



GRAHAM CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.

40 Highland Avenue
Rowayton, Connecticut 06853
Tel: (203) 899-3400
<http://www.grahamcapital.com>

March 29, 2024

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Graham Capital Management, L.P. (“Graham”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (203) 899-3400 or info@grahamcapital.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

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

REGISTRATION WITH THE SEC AS AN INVESTMENT ADVISER DOES NOT IMPLY THAT GRAHAM OR ANY PRINCIPALS OR EMPLOYEES OF GRAHAM POSSESS A PARTICULAR LEVEL OF SKILL OR TRAINING IN THE INVESTMENT ADVISORY BUSINESS OR ANY OTHER BUSINESS.

PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION IN CONNECTION WITH ACCOUNTS OF QUALIFIED ELIGIBLE PERSONS, THIS BROCHURE OR ACCOUNT DOCUMENT IS NOT REQUIRED TO BE, AND HAS NOT BEEN, FILED WITH THE COMMISSION. THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION DOES NOT PASS UPON THE MERITS OF PARTICIPATING IN A TRADING PROGRAM OR UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF COMMODITY TRADING ADVISOR DISCLOSURE. CONSEQUENTLY, THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION HAS NOT REVIEWED OR APPROVED THIS TRADING PROGRAM OR THIS BROCHURE OR ACCOUNT DOCUMENT.

Summary of Material Changes

This amended brochure updates information from the last annual Form ADV Part 2 amendment filed March 31, 2023, as follows.

- Item 8 “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss” has been amended to revise certain risk factor disclosures.

Table of Contents

Advisory Business	6
Fees and Compensation	4
Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	9
Types of Clients	7
Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.....	10
Disciplinary Information.....	20
Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	25
Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	26
Brokerage Practices	27
Review of Accounts.....	28
Client Referrals and Other Compensation	29
Custody	29
Investment Discretion	29
Voting Client Securities.....	30
Financial Information.....	31
Requirements for State-Registered Advisers	31

Advisory Business

Graham is a limited partnership organized under the laws of Delaware in May 1994. The principal owners of Graham are KGT, Inc., a Delaware corporation which serves as the general partner of Graham and of which Kenneth G. Tropin is the president and ultimate sole shareholder, and KGT Investment Partners, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership in which Kenneth G. Tropin and members of his immediate family are significant beneficial owners. Graham Capital LLP, a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales, is majority owned by Graham Capital Holdings Ltd, a corporation registered in England and Wales, which is wholly owned by Graham.

As of December 31, 2023, Graham offers investors various trading strategies that trade in global currency, commodity and other financial markets. Graham utilizes both quantitative and discretionary strategies. Graham's quantitative trading strategies are generally based on computerized mathematical models that use price-based or fundamental data, or a combination, as the basis of trading decisions. The quantitative strategies pursue various trading approaches, including trend-based programs that seek to identify trends, which allow Graham to participate selectively in potential profit opportunities that can occur during periods of price trends in a diverse number of U.S. and international markets and other quantitative investment strategies such as macro (including fundamental and price-based indicators), beta (market) neutral, high-frequency systems, counter-trend systems and non-trend systems. Currently, each quantitative program generally trades global interest rate futures and swaps, global stock index futures, commodity futures, foreign exchange instruments and direct investments in equity securities, equity futures, swaps and other equity-linked derivatives that are diversified by market and geography and/or, in the case of securities, by security type. Quantitative risk management and portfolio construction techniques are employed with the goal of diversifying risk across the portfolio and enhancing risk-adjusted returns.

Graham's discretionary trading strategies include global macro and non-macro strategies and are generally non-correlated with traditional and other alternative investments. The discretionary strategies trade actively in both U.S. and foreign markets, primarily on major futures exchanges as well as in inter-bank currency and swaps markets, equity exchanges and OTC markets.

Graham is generally granted broad investment authority with respect to the management of the accounts of its clients, which include investment vehicles and managed futures separate accounts intended for sophisticated institutional investors, including managed futures separate accounts for investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"). Graham may make changes to the trading strategies or systems employed in its trading programs at any time, in its sole discretion. Clients, as well as investors in the investment vehicles that Graham advises, will not be informed of these changes as they occur. With respect to managed futures separate accounts, Graham can, to a certain extent, tailor such accounts to the specific investment objectives of a client. Graham may agree in the investment management agreement or similar document with each such separately managed account client to investment restrictions or guidelines with respect to the types or amounts of financial instruments that may be purchased or sold for the client's account as well as volatility targets and other desired characteristics.

Graham and its affiliates, Mr. Tropin and members of his immediate family (directly, or through estate planning vehicles) and eligible employees of Graham and their affiliated entities invest in certain funds and accounts that Graham manages. Graham and its principals and their related parties may invest proprietary capital in investment programs different from those offered by any specific fund and in addition invest proprietary capital to start new untested research strategies of Graham, which are not available for investment by Graham clients or fund investors. Certain qualified employees, including portfolio managers, also have exposure to Graham trading strategies as a result of the indexing of portions of their compensation to the performance of such trading strategies. Discretionary portfolio managers and quantitative traders may also be permitted to gain synthetic exposure to the performance of their individual trading strategies through a bilateral agreement between the portfolio manager or quantitative trader and Graham (or an affiliate thereof). The aforementioned arrangements may function as a retention program for participating portfolio managers and other qualified employees and can serve to better align the interests of Graham's principals and employees with those of Graham's clients.

As of December 31, 2023, Graham provides discretionary investment advisory services to private investment funds and managed futures accounts with aggregate net assets of \$17,758,723,738. Graham has been a registered commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor under the Commodity Exchange Act and a member of the National Futures Association (the "NFA") since July 27, 1994. Graham has been registered as an investment adviser with the SEC since March 30, 2012. Graham serves as investment adviser to managed futures commodity pools sponsored by Graham and managed futures separate accounts collectively representing \$11,395,574,266 of the \$17,758,723,738 in net assets. This brochure generally does not address matters related to Graham's managed futures business, except as it relates to Graham's role as sub-adviser to registered investment companies. Graham may in the future provide advisory services, either on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis, to other funds or managed accounts on behalf of clients. Graham does not participate in any wrap fee programs.

Fees and Compensation

Depending on the investment strategy and associated volatility level employed by Graham on behalf of its fund and registered investment company managed account clients, stated fees charged by Graham to the clients include a monthly management fee equal to a percentage of net assets (in respect of funds) or nominal trading size (in respect of managed accounts where a trading size is designated by the client but does not require full funding), at an annual rate ranging from 0 to 3.15%, payable monthly in arrears, and a quarterly or annual performance fee or allocation equal to a percentage ranging from 0% to 30% of the amount by which the net asset value of each fund client, or series thereof, as of the end of each calendar quarter or year exceeds the net asset value of the fund, or series thereof, as of the beginning of such quarter or year, generally including appreciation or depreciation due to unrealized gains and losses and, in certain cases subject to a hurdle rate and management fee credit. Shares of funds may be divided into series, each of which may differ as to applicable management and incentive fees, or combination thereof, and minimum investment amounts.

The management fees charged to funds managed by Graham are deducted directly from the assets of each fund as such fees become payable, which is generally monthly in arrears. The performance allocation is typically payable quarterly or annually in arrears, or upon an investor's withdrawal

of capital from a fund. As described more fully later in this brochure, certain investors in funds managed by Graham may enter into side letters providing for, among other things, different fees. Management fees payable by managed account clients, including registered investment company clients, are not paid from account assets but rather are billed to the client.

As further described in each fund's private placement memorandum, a Fund, or portfolio thereof, will pay or reimburse Graham for some or all of the following direct costs associated with its assets allocated to the various trading strategies whether discretionary or quantitative, as the case may be, utilized on, or developed for, the Fund's or portfolio's behalf and all other expenses related to the operations and business of the Fund, including, but not limited to, all expenses of investment transactions such as brokerage commissions and exchange, clearing or regulatory fees and expenses; interest, commitment fees and other costs related to borrowing, including with respect to securities sold short; transaction fees, finder's fees, sourcing fees, investment banking fees, origination fees, loan servicing fees, collection agent fees and other similar fees and expenses; fees and expenses of the fund's administrator; custodial fees; bank service fees; investment-related travel expenses (including meals, lodging and transportation); costs of news, research, data and quotation services, software and equipment, including Bloomberg terminals; allocable portion of all third-party technology expenses, including costs of telecommunications, connectivity, data storage, equipment, consulting, programming, installation, servicing, hardware, software, systems and services (including technology used in providing administrative, accounting, investor relations and other support services); third-party investment and trading, risk management and portfolio management related services, licensing, systems, hardware and software (including the third-party installation, programming or servicing related thereto), including trade order management, collateral and margin management and accounting services, licensing, systems, hardware and software; fees and expenses related to the portfolio's currency conversion and hedging activities; other hedging costs; membership, license and similar charges in connection with exchange memberships; income taxes, withholding taxes, transfer taxes and other governmental charges and duties; governmental, registration, license, membership or related fees or expenses payable to any regulatory or self-regulatory organization (including costs associated with preparing and filing regulatory reports such as SEC Form PF, NFA Form PQR, AIFMD Annex IV and MiFID trade and transaction reports and SEC Forms 13 D/G and SHO, the EU Short Selling Regulation and other global shareholder reporting) or in connection with the distribution of any shares in any jurisdiction; costs of compliance with FATCA, CRS or other similar rules; professional fees of tax advisors, accountants and attorneys; costs for D&O, E&O, cybersecurity and other insurance for the fund, Graham and the fund's directors; directors' fees and expenses; the costs of maintaining the fund's registered office in the British Virgin Islands; the costs of printing and distributing offering materials and net asset value reports and notices to shareholders or holding meetings of shareholders; fees and expenses paid to outside counsel, accountants, experts and other third parties in connection with sourcing, investigating, analyzing, evaluating and conducting due diligence and surveillance on, monitoring and conducting background checks in connection with, existing and potential investments (whether or not consummated); costs of negotiating trading counterparty and service provider agreements; legal and third party costs incurred in connection with settling trades; legal fees and costs (including settlement costs) arising in connection with any litigation, arbitration, investigation or other proceeding related to any portfolio investment; legal and compliance expenses (including responding to formal and informal inquiries, indemnification expenses and expenses associated with regulatory filings relating to the fund and its portfolio

investments); legal and tax structuring expenses; costs of any external appraisers; direct expenses or fees for third parties related to voting proxies, including any proxy voting services; expenses related to monitoring and responding to class action and other claims (including contingency fees); and all other expenses incurred in connection with locating, evaluating, purchasing, selling or holding investments.

In addition to bearing some or all of the aforementioned expenses, the Multi-Alpha Opportunity Segregated Portfolio of the Graham Global Investment Fund SPC Ltd. is also responsible for reimbursing Graham and its affiliates for, or otherwise bearing the allocable portion of, compensation and expenses related to investment and trading personnel (including consultants) for all strategies included in the portfolio's trading program. Such expenses in each calendar year are expected to be material and will include the portfolio's allocable portion of the cost of salaries, consulting fees, bonuses (including deferred bonuses), signing and retention awards and programs, participation in trading profits, benefits, recruiting costs, severance payments, deferred compensation, taxes, and withholding or other costs or expenses incurred in relation to such investment and trading personnel (including consultants). The Multi-Alpha Opportunity Segregated Portfolio also bears (i) the difference between bid and asked prices in OTC transactions by the fund on behalf of this portfolio, such as forward contracts, swaps and most government securities, (ii) bid-ask spreads in futures contracts traded on certain non-U.S. exchanges where trades are executed on a "net basis" and (iii) differential spreads in connection with EFP transactions.

Graham determines how certain expenses are allocated among the funds (and portfolios thereof) and accounts that it manages. Graham will allocate expenses (including the investment and operating expenses of the master funds in which the funds invest) among the funds and accounts it manages in proportion to their respective net asset values, in proportion to their respective participation in a particular investment, strategy or program, or in any other manner that Graham determines to be equitable (which may be based on Graham's assumptions as to relative usage or resources allocated among the funds and accounts). Graham has established expense allocation policies in an effort to address such matters and may amend such policies or establish additional expense allocation policies in an effort to address potential conflicts of interest that may arise in the future.

Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Graham ordinarily receives a performance-based fee or a special allocation of profits from each fund it manages as described above under "Fees and Compensation." Different funds may be subject to different performance-based compensation arrangements. If Graham is entitled to receive a higher percentage of the net profits of one fund than the percentage that Graham receives from another fund, then Graham may have an incentive to favor, or to allocate certain riskier or more speculative investments to, the fund that is subject to the higher percentage.

Graham has established a trade allocation policy that seeks to allocate all investment opportunities among clients in a manner that it considers fair and equitable to all clients, considering all factors potentially applicable to each client. Among the factors that may be considered by Graham in allocating trades among clients are investment policies, guidelines or restrictions applicable to each client; tax considerations; actual and targeted cash availability; liquidity requirements for payment of

redemptions or other purposes; risk tolerances; restrictions under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”) or other applicable laws or regulations; available credit lines; counterparty arrangements; account size; and benchmark weightings.

All trading for Graham’s funds is conducted through underlying master funds in which the Graham funds invest. Graham’s discretionary portfolio managers are assigned to trade for one or more designated master funds based on the particulars of the portfolio manager’s investment strategy. Graham’s Investment Committee is responsible for determining, on a monthly basis, the relative weightings of a master fund’s allocation to its designated discretionary portfolio managers. All trading by a discretionary portfolio manager is done on behalf of the master funds to which he or she is assigned and, as such, neither the portfolio manager nor the Investment Committee can allocate trades to specific clients. Both discretionary portfolio managers and quantitative trading strategies within the master funds will also be subject to capacity guidelines and constraints at times and trading allocations among or within the master funds will be adjusted accordingly as determined by the Investment Committee. Discretionary portfolio manager compensation is generally computed by reference to the performance of the portfolio manager’s investment strategy, subject to deduction for expenses related to the investment strategy and the overall performance of the Graham funds. Members of the Investment Committee are compensated generally based on the overall performance of Graham and not on the performance of a particular Graham fund or client, although members of the Investment Committee may have significant investments in, or otherwise benefit from the performance of, certain Graham funds or clients.

With respect to managed accounts for registered investment company clients, Graham does not allocate investments between or among such accounts. Instead, trading for each account is conducted separately using an electronic non-discretionary execution system. For all trade orders in the same contract in the same direction across multiple accounts, a trade rotation process shuffles the priority of the trades for a given account or aggregate trade to ensure that no account receives a systematic advantage related to the order in which its trades are executed.

Types of Clients

Graham provides advice to private investment funds. The funds have minimum investment amounts as described in the offering materials for each fund, subject to waiver or modification at the discretion of Graham or the board of directors of the relevant fund. In particular, each investor in each of the funds generally must be an “accredited investor” as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and either a “qualified purchaser” as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act or a “knowledgeable employee” as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act. Graham also provides investment management services to registered investment company clients through separately managed accounts.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Graham’s quantitative strategies apply algorithmic operations to data sets to generate trading signals. The quantitative strategies pursue various trading approaches, including trend-based programs that seek to identify trends, other quantitative investment strategies such as macro (including fundamental and price-based indicators), beta (market) neutral, high-frequency

systems, counter-trend systems and non-trend systems as well as systems that blend different trading models with a risk overlay, utilizing different types of data, including time series, stock inventories, and fundamental econometric data. Graham, through its various quantitative strategies, may trade actively in both U.S. and foreign markets (primarily in futures contracts, forward contracts, spot contracts and associated derivative instruments such as options and swaps) and take long and short positions in foreign currencies, equity securities, fixed income securities, hybrid instruments, options, warrants, customized contractual agreements, and other financial instruments. Graham may trade certain instruments as a substitute for futures or options traded on futures exchanges and may also engage in exchange for physical (EFP) transactions, which involve the exchange of a futures position for the underlying physical commodity without making an open, competitive trade on an exchange. Instruments and contracts not traded on any organized exchange may be entered into with banks, brokerage firms or other financial institutions or commodity firms as counterparties.

Graham performs extensive ongoing research and development relating to the computerized mathematical models that are the basis of its quantitative strategies. Trend-based strategies generally are based on computerized mathematical models and rely primarily on technical information (i.e., historic price and volume data) whereas certain other quantitative strategies use fundamental information (i.e., general economic, interest rate and industrial production data), or use both technical and fundamental information, as the basis for their trading decisions. Trend-based strategies establish positions in markets where the price action of a particular market signals the computerized systems underlying the strategies that a potential move in prices is occurring. The systems are designed to analyze mathematically the recent trading characteristics of each market and to statistically compare such characteristics to the historical trading patterns of the particular market. Other quantitative strategies, such as carry and fundamental, analyze numerous data points and apply them to asset pricing models to generate trading signals. The systems also employ proprietary risk management and trade filter strategies that seek to benefit from price moves while reducing risk and volatility exposure.

Although the quantitative strategies generally trade systematically pursuant to computer models, Graham may employ discretion in determining the leverage and timing of trades and the market weighting and participation in connection with the trading of any of its quantitative investment programs. In unusual or emergency market conditions, Graham may also utilize discretion in establishing positions or liquidating positions or otherwise reducing portfolio risk where Graham believes, in its sole discretion, that it is in the potential best interest of clients to do so. While such actions are anticipated to occur very infrequently, no assurance can be given that Graham's discretionary actions in these programs will enhance performance and in fact such actions may cause Graham funds to experience losses that they otherwise might not have incurred if Graham had not intervened.

The discretionary program in which Graham funds may invest is a diversified multi-portfolio manager program that allocates to a range of individual portfolio management teams. Investment decisions are determined by the respective discretionary portfolio managers and monitored by Graham's Risk Management team. Current strategies are primarily discretionary macro-focused but also include non-macro discretionary strategies. Graham's discretionary trading strategies are diversified among global macro-focused investment strategies, but also include non-macro

investment strategies and are generally non-correlated with traditional and other alternative investments. The discretionary program expects to utilize a variety of discretionary trading methodologies and disciplines and primarily trade across global currency, fixed income (including credit), commodity and equity sectors. Trading positions taken can be both long and short. The average holding period for the discretionary program is highly variable depending upon the type of strategy and market conditions. The discretionary program seeks to capitalize on the moderate to low correlations of the component strategies and offers the potential to provide strong risk-adjusted returns in a variety of market environments. The component strategies gain exposure to their markets through a broad range of stocks, bonds, distressed corporate debt, government debt, emerging market securities, currencies, commodities, commodity and financial futures, options, forwards, swaps and other derivative instruments. Graham may add and remove strategies and portfolio managers or otherwise change the composition of the portfolios from time to time as it deems desirable, in its sole discretion, without notice to investors. There is no maximum to the number of strategies and portfolio managers that Graham may decide to include in the discretionary program, and Graham may make such additions to or removal of trading strategies to and portfolio managers of the discretionary program at any time or change the leverage of, or the asset allocations to, any of the discretionary program's trading strategies or portfolio managers, in its sole discretion.

Using a proprietary quantitative asset allocation model and its own qualitative assessments to guide the allocation process, Graham's Investment Committee determines the appropriate discretionary trading strategies to be included in a fund or portfolio thereof and the weighting of each strategy in the fund or fund portfolio. The Investment Committee may consider other factors and inputs, whether formal or informal, as part of the qualitative assessments. In making allocation decisions, the Investment Committee considers, among other matters, the investment objectives and policies of a fund or portfolio thereof. At the individual strategy level, Graham works closely with each discretionary portfolio manager to design an appropriate investment profile, including return and volatility objective. Through continuous monitoring and an active dialogue with every discretionary portfolio manager, Graham seeks to identify and minimize any deviations from the investment profile. In addition, Graham has implemented a uniform set of risk guidelines for all discretionary portfolio managers designed to reduce a strategy's downside risk potential. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no assurance can be given that a client's annual volatility will fall within the targeted volatility ranges for any trading strategies.

The investment strategies employed by Graham on behalf of the clients that it manages involve significant risks. Investors in the funds should refer to the confidential private offering memorandum and other governing documents for each private investment fund managed by Graham for more complete information on the investment strategies employed by each fund and the corresponding risks associated with such investment strategies. The following summary of certain risks does not purport to be complete, but includes some of the potential risks generally associated with Graham's investment strategies:

Futures and Options Trading Is Speculative and Volatile. Futures and options prices are highly volatile. Such volatility may lead to substantial risks and returns, generally much larger than in the case of equity or fixed-income investments. Price movements for futures are influenced by, among other things: changing supply and demand relationships; weather; agricultural, trade, fiscal,

monetary, and exchange control programs and policies of governments; macro political and economic events and policies; changes in national and international interest rates and rates of inflation; currency devaluations and revaluations; and emotions of other market participants. The purchaser of an option is subject to the risk of losing the entire purchase price of the option, while the writer of an option is subject to an unlimited risk of loss, namely the risk of loss resulting from the difference between the premium received for the option and the price of the futures contract or other asset underlying the option that the writer must purchase or deliver upon exercise of the option.

Highly Leveraged Trading. Graham typically trades futures, options, swaps, equities and other instruments on a leveraged basis due to the low margin deposits normally required for trading. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a contract may result in immediate and substantial gains or losses. However, there is no assurance that Graham will be able to obtain comparable or desired amounts of leverage in the future, and interest and other costs of borrowing may increase.

Risks of Using Systematic Trading Models. The success of certain systematic trading models developed by Graham will depend on their ability to accurately predict future market prices, and upon the continuation of past correlations among the market prices of specific futures, forwards, securities and other financial instruments, the markets generally, and the factors used in the models. To the extent that such models, or the assumptions underlying them, are not correct, accounts managed by Graham that utilize such models may sustain losses. Even if the same correlations continue to exist in the future, they may not exist over the period of any particular investment by an account using such models.

The development and ongoing maintenance of trading models is complex and involves financial, economic, econometric and statistical theories, research and modeling, which are then translated into computer code. Although Graham devotes significant resources to testing, evaluating, monitoring and improving its trading models on a continuous basis, there is always the risk that trading models may be subject to coding or other errors, and there is no assurance that the software code used by Graham's trading models will successfully or optimally translate Graham's theories and analyses into successful trading results. Graham relies on trading, communication, programming and other systems and equipment (including web services, cloud storage, cloud computing platforms and cloud architecture) that may be subject to failures, interruptions, loss of functionality, degradation, compromises in security, loss of power or other events or circumstances.

Reliance on Data Provided by Third Parties. Many of the trading strategies and models used by Graham rely on the receipt of timely and accurate market and other data from third party vendors. Any failure to receive such data in a timely manner, or the receipt of inaccurate data for any reason, could disrupt and adversely affect the trading activities of the Fund until such failure or inaccuracy is corrected. Data received by Graham includes general economic and market data, and may also include alternative data collected from a wide range of sources such as financial transactions, payment records, internet usage, data gathered from applications and devices (such as smartphones) that generate location and mobility data, data gathered by satellites, and government and other public records and databases. The analysis and interpretation of data can involve a high degree of uncertainty. No assurance can be given that Graham will be successful in utilizing any

data in its investment process. Any data, especially alternative data, involves an inherent risk that Graham may rely on data outputs that reflect faulty system logic or that are based on inaccurate or incomplete data inputs. There has been increased scrutiny from regulators regarding the use of alternative data for investment purposes, and Graham cannot predict what, if any, regulatory or other actions may be asserted with regard to the use of alternative data. Although Graham generally conducts due diligence reviews of data providers and requires that they make certain representations about the sources of the data that they provide, such actions may not be effective to protect against the effect of misrepresentations or violations of law by such data providers.

Developing New Trading Strategies. Graham believes strongly in the importance of research and development activities, particularly in the development of new trading strategies and expects both to develop additional trading strategies and to modify or remove the existing strategies over time. The time and costs of researching and developing new trading strategies and modifications to existing strategies is significant and the portfolios will bear a portion of such costs. Despite this significant investment, there is no assurance that Graham will ultimately deploy these new or modified trading strategies on behalf of a portfolio, and even if deployed, the process may take several years. Furthermore, the intellectual property developed and comprising such trading strategies may have significant value and will accrue to Graham. The portfolios generally will have no right to or property interest in this intellectual property.

Market Illiquidity May Cause Less Favorable Trade Prices. Futures trading at times may be illiquid. Most United States commodity exchanges limit price fluctuations in certain commodity interest prices during a single day by means of “daily price fluctuation limits” or “daily limits.” The daily limit, which is set by most exchanges for all but a portion of the expiration month, imposes a floor and a ceiling on the prices at which a trade may be executed, as measured from the last trading day’s close. While these limits were put in place to lessen margin exposure, they may have certain negative consequences for the client’s trading. For example, once the price of a particular contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, thereby producing a “limit-up” or “limit-down” market, positions in the contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. Contract prices in various commodities have occasionally moved the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Similar occurrences could prevent the prompt liquidation of unfavorable positions, subjecting the client to substantial losses or prevent it from entering into desired trades. Market intervention may also create liquidity issues. For instance, countries may impose limits on the ability to engage in short sales on instruments traded on exchanges that are subject to their regulation. During the COVID-19 outbreak, various EU countries enacted such bans, impacting shares of companies traded on their exchanges as well as on derivatives related to those companies and indices of which such companies are constituents.

In Times of Market Stress, a Portfolio Might not be Diversified and Risk Management Systems May Not be Effective. When markets are subject to exceptional stress, trading strategies and programs may become less diversified and more highly correlated as the stress may cause diverse and otherwise unrelated markets all to act in a similar manner. This is sometimes referred to as a “systemic risk” and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges, with which Graham interacts on a daily basis. A systemic failure could have material adverse consequences on Graham and the funds it

manages and on the markets for the securities in which Graham seeks to invest. Furthermore, certain risk measures used by Graham as part of its risk management systems and procedures, including Value-at-Risk, are dependent on inputs derived from historical scenarios and data. Such inputs based on historical scenarios and data may not be reliable during periods of unusual or distressed market conditions where the market ceases to function in a typical manner. As a result, Graham's risk management systems and procedures may not operate as anticipated or be effective to prevent losses in unusual or distressed market conditions. A significant risk of any risk management system using stop loss limits is "gap risk," which is the risk that liquidity suddenly becomes unavailable and/or markets simply move too quickly through the desired stop level, resulting in greater than expected losses. Investors engaged in investment and trading strategies similar to some of the investment strategies engaged in by Graham have in the past, especially during periods of market turmoil, experienced periods of substantial illiquidity with respect to certain types of investments that may be held by client accounts. The inability of a fund or other investors to sell certain types of investments could also lead to a potential inability of such fund and other investors to meet margin calls or fund withdrawals, the impact of which can be further aggravated as dealers and counterparties reduce available credit lines and investors withdraw additional capital. In extreme market conditions, these factors can lead to a downward cycle that can have a significant adverse effect on the market prices of investments. Efforts by Graham to diversify trading strategies, reduce investment exposures and avoid counterparty risks may not succeed in protecting against significant losses in the event of severe market disruptions.

Trading on Non-U.S. Exchanges May Present Greater Risks than Trading on U.S. Exchanges.

Unlike trading on U.S. commodity exchanges, trading on non-U.S. commodity exchanges is not regulated by the CFTC and may be subject to greater risks than trading on U.S. exchanges. For example, some non-U.S. exchanges are "principals' markets" in which no common clearing facility exists, and a trader may look only to the broker for performance of the contract. In addition, unless Graham hedges against fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar (in which fund shares are denominated) and other currencies in which trading is done on non-U.S. exchanges, any profits that a fund might realize in trading could be reduced or eliminated by adverse changes in the exchange rate, or a client could incur losses as a result of those changes. Additional costs could also be incurred in connection with international investment activities. Foreign brokerage commissions generally are higher than in the United States. Expenses also may be incurred on currency exchanges when a client changes an investment from one currency to another. Increased custodian costs as well as administrative difficulties (such as the applicability of foreign laws to foreign custodians in various circumstances, including bankruptcy, ability to recover lost assets, expropriation, nationalization and record access) may be associated with the maintenance of assets in foreign jurisdictions.

Over-The-Counter Foreign Currency Markets Have Counterparty Risks that Do Not Exist in Trading on Exchanges.

Forward currency contracts with banks, financial institutions or dealers acting as principal may not be liquid in all circumstances, so that in volatile markets, Graham may not be able to close out a position by taking another position equal and opposite to such position on a timely basis or without incurring a sizeable loss. Banks are not required to continue to make markets in forward contracts. There have been periods during which certain banks have refused to quote prices for such forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which the bank is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell.

Trading of forward contracts through banks is not regulated by any U.S. governmental agency. There are no limitations on daily price moves in forward contracts, and banks are not required to continue to make markets in forward contracts. Forward contracts are subject to the risk of bank failure and the inability of, or refusal by, a bank to perform with respect to such contracts.

Swaps and Derivatives Markets Involve Counterparty Risks that Do Not Exist in Trading on Exchanges. Certain swap contracts and other forms of derivative instruments with banks and other counterparties are not guaranteed by an exchange or clearing house. The default of a counterparty to an uncleared swap or other derivative may result in the loss of unrealized profits and force an investor to cover its resale commitments, if any, at the then current market price. It may not be possible to dispose of or close out an uncleared swap or other derivative position without the consent of the counterparty, and an investor may not be able to enter into an offsetting contract in order to be able to cover its risk. It is possible that developments in the swap markets, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect a client's ability to terminate swap transactions or to realize amounts to be received under such transactions.

Portfolios Have Credit Risk With Respect to their Securities Brokers. While both the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and the U.S. Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 seek to protect customer property in the event of a bankruptcy, insolvency, failure, or liquidation of a securities broker-dealer, there is no certainty that, in the event of a failure of a broker-dealer that has custody of the securities or other assets of a fund, the fund would not incur losses due to its assets being unavailable for a period of time, the ultimate receipt of less than full recovery of its assets, or both. A fund and/or its prime brokers may appoint sub-custodians in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions to hold assets of the fund. The fund's prime brokers may not be responsible for cash or assets that are held by sub-custodians in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, nor for any losses suffered by the fund as a result of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any such sub-custodian. A fund may therefore have a potential exposure on the default of any sub-custodian and, as a result, many of the protections that would normally be provided to the portfolio by a custodian may not be available to the fund. Under certain circumstances, including certain transactions where the fund's assets are pledged as collateral for leverage from a non-broker-dealer custodian or a non-broker-dealer affiliate of the fund's prime brokers, or where the fund's assets are held at a non-U.S. custodian, the securities and other assets deposited with the custodian or broker may not be clearly identified as being assets of a fund, and the fund could be exposed to a credit risk with regard to such parties. Additionally, certain trading programs may enter into securities lending, swap or other arrangements with prime brokers and their affiliates designed to increase the amount of financing that is available to fund such trading programs or to reduce transaction costs incurred by such trading, and such arrangements may similarly expose such trading programs to additional credit risk.

Debt Securities. The funds may invest in bonds, loans and other fixed income obligations, including commercial paper and "higher yielding" (and, therefore, higher risk) debt securities. Debt securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and also subject to the risk of price volatility due to such factors as interest rate changes, transitions or reform, market perception of the creditworthiness or financial condition of the issuer, and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). Debt securities may be below "investment grade" and face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions that could lead to the issuer's inability to meet timely interest and principal payments. The market values of lower rated debt

securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than do higher rated securities, and tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher rated securities. Companies that issue such securities often are highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. A major economic recession could severely disrupt the market for such securities, may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities, and could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities.

Equity Securities. Investments in long and short positions in equity securities may fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities. The market price of equity securities may be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as a broad decline in stock market prices, or by conditions affecting specific issuers, such as changes in earnings forecasts. If a fund invests in an ETF, the fund will indirectly bear any fees and expenses paid by the ETF, in addition to the fees and expenses of the fund.

Investments Related to Digital Assets. The funds may invest directly or indirectly in the securities of companies engaged in activities related to or affected by digital currencies, blockchain, tokens or other digital assets, including through investing in ETFs or other investment vehicles the values of which are linked to or affected by digital assets and related businesses and technologies. Such investments are subject to the general risks of investing in common stocks or other investments as described above, and are also subject to the additional risks attributable to the businesses of such companies. The technologies underlying blockchain, digital currencies, tokens and other digital assets are changing rapidly, and the values of many digital assets may be subject to frequent and/or dramatic changes. The ownership and use of digital assets are currently generally unregulated. Any future changes in the regulation of digital assets could significantly affect their values.

Digital Currency Derivatives. The funds may trade futures or other derivatives on digital currencies and securities linked to or affected by digital currencies. There are relatively few derivatives currently available with respect to digital currencies. Derivatives with respect to digital currencies typically have higher collateral and margin deposit requirements than apply to derivatives with respect to other asset classes, thereby limiting the ability of a Portfolio to leverage such investments. In light of the comparatively small number of market participants and trading volume compared to traditional markets and the volatile demand for the underlying digital currencies, it may be more difficult to liquidate digital currency futures and swaps at desired prices. A derivative agreement that references a digital currency or related assets will be subject to the general risks applicable to traditional derivatives discussed above, including the creditworthiness and possible insolvency of the counterparties. However, these potential risks may be exacerbated due to the opaque nature of digital currency transactions and potential conflicts of interests of digital currency exchanges. Digital currencies are not issued or controlled by any central governmental or non-governmental authority. The value of digital currencies will depend on market demand by investors and market participants. As a result, the market prices for digital currencies can be very volatile. In addition, tax, commodity and securities laws and regulations applicable to digital currencies are still developing. Future regulatory actions and rulemaking by domestic and foreign governments and regulators may impact the manner in which digital

currencies and related derivatives may be held or traded, which could have a significant impact on the value of digital currencies.

Emerging Markets. The funds may invest in foreign securities of various emerging markets. The risks of foreign investments are usually much greater for emerging markets including increased currency, information, liquidity, market, political and valuation risks. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. They are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets.

Distressed Securities and Instruments. The funds may invest in distressed securities, including loans, bonds and notes, many of which are not publicly traded and may involve a substantial degree of risk. Distressed securities include securities of companies that are in financial distress and that may be in or about to enter bankruptcy. In certain periods, there may be little or no liquidity in the markets for these securities or instruments. In addition, the prices of such securities may be subject to periods of abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility. It may be more difficult to value such securities and the spread between the bid and asked prices of such securities may be greater than normally expected. If Graham's evaluation of the risks and anticipated outcome of an investment in a distressed security should prove incorrect, the funds may lose a substantial portion or all of their investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the funds' original investment.

Short Sales. Short sales of securities involve the sale of securities which are borrowed from a third-party lender (such as a brokerage firm). If borrowing securities for short sales, a fund is required to pledge deposits of cash or securities equal to or exceeding the market price of the borrowed securities. The amount of such deposits may increase or decrease to reflect changes in the market price of the borrowed securities. Lenders of securities customarily make payments to the borrower's broker or clearing agent at negotiated rates, based on the amount of cash collateral deposited with the lender, the available supply of the securities from other sources, prevailing interest rates and other factors. A fund's broker allocates to the Fund a portion of any such payments arising from short sales for the fund's account. Securities borrowed by a fund are returned by delivering either securities received in an exchange transaction or securities purchased in the market. Although short selling permits a fund to profit from declines in the price of securities, the fund will experience a loss if it is required to replace borrowed securities by purchasing them in the market at a time when the market price has increased over the price received at the time of the short sale.

Certain Investors May Receive Side Agreements. Certain investors in funds managed by Graham may enter into side letters providing for different fees, access to information about the fund's investments in a certain format or other matters relating to an investment in the fund, including but not limited to notice given to ERISA investors in the event the fund becomes a "plan assets" fund under ERISA, acknowledgement that a governmental entity investor has certain disclosure obligations with respect to its fund investment and consent to the investor's right to transfer the fund investment to qualified affiliates. Such special or more favorable rights may be reflected in a "side letter" agreement. Graham will not be required to notify other investors in the fund of any such agreements or any of the rights and terms thereof, nor will Graham be required to offer such

additional rights and terms to other investors in the fund. In response to questions and requests and in connection with due diligence meetings and other communications, Graham may provide additional information to certain investors and prospective investors in a fund that is not distributed to other investors and prospective investors. Such information may affect a prospective investor's decision to invest in the fund or an existing investor's decision to stay invested in the fund. Each investor is responsible for asking such questions as it believes are necessary to make its own investment decisions and must decide for itself whether the information provided by Graham or the fund is sufficient for its needs.

The Master-Feeder Structure underlying the Funds' Trading May Create Operating Inefficiencies. All trading attributable to the funds is currently conducted through the master funds organized and managed by Graham, through a so-called "master-feeder" fund structure. A portion of the subscription proceeds received from investors ordinarily is invested by a fund in the master funds, in each case with limited liability to the fund. Other investment funds and managed accounts structured to meet the needs of various U.S. and non-U.S. investors, including various proprietary accounts of Graham and its related parties, also invest in such master funds. The interests of such investors in any master fund may be in conflict in a number of respects, including, without limitation, as to the tax consequences and capital utilization with regard to any master fund's transactions. In some cases, feeder funds that use different investment strategies are subject to different liquidity terms offered to their investors, and therefore may need to make more frequent withdrawals from master funds in order to satisfy redemption requests of investors. Also, each master fund may borrow to increase the efficiency of its capital utilization, which borrowing may disproportionately benefit more leveraged investors in the master funds (including proprietary accounts of Graham) over less leveraged investors. Investors in the funds may have conflicting investment, tax, or other interests with respect to their investment; however, Graham will consider the investment and other objectives of the funds and their investors as a whole, and not the investment or other objectives of any investor individually.

Graham Manages Other Accounts. Graham acts as general partner or trading advisor to various investment funds and portfolios that have investment objectives and methodologies similar to one another. The majority of these investment funds employ many of the same discretionary or systematic trading strategies that are traded for one another. Graham is not required to trade all of the accounts that it manages on a parallel basis, and accounts may take positions that are opposite, or ahead of, positions taken for other accounts. Even accounts that are ordinarily traded on a parallel or substantially similar basis may not participate on such a basis in all portfolio investments for a variety of reasons as determined in the discretion of Graham, including, without limitation, specific account restrictions, rebalancing of accounts due to capital inflows and outflows, different sizes, funding levels and cash requirements of accounts which can influence position size and market access, and prior differences in portfolio investments. To the extent other investment funds and managed accounts grow in size, they may have an impact on a fund's trading and may adversely affect the fund's performance. Graham receives higher management fees, higher incentive-based compensation and/or larger expense reimbursements for managing certain of these funds and accounts, which may create an incentive for Graham and its employees (including its investment management and other trading personnel) to allocate riskier, more highly leveraged or more highly compensated trading strategies, or a greater proportion of such trading strategies, to such funds and accounts. Graham and its principals and their related parties also

trade for their own accounts in some of the same markets in which the funds trade, and also own significant positions in certain funds managed by Graham.

Graham and its principals and their related parties may invest proprietary capital in different investment programs offered to clients from those offered by any specific fund and may in addition invest proprietary capital to start new untested research strategies of Graham, which are unavailable for investment by Graham clients or fund investors. Fund investors and account clients will not be permitted to inspect the records of such proprietary accounts or the written policies related to such trading. Graham and its principals may manage other accounts in the future. All of the above accounts will compete with one another for the same positions. All of the foregoing accounts will be aggregated for purposes of determining applicable position limits and may take the same or different positions as other accounts.

With respect to the discretionary strategies traded for the funds, all such trading is currently conducted through one or more master funds. Except with respect to portfolio managers trading on behalf of more than one account (as discussed further below), this structure generally eliminates the need for trade allocation procedures for the discretionary strategies that would otherwise be necessary if trading for each strategy was conducted through multiple accounts. Graham closely reviews the capacity levels of each master fund to ensure that all funds that utilize the discretionary strategies can invest in the master funds at the levels designated by Graham's Investment Committee. To date, the master funds have not experienced capacity limits that impacted the operation of the funds that invest in them; however, no assurance can be given that in the future one or more master funds will not be subject to capacity limits, which would require Graham to limit the allocation of assets of one or more funds in the affected master funds. Both discretionary and quantitative trading strategies within the master funds will also be subject to capacity guidelines and constraints at times, and trading allocations among or within the master funds will be adjusted accordingly as determined by Graham's Investment Committee.

In general, each portfolio manager makes all decisions about what to buy and sell independently from all other portfolio managers. Accordingly, portfolio managers may be buying or selling the same instruments at the same or different times, and at times may be competing with each other to identify, purchase or sell specific instruments. Additionally, portfolio managers may pursue the same or similar strategies and invest in some of the same instruments on behalf of multiple accounts. Graham has established a trade allocation policy that seeks to allocate investment opportunities among client accounts in a manner that is fair and equitable. The policy identifies appropriate criteria by which Graham may choose to allocate investments among client accounts, including considerations related to client account investment policies, guidelines or restrictions, tax considerations, cash availability and liquidity constraints, etc. The policy also identifies inappropriate criteria for use in allocating investments among client accounts, which relate to situations that would benefit Graham at the expense of, or through the use of, client funds. Graham may amend its existing trade allocation policies or establish additional trade allocation policies to address potential conflicts of interest that may arise in the future, including as the result of additional portfolio managers trading on behalf of more than one account.

Graham and its officers and employees devote to client accounts as much time as Graham deems necessary and appropriate to manage the accounts' business. Graham and its affiliates may form

additional investment funds, enter into other investment advisory relationships or engage in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with the accounts and may involve substantial time and resources of Graham and its affiliates. These activities could be viewed as creating a conflict of interest in that the time and effort of Graham's officers and employees will not be devoted exclusively to the business of the accounts, but will be allocated between the business of the accounts and the other business activities of Graham and its affiliates. During turbulent conditions or distress in the financial markets or other times when the accounts will need focused support and assistance from Graham and its officers and employees, other accounts for which Graham serves as an investment manager may likewise require greater focus and attention, potentially placing Graham's resources in high demand. In such situations, a given account may not receive the necessary support and assistance it would require or would otherwise receive if Graham did not act as an investment manager for other accounts.

Graham or its affiliates may manage separate managed accounts or dedicated investment vehicles for institutional investors that pursue strategies similar to, or that overlap with, those of other accounts. These clients may have access to detailed information about their accounts, including current portfolio holdings, which Graham does not customarily make available to investors in the funds or other pooled investment vehicles. Such clients may be able to take action, including more timely action, with respect to their accounts that investors in pooled vehicles with similar or parallel strategies cannot take.

Graham continuously updates and changes its trading programs as a result of its ongoing research efforts and in response to changing market conditions. Graham also expects to develop and implement new trading programs from time to time. In connection with these development efforts or as discussed further herein, Graham may, in its sole discretion, determine not to include certain trading programs in client funds and accounts.

Graham determines which accounts that it manages use which trading strategies and programs. Graham may determine that certain accounts will not participate in certain trading strategies and programs, or allocate assets to particular portfolio managers, that are considered riskier, that are expected to be more volatile, that use greater leverage, that are newer and do not have an established track record, that do not have a track record or other performance metrics that are appropriate for the strategy or characteristics of a particular account, or that are experimental and still being developed or tested. Graham may also determine that certain investors or prospective investors have an interest in investing in a different trading program which may allocate assets to particular trading programs or portfolio managers only, or to allocate assets to such trading programs and portfolio managers to a greater extent or lesser extent compared to other funds and accounts. Graham has agreed, and may in the future agree, in its sole discretion, to manage funds or accounts investing pursuant to different trading programs, and such funds or accounts may be restricted to certain investors only, including, without limitation, investors who pay higher fees or expenses, large or strategic investors who satisfy significant minimum investment or other requirements, or investors with specific regulatory or investment policy requirements. Graham and its principals and their related parties may elect to invest proprietary capital in the different trading programs, including to a greater or lesser extent compared to the level of proprietary capital investment in other funds and accounts. The inclusion or exclusion of a trading program or

portfolio manager in a portfolio may have benefits or other consequences affecting other funds and accounts or Graham generally.

While most funds and accounts managed by Graham charge a fixed management fee as a percentage of net assets and performance-based compensation as a percentage of the relevant fund's or account's net profits, certain other funds and accounts incur an additional level of expense equal to the allocable compensation payable to certain of Graham's investment management and trading personnel, with such performance-based compensation generally calculated and payable without netting the performance of any one trading strategy, portfolio manager or portfolio management team against another, as described in such fund's offering documents. There is no requirement that all of Graham's portfolio managers be compensated in the same manner across all funds and accounts managed by Graham, and portfolio managers are expected to be compensated separately with respect to their trading for such funds, with their compensation with respect to such funds having the potential to substantially exceed the compensation payable to them with respect to their trading for funds and accounts that do not incur such additional level of expense. Such funds and accounts incurring an additional level of expense will also bear their allocable portion of certain other non-compensation expenses as disclosed in the applicable offering documents from time to time, which may also materially exceed the non-compensation expenses borne by funds and accounts that do not incur such expenses. The different expense and compensation structures described above may create actual or potential conflicts of interest for Graham and its employees.

Trading Programs May Be Changed without Notice to Investors. Graham continuously updates and changes its trading programs as a result of its ongoing research efforts and in response to changing market conditions. Graham also expects to develop and implement new trading programs from time to time. In connection with these development efforts, Graham may, in its sole discretion, determine not to include certain trading programs in client funds. The inclusion or exclusion of a trading program in a fund may have benefits or other consequences affecting other funds or Graham generally. Graham may make additions to or deletions from the funds' trading programs or add or remove portfolio managers at any time and may make modifications to those trading programs – such as changes in the amount of leverage or volatility targets of, or in the allocations of assets to, them – at any time as determined by Graham in its sole discretion. Graham is not required to provide prior, or any, notice to fund investors of any such changes. As a result, the descriptions of these trading programs in the funds' offering materials may not at any particular time fully or accurately describe each trading program being used by a fund.

Concentration; Limited Diversification. In the normal course of making investments, the portfolios are generally expected to have diverse investment portfolios. However, the portfolios are not subject to any diversification requirements and are expected to be concentrated at times to varying degrees in particular markets, investment strategies, investments, exchanges, counterparties or in investments with other shared characteristics. Concentration by a portfolio in one or more investment strategies will increase the portfolio's reliance on the discretionary or quantitative personnel responsible for the strategies. In general, less diversification will tend to expose a portfolio to greater volatility and/or risk than would be the case with a more broadly diversified investment portfolio. Even if a portfolio is diversified, however, there can be no assurance that such diversification would reduce volatility and/or risk.

Quantitative Trading System Flaws are not Trade Errors. Graham's quantitative trading systems utilize sophisticated quantitative methods for signal generation and trade execution. These systems rely heavily on price-based and fundamental data sourced from third parties. Inaccuracies in the data received, the design and implementation of the systems, and in the sourcing, processing and incorporation of the data into these systems can result in flaws in signal generation and faulty order execution potentially resulting in losses to client accounts. Systems are developed with the aid of historical data, which reflects how markets behaved in the past under different circumstances. These trading systems cannot predict or detect fundamental changes in market behavior and might not perform as designed or intended during periods of unexpected market behavior. Developing quantitative trading programs requires highly skilled personnel applying advanced quantitative methods to vast data sets. Notwithstanding Graham's approach to hiring highly qualified quantitative research personnel, commitment to well-defined research and development protocols and extensive testing and ongoing monitoring of its trading systems, the complex nature of quantitative trading programs creates the risk that flaws will arise in these systems. Such flaws may be difficult to detect and therefore may impact these systems for extended periods of time. All of these risks are intrinsic to the operation of quantitative trading strategies, and clients must assume that the foregoing elements constitute an inherent risk of their investment. As such, any losses attributable to these issues will not be deemed to be trade errors and will be borne by the client.

Graham's Clients Will Generally Bear the Impact of Trade Errors. Graham has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to resolve trade errors (as defined in Graham's trade error policy). Except as otherwise provided in a client's offering memorandum, investment management agreement, or sub-advisory agreement, the client will ordinarily be responsible for any losses, and will benefit from any gains, resulting from the acts and omissions to act by Graham, absent bad faith, willful misconduct or gross negligence or as otherwise required by law. Notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing statement, Graham bears all direct costs incurred in correcting trade errors, as that term is defined in the trade error policy, without reimbursement for such costs from the client; provided, however, that Graham will be entitled to set off against such costs any amounts received by it from a broker or trade counter party in recognition of their relative degree of fault in the trade error. In no event will Graham either offset the cost of correcting trade errors through soft dollars or seek to correct a trade error by instituting a trade between client accounts. Graham will have a conflict of interest in determining whether it has satisfied the applicable standard of care; however, Graham is bound by its policies and procedures, contractual provisions and fiduciary obligations in making any determinations with respect to trade errors. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing contained in a fund's confidential private offering memorandum or other governing documents shall constitute a waiver by any shareholder of such fund of their legal rights under U.S. federal securities laws or any other laws whose applicability is not permitted to be contractually waived.

Operational Risks. Graham is responsible for developing, implementing and operating appropriate systems and procedures to execute all investment transactions and monitor and control operational risk on behalf of client accounts. The success of Graham's business is highly dependent on Graham's ability to process, on a daily basis, large volumes of data and transactions across numerous and diverse markets. Consequently, client accounts rely on Graham's execution,

financial, accounting and other data processing systems to trade, clear and settle all transactions, to evaluate and monitor potential and existing portfolio investments, and to generate risk management and other reports that are critical to oversight of client accounts. Certain of Graham's operations are dependent upon systems operated by third parties, including its fund administrator, prime brokers, market counterparties, electronic exchanges, other execution platforms, data providers and their various service providers. Graham may not be in a position to verify the reliability of such third-party systems or data. Failure of or errors in such systems could result in mistakes or delays in the execution, confirmation or settlement of transactions, or in transactions not being properly booked, evaluated or accounted for. The increasing reliance on internet-based programs and applications to conduct transactions and store data also creates increased security risks. Targeted cyber-attacks, or accidental events, can lead to a breach in computer and data systems and access by unauthorized persons to sensitive transactional or personal information. Data taken in breaches may be used by criminals to commit identity theft, obtain loans or payments under false identities, and other crimes. Cybersecurity breaches at Graham or its service providers or counterparties may directly or indirectly affect clients, and could lead to theft, data corruption, interference with business operations, disruption of operational or trading systems, interference with Graham's or a client's ability to execute transactions, direct financial loss or reputational damage, or violations of applicable laws related to data and privacy protection and consumer protection.

Regulation in the Derivatives Industry. The Dodd-Frank Act has had a significant impact on the derivatives industry. The Dodd-Frank Act divides the regulatory responsibility for derivatives in the United States between the SEC and the CFTC, a distinction that does not exist in any other jurisdiction. The CFTC has regulatory authority over "swaps" and the SEC has regulatory authority over "security-based swaps". As a result of this bifurcation and the different pace at which the agencies have promulgated necessary regulations, different transactions are subject to different levels of regulation in the United States. In addition, there has been and will be extensive rulemaking related to derivative products by non-U.S. regulatory authorities. Differences between regulatory regimes may make it more difficult or costly for dealers, prime brokers, FCMs, custodians, exchanges, clearinghouses and other entities, such as Graham, to comply with and follow various regulatory regimes. There are significant legal, operational, technological, and trading implications that result from the Dodd-Frank Act and related rules and regulations that may make it difficult or impossible for funds to enter into otherwise beneficial transactions. As an example, both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators have mandated margin requirements with respect to uncleared derivatives under certain circumstances (such requirements together, the "Uncleared Margin Rules" or "UMR"). Graham currently expects that at least a portion of a fund's trading will be subject to UMR, which may have negative trading implications for the fund, including without limitation, increased trading costs and expenses and margin requirements.

Impact of Future Financial Industry Regulation. Legal, tax and regulatory developments could occur. Securities, futures and other financial markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements enforced by the SEC, the CFTC and other U.S. and non-U.S. regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivatives transactions and funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial actions. The regulatory environment for private funds is evolving, and

changes in the regulation of hedge funds and their trading activities may adversely affect the ability of investors (such as Graham clients) to pursue certain investment strategies, the ability to obtain leverage and financing, and the value of certain investments. In particular, the SEC has signaled an increased emphasis on investment adviser and private fund regulation and has recently adopted a number of new rules that will impose significant changes on private fund advisers and their management of private funds. New regulations might also require amendments to the funds' governing documents and side letters. There can be no assurance that any such additional scrutiny or regulation will not have an adverse impact on Graham or Graham clients. In addition, U.S. and non-U.S. regulators may take additional actions in light of other recent or future developments in global financial markets. The SEC has proposed additional rules that, if adopted, would require additional disclosure regarding certain short-selling transactions, and recent developments affecting banks have led some to call for new restrictions on short-selling, similar to the temporary bans on short-selling of a variety of stocks that were imposed by the SEC and various non-U.S. regulatory bodies in 2008. Additional legislation and regulations in global markets may further regulate or limit short-selling or other activities. These changes may adversely affect the markets in which Graham invests, and may limit or adversely affect the ability of Graham to use short sales, swaps and other derivatives or engage in other activities as part of the investment and hedging strategies used by Graham.

Effect of Recent Developments Affecting Banks. Recent developments affecting banks in the United States and elsewhere have resulted in the appointment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as receiver for several banks, the sale of the assets of several banks, significant declines in the stock prices of some banks, and the need of some banks to obtain access to additional funding. These events have led to uncertainty in financial and lending markets as to the stability of the banking sector, both in the United States and internationally. It is possible that systemic risk in the banking sector could lead to more widespread disruption of the banking and broader financial sectors, that other sectors and industries will be affected, or that the ability of Graham to obtain credit for trading purposes could be limited, any of which could have an adverse effect on client funds and accounts.

Natural Disasters and Other Events. Graham and its clients may be affected by events beyond the control of Graham, including hurricanes, earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters, emergence of new viruses (such as COVID-19) or outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, infrastructure failures, war, terrorism, labor strikes, or social unrest or instability. Graham is not able to predict the extent, severity or duration of these or other similar events or the impact that these events may have on the clients or their investments.

Disciplinary Information

Graham and, to its knowledge, its principals have not been the subject of any material legal proceedings required to be disclosed in response to this item.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Graham has been registered as a commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor under the Commodity Exchange Act and a member of the NFA since July 27, 1994. Members of

Graham's Investment Committee are registered with the NFA as principals and associated persons of Graham.

None of Graham or, to its knowledge, its principals are registered as a broker-dealer or futures commission merchant or a registered representative or associated person of a broker-dealer or futures commission merchant or affiliated with any broker-dealer or bank.

Graham relies in part upon investment advice received from Graham Capital LLP, a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales. Graham Capital LLP is an affiliate and relying advisor of Graham. Graham Capital LLP has been authorized and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority since April 25, 2012.

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

Graham has adopted a Code of Ethics as required by Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act") that is also compliant with Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act with respect to its registered investment company clients, and that requires all employees to conduct business consistent with the level of ethical standards and fiduciary duties owed by Graham to its clients. Graham has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") who is responsible for maintaining and enforcing the Code of Ethics.

The Code of Ethics contains policies and procedures with respect to personal securities transactions by employees and related accounts that are designed to prevent front-running, scalping, the misuse of inside information and other improper activities. Employees must obtain the prior approval of the CCO (or a designee) for personal securities transactions in covered securities, must report or affirm all personal transactions in covered securities to the CCO (or a designee) on at least a quarterly basis, and must report or affirm all holdings in covered securities to the CCO (or a designee) on an annual basis. Employees are limited in the number of personal securities transactions they may execute over any twelve-month period and are subject to minimum holding period requirements. The CCO (or a designee) monitors all transactions in covered securities by employees in order to identify any pattern of conduct that may evidence conflicts or potential conflicts with the principles and objectives of the Code of Ethics, or other inappropriate behavior.

Graham will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request. For purposes of fulfilling the delivery requirement for the Code of Ethics as well its proxy voting policies and procedures and voting record, the term "client" shall refer to the funds that Graham manages as confirmed in the SEC's "Staff Responses to Questions About Part 2 of Form ADV" and not the investors in any such fund.

Graham and its principals and employees may buy and sell covered securities and other financial instruments for themselves in which the funds that it manages may also invest. The Code of Ethics contains policies and procedures designed to prevent improper practices with respect to such transactions, and compliance with the Code of Ethics by Graham, its principals and employees is the primary method employed by Graham to address the conflicts of interest that arise with respect to these transactions. The principals and employees of Graham are required to obtain prior written approval of the CCO (or a designee) before executing a personal securities

transaction in a covered security in which any client of Graham has a position. Graham and its principals and employees are investors in some of the funds managed by Graham.

Brokerage Practices

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits. Graham selects brokers and dealers to execute transactions for clients based on the benefits and costs of their services as compared to others in the marketplace. Graham generally seeks to achieve best total consideration after taking into account price and all associated costs and fees. Graham may take into account special expertise or capacities of a particular broker as well as research and other services provided to Graham by brokers. Graham considers such factors as price, the ability to effect the transactions, the brokers' or dealers' facilities, reliability and financial responsibility, special execution capabilities, block trading and block positioning capabilities, willingness to execute related or unrelated difficult transactions in the future, efficiency of execution and error resolution, quotation services, the availability of stocks to borrow for short trades, settlement, clearing, custody, recordkeeping and similar services, and any research or investment management-related services and equipment provided by such brokers or dealers. Graham does not necessarily solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost; however, Graham will ordinarily use only broker-dealers who provide service at competitive institutional commission rates.

Graham may cause a higher commission to be paid to a broker or dealer that furnishes research, services or equipment than might be charged by another broker or dealer for effecting the same transaction, provided that Graham determines in good faith that the amount of commissions charged is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research or investment management-related services and equipment provided by such broker or dealer.

Research services provided to Graham by brokers may include written information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors (whether produced by the broker or a third party); research ideas and publications; investment strategies and analyses; market, financial and economic studies and forecasts (whether produced by the broker or a third party); statistics and pricing services; discussions with research personnel; databases; conference fees and other news, technical and telecommunications services utilized by Graham in the investment management and execution process, accounting fees and legal fees. Graham will not receive any benefits from brokers that are outside the safe harbor under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for the use of commissions or "soft dollars" to obtain "research and execution" services. Research services provided by brokers may be used for the benefit of all funds that it manages.

Graham's use of brokerage commissions to obtain research services is a benefit to Graham because Graham does not have to produce or pay for such research services. This may result in an incentive for Graham to select or recommend a broker-dealer based, in part, on the interest of Graham in receiving such research services, rather than exclusively on the interest of the funds in receiving most favorable execution.

Graham and its affiliates may have other business arrangements with brokers and dealers used to execute transactions for the funds that it manages. Brokerage firms and their affiliates and

representatives may invest in funds managed by Graham and may provide financing or other services to Graham or other accounts managed by Graham. Brokerage firms and their employees may offer gifts to employees of Graham and may invite employees of Graham to entertainment and social events. It is Graham's policy that factors such as gifts and entertainment should not be considered when selecting brokers and counterparties to execute transactions for clients.

Brokerage for Client Referrals. Subject to seeking best execution, Graham may consider referrals of potential investors in the funds that it manages as a factor in the selection of brokers. Graham may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving referrals of investors in such funds, rather than on the interest of the funds in receiving most favorable execution.

Aggregation of Orders. Graham has established allocation and aggregation procedures for the allocation of portfolio investment transactions among the accounts that it manages. The allocation and aggregation procedures are designed to ensure that each account is treated fairly and that transactions are allocated in a manner that is fair and equitable to each account relative to the other accounts, considering all relevant facts and circumstances. Graham will always consider each account's investment objectives and the investment allocation policy in the allocation process.

Graham may place block orders with brokers on behalf of multiple accounts, including accounts in which Graham and its principals have an interest. Because a block order may be executed at different prices, one or more of the accounts may receive more favorable fills and some less favorable fills. Unless an average price of split fills is allocated to an order, Graham allocates fills according to a non-discretionary computer-based allocation methodology. Graham utilizes a Monte Carlo methodology for split fill allocation whereby a large number (thousands, depending on the number of fill prices) of hypothetical allocation scenarios or iterations are systematically modeled and the results are compared. The allocation scenario that results in the lowest variance among accounts is systematically selected and utilized for the allocation across applicable accounts. Consistent application of this allocation methodology satisfies regulatory requirements of objectivity and fairness such that no account or group of accounts receives consistently favorable or unfavorable treatment. Allocations made according to this methodology will be deemed equitable even though under certain market conditions a trade may be more favorable to some accounts than others.

Graham has in the past and may in the future utilize other methodologies to allocate investment transactions among client accounts, subject in each case to its obligation to ensure that such transactions are allocated in a fair and equitable manner across client accounts.

Review of Accounts

All client accounts are reviewed by Graham's Risk Committee, which meets on a daily basis to review each strategy's position-level information and discuss risks related to the strategy and to the funds in general as well as market developments. The Risk Committee is comprised of Graham's senior management, including Graham's Founder and Chairman; President and Chief Investment Officer; Chief Executive Officer; Chief Financial Officer; Chief Risk Officer; Managing Director of Quantitative Strategies; Executive Director and Chief Compliance Officer; Chief Investment Officer – Quantitative Strategies; Chief Legal Officer; Chief Business Officer;

Chief Economist; and Chief Client Officer; however, the members of the Risk Committee may be changed from time to time. Clients receive various reports from Graham, depending on their reporting requirements. Investors in funds managed by Graham receive various reports, including a monthly statement of valuation, a monthly investor letter, daily and monthly risk reports available through Graham's website and annual audited financial statements.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Graham or its affiliates have entered, and may continue to enter, into arrangements with unaffiliated placement agents or other third parties to introduce clients or investors to funds managed by Graham. Any such compensation arrangements will be disclosed to underlying clients to the extent required by Rule 206(4)-1 under the Advisers Act.

As described above, Graham may also consider referrals of investors in determining its selection of broker-dealers for securities transactions for the accounts that it manages. A potential conflict of interest may arise between the interests of the clients in obtaining best price and execution and Graham's interest in receiving such referrals. However, Graham will only consider referrals of investors in determining its selection of broker-dealers when Graham believes that the selection of the relevant broker is consistent with the obligation of Graham to seek best execution for all transactions on behalf of its clients, taking into account all relevant factors including, but not limited to, execution quality, price, the level of service offered, reliability, and such other factors as Graham deems relevant.

Custody

All funds and securities in the accounts of Graham's clients will be held by a qualified custodian, except that certain privately offered securities may be recorded on the books of the issuer or its transfer agent in the name of the relevant fund and are not required to be maintained with a qualified custodian per Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act. All clients are urged to review the statements received from any custodian.

It is Graham's policy to cause each private fund with assets over which Graham is deemed to have "custody" to be audited annually by an independent public accountant registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and to distribute audited financial statements to investors no later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year.

Investment Discretion

Graham has discretionary authority to manage the account of each client. Graham generally enters into a written investment management agreement with each client granting it such discretionary authority.

Unless otherwise agreed to between Graham and each client, Graham ordinarily will not be liable to the client, including any Graham fund and investor therein, for (i) any acts or omissions in the performance of its services in the absence of willful misconduct, gross negligence, reckless disregard of its duties or as otherwise required by law, or (ii) the negligence, dishonesty or bad faith of any broker or agent of the fund, provided that such broker or agent was selected, engaged

or retained by Graham in good faith, and will be indemnified by the client, to the extent permitted by law, against liabilities to third parties arising in connection with the performance of its services. The foregoing provision will not be construed so as to provide for the exculpation of Graham for any liability (including liability under U.S. Federal securities laws which, under certain circumstances, impose liability even on persons that act in good faith), to the extent (but only to the extent) that such liability may not be waived, modified or limited under applicable law, but will be construed so as to effectuate the foregoing provisions to the fullest extent permitted by law.

As a result, any negative or positive results of trading errors generally will be borne by the client, rather than by Graham, so long as Graham adheres to the foregoing standard of care. However, Graham bears all direct costs incurred in correcting trade errors, as defined below, without reimbursement for such costs from a client, provided, however, that Graham shall be entitled to set off against such costs any amounts received by it from a broker or trade counter party in recognition of their relative degree of fault in the trade error. A “trade error” is any execution by an employee of Graham mistakenly transmitting, either through negligence or willful misconduct, a trade order to any broker or trade counterparty on Graham’s behalf that Graham fails to liquidate through its trade reconciliation processes. In no event shall Graham either offset the cost of correcting trade errors through soft dollars or seek to correct a trade error by instituting a trade between client accounts.

With respect to any account for which Graham serves as adviser or sub-adviser to a registered investment company, a “trade error” refers to any trade that is mistakenly made on behalf of the account by Graham through Graham’s negligence, willful misconduct or reckless disregard of its duties, in violation of applicable law or governing account documentation or investment guidelines. The term shall include the purchase or sale of the incorrect financial instrument, the purchase or sale of a financial instrument in the incorrect quantity or at the incorrect price, and the incorrect direction (i.e., buy versus sell) in transacting a financial instrument.

As a fiduciary, Graham always seeks to act in the best interest of its clients, with good faith, loyalty, and due care. Accordingly, with respect to class actions involving any funds managed by Graham, Graham will determine whether the fund will (a) participate in a recovery achieved through a class action, (b) opt out of the class action and separately pursue its own remedy, or (c) opt out of the class action and not pursue its own remedy. Graham’s legal department oversees the completion of proof of claim forms and any associated documentation, the submission of such documents to the claim administrator, and the receipt of any recovered monies. Graham will maintain documentation associated with participation in class actions by any funds. Consistent with its procedures for selecting and monitoring service providers and its fiduciary obligation to Clients, Graham may utilize third-party service providers to facilitate the processing and administration of class action claims. Graham, for itself or on behalf of its funds, generally does not serve as the lead plaintiff in class actions because the costs of such participation typically exceed any extra benefits that accrue to lead plaintiffs.

Voting Client Securities

Graham has adopted policies and procedures regarding the voting of proxies as required under Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. These policies and procedures are designed to ensure that proxies received with respect to securities in client accounts are voted in the best interests of the

clients and that Graham maintains records of its proxy voting in compliance with the Advisers Act. Graham's proxy voting policy includes provisions for mitigating and resolving conflicts of interest between Graham and its clients.

Graham has retained ISS Governance Services to assist in the proxy voting process. Graham's Chief Compliance Officer manages Graham's relationship with ISS and will ensure that ISS votes all proxies according to Graham's general guidance, and retains all required documentation associated with proxy voting. In this regard, Graham has directed ISS to vote proxies according to ISS' proxy voting guidelines. Notwithstanding this general policy, Graham may direct ISS to vote proxies in a manner that differs from ISS' guidelines where Graham determines that it is in the best interest of its clients to do so.

Graham will provide a copy of its voting policies and procedures to any client upon request. Graham will provide to any client upon request information regarding how proxies have been voted in the past for securities in such client's account.

With respect to class actions involving any Graham funds, Graham will ordinarily determine whether the fund will (a) participate in a recovery achieved through a class action, (b) opt out of the class action and separately pursue its own remedy, or (c) opt out of the class action and not pursue its own remedy. Graham's legal department oversees the completion of Proof of Claim forms and any associated documentation, the submission of such documents to the claim administrator, and the receipt of any recovered monies. Graham will maintain documentation associated with participation in class actions by any Graham funds. Graham may utilize third-party service providers to facilitate the processing and administration of class action claims.

Financial Information

Graham has never filed for bankruptcy and is not aware of any financial condition that is expected to affect its ability to manage client accounts.

Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Not applicable.