

SECOR Investment Advisors, LP

Part 2A of Form ADV

The Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of SECOR Investment Advisors, LP (“**SECOR**”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 212-980-7350. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) or by any state securities authority.

SECOR is an SEC-registered investment adviser. Registration with the SEC or with any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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

Item 2: Material Changes

SECOR made no material changes to this Brochure since the last annual update on March 31, 2023.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. General Description of Advisory Firm

SECOR Investment Advisors, LP (“**SIA**”) was established in 2010 and has offices in New York, New York. SECOR is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SECOR Asset Management, LP (“**SAM**”). Duen Li (Tony) Kao holds a majority stake in SECOR Asset Management, LP and is deemed to be the principal owner. Refer to Item 10 for a further description of SECOR Asset Management, LP and SECOR’s industry affiliations.

SECOR Investment Advisors (UK), LLP (“**SIA UK**” and, together with SIA, “**SECOR**”), was established in 2011. SIA UK, which is indirectly owned by SAM, is a limited liability partnership formed in the United Kingdom that is authorized and regulated by the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and registered with the SEC as a relying adviser under umbrella registration with SIA. SIA UK provides investment management services similar to those provided by SIA. SAM owns SECOR Partners (UK), Ltd., the controlling parent entity of SIA (UK). SECOR Partners, LLC is the governing entity of SAM. Its sole managing member is Tony Kao.

B. Description of Advisory Services

SECOR offers discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to U.S. and non-U.S. institutional clients, including employee pension and benefit plans, endowments and foundations, and pooled investment vehicles. With the exception of two clients and two “fund of funds”, SECOR generally does not have discretionary authority over its clients’ portfolios. As of December 31, 2023, SECOR has \$13 billion in non-discretionary regulatory assets under management and \$291.7 million in discretionary regulatory assets under management.

SECOR provides non-discretionary investment advisory services to two pooled investment vehicles offered only to certain affiliated non-U.S. pension plans that are existing clients of SECOR. Both non-discretionary pooled investment vehicles are “funds of funds”. SECOR also provides discretionary investment advisory services to two pooled investment vehicles that are “funds-of-one”. The discretionary pooled investment vehicles are also “funds of funds”.

The SECOR team includes experienced practitioners from investment and actuarial consulting firms, global investment banks, and buy-side asset managers. By bringing together individuals with decades of “hands on” experience, we are able to offer clients access to sophisticated investment strategies and cutting-edge capabilities – all in one nimble, client-centric boutique.

We provide a menu of non-discretionary investment advisory services provided to our clients on an a la carte or bundled basis.

- Establishing Strategic Investment Policy - We believe the establishment of an appropriate strategic policy portfolio is the key determinant in an institutional plan’s success. With this recognition, SECOR believes a highly customizable approach in

conducting asset allocation studies is essential to developing sound long-term investment policies:

- Asset allocation
 - Active risk budgeting and asset allocation
 - Dynamic policy management
 - Asset class portfolio and mandate structuring
- Investment Manager Research and Selection – Investment manager selection is another key component to the implementation of the strategic policy portfolio. SECOR's team possesses many years of portfolio management and investment manager research experience. The combination of these experiences sets SECOR apart from its competitors. SECOR's investment manager selection due diligence process includes rigorous evaluation of both quantitative and qualitative attributes.
- Investment Risk Monitoring - Risk management is at the heart of SECOR's investment philosophy. SECOR believes risk management is a continuous process. SECOR uses its proprietary tools to evaluate current market scenarios or stress-test under any historical scenario to sensitivity to macroeconomic factors and capital market valuations impacts on client portfolios.
- Policy risk
 - Active risk vs. policy
 - Asset mix vs. targets
 - Investment guidelines compliance
 - Manager benchmarking, operational assessment
- On-going Plan Management - At SECOR, we work closely with clients to determine our optimal method and cycle of communication employing a suite of customized reporting to monitor portfolio exposures.
 - Tactical Asset Allocation Advice
 - Transition management
 - Quarterly Performance and exposure reporting
 - Investment risk reporting
 - Customized client education programs
- Investment Administration
- Custodian bank (& securities lending) oversight
 - Investment manager fee validation
 - Performance measurement
 - Securities lending
 - Proxy voting
 - Overall compliance monitoring
- Implementation / Portfolio Solutions - At SECOR, academic research and theory are married with decades of practical experience to assist clients in developing asset allocation strategies that maximize asset efficiency. We strive to develop strategies that are innovative, cost-effective, and practical.

- Equity Hedging - Tail Risk Hedging, Custom Option Strategies
- Custom Plan Management – Asset Mix Management, Currency Hedging, Asset Allocation Tilts
- Collateral management

C. Availability of Customized Solutions for Clients

SECOR's advisory services emphasize the customization of solutions for each client.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

As of the date of this Brochure, SECOR is not advising clients to participate in any wrap fee programs and is not itself serving as a manager in any wrap fee program.

E. Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2023, SECOR has \$13,012,106,529 in non-discretionary regulatory assets under management and \$291,748,533 in discretionary regulatory assets under management.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Advisory Fees and Compensation

SECOR is compensated for providing advisory services to its clients as set forth in each client's respective Investment Advisory Agreement (IAA). SECOR's fee income comes mainly in the form of advisory service fees. SECOR has a performance fee structure in place for two clients.

Advisory service fees typically are a percentage of the plan assets for which services are rendered.

Example: Advisory Service Fee Schedule for SECOR	
Client Assets (USD)	Annual Fee Rate
First 2 Billion	X basis points
Next 2 Billion	Y basis points
Next 2 Billion	Z basis points
etc.	...

The percentages are negotiated on a case-by-case basis and are determined based upon a number of factors including but not limited to, the amount and type of work involved, the size of the portfolios or plans serviced by SECOR, and the amount of SECOR's resources dedicated to providing the services.

SECOR also provides clients advisory services on an a la carte basis and provide fixed fees for these services.

B. Payment of Fees

Advisory service fees are typically billed quarterly in arrears at one quarter of the annual rate, or monthly in arrears at one twelfth of the annual rate based on a percentage of the client's portfolio(s) or plan assets receiving services at the end of the previous quarter or month. The value of the portfolios and/or plan assets includes money market funds and cash balances.

C. Additional Fees and Expenses

The advisory service fees described above are for advisory services only and do not include any applicable transaction fees, taxes or commissions payable to third parties and are separate and distinct from fees and expenses charged by mutual funds, ETFs, separate account managers, which may be recommended to clients.

D. Prepayment of Fees

SECOR invoices fees in arrears on an annual, quarterly or monthly basis. SECOR's service may be terminated by either party upon written or oral notification in accordance with the applicable contractual notice of termination. Upon termination, the fees charged for advisory services will be pro-rated and a refund for any unearned fees will be issued. The client is responsible for paying for services rendered until the termination of the agreement.

E. Additional Compensation and Conflicts of Interest

SECOR and its Supervised Persons do not accept any compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

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

Performance-based fees are fees based on an increase in value of the assets of a client. An adviser charging performance fees to only some accounts faces a variety of conflicts because the adviser can potentially receive greater fees from its accounts having a performance-based compensation structure than from those accounts it charges a fee not directly derived from performance (e.g., an asset-based fee). As a result, the adviser may have an incentive to direct the best investment ideas to, or to allocate or sequence trades in favor of, the account that pays a performance fee.

SECOR typically does not charge any performance-based fees to clients and, therefore, is not generally subject to the potential conflicts of interest that such arrangements create.

With respect to any clients that are qualified clients, we have entered into incentive fee arrangements in compliance with Section 205(a)(1) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and the exemptions available thereunder (including Rule 205-3).

Item 7: Types of Clients

SECOR provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to U.S. and non-U.S. institutional investors, including employee pension and benefit plans, endowments and foundations. SECOR's clients as of December 31, 2023 consisted of pension plans, four pooled investment vehicles that are "funds of funds", and two foundations.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Set forth below is a summary of key methods of analysis and investment strategies used for SECOR's primary services, listed in Item 4(B) above. SECOR's investment strategy recommendations can vary greatly from one client to another, depending on each respective client's investment objectives and regulatory constraints. Generally, SECOR undertakes the following procedural steps when crafting and implementing a client's investment strategy.

1. Evaluate the plan's (the "Plan") obligations.

SECOR, first, performs extensive consultative due diligence to learn more about its prospective client. SECOR's team will perform its own proprietary evaluation of the Plan's obligations. Factors, where applicable, feeding into this process are listed below.

Better understand the Plan's obligations

- The client provides SECOR with an analysis of such Plan variables as:
 - Forecasted annual cash flows
 - Benefit Structure (defined benefit pension plan); Spending Policy (Endowment/Foundation)
 - Inflation indexing
- Regulatory framework / contribution requirements

Better understand the goals and constraints of the Plan sponsor

- Ability to make contributions
- Downside risk thresholds
- Outcome of previous Asset-Liability studies
- Key issues and concerns to the Plan stakeholders

Work with trustees to define the investment universe and key decisions

- Asset classes to be considered
- Implementation constraints (size, legal, regulatory, etc.)
- Relevant capital market assumptions
- Potential need for derivative overlays and risk mitigation strategies (see #2 below)
- How to reduce the volatility of the Plan's funded status - Depending upon the economic environment and implementation constraints, one plan may want to focus more on hedging its liabilities, while another plan may solely focus on improving the return on its assets (the Plan's portfolio investments).

2. Identify ways to mitigate uncompensated portfolio risk.

Once SECOR gains a better understanding of the Plan obligations, the team will run an optimization to gauge the Plan's sensitivity with respect to a broad range of economic scenarios.

Translate risk and return into metrics that are intuitive and easy to understand

- *Simulation* - Run multi-year performance scenarios under various economic conditions, to identify unnecessary portfolio risk.
- *Present Portfolio Hedging Ideas* - Re-run performance scenarios with risk mitigation

trade ideas included in the analysis. Focus on expected upside and downside cases across a variety of metrics.

3. Recommend and implement a strategic portfolio.

Upon presenting the Plan sponsors with its analysis, SECOR, then, works with the Plan sponsors to select portfolios appropriate to their goals and constraints.

Implementing a strategic portfolio

- *Asset Class Allocation* - Develop a plan to shift to an asset class mix that seeks to provide an attractive risk-adjusted portfolio performance. If approved by the Plan's stakeholders, SECOR will help the Plan to adjust its investments in stocks, bonds, currencies, commodities, emerging markets, real estate, hedge funds, and other applicable investment choices.
- *Select Optimal Roster of External Portfolio Managers* - SECOR analyzes managers within a given investment space and provides recommendations to the Plan as to which managers might provide the best risk-adjusted portfolio performance. If approved by the client, SECOR will help the Plan adjust its current line-up of external portfolio managers.
- *On-going Monitoring and Oversight* - SECOR helps the Plan monitor its investments and re-initiates the portfolio optimization process based upon client feedback.

B. Material, Significant or Unusual Risks Related to Investment Strategies

General Risks. SECOR's investment advice entails a significant degree of risk. There is no guarantee that clients' investment objectives will be achieved. There is no guarantee that investment opportunities discussed between SECOR and clients will be available to clients or capable of implementation on a cost-effective or timely basis. Each client must be able and have enough knowledge and experience in financial and business matters to be capable of evaluating the merits and risks of investing in SECOR's investment strategies.

Limited Information Regarding Portfolio Managers. Although SECOR receives information, including valuations, from prospective portfolio managers regarding such portfolio manager's historical performance (if any), exposures, and investment strategy, in most cases SECOR will have little or no means of independently verifying the information supplied to it by such portfolio managers and will rely in large part on the limited information provided to it by such portfolio managers.

Estimates and Valuations from Portfolio Managers. Interests in a portfolio fund generally are valued in accordance with the methods provided by the instruments governing such portfolio fund. These valuations may be provided by a portfolio manager to the portfolio fund based on the interim unaudited financial records of such portfolio fund, and, therefore, are subject to adjustment (upward or downward) upon the auditing of such financial records. The net asset values received by SECOR from such portfolio managers typically will be estimates only, subject to revision through the end of each underlying portfolio fund's annual audit.

Risk of Loss. There is no assurance that SECOR's investment advice will be able to generate returns or that the returns will be commensurate with the risks inherent with the investment strategy. The marketability and value of any such strategic investment advice will depend upon many factors beyond the control of the SECOR. The past investment performance of SECOR's investment strategies cannot be taken to guarantee future results.

Management Risk. When any investment adviser provides bespoke investment advice to clients based on its investment skills and analytical abilities, there is a chance that such investment advice will not be successful or will not meet expectations and that subjective decisions made by such investment adviser may cause a client to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities.

Asset Allocation Risk. Asset allocation risk is the risk that an investment adviser may allocate or recommend the allocation of a client's assets to an asset class or mandate that underperforms other asset classes or mandates during a given period of time. Moreover, some asset classes may be less liquid or provide less protection against various risks than other asset classes.

Investment and Market Risk. All investment recommendations are subject to investment risk, including the possibility of losing the entire principal amount. A recommendation to invest in a particular manager or strategy also may involve market risk and information risk. When investment advice is based on information received from clients, investment managers and/or other third parties, there is a chance that such information may be materially inaccurate. In this regard, investment advisers may rely significantly on the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by clients and third parties without independent verification of such information. Furthermore, an investment adviser may not be able to detect fraud by another investment manager. Likewise, an investment adviser may not ensure that an investment manager is complying with stated guidelines that have otherwise been disclosed.

C. Risks Associated with Particular Types of Securities

Not applicable.

D. General Economic and Market Conditions

The success of SECOR's activities will be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws, trade barriers, currency exchange controls, energy prices, commodity prices, national and international political circumstances (including government intervention in financial markets, wars, terrorist acts or security operations), natural disasters and regional, national and global health crises (for example the global outbreak of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in 2020). These factors may affect the level and volatility of securities prices and the liquidity of investments. SECOR may maintain substantial trading positions that can be adversely affected by the level of volatility in the financial markets.

Conflict in Ukraine - Russia launched a large-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The extent and duration of the military action, the possibility of the conflict expanding beyond Ukraine and Russia and resulting sanctions and other economic and political measures and future market disruptions in the region and worldwide are impossible to predict but could be significant and have a severe adverse effect on the region and collateral effects globally, including significant negative impacts on the global economy.

E. Cybersecurity Risk

SECOR and its service providers are subject to risks associated with a breach in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity is a generic term used to describe the technology, processes and practices designed to protect networks, systems, computers, programs and data from both intentional cyber-attacks

and hacking by other computer users as well as unintentional damage or interruption that, in either case, can result in damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunications failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. A cybersecurity breach could expose SECOR to substantial costs (including, without limitation, those associated with forensic analysis of the origin and scope of the breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, litigation, the dissemination of confidential and proprietary information and reputational damage), civil liability as well as regulatory inquiry and/or action. While SECOR has established a business continuity plan in the event of, and risk management strategies, systems, policies and procedures to seek to prevent, cybersecurity breaches, there are inherent limitations in such plans, strategies, systems, policies and procedures including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

F. Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events.

An investment is subject to the risk that one of the banks, brokers, hedging counterparties, lenders or other custodians of some or all of the assets of a client or manager (each, a “Financial Institution”) fails to perform its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty, similar to that experienced by Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank in March 2023 (each, a “Distress Event”). Distress Events can be caused by factors such as eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance or accounting irregularities. In the event a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, SECOR, its clients, certain managers, and/or underlying portfolio companies may not be able to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services for an extended period of time or ever. Although assets held by regulated Financial Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), in the case of banks, or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”), in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose increased risk of loss. Although in recent years governmental intervention has resulted in additional protections for depositors, there can be no assurance that governmental intervention will be successful or avoid the risk of loss, substantial delays or negative impact on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

Any Distress Event may have a potentially adverse effect on the ability of SECOR to manage client investments, the ability of a manager to manage client investments, and on the ability of SECOR, any client, any manager, and/or underlying portfolio companies to maintain operations, which in each case could result in significant losses and unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such losses have the potential to require a client or manager to pay fees and expenses in the event the client or manager is not able to close a transaction (whether due to the inability to draw capital on a credit line provided by a Financial Institution experiencing a Distress Event, the inability of investors to make capital contributions or otherwise). Additionally, the aforementioned losses may result in the inability of a client or manager to acquire or dispose of investments at prices that the relevant party believes reflect the fair value of such investments and/or the inability of portfolio companies to make payroll, fulfill obligations and maintain operations. Although SECOR expects to exercise, and expects managers to exercise, contractual remedies under any agreements with Financial Institutions in the event of a Distress Event, there can be no assurance that such remedies will be successful or

avoid losses or delays.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services or otherwise, that SECOR, the relevant client and/or the relevant manager maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with the Custodian, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Custodians. Although SECOR, its clients and managers may seek to do business with Custodians that the relevant party believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations, SECOR, its clients and managers are under no obligation to use a minimum number of Custodians, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Broker-Dealer Registration Status

Not applicable.

B. Futures Commission Merchant Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Adviser Registration Status.

Not applicable.

C. Material Relationships or Arrangements with Industry Participants

SECOR is one of two U.S. investment advisory firms that are wholly owned by SAM and registered with the SEC. The other firm is SECOR Investment Management, LP (“**SIM**”). SIM provides discretionary investment management services to institutions and pooled investment vehicles.

MassMutual’s Babson Capital Management, LLC (“**Babson**”) purchased a minority, passive non-controlling interest in SAM in September 2011. Babson acquired less than 10% of SAM. In September 2016, Babson completed the integration of four Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company (MassMutual) institutional affiliates (previously announced on March 9, 2016). Babson and its subsidiaries, Cornerstone Real Estate Advisers LLC, Wood Creek Capital Management, LLC, and Baring Asset Management Limited are now operating as a unified company under the “Barings” name. SECOR does not believe that Barings’ ownership interest creates any material conflict of interest with clients.

SAM and its affiliates are collectively referred to herein as the “**SECOR Management Group**”. Entities within the Group share certain personnel and other resources.

The interrelationships among the above entities present potential conflicts of interest, including but not limited to, the following:

- **Resource Allocation:** SECOR Management Group personnel may have conflicts in allocating their time and services among their clients. Such personnel will devote as much time to each client as is appropriate for the SECOR Management Group to perform its duties in accordance with its client agreements;
- **Trade Allocation:** SECOR Management Group may face conflicts in allocating limited investment opportunities among clients with similar investment objectives or hedging requirements. While SECOR Management Group will attempt to allocate such limited investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis, there is no guarantee that every client will participate in such opportunities as fully as every other client;
- **Potential Impact of Trades:** The purchase or sale of a security or investment position with limited liquidity in one client’s account may temporarily inflate or depress the market price of the security or investment position, thereby having an adverse impact upon the value of any account holding that position and/or the ability of such account to liquidate its position;

- **Potential Impact of Liquidations:** The liquidation of a security or investment position with limited liquidity in one client's account may temporarily depress the market price of that security or investment instrument, thereby having an adverse impact upon the value of any account holding that position and/or the ability of such account to liquidate its position; and
- **Potential Impact of Aggregation:** The positions of clients of the SECOR Management Group may be aggregated for purposes of position limits, reporting requirements, and other regulatory requirements and prohibitions. As a result, some clients may not be able to hold as large a position in a particular security as they would be able to hold if their position were not aggregated with those of other clients.

D. Material Conflicts of Interest Relating to Other Investment Advisers

When appropriate for a particular client, SIA and SIA UK may recommend that a client utilize services provided by their affiliate SIM. Prior to recommending SIM to a particular client, SIA and SIA UK always inform the client of their relationship with SIM and give the client the opportunity to ask questions and receive answers in this regard. SIA and SIA UK do not represent recommendations of SIM to their clients as being "independent".

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

A. Code of Ethics

SECOR recognizes and believes (i) that high ethical standards are essential for its success and to maintain the confidence of its clients; (ii) that its long-term business interests are best served by adherence to the principle that the interests of clients come first; and (iii) that it has a fiduciary duty to its clients to act for their benefit. All SECOR personnel must put the interests of its clients before their own personal interests and must act honestly and fairly in all respects in dealings with clients. All SECOR personnel must also comply with all federal securities laws.

SECOR has adopted a Code of Ethics governing personal trading by its personnel. Among other requirements, all personnel must seek pre-approval from the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) for certain personal trades, must report their personal securities transactions and holdings to the CCO, and must report to the CCO when they believe that a violation of the Code of Ethics has occurred. Clients or prospective clients may obtain a copy of the Code of Ethics by contacting SECOR’s Chief Compliance Officer via phone at 212-980-7350. Inquiries can also be sent via email to cco@secor-am.com.

Gifts and Entertainment

SECOR has considered the risk that employees might be improperly influenced by excessive gifts or entertainment. SECOR has also considered the risk that employees might try to use gifts or entertainment to exert improper influence on another individual or entity. SECOR has established a policy to mitigate such risks by establishing limits and reporting obligations relating to gifts and entertainment.

Political and Charitable Contributions

Political contributions by SECOR or SECOR’s supervised persons to politically connected individuals or entities with the intention of influencing such individuals or entities for business purposes are strictly prohibited.

SECOR strictly prohibits its supervised persons, as well as any affiliated entity, from making political contributions to any state or local government entity, official, candidate, political party, or political action committee.

B. Securities In Which SECOR or a Related Person Has a Material Financial Interest

Not applicable.

C. Investing in Securities That SECOR or a Related Person Recommends to Clients

We require that our personnel obtain pre-approval prior to engaging in any transaction in a “reportable security” within the meaning of SEC Rule 204A-1 (with certain limited exceptions).

D. Conflicts of Interest Created by Contemporaneous Trading

Our personal trading policy allows employees to purchase or sell similar securities to those purchased and sold for our investment products, subject to our approval process. In general, we expect that our pre-approval process will reduce the risk of contemporaneous trading.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Considered in Selecting or Recommending Broker-Dealers

a. *Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits*

SECOR does not exercise discretion over or trade individual company securities in client assets and therefore does not participate in any soft dollar agreements with broker-dealers.

b. *Brokerage for Client Referrals*

Not applicable.

c. *Directed Brokerage*

Not applicable.

B. Order Aggregation and Trade Allocation

SECOR does not exercise discretion over or trade individual company securities in client assets and therefore does not aggregate or allocate orders.

C. Trading Errors

Not applicable.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

A. Frequency and Nature of Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans

SECOR's review process is generally systematic. Formal reviews of client portfolios are conducted monthly and, informally, on a weekly basis by members of the implementation (aka exposure management) and strategy, risk and analytics teams. Members of the client service and manager research teams are informed of the results. The formal review is constrained to a monthly cycle, because SECOR requires the official numbers from the client's custodian before it can properly assess asset allocation and performance. A more informal review of client accounts is done on a weekly basis, using the most recent month-end positioning. Using unofficial and stale position data is not ideal, but it still allows SECOR to extrapolate benchmark returns and create a *pro forma* weekly portfolio review.

B. Factors Prompting Review of Client Accounts Other than a Periodic Review

Item 13.B. is not applicable; we do not provide these services to clients.

C. Content and Frequency of Account Reports to Clients

SECOR provides customized reports to clients which are generally completed on a quarterly basis. These risk reports include asset allocation, performance and performance attribution summaries. Additionally, these reports illustrate the underlying risk factors and exposures of the client's plan. If clients desire a more frequent update on these risk reports, SECOR can produce risk reports on a monthly basis.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits for Providing Services to Clients

Not applicable.

B. Compensation to Non-Supervised Persons for Client Referrals

Not applicable.

Item 15: Custody

In its capacity as an investment advisor, SECOR does not generally have custody of any client funds or securities. SECOR generally sends out invoices to its clients, who then generally pay advisory service fees via wire transfer.

SECOR does have custody with respect to three pooled investment vehicles (each a “fund of funds”). These funds are audited in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting standards (“GAAS”) by an independent public accounting firm that is registered with, and subject to regular inspections by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”). The audited financial statements are distributed to investors within 180 days of year-end.

Investors in one of the fund of funds with respect to which SECOR has custody receive account statements from the fund administrator. Investors should carefully review those statements. While SECOR does not provide investors with separate account statements, SECOR does provide estimates and fund reporting to investors. Investors are urged to compare the account statements received from the fund administrator with any reporting received from SECOR.

SECOR does not have custody with respect to one of the four pooled investment vehicles (also a “fund of funds”). This fund is regulated under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (“CSSF”), the Luxembourg supervisory commission of the financial sector in Europe.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Generally, SECOR does not maintain discretionary authority to manage portfolios on behalf of its clients; however, SECOR does have discretion over four clients. The scope of SECOR's investment practices and relationships with clients are granted through the clients' respective investment management agreements.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Generally speaking, as an investment advisor, SECOR does not recommend any individual company securities, so there is a relatively remote chance that it would need to engage in client consultation regarding a proxy vote. However, SECOR may advise its clients to invest in an external manager whose hedge fund is listed on an exchange (e.g., a CUSIP listed in Ireland or Luxembourg). It is possible in this scenario for the hedge fund to call a proxy vote by its investors, at which point SECOR would need to consult with its client (the investor in the hedge fund).

Investment personnel will consider whether SECOR is subject to any material conflict of interest in connection with each proxy vote. SECOR personnel must notify the CCO if they are aware of any potential material conflict of interest associated with a proxy vote.

If the CCO and/or SECOR detect a material conflict of interest in connection with a proxy solicitation, the CCO may seek input from a proxy voting service and/or outside counsel. The CCO will record the third-party recommendation(s) and will then vote the proxy, based upon its determination as to what is in the best interests of the client.

Item 18: Financial Information

A. Balance Sheet

This item is not applicable as we do not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees six months or more in advance.

B. Financial Conditions Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients

Not applicable.

C. Bankruptcy Filings

Not applicable.