operation of daily price fluctuation limits or "circuit breakers." During a single trading day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit point, positions in the futures contract can be neither taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit, which would be unlikely if underlying market prices have moved beyond the limit. Futures prices have occasionally moved beyond the daily limit for several consecutive days

with little or no trading. In addition, even if futures prices have not moved beyond the daily limit, the Adviser or its applicable affiliate(s) may not be able to execute trades at favorable prices if little trading in the contracts it wishes to trade is taking place. It is also possible that an exchange or the U.S. Commodity and Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) may suspend trading, order the immediate settlement of a particular contract or order that trading in a particular contract be conducted for liquidation purposes only. Options trading may be restricted in the event that trading in the underlying instrument becomes restricted, and options trading may itself be illiquid at times, irrespective of the condition of the market of the underlying instrument, making it difficult to offset option positions in order to either realize gain thereon, limit losses or change positions in the market.

Possible Effects of Speculative Position Limits

The CFTC and certain exchanges have established speculative position limits on the maximum net long or short futures and options positions that any person or group of persons acting in concert may hold or control in particular futures contracts. The CFTC has adopted a rule requiring each U.S. exchange to set speculative position limits, subject to the CFTC’s approval, for all futures contracts and options traded on such exchange that are not already subject to speculative position limits established by the CFTC or such exchange. The CFTC has jurisdiction to establish speculative position limits with respect to all futures contracts and options traded on exchanges located in the United States, and any exchange may impose additional limits on positions on that exchange. Generally, no speculative position limits are in effect with respect to the trading of forward contracts or trading on non-U.S. exchanges. With respect to trading in futures subject to such limits, the Adviser or its applicable affiliate(s) may reduce the size of the positions that would otherwise be taken in such futures and may not trade certain futures in order to avoid exceeding such limits. Such modification, if required, could adversely affect the operations and profitability of investments.

Hedging Transactions

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may, but is not obligated to, utilize a variety of financial instruments, such as short sales, derivatives, options, interest rate swaps, caps and floors, futures and forward contracts to seek to hedge against declines in the values of their portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates, certain changes in the equity markets and market interest rates and other events. Hedging against a decline in the value of portfolio positions does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of portfolio positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline, but establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus offsetting the decline in the portfolio positions’ value. Such hedging transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the hedged portfolio positions should increase. It may not be possible for the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, to hedge against a change or event at a price sufficient to protect its assets from the decline in value of the portfolio positions anticipated as a result of such change. In some cases, the Adviser may incorrectly assess the appropriate hedge. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge against certain changes or events at all or the Adviser may not anticipate the occurrence of a particular risk.

While the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may, but is not obligated to, enter into hedging transactions, the non-occurrence of the events being hedged against may result in a poorer overall performance for the applicable client than if it had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. Moreover, for a variety of reasons, the Adviser may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging

instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Adviser's clients to additional risk of loss.

Long/Short Equity Strategies

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may seek to purchase undervalued securities and sell overvalued securities to generate returns and to hedge out some portion of the general market risk. These long and short positions may be completely unrelated. If the Adviser analysis is incorrect or based on inaccurate information, these investments may result in significant losses to the applicable clients.

Fixed Income Securities

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may, from time to time, invest in fixed-income securities. The value of fixed income securities in which they invest may change in response to fluctuations in interest rates. In addition, the value of certain fixed-income securities can fluctuate in response to perceptions of creditworthiness, political stability or soundness of economic policies. Valuations of other fixed-income instruments, such as mortgage-backed securities, may fluctuate in response to changes in the economic environment that may affect future cash flows. Except to the extent that values are independently affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations, when interest rates decline, the value of fixed income securities generally can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities generally can be expected to decline. The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may invest in U.S. and non-U.S. issuers of fixed-income securities. They may invest in both investment grade and non-investment grade debt securities, including "high-yield" or "junk bonds" and "distressed securities."

Counterparty and Custodial Risk

To the extent that the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, invests in swaps, "synthetic" or derivative instruments, repurchase agreements, certain types of options or other customized financial instruments, or, in certain circumstances, non-U.S. securities, the clients take the risk of nonperformance by the other party to the contract. If there is a default by the counterparty to such a transaction, the applicable clients will under most normal circumstances have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in the net asset value of the client account being less than if it had not entered into the transaction. Furthermore, there is a risk that any of such counterparties could become insolvent and/or the subject of insolvency proceedings. If one or more of a client's counterparties were to become insolvent or the subject of insolvency proceedings in the United States (either under the Securities Investor Protection Act or the United States Bankruptcy Code), there exists the risk that the recovery of the client's securities and other assets from such prime broker or broker-dealer will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such prime broker or broker-dealer.

In addition, there are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who settle the trades with respect to the Adviser's clients, particularly with respect to non-U.S. investments. Such local counterparties are subject to the laws and regulations in non-U.S. jurisdictions that are designed to protect their customers in the event of their insolvency. However, the practical effect of these laws and

their application to the assets of the relevant client are subject to substantial limitations and uncertainties. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a counterparty, it is impossible to generalize about the effect of their insolvency on the assets of any particular client of the Adviser. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any counterparty would result in a loss to the applicable fund or managed account, which could be material. In an effort to mitigate such risks, the Adviser will attempt to limit transactions to counterparties that it believes are established, well-capitalized and creditworthy.

Failure of Market Intermediaries

Any cash, cash equivalents and securities maintained by the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, at accounts at U.S. broker-dealers registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. are protected to a limited degree by the U.S. Securities Investor Protection Corporation (the “SIPC”) and the broker-dealer’s privately negotiated insurance, if any. In the event of the bankruptcy of a broker-dealer, the reserve funds of the SIPC and privately negotiated insurance will be used to supplement the distribution if the broker-dealer’s customer accounts assets are insufficient, up to a ceiling of \$500,000 per customer, including a maximum of \$100,000 for cash claims. Therefore, the applicable clients could be at risk of substantial loss for any amounts on deposit with a broker-dealer. Assets held outside the U.S. may be subject to different and/or diminished protection in the event of a counterparty failure.

Any cash, cash equivalents, commodities contracts and other property maintained by the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, at accounts at a U.S. futures commission merchant (“FCM”) registered with the CFTC and the National Futures Association or other self-regulatory organization are required to be maintained in a segregated account from the FCM’s house accounts. The segregated account is permitted to be invested in money market mutual funds, U.S. debt obligations, obligations issued by government sponsored entities, certificates of deposit, highly rated corporate notes (including but not limited to asset-backed notes), commercial paper, foreign debt, municipal securities and agreements for resale or repurchase. Therefore, the applicable clients could be at risk of substantial loss for any amounts on deposit with an FCM. In the event of the bankruptcy of an FCM, the segregated account will be distributed to the FCM’s customers in proportion to their net equity claims. Assets held outside the U.S. may be subject to different and/or diminished protection in the event of a counterparty failure.

Securities of Issuers in Certain Countries

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may invest in equity and fixed-income securities (denominated in either U.S. Dollars or another currency) of issuers in various countries. Securities of issuers in certain countries involve certain unique risks, some of which are discussed below.

The economies of many of the countries in which the Adviser may invest may not be as developed as the economies of the countries in which the Adviser’s clients reside and may be subject to significantly different forces. Political or social instability, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and limitations on the removal of funds or other assets could also adversely affect the value of investments.

Certain markets may also have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to complete such transactions. Delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of a client's assets is invested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Adviser or its applicable affiliate(s) to make intended purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Adviser or its applicable affiliate(s) to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems could result either in losses to the client due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security or, if the Adviser or its applicable affiliate(s) have entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability of the client to the purchaser. Costs associated with transactions in such countries' securities are generally higher than costs associated with transactions in United States securities.

In certain countries, there may be little publicly available information about certain companies because of different regulatory controls, and the information that is available may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements. Income from certain securities owned by the client may also be reduced by taxes, including withholding taxes, that may be imposed at the source.

Brokerage commission rates in certain countries, which are generally fixed rather than subject to negotiation, may be higher than those in an investor's country of residence, and the client will bear the expense of maintaining securities with custodians in such countries. The securities markets in many of the countries in which the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may invest may have limited trading volume. As a result, the securities of some companies in these countries may be less liquid and more volatile than comparable securities in an investor's country of residence. There may be little government regulation and supervision of the stock exchanges, brokers and issuers of certain countries, which may make it difficult to enforce contractual obligations.

Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may invest in securities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. Returns on securities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar may change in value in relation to the U.S. Dollar, possibly for protracted periods of time.

Because asset valuations will be calculated in U.S. Dollars, when any non-U.S. currency rises against the U.S. Dollar, the returns on securities denominated in that currency will also rise; and when that currency declines in value in relation to the U.S. Dollar, the returns on securities denominated in that currency will also decline. In addition, the value of an investment may be affected by losses and other expenses incurred in converting between various currencies in order to purchase and sell certain securities, and by currency restrictions and exchange control regulations.

Swaps Transactions; Risks Associated with OTC Transactions

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may enter into credit default swaps, total return swaps on individual securities and indices and other swap transactions. Historically, swap contracts have not been executed on exchanges and rather have been executed in the over-the-counter ("OTC") markets, which are not subject to the same type or degree of regulation and supervision as are regulated exchanges. Although as of the date of this brochure, a substantial portion of swaps transactions continue to be executed in the OTC markets, under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer

Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) and the rules being finalized and implemented thereunder (the “Swaps Rules”) by the SEC and the CFTC, certain interest rate swaps and index credit default swaps presently are, and it is expected that a substantial portion of swaps transactions will become, subject to both mandatory clearing and exchange-trading requirements. Under the Swaps Rules, OTC swaps entered into by “financial end users,” including certain private funds, are subject to minimum initial and variation margin requirements depending on the extent of their trading activities. Moreover, swaps transactions required to be submitted for clearing will be subject to minimum initial and variation margin requirements set by the relevant clearing house. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act creates new categories of regulated market participants, such as “swap-dealers,” “security-based swap dealers”, “major swap participants” and “major security-based swap participants,” which are subject to significant new capital, registration, recordkeeping, reporting, disclosure, business conduct and other regulatory requirements.

The intent of the Dodd-Frank Act and the related Swaps Rules is to reduce systemic and counterparty risks associated with OTC swaps transactions. While many regulations have been promulgated pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act and are already in effect, the rulemaking and implementation process is still ongoing, and the ultimate effect of the rules and regulations on the Adviser and its clients cannot be predicted with certainty. However, even if certain new regulatory requirements are not directly applicable to the Adviser’s clients, such regulation will increase swaps dealers’ costs, which costs are expected to be passed through to other market participants (including the Adviser’s clients) in the form of higher fees and less favorable dealer marks.

Following the finalization and complete implementation of the Swaps Rules, not all swaps transactions will be subject to the mandatory clearing and execution requirements of the Swaps Rules, and some swap transactions will continue to be executed in the OTC markets without the protections afforded by centralized clearing at regulated clearing houses and by execution on regulated exchanges and facilities. For example, the swaps and other OTC markets generally are “principals’ markets” in which performance with respect to a swap contract is the responsibility only of the counterparty to the contract, and not of any exchange or clearinghouse. As a result, there is a risk of the inability or refusal of the counterparties with which Adviser, on behalf of its clients, trades to perform with respect to any swap contracts executed in the OTC markets.

In Europe, the European Parliament has adopted the European Markets and Infrastructure Regulation (“EMIR”) and the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (“MIFIR”), which will require certain OTC derivatives transactions to be subject to mandatory clearing and exchange trading obligations, respectively. EMIR is expected to apply in the European Union from January 3, 2018. Mandatory clearing of OTC derivatives will require the imposition of initial and variation requirements set by a clearing house (“CCP”). EMIR also imposes initial and variation margin requirements on certain OTC derivatives contracts that are not cleared by a CCP. This legislation will increase the costs of OTC derivatives transactions, and it is expected that these costs will be passed through to market participants (including the Adviser and its clients). Following the implementation of mandatory clearing and exchange trading obligations under EMIR and MIFIR, some OTC derivatives transactions will continue to be executed in the OTC markets without the protections that exchange trading and CCP clearing generally provide.

Leverage; Borrowing

Leverage may be used in the operation of the portfolio. Such leverage may be obtained through various means. The anticipated use of short-term margin borrowings may result in certain additional risks to the client. For example, should the securities pledged to a broker to secure a margin account decline in value, the broker may issue a “margin call” pursuant to which additional funds would have to be deposited with the broker or the pledged securities would be subject to mandatory liquidation to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a sudden precipitous drop in the value of the assets pledged to a broker as margin, the Adviser might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to pay off the margin debt, and the client might therefore suffer additional significant losses as a result of such a default. In addition, to the extent that the margin rules become more restrictive or banks or other lenders become less willing to lend on securities positions, the potential profit (and loss) of the client may be affected. The application of margin regulations may require the Adviser to liquidate positions to satisfy margin requirements at a time that is undesirable for investment or tax reasons. Margin transactions on exchanges or over-the-counter markets outside the United States will be governed by local law, which may be more or less restrictive than U.S. law.

Borrowing money to purchase a security may provide the Adviser with the opportunity for greater capital appreciation but at the same time will increase the risk of loss with respect to the security. Although borrowing money increases returns if returns on the incremental investments purchased with the borrowed funds exceed the borrowing costs for such funds, the use of leverage decreases returns if returns earned on such incremental investments are less than the costs of such borrowings. The amount of borrowings which may be outstanding at any time may be large in relation to a client’s capital. In addition, the level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which funds can be borrowed in particular, will affect the operating results of a particular client.

Volatility Relating to Stock Loan Conditions

Individual and entire portfolios of short positions in equity securities, including those of the client, can be influenced by the ability to borrow and maintain borrowings of securities from the Adviser’s prime brokers. Supply and demand dynamics in the stock loan market can result in price movements, either in individual securities or in a client’s portfolio as a whole, that are outside the control of the Adviser.

Lack of Liquidity of Certain Investments

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may invest in securities that are illiquid for a variety of reasons. In the case of U.S. securities, one possible reason for that illiquidity is that such securities are subject to restrictions on resale because they were acquired from the issuer in “private placement” transactions. The Adviser will not be able to sell these securities publicly unless their sale is registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the “Securities Act”) and applicable state securities laws, or unless an exemption from those registration requirements is available. The Adviser may be able to sell such securities publicly under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, which permits limited sales under specified conditions. When restricted securities are sold to the public, the Adviser could be deemed an “underwriter” or a controlling person with respect to the issuer for purposes of the Securities Act and could be subject to liability under the Securities Act. Sales of certain securities outside the United States will be governed by local law, which may be more or less restrictive than U.S. law. The sale of

any such investments may be possible only at substantial discounts, and it may be extremely difficult to value accurately any such investments.

Accuracy of Public Information

The Adviser may select investments for one or more of its clients, in part, on the basis of information and data filed by issuers with various government regulators or made directly available to the Adviser by the issuers or through sources other than the issuers. Although the Adviser evaluates all such information and data and ordinarily seeks independent corroboration when it considers it is appropriate and reasonably available, the Adviser is not in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information and data, and in some cases, complete and accurate information is not available.

Past Performance Information

Past results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. No assurance can be given that any particular fund or account managed by the Adviser will achieve its investment objective and that profits will be achieved or that substantial losses will not be incurred.

Back testing and Simulation Performance Information

The Adviser relies on back testing or simulation to research its quantitative strategies. Back tested performance is developed with the benefit of hindsight and has inherent limitations. Specifically, back tested results do not reflect actual trading or the effect of material economic and market factors on the decision-making process. Since trades have not actually been executed, results may have under- or over-compensated for the impact, if any, of certain market factors, such as lack of liquidity, and may not reflect the impact that certain economic or market factors may have had on the decision-making process. Further, some of the back testing allows the security selection methodology to be adjusted until past returns are maximized. Actual performance may differ significantly from back tested performance. Back tested results are adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividends and other income and, except where otherwise indicated, are presented gross-of fees and do not include the effect of management fees, performance fees or expenses, if applicable.

Transaction Expenses

The Adviser, on behalf of its clients, may make frequent trades in securities. Frequent trades typically result in correspondingly high transaction costs.

Uncontrollable Events

The Adviser or its affiliates may be affected by events that are not within its control, such as acts of war, terrorism and natural disasters, as well as interruptions in any of the basic services on which the Adviser or its affiliates relies for its operations, such as electricity, phone services, networks of its prime brokers, and access to the Adviser's headquarters and other offices.

Limited Participation

Clients have no right to participate to make any decisions with respect to the investments to be made by the Adviser on their behalf. The Adviser or its affiliates will make all investment decisions on behalf of the clients. The Adviser and its members, partners, principals and affiliates are not required to devote substantially all of their business time to the Adviser's business.

Reliance on the Adviser

Clients must rely on the activities, judgment and availability of the Adviser, including Srikanth Nagarajan, to make investment decisions on their behalf. Clients will not have the opportunity to evaluate personally the relevant economic, financial and other information that will be used by the Adviser in the selection and monitoring of investments.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Adviser is dependent on the services of certain key personnel, including Srikanth Nagarajan; if the services of such key personnel were to become unavailable, the Adviser might deem it in the best interests of the applicable fund or managed account to wind up or otherwise terminate such fund or managed account.

Changes in Investment Strategies

The Adviser has broad discretion to expand, revise or contract its business without the consent of clients. Thus, the investment strategies of the Adviser may be altered without prior approval by, or notice to, its clients if the Adviser determines that such change is in the best interests of the clients. Any such decision to engage in a new activity could result in the exposure of the clients' assets to additional risks, which may be substantial.

Possible Indemnification Obligations; Litigation

Under certain agreements, the Adviser is obligated to indemnify its affiliates under certain circumstances. The Adviser may also be obligated to indemnify certain other persons under agreements entered into with such persons. In the event that the Adviser or a party entitled to indemnification from the Adviser were named as a defendant in an action, arbitration, claim, demand, dispute, investigation, lawsuit or other proceeding, the Adviser would bear the additional costs of defending and indemnifying against such action and would be at further risk if the Adviser or any indemnified party failed to prevail in the litigation.

Third-Party Advice

The Adviser utilizes, and funds managed by the Adviser may utilize, the services of attorneys, accountants and other consultants in their operations. The Adviser and such funds generally rely upon such advisors for their professional judgment with respect to legal, tax and regulatory matters. There exists a risk that such advisors may provide incorrect advice from time to time. Neither the Adviser nor any such fund will have any liability to the investors in any such fund (or with respect to any managed account client) for any reliance upon such advice.

Contingent Liabilities

A fund managed by the Adviser may find it necessary upon withdrawal of an investor in such fund to set up a reserve for undetermined or contingent liabilities and withhold a certain portion of such investor's withdrawn amount. This could occur, for example, in the case of lawsuits or other events that are not a part of the regular operations of such fund.

Required Withdrawal

The Adviser in its sole discretion may require clients to withdraw as clients at any time.

Valuation of Investments.

The Adviser will be responsible for valuing the securities and other investments comprising the assets of the applicable fund in accordance with the governing documents of such fund. The Adviser generally values the portfolio of such fund using U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"). Typically, the valuations would be "marked to market" by reference to the last generally available price quotation. However, where a security is subject to any resale restriction, lack of available price quotations, illiquid market conditions or other factors preventing immediate liquidity of the entire position held by such fund, the Adviser has the sole and absolute discretion to value such security using its best good faith estimate as to fair value. This causes the potential for a conflict of interest due to the fact that a higher fair value assigned to such security will result in greater management fees being paid to the general partner of such fund, and possibly in higher performance compensation being credited to the general partner of such fund, as well as higher administration fees being paid to the fund's administrator. Valuations assigned to securities and other investments are not necessarily equivalent to the value that can be realized by the applicable fund on the sale of those securities and other investments. In addition, there is a risk that the valuations of a security made pursuant to U.S. GAAP may differ from the price at which the security may actually be sold. The Adviser typically will retain third party administrators to value the securities and other investments comprising the assets of the applicable fund, which valuation is conducted in accordance with the governing documents of such fund.

Location and Infrastructure Risk

The Adviser and most of its key personnel are physically located in one building in Princeton, New Jersey. In addition, investment research is conducted also in one building in Chennai, India. Loss of the buildings and/or the key personnel, whether as a result of fire, terrorist action, earthquake or some other catastrophic event, could adversely affect the Adviser's operations and the investment returns of the funds and accounts managed by the Adviser. A serious impairment to the infrastructure of the buildings, such as an extended loss of power or a prolonged restriction of physical access to the buildings by governmental authorities, also could adversely affect the Adviser's operations and the investment returns of the funds and accounts managed by the Adviser. The Adviser has offsite data back-up at both Chennai and Princeton and has a disaster recovery plan for offsite operation, but the risk of disruption of operations remains. Similar risks may apply to the brokers and dealers and other custodians of assets of the funds and accounts managed by the Adviser.

Computer System Risk

Throughout its investment management process and business operations, the Adviser relies on a variety of computer hardware and software systems and platforms, some of which may be proprietary while others may be licensed from third parties (such systems and platforms, collectively, “Computer Systems”). Incorrect data, including stale or missing data, hardware or software malfunctions, programming inaccuracies, and similar errors may impair the performance of Computer Systems, which may negatively affect investment performance.

Model and Data Risk

Given the complexity of the Adviser’s investments and strategies, the Adviser relies heavily on quantitative models (both proprietary models developed by the Adviser, and those supplied by third parties) and information and data supplied by third parties (“Models and Data”). Models and Data are used to construct sets of transactions and investments, to value investments or potential investments (whether for trading purposes, or for the purpose of determining the net asset value of a Client), to provide risk management insights, and to assist in hedging the Clients’ investments, if applicable. When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose Clients to potential risks. For example, by relying on Models and Data, the Adviser may be induced to buy certain investments at prices that are too low, or to miss favorable opportunities altogether. Similarly, any hedging based on faulty Models and Data may prove to be unsuccessful. Some of the models used by the Adviser are predictive in nature. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. For example, such models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses on a cash flow and/or a mark-to-market basis. In addition, in unforeseen or certain low-probability scenarios (often involving a market disruption of some kind), such models may produce unexpected results, which can result in losses to a client’s portfolio. Furthermore, because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data supplied by third parties, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied historical data. All models rely on correct market data inputs. If incorrect market data is entered into even a well-founded model, the resulting valuations will be incorrect. However, even if market data is input correctly, “model prices” will often differ substantially from market prices, especially for securities with complex characteristics, such as derivative instruments.

Crowding/Convergence Risk

There is significant competition among quantitatively-focused managers. To the extent that the Adviser’s models come to resemble those employed by other managers, the risk that a market disruption that broadly affects the models of quantitatively-focused managers (including competitors of the Adviser) may adversely affect a client is increased, as such a disruption could accelerate reductions in liquidity or rapid repricing due to simultaneous trading across a number of funds in the marketplace.

Risk of Programming and Modeling Errors

The Adviser’s research and modeling process is extremely complex and involves financial, economic, econometric and statistical theories, research and modeling; the results of that process must then be translated into computer code. Although the Adviser (or its research support partner, ValAn Global

Solutions LLC) seeks to hire individuals skilled in these functions and to provide appropriate levels of oversight, the complexity of the individual tasks, the difficulty of integrating such tasks, and the limited ability to perform “real world” testing of the end product raises the chances that the finished model may contain an error. One or more of such errors could adversely affect a client’s portfolio and would generally not constitute a trade error subject to reimbursement under the Adviser’s policies.

Risk of Proprietary Trading Methods

Because the Adviser’s trading methods are proprietary, a client will not be able to determine any details of such methods or whether they are being followed.

Cybersecurity Risk

The computer systems, networks and devices used by the Adviser and its service providers to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized, systems, networks or devices potentially can be breached. The Adviser and its clients could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach. Cybersecurity breaches can include: unauthorized access to systems, networks or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Other incidents, such as user errors, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes, may also result in cybersecurity breaches. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to clients; interference with the Adviser’s ability to calculate the net asset value of client accounts; impediments to trading; the inability of the Adviser and other service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and other laws (including the release of private investor information); regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information. Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting issuers of securities in which client assets are invested; counterparties with which the Adviser engages in transactions on behalf of one or more client accounts; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators; and other persons with which the Adviser or one of its service providers does business. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

Side Letters and Other Investor-Related Arrangements

From time to time, the Adviser may enter into letter agreements or other similar arrangements (collectively, “Side Letters”) with one or more clients that supplement the terms of such client’s investment by providing for, *e.g.*, the reporting from time to time of certain requested information and reduced or waived management fees and/or performance share allocations. To the extent that any Side Letter provides for the reporting to any client of certain information, such information will also be made available to all other clients.

Generally, the Adviser is not required to notify the other clients of any such Side Letters or any of the

rights or terms or provisions thereof. In addition, the Adviser will not be required to offer such additional or different rights or terms to all other clients. Future clients may also receive more favorable terms or other benefits through investment in one or more classes of investments designated, created and offered after the date of an offering.

Future Regulatory Developments

Legal, tax and regulatory developments that would adversely affect the Adviser or its clients could occur. The regulatory environment for financial markets, hedge funds and other private investment funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of the financial markets and private investment funds and their investment and trading activities may adversely affect the ability of the Adviser, on behalf of its clients, to pursue the applicable investment strategy. In recent years, there has been an increase in governmental, as well as self-regulatory, scrutiny of the alternative investment industry and the financial markets in general. For example, in the United States, the Dodd-Frank Act, which makes significant changes to the regulation of banks, hedge funds and other financial services firms, is still in the process of being clarified and implemented by U.S. Federal agency rulemaking and interpretation. In addition, in the European Union, the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive, which imposes many new requirements on the managers of alternative investment funds that are marketed within the European Union, is still in the process of being transposed in the different European Union member states. The exact nature and scope of the impact of such laws and regulations on the Adviser or any funds or managed accounts advised by the Adviser is not yet clear.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

The Adviser has no disciplinary information to report under this Item 9. The Adviser and its employees do not have any disciplinary events or other legal events to disclose.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The Adviser is affiliated with the entities listed below. The Adviser also shares personnel, office space, facilities and systems with these entities.

U.S. Private Funds

General Partner of Private Fund

Berunda Equities Fund LLC

The Adviser provides services to, or otherwise provide investment advice with respect to the fund listed above.

Research and Support Services (non-investment related operational and research activities)

ValAn Global Solutions LLC

Affiliates of the Adviser may invest in certain funds to be managed by the Advisor. Minimum investments may be waived for such persons; provided, however, that in no circumstance will the minimum investment in any offshore hedge fund be reduced below \$100,000. In addition, the management and/or performance fees charged to such persons may, in the sole and absolute discretion of the Adviser, be waived, reduced or rebated.

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

Subject to internal compliance policies and approval procedures, members and employees of the Adviser may engage, from time to time, in personal trading of securities and other instruments, including securities and instruments in which the funds and managed accounts advised by the Adviser and its affiliates may invest.

To better prevent insider trading and front-running, and to ensure the satisfaction of the Adviser's fiduciary obligations to its advisory clients, the Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics. A copy of the Code of Ethics is available to any client or investor or prospective client or investor upon request.

The Code of Ethics is predicated on the principle that the Adviser and its employees owe a fiduciary duty to their clients. Pursuant to the Code of Ethics, the Adviser requires employees to report their personal securities transactions and holdings periodically and to, among other things:

- Act with integrity, competence, diligence, respect and in an ethical manner with the public, clients, prospective clients, employees, colleagues in the investment profession and other participants in the global capital markets;
- Bring forward any conflict of interests that may arise with providing investment advice to clients;
- Adhere to the fundamental standard that employees should not take inappropriate advantage of their position;
- Conduct all personal securities transactions in a manner consistent with the Code of Ethics;
- Use reasonable care and exercise independent professional judgment when conducting investment analysis, making investment recommendations, taking investment actions and engaging in other professional activities;
- Comply with applicable provisions of the federal securities laws; and
- Report violations of the Code of Ethics promptly to the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer.

In addition, the Code of Ethics requires the Adviser to provide a copy of the Code of Ethics and any amendment to each employee and each employee to provide the Adviser with a written acknowledgment of his or her receipt of a copy of the Code of Ethics and any amendment.

Affiliates of the Adviser may invest in the domestic and offshore hedge funds to be managed by the Adviser. Accordingly, affiliates of the Adviser may have a financial interest in some, but not all, of such hedge funds. The Adviser may make the same investment decision and pursue similar investment strategies for its clients as the hedge funds in which the Adviser's affiliates may have invested. In the event that the Adviser purchases or sells the same securities for more than one client, such purchases or sales will be allocated on a systematic or equitable basis.

The Adviser or its applicable affiliate(s) may also acquire certain assets from other accounts that they manage by means of a crossing of securities. The Adviser and its applicable affiliate(s), however, will not engage in cross trades except in compliance with applicable law.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Pursuant to the terms of the relevant advisory agreement or fund documentation, the Adviser may be authorized to designate the brokers, dealers, banks, clearing associations, depositaries and other counterparties and financial institutions, all of which are collectively referred to as “brokers,” to be used to effect and clear securities transactions for the funds and managed accounts. Accordingly, the Adviser may designate brokers from time to time. The Adviser does presently use one broker - Interactive Brokers for its trading platform.

The policy of the Adviser is to select brokers that will enable the Adviser to obtain “best execution” of its clients’ transactions under the circumstances of the particular transaction. In selecting brokers to effect portfolio transactions, the Adviser will consider factors such as, among other things, execution price, the ability of the brokers to effect the transactions, the brokers’ facilities, reliability and financial responsibility, and any research or investment management-related services provided by such brokers. The Adviser does not have an obligation to seek the lowest bid or solicit competitive bids. Accordingly, if the Adviser determines in good faith that the commissions charged by a broker are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by that broker, the clients may pay commissions to that broker that are greater than the commissions another broker might charge.

Certain brokers used by the Adviser to effect transactions for clients may provide certain brokerage and research services and products in exchange for commissions or “soft dollars.” To the extent that the Adviser uses soft dollars generated by the execution of securities transactions to obtain services and products that would otherwise be an expense of the Adviser or its affiliates, this use of soft dollars could be viewed as additional compensation to the Adviser or its affiliates creating a potential conflict of interest between the fiduciary duty to manage the clients’ portfolios in the respective best interests of the clients and the Adviser’s desire to receive or direct these soft dollar benefits. However, only soft dollar arrangements that fall within the safe harbor created by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, will be permitted.

Services and products obtained with soft dollars generated by some clients may be used by the Adviser to service accounts of other clients. Nonetheless, the Adviser believes that such brokerage and research services and products provide all of its clients with benefits by supplementing the research otherwise available for advising them.

Brokerage services that fall within the Section 28(e) safe harbor are those products and services that relate to the execution of securities transactions from the point at which the Adviser communicates with the broker for the purpose of transmitting an order for execution through the point at which funds or securities are credited to the applicable account. Such brokerage services may include, among other things, communication services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions and other functions incidental to effecting securities transactions, *i.e.*, connectivity service between the Adviser and the broker and other relevant parties such as custodians (including dedicated lines between the broker and the Adviser’s order management system, lines between the broker and order management systems operated by a third-party vendor, dedicated lines providing direct dial-up service between the Adviser and the trading desk at the broker, and message services used to transmit

orders to brokers for execution), trading software used to route orders to market centers, software that provides algorithmic trading strategies and software used to transmit orders to direct market access systems.

Research services that fall within the Section 28(e) safe harbor include investment advice, analyses and reports and may include, among other things, research reports on particular industries and companies, economic surveys and analyses, recommendations as to specific securities, software that provides analyses of securities portfolios, pre-trade and post-trade analytics, software and other products that depend on market information to generate market research (including research on optimal execution venues and trading strategies) and market data.

To fall within the Section 28(e) safe harbor, eligible brokerage and research services and products must provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the Adviser in the performance of its investment decision-making responsibilities on behalf of its clients, and the Adviser must make a good faith determination that the commissions paid for such services and products are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services and products received.

Where a product or a service obtained with soft dollars provides both research and non-research assistance, the Adviser will make a reasonable allocation of the cost of such product or service according to its use, with the portion allocable to research eligible under the Section 28(e) safe harbor being paid with soft dollars, and the ineligible portion being paid by the Adviser using its own funds.

Typically, purchase and sale orders placed during a trading day on behalf of the funds and managed accounts are combined, and securities bought and sold pursuant to such orders are allocated among such clients on an average price basis.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

The portfolio managers with respect to the applicable fund or managed account reviews daily the transactions entered for such client and determines that correct entries have been made for all such client records. In addition, the relevant portfolio managers of the applicable fund or managed account review the transactions engaged in, and investments held by, such fund or managed account on a daily basis.

Investors in the funds will receive periodic written unaudited performance information no less frequently than quarterly. The funds also provide their respective investors with monthly written performance updates.

The managed account clients receive directly from their respective custodians written transaction confirmation notices and account statements at least quarterly on the investment performance and value of the assets under management, as well as quarterly written statements from the Adviser.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Neither the Adviser nor any of its affiliates (i) is paid cash or receives an economic benefit from a third party in connection with giving advice to clients. However, the Adviser may directly or indirectly compensate a person or third party for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

The Adviser may be deemed to have constructive custody of certain client assets as a result of fee payments or the service of its affiliates as general partners or investment managers of private investment partnerships. Actual custody of the funds' and other clients' assets, however, is with broker-dealers, banks or trust companies, not with the Adviser.

The managed account clients receive directly from the accounts' respective custodians, transaction confirmation notices and account statements at least quarterly on the investment performance and value of the assets under management. In order to ensure that all account transactions, holdings and values are correct and current, the Adviser urges clients to compare the account statements that they receive from their respective custodians with the statements received from the Adviser.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

The Adviser exercises investment discretion over the accounts that it manages. This authority is established, as the case may be, either through the subscription documents completed and signed by each investor in the funds and the managed account agreement, investment advisory agreement or sub-advisory agreement, as applicable, signed by each holder of a managed account.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

The Adviser has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures to guide the Adviser's exercise of this responsibility on behalf of the funds and other clients. Voting is subject to the advisory agreements of the respective funds and managed accounts. When the Adviser has discretion to vote the proxies of its clients, in the absence of specific guidelines in these agreements, the Adviser will vote the proxies in the best interest of each particular fund or managed account, which may result in different results for proxies for the same issuer.

General Policy

The Adviser believes that voting proxies in accordance with the following general policy is in the best interest of each fund or account that it advises:

For routine corporate housekeeping proposals that implicate corporate governance changes, non-routine proposals where no specific policy applies or a proposal for which material conflicts of interest exist (see "Conflicts of Interest" below), then the Adviser may engage an independent third party to determine how the proxies should be voted.

In voting on each and every issue, the Adviser shall vote in a prudent and timely fashion and only after a careful evaluation of the issue(s) presented on the ballot. The Adviser will determine whether a proposal is in the best interests of the applicable fund or account and may take into account the following factors, among others:

whether the proposal was recommended by management and the Adviser's opinion of management;

whether the proposal acts to entrench existing management; and
whether the proposal fairly compensates management for past and future performance.

General Proxy Voting Procedures

All proxies received by the Adviser will be sent to the Chief Compliance Officer, who will:

- keep a record of each proxy received;
- determine which funds and accounts managed by the Adviser hold the security to which the proxy relates; and
- absent material conflicts (see “Conflicts of Interest” below), consult with the portfolio managers for the applicable funds and accounts to determine how the Adviser should vote the proxy.

The portfolio managers for the applicable funds and accounts will send their respective decisions on how the Adviser will vote a proxy to the Chief Compliance Officer. The Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for completing the proxy and mailing the proxy in a timely and appropriate manner. The Adviser may retain a third party to assist it in coordinating and voting proxies with respect to client securities. If so, the Chief Compliance Officer will monitor the third party to assure that all proxies are being properly voted and appropriate records are being retained.

Conflicts of Interests

The Chief Compliance Officer, in consultation with the Managing Partner, will seek to identify conflicts that the Adviser may have in voting proxies. The Chief Compliance Officer will review the relationship between the Adviser and its affiliates with the issuer of each security and any of the issuer’s affiliates to determine if the issuer is a client of the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser or has some other relationship with the Adviser or a client of the Adviser.

In the event of a material conflict, the Adviser will:

disclose such conflict to the affected clients and either (i) obtain written directions from such affected clients as to how to vote their proxies or (ii) request that such affected clients vote their proxies themselves;
engage a disinterested third party to determine how to vote the proxies; or
abstain from voting if such action is determined by the Adviser to be in the best interest of the affected clients under the circumstances.

Disclosure

If a client or investor requests information on how the Adviser voted such client’s or investor’s fund’s proxies, the Chief Compliance Officer shall prepare a written response that lists, with respect to each voted proxy about which the client or investor has inquired, (i) the name of the issuer; (ii) the proposal voted upon; and (iii) how the Adviser voted the proxy. In addition, a copy of the Adviser’s proxy voting policies and procedures shall be furnished upon request to any client of the Adviser or fund investor.

Item 18: Financial Information

This Item is not applicable to the Adviser.