

Item 1. Cover Page

Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

PARADIGM ADVISORS, LLC

8117 Preston Road, Suite 725
Dallas, Texas 75225

March 28, 2014

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Paradigm Advisors, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 214.756.6066 or email at pallc@paradv.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Paradigm Advisors, LLC is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

The Adviser is registering as an investment adviser with the Texas State Securities Board (“TSSB”). Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

THIS BROCHURE SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL OR THE SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY ANY SECURITY.

Item 2. Material Changes

This brochure dated March 28, 2014, amends the Adviser's most recent update, dated January 28, 2013. Material changes to this Form ADV, Part 2A include the following:

- The Adviser's address has changed, as reflected on the Cover Page of this brochure. In addition, as of the date of this brochure, the Adviser is registering with the TSSB and will withdraw its registration with the SEC.
- On March 31, 2013, Paradigm Investors Overseas Equity Fund, Ltd was liquidated and all investors were fully redeemed. Item 4 of this Form ADV, Part 2A has been amended to remove Paradigm Investors Overseas Equity Fund, Ltd from the list of funds managed by Paradigm Advisors, LLC. In addition, Items 5, 7 and 10 have been amended to remove Paradigm Investors Overseas Equity Fund, Ltd.
- Item 4 also reflects a change in the assets under management for Paradigm Advisors, LLC.
- Item 14 has been updated to reflect an agreement with Frontier Solutions, LLC to refer investors for the Funds managed by Adviser.
- Item 19, *Requirements for State-Registered Advisers*, responses have been added, given that the Adviser is registering with the TSSB as of the date of this brochure.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Paradigm Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”) is a Texas limited liability company that was formed in December 1995. The Adviser serves as the general partner of Paradigm Investment Management, LP, a Texas limited partnership (“PIM”), which in turn serves as the general partner of Paradigm Investors (QP), LP (the “QP Partnership”), a Texas limited partnership and Paradigm Alpha Blend, LP (the “PAB Partnership”), a Delaware limited partnership (collectively, the “Domestic Partnerships”). Each of the Funds is a pooled investment vehicle that is privately offered to high net worth individuals, institutions, funds of funds and pension and endowments plans, and is exempt from registration as an investment company in reliance upon Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Michelle U. Gass and W. Kirk Dunk control the Adviser. PIM is a Relying Adviser of the Adviser and is subject to the same Compliance Manual and Code of Ethics, administered by the same Chief Compliance Officer, Kenda L. Beville. References to the “Adviser” herein shall include PIM, where applicable.

The Adviser typically invests on behalf of the Funds in the U.S. stock market, but may also invest in a wide variety of other securities including, among others, foreign securities, options, preferred stocks and publicly traded debt instruments. The Funds sell securities short that the Adviser believes to be overvalued and purchase securities that the Adviser believes to be undervalued.

The Adviser tailors its investment advice for the Funds in accordance with the investment objective and strategy of the applicable Fund, as set forth in the applicable offering documents. There are no limits on the securities or types of securities that the Adviser may invest in on behalf of the Funds.

The Adviser does not tailor its advisory services to the needs of any particular investor in any of the Funds.

The Adviser does not currently provide investment advisory services to clients apart from the Funds, although it may do so in the future.

As of January 1, 2014, the Adviser manages approximately USD \$29,730,168 of client assets on a discretionary basis. The Adviser does not manage any client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

For a further discussion of these and related items, see *Item 7* (Types of Clients), *Item 8* (Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss) and *Item 10* (Other Financial industry Activities and Affiliations).

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

PIM or its affiliates receive a quarterly management fee from the QP Partnership equal to 0.25% (1% per year) of the net assets of QP Partnership (the “QP Management Fee”) and a quarterly management fee from the PAB Partnership equal to (i) 0.3125% of the net assets of the Founder Class Interests of PAB Partnership (1.25% annually) (the “PAB Founder Class Management Fee”); (ii) 0.375% of the net assets of the Class A Interests of PAB Partnership (1.5% annually) (the “PAB Class A Management Fee”); and (iii) 0.25% of the net assets of the Class L Interests of PAB Partnership (1% annually) (the “PAB Class L Management Fee”, and together with the Founder Class Management Fee and the Class A Management Fee, the “PAB Management Fee,” and together with the QP Management Fee, the “Management Fee.”). The Management Fee is payable quarterly, in advance, at the beginning of each calendar quarter, based on the net asset value at the beginning of each quarter. An investor that invests in a Fund other than at the beginning of a calendar quarter will be charged a pro rata Management Fee for the initial calendar quarter. No portion of the prepaid quarterly Management Fee will be refunded should an investor in a Fund make a withdrawal other than at the end of a quarter. PIM may waive or reduce its Management Fee attributable to the investments of certain investors, including, affiliates of PIM and its principals.

PIM or its affiliates also receive a performance based incentive fee from each of the Funds. With regard to the QP Partnership, PIM receives 15% of such Fund’s net profits attributable to each Class A limited partner, on a quarterly basis, and 20% of such Fund’s net profits attributable to each Class B limited partner, on an annual basis. With regard to the PAB Partnership, PIM receives 17.5% of such Fund’s net profits attributable to each Founder Class limited partner and 20% of such Fund’s net profits attributable to each Class L and Class A limited partner, each on a quarterly basis. The performance based incentive fee for both Funds is subject to a high water mark.

Each Fund bears all costs and expenses directly related to its investment program, including brokerage commissions, custody fees, any withholding or transfer taxes and all expenses incurred in connection with locating, evaluating and implementing potential investments including research related expenses. Each Fund also bears certain out-of-pocket costs of the administration of such Fund, including accounting, audit, administration, corporate secretarial and legal expenses, costs of any litigation or investigation involving Fund activities, and costs associated with reporting and providing information to existing and prospective investors

For a further discussion of these and related items, see *Item 12* (Brokerage Practices).

Item 6. Performance Based Fees

The Adviser generally charges performance based fees or allocations. Please see *Item 5* (Fees and Compensation) above. The Adviser does not currently provide investment advisory services to any client that pays only a management fee. However, the Adviser may, in its discretion, manage other funds or accounts with higher or lower fees, and different fee structures, than the Funds (including, without limitation, other privately-offered pooled alternative investment funds, some of which may have an investment strategy substantially similar to the Funds).

Performance based fees or allocations may create an incentive for the Adviser to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of these and related items. Please see *Item 5* (Fees and Compensation).

The Adviser is required to act in a manner that it considers fair, reasonable and equitable in allocating investment opportunities to the Funds, but the Adviser and its affiliates are not otherwise subject to any specific obligations or requirements concerning allocation of time, effort or investment opportunities, or any restrictions on the nature or timing of investments for the Funds.

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Adviser provides investment advice to the following Funds, which are the only “clients” of the Adviser:

Paradigm Investors (QP), LP
Paradigm Alpha Blend, LP

The Funds are comprised of high net worth individuals, institutions, funds of funds and pension and endowment plans (“investors”). The Adviser does not have a separate advisory client relationship with Fund investors.

The Adviser or its affiliates may in the future provide investment advisory services to additional clients, either directly or through PIM or another entity, including, but not limited to, other pooled investment vehicles, trusts, institutions, high net worth individuals, investment companies, pension plans, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, foundations and endowments.

While there is no minimum investment requirement for the Funds themselves, the minimum initial investment for an investor in the Funds is \$500,000, although subscriptions of lesser amounts may be accepted in PIM’s sole discretion. For a further discussion of these and related items, see *Item 4* (Advisory Business) and *Item 10* (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations).

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

With regard to the Funds, the Adviser focuses primarily on fundamental analysis in identifying both overvalued and undervalued situations. In evaluating the prospects of a particular investment, the Adviser utilizes its knowledge of accounting, extensive analysis of company fundamentals, past experience, and numerous discussions with industry sources and contacts. Attention is given to such factors as company debt levels, accounting practices, growth and earnings projections, competitive industry pressures and macroeconomic changes that may impact a company’s stock price. Investment decisions are based on the merit of a given company and the potential for profit that would exist regardless of the “direction” of the market.

In engaging in long investments for the Funds, the Adviser seeks to purchase securities of a company at a price that the Adviser believes to be less than the fair or intrinsic value of a company's assets or earning power. The philosophy is often "contrarian", as the Funds may purchase securities that are ignored, or disliked, by the market. As part of its analysis, the Adviser may look at the quality of earnings, operating cash flow and underlying asset values. Those who subscribe to an asset value approach stress the relationship of current market prices to the company's book value and/or to a restated realizable value of the company's assets. Those who stress the quality of earnings are concerned with the relationship between the current price of a security and its earnings, cash flow, and prospects for growth in earnings. The quality of the company's management and the "franchise" value of the company's products are also taken into consideration. Concentrated positions are sometimes established.

The Funds also actively engage in short investing whereby they look for the absence of many of the qualities that they would seek in primarily long investing. The Adviser views short selling as an independent profit opportunity. The Funds focus on companies that have negative cash flow, exceedingly high market values compared with assets, or exceedingly high prices compared with low earnings, or even deficits. The Funds look for companies that may have a "faddish" product, deteriorating prospects and/or bloated inventories or receivables. Also, aggressive accounting practices that have artificially increased earnings attract the attention of the Funds.

The Funds have investments focused in the U.S. stock market, but may also include a wide variety of other securities including, among others, foreign securities, options, preferred stocks and publicly traded debt instruments. The Funds sell securities short that the Adviser believes to be overvalued and purchase securities that the Adviser believes to be undervalued. The Adviser intends to continue to put particular emphasis on selling securities short, which does not preclude the Adviser from buying securities long or taking defensive positions by, for example, being invested substantially or entirely in cash or cash equivalents.

General Risks

There are a number of general risks relating to the intended investment strategy of the Funds as applicable, including, but not necessarily limited to, the following:

Short Sales. The Funds sell securities short. Selling securities short risks losing an amount greater than the proceeds received. Theoretically, securities sold short are subject to unlimited risk of loss because there is no limit on the price that a security may appreciate before the short position is closed. In addition, the supply of securities that can be borrowed fluctuates from time to time. The Funds may be subject to losses if a security lender demands return of the lent security and an alternative lending source cannot be found or if they are otherwise unable to borrow securities that are necessary to cover the Funds' positions. Also, substantial amounts of short selling by the Funds may increase the possibility of litigation and regulatory scrutiny.

Investments in Undervalued Securities. The Funds intend to invest in undervalued securities. The identification of investment opportunities in undervalued securities is a difficult task, and there are no assurances that such opportunities will be successfully recognized or acquired. While investments in undervalued securities offer the opportunities for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses. Returns generated from the Funds' investments may not adequately compensate for the business and financial risks assumed. The Funds may make certain speculative investments in securities that the Adviser believes to be undervalued; however, there are no assurances that the securities purchased will in fact be undervalued. In addition, the Funds may be required to hold such securities for a substantial period of time before realizing their anticipated value. During this period, a portion of the Funds' funds would be committed to the securities purchased, thus possibly preventing the Funds from investing in other opportunities.

Small Companies. The Funds may invest a portion of its assets in small and/or unseasoned companies with small market capitalization. While smaller companies generally have potential for rapid growth, they often involve higher risks because they may lack the management experience, financial resources, product diversification, and competitive strength of larger companies. In addition, in many instances, the frequency and volume of their trading may be substantially less than is typical of larger companies. As a result, the securities of smaller companies may be subject to wider price fluctuations. When making large sales, the Funds may have to sell portfolio holdings at discounts from quoted prices or may have to make a series of small sales over an extended period of time due to the lower trading volume of smaller company securities.

High-Yield Securities. The Funds may invest in high-yield securities. High-yield securities are rated below investments grade. High-yield securities are commonly known as “junk bonds”. Securities which are in the lower-grade categories generally offer a higher current yield than is offered by higher-grade securities of similar maturities, but they also generally involve greater risks, such as greater credit risk, greater market risk and volatility, and greater liquidity concerns.

Leverage. The Funds may employ leverage, including, without limitation, through the use of borrowed funds and/or through low margin and collateral deposits. Also, the Funds may engage in short sales, and may make investments in options, such as puts and calls, and warrants. While such strategies and techniques increase the opportunity to achieve higher returns on the amounts invested, they also increase the risk of loss. If the Funds use leverage with respect to a position, any losses would be more pronounced than if leverage were not used, and a relatively small price movement in a security may result in immediate and substantial losses to the Funds, including, without limitation, losses in excess of the amount invested. The level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which such funds may be borrowed in particular, could affect the operating results of the Funds. In addition, the lender or counterparty, as the case may be, may have a security interest in, or otherwise acquire, all or a portion of the Funds’ assets. In the event that a Funds defaults under any such arrangement, such lender or counterparty may have the right to become or remain the owner of all or that portion of such Fund’s assets secured pursuant to such arrangement. If such arrangement is terminated, the Fund’s ability to meet its investment objective may be adversely impaired. The Funds will bear all of the costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith, including, without limitation, any interest expense charged on funds borrowed or otherwise accessed.

Liquidity. Some of the investments that are made by the Funds may lack liquidity or be thinly traded. This could present a problem in realizing the prices quoted and in effectively trading the position(s). In certain situations, the Funds may invest in illiquid investments, which could result in significant losses. In addition, the Funds could be exposed to substantial loss should the Adviser find it necessary to liquidate positions during periods of illiquidity.

Call Options. There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of call options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (e.g., the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security offset by the gain by the premium received if the option expires out of the money, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. If the seller of the call option owns a call option covering an equivalent number of shares with an exercise price equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written, the position is “fully hedged” if the option owned expires at the same time or later than the option written. The seller of an uncovered, unheeded call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option. If the buyer of the call sells short the underlying security, the loss on the call will be offset in whole or in part by any gain on the short sale of the underlying security (if the market price of the underlying security declines).

Put Options. There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of put options. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (e.g., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sale price of the short position of the underlying security offset by the premium if the option expires out of the money, and thus the gain in the premium, and the option seller gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. If the seller of the put option owns a put option covering an equivalent number of shares with an exercise price equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written, the position is “fully hedged” if the option owned expires at the same time or later than the option written. The seller of an uncovered, unheeded put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security to zero. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing his entire investment in the put option. If the buyer of the put holds the underlying security, the loss on the put will be offset in whole or in part by any gain on the underlying security.

Forward Trading. The Funds may invest in forward contracts and options thereon, which, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges, and are not standardized; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and “cash” trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. For example, there are no requirements with respect to record keeping, financial responsibility or segregation of customer funds or positions.

In contrast to exchange traded futures contracts, interbank traded instruments rely on the dealer or counterparty being contracted with to fulfill its contract. As a result, trading in interbank non-U.S. exchange contracts may be subject to more risks than futures or options trading on regulated exchanges, including, without limitation, the risk of default due to the failure of a counterparty with which the Funds have forward contracts. Although the Adviser seeks to trade with responsible counterparties, failure by a counterparty to fulfill its contractual obligation could expose the Funds to unanticipated losses. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain participants in these markets have refused to quote prices for certain currencies or commodities or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. Disruptions can occur in any market traded by the Funds due to unusually high or low trading volume, political intervention or other factors. The imposition of credit controls by government authorities might also limit such forward (and futures) trading to less than that which the Adviser would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of the Funds. Neither the CFTC nor banking authorities regulate forward currency trading through banks. In respect of such trading, the Funds would be subject to the risk of counterparty failure or the inability or refusal by a counterparty to perform with respect to such contracts. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to the Funds.

Swap Agreements. The Funds may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease the Funds' exposure to long-term or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad), non-U.S. currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices, baskets of equity securities or inflation rates. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. The Funds are not limited to any particular form of swap agreement if consistent with the Funds' investment objective and policies. Swap agreements tend to shift the Funds' investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if the Funds agree to exchange payments in dollars for payments in non-U.S. currency, the swap agreement would tend to decrease the partnerships' exposure to U.S. interest rates and increase its exposure to non-U.S. currency and interest rates. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the Funds' portfolio. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, individual equity values or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Funds. If a swap agreement calls for payments by the Funds, the Funds must be prepared to make such payments when due. This is only true in default and not part of mark-to-market. In addition, if a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of swap agreements with such counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by the Funds.

Equity Swaps. The Funds may make use of equity swaps. A swap is a contract under which two parties agree to make periodic payments to each other based on the value of a security, specified interest rates, an index or the value of some other instrument, applied to a stated or "notional" amount. An equity swap is a customized derivative instrument that entitles the counterparty to certain payments on the gain or loss on the value of an underlying equity security. Equity swaps are subject to various types of risk, including, without limitation, market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty credit risk, legal risk and operations risk.

Other Derivative Instruments. The Funds may take advantage of opportunities with respect to certain other derivative instruments that are not presently contemplated for use or that are currently not available, but that may be developed, to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with the investment objective of the Funds and legally permissible. Special risks may apply to instruments that are invested in by the Funds in the future that cannot be determined at this time or until such instruments are developed or invested in by the Funds. Certain swaps, options and other derivative instruments may be subject to various types of risks, including, without limitation, market risk, liquidity risk, the risk of non-performance by the counterparty, including, without limitation, risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty, legal risk and operations risk.

Securities of Distressed Companies. The Funds may invest in unrated stock traded on the "pink sheets" or "distressed" securities, *i.e.*, securities of companies that are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. Among the problems involved in investments in such issuers is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the conditions of such issuers. In general, the Funds will, in the case of a long position in a

distressed security, attempt to make such investments when the Adviser believes it is reasonably likely that the issuer of the securities will successfully consummate a plan of reorganization or otherwise emerge as a viable company. However, there can be no assurance that such reorganization or other plans will be successfully completed or consummated. In addition, a significant period of time may pass between the time at which the Funds make their investment in distressed securities and the time that any such reorganization is completed. During this period, it is unlikely that the Funds will receive any dividend, interest or other disbursements on the distressed securities; the Funds will be subject to significant uncertainty as to such successful completion and the Funds may be required to bear certain expenses to protect its interest in the course of negotiations surrounding any potential reorganization. Furthermore, investments in distressed companies often have limited liquidity. Any securities received by the Funds upon completion of a reorganization or other plan may also be legally restricted as to resale. In addition, even if a reorganization or plan is completed, there can be no assurance that the securities or other assets received by the Funds as a result of the reorganization or other plan will not have a lower value or income potential than anticipated when the investment was made.

Successful investing in distressed companies involves substantial time, effort and expertise, as compared to other types of investments. Information necessary to properly evaluate a distress situation may be difficult to obtain or be unavailable and the risks attendant to a transaction may not necessarily be identifiable or susceptible of considered analysis at the time of investment. Optimal returns on distress situations may often require active participation in the transaction. While the Adviser may on occasion seek representation or an active role in such matters, its commitments to various advisory activities may preclude extensive involvement and it may be unsuccessful in obtaining significant influence as to particular distressed investments.

Event-Driven Investments. The Funds may invest in companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers or in companies involved in or undergoing work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, or other catalytic changes or similar transactions. Investing in the securities of such companies, as well as certain distressed securities, will be subject to so-called “event risk,” *i.e.*, the risk that the transaction in question will simply fail to conclude as contemplated or will be delayed or modified in a manner detrimental to the Funds in the transaction. Numerous factors, including market or industry developments, economic factors, regulatory clearance requirements and management or workforce issues, can cause an announced transaction to be abandoned, delayed or modified.

Where a security to be issued in a proposed merger or exchange offer has been sold short by the Funds in the expectation that the short position will be covered by delivery of such security when issued, failure of the merger or exchange offer to be consummated may force the Funds to cover its short position in the market at a higher price than its short sale, resulting in a loss. These losses can be substantial. If a transaction is delayed significantly, the Funds’ capital may be committed to the transaction during the period of the delay and interest charges on Funds borrowed to finance its investment in connection with the transaction may be incurred. These interest charges may be greater than the profit realized upon the disposition of the securities, in which case the Funds would realize a loss on the transaction. In addition, “spreads” on some merger opportunities may be initially small or may be impacted in a manner that precludes investment or causes a position to be limited in profitability or become unprofitable. Merger strategies can also be adversely affected by costs of borrowed funds, hedging issues, including the ability or inability to hedge and the attendant costs, and the strength of competing investors in the marketplace.

Certain Other Special Situation Investments. The Funds may invest, from time to time, in companies that have declared, or are about to declare bankruptcy, that may be subject to investigation by federal or state agencies, including, but not limited to, the SEC, or that have substandard financial or other controls. There are significant business risks associated with such investments due to the inherently speculative nature of such investments, including but not limited to, those described herein. Such companies may not provide regular financial results or other reports and as a result may not be compliant with the reporting requirements of the SEC, NASDAQ or securities exchanges. Such non-compliance could result in a company’s securities being suspended or delisted from NASDAQ or a securities exchange, which would likely have a negative affect on the price and liquidity of such securities. Such companies may also become involved in litigation as a result of their bankruptcy, investigation or substandard controls. In addition, results with respect to such investments may fluctuate from period to period. Accordingly, the results of a particular period will not necessarily be indicative of results that may be expected in future periods. Furthermore, the securities of such companies may be subject to significant price volatility, including steep declines in price upon the announcement of a bankruptcy, an investigation or a litigation.

Counterparty Creditworthiness. The Funds may engage in transactions in securities and other financial instruments that involve counterparties, and no counterparty exposure limits have been imposed on these transactions. Under certain conditions, a counterparty to a transaction could default or the market for certain securities and/or financial instruments may become illiquid. In addition, the Funds could suffer losses if there were a default or bankruptcy by certain other third parties, including, without limitation, brokerage firms and banks with which the Funds do business, or to which securities have been entrusted for custodial purpose.

Currency Risk. The Funds may make investments denominated in one or more currencies other than U.S. Dollars. The Adviser may, to the degree it deems appropriate, cause the Funds to enter into arrangements in an attempt to hedge the Funds' exposure to significant currency fluctuations between the U.S. Dollar and the applicable currency or currencies. However, price movements of currencies are difficult to predict accurately because they are influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships; governmental, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; national and international political and economic events; and changes in interest rates. Governments from time to time intervene in certain markets in order to influence prices directly. The Adviser cannot guarantee that it will be successful in accurately predicting currency price and interest rate movements. There can be no assurance that the hedging arrangements, if any, entered into on behalf of the Funds will be sufficient to address all currency risks. More particularly, the profitability of the Funds' portfolio depends, in part, upon, and the success of any hedging arrangements is subject to, the ability of the Adviser to correctly hedge against movements in the direction of currency rates. Therefore, while the Adviser may enter into such transactions to seek to reduce currency exchange rate risks, unanticipated changes in currency rates may result in a poorer overall performance for the Funds than if the Adviser had not engaged in any such hedging transaction.

Non-U.S. Investments. The Funds may trade securities on markets located outside the United States, including, without limitation, in emerging markets. Such investments require consideration of certain risks not typically associated with investing in securities traded in the United States, including, without limitation, unfavorable currency exchange rate developments, restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital, imposition of exchange control regulation, confiscatory taxation and economic or political instability in foreign nations. Liquidity and trading costs can vary significantly over time and across markets, particularly in emerging market countries. Non-U.S. trading costs generally are higher than in the United States. Non-U.S. settlement procedures and trade regulations may involve certain risks (such as delay in payment or delivery of securities or in the recovery of assets held abroad) and expenses not present in the settlement of domestic investments. In addition, legal remedies available to investors in certain foreign countries may be more limited than those available to investors in the United States or in other foreign countries. The laws of some foreign countries may limit the ability to invest in, or repatriate investments in, non-U.S. currencies and securities. In addition, there may be less publicly available information about certain non-U.S. companies than would be the case for comparable companies in the United States, and certain non-U.S. companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to or as uniform as those of U.S. companies.

Maturity Risk. In certain situations, the Funds may purchase a bond of a given maturity as an alternative to another bond of a different maturity. Ordinarily, under these circumstances, the Funds will make an adjustment to account for the interest rate risk differential in the two bonds. This adjustment, however, makes an assumption about how the interest rates at different maturities will move. To the extent that the yield movements deviate from this assumption, there is a yield-curve or maturity risk. Another situation where yield-curve risk should be considered is in the analysis of bond swap transactions where the potential incremental returns are dependent entirely on the parallel shift assumption for the yield curve.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

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

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The Adviser currently serves as the general partner of Paradigm Investment Management, LP, which in turn serves as the general partner of Paradigm Investors (QP), LP and Paradigm Alpha Blend, LP.

No management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

No management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

The Adviser does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its client accounts.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Neither the Adviser nor its affiliates are under any obligation to devote his, her or its full time to the business of the Funds. They are only required to devote such time and attention to the affairs of the Funds as they may deem appropriate, in their sole and absolute discretion.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates, and the employees of such entities or individuals, may and do engage in, invest in, participate in or otherwise enter into other business ventures of any kind, nature or description, alone or with others, including, without limitation, the management of or investment in other investment entities or vehicles or securities, and brokerage and investment banking activities. Some of these activities may be conducted on behalf of certain clients of the Adviser and/or its affiliates. No investor in a Fund has any right to participate in any of these activities or to the income or profits derived from these activities.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates do, and may in the future, provide advice to other investment vehicles and manage other accounts for which they may be compensated, and such investment vehicles and/or accounts may have investment objectives and utilize strategies similar to the investment objective and strategies of the Funds ("Affiliated Funds"). The trades made by Affiliated Funds or other client accounts that may be managed by the Adviser and/or its affiliates in the future may compete with trades for the Funds' account and the Adviser and/or its affiliates may decide to invest the funds of these accounts or clients rather than the assets of the Funds in a particular security or strategy. In addition, the Adviser and/or such other persons will determine the allocation of assets of the Funds and such Affiliated Funds, other accounts and clients on whatever basis they decide is appropriate or desirable, in their sole and absolute discretion. The records of these Affiliated Funds, other accounts and clients will not be made available to investors in the Funds.

Investors in the Funds may include taxable and tax-exempt entities and persons or entities resident of or organized in various jurisdictions. As a result, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with decisions made by the Adviser or its affiliates that may be more beneficial for one type of investor. In making such decisions, the Adviser and its affiliates intend to consider the investment objectives of each of the Funds as a whole, not the tax benefits/impact of any investor individually.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may enter into agreements with third parties that may introduce potential investors to the Funds. It is expected that such parties will not be related to the operations of the Funds and any fee paid will be disclosed to the investors introduced by such third parties. Such commissions or fees will be the sole responsibility of the Adviser or such affiliates; the Funds and investors will have no obligation with respect thereto.

The Adviser and/or its principals and/or other affiliates may make trades and investments for their own accounts. In these accounts, they may use trading and investment methods that are similar to, or substantially different from, the methods used by them to direct the Funds' assets. The records of these personal accounts will not be made available to Fund investors. Subject to internal compliance policies and approval procedures, the principals and/or employees of the Adviser and/or its affiliates may engage, from time to time, in personal trading of securities and other instruments, including, without limitation, securities and instruments in which the Funds may invest.

No agreements, contracts and arrangements between the Funds, on the one hand, and the Adviser or its affiliates on the other hand, were or will be the result of arm's-length negotiations. The attorneys, accountants and others who have performed services for the Funds, and who will perform services for the Funds in the future, have been and will be selected by the Adviser or its affiliates. No independent counsel has been retained to represent the interests of prospective or current investors, and such documents have not been reviewed by any attorney on their behalf. Each

prospective investor should consult his, her or its own counsel as to the terms and provisions of the governing documents and all other related documents.

The Adviser will value the investments held by the Funds in accordance with GAAP and the relevant Fund's governance agreements. Any securities and instruments held by the Funds for which there is no clear valuation (e.g. no quoted prices) are assigned a value determined by the Adviser. The Adviser has a conflict of interest in that it will receive a higher performance based incentive allocation and a higher Management Fee if the securities are given a favorable valuation.

The performance based incentive allocation may create an incentive for the Adviser to make investments on behalf of the Funds that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such an arrangement.

Please see *Item 8* (methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss), *Item 11* (Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading) and *Item 12* (Brokerage Practices).

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

The Adviser has adopted a strict Code of Ethics, which is detailed in the Compliance Manual distributed to each employee annually. Each year, every employee of the Adviser is required to review the Code of Ethics, along with the Compliance Manual in its entirety, and complete an agreement stating that (s)he will abide by the rules set forth in the document.

It is the Adviser's policy that all employees conduct themselves in accordance with the highest standards of integrity, honesty and fair dealing. The Code of Ethics is designed to remind each employee that his/her most important responsibility is to treat clients fairly and avoid any potential conflict of interest. It is the Adviser's duty to act solely in the best interest of the clients.

It should be noted that neither the Adviser nor its principals or employees are prohibited from buying or selling securities for their own accounts and may take investment positions different than or similar to those of advised clients. The Adviser maintains compliance policies and procedures, including personal trading policies, which are designed to reduce potential conflicts of interest. Among other things, the Adviser maintains a restricted securities list and requires preauthorization of all personal securities transactions with the exception of certain types of exempt transactions. Further, each employee is required to have copies of all personal investment statements sent to the chief compliance officer or her designee. These reports are reviewed on a regular basis by appropriate personnel to ensure that all non-exempt transactions have been preapproved and all holdings are within the guidelines set forth for employees. Each employee is required to complete a quarterly certification stating that he or she has adhered to the Adviser's trading guidelines and has provided copies of all personal investment statements to the chief compliance officer or her designee. Further, the Adviser maintains certain policies and procedures designed to prevent partners and employees from misusing material non-public information or trading the same security ahead of the Funds.

The Adviser will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any client or investor or prospective client or investor upon request.

The Adviser and its related persons do not recommend to clients, or buy or sell for client accounts, securities in which the Adviser and its related persons have a material financial interest. Although the Adviser's principals and employees may buy and sell securities for their own accounts or the accounts of others, they may not buy securities from or sell securities to the Funds.

For a further discussion of these and related items, see *Item 8* (Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss), *Item 10* (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations) and *Item 12* (Brokerage Practices).

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

The Adviser seeks to fulfill its fiduciary duty to its clients by generally obtaining the best execution of client transactions under the circumstances of the particular transaction. Best execution is designed to facilitate the Adviser's execution of client transactions in such a manner that the client's total cost or proceeds in each transaction is most favorable under the circumstances. All brokerage transactions for the Funds will be executed by brokers and dealers selected by the Adviser on the basis of obtaining the best overall terms available, which the Adviser will evaluate based on a variety of factors, including the following: the ability to achieve prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices; the operational efficiency with which transactions are effected; the financial strength, integrity and stability of the broker; the quality, comprehensiveness and frequency of available research and related services considered to be of value; and the competitiveness of commission rates in comparison with other brokers satisfying the Adviser's other selection criteria. Thus, as a matter of policy, broker-dealers will not be selected by the Adviser solely on the basis of price, but will be selected on the basis of an evaluation by the Adviser to determine overall value, quality of brokerage services, and research.

The Adviser periodically solicits the input of all of its investment professionals and traders, if any to evaluate the quality of research services and execution of each broker. The Adviser evaluates and determines commissions paid based on the input of the investment professionals and the traders.

The Adviser uses soft dollars to pay for research related services that directly impact the investment decisions of the firm. The products and services available from brokers include both internally generated items (such as research reports prepared by employees of the broker) as well as items acquired by the broker from third parties (such as quotation equipment). Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, provides a "safe harbor" to investment managers who use soft dollars generated by their advised accounts to obtain investment research and brokerage services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to them in the performance of investment decision-making responsibilities. The Adviser's brokerage practices shall be consistent with Section 28(e). In connection with soft dollar arrangements, the Adviser may cause clients to pay more than the lowest available commission rates. However, the Adviser uses soft dollars only to cover research related expenses believed to be of more value to the client than the difference in commission rates.

When the Adviser uses client brokerage commissions to obtain research or other products or services, the Adviser receives a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services that it might otherwise have to pay for itself. The Adviser has an incentive to select or recommend a particular broker based on its interest in receiving the research or other products or services rather than its clients' interest in receiving the most favorable execution.

The Adviser does not recommend, request or require that a client direct them to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer, and the Adviser does not permit clients to direct brokerage.

Aggregation of Transactions

The Adviser's policy is to require that all trades are allocated in a manner that treats each account fairly. If the Adviser has determined to invest in the same direction in the same security at the same time for more than one of its clients, it will generally place orders for all such accounts simultaneously. If all such orders are not filled at the same price, the Adviser will, to the greatest extent possible, allocate the trades such that the order for each account is filled at the same average price. Similarly, if an order on behalf of one or more accounts cannot be fully executed under prevailing market conditions, the Adviser will allocate the trades among the different accounts on a basis that it considers equitable.

For a further discussion of these and related items, see *Item 8* (Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss), *Item 10* (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations) and *Item 11* (Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading).

Item 13. Review of Accounts

The Adviser will be actively monitor Accounts on at least a monthly basis. In monitoring the performance of the investments, the Adviser will perform various levels of review. Among other items, the Adviser will consider short and long-term rates of return, investment diversification and risk allocations as part of its regular review. Michelle U. Gass and W. Kirk Dunk, the sole voting members of PIM, will be responsible for monitoring the accounts. With respect to accounting matters, the Adviser has engaged Deloitte & Touche to conduct an annual audit of the Funds. The Adviser provides each investor in the Funds with copies of the audited annual reports and unaudited quarterly reports on the performance of the Funds in which it invests. In addition, the Adviser provides copies of unaudited monthly performance reports and balances to each investor in the Funds.

Item 14. Clients Referrals and Other Compensation

In 2013, the Adviser entered into a referral agreement with Frontier Solutions, LLC ("Frontier") to solicit and refer prospective investors for the Funds. Pursuant to such agreement, the Adviser will pay to Frontier a percentage of its management and performance based fees attributable to investments in the Funds made during the term of the agreement.

Except with regard to soft dollar benefits as discussed in *Item 12* above, the Adviser does not receive any economic benefit from any non-client person or entity for providing investment services or advice.

For a discussion of these and related items, see *Item 10* (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations) and *Item 12* (Brokerage Practices).

Item 15. Custody

Because the Adviser has access to the Funds' funds and has the authority to deduct fees and other expenses from their accounts, the Adviser is deemed to have custody of the Funds' assets. The Adviser utilizes the services of prime brokers and banking institutions as qualified custodians of the Funds' assets. Fund custodians are disclosed in Section 7.B.(1) of Schedule D of the Advisers Form ADV Part 1A.

The Funds distribute their annual audited financial statements to investors within 120 days of their fiscal year-end. Accordingly, the qualified custodian is not required to send quarterly account statements directly to the investors in the Funds.

The Adviser urges investors in the Funds to carefully review the audited financial statements of the Funds in which they are invested.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Pursuant to the investment advisory agreements and limited partnership agreements or memorandum and articles of association, as applicable, of each of the Funds, PIM and its affiliates have discretionary authority to manage the Funds. These agreements generally grant PIM an irrevocable special power of attorney. As such, PIM may carry out various administrative functions, as well as make investment decisions.

There are no limitations on PIM's investment authority on behalf of the Funds. For a further discussion of these and related items, see *Item 4* (Advisory Business) and *Item 10* (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations).

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

The Adviser votes, on behalf of the Funds, proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions in a manner that seeks to serve the best interests of the applicable Fund. In general, the Adviser seeks to resolve any potential conflicts of interests associated with any proxy by promptly disclosing the conflict and consulting with the CCO before exercising any proxy voting authority, and by applying the general policy of seeking to serve the best interests of the Funds. Generally, the Adviser will determine how to vote (or abstain from voting) proxies on a case-

by-case basis. The Adviser's proxy voting policy does not mandate that it vote every proxy that it receives in regard to securities held in client accounts. There may be circumstances when refraining from voting a proxy is in a client's best interests, such as when and if the Adviser determines that the costs of voting the proxy exceed the expected benefit to the client (such costs include the value of the Adviser's time). Neither the Funds nor Fund investors can generally direct how the Adviser votes in a particular situation.

Upon request, a client or investor may contact the Adviser during regular business hours, via email or telephone, to obtain (i) information on the Adviser's proxy voting history for the past 5 years and (ii) a copy of the Adviser's proxy voting policy.

Item 18. Financial Information

The Adviser does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance.

The Adviser is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

The Adviser has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Michelle U. Gass and William Kirk Dunk are the sole owners and Managing Members of the Adviser. Neither the Adviser, Ms. Gass nor Mr. Dunk is currently engaged in any business activities other than providing investment advice to the Funds.

Michelle U. Gass

Michelle Gass serves as a principal of the Advisor. Ms. Gass formed Paradigm Advisors, LLC in December 1995 and its predecessor, Paradigm Advisors, Inc. in 1992. Previously, Ms. Gass worked as a securities analyst at Feshbach Brothers and a predecessor firm from 1985 through 1992 where she achieved the top analyst award in both 1989 and 1990. Ms. Gass was a senior analyst and admitted as a limited partner at Feshbach Brothers in 1990. From 1982 through 1985, Ms. Gass was employed as a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) specializing in tax at Arthur Andersen & Co. in Dallas, Texas.

Ms. Gass has a Masters of Accountancy with a concentration in taxation from the University of Tennessee in Knoxville (1982) and a Bachelor of Science in Business with a concentration in accounting from the University of Tennessee (1981). She received a CPA certificate from the State of Texas in 1983.

W. Kirk Dunk, CFA

Kirk Dunk serves as a principal of the Advisor. Mr. Dunk formed Paradigm Advisors, LLC in December 1995 and joined its predecessor, Paradigm Advisors, Inc. in 1994. Previously, Mr. Dunk was an associate with Discovery Management, Inc. ("Discovery") from 1992 to 1994. Discovery managed a hedge fund employing a quantitative market neutral strategy.

Mr. Dunk graduated in 1991 from Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas with a Bachelor of Business Administration with majors in Finance and Management of Information Systems. Mr. Dunk currently holds the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation.

As discussed more fully in Item 5 above, the Adviser or its affiliates receives performance-based fees from each of the Funds that it manages. Ms. Gass and Mr. Dunk, as owners of the Adviser and its affiliates, receive compensation based on the performance of each Fund. Performance-based compensation may create an incentive for the Adviser to recommend an investment that may carry a higher degree of risk to the Funds. These risks are discussed more fully in Items 6 and 8 above.

Neither the Adviser, nor any affiliate, nor any Supervised Person has been involved in any disciplinary event involving a) any investment-related business or activity; b) fraud, false statement(s) or omissions; c) theft, embezzlement, or other wrongful taking of property; d) bribery, forgery, counterfeiting or extortion; or e) dishonest, unfair or unethical practices.

Neither the Adviser, nor any affiliate, nor any Supervised Person has any relationship or arrangement with any issuer of securities, other than the Funds and their investment activities, as described throughout this brochure, and personal investment activities, as described in Items 10 and 11 above.