



## Efficient Capital Management, LLC

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### Form ADV Part 2A – Brochure

As of March 28, 2024

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Efficient Capital Management, LLC (“**Efficient**”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at the following email address: [compliance@efficient.com](mailto:compliance@efficient.com). The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Efficient also is available on the SEC’s website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov). Registration as an Investment Adviser with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

## ITEM 2. MATERIAL CHANGES

In Efficient's opinion, there are no material changes to disclose since the last Brochure was filed. Non-material changes include:

- (i) Updates to disclosures regarding the Funds' cash custodian firm (changing from BMO Bank to Midwest Institutional Trust Company). See Item 4. Advisory Business, at p. 6.
- (ii) Updates to disclosures regarding Efficient's investment strategies (adding multi-asset Risk Parity strategies). See Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss, at p. 12.
- (iii) Updates to risk factor disclosures (adding various new miscellaneous risk factors). See Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss, starting at p. 14.

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## ITEM 4. ADVISORY BUSINESS

### Adviser

Efficient Capital Management, LLC (“**Efficient**”) works as a commodity trading advisor (“**CTA**”) specialist alongside investors to target specific portfolio goals, styles and strategies within managed futures portfolios which are managed by third-party CTAs. Efficient can tailor funds for investors by targeting volatility levels, restricting the trading of certain futures contracts or securities and accepting currencies other than U.S. Dollars.

Efficient’s Clients consist of commodity pools managed by Efficient as the Commodity Pool Operator (“**CPO**”) or Investment Manager of the Client. Qualified investors may invest in the Clients. Efficient also advises and acts as a Sub-Advisor or Advisor for certain non-U.S. funds that are not controlled or operated by Efficient. As of the date of this Brochure, Efficient manages only one “private fund” as defined by the SEC, Efficient US Funds, LLC – Gemstone-Enhanced Multi-Asset Series. This fund employs a combination of managed futures Trend Following strategies and multi-asset Risk Parity strategies. Efficient currently manages no registered investment companies, although it may do so in the future.

As of December 31, 2023, Efficient managed \$ 1,004,486,042 in aggregate securities “regulatory assets under management”, as such term is defined by the SEC. As of December 31, 2023, Efficient managed approximately \$ 2,479,937,762 in aggregate nominal assets under management for its Clients, which is a term commonly used in the managed futures industry. “Nominal assets” refers to the amount of cash plus notional funds (i.e., trading level) to be utilized for trading in managed futures and other commodity interests pursuant to third-party CTAs’ trading programs, as agreed-upon between the Clients and the CTAs.

### History

Founded in 1999 by its principal owner, Ernest L. Jaffarian, Efficient was built on many previous years of experience in the financial futures industry. After having worked at Chicago Research and Trading in a variety of roles, including as a market maker for listed options and at his own CTA, Sandpiper Trading, Mr. Jaffarian took a position in January 1997 at Hull Trading Company to develop and manage an off-site proprietary trading business that developed and expanded CTA allocation methodologies over the succeeding few years. As a result of an initial public offering being offered by Hull Trading Company, Mr. Jaffarian was given the opportunity to form a separate company.

Efficient officially launched as an independent company on May 1, 1999. As a separate legal entity, Efficient was free to manage outside assets. Efficient is organized as a Delaware limited liability company.

Jaffarian Management Company, LLC, an Illinois limited liability company, is the majority owner and the manager of Efficient Capital Holdings, LLC, an Illinois limited liability company and Efficient’s parent, and the manager of Efficient. Mr. Jaffarian is the managing member and majority owner of Jaffarian Management Company, LLC. Through this holding company structure, Mr. Jaffarian controls Efficient.

In 2004, Efficient launched its master trading fund, Efficient Trading Limited (“**ETL**”), a Cayman Islands exempted company and Mutual Fund registered with the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority, along with its feeder funds. The fund’s objective was to make the unique features of its large institutional managed account portfolios available to fund investors by providing access to a diversified multi-manager portfolio of CTAs, through managed accounts, with daily risk monitoring, back office operations and technology systems of institutional quality. This new fund structure allowed Efficient to begin offering different levels of volatility, fees and currency exposure.

### **Current Business Activities**

In 2014, Efficient launched customized portfolios as a new service for investors. In addition to its master trading fund, ETL, Efficient now has various single CTA/advisor and multiple CTA/advisor funds (each, along with ETL and its feeder funds, a “**Fund**” and collectively, the “**Funds**”) and can provide customized portfolios through its Funds. The Funds may also collectively be referred to as the “**Clients**” hereinafter, and each, a “**Client**”. In offering such customization, investors in Clients can request that Funds be tailored to meet their needs which may include restricting certain instruments from trading or investing in futures or securities other than those currently traded. Investors in Clients may also negotiate special terms other than those stated in the Private Placement Memorandum or Offering Memorandum of a Client (each, an “**OM**”) which may result in the creation of an OM supplement or side letter. Not all Efficient’s Clients permit customization. There are various levels of customization, all of which can differ by Client. As a result of such customization, Clients can be organized and offered into separate segregated portfolios or series, or separate classes of shares/interests, each with their own business and investment terms (including but not limited to, leverage/portfolio exposure, fees, notices and transparency of information, and liquidity). Each segregated portfolio/series or class of shares/interests of a Client generally will have a separate Letter from the Directors (in the case of an offshore Client) or Letter from the Manager (in the case of a U.S. Client), as applicable, further outlining the material investment terms of the portfolio/series or class, while the OM itself will contain general terms, conditions and disclosures. The Letter from the Directors or Manager will thus supplement, and be considered a part of, the Client’s OM. References in this Brochure to the term “OM” will be deemed to also include the applicable Letter from the Directors or Manager, as applicable, if any.

Efficient’s role as the CPO for the Clients enables Efficient to select or terminate CTAs or other investment managers (each, an “**Advisor**” and collectively, the “**Advisors**”) to trade the Clients’ assets. Funds may include single-Advisor or multiple-Advisor Funds, selected by Efficient on a discretionary basis or recommended by Efficient on a non-discretionary basis, based on the specific investment objectives and strategies of the Client. The Advisors employ managed futures strategies (focused on futures contracts, options on futures, foreign currency forward contracts and other commodity interests). However, as a complement to their futures strategies, certain Advisors also may incorporate other investment instruments to a Client’s portfolios, such as security futures (single stock futures), securities-based swaps, options and other derivatives, cash securities such as stocks, bonds, notes and exchange-traded funds, such as in broad-based multi-asset risk parity strategies. A portion of a Client’s assets could also be allocated to Advisors that trade securities strategies exclusively, as opposed to futures-focused strategies that incorporate some securities

instruments. Even so, however, the extent of any such non-futures trading is expected to be minimal, if any.

The Clients will access each Advisor's strategy via separately managed accounts held in the name of the Client directly, or indirectly through one or more Efficient-managed Clients that serve as master trading funds or subsidiary trading vehicles which will hold the managed accounts. Certain Clients may also access an Advisor's strategy by investing in collective investment funds managed and sponsored by the Advisor, as opposed to Efficient.

### **Cash Management and Custodian**

Except as described below, excess cash which is not utilized for margin for trading or deposited in a separate bank account is held in cash accounts which will be managed by an independent third party (the "**Cash Manager**") held in the name of the Client. Given the leveraged nature of futures trading and managed futures investing, it is expected that such excess cash will comprise a significant portion of Client assets. The Cash Manager invests, on a discretionary basis, all or part of the funds held in the cash account in a portfolio of short-term, liquid, interest-bearing investments, potentially including but not limited to, U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. agency securities, U.S. government money market funds, repurchase agreements, commercial paper and other permitted liquid investments, subject to standing investment guidelines and the current liquidity needs of the particular account which Efficient determines and communicates periodically to the Cash Manager, Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC ("**CTI**"), an SEC-registered investment adviser. Efficient periodically reviews the Cash Manager's activities for the accounts and may cause a Client to engage a new Cash Manager or additional Cash Managers at any time in its sole discretion (unless otherwise agreed with the Client). Clients will pay the Cash Manager a fee equal to a percentage of the account's cash assets under management.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in Efficient's sole discretion, certain Client accounts (particularly, small accounts) may not utilize the services of CTI as the Cash Manager. Such Clients' cash will be held in one or more money market funds held by the Custodian, except as described below.

Except as described below, custody of a Client's cash assets is held at Midwest Institutional Trust Company ("**MITC**") (the "**Custodian**") in an institutional custody account. MITC succeeded to the institutional custody business of BMO Bank, N.A., Efficient's prior custodian. MITC is a trust company licensed with and regulated by the State of Kansas Office of the State Bank Commissioner, and its principal business address is 5901 College Boulevard, Suite 100, Overland Park, Kansas 66211. MITC is part of the Midwest Family of Companies, which are privately held independent trust, investment management and service companies with approximately \$500 billion in total trust and custody assets.

In Efficient's sole discretion, certain Client accounts may not have institutional custody accounts with the Custodian as described above, but rather may have non-custodial, deposit accounts at the Custodian, which may or may not bear interest. Please contact Efficient for confirmation regarding the cash management and custodial/banking arrangements that may be applicable to your particular account. Additional disclosure may be provided in the OM or other applicable Fund documentation.

Clients will pay customary fees to the Cash Manager, Custodian, and bank, as applicable, for their services. Efficient's cash management and custodial arrangements, and the fees for such services,

are subject to change. Efficient may appoint additional or replacement Cash Managers and Custodians for any Client at any time without notice (except as otherwise agreed with a Client, where applicable). Alternatively, in the future Efficient may directly assume the foregoing cash management responsibilities instead of a third-party firm, and may receive a separate fee for its cash management services, if so disclosed.

### **Futures Registrations**

Efficient is registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) as a CPO and a CTA and is a member of the National Futures Association (“NFA”) (NFA ID No. 293441). Such registrations and membership do not imply the CFTC or the NFA has endorsed Efficient’s qualifications to provide investment management services.

## **ITEM 5. FEES AND COMPENSATION**

Given potential differences in each Client’s fee structure, a general summary of the primary types of fees that Efficient may charge for its services are listed herein. Efficient is willing to negotiate fees on a discretionary basis.

Efficient gets paid its fees either on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis. The specific details relating to percentage of fees charged by Efficient and the time period for which the fees are calculated and be paid are set forth in the applicable OM. Efficient does not offer or participate in any products that offer wrap fees.

Efficient can receive compensation in the form of one or more of the following fees as set forth below:

**Platform / Administration Fee:** A fee payable to Efficient for accessing investments through a customized platform structure which is designed to give the investor the option of selecting single manager or multi-manager options for investment purposes. Platform Fees may be based on a percentage of Net Asset Value (“NAV”) or alternatively, “nominal assets”. The specified fee and the method of calculation is described in each OM and can vary by Fund, class of shares/interests and/or investor, as applicable. Please note the Platform Fee may also be referred to as the “Administration Fee” in some of the OMs. This fee is distinct from the Management Fee described below which can be charged in addition to, or in lieu of, this fee. This fee generally may range from 0% to 2.0% per annum, payable monthly in arrears, although in certain instances may exceed this range.

**Management Fee:** Efficient traditionally receives a Management Fee as the CPO or as the Investment Manager of a Client. Management Fees may be based on a percentage of NAV or alternatively, “nominal assets”. The specified fee and the method of calculation is described in each OM of every Client Efficient manages and can vary by Fund, class of shares/interests and/or investor, as applicable. This fee generally may range from 0% to 2.0% per annum, payable monthly in arrears, although in certain instances may exceed this range.

“Nominal assets” refer to the actual cash in the Clients’ accounts plus the agreed upon amount of notional funding. See also ITEM 8 – METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS – Nominal Assets and Notional Funding.

**Incentive Fee:** Efficient can also receive an Incentive Fee as the CPO or the Investment Manager based on investment performance (i.e., “net new profits”, as defined in the applicable OM or other governing document) over a certain measurement period. The specified fee and the method of calculation is described in each OM of every Client Efficient manages and can vary by Fund, class of shares/interests and/or investor, as applicable. Please note the Incentive Fee is also referred to as the “Performance Fee” in some of the OMs. This fee generally may range from 0% to 20% although in certain instances may exceed this range. The time period for measurement and payment of Incentive Fees can be on a monthly basis, quarterly basis, semi-annual basis or annual basis. For example, for certain Funds or investors, Incentive Fees may be determined and paid in full each quarter, while for others a portion of the Incentive Fees may be determined and paid monthly, with the remainder of the Incentive Fee subject to risk of loss and determined and paid at a later date, if any.

The calculation methodologies of any of the fees shown above as well as the timing of the payment of the fees are set forth in the OM for the Clients. If fees were to vary from that which is shown in the OM, such fees generally would be memorialized in a side letter or other agreement.

Efficient has and may continue to negotiate fees with its Clients or investors in Clients through side letters or other agreements. Fees charged by Efficient can vary. Certain investors may pay reduced fees or receive fee waivers or rebates. A potential investor should request the specific OM for the Fund for which they are interested in making an investment.

All of the fees earned by Efficient are paid to Efficient by the Clients and are reflected in the Client’s NAV on the statement sent to the investor by the third-party fund administrator. The external administrator will calculate the fees owed to Efficient and will wire transfer such fees to Efficient through a deduction from the Client’s account.

**Fee Sharing:** Efficient shares its fees with appropriately registered third parties who act as placement agents for the offer and sale of interests in certain Funds. Efficient also participates in fee sharing with certain Advisors that trade for the Clients (i.e., Efficient receives a portion of those Advisors’ fees, which are referenced below). This fee sharing arrangement creates a conflict of interest because Efficient has an incentive to select or recommend (as applicable) Advisors that permit Efficient to participate in the sharing of the Advisors’ management or incentive fees, or who are willing to share a greater proportion of their fees than other advisory firms.

Certain Clients also may feature a single fee structure (i.e., a management fee only, shared between Efficient and the Advisors to the Client), which creates certain conflicts. In particular, since in those situations Efficient and the Advisors share in the single management fee, Efficient may be constrained from selecting certain advisory firms, given the fees certain firms may charge for their services. Efficient is incentivized to select Advisors who agree to be paid a smaller proportion of the management fee than advisory firms who can command higher fees, even though such higher-



fee firms may be appropriate for the Client's portfolio. The lower the Advisors' share of the management fee, the more of that fee that Efficient will retain.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Efficient endeavors to select or recommend only Advisors that it believes are in the Client's best interest and that are consistent with the Client's overall investment objectives and strategies. See also ITEM 8 – METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS – CERTAIN OTHER RISK FACTORS – Conflicts of Interest.

In addition to Efficient's fees, Advisors are compensated for trading. Fees for the Advisors generally may range from a management fee of 0% to 2.0% and an incentive fee of 0% to 40%, although certain Advisors may exceed these ranges. These fees for investment advisory services can vary widely by Client and may be available for less from other sources. In determining an Advisor's incentive fees, "net new profits" (as defined in the applicable advisory agreement or other governing document) may be determined separately for each Advisor based on the "nominal assets" or cash allocated to the Advisor. In certain Funds with multiple Advisors, those Advisors may receive an incentive fee only if the Advisors as a group achieve "net new profits" under a commingled, netted fee structure, as opposed to their individual "net new profits".

In addition to Efficient's fees and Advisor fees, each Client is subject to fees and expenses relating to operating a Fund. Such expenses may include but are not limited to organizational and offering fees and expenses, brokerage fees, execution fees, cash management fees, custodial fees, bank fees, clearing fees, exchange transaction fees, exchange membership fees, FATCA fees, director fees, anti-money laundering officer fees, registered office fees, regulatory fees, administrator fees, audit and tax-preparation fees and legal fees. See also ITEM 12 – BROKERAGE PRACTICES for additional information regarding brokerage fees.

PLEASE REFER TO THE APPROPRIATE OM FOR A MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE FEES THAT WILL BE CHARGED BY EFFICIENT AND THE EXTERNAL ADVISORS THAT WILL TRADE THE ASSETS OF EACH CLIENT.

## **ITEM 6. PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT**

As noted in ITEM 5 – FEES AND COMPENSATION, Efficient receives performance-based compensation from certain Clients, also referred to as an Incentive Fee. The specified fee and the method of calculation is described in each OM. The fees charged can vary between Clients. Since Efficient offers customization, it is possible that a Client will not pay an Incentive Fee and instead may pay Efficient a Management Fee and/or a Platform/Administration Fee as described under Item 5. Furthermore, it is also possible that Efficient will be paid an Incentive Fee, Management Fee and Platform Fee as described herein under Item 5. The fact that Efficient will receive greater or different compensation from certain Clients but not others presents a conflict of interest which is addressed through allocation policies that allocate assets to Advisors for trading in a manner consistent with the Clients' investment objectives and strategies. Although Efficient has a duty to treat all Clients fairly and equitably over time, each Client will not necessarily be managed the same due to the differing investment objectives and strategies of each Client and the unique

customization, investment guidelines and commercial terms specific to each Client. In addition to Efficient's fees and Advisor fees, each Client is subject to fees and expenses relating to operating a Fund. Such expenses are summarized in Item 5, and as may be further specifically described in the OM. See also ITEM 8 – METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS – CERTAIN OTHER RISK FACTORS – Conflicts of Interest.

## **ITEM 7. TYPES OF CLIENTS**

The types of Clients that Efficient currently services are Funds managed by Efficient.

Efficient's Funds are domiciled in the United States and in the Cayman Islands or other offshore jurisdictions. The U.S.-domiciled Funds ("**U.S. Funds**") only accept investors that are "accredited investors" within the meaning of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and "qualified eligible persons" as defined in Rule 4.7(a) under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended ("**CEA**") and in the case of any private fund, "qualified purchasers" as defined by Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The offshore-domiciled Funds ("**Offshore Funds**") are limited to investors that are U.S. persons who are both accredited investors, qualified eligible persons (and qualified purchasers, if applicable), or non-U.S. persons. Specific Funds may impose additional or different regulatory eligibility standards for investors to invest, if applicable.

The minimum amount for investment into any of the U.S. Funds or Offshore Funds can range from \$100,000.00 to \$1,000,000.00 and may be lower or higher depending on the factors relating to the level of customization or based on waivers of such minimums with Efficient's consent.

Investors in the Funds typically include, but are not limited to, large institutional clients, such as banks, insurance companies, investment companies, pooled investment vehicles, public and private pensions and retirement funds, endowments and foundations, among other investors.

## **ITEM 8. METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS**

Efficient engages unrelated third-party Advisors to trade the assets of the Clients managed by Efficient. Each Advisor selected is monitored by Efficient. Every Advisor is instructed to trade the assets of the Client in accordance with the investment objectives, strategy and risk guidelines (if any) agreed upon between Efficient and the Advisor as documented in the relevant OM, advisory agreement or other agreement entered into by the Advisor and the Clients managed by Efficient.

Some of Efficient's Clients also invest directly in other Clients managed by Efficient or potentially in other funds not managed by Efficient (i.e., third-party funds), thereby creating a fund-of-funds effect.

Efficient manages Clients that are broadly diversified across markets and underlying trading strategies. Efficient also manages Clients which may focus solely on one Advisor and/or a single trading strategy.

All trading strategies must meet rigorous quantitative standards. Significant effort goes into monitoring the trading strategies for changes to risk taking (style drift), increased in exposure

(excessive risk), degradation of quantitative edge and performance relative to internal and external benchmarks.

Efficient allocates to a variety of trading strategies that broadly fall within two categories: long term trend followers and diversifiers (or long-term trend complements). The specific investment objectives and strategies for a Client may be further disclosed in the Client's OM.

**Trend Followers.** Traditional Long-Term Trend Following strategies are designed to find and take advantage of market directionality over generally 20+ trading days. Time series momentum infers continued directionality from recent returns. Breakouts, on the other hand, construct general ranges of market motion and take positions when the market moves outside of an expected range.

Differentiated Long-Term Trend Following strategies are also designed to find and take advantage of market directionality over generally 20+ trading days. They differ from traditional long-term trend following strategies by using additional techniques to identify a trend, including macro information and trend anticipation signals.

**Diversifiers.** Short-Term Trend Following managers identify trends similarly to their longer-term counterparts while maintaining a shorter trade hold duration (generally 1-10 days) and a greater reliance on counter trend or pattern recognition techniques.

Global Macro Discretionary strategies are designed to exploit market moves based on fundamental and technical data. Positions are taken primarily using discretionary, as opposed to systematic, signal generation.

Unique Diversifiers exploit inconsistencies in market movement and exhibit low correlation to other trading styles/strategies. They employ a diverse set of signal generation ideas across multiple timeframes in quantifiably "unique" ways.

Futures traders typically rely primarily on "technical" analysis, "fundamental/economic," analysis or a combination of them, in arriving at their trading decisions.

Technical analysis is based on the theory that a study of market activity will predict future prices, and that market prices at any given time reflect all known factors affecting supply and demand. Technical analysis of the markets generally includes a study of, among other things, the daily, weekly and monthly price fluctuations and volume variations or changes in open interest. Such an approach to the futures markets may use a series of mathematical measurements and calculations designed to monitor market activity and to generate trading signals.

As opposed to technical analysis, fundamental and economic analyses rely on a study of those external factors that affect supply and demand of the underlying commodity or financial instrument. With respect to foreign exchange currency markets, for example, some of the fundamental factors that affect the demand for a currency include the inflation and interest rates of the currency's domestic market, exchange controls, such country's balance of trade and business and political stability.

Futures traders may also be classified as “systematic” or “discretionary” in their trading approaches. Systematic traders rely primarily on programs or models that generate trading signals, which are implemented without additional analysis once a signal is generated. For systematic traders, judgmental factors are often limited to such considerations as identification of markets to follow and the size of positions to establish. On the other hand, discretionary traders, as opposed to systematic traders, trade primarily on the basis of their judgment, with only secondary reliance, if at all, on technical analysis, such as charts or computer programs. Systematic traders frequently rely on technical analysis because technical data is readily subject to quantification. However, a trader could seek to trade systematically on the basis of fundamental information.

Prospective investors in a Fund should read the entire OM as well as consider the following risk factors before investing. The following risk factors are neither a complete explanation nor a complete list of the risks involved in investing in the Fund. An investment in a Fund involves an extremely high degree of risk, is suitable only for knowledgeable investors that can afford to lose their entire investment and should be made only after consultation with independent qualified sources of investment, legal and tax advice.

**Multi-Asset Risk Parity.** Certain Clients may use multi-asset risk parity investment strategies, in whole or in part, including in particular, in combination with Trend Following strategies which are described above. Risk Parity strategies seek to balance the allocation of risk across various major risk sources, including but not limited to: equity risk, fixed income risk and inflation risk. These investments are generally long but will dynamically adjust exposure to markets, and incorporate drawdown control, stress testing and volatility targeting to help manage risk. Efficient’s Risk Parity strategies may be implemented by the Funds’ investments in one or more investment funds which are operated and managed by independent Advisors (i.e., third-party funds). Risk Parity strategies also may utilize investments in separately managed accounts held in the name of Efficient’s Clients, which accounts are managed by Advisors. Investment instruments in the Risk Parity strategies include futures as well as equity and debt securities and securities derivatives.

This approach to asset allocation seeks to balance the allocation of risk across asset classes (as measured by forecasted volatility, estimated potential loss, and other proprietary measures) when building a diversified portfolio. This means that lower-risk asset classes (such as bonds) will generally have higher capital allocations than higher-risk asset classes (such as equities).

Multi-asset long-only risk parity strategies generally do well when assets appreciate and generally struggle when asset prices fall. Risk allocation to each asset class and weight changes may have a significant impact on such strategies’ overall performance.

Risk Parity strategies may include exposure to other strategies that are diversifying to risk parity, such as long/short market neutral equity. These strategies are initially expected to be a smaller component of the overall Risk Parity strategies, although that may change over time.

## **RISK OF TECHNICAL TRADING:**

Generally, a trading approach attempts to detect trends in price movements of some scale in a particular market. Successful speculative futures trading often depends upon establishing a

position and then maintaining that position while the market moves in favor of the position. Technical trading strategies seek to establish such positions and to exit the market and/or establish reverse positions when the favorable trend either reverses or does not materialize. Fundamental trading strategies seek to anticipate price movements by reviewing underlying economic conditions. Neither approach will be successful if the market is moving in an erratic and non-trending manner or if the market moves in the direction opposite to that predicted by the system or analysis. Because of the nature of futures markets, prices frequently may appear to be trending when they are, in fact, without a trend. In addition, a trading strategy may identify markets as trending favorably to a particular position in the market even though actual market performance thereafter is the opposite of the identified trend.

Technical systems that are “trend-following,” in particular, will seek to establish positions to profit from persistent price movements, and seldom establish a market position or exit the position at the most favorable price in the particular market trend. Rather, this type of trading strategy seeks to close out losing positions quickly and to hold profitable positions for as long as the trading strategy determines that the particular market trend continues to exist; however, there can be no assurance that profitable positions can be initiated or liquidated at the most favorable price in a particular trend since a number of other traders following similar trends may attempt to initiate or liquidate substantial positions in the market at or about the same time. Furthermore, a trend-following strategy typically will not establish or exit a position at either the beginning or the end of the trend. This occurs because the signal indicating that a trend is beginning or is over will typically occur sometime after the beginning or the end of the trend. As a result, the number of losing transactions can be expected to exceed substantially the number of profitable transactions. However, if a strategy is successful, these losses should be small and, hopefully, should be more than offset by a few large gains (although no guarantees can be made that such will be the case).

#### **RISK OF FUNDAMENTAL TRADING:**

Certain Advisors may base their trading decisions, in whole or in part, on fundamental analysis, which generally relies on external factors, such as inflation, trade balances, inventories and interest rates to signal price trends. To the extent that external factors provide mixed or conflicting signals, a fundamental trading system may not be able to detect price trends when, in fact, they are occurring.

#### **RISK OF DEPENDENCE ON EFFICIENT:**

Efficient will make all decisions with respect to the selection of the Advisors, and the Funds will be dependent on Efficient’s judgment and abilities. Accordingly, no person should invest in a Fund unless it is willing to entrust all aspects of the Fund’s activities to Efficient. There is no assurance that Efficient will be successful.

Efficient is dependent upon the services and expertise of key personnel. If the services of any key personnel of Efficient were to become unavailable, there is no assurance that suitable replacements could be found. In addition, there is no assurance that a suitable replacement could be found if Efficient could no longer act. Accordingly, the loss of the services of Efficient or one of its key personnel could materially and adversely affect the Funds.

## **RISKS RELATED TO THE ADVISORS:**

**Reliance on Advisors.** All decisions concerning trading for a Fund will be made by the Advisor(s) trading the assets of that Fund. Efficient will not control the investments made by the Advisors. Investors therefore are dependent upon the judgment and abilities of Efficient in selecting the various Advisors and the judgment and abilities of the various Advisors in selecting the investments for their respective Fund. There is no assurance that either or both of Efficient and the Advisors will be successful.

Each of the Advisors is dependent on the services of its principals and other key personnel. If the services of any such principal or other key personnel are not available to an Advisor, or are interrupted, the continued ability of that Advisor to render services may be subject to substantial uncertainty, and the services of that Advisor could be terminated completely. No assurance can be given that a suitable replacement could be found for any such Advisor. The loss of the services of any Advisor or one of their key personnel could materially and adversely affect the performance of the Fund.

An Advisor may alter its trading methods at any time, including by adding securities, bonds, derivatives and other non-commodity related assets to their trading method without notice to or approval by the investors in a Fund. No assurance can be given that any trading techniques and strategies currently employed, or instituted in the future, by an Advisor will be profitable or that any alteration to an Advisor's trading methods will be successful, will achieve results comparable to or better than other techniques or strategies or recognized market benchmarks, or will not result in substantial losses.

For multi-Advisor Funds, because the Advisors each make their trading decisions independently, it is possible that Advisors may purchase or sell the same security at the same time without aggregating their transactions. This may cause unnecessary brokerage and other expenses for the Fund. Furthermore, the investment decisions of Advisors may not complement each other as expected by Efficient, in which case the Fund's performance could be adversely affected. Conversely, the performance of a single-Advisor Fund is dependent almost entirely on the success of the Advisor to execute its strategies effectively. An Advisor's strategies may be out of favor at any time, however.

Generally, an Advisor (or its affiliates) will manage additional accounts or funds other than a Fund's account. Each Advisor will devote only such amount of time as it feels is necessary to the rendering of services to such account. For a variety of reasons, such as an Advisor receiving more favorable compensation from another account or fund that it manages, such Advisor may devote more time to such other account or fund than to the Fund's account it manages, which could materially and adversely affect the performance of the Fund's account. In addition, these other accounts may compete for the same trades as the Fund, including the priorities of order entry and the allocations of trades among the Advisor's managed accounts and funds. The agreement between a Fund and the Advisor generally does not impose any specific limit as to the number of accounts an Advisor (or its affiliates) may manage in the aggregate for the Fund and others or to the amount of time that an Advisor must devote to the Fund's account.

No Advisor will advise Efficient in advance of effecting any transactions. Accordingly, although Efficient may have the right to remove any Advisor (unless otherwise agreed with the Fund), substantial losses (including losses incurred in transactions in futures made by the Advisor which are not authorized by Efficient or losses which exceed the amount in the account) could be incurred before Efficient could take action.

**Management Risks.** An Advisor's judgments about the attractiveness, value, and potential appreciation of a Fund's investments may prove to be incorrect. Accordingly, no guarantee exists that the investment techniques used by the Fund's managers will produce the desired results. The Funds are actively managed and may not meet its investment objective if the quantitative models and/or analyses used by the Advisors fail to identify the direction or strength of market movements or based on the Advisor's success or failure to implement investment strategies for the Fund. The Funds invest in complex instruments, including futures contracts and other derivatives. Such instruments may create enhanced risks for a Fund, and the Advisor's ability to control the Fund's level of risk will depend on the Advisor's skill in overseeing the Advisors managing such instruments.

**New Advisors.** Efficient may from time to time terminate the services of Advisors and may reallocate all or a part of the assets that were previously allocated to the terminated Advisor among the then current Advisors for the Fund or it may allocate all or part of such assets to a newly appointed Advisor as Efficient may determine in its sole discretion (except as otherwise agreed with the Fund). Investors in Funds may not be advised of, nor will their approval be required for, the termination of an Advisor or of the selection of any additional and replacement Advisors or of the allocation of assets previously traded by the terminated Advisor to other Advisors (except as otherwise agreed with the Fund). A new Advisor that replaces a prior Advisor generally may be entitled to receive an incentive fee based on any subsequent trading profits generated by such new Advisor despite the fact that those trading profits do not exceed trading losses incurred by the previous advisor or by the Fund whose account was traded by the terminated Advisor. No assurances can be given that any new Advisor can be retained on terms better or no less favorable than a previous Advisor or that the trading program or strategy of the new advisor will be successful or perform better than that of a previous Advisor.

**Emerging Advisors.** Efficient may engage the services of an Advisor that has limited or no prior experience trading for the accounts of others. Although past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results, the lack of experience of such "emerging managers" may make it riskier to engage such manager as opposed to a more experienced trading advisor. Furthermore, even if an Advisor may have prior trading experience, such Advisor may have limited experience in managing accounts for others or in operating a business. As a result, such advisors may not devote enough time to trading or to the business of managing its accounts resulting in profits not being realized, losses being incurred or the business failing.

**Quantitative Trading Strategies Risk.** The Advisors may use quantitative methods to select investments. Investment instruments selected using quantitative methods may perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance for many reasons, including factors used in building the quantitative analytical framework, the weights placed on each factor, and changing sources of market returns, among others. Any errors or imperfections in quantitative analyses or models, or in the data on which they are based, could adversely affect the ability of a

Advisor to use such analyses or models effectively, which in turn could adversely affect a Fund's performance. There can be no assurance that these methodologies will help a Fund to achieve its investment objective.

**Concentrated Trading; Lack of Diversification.** An Advisor may concentrate the assets of the Fund it manages in a relatively small number of sectors in which futures contracts are traded. Consequently, the futures positions maintained by the Fund may not be over a diverse variety of futures and might not be as diversified as those of other commodity pools or funds, which could materially and adversely affect results. In addition, lack of diversification and concentration of trading in a relatively small sector of futures contracts may subject the Fund to relatively greater volatility in its performance. Furthermore, one or more other Advisors in which a Fund is invested may also be invested in the same futures contracts, thereby increasing the Fund's concentration and the risk exposure.

## **RISKS RELATED TO FUTURES TRADING:**

**Volatility.** A principal risk in futures trading is the volatility (rapid fluctuation) in market prices. The prices of futures contracts often fluctuate rapidly and over wide ranges during short periods of time, which can result in losses exceeding the available assets. Generally, the profitability of trading in futures depends primarily on predicting trends in fluctuations in market prices, although there are exceptions to this. Prices are affected by a wide variety of complex and hard-to-predict ever changing factors, such as supply of money, inflation, weather and climatic conditions, governmental activities and regulations, political events and economic and prevailing psychological characteristics of the marketplace.

**Substantial Leverage.** To initiate and maintain a position in the futures markets amounts equal to the full value of the contracts are not required to be deposited. Instead, all that is required is a good faith performance deposit called margin. Margin is a very small percentage of the total value of the futures contract and, as a result, future contracts have a large amount of embedded leverage, (i.e., futures contracts for a large number of units (e.g., bushels or pounds) of a commodity, having a value substantially greater than the margin), and may be traded for a relatively small amount of money. Hence, a relatively small change in the market price of a futures contract can produce a corresponding large profit or loss that is disproportionate to the amount of funds deposited as margin. Losses on futures positions are not limited to the amount of margin deposited and, like other investments with embedded leverage, can result in losses far in excess of the amount invested or the equity in the account. Given the volatility of futures, such profits and losses may appear and disappear suddenly. In addition, if the value of the futures positions declines, a Client could be subject to a "margin call" requiring it to either deposit additional margin or suffer mandatory liquidation of all or part of the relevant futures positions which could potentially occur at a time that is not advantageous and could result in substantial losses.

**Futures Trading is Very Competitive.** Those trading futures will be competing with others who may have greater experience, more extensive information upon which to trade, or more sophisticated procedures, technologies and systems and greater financial resources, all of which may give them a competitive edge over others.



**Trading in Options on Futures.** Although successful trading in options on futures contracts requires many of the same skills required for successful futures trading, the risks involved may be different. Options trading may be restricted in the event that trading in the underlying futures contract becomes restricted, and options markets may themselves be illiquid at times, irrespective of the condition of the market in the underlying futures contract, making it difficult to offset option positions.

**Forward Trading.** Advisors may enter into forward contracts in the over-the-counter market. Forward contracts and options thereon are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized. Rather, a bank or other entity will act as the agent or as the principal negotiating each transaction on an individual basis in order to make or take future delivery of a specified lot of a particular currency. Although the foreign currency market may not necessarily be more volatile than other futures markets, such forward trading may involve less protection against defaults, and therefore greater risks, than trading on exchanges. The forward and spot currency markets are substantially unregulated. There is generally no limitation on price moves nor are there speculative position limits. Furthermore, there is no exchange clearing house that “guarantees” performance of the trades (as on U.S. exchanges), thus subjecting the Clients to the risk that the bank or other counterparty to such contracts may fail, be unable or refuse to perform with respect to such contracts, thereby depriving the Clients of unrealized profits or forcing such Clients to cover their commitments with a third party for resale, if any, at the then market price. In addition, collateral deposited with a counterparty may not be held in an account that is segregated from the counterparty’s assets, thereby subjecting such collateral to the risk that it will be available to the counterparty’s creditors. Even if a Client’s monies are kept separate from the counterparty’s operating funds, such Client’s monies may not be safe from the claims of other general and priority creditors. Accordingly, regardless of the measures implemented by Efficient to reduce counterparty risk, there cannot be any assurance that a counterparty will not default or that a Client will not sustain losses on the transaction. Banks and other counterparties are not required to continue to make markets in forward contracts. Thus, there may be periods during which banks and other counterparties refuse to quote prices for forward contracts or quote prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which the bank or other counterparty is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell. Accordingly, the trading of forward contracts may involve greater risks than those accompanying trading of futures contracts on exchanges.

**Commodity and Currency Risk.** Investments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts can be highly volatile compared to investments in traditional securities, and funds holding instruments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts may experience large losses. The value of instruments linked to commodity or currency futures contracts may be affected by market movements, commodity or currency benchmarks (as the case may be), volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry, commodity or currency. For example, commodity futures contracts may be affected by numerous factors, including drought, floods, fires, weather, livestock disease, pipeline ruptures or spills, embargoes, tariffs and international, economic, political or regulatory developments. In particular, trading in natural gas futures contracts (or other financial instruments linked to natural gas) has historically been very volatile and can be expected to be very volatile in the future. High volatility may have an adverse impact on a Fund.

**Physical Delivery.** Many of the futures contracts traded provide for delivery of the underlying product at maturity of the contract. Although the Advisors do not intend to take physical delivery, if the position is not closed out or “rolled-over” into a new position prior to any delivery date for the physical commodity, significant fees and costs could be incurred, which could have a materially adverse effect on the account.

## **RISKS RELATED TO INVESTING IN MONEY MARKET FUNDS AND CASH-EQUIVALENT INSTRUMENTS:**

**Call Risks.** If the securities in which a Fund invests are redeemed by the issuer before maturity (or “called”), the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in securities that pay a lower interest rate, which may decrease the Fund’s yield. This will most likely happen when interest rates are declining.

**Credit Risk.** Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer or counterparty will default on a security or repurchase agreement by failing to pay interest or principal when due. If an issuer defaults, a Fund which holds such security or has entered into a repurchase agreement may lose money. Lower credit ratings correspond to higher credit risk. Bonds rated lower than BBB or Baa have speculative characteristics.

**Government Obligations Risks.** No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to U.S. government sponsored agencies or instrumentalities where it is not obligated to do so by law (such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac). As a result, a risk exists that these entities will default on a financial obligation.

**Income Risks.** A Fund’s income could decline due to falling market interest rates. In a falling interest rate environment, a Fund may be required to invest its assets in lower-yielding securities.

**Interest Rate Risks.** Prices of fixed income securities rise and fall in response to changes in the interest rate paid by similar securities. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall.

Interest rate changes have a greater effect on the price of fixed income securities with longer maturities. Interest rate changes also are influenced by a number of factors including government policy, inflation expectations, and supply and demand. In recent years, interest rates have experienced elevated volatility (both rate increases and decreases) compared to prior years, in response to U.S. and foreign governments’ central bank activity, in an attempt to manage the global economy, which may result in losses to fixed income investments.

**U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities Risks.** The U.S. Treasury and agency market can be volatile, and the value of instruments correlated with these markets may fluctuate dramatically from day to day. U.S. Treasury and agency obligations may provide relatively lower returns than those of other securities. Similar to other debt instruments, U.S. Treasury and agency obligations are subject to debt instrument risk and interest rate risk. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. Government may cause the value of U.S. Treasury and agency obligations to decline. U.S. Treasury obligations are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the

U.S. government and are generally considered to have negligible credit risk. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or authorities and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities or enterprises, such as FNMA, may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

**Liquidity Risks.** Liquidity risk refers to the possibility that the trading market for a particular type of security becomes less liquid or a Fund may not be able to sell or buy a security or close out an investment contract at a favorable price or time. Consequently, a Fund may have to accept a lower price to sell a security, sell other securities to raise cash, or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. Infrequent trading of securities also may lead to an increase in their price volatility. Illiquidity may result from political, economic, or issuer specific events or overall market disruptions.

## **RISKS RELATED TO POSSIBLE TRADING OF SECURITIES (IF APPLICABLE):**

As described above in ITEM 4 – ADVISORY BUSINESS, the Advisors employ been managed futures strategies. However, as a complement to their futures strategies, certain Advisors also may incorporate other investment instruments to a Client's portfolios or may employ strategies that are a broad mix of futures, securities and other instruments, such as multi-asset risk parity strategies. A portion of a Client's assets could also be allocated to Advisors that trade securities strategies exclusively, as opposed to futures-focused strategies that incorporate some securities instruments.

These securities may take a variety of forms, including those referred to below. If and to the extent a Client's trading activities include securities, all or certain of the following risk factors may be applicable. For specific risks that may be applicable to a particular Client's trading of securities, if any, please refer to the OM for that Client.

**Security Futures Contracts.** "Security futures" (also known as single stock futures) are contracts to purchase or sell in the future a specific quantity of shares of a security or of the component securities of a narrow-based security index, at a certain price. Unlike ownership of a share of stock, the purchaser of security futures is not entitled to exercise any voting rights over the underlying security and is not entitled to any dividends that may be paid by the issuer. Security futures positions are marked-to-market at least daily. Thus, unlike ownership of an underlying security, which does not require a trader to settle his or her profits or losses daily, a trader that is long security futures often will be required to deposit additional funds into his or her account as the price of a contract decreases, and similarly, a trader who is short a contract often will be required to deposit additional funds as the price of a contract increases. Margin requirements for security futures are set by the exchange on which the contract is traded. Because of the leverage involved and the marked-to-market settlement of daily losses and gains, security futures positions can result in large and immediate gains or losses to the Fund.

In the U.S., security futures are defined as both a security and as a futures contract, and the offer, sale and trading of security futures are subject to a complex regulatory structure under both U.S. securities and futures laws and the dual jurisdiction of the U.S. securities and futures regulators. By law, security futures offered and sold to U.S. persons must trade on a regulated U.S. exchange that is subject to joint regulation by the SEC and CFTC. The U.S. markets for security futures historically have had limited trading volume when compared to futures markets generally. As a

result, an Advisor may at times find it difficult to buy or sell security futures at a favorable price, which could result in losses to the Client. Moreover, under certain market conditions it may be difficult or impossible to manage risk from open security futures positions, if for example, trading is halted across exchanges due to unusual trading activity in the security futures contract or the underlying security or due to news events involving the issuer of the security. Positions in security futures may be held in either a securities account or a futures account. The clearing broker may or may not permit Efficient to choose the type of account in which the Client's positions in security futures are held. The protections for funds deposited or earned in connection with trading in security futures differ depending on whether the positions are carried in a securities account or a futures account. If positions are carried in a futures account, they will not receive the protection available for securities accounts, and if positions are carried in a securities account, they will not receive the protections available for futures accounts. The rules regarding single stock futures traded on non-U.S. exchanges may be different than in the U.S.

**Equity Securities.** Common stock and similar equity securities generally represent the most junior position in an issuer's capital structure and, as such, generally entitle holders to an interest in the assets of the issuer, if any, remaining after all more senior claims to such assets have been satisfied. Holders of common stock generally are entitled to dividends only if and to the extent declared by the governing body of the issuer out of income or other assets available after making interest, dividend and any other required payments on more senior securities of the issuer. Warrants and stock purchase rights are securities permitting, but not obligating, their holders to subscribe for other equity securities, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. As a result, warrants and stock purchase rights may be considered more speculative than other types of equity investments.

**Short Sales of Securities.** A short sale involves the sale of a borrowed security in the expectation of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable therefor) at a later date at a lower price. To make delivery to the buyer, a short seller must borrow the security, and is obligated to return the security to the lender, which is accomplished by a later purchase of the security. When the short seller makes a short sale in the United States, it must leave the proceeds thereof with the broker and it must also deposit with the broker an amount of cash or U.S. Government or other securities sufficient under current margin regulations to collateralize its obligation to replace the borrowed securities that have been sold. If short sales are effected on a foreign exchange, local law will govern such transactions. A short sale involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the security. Furthermore, if the short seller has sold short the securities offered in an exchange offer or merger and has purchased the securities of the target company, it is exposed to the risk that, if the transaction is not consummated, it may suffer losses with respect to its long and its short positions.

**Swaps and Other Over-the-Counter Derivatives.** A client may invest in over-the-counter swaps on commodities, futures, equity or debt securities or other assets, as well as potentially other similar over-the-counter derivative or structured instruments (which may include both SEC-regulated "security-based swaps" and CFTC-regulated "swaps"). The use of derivative instruments involves a variety of material risks. These risks include the extremely high degree of leverage which can be embedded in such instruments, a risk which can be materially increased by the limited liquidity which may characterize certain derivatives markets. The pricing relationships between derivatives and the underlying instruments on which they are based also may not conform

to anticipated or historical correlation patterns, resulting in unanticipated losses. In addition, over-the-counter equity derivatives are over-the-counter contracts between the Client and third parties. The risk of counterparty nonperformance can be significantly greater in the case of these over-the-counter contracts as opposed to exchange-traded derivative instruments. Furthermore, “bid-ask” spreads may be unusually wide in the over-the-counter markets. The global regulation of swaps and structured derivatives has undergone, and continues to undergo, significant regulatory changes in recent years.

**Equity Options.** The use of equity options, like any option, involves a variety of material risks. These risks include the high degree of leverage which can be embedded in such instruments, a risk which can be materially increased by the limited liquidity which may affect the options markets. The pricing relationships between options and the underlying instruments on which they are based also may not conform to anticipated or historical correlation patterns, resulting in unanticipated losses. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an options exchange will exist for any particular exchange-traded option or at any particular time. If an Advisor is unable to effect a closing purchase transaction with respect to covered options it has written, the Advisor will not be able to sell the underlying securities or dispose of assets held in a segregated account until the options expire or are exercised. Similarly, if an Advisor is unable to effect a closing sale transaction with respect to options it has purchased, it would have to exercise the options in order to realize any profit and will incur transaction costs upon the purchase or sale of underlying securities.

## **RISKS RELATED TO POSSIBLE TRADING OF VIRTUAL CURRENCIES:**

**Potential Trading in Virtual Currency Derivatives.** Certain Fund strategies potentially may trade a portion of such Fund’s assets allocated to them in futures and other derivative contracts in virtual currencies or other assets, such as bitcoin futures. While futures on virtual currencies may be traded on regulated futures exchanges (such as, with respect to bitcoin futures, on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange), trading these instruments involves a high level of risk. A virtual currency is a digital representation of value that functions as a medium of exchange or store of value, but it does not have legal tender status. They may also be referred to as cryptocurrencies, digital currencies, digital tokens, among other names (for purposes of this disclosure, they will be referred to as “**virtual currencies**”). Virtual currencies are sometimes exchanged for U.S. dollars or other currencies, but they are not currently backed nor supported by any government or central bank. Their value is completely derived by private market forces of supply and demand, and they are more volatile and illiquid than traditional fiat (government-backed) currencies or many other derivatives markets. Virtual currency balances are generally maintained as an address using blockchain technology and are accessed through private keys, which may be held by a market participant or a custodian. Although virtual currency transactions are typically publicly available on a blockchain or distributed ledger, the public address does not identify the controller, owner or holder of the private key.

Due to the limited history of virtual currencies and the rapidly evolving nature of the virtual currency market, it is not possible to know all the risks involved in trading in virtual currency derivatives, and new risks may emerge at any time. Virtual currencies have gained some commercial acceptance only within the past decade and, as a result, there is little data on their

long-term investment potential or adoption in the marketplace. Additionally, due to the rapidly evolving nature of the virtual currency market, including the development of new virtual currencies and advancements in the underlying technology, it is not possible to predict which virtual currency derivatives a Fund may own in the future, if any, or even to fully describe those potential virtual currency derivatives. New virtual currency derivatives or changes to existing virtual currency derivatives may expose the Fund to additional risks which are impossible to predict.

The foregoing uncertainty makes a Fund's potential trading in virtual currency derivatives highly speculative. The risks of trading virtual currency derivatives include, but are not limited to: significant price volatility; greater market illiquidity; substantial margin requirements; leverage risks; potential broker-imposed trading restrictions; little to no current regulation of underlying markets (and potentially the derivative market itself if the derivative is not traded on a regulated exchange like the CME); and possible inaccuracies in the calculation of underlying spot prices. These risks are discussed in more detail as they relate to the futures and related markets generally in this section of the Fund's OM. The risk of loss in trading virtual currency derivatives can be substantial. Lack of regulation in a virtual currency's underlying spot markets, may result in price distortions or market manipulation, and the trading that occurs in those markets, which generally are less liquid and more thinly traded than traditional markets, will impact the price of a virtual currency's futures contract. While Trading Advisors may attempt to size its positions in virtual currency derivatives appropriately (or Fund or a clearing broker may impose limits on a Trading Advisor's virtual currency derivatives trading), price shocks can have an outsize impact on investment returns.

**Potential Other Virtual Currency-Related Trading.** While a Fund's trading in virtual currencies, if any, initially is expected be limited to virtual currency futures contracts, this may not always be the case, as the virtual currency and related markets continue to evolve and certain Trading Advisors incorporate these markets into their strategies. As a complement to the Fund's Fund's core managed futures strategies, such trading potentially may include other forms of virtual currency derivatives (exchange-traded or over-the-counter), virtual currency spot contracts, virtual currency securities and virtual currency yield-enhancing/fixed income instruments (the latter being for speculative purposes or potentially as a supplement to the Fund's cash management activities). As a general matter, the risks of trading any such contracts or instruments may include, but not be limited to, in addition to those mentioned above with respect to virtual currency derivatives, where applicable: increased price volatility; lack of transparency; technology risks; hacking/cybercrime risks; custody risks; a high dependence on the virtual currency's developers (particularly at the early stages of development) and other private actors; high transaction fees; legal, regulatory and tax uncertainty, and possible changes in legal, regulatory or tax status over time and from time to time. However, the precise nature of any such additional virtual currency-related trading which may be undertaken, and the specific risks related thereto, are impossible to predict at this time.

## **CERTAIN OTHER RISK FACTORS:**

**General Investment Risks.** Investments in general present a risk of loss of capital. An investment in a Fund is highly speculative and involves substantial risks, including the risk of loss of an

investor's entire investment. The trading for Clients will be purely speculative, will be in markets that are subject to a high degree of volatility and will be subject to general economic and market conditions, such as, economic recessions or general slowdowns in the overall economy, supply and demand relationships, national and international political and economic events and changes in laws and governmental policies, which can substantially and adversely affect performance. No assurance can be given that the underlying Advisors employed for a Fund will anticipate any such changes prior to their occurrence or will react quickly enough after their occurrence so as to prevent substantial losses. In addition, no assurance can be given that any of the various strategies or programs utilized will succeed in changing economic and market conditions or will succeed at all under any circumstances. Under certain circumstances it may not be possible to liquidate an investment immediately or for a significant period of time which could adversely affect a Client.

**Market and Geopolitical Risk.** The increasing interconnectivity between global economies and financial markets increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Investment instruments in a Client's portfolio may underperform due to inflation (or expectations for inflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, climate change and climate-related events, pandemics, epidemics, terrorism, international conflicts, regulatory events and governmental or quasi-governmental actions. The occurrence of global events similar to those in recent years, such as terrorist attacks around the world, natural disasters, social and political discord or debt crises and downgrades, among others, may result in market volatility and may have long term effects on both the U.S. and global financial markets. It is difficult to predict when similar events affecting the U.S. or global financial markets may occur, the effects that such events may have and the duration of those effects. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of a Client's portfolio. The COVID-19 global pandemic and the aggressive responses taken by many governments had negative impacts, and in many cases severe negative impacts, on markets worldwide. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events described above, will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may impact investors' investments. Therefore, investors could lose money over short periods due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during more prolonged market downturns. During a general market downturn, multiple asset classes may be negatively affected. Changes in market conditions and interest rates can have the same impact on all types of securities and instruments. In times of severe market disruptions you could lose your entire investment.

**Substantial Fees and Expenses.** Each Fund will each incur substantial fees and expenses, directly (at the Fund level) or indirectly (if the Fund is an investor in a master fund or trading company). The Fund is obligated to pay brokerage commissions, transaction fees, legal, accounting, auditing, operating expenses, administrative charges, and any other expenses regardless of whether it realizes profits. Even if a Fund's trading results are positive, the commissions and fees payable with respect to those trades may exceed the profits realized, thus resulting in a net loss. If profits from the trading activities are not adequate to pay these expenses other assets of the Fund will be required, resulting in their depletion, thereby reducing both the amount available for investment and the potential for profitability.

**"Layering" of Fees and Expenses.** Efficient allocates all or substantially all of the assets of a Fund, directly or indirectly, to the management of multiple Advisors. These Advisors, in general,

each may charge management fees based upon the nominal or cash assets they manage and/or incentive fees based upon profits realized. These Advisor fees, together with the expenses incurred by a Fund and Efficient's fees, will be borne by the Fund's investors. In addition, if a Fund invests in a Trading Company or Advisor Fund (as defined and discussed below), a pro rata portion of any fees and expenses incurred by such investee funds will also be borne indirectly by the Fund, resulting in the Fund potentially bearing multiple layers of fees and expenses, unless any such fees or expenses are waived (in such situations, Efficient waives one level of its fees, unless otherwise provided in the OM). A Fund's expenses thus may constitute a higher percentage of net assets than expenses associated with other investment entities.

**Investments in Other Funds.** Efficient's Funds will access each Advisor's strategy via separately managed accounts held in the name of the Fund directly, or indirectly through one or more Efficient-managed investment funds that serve as master trading funds or subsidiary trading vehicles which will hold the managed accounts (each, a "**Trading Company**" and collectively, "**Trading Companies**"). Certain Funds may also access an Advisor's strategy by investing in collective investment funds managed and sponsored by the Advisor, as opposed to Efficient (each, an "**Advisor Fund**" and collectively, the "**Advisor Funds**"). These structures, if employed, create a fund-of-funds effect, which features certain unique risks in addition to those discussed elsewhere, such as:

Trading Companies. Although managed by Efficient, the Trading Companies are independent entities that may have different investment activities, fees and expenses, investors and service providers, than a Fund that invests in one or more Trading Companies. If a Fund invests in a Trading Company, investors in the Fund won't receive the Trading Company's offering materials as a matter of course, and accordingly will not have the same level of information that they would receive as to the Fund. The Fund will indirectly bear its pro rata portion of the Trading Company's operating expenses and fees, in addition to the Fund's operating expenses and fees, thus imposing another layer of fees and expenses. However, Efficient generally waives or rebates its fees paid by the Trading Companies on the Fund's investments in such funds (i.e., Efficient will not charge "double fees"), except as otherwise disclosed to investors.

Advisor Funds. Unlike the Trading Company, any Advisor Fund in which a Fund or a Trading Company invests, directly or indirectly, will not be under Efficient's control. Instead, the Fund (or Trading Company) would be a passive investor in the Advisor Fund, investing alongside other passive investors and potentially principals, employees and affiliates of the Advisor. The Advisor Funds are independent entities that may have different investment activities, fees and expenses, investors and service providers, than a Fund. Efficient and the Fund will have limited transparency into the Advisor Funds and may not necessarily obtain special investment rights. Accordingly, Efficient and the Fund will be entirely reliant on the Advisor to manage and operate the Advisor Fund successfully. In a market crisis or other emergency situation, an Advisor Fund may suspend or delay redemptions and the Fund would not be able to liquidate its investment in the Advisor Fund until such suspension or delay ends, if ever.

**Compensation Based Upon Performance.** The Advisors may be entitled to an incentive fee which is based upon the performance of the account which such Advisor manages (or, in the case of a multi-Advisor-advised Fund with a commingled fee structure, the performance of the Fund as a whole). Since this incentive fee is based upon performance, in order to achieve better results and



therefore greater fees, the Advisor may engage in riskier trades, thus exposing the account to greater risks and potential losses than the Advisor might normally take if, in lieu of a performance-based fee, the Advisor received an asset-based fee. Furthermore, since unrealized gains are included in determining the incentive fee, the risks may be greater than if the incentive fee was calculated solely using realized gains. Similarly, since the Incentive Fee credited to Efficient is based upon performance, Efficient has an incentive to manage the Fund in a riskier or more speculative manner and to engage Advisors that trade more aggressively and take greater risks than they otherwise would in order to generate higher performance-based compensation. The Advisors' incentive fees and Efficient's Incentive Fee are calculated on net realized and unrealized gains and losses. Therefore, such fees are paid on unrealized gains that subsequently are not realized. In addition, such fees are paid on a periodic basis throughout the year and, if losses are subsequently incurred after payment is made or amounts allocated, there will not be any refund of the fees previously paid or amounts allocated.

**Different Business Terms.** Certain investors in a Client may invest on investment and business terms that are different than other investors in that Client, including but not limited to, leverage/portfolio exposure, fees, notices and transparency of information, and liquidity. In addition, given the investor-specific nature of many Clients, the investment and business terms of those customized Clients may be, by their nature, different than other customized or more "commonly offered" Clients.

**Conflicts of Interest.** Certain conflicts of interest may exist with respect to a Client, Efficient, an Advisor or other third parties. For example, Efficient receives a portion of the fees earned by certain Advisors from their management of Client accounts. In such instances, Efficient would stand to benefit financially from its recommendation or selection of the Advisor with which it shares fees compared to an Advisor with which it does not share fees, or with Advisors with which Efficient shares a greater proportion of the fees compared to other Advisors that don't share as much of their fees. See ITEM 5 – FEES AND EXPENSES. A more complete description of a Client's applicable conflicts will be contained in the relevant OM. Notwithstanding these or other potential conflicts, Efficient endeavors to act in the best interests of its Clients and to mitigate conflicts in a responsible manner.

**Substantial Redemptions.** Substantial redemptions in a Client or withdrawals from an account in a short period could materially and adversely affect the Client by requiring trading positions to be liquidated at a time that is disadvantageous to the Client.

**Currency Hedging.** For certain Funds classes or interests of shares may be offered, sold and priced in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and such other currencies may result in a decline in the value of the class. Although it is not required to do so, Efficient, in its sole discretion, may determine to use techniques to hedge the currency risk of a class. If the currency risk of a class is hedged, there is no assurance that such currency hedging activities will be successful in mitigating the currency exchange rate risk. Furthermore, although hedging transactions are intended to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, such transactions may also limit any potential gain that might be realized should the value of the hedged currency increase. All costs, and any discrepancies, will be borne by the class for which such hedging activities are undertaken. To the

extent that currency risk is not hedged, those assets will be subject to the risks of change not only in the value of the investment in the currency other than the U.S. dollar, but to changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rate, any of which could materially and adversely affect the performance of the affected class.

**Cash Management Services.** No Cash Manager guarantees any interest or profits will accrue on Client assets under its management. Furthermore, in view of the low interest rates which have been paid in recent years, it is anticipated that, until interest rates increase substantially, small amounts of interest will continue be earned on investments made for cash management purposes.

**Nominal Assets and Notional Funding.** “Nominal assets” refer to the actual cash in the Clients’ accounts plus the agreed upon amount of notional funding. Notional funding will be used in trading Clients’ accounts. Notional funding allows for enhanced margin usage thereby allowing the Advisors to trade in larger quantities of contracts. In effect, notional funding allows the investor to “leverage” its cash investment by taking on additional risk for free. The “leverage” is free because the notionally funded amount is neither borrowed nor invested. As a result, this could increase trading losses and volatility as well as generate more brokerage fees.

In addition, for certain Clients, Efficient’s Management Fee or Platform Fee may be charged based on a percentage of nominal assets. Nominal assets generally will be greater than actual cash under management. As such, although these fees when measured in dollars will be the same, these fees generally will be greater when expressed as a percentage of actual cash under management than when expressed as a percentage of nominal assets. Further, where Efficient has the discretion to set the Client’s leverage, Efficient may be incentivized to manage the Client at higher levels of leverage, given that it stands to make more in fees the higher the leverage.

**Illiquid Markets.** Due to market conditions and/or price fluctuations, it is not always possible to execute a buy or sell order in a futures market at the desired price, or to close out an open position. For example, if the market price of a futures contract reaches its daily price fluctuation limit trading in such contract may be restricted or nonexistent. Daily price fluctuation limits on U.S. markets are established by the exchanges and approved by the CFTC and are the maximum amount that a futures contract may increase or decrease in a trading session from its previous settlement price. If a futures contract is trading at its daily price fluctuation limit traders may be unable to liquidate a position in the contract resulting in the trade being “locked” into an adverse price movement for an indefinite time period. It may also be difficult or impossible to execute orders in markets which lack sufficient trading liquidity, thereby causing the account to incur substantial losses. No assurance can be given that the orders of the Advisors will be executed at or near the desired price or that the markets in which the Advisors effect trades will be liquid or that they will not trade in markets which may at any time become illiquid.

**Efficient Trade Error Policy.** The Advisors will take care to assure that orders placed for a Fund’s account are entered correctly. However, given the nature and extent of these trading activities, Efficient acknowledges that errors will from time to time occur as part of the normal trading process. Errors may be due to technological or human error, and may arise in a variety of contexts, including systems errors, order entry or allocation errors, portfolio guidelines errors, and operational errors. In general, Efficient will resolve, or will direct the applicable Advisor to

resolve, trade errors of which Efficient becomes aware on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the particular circumstances. However, in general, absent extraordinary circumstances (e.g., gross negligence, fraud or willful misconduct) as described in the applicable advisory agreement or other governing document, the Fund, and not Efficient or the Advisors, will be responsible for any losses resulting from trading errors, such as, for example, incorrect entry of a transaction into an electronic trading system or errors in reconciling trading activity.

**Valuation Risk.** A Client's assets may be invested in derivatives that are illiquid and/or which are difficult to value. Although such derivatives will be valued in good faith and, where reasonably possible, will be based upon a valuation by a third party, there can be no assurance that the estimated valuation will reflect the true market value, or the value which would be realized if the position were liquidated, at the time of valuation.

**Possible Effects of Speculative Position Limits.** The CFTC and the United States commodities exchanges have established limits referred to as "speculative position limits" on the maximum net long or net short speculative positions that any person may hold or control in specified futures or options contracts traded on United States commodities exchanges. In addition, European speculative position limits are now applicable to commodity derivatives pursuant to MiFID II. As a result, positions maintained for Clients may have to be liquidated in order to comply with such limits at a time that is disadvantageous, which could result in substantial costs and potential loss of profits to the Clients.

**Forwards and other Over-the-Counter Transactions.** In contrast to exchange traded products, which are subject to governmental regulation and regulation by regulatory bodies, products traded in the over-the-counter ("OTC") markets may be subject to much less regulation. OTC transactions may take a wide variety of forms, including swaps, contracts for differences, options, forwards, and structured notes, on underlying reference assets that may consist of futures, commodities, interest rates, or equity securities. Thus, the protections afforded by having governmental and regulatory oversight may not be present with respect to the OTC products traded by a Client. In addition, the use of products traded on the OTC markets exposes a Client to the risk that the documentation memorializing the transaction may not accurately reflect each of the parties' intention.

Notwithstanding the lower overall degree of regulation in the OTC markets noted above, the Reform Act has required a significant portion of OTC derivatives to be executed on regulated markets and submitted for clearing to regulated clearinghouses, and has introduced minimum initial and variation margin requirements for those transactions, as well as for certain uncleared OTC transactions. Although the Reform Act (defined below) includes limited exemptions from the clearing, trading and margin requirements for so-called "end-users", the Clients generally do not expect to be able to rely on such exemptions in connection with its OTC transactions (except in the case of certain margin requirements related to uncleared OTC transactions). These clearing, trading and margin requirements may serve to increase the costs of the dealers with whom the Client may transact, and such costs may ultimately be passed through to the Clients in the form of higher fees and less favorable dealer marks.

Although the Reform Act requires many OTC derivative transactions previously entered into on a principal-to-principal basis to be submitted for clearing by a regulated clearinghouse, certain of

the derivatives that may be traded by the Clients may remain principal-to-principal or OTC contracts between the Client and third parties entered into privately. The risk of counterparty non-performance can be significant in the case of these over-the-counter instruments, and “bid-ask” spreads may be unusually wide in these heretofore substantially unregulated markets. The risks posed by such instruments and techniques, which can be extremely complex and may involve leveraging of the Client’s assets, include: (1) credit risks (the exposure to the possibility of loss resulting from a counterparty’s failure to meet its financial obligations); (2) market risk (adverse movements in the price of a financial asset or commodity); (3) legal risks (the characterization of a transaction or a party’s legal capacity to enter into it could render the financial contract unenforceable, and the insolvency or bankruptcy of a counterparty could pre-empt otherwise enforceable contract rights); (4) operational risk (inadequate controls, deficient procedures, human error, system failure or fraud); (5) documentation risk (exposure to losses resulting from inadequate documentation); (6) liquidity risk (exposure to losses created by inability to prematurely terminate the derivative); (7) system risk (the risk that financial difficulties in one institution or a major market disruption will cause uncontrollable financial harm to the financial system); (8) concentration risk (exposure to losses from the concentration of closely related risks such as exposure to a particular industry or exposure linked to a particular entity); and (9) settlement risk (the risk faced when one party to a transaction has performed its obligations under a contract but has not yet received value from its counterparty).

**Credit Risks Failure of Brokerage Firm or Futures Exchange.** The assets of a Client held at its clearing broker or other counterparties or institutions are subject to the risk of loss. In fact, in the recent past, there have been several well-known clearing brokers that have failed. Assets of the Clients on deposit with U.S regulated Futures Commission Merchants (“FCM”) for the trading of exchange-traded futures and options on futures are subject to the segregation requirements imposed by the CFTC. In general, segregation requires FCMs to segregate customer assets on deposit from the assets of the FCM. Thus, in the event of the FCM’s insolvency or bankruptcy, segregated customer assets will not be available to satisfy the debts of the bankrupt or insolvent FCM. In the event that an FCM does not properly hold the assets of its clients in segregation, as has occurred in the past, the Client’s assets could be at risk, in whole or in part, in the event of the FCM’s insolvency. Segregation, however, does not require one customer’s assets on deposit with the FCM to be segregated from the assets of other customers. Thus, in the event of an FCM’s bankruptcy, a Client generally would be limited to recovering only a pro-rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the FCM’s combined customer accounts in the event sufficient segregated funds are not available to satisfy all such claims. Furthermore, even if a Client does not suffer any losses on its assets which are held at a bankrupt clearing broker, or other financial institution, the Client could experience losses in the markets as a result of the Client’s inability to access its assets and/or execute transactions in a timely manner or at all.

Client assets on deposit with its non-U.S. regulated clearing brokers in connection with its non-U.S. listed futures transactions are not subject to the segregation requirements of the CFTC and may be at risk in the event of the broker’s insolvency, or at least may not be subject to identical or similar customer funds protections as would be available to customers of U.S regulated clearing brokers. A significant amount of a Client’s trading activity may be with clearing brokers and other trading counterparties that are not subject to U.S. regulation.

In addition, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of an exchange or its clearing house, a Client might experience a loss of funds deposited through its broker as margin with the exchange or clearing house, a loss of unrealized profits on its open positions, and the loss of funds owed to it as realized profits on closed positions.

For these reasons among others, there can be no guarantee that a Client will not lose all or a portion of its assets as a result of a broker's, counterparty's or other institution's failure or for other reasons.

**Failure of OTC Counterparty.** A Client may enter into foreign currency and other over-the-counter derivative transactions that are not traded on an exchange and the monies invested in those transactions may not receive the same protections as monies used to margin or guarantee exchange-traded futures and options contracts. If the counterparty becomes insolvent and the Client has a claim for amounts deposited or profits earned on transactions with the counterparty, the Client's claim may not receive a priority. Without a priority, the Client is a general creditor and its claim will be paid, along with the claims of other general creditors, from any monies still available after priority claims are paid. Even if a Client's monies are kept separate from the counterparty's operating funds, the Client's monies may not be safe from the claims of other general and priority creditors. In addition, the high degree of leverage that is obtainable in foreign currency and other over-the-counter derivative transactions can lead to large losses as well as gains.

**Ability to Access Investor Funds.** The terms of certain Funds may impose limitations or restrictions on an investor's ability to withdraw or redeem its capital from the Fund. Investors may not always have ready access to their capital invested, due to the terms of the Fund, or due to other exigencies, such as market disruptions or illiquidity events. Accordingly, investors should invest only risk capital in the Fund.

**Trading Halt Risk.** Certain major exchanges on which futures contracts or other instruments are traded, such as the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, have established limits on how much a security or instrument may decline over various time periods within a day before issuing trading halts or restrictions. If a trading halt occurs prior to the close of a trading day, a Fund may not be able to transact in that security or instrument and/or accurately price its investments, which may lead to substantial losses for the Fund.

**Inadequate or Flawed Models.** A Fund's trading may be highly model driven, and subject to possible flaws in the models. As market dynamics (for example, due to changed market conditions and participants) shift over time, a previously highly successful model often becomes outdated or inaccurate, sometimes without the Advisor recognizing that fact before substantial losses are incurred. In particular, a Fund may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events that cause an Advisor's pricing models to generate prices which deviate from the market. The risk of loss to the Fund in the case of disrupted markets is compounded by the number of different investment models of pricing, each of which may independently become wholly unpredictable during market disruptions.

An Advisor may anticipate the continued modification, enhancement, and development of its models. Each new generation of models (including incremental improvements to current models) exposes a Fund to the possibility of unforeseen losses from a variety of factors, including

conceptual failures and implementation failures. There can be no assurance that the models that an Advisor uses will be effective or that they will be effectively utilized. Moreover, there can be no assurance that an Advisor will be able to continue to develop, maintain, and update the models so as to effectively implement its particular trading strategy.

**Failure to Receive Data from Third Parties.** Efficient and the Advisors are each dependent to a significant degree on the receipt of timely and accurate trade, market and other data from the Advisors, third-party vendors, brokers, exchanges, and others. Accordingly, the failure to receive this data in a timely manner or the receipt of inaccurate data, whether due to acts or omissions of a third party or otherwise, could disrupt trading to the detriment of a Fund or make trading impossible until the failure or inaccuracy is remedied. Any failure or inaccuracy could, in certain market conditions, cause a Fund to experience significant trading losses, may affect trades or miss opportunities for profitable trading, or prevent or delay an investor from accessing its funds. For example, the receipt of inaccurate market data may cause an Advisor to establish (or exit) a position which it otherwise would not have established (or exited), or fail to establish (or exit) a position which it otherwise would have established (or exited), and any subsequent correction of the inaccurate data may cause an Advisor to reverse such action or inaction, all of which may ultimately be to a Fund's detriment.

**Systems Failures.** Efficient and its Funds are dependent to a significant degree on the proper functioning of Efficient's and the Advisors' internal computer systems. Accordingly, systems failures, whether due to failures of third parties upon which the systems are dependent or the failure of the Advisor's or a third-party vendor's hardware or software, could disrupt trading or make trading impossible until the failure is remedied. Any failure, and consequential inability to trade (even for a short time), could, in certain market conditions, cause a Fund to experience significant trading losses or to miss opportunities for profitable trading. Additionally, any such failures could cause a temporary delay in reports to investors or the ability of an investor to access its funds.

**Data Loss due to Cybersecurity Breaches.** In the ordinary course of its business, Efficient and its Advisors each develops, utilizes, stores and transmits sensitive and proprietary data, including investment strategy, trading and position information, business information, intellectual property and trade secrets, and personally identifiable information of its clients including the Funds and their investors, in Efficient's and the Advisor's data centers and on its networks (or third-party data centers and networks which Efficient or the Advisors use). The secure development, processing, maintenance and transmission of this information is critical to Efficient's and its Advisors' operations. Despite security measures, the information technology and infrastructure used by Efficient, the Advisors or third parties may be vulnerable to attacks by hackers or breached due to employee or third-party error, malfeasance or other internal or external disruptions. Any breach could compromise Efficient's, the Advisor's or other third parties' networks and databases, and the information stored or transmitted there could be accessed, publicly disclosed, lost, stolen or damaged. Any access, disclosure or other loss of key or sensitive information could result in legal or regulatory liability for Efficient, or disrupt Efficient's operations or an Advisor's trading activities, which could adversely affect one or more Funds, resulting in investment losses or other operational issues.

An investment managed by Efficient is extremely speculative, highly risky and should be considered only by an investor that does not need income by the way of distributions and can afford to lose the entire amount invested.

**Future Legal and Regulatory Changes.** Legal and regulatory changes could be enacted in the future which could materially and adversely affect Efficient, the Advisors and the Clients. The CFTC, the NFA, the SEC, the U.S. Congress, as well as other U.S. and non-U.S. regulatory organizations or legislative bodies, may enact rules and legislation designed to strengthen the integrity of the financial markets in general and the futures markets in particular. It is unknown to what extent further statutory modifications and/or administrative regulations will be promulgated. In addition, the various exchanges and regulatory bodies are continually implementing changes in self-imposed regulations. Laws and regulations applicable to the activities of a Client can change quickly and unpredictably in a manner adverse to the interests of the Client. The effect of any future regulatory or legal change applicable to Efficient, the Advisors or a Client is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and could materially and adversely affect the Fund. Efficient will take any and all actions that it deems necessary to cause its Clients to comply with such legislation, and it is possible that any such actions could be adverse to the interests of the Client's investors. Such actions could (without limitation) include allocating to an investor the expenses incurred as a result of such investor failing to furnish a Client or its administrator with the necessary information to comply with such legislation.

Compliance with any new laws or regulations could be more difficult and expensive than it currently is and could affect the manner in which Efficient, the Advisors and the Clients operate. Moreover, as pressures for additional regulation and laws have increased, there may be a related increase in regulatory investigations of the investment activities of private investment funds and their advisors, including the Clients, Efficient, and the Advisors. Such investigations may impose additional expenses on a Client, directly or indirectly, may require the attention of senior management of Efficient, and may result in fines or other penalties if Efficient, the Advisors and the Client are deemed to have violated any regulations or laws.

As a result of highly publicized financial scandals, government bailout measures and financial turmoil, investors, regulators and the general public have expressed concerns over the integrity of the U.S. and non-U.S. financial markets, including the futures markets, and the regulatory oversight of these markets and their participants. As a result, the regulatory environment in which Efficient, the Advisors and the Clients operate is subject to heightened scrutiny and the enactment of new regulations, such as those implementing the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("**Reform Act**").

Future legal and regulatory changes that could materially affect the Clients also could occur in jurisdictions other than the United States. For example, there is the possibility that a tax on financial transactions could be enacted in non-U.S. jurisdictions, which could materially affect the Clients' performance and profitability. **Prospective investors should read the entire OM for the relevant Fund as well as consider all of the risk factors before investing. The risk factors listed herein are neither a complete explanation nor a complete list of the risks involved in investing with Efficient. An investment with Efficient involves an extremely high degree of risk, is suitable only for knowledgeable investors that can afford to lose their entire**

**investment and should be made only after consultation with independent qualified sources of investment, legal and tax advice.**

## **ITEM 9. DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION**

There have been no legal or disciplinary events involving either Efficient or any of its management personnel that Efficient believes would be material to an investor's or a Client's evaluation of Efficient's advisory business or the integrity of its management.

## **ITEM 10. OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS**

Efficient is registered as a CPO and CTA with the CFTC. Efficient is a member of NFA (NFA ID No. 0293441).

Efficient serves as the investment manager, also referred to as the CTA or CPO or sub-adviser, to various non-U.S. Funds and serves as the managing member to the U.S. Funds.

Efficient does not have an application pending to register as: (i) a broker-dealer; (ii) a registered representative of a broker-dealer; (iii) a futures commission merchant; or (vi) an associated person of any such entity.

Efficient may share in the compensation that some Advisors charge to a Client.

Efficient also invests certain of its Clients into other Funds managed by Efficient, in furtherance of the Client's investment objectives and strategies. In such situations, Efficient waives one level of fees so as to reduce conflicts of interest in such cases where a conflict is identified, unless otherwise provided in the OM or other applicable document.

From time to time, Efficient may receive training, information, promotional material, invitations to events, meals, or gifts from Advisors, vendors and others with whom it may do business or to whom it may make business referrals. Employees must obtain compliance approval prior to accepting, or giving, gifts in excess of certain de minimis thresholds. It is Efficient's policy not to accept benefits, gifts, or other arrangements that are conditioned on directing individual Fund or investor transactions to a specific investment, product or provider.

In 2021, Efficient voluntarily became a signatory to the Principles of Responsible Investment ("PRI"). The PRI is a United Nations-supported network of investors working to promote sustainable investment through the incorporation of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors. The SEC has not endorsed the PRI, and being a PRI signatory does not imply that Efficient adheres, in its investments or business operations, to any particular ESG-related standard. Efficient has prepared an ESG Policy Statement. For a copy, please contact Efficient's Chief Compliance Officer at [compliance@efficient.com](mailto:compliance@efficient.com).



## **ITEM 11. CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING**

Efficient has adopted a Code of Ethics, pursuant to SEC rule 204A-1, and will provide a copy of Efficient's Code of Ethics to any Client and any investor or prospective investor in a Client upon request.

Pursuant to Efficient's Code of Ethics, Efficient and its employees agree to comply with the spirit and the letter of the Federal securities laws and the rules governing the capital markets.

The Code of Ethics further requires that all employees act with integrity, and in an ethical manner, when dealing with Clients, investors, the public, prospects, third-party service providers and fellow employees. Employees must use reasonable care and exercise independent professional judgment when conducting investment analysis, making investment recommendations, hedging trades or trading securities, promoting Efficient's services, and engaging in other professional activities.

All employees are expected to adhere to the highest standards with respect to any potential conflicts of interest with Clients. As a fiduciary, Efficient must act in its Clients' best interests. Neither Efficient nor any employee should ever benefit at the expense of any Client.

### **Conflicts of Interest**

Conflicts of interest may exist between various individuals and entities, including Efficient, its employees, and current or prospective Clients and investors in Clients. Any failure to identify or properly address a conflict can have severe negative repercussions for Efficient, its employees, and/or Clients and investors in Clients. In some cases, the improper handling of a conflict could result in litigation and/or disciplinary action. Employees must use good judgment in identifying and responding appropriately to actual or apparent conflicts. Conflicts of interest that involve Efficient and/or its employees on one hand, and Clients and/or investors in Clients on the other hand, will generally be disclosed and/or resolved in a way that favors the interests of Clients and/or investors in Clients over the interests of Efficient and its employees.

Efficient's principals, employees and affiliates can invest in the Funds alongside third-party investors, on terms that may be the same or different than offered to outside investors.

Efficient will share in the compensation that some Advisors charge to a Client. This fee sharing arrangement creates a conflict of interest because Efficient has an incentive to select or recommend Advisors that permit Efficient to participate in the sharing of management or incentive fees.

### **Personal Securities Transactions**

Efficient allows its employees to invest in securities for their personal accounts. Efficient's Code of Ethics states that employee securities trades (as defined in the Code of Ethics) should be executed in a manner consistent with Efficient's fiduciary obligations to its Clients. Trades should avoid actual or apparent improprieties and should not be so excessive as to conflict with the employee's ability to fulfill daily job responsibilities. Any Efficient employee that engages in personal securities trading is required to report their personal securities holdings and transactions periodically to Efficient, as required by the rules of the SEC and Efficient's compliance program. Efficient's Chief Compliance Officer or her designee will pre-clear private placements and participation in IPOs, if any, but not other transactions, except as the Chief Compliance Officer may determine.

Efficient does not allow its employees to invest in futures and related commodity interests for their personal accounts.

Clients and investors in Clients may obtain a copy of Efficient's Code of Ethics by emailing Efficient's Chief Compliance Officer at [compliance@efficient.com](mailto:compliance@efficient.com).

## ITEM 12. BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Efficient utilizes various FCMs and foreign exchange prime brokers which clear trades for the Clients (collectively, "**Brokers**"). Efficient does not receive any soft-dollar benefits relating to the clearing of the trades, except as described below with respect to incidental benefits that may broadly be characterized as "soft dollars" or similar benefits.

Brokers are selected based upon their ability to service the Clients of Efficient. Efficient will take into consideration the range of the Broker's services, including but not limited to: the commissions they charge for services, their ability to clear trades on a global basis, the costs of executing trades, the ability to price trades accurately and deliver statements on a timely basis each day. Reputation, credit worthiness, integrity and customer service are also an important part of the selection process.

From time to time, Efficient may participate in its Brokers' complementary "capital introduction" services or receive standard research reports. It is expected that such incidental benefits would fall within the safe harbor provisions of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("**Securities Exchange Act**"), were that provision applicable, as if such benefits were being provided in connection with the trading of securities. Neither Efficient nor any Fund separately compensates any Broker for any of these products or services or pays higher brokerage rates in order to receive these products or services, which are provided to the Brokers' customers generally as a matter of standard broker practice. Nonetheless, Efficient may have an incentive to continue to utilize these Brokers over other Brokers that may provide more favorable execution but that do not provide these incidental products and services. However, as a general matter, Efficient does not consider receipt of these products and services to be a material factor in Efficient's decision to utilize its present clearing brokers.

The Advisors may use various additional brokers for the execution of orders, with such trades "given-up" to the Brokers for clearing and settlement. Orders are placed by unrelated Advisors and therefore those trades are not and cannot be aggregated for execution. The determination whether to receive "soft dollars" or similar benefits from a broker will be within the Advisors' discretion, unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the advisory agreement with the Fund. For those Advisors that are authorized to utilize soft dollars pursuant to a formal soft dollars program offered by a broker, if any, such benefits may or may not be within the safe harbor provisions of Section 28(e) of Securities Exchange Act, were that provision applicable, as if such benefits were being provided in connection with the trading of securities.

### **ITEM 13. REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS**

Efficient's Risk and Investment Departments review all of Efficient's Clients accounts on a daily or other regular basis. The review consists of monitoring the types and size of trades and confirming that only permissible contracts are traded as agreed upon by Efficient and the Advisors. Efficient's investment professionals will take appropriate action should it be determined that an adjustment should be made to rebalance a Client.

Efficient has contracted an independent fund administrator to review all accounts and provide investors in each Client with statements showing the NAV of their investment in such Client. Even though Efficient is not responsible for calculating the NAV for the Clients, Efficient's Operations Department and Risk Department review all accounts and perform a reasonableness check on a regular (i.e., daily) basis. Such a review is performed to confirm that the administrator is calculating the NAV appropriately and that the risk parameters for the Clients are in balance. Efficient's Clients utilize the services of an independent public accounting firm to prepare audited financial statements which are delivered generally within 120 days of the end of each fiscal year-end or as otherwise required by applicable rules.

### **ITEM 14. CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION**

Efficient has not received any Client referrals and as of this date does not compensate any individuals or firms for Client referrals.

Although Efficient does not currently compensate for Client referrals, Efficient has engaged appropriately registered firms to act as placement agents in connection with the offer and sale of interests in the Funds to investors. Such persons generally will receive a fee for such referral based upon the agreed-upon fee as documented in the agreement between the placement agent and Efficient.

### **ITEM 15. CUSTODY**

Efficient does not take physical custody of Client assets and securities. Efficient uses the services of independent third-party qualified custodians (such as registered FCMs, broker-dealers or banks) to hold such assets and securities in the name of the Client. Those custodians send their statements to the administrator who then compiles the information and produces a monthly account statement for each Client.

The administrator calculates the Client's NAV and sends a monthly statement of their investment directly to each investor. Efficient does not send any statements to investors. To satisfy the custody rule and its obligations under the CFTC rule, Efficient has its Clients audited on annual basis by an independent PCAOB-registered and inspected accountant and distributes them to its investors within 120 days of the end of the Client's fiscal year or as otherwise required by applicable rules.

Investors in Clients are urged to carefully review their investor statements, as they contain important information regarding their investment.

## **ITEM 16. INVESTMENT DISCRETION**

Depending on the investment objectives, guidelines and limitations set for each Client, Efficient may utilize its sole discretion in the selection, due diligence, hiring and firing of Advisors (including any Cash Managers) for each of the Clients that it manages; otherwise, certain Clients may impose limits on Efficient's discretion (i.e., be "non-discretionary" arrangements). Efficient also utilizes discretion when setting parameters, guidelines and duration of securities purchased and sold by the Cash Manager in relation to any excess cash held in the Client's accounts. Efficient also uses discretion as when converting foreign exchange currencies to U.S. Dollars and hedging those positions for the various Client accounts that are domiciled in a currency other than U.S. Dollars, to the extent that such foreign exchange conversion and hedging is not outsourced to a third party, which Efficient may do in its sole discretion.

## **ITEM 17. VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES**

In compliance with SEC Rule 206(4)-6, Efficient has adopted written proxy voting policies and procedures, which requires investment advisers to describe their voting policy and to act in their clients' best interest in voting proxies for any voting securities or delegating the right to vote such securities to other parties. Notwithstanding the foregoing, given the programs presently invested in by its Clients (which focus on managed futures, not securities), Efficient does not expect that its Clients will hold voting securities in their investment portfolios. If and to the extent any Trading Advisors were in the future to trade securities for a Client portfolio, Efficient generally would delegate to such Trading Advisor the responsibility to vote any proxies for such securities. For any proxies arising from a Client's cash management accounts (presently expected to be limited to proxies from money market fund holdings), Efficient has delegated the right to vote such proxies to the Cash Manager, except as may otherwise be agreed.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, from time to time, Efficient may receive proxies related to a single Client's holdings of shares of Chicago Mercantile Exchange stock. The Client holds this security on a static basis solely to obtain member rates for futures trades which is required by the exchange's rules. Further, for small Client accounts that do not use the Cash Manager as described earlier in this Brochure, Efficient may receive proxies for any money market holdings directly from the Client's Custodian. Given that Efficient is not in the business of trading or evaluating securities, Efficient has determined that it is in the best interest of the foregoing Clients for Efficient to abstain from proxy voting on the Client's behalf. Therefore, Efficient's policy is to not vote any proxies it receives directly and may discard such proxies, except as otherwise be agreed with a Client.

A copy of Efficient's proxy voting policies and procedures are made available upon receipt of a request sent to Efficient's Chief Compliance Officer at [compliance@efficient.com](mailto:compliance@efficient.com).

## **ITEM 18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

Items 18 A., B. and C. are not applicable to Efficient.