

Parian Global Management LP

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This “**Brochure**” provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Parian Global Management LP. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact our Chief Compliance Officer (“**CCO**”), Gerard Falcone, by email at gfalcone@parianglobal.com. Information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) or by any state securities authority.

Registration as an investment adviser does not imply that Parian Global Management LP or any of its principals or employees possesses a particular level of skill or training in the investment advisory business or any other business.

Additional information about Parian Global Management LP is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Material Changes

This Brochure is the Firm's initial Form ADV Part 2A, which has been submitted with our application for registration with the SEC. As such, there are no material changes to report. In the future, if the Brochure contains material changes from our last update, we will identify and discuss those changes.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Parian Global Management LP (hereinafter “**Parian Global**,” “**Investment Manager**,” “**we**,” “**us**,” “**our**” or the “**Firm**”) is a Delaware limited partnership that was founded in 2018. Zach Miller (the “**Principal**”) is the founder and principal owner of Parian Global and the Portfolio Manager of the Firm. Mr. Miller is responsible for the management of the strategies employed by Parian Global. CCZG LLC serves as the general partner of Parian Global and is also principally owned by Mr. Miller.

Following registration with the SEC, Parian Global intends to advise the following private, pooled investment vehicles:

- Parian Global Master Fund LP, a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership (the “**Master Fund**”);
- Parian Global US Fund LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the “**Onshore Fund**”); and
- Parian Global Offshore Fund Ltd, a Cayman Islands exempted company (the “**Offshore Fund**”).
- Parian Global US Fund II LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the “**Fund II**”)

The Master Fund, the Onshore Fund, the Offshore Fund and Fund II are herein each referred to as a “**Fund**” or “**Client**”, and collectively referred to as the “**Funds**” or the “**Clients**”.

The Onshore Fund’s “**Limited Partners**” and the Offshore Fund’s “**Shareholders**” are hereafter collectively referred to as the “**Investors**” where appropriate.

Our investment decisions and advice with respect to the Funds are subject to each Fund’s investment objectives and guidelines, as set forth in its respective “**Offering Documents**.”

We do not currently participate in any Wrap Fee Programs.

Currently, we do not have regulatory assets under management, but we expect to have, within 120 days of the effective date of our initial registration, client assets under management sufficient to allow us to remain eligible for registration with the SEC.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

The fees applicable to each of the Funds are set forth in detail in the relevant Offering Documents. A brief summary of such fees is provided below.

Management Fee

Parian Global generally expects to charge Clients an asset-based management fee and/or performance allocation or fee.

Parian Global expects to deduct its management fees (“**Management Fee**”) generally from each Fund quarterly in advance in such amounts as are set forth in the Offering Documents of such Fund.

Parian Global may, in its discretion, waive, reduce or rebate the Management Fee with respect to the investment of any Investor.

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

An affiliate of Parian Global (the “**General Partner**”), a Delaware limited liability company that serves as the general partner to one or more of the Funds, expects to receive performance-based allocations (“**Performance Allocation**”) in respect of each Fund on an annual basis in arrears and upon withdrawals by Investors in the Funds, subject to a “high-water mark” provision. In general, a “high-water mark” means that the General Partner will receive a Performance Allocation on an Investor's aggregate investment in a Fund only when the value of the investment, at the time of determination, is higher than the investment's highest value as of the date of the most immediately preceding determination of whether a Performance Allocation is payable. Should the Investor's aggregate investment decrease in value (that is, due to capital losses or depreciation of the investment, whether realized or unrealized), the investment must increase in value back above the previous highest value before the General Partner will receive Performance Allocation again with respect to such Investor.

If an Investor withdraws capital from a Fund, the amount of such Investor's high-water mark, if any, will be reduced in proportion to the amount of capital withdrawn.

The Performance Allocation may create an incentive for Parian Global, an affiliate of the General Partner, to make more speculative investments than would otherwise be made or make decisions regarding the timing and manner of realization of investments differently than if such Performance Allocation was not received.

Parian Global is required to act in a manner that it considers fair and equitable, depending on the particular facts and circumstances and the needs and financial objectives of Parian Global's various clients, in allocating investment opportunities to the Clients but Parian Global is not otherwise subject to any specific obligations or requirements concerning the allocation of time, effort or investment opportunities, or any restrictions on the nature or timing of investments for the Clients. Parian Global addresses this conflict through the application of its trade allocation procedures that are designed to avoid or minimize such conflicts of interest, including policies designed to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated equitably among Clients with similar investment objectives. Parian Global periodically reviews allocation of investment opportunities and sequencing of transactions to determine whether Clients are treated fairly.

Item 7: Types of Clients

Our clients are the are expected to initially be the Funds.

Investors in the Funds may include, but are not limited to, high net worth individuals, family offices, fund-of-hedge funds, endowments, foundations, trusts, charitable organizations, pension plans, and corporate or business entities.

Details concerning applicable investor suitability criteria are set forth in the respective Fund's governing documents. Each investor will be required to meet certain suitability qualifications.

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

The descriptions set forth in this Brochure of specific advisory services that we offer to clients, and investment strategies pursued, and investments made by us on behalf of our clients, should not be understood to limit in any way our investment activities. We may offer any advisory services, engage in any investment strategy and make any investment, including any

not described in this Brochure, that we consider appropriate, subject to each client's investment objectives and guidelines. The investment strategies we pursue are speculative and entail substantial risks. Clients should be prepared to bear a substantial loss of capital. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of any client will be achieved.

Investment Objective

Our investment objective is to provide superior long-term returns to our investors with minimal correlation to the broader equity and bond markets. We seek to achieve this objective by trading both long and short a portfolio of securities – primarily North American and non-U.S. listed equities, and equity options – utilizing a fundamental, research-driven approach. We believe that the strategy, with generally low net exposure and moderate leverage, will translate into strong returns over a rolling multi-year timeframe while protecting capital regardless of market environment.

Risk Management

Our risk management framework is designed to increase the likelihood that the Fund can benefit from periods of portfolio volatility and withstand extreme events in the financial markets. This involves concentrating risk in the portfolio related to well-researched, high conviction views and avoiding or managing other risks.

The Firm believes the single best risk management tool at its disposal is rigorous, position-level research. The Firm will regularly monitor positions and seek new information in order to re-evaluate each Fund's portfolio, including its probabilistic risk / reward ratio. Each Fund will seek to exit or reduce specific positions when the Firm believes that the risk / reward with respect to such position falls below a certain hurdle established by the Firm. The Firm regularly monitors positions and seeks new information in order to re-evaluate each client's portfolio, including its risk / reward ratio. The Firm will also seek to use a variety of analytical tools in order to quantify with a reasonable degree of confidence how much an investment has the potential to lose over a given time period. Each Fund will seek to exit or reduce specific positions when the Firm believes that the expected return profile with respect to such positions falls below a certain hurdle established by the Firm. Generally, when stocks move significantly from their initial price and / or there is relevant new information, the investment thesis will be re-evaluated.

The Firm will also conduct periodic top-down reviews of the portfolio to assess (i) levels of portfolio concentration (e.g., exposure to sub-sectors, end markets, geographic regions, and other fundamental or technical factors), (ii) economic / cyclical exposure, and (iii) gross / net exposure, leverage, and volatility in the portfolio and markets more broadly. The Firm also believes that even the most sophisticated risk management systems have limitations, primarily due to the fact that the data upon which such systems depend typically rely on historical data that may have limited relevance. Accordingly, the Firm may employ additional risk management tools in its discretion.

Risk of Loss Factors

The following risk factors do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in the clients advised by us. These risk factors include only those risks we believe to be material, significant or unusual and relate to particular significant investment strategies or methods of analysis employed by us.

An investment involves significant risks, and is suitable only for those persons who can bear the economic risk of the loss of their entire investment. There can be no assurances that we will achieve our investment objectives. An investment carries with it the inherent risks associated with investments in publicly-traded stocks and bonds, options, and related instruments. For the purposes of clarity, references below to “the Fund” will mean each Fund as the context may require.

Investment and Trading Risks. An investment in the Fund will involve a high degree of risk, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. No guarantee or representation is made that the Fund’s investment program will be successful. The Investment Manager will be investing substantially all of the Fund’s assets in securities, some of which may be particularly sensitive to economic, market, industry and other variable conditions. The markets in which the Fund expects to invest have in recent years had significant volatility. No assurance can be given as to when or whether adverse events might occur that could cause immediate and significant losses to the Fund.

Equity Securities Generally. The Fund intends to trade equity securities and equity-related security derivatives in primarily the U.S., Canada and Western Europe but also in other countries. The value of these financial instruments generally will vary with the performance of the issuer and movements in the equity markets. As a result, the Fund may suffer losses from investments in equity instruments of issuers whose performance diverges from the Investment Manager’s expectations or if equity markets generally move in a single direction and the Fund has not hedged against such a general move.

Equity Price Risk. The Fund’s investment portfolios will include long and short positions in equity securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value in response to many factors, including, among others, the activities and financial condition of individual companies, geographic markets, industry market conditions, interest rates and general economic environments. In addition, events such as the domestic and international political environments, terrorism and natural disasters, may be unforeseeable and contribute to market volatility in ways that may adversely affect investments made by the Fund.

Convertible Securities and Investments in Equity-Related Convertible Securities. The Fund may invest a portion of its capital in convertible securities and equity-related convertible securities. Convertible securities are equities, bonds, debentures, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified fixed or variable amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest that is generally paid or accrued on debt or a dividend that is paid or accrued on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally (i) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities, (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock due to their fixed-income characteristics and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases. The value of a convertible security is a function of its “investment value” (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its “conversion value” (the security’s worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also have an

effect on the convertible security's investment value. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is influenced principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income security. Generally, the amount of the premium decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required, depending on the terms of the security, to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

Investments in High Yield and Distressed Securities. The Fund may trade high-yield and distressed securities. Such securities are generally not exchange traded and, as a result, these instruments trade in a smaller secondary market than exchange-traded bonds. In addition, the Fund may trade credit instruments of issuers that do not have publicly traded equity securities, making it more difficult to hedge the risks associated with such investments. High-yield securities that are below investment grade or unrated face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions which could lead to the issuer's inability to meet timely interest and principal payments. The market values of certain of these lower-rated and unrated debt securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than do higher-rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates and tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher-rated securities. Companies that issue such securities are often highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. It is possible that an economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is possible that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default of such securities. Such investments involve a substantial degree of risk and could result in substantial losses to the Fund.

The terms and conditions associated with credit instruments, particularly high yield and distressed securities, are often complex and require a sophisticated level of evaluation of financial, operational and legal matters. There is no assurance that the Investment Manager will correctly evaluate the value of a company's assets, the terms of its debt instruments or the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. Investments in these securities require active monitoring and may, at times, require participation in business strategy or reorganization proceedings by the Investment Manager. The involvement by the Investment Manager in an issuer's reorganization proceedings could result in the imposition of restrictions limiting the Fund's ability to liquidate its respective position in the issuer.

Investments in Bankrupt or Restructured Companies. Certain of the issuers of securities which may be purchased by the Fund, may be involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization proceedings which involve a substantial degree of risk. Many of the events within a bankruptcy case are adversarial and often beyond the control of the creditors. Accordingly, a bankruptcy court may approve actions that are contrary to the Fund.

Generally, the duration of a bankruptcy case can only be roughly estimated. The process can involve substantial legal, professional and administrative costs to the company and the Fund; it is subject to unpredictable and lengthy delays; and during the process the company's competitive position may erode, key management may depart, and the company may not be able to invest adequately. In some cases, the company may not be able to reorganize and may be required to liquidate assets. Although the Fund may invest a portion of its assets in debt, the debt of companies in financial reorganization will in most cases not pay current interest, may not accrue interest during reorganization and may be adversely affected by an erosion of the issuer's fundamental values. Such investments can result in a total loss of principal.

Investment in the debt of financially distressed companies domiciled outside the U.S. involves additional risks. Bankruptcy law and process may differ substantially from that in the U.S., resulting in greater uncertainty as to the rights of creditors, the enforceability of such rights, reorganization timing and the classification, seniority and treatment of claims. In certain developing countries, although bankruptcy laws have been enacted, the process for reorganization remains highly uncertain.

The Investment Manager may cause the Fund to purchase creditor claims subsequent to the commencement of a bankruptcy case. Under judicial decisions, it is possible that such purchase may be disallowed by the bankruptcy court if the court determines that the purchaser has taken unfair advantage of an unsophisticated seller, which may result in the rescission of the transaction (presumably at the original purchase price) or forfeiture by the purchaser.

Investments in Preferred Stock. The Fund may trade the preferred shares of certain companies. Preferred shares may pay dividends at a specific rate and generally have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends in a liquidation of assets but rank after debt securities. Unlike interest payments on debt securities, dividends on preferred shares are generally payable at the discretion of the board of directors of the issuer. The market prices of preferred shares are subject to changes in interest rates and are more sensitive to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness than are the prices of debt securities.

Short Sales. The Investment Manager will engage in short sales as part of hedging transactions or when it believes securities are overvalued. Short sales are sales of securities the Fund borrows but does not actually own, usually made with the anticipation that the prices of the securities will decrease and the Fund will be able to make a profit by purchasing the securities at a later date at the lower prices. The Fund will incur a potentially unlimited loss on a short sale if the price of the security increases prior to the time it purchases the security to replace the borrowed security. A short sale presents greater risk than purchasing a security outright since there is no ceiling on the possible cost of replacing the borrowed security, whereas the risk of loss on a "long" position is limited to the purchase price of the security. Closing out a short position may cause the security to rise further in value creating a greater loss.

Short sale transactions have been subject to increased regulatory scrutiny in response to market events in recent years, including the imposition of restrictions on short selling certain securities and reporting requirements. The Fund's ability to execute a short selling strategy may be materially adversely impacted by temporary and/or new permanent rules, interpretations, prohibitions, and restrictions adopted in response to these adverse market events. Temporary restrictions and/or prohibitions on short selling activity may be imposed by regulatory authorities with little or no advance notice and may impact prior trading activities of the Fund. Additionally, the SEC, its foreign counterparts, other governmental

authorities and/or self-regulatory organizations may at any time promulgate permanent rules or interpretations consistent with such temporary restrictions or that impose additional or different permanent or temporary limitations or prohibitions. The SEC might impose different limitations and/or prohibitions on short selling from those imposed by various non-U.S. regulatory authorities. These different regulations, rules or interpretations might have different effective periods.

Regulatory authorities may impose restrictions that adversely affect the Fund's ability to borrow certain securities in connection with short sale transactions. In addition, traditional lenders of securities might be less likely to lend securities under certain market conditions. As a result, the Fund may not be able to effectively pursue a short selling strategy due to a limited supply of securities available for borrowing. The Fund may also incur additional costs in connection with short sale transactions, including in the event that it is required to enter into a borrowing arrangement in advance of any short sales. Moreover, the ability to continue to borrow a security is not guaranteed and the Fund is subject to strict delivery requirements. The inability of the Fund to deliver securities within the required time frame may subject the Fund to mandatory close out by the executing broker-dealer. A mandatory close out may subject the Fund to unintended costs and losses. Certain action or inaction by third-parties, such as executing broker-dealers or clearing broker-dealers, may materially impact the Fund's ability to effect short sale transactions. Such action or inaction may include a failure to deliver securities in a timely manner in connection with a short sale effected by a third-party unrelated to the Fund.

Use of Leverage. The Investment Manager expects to use leverage in connection with the Fund's portfolio through margin and other debt in order to increase the amount of capital available for investments. Although leverage increases returns to the Partners if the Fund earns a greater return on the incremental investments purchased with borrowed funds than it pays for such funds, the use of leverage decreases returns to the Partners if the Fund fails to earn as much on such incremental investments as it pays for such funds. In the event that the Fund leverages its portfolio, fluctuations in the market value of the Fund's portfolio will have a significant effect in relation to the Fund's capital and the risk of loss and the possibility of gain will each be increased. In addition, when the Fund utilizes leverage, the level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which the Fund can borrow in particular, will be an expense of the Fund and therefore affect the operating results of the Fund. Leverage increases the risk of substantial losses (including the risk of a total loss of capital), and leverage can significantly magnify the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may use short-term margin borrowing in purchasing securities positions. Such borrowing, if made, may result in certain additional risks to the Fund. For example, should the securities pledged to brokers to secure the Fund's margin accounts decline in value, the Fund could be subject to a "margin call" pursuant to which the Fund would be required to either deposit additional funds with the broker or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a sudden, precipitous drop in value of the Fund's assets, the Fund might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to pay off its margin debt.

Exchange Traded Funds. The Fund may buy and sell short shares of exchange traded funds ("ETFs") and other similar instruments. These transactions may be used to adjust the Fund's exposure to the general market or industry sectors and to manage the Fund's risk exposure. ETFs and other similar instruments involve risks generally associated with investments in a broadly based portfolio of common stocks, including the risk that the general level of stock prices, or that the prices of stocks within a particular sector, may increase or decrease, thereby

affecting the value of the shares of the ETF or other instruments.

Concentration of Investments. Subject to the Investment Manager's risk framework, in the normal course of making investments on behalf of the Fund, the Investment Manager may select investments for the Fund that potentially could be concentrated, for example, in a limited number or type of securities or in any one issuer, industry, sector, strategy or geographic region. Market conditions may create opportunities within certain investment strategies, which cause the Investment Manager to increase the concentration of certain investment strategies. Such concentration of risk may expose the Fund to losses disproportionate to those incurred by the market in general if the areas in which the Fund's investments are concentrated are disproportionately adversely affected by price movements.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Risks. The Fund may trade equities of small- and mid-capitalization companies. While, in the Investment Manager's opinion, the securities of small- and mid-cap issuers may offer the potential for greater capital appreciation than investment in securities of larger-cap issuers, securities of small- and mid-capitalization issuers may also present greater risks. For example, some small- and mid-cap issuers have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and may be dependent for management on one or a few key persons. In addition, such issuers may be subject to high volatility in revenues, expenses and earnings. Their securities may be thinly traded, may be followed by fewer investment analysts and may be subject to wider price swings and thus may create a greater chance of loss than when investing in securities of larger-cap issuers. In addition, due to thin trading in many smaller capitalization stocks, an investment in such stocks may be characterized by reduced liquidity. Further, the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies (with the attendant losses to investors) is potentially higher than for larger, "blue-chip" companies. The market prices of securities of small- and mid-cap issuers generally are more sensitive to changes in earnings expectations, corporate developments, and market rumors than are the market prices of larger-cap issuers. Transaction costs in securities of small- and mid-cap issuers may be higher than in those of large-cap issuers. There may be less information about small and mid-cap companies than larger cap companies.

Options. The Fund may invest, from time to time, in options. In addition, the Fund may write and sell covered and uncovered call and put option contracts. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying investments at a stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. Similarly, a put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying investments at a stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. Options written by the Fund may be wholly or partially covered (meaning that the Fund holds an offsetting position) or uncovered. Options on specific investments may be used by the Fund to seek enhanced profits with respect to a particular investment. Alternatively, they may be used for various defensive or hedging purposes. For example, they may be used to protect against a future adverse change in the market price of particular portfolio investments held by the Fund without requiring a sale of the investments.

Investing in options can provide greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying asset. The value of an option may decline because of a change in the value of the underlying asset relative to the strike price, the passage of time, changes in the market's perception as to the future price behavior of the underlying asset, or any combination thereof. In the case of the purchase of an option, the risk of loss of an investor's entire investment (i.e., the premium paid plus transaction charges) reflects the nature of an option as a wasting asset that may become worthless when the option expires. Where an option is written or granted (i.e., sold) uncovered, the seller may be liable to pay substantial

additional margin, and the risk of loss is unlimited, as the seller will be obligated to deliver, or take delivery of, an asset at a predetermined price which may, upon exercise of the option, be significantly different from the market value. Over-the-counter (“OTC”) options that the Fund may use in its investment strategies generally are not assignable except by agreement between the parties concerned, and no party or purchaser has any obligation to permit such assignments. The OTC market for options is relatively illiquid, particularly for relatively small transactions.

Use of put and call options may result in losses to the Fund, force the sale or purchase of portfolio investments at inopportune times or for prices higher than (in the case of put options) or lower than (in the case of call options) current market values, limit the amount of appreciation the Fund can realize on their investments or cause the Fund to hold an investment it might otherwise sell. For example, a decline in the market price of a particular investment could result in a complete loss of the amount expended by the Fund to purchase a call option (equal to the premium paid for the option and any associated transaction charges). An adverse price movement may result in unanticipated losses with respect to covered options sold by the Fund. The use of uncovered option writing techniques may entail greater risks of potential loss to the Fund than other forms of options transactions. For example, a rise in the market price of the underlying investment will result in the Fund realizing a loss on the calls written, which would not be offset by the increase in the value of the underlying investments to the extent the call option position was uncovered.

Hedging. The Fund may utilize certain financial instruments and investment techniques for risk management or hedging purposes. There is no assurance that such risk management and hedging strategies will be successful, as such success will depend on, among other factors, the Investment Manager’s ability to predict the future correlation, if any, between the performance of the instruments utilized for hedging purposes and the performance of the investments being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of the Fund’s hedging strategies may also be subject to the Investment Manager’s ability to correctly readjust and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. There is also a risk that such correlation will change over time rendering the hedge ineffective. It may be more difficult to hedge a position in a smaller cap issuer than a larger-cap issuer. The Fund’s portfolio is not expected to be completely hedged at all times and at various times the Investment Manager may elect to be more fully hedged and at other times hedged only to a limited extent, if at all. Accordingly, the Fund’s assets may not be adequately protected from market volatility and other conditions.

Swap Transactions. The Fund may enter into swap agreements with respect to securities, indexes of securities and other assets or other measures of risk or return. Swap agreements are typically two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to many years. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or the differential in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments, instruments, or indices. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount.” Whether the Fund’s use of swap agreements will be successful will depend on the Investment Manager’s ability to select appropriate transactions for the Fund. Swap transactions may be highly illiquid. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or insolvency of its counterparty. Many swap markets are relatively new and still developing. It is possible that developments in the swap markets, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to terminate existing swap transactions or to realize amounts to be received under such transactions. Swaps and certain other custom instruments are subject to the risk

of non-performance by the swap counterparty, including risks relating to the creditworthiness of the swap counterparty.

Foreign Securities. The Fund may trade securities of non-U.S. issuers. The Fund's investments in securities and instruments in foreign markets involve substantial risks not typically associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities investments may be affected by changes in currency rates or exchange control regulations, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in the U.S. and abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar will affect the U.S. dollar value of the Fund's assets denominated in that currency and thereby impact the Fund's total return on such assets. The Fund may utilize options and forward contracts to hedge against currency fluctuations, but there can be no assurance that such hedging transactions will be effective.

Investments in foreign securities will also occasion risks relating to political and economic developments abroad, including the possibility of expropriations or confiscatory taxation, limitations on the use or transfer of Fund assets and any effects of foreign social, economic or political instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the regulatory requirements of U.S. companies and, as such, there may be less publicly available information about such companies. Moreover, foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Finally, in the event of a default of any foreign debt obligations, it may be more difficult for the Fund to obtain or enforce a judgment against the issuers of such securities.

Securities of foreign issuers may be less liquid than comparable securities of U.S. issuers and, as such, their price changes may be more volatile. Furthermore, foreign exchanges and broker-dealers are generally subject to less government and exchange scrutiny and regulation than their American counterparts. Brokerage commissions, dealer concessions and other transaction costs may be higher in foreign markets than in the U.S. In addition, differences in clearance and settlement procedures in foreign markets may occasion delays in settlements of the Fund's trades affected in such markets.

In addition, changes or modifications in existing judicial decisions or in the current positions of the IRS, either taken administratively or as contained in published revenue rulings and revenue procedures (which changes or modifications may apply with retroactive effect), and the passage of new legislation, could lead to unfavorable treatment of certain non-U.S. investments which could adversely impact the Fund's portfolio.

Money Market Instruments. The Investment Manager may invest, for defensive purposes or otherwise, all or a portion of the Fund's assets in high quality fixed-income securities, money-market instruments, and money-market mutual funds, or hold cash or cash equivalents in such amounts as the Investment Manager deems appropriate under the circumstances. Money market instruments are high quality, short-term fixed-income obligations, which generally have remaining maturities of one year or less, and may include U.S. government securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances issued by domestic branches of U.S. banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and repurchase agreements. However, there can be no assurances that such investments will not be subject to significant risks.

Cash Holdings. The Fund may hold substantial cash balances which will vary depending on the Investment Manager's view of available investment opportunities. During times in which substantial capital is held in cash or cash equivalents, such capital may not be subject to the

same returns as the rest of the Fund's portfolio.

Currencies. The Fund may invest portions of its assets in instruments denominated in non-U.S. currencies or instruments, the prices of which are determined with reference to currencies other than the U.S. dollar, including, without limitation, options on non-U.S. currencies. The Fund, however, values its securities and other assets in U.S. dollars. The Investment Manager may or may not seek to hedge all or any portion of the foreign currency exposure of the Fund. To the extent unhedged, the value of the assets of the Fund will fluctuate with U.S. dollar exchange rates as well as the price changes of the positions of the Fund in the various local markets and currencies. Thus, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the other currencies in which the Fund makes its investments will reduce the effect of increases and magnify the effect of decreases in the prices of the securities and other financial instruments owned by the Fund in the local markets of such other currencies. Conversely, a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar will have the opposite effect on the non-U.S. dollar securities and other financial instruments owned by the Fund.

Loans of Portfolio Securities. The Fund may lend its portfolio securities on terms customary in the securities industry, enter into reverse repurchase agreements or enter into other transactions constituting a loan of the Fund's assets. By doing so, the Fund attempts to increase its income through the receipt of interest on the loan. In the event of the bankruptcy of the other party to a securities loan, the Fund could experience delays in recovering the securities it lent. To the extent that the value of the securities the Fund lent has increased, the Fund could experience a loss if such securities are not recovered.

Broker Risk. The Fund's assets may be held in one or more accounts maintained for the Fund by its prime brokers or at other brokers or custodian banks, which may be located in various jurisdictions, including emerging market jurisdictions. The prime brokers, other brokers (including those acting as sub-custodians) and custodian banks are subject to various laws and regulations in the relevant jurisdictions that are designed to protect their customers in the event of their insolvency. Accordingly, the practical effect of the laws protecting customers in the event of insolvency and their application to the Fund's assets may be subject to substantial variations, limitations and uncertainties. For instance, in certain jurisdictions brokers could have title to the Fund's assets or not segregate customer assets. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a prime broker, another broker or a clearing corporation, it is impossible further to generalize about the effect of the insolvency of any of them on the Fund and its assets. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any of the prime brokers, local brokers, custodian banks or clearing corporations may result in the loss of all or a substantial portion of the Fund's assets or in a significant delay in the Fund having access to those assets.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

This item is inapplicable.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Neither we nor our management persons are registered as broker-dealers, and neither of us has any application pending to register with the SEC as a broker-dealer or registered representative of a broker-dealer, respectively. We may choose to register in the future.

Additionally, Parian Global is not registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator and does not have any application pending to register. The Firm may choose to register in the future, should they meet the appropriate requirements.

We will evaluate any material conflicts of interest presented by any proposed relationship or arrangement that we may contemplate with a service provider, broker or similar party that has a material business relationship with the Funds to ensure that the transaction or arrangement is fair and equitable to the investors in the Funds, and on terms that are consistent with arm's length dealings, and we will review any such arrangement on an ongoing basis thereafter to ensure continued benefit to the Clients and their investors. Currently, Parian Global does not have, and is not aware of any of its staff members that has, any relationships or arrangements that pose material conflicts of interest.

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

Code of Ethics

Parian Global has adopted a “**Code of Ethics**” that establishes the high standard of conduct that we expect of our partners, officers, directors, employees, individual consultants and other persons occupying a similar status or performing similar functions (“Covered Persons”) and procedures regarding our Covered Persons’ personal trading of securities. Our Covered Persons are required to certify their adherence to the terms set forth in the Code of Ethics upon commencement of employment and annually thereafter. Covered Persons also are required to provide quarterly certifications of compliance with certain Code of Ethics provisions.

The foundation of our Code of Ethics is based upon the following underlying fiduciary principles:

- Covered Persons must at all times place the interests of the Funds and Investors first;
- Covered Persons must ensure that all personal securities transactions are conducted consistent with the Code of Ethics’ Covered Person Investment Policy (described below); and
- Covered Persons should not take inappropriate advantage of their position at the Firm.

Personal Securities Trading

As part of its Code of Ethics, Parian Global has adopted a Covered Person Investment Policy, which requires the reporting of certain personal holdings and trades, and preapproval for certain transactions.

We will provide a copy of our Code of Ethics to our Investors, or any prospective investor or client, upon request, to be viewed on the premises.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Neither we nor our related persons generally purchase any securities for our own accounts from, or sell any securities for our own accounts to, the Funds. We may solicit qualified clients to invest in a Fund. We could be considered to have recommended an investment in the Fund

as suitable for a client as a result of our relationship with the Fund. We will inform each client of our relationship with a Fund prior to the client's investment, but we do not intend to advise clients as to the appropriateness of the investment and we will not receive any compensation for selling interests in a Fund (except to the extent that we receive our Management Fee and Performance Allocation from Investors).

We disclose these, and other potential conflicts of interest, to Investors in the Fund's offering documents. Offering documents are delivered to Investors prior to their investment and Investors are given the opportunity to ask questions and seek answers regarding, among other things, potential conflicts involving us, our affiliates, or the executive officers of the foregoing.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Parian Global is authorized to determine the broker-dealer to be used for executing securities transactions for the Funds. In selecting broker-dealers to execute transactions, we do not need to solicit competitive bids and do not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. The Funds' securities and other assets will generally be held in securities accounts at our prime brokers that are "Qualified Custodians" as defined under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Advisers Act**").

Best Execution

In selecting an appropriate broker-dealer to effect a client trade, we seek to obtain "**Best Execution**," meaning generally the execution of a securities transaction for a client in such a manner that a client's total costs or proceeds in the transactions (across the portfolio) are most favorable under the circumstances.

Accordingly, in seeking Best Execution, we will take into consideration the price of a security offered by the broker-dealer, as well as a broker-dealers' full range and quality of their services including, among other things, their facilities, reliability and financial responsibility, execution capability, commission rates, responsiveness to us, brokerage and research services provided to us (for example, research ideas, analysis, and investment strategies), special execution and block positioning capabilities, clearance, and settlement and custodial services.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Review of Accounts

The Funds' portfolio is reviewed on a regular basis. In these reviews, we pay particular attention to any changes in the investment's fundamentals, overall risk management, and changes in the markets that may affect price levels.

Account Reporting

The independent fund administrator will provide monthly NAV and account statements to investors in the Funds. The Firm will provide quarterly investor letters to each investor in the Funds.

We will distribute annual audited financial statements with respect to the previous fiscal year to all Investors within 120 days of the relevant Fund's fiscal year end. We may also distribute other interim reports to Investors.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Parian Global does not currently employ any third-party marketers or solicitors for client referrals. The Firm may, in the future, compensate for client referrals to third-party solicitors who receive compensation for referrals.

Item 15: Custody

The Firm does not currently have custody of the assets of any clients.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

We will have full discretionary authority over the Funds. Any limitations on authority are included in the Offering Documents and other governing agreements of the Funds.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

To the extent that we are delegated proxy voting authority on behalf of the Funds, we will comply with our proxy voting policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that such proxies are voted in the best interest of the Funds. The investors in the Funds may not direct voting of proxies.

Upon request, we will provide investors with a copy of our proxy voting policies and procedures and/or a record of all proxy votes cast by the Funds.

Item 18: Financial Information

Registered investment advisers are required in this Item to provide certain financial information or disclosures about their financial condition. Parian Global is not aware of any financial condition reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.