

# EULAV Asset Management

*Investment Adviser to the Value Line Funds*

## FORM ADV, PART 2A BROCHURE

June 30, 2016

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SEC File # 801-72140

Form ADV, Part 2; our “Disclosure Brochure” or “Brochure”, as required by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, provides information about the qualifications and business practices of EULAV Asset Management (“EAM” or the “Adviser”).

***If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (212) 907-1900. 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 EAM is also available at the SEC’s website [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov) (click on the link, select “investment adviser firm” and type in EULAV Asset Management). Results will provide you with both Part 1 and 2 of our Form ADV.***

EAM is a registered investment adviser with the SEC. Our registration as an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training. The oral and written communications we provide to you, including this brochure, are information you use to evaluate us (and other advisers) which are factors in your decision to hire us or to continue to maintain a mutually beneficial relationship.

**Please retain a copy of this Brochure for your records.**

## **Item 2 - Material Changes**

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### **Material Changes Since The Last Update**

There are no material changes to EAM's business since the last update dated May 29, 2016.

You will receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Brochures within 120 days of the close of our fiscal year, which is April 30. We may also provide you with a new Brochure or other ongoing disclosure information about material changes as necessary, without charge.

Currently, our Brochure may be requested, without charge, by contacting EAM's Compliance Department at (212) 907-1900. Our Brochure is also available on our web site [www.eulavam.com](http://www.eulavam.com), also without charge.

Additional information about EAM is also available on the SEC's website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

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#### **Item 4 - Advisory Business**

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EULAV Asset Management (“EAM”) is a Delaware statutory trust, located at 7 Times Square, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10036. EAM is the investment adviser to the Value Line Funds - a diversified family of no-load mutual funds with a wide range of investment objectives, available through brokerage firms, financial advisers or directly. The Value Line Funds are designed to help you meet your investment goals and include a variety of equity, fixed income, or hybrid funds. The first of the Value Line Funds started in 1950.

The business of EAM is managed by five individual trustees and a Delaware resident trustee (collectively, the “Trustees”) and by its officers, subject to the direction of the Trustees. Mr. Mitchell Appel, the CEO of EAM, is one of the Trustees. The Trustees, who each hold 20% of the voting interests of EAM, are also Voting Profits Interest Holders (excluding the Delaware resident trustee). Value Line, Inc. (“Value Line”), a publicly traded company, is a non-voting revenue and profits interest holder in EAM. Value Line is known for its publications such as The Value Line Investment Survey, its exclusive Timeliness<sup>TM</sup> ranking system based on proprietary set of algorithms and its Safety<sup>TM</sup> (volatility) and Technical<sup>TM</sup> (short-term statistical) ranks. EAM has elected to be taxed as a pass-through entity similar to a partnership and all of the above parties are shareholders of EAM. EAM has the right to use the “Value Line” name for all existing Value Line Funds and receives the Value Line Proprietary Ranking information without charge or expense.

EAM’s assets under management as of June 30, 2016 are approximately \$2.3 billion, all discretionary and within the Value Line Funds. EAM offers investment counseling services to private and institutional clients in the form of Separately Managed Accounts (“SMAs”) and model portfolio strategies in the form of Unified Managed Accounts (“UMAs”).

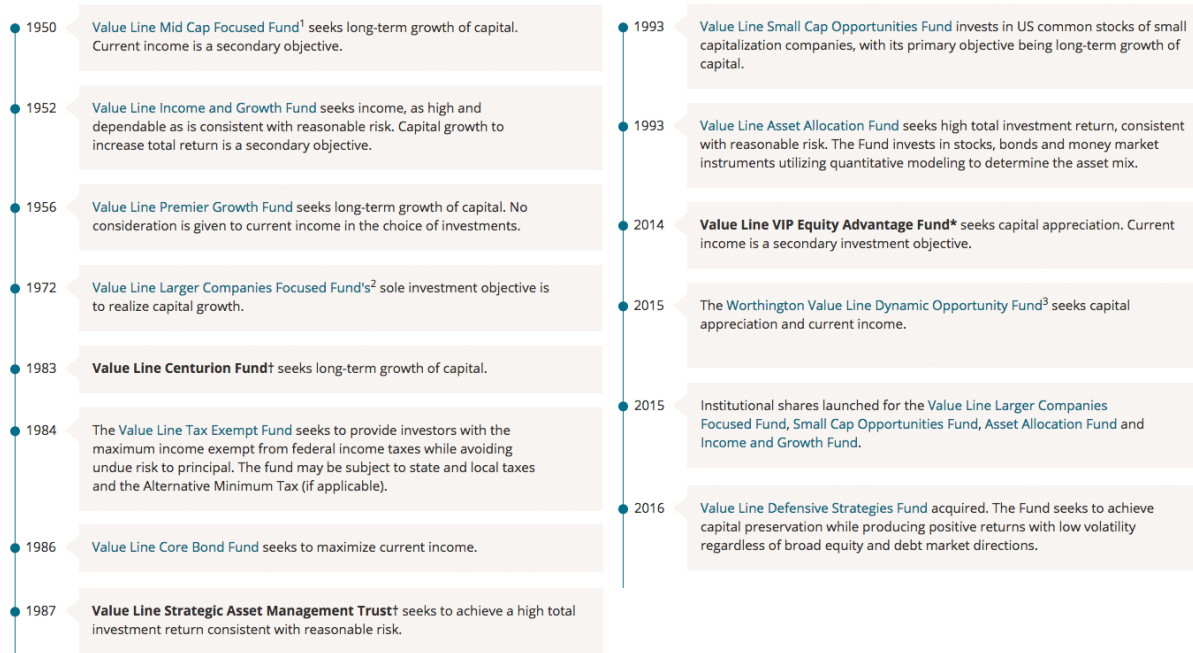
#### **Type of Advisory Services**

- Investment Adviser to Mutual Funds
- Unified Managed Accounts – UMAs
- Separately Managed Accounts - SMAs

#### **Investment Adviser to Mutual Funds**

EAM acts as investment adviser or investment manager to twelve investment companies constituting the Value Line Family of Mutual Funds. Over the course of six decades, the Value Line Funds have grown into a fund family that includes a wide range of solutions designed to meet virtually any investment goal.

## Strategies That Have Stood the Test of Time



\* The Value Line VIP Equity Advantage Fund (the "Fund") is an actively managed open-end fund that is offered as an investment option to owners of the Guardian ProSeries<sup>SM</sup> Variable Annuities issued by The Guardian Insurance & Annuity Company, Inc.

<sup>†</sup> Only available through the purchase of Guardian Investor, a tax deferred variable annuity, or ValuePlus, a variable life insurance policy.

<sup>1</sup> Formerly the Value Line Fund.

<sup>2</sup> Formerly the Larger Companies Fund.

<sup>3</sup> Formerly the Worthington Value Line Equity Advantage Fund.

## Unified Managed Accounts – UMAs

EAM may participate in UMAs offered on third party platforms. In a UMA Program, an accountholder executes a contract with the UMA Program sponsor and the sponsor recommends or directs which sub-advisers will be used in the accountholder's investment program. EAM provides the sponsor with a model portfolio for each discipline (e.g., Value Line Tactical Sector Rotation Strategy.) which has been chosen by the UMA Program sponsor. An updated model portfolio is provided to the sponsor whenever a change is made in the model portfolio, generally monthly, (e.g., adding an investment position, deleting an investment position or increasing/decreasing a position). The sponsor may or may not elect to execute all of the updates to the model portfolio submitted by EAM. EAM does not enter trades, does not receive trade reports, does not perform or have access to recordkeeping, performance data or any client reporting. EAM does not generally interface with sponsor's accountholder but could interface with representatives of the sponsor.

Under UMA programs, the accountholder pays the sponsor a percentage of assets fee and the sponsor, in turn, pays EAM a portion of that fee. In most cases, EAM does not know the fee the accountholder is paying to the sponsor. The fees paid to EAM by the sponsor are based on a

percentage of each sponsor's UMA assets under advisement with EAM. The contractual fee rates vary from platform to platform. Fees are paid quarterly or monthly and either in advance or arrears, as negotiated.

EAM does not offer any additional services to UMA accounts. UMA assets under management are not considered EAM assets under management and are therefore not included in that calculation.

Currently EAM does not participate in any UMA Programs.

### **Separately Managed Accounts - SMAs**

EAM offers investment management services to individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, state or municipal government entities, corporations and business entities, as well as others. EAM offers its services for a fee based upon assets under management. Prior to engaging EAM to provide investment advisory services, the client will be required to enter into one or more written agreements with EAM setting forth the terms and conditions under which EAM shall render its services (each an "Agreement"). Individual client investment constraints, if any, shall be set forth by the client in its Agreement. Investment advisory services are provided to clients based on the objectives of the client, as established at an initial meeting with EAM or through written investment objectives submitted by the client or client's representative. At any time, clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities. EAM's clients are advised to promptly notify EAM in writing (or by phone followed up in writing) if there are any changes in their investment objectives or if they wish to impose (or remove) any reasonable restrictions upon EAM's management services.

## **Item 5 - Fees and Compensation**

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### **Fees - Investment Adviser to Mutual Funds**

The investment advisory agreement between each of the Value Line Funds and EAM provides for an annual advisory fee (payable monthly) as follows:

The Value Line Mid Cap Focused Fund and Value Line Income and Growth Fund fees are .70% on the first \$100 million of average daily net assets and .65% of average daily net assets in excess thereof.

Value Line Asset Allocation Fund, Inc. fee is .65% of average net assets.

Value Line Premier Growth Fund, Inc., Value Line Larger Companies Focused Fund, Inc., and Value Line Small Cap Opportunities Fund, Inc. fees are .75% of average net assets.

The Value Line Tax Exempt Fund, Inc., Value Line Core Bond Fund, Inc. Value Line Centurion Fund, Inc. and Value Line Strategic Asset Management Trust fees are .50% of average net assets.

Value Line VIP Equity Advantage Fund's fee is 1.00% of average net assets.

EAM receives a management fee from Value Line Defensive Strategies Fund at a rate of .20% of average daily net assets.

The fees for certain Funds shown above may be subject to waivers and/or reimbursements by EAM. Please refer to each Fund's Prospectus. EAM's annual fee is calculated daily and paid in arrears monthly by the Funds' administrator, State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"). Approvals are required by officers of the Funds and State Street prior to payment being sent to EAM. Management fees are reviewed on an annual basis by the Board of Directors/Trustees of the Value Line Funds.

The Funds pay transaction costs, such as commissions, when they buy and sell securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). For example, a higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. Please refer to each Fund's Prospectus and SAI for full details.

Shareholders have the opportunity to purchase the Value Line Funds directly through the transfer agent or through broker dealers such as Schwab and TD Ameritrade, among others. If a Value Line Fund is purchased directly or through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, and assets in the Fund increase from that purchase, EAM will receive advisory fees from that Fund which are based on the Fund's net assets under management. Any fees, custodian charges, or other charges by the broker dealers or intermediaries to shareholders are not fees of EAM.

### **Fees - Separately Managed Accounts**

The specific manner in which fees are charged by EAM for SMAs is established in a client's written agreement with EAM. EAM offers investment management services for securities portfolios of individuals, trusts, pension and profit sharing funds and other institutions for an advisory fee payable quarterly in advance, with exceptions, in arrears. EAM's annual fee is exclusive of, and in addition to, brokerage commissions, transaction fees, custodian fees and other related costs and expenses which shall be incurred by the client. EAM shall not receive any portion of the commissions, other fees, or other costs. EAM advisory fees for the strategies below are based on a percentage of assets under management and are negotiable.

Mid Cap & Large Cap (*minimum account size \$5 million*)

75 basis points on the first \$15 million

65 basis points on assets above \$15 million

Small Cap (*minimum account size \$5 million*)

100 basis points on the first \$15 million

80 basis points on assets above \$15 million

Hybrid (*minimum account size \$5 million*)  
75 basis points on the first \$15 million  
65 basis points on assets above \$15 million

Fixed Income (*minimum account size \$5 million*)  
75 basis points on the first \$5 million  
50 basis points on assets above \$5 million

Clients may also elect to be billed directly for fees or to authorize EAM to debit fees directly from their account. Accounts initiated or terminated during a calendar quarter will be charged a prorated fee in accordance with client agreements. Upon termination of any account, any prepaid, unearned fees will be promptly refunded, and any earned, unpaid fees will be due and payable.

### **Fees - Unified Managed Accounts**

EAM charges a fee for its services based on a sponsor's assets under management in a discipline. The fee schedule ranges from 50 bps to 75 bps and may include break points based on asset size. Fees are negotiable based on various factors including, but not limited to, larger accounts with breakpoints and multiple accounts within the same client or organization.

Clients will incur custodian fees payable to their custodians. Clients will also incur any applicable brokerage trading commissions. Client quarterly fees are generally paid in advance. In the event of a termination before the end of the billing period, the unearned fees are refunded on a pro-rata basis. The refund is determined based on the time period from the original billing date to the termination date. For quarterly fees paid in arrears, an account that terminates prior to the billing period will be charged for the earned fees on a pro-rata basis. Notification of termination is generally accepted in writing.

EAM pays solicitor or referral fees. Please see Item 14 for more information. Clients may purchase other EAM investment products through brokers or agents that are not affiliated with EAM.

No portion of EAM's revenue is derived from commissions and the firm does not charge commissions or mark-ups. Item 12 of Form ADV, Part 2, further describes the factors that EAM considers in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for client transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (*e.g.*, commissions).



## **Item 6 - Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management**

EAM does not offer any products that charge advisory fees on a share of the capital gains or capital appreciation of the assets of a client account (so-called performance-based fees) at this time. As such, there are no potential side-by-side management conflicts.

## **Item 7 - Types of Clients**

EAM offers portfolio management services to:

- Individuals, including high net worth individuals
- Trusts, estates and charitable organizations
- Corporate pension and profit-sharing plans
- Foundations, endowments
- Registered mutual funds

Currently EAM's only advisory clients are the Value Line Mutual Funds.

### **Account Minimums**

For the mutual funds, the minimum amount of an initial or additional investment in the Fund varies depending on the class of shares you buy and the type of account. Certain financial intermediaries may impose different restrictions than those described below. The minimum initial investment in the Fund is \$1,000 to purchase Investor Class shares and \$100,000 to purchase Institutional Class shares. The Funds reserve the right to reduce or waive the minimum purchase requirements and the minimum investment to purchase Institutional Class shares does not apply to certain fee-based advisory programs, individual and group. The Funds reserve the right to reduce or waive the minimum purchase requirements. The Funds reserve the right to reduce or waive the minimum purchase requirements.

The Funds offer a free service to their shareholders, Valu-Matic<sup>®</sup>, through which monthly investments of \$25 or more may be made automatically into the shareholder's Fund account. Refer to each Fund's Prospectus for additional information on account minimums. An account can be closed by a Fund if its balance falls below a defined account minimum.

A minimum of \$5,000,000 of assets is generally required to open a Separately Managed Account. There are no minimums for a UMA account. However, Sponsor Platforms may apply their own minimum account size.

*EAM reserves the right to accept or maintain accounts below the stated minimums. EAM also reserves the right to waive and/or negotiate other conditions for managing accounts as detailed above.*

## **Item 8 - Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss**

Methods of Analysis used by EAM may include:

Fundamental analysis may include, where relevant, a review of each company's competitive position (within its industry and relative to the market as a whole), an evaluation of its return on capital and/or cash flow generation and use, its valuation, any regulatory concerns surrounding the company or its industry, insider ownership, etc.

Quantitative analysis identifies the characteristics that are predictive of future price out-performance by sectors and stocks. These characteristics are then monitored to support decisions on the relative weighting of sectors and stocks within the portfolios. The characteristics researched may include, but are not limited to, various measures of valuation, business momentum, and productivity of the company's operations.

Macro-economic analysis attempts to evaluate securities, industries and sectors with an emphasis on how they perform at different points in the business and/or interest rate cycles by looking at historical experience, as well as attempting to handicap the current environment for any meaningful differences relative to those prior period comparisons.

Technical analysis may include, but is not limited to, a review of price charts, relative price charts and trading activity, including volume and changes therein:

EAM may use the following sources of information for its analysis:

- Financial newspapers and magazines;
- Research materials prepared by others;
- Corporate rating services;
- Annual reports;
- Prospectuses;
- Filings with the SEC; and
- Data services such as Bloomberg, FactSet and Thompson

EAM may also rely on material which appears in the Value Line Investment Survey and other publications published by Value Line.

### **Value Line Funds' Investment Strategies**

***Value Line Premier Growth Fund, Inc.*** – To achieve the Fund's goal, the Fund's investment adviser, EAM, invests at least 80% of the Fund's net assets in a diversified portfolio of U.S. equity securities with favorable growth prospects. In selecting securities for purchase or sale, EAM generally analyzes the issuer of a security using fundamental factors such as growth potential and earnings estimates and quantitative factors such as historical earnings, earnings momentum and price momentum. The Fund may invest in small, mid or large capitalization companies, including foreign companies. There are no set limitations of investments according to a company's size, or to a sector weighting.

EAM may sell securities for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities.

***Value Line Mid Cap Focused Fund, Inc.*** – To achieve the Fund’s investment objectives, EAM invests substantially all of the Fund’s net assets in common stocks. Under normal circumstances, EAM invests at least 80% of the Fund’s assets in common stocks and other equity securities of mid-sized companies (the “80% Policy”). The Fund considers companies to be mid-sized if they have market capitalizations within the range of issuers represented in the S&P MidCap 400 Index, which is a market-value weighted index consisting of 400 domestic stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation. Under normal circumstances, EAM expects that the Fund’s portfolio will generally consist of positions in 30 to 50 companies. While the Fund is actively managed by EAM, EAM relies primarily on the rankings of companies by the Value Line Timeliness™ Ranking System (the “Ranking System”) in selecting securities for purchase or sale. The Ranking System is a proprietary quantitative system that compares an estimate of the probable market performance of each stock within a universe during the next six to twelve months to that of all stocks within that universe and ranks stocks on a scale of 1 (highest) to 5 (lowest). The universe followed by the Ranking System consists of stocks of approximately 1,700 companies accounting for approximately 95% of the market capitalization of all stocks traded on the U.S. securities exchanges. All the stocks followed by the Ranking System are listed on U.S. stock exchanges or traded in the U.S. over-the-counter markets. The Fund’s investments principally are selected from common stocks ranked 1, 2 or 3 by the Ranking System at the time of purchase. Apart from the diversification requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”) applicable to diversified funds (which generally means that it will not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the stocks of any one company), the Fund is not subject to any limit on the percentage of its assets that may be invested in any particular stock. Because EAM relies on the Ranking System in managing the Fund’s portfolio, the Fund is not limited to investments according to a company’s size.

EAM may sell securities for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities. As described above, EAM relies primarily on the rankings of companies by the Ranking System in selecting stocks for the Fund, but has discretion, including whether and which ranked stocks to include within the Fund’s portfolio, whether and when to buy or sell stocks based upon changes in their rankings, and the frequency and timing of rebalancing the Fund’s portfolio. EAM will determine the percentage of the Fund’s assets invested in each stock based on the stock’s relative attractiveness.

***Value Line Larger Companies Focused Fund, Inc.*** – To achieve the Fund’s investment objective, EAM invests substantially all of the Fund’s assets in common stock. Under normal circumstances, the Adviser expects that the Fund’s portfolio will generally consist of positions in 30 to 50 companies. While the Fund is actively managed by EAM, EAM relies primarily on the rankings of companies by the Value Line Timeliness™ Ranking System (the “Ranking System”) in selecting securities for purchase or sale. The Ranking System is a proprietary quantitative system that compares an estimate of the probable market performance of each stock within a universe during the next six to twelve months to that of all stocks within that universe and ranks stocks on a scale of 1 (highest) to 5 (lowest). The universe consists of stocks of approximately 1,700 companies under review by the Ranking System accounting for approximately 95% of the market capitalization of all stocks traded on the U.S. securities exchanges, including stocks of foreign companies. The Fund’s investments usually, as measured by the number and total value of purchases, are selected from common stocks of larger companies by capitalization that are

ranked 1, 2, or 3 by the Ranking System; EAM usually sells a stock when its rank falls below 4. In addition to selling a stock when its rank falls below 4, EAM may sell securities for other reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities.

As described above, EAM relies primarily on the rankings of companies by the Ranking System in managing the Fund, and the Fund's portfolio will consist primarily of stocks ranked 1, 2, or 3 by the Ranking System. EAM has, however, discretion in managing the Fund, including whether and which ranked stocks to include within the Fund's portfolio, whether and when to buy or sell stocks based upon changes in their rankings, and the frequency and timing of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio. EAM will determine the percentage of the Fund's assets invested in each stock based on the stock's relative attractiveness.

***Value Line Small Cap Opportunities Fund, Inc.*** – Under normal circumstances, EAM invests at least 80% of the Fund's assets in stocks of U.S. companies with small market capitalizations (the "80% Policy"). A portion of the Fund's assets may also be invested in stocks of U.S. mid-market capitalization companies. EAM defines "stocks of U.S. companies" as companies that do business in the U.S., are organized in the U.S. or whose stock is traded on a U.S. exchange or over the counter market. Although there is not a universal definition of a "small market capitalization company," EAM uses Lipper Inc.'s definition to determine if a company is a small market capitalization company. Lipper Inc. (an independent firm unaffiliated with EAM) considers a company to have a small market capitalization if its market capitalization is below the 85th percentile of the aggregate capitalization of all the companies in the Russell 3000 Index. Both the market capitalizations of the companies in the index and the composition of the index change with market conditions. A company's categorization is based on its market capitalization at the time of investment by the Fund and as of June 30, 2016, the small market capitalization ceiling is \$6.0 billion. The 80% policy can be changed without shareholder approval upon at least 60 days' prior written notice. EAM considers a company to be mid-cap if it has a market capitalization of less than \$17.0 billion and it is not a small market capitalization company.

While the Fund is actively managed by EAM, EAM relies generally on the rankings of companies by the Value Line Timeliness™ Ranking System or the Value Line Performance™ Ranking System (the "Ranking Systems") in selecting securities for purchase or sale. The Ranking Systems are proprietary quantitative systems that compare an estimate of the probable market performance of each stock within a universe during the next six to twelve months to that of all stocks within that universe and ranks stocks on a scale of 1 (highest) to 5 (lowest). The common stocks in which the Fund generally invests are selected from those U.S. securities ranked 1, 2 or 3 by either Ranking System, but the Fund may also invest in other common stocks which evidence strong earnings or stock price momentum.

EAM may sell securities for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities. As described above, EAM relies generally on the rankings of companies by the Ranking Systems in selecting stocks for the Fund, but has discretion, including whether and which ranked stocks to include within the Fund's portfolio, whether and when to buy or sell stocks based upon changes in their rankings, and the frequency

and timing of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio. EAM will determine the percentage of the Fund's assets invested in each stock based on the stock's relative attractiveness.

***Value Line Asset Allocation Fund, Inc.*** – To achieve the Fund's investment objective, EAM invests in a broad range of common stocks, bonds and money market instruments in accordance with an asset allocation strategy based primarily on data derived from proprietary computer models for the stock and bond markets developed by Value Line, Inc. ("Value Line"). EAM attempts to achieve the Fund's investment objective by following an asset allocation strategy that enables EAM to periodically shift the assets of the Fund among three types of securities: (a) common stocks, (b) debt securities with maturities of more than one year that are principally rated investment grade and (c) money market instruments (debt securities with maturities of less than one year). There are no limits on the percentage of the Fund's assets that can be invested in common stocks, debt or money market securities. The debt securities in which the Fund invests are principally investment grade debt securities issued by U.S. corporations rated within one of the four highest categories of a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") (that is, rated BBB or higher by Standard & Poor's Rating Group or an equivalent rating by another rating organization, or, if not rated, believed by EAM to be of equivalent credit quality) and debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including mortgage backed securities issued by government sponsored enterprises. The Fund may invest in debt securities with either fixed or variable reset terms. While the Fund is actively managed by EAM, EAM relies primarily on the rankings of companies by the Value Line Timeliness<sup>TM</sup> Ranking System or the Value Line Performance<sup>TM</sup> Ranking System (the "Ranking Systems") in selecting securities for purchase or sale. The Ranking Systems are proprietary quantitative systems that compare an estimate of the probable market performance of each stock within a universe during the next six to twelve months to that of all stocks within that universe and ranks stocks on a scale of 1 (highest) to 5 (lowest). The Fund's investments usually, as measured by the number and total value of purchase, are selected from common stocks issued by companies that are ranked 1, 2 or 3 by either Ranking System at the time of purchase. There are no set limitations of investments in any category or according to a company's size. EAM relies primarily on the rankings of companies by the Ranking Systems in selecting stocks for the Fund, but has discretion, including whether and which ranked stocks to include within the Fund's portfolio, whether and when to buy or sell stocks based upon changes in their rankings, and the frequency and timing of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio. EAM analyzes the stocks provided by the Ranking Systems and determines those in which the Fund shall invest and in what amounts such investments shall be made taking into account the potential risk and reward of each investment.

***Value Line Income and Growth Fund, Inc.*** – To achieve the Fund's goals, EAM invests not less than 50% of the Fund's net assets in common or preferred stocks or securities convertible into common stock which may or may not pay dividends. The balance of the Fund's net assets are primarily invested in U.S. government securities, money market securities and investment grade debt securities rated at the time of purchase from the highest (AAA) to medium (BBB) quality. While the Fund is actively managed by EAM, EAM relies primarily on the rankings of companies by the Value Line Timeliness<sup>TM</sup> Ranking System or the Value Line Performance<sup>TM</sup> Ranking System (the "Ranking Systems") in selecting securities for purchase or sale. The Ranking Systems are proprietary quantitative systems that compare an estimate of the probable

market performance of each stock within a universe during the next six to twelve months to that of all stocks within that universe and ranks stocks on a scale of 1 (highest) to 5 (lowest). The common stocks, in which the Fund invests usually, as measured by the number and total value of purchases, are selected from those securities ranked 1, 2 or 3 by either Ranking System at the time of purchase. Although the Fund can invest in companies of any size, it generally invests in U.S. securities issued by larger, more established companies (those with a market capitalization of more than \$5 billion).

EAM may sell securities for a variety of reasons, such as to secure gains, limit losses or redeploy assets into more promising opportunities. As described above, EAM relies primarily on the rankings of companies by the Ranking Systems in selecting stocks for the Fund, but has discretion, including whether and which ranked stocks to include within the Fund's portfolio, whether and when to buy or sell stocks based upon changes in their rankings, and the frequency and timing of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio. EAM will determine the percentage of the Fund's assets invested in each stock based on the stock's relative attractiveness.

***Value Line Core Bond Fund*** – The Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of primarily investment grade bonds and other debt instruments. Sovereign debt, or securities issued or secured by non-U.S. governments, as well as securities issued by supranational agencies, may be held by the Fund, provided the investments are U.S. dollar-denominated. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in bonds and other debt instruments ("80% Policy"). The Fund's 80% Policy may be changed without shareholder approval. However, shareholders will be given notice at least 60 days prior to any such change. The Fund may invest in debt instruments of any type, including corporate bonds, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities (U.S. government securities), mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and other fixed income securities.

The Fund invests principally in debt obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government and by U.S. corporations. The U.S. government securities in which the Fund may invest include a variety of securities that are issued or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the U.S. government, and by various agencies or instrumentalities that have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government. The corporate debt obligations in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, bonds, notes, debentures, and commercial paper of U.S. companies.

The Fund's assets may also be invested in mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or by government-sponsored corporations. Other mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund may invest are issued by certain private, non-government entities. The Fund may also invest in securities that are backed by assets such as receivables on home equity and credit card loans, automobile, mobile home, recreational vehicle and other loans, wholesale dealer floor plans, and leases. EAM invests at least 80% of the Fund's assets in debt securities that are investment grade at the time of purchase, but may invest up to 20% of the Fund's assets in debt securities that are below investment grade (commonly called "high yield" or "junk" bonds). Investment grade debt securities are rated within the four highest grades by at least one major rating agency, such as Standard & Poor's (at least BBB-), Moody's

(at least Baa3) or Fitch (at least BBB-), or are determined by EAM to be of comparable credit quality. The Fund estimates that the average credit quality rating of Fund assets will be investment grade.

The Fund invests in debt securities of any maturity, and there is no limit on the Fund's maximum average portfolio maturity. The Fund estimates that the weighted average maturity of its portfolio will range between three to fifteen years. In deciding which securities to buy, hold or sell, EAM considers a number of factors, including the issuer's creditworthiness, economic prospects and interest rate trends as well as the security's credit rating.

***The Value Line Tax Exempt Fund, Inc.*** – To achieve the Fund's investment objectives, under normal conditions EAM invests at least 80% of the Fund's assets in securities the income of which is exempt from regular federal income taxation and will not subject non-corporate shareholders to the alternative minimum tax. The Fund invests primarily in investment grade municipal bonds and expects to maintain an average maturity of between 7 and 20 years.

The Fund buys and sells municipal bonds with a view towards seeking a high level of current income exempt from federal income taxes. In selecting municipal bonds for purchase, EAM considers the bond's credit quality and yield potential.

***Value Line VIP Equity Advantage Fund*** – To achieve the Fund's goals, the Fund, under normal circumstances, will invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity or equity-related securities (such as preferred stocks). The Fund primarily invests in a diversified basket of U.S. closed-end funds, which EAM believes offer opportunities for growth and dividend income. To a lesser extent, the Fund invests in exchange traded funds or "ETFs" and preferred stocks.

The Fund invests in closed-end funds that primarily invest in equity and dividend income-producing securities. EAM uses the following multi-step process to build and manage the portfolio. The portfolio construction process begins with the proprietary model developed in part by Value Line, Inc. ("Value Line") and EAM that ranks all closed-end funds that invest in equity and dividend income producing securities according to a number of factors, including both technical and valuation-driven criteria. The model also filters out the closed-end funds which have extreme or excessive values with respect to characteristics that EAM identifies as relevant in selecting a universe of potential buying opportunities with unique investment value.

After the initial screening process, EAM then qualitatively analyzes the closed-end funds remaining on the list generated by the proprietary model, including, but not limited to, reviewing each fund's management, portfolio allocations, and economic assessment. In addition, EAM attempts to identify potential tactical opportunities. The Fund also may invest in equities and equity-related securities, such as ETFs and preferred stocks, that are not ranked by Value Line's proprietary model but meet the Fund's investment objectives.

The Fund's investment in any one underlying fund is not expected to exceed, under normal conditions, 10% of the Fund's total assets. The Fund's underlying closed-end funds and ETFs may invest in companies of any market capitalization. EAM anticipates that most of the Fund's underlying closed-end funds and ETFs will invest primarily in U.S. companies. The closed-end

funds and ETFs in which the Fund invests may engage in a variety of investment techniques, such as selling securities short and leveraging their portfolios to magnify the effect of changes in the value of their investments, and/or to benefit from (or protect against) an anticipated decline in the value of their investments.

EAM may sell a security when it believes the security is approaching the value at which it believes no longer warrants continued investment, changing circumstances affect the original reasons for its purchase or more attractive opportunities are identified.

***Value Line Defensive Strategies Fund*** – The Adviser seeks to achieve the Fund’s investment objective by investing the Fund’s assets in multiple exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) and open-end mutual funds (collectively, the “underlying funds”) that pursue a number of traditional and non-traditional or “alternative” investment strategies. As such, the Fund is a “fund of funds.” The underlying funds in which the Fund invests pursue their own principal investment strategies, which include:

- Long Strategies: Involve the purchase of securities to seek to profit from an increase in their value.
- Short Strategies: Involve the short sale of securities to seek to profit from a decrease in their value.
- Long Short Equity Strategies: Involve the purchase and/or short sale of equity and equity-linked instruments in global markets.
- Relative Value Strategies: Include convertible bond arbitrage and volatility arbitrage.
- Convertible Arbitrage: Includes a variety of strategies involving investments in convertible securities that are perceived to be undervalued from a fundamental or volatility perspective.
- Volatility Arbitrage: Trades volatility as an asset class. Exposures may be long, short, or neutral to the direction of implied volatility. Volatility arbitrage strategies may be either directional or relative value in nature.
- Structured Credit: Consists of positions in residential mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and corporate credit-related structured credit instruments such as collateralized debt obligations.
- Corporate Credit: Includes corporate credit-related structured credit instruments such as collateralized debt obligation.
- Event Driven Strategies: Include investing in spin-offs, stub-trades, post restructuring equities, post-bankruptcy equities, risk (merger) arbitrage, litigation equity trades and recapitalizations.
- Global Macro Strategies: Include a variety of strategies involving investments based on analysis, expectations, and forecasts of macroeconomic trends; government and central bank policies; various macroeconomic and/or geopolitical events; and overall themes impacting regions, countries, sectors, or specific companies and the resulting impact on global capital markets.
- Multi-Strategy: Consists of a combination of two or more of the other strategies described in this section. This strategy involves allocating capital among such strategies as the perceived opportunity-set dictates.



The underlying funds also have the ability to pursue their own sector exposures and may invest in a broad range of securities, commodities and other financial instruments. The Fund's multiple strategies and sectors approach seeks to provide greater overall returns with similar volatility when compared to the HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index ("HFRX"). The Fund, however, is not a hedge fund.

### **UMA Strategies**

***Value Line Tactical Sector Rotation Strategy*** - The strategy begins by clustering Value Line's 98 Industry groups into 10. Each Sector contains 3 to 21 Value Line Industry groups. The attractiveness of a Sector is determined by the composite ranking of the stocks within it. Stocks are weighted so as to give the issues that are most preferred a larger impact on the portfolio. Stocks with a Value Line Timeliness Ranking of 1 (the most recommended group) are given a weighting of 2x, those with a 2 are given a weighting of 1.5x, those with a 3 are given a weighting of 1x, while those with a ranking of 4 or 5 (the least recommended group) are given a weighting of 0. A composite ranking for each Sector is then determined and a weighting of 200% to 0% of their normal market weighting is assigned depending on their level of attractiveness. Individual stock selection within each Sector is actively managed with the portfolio primarily consisting of stocks in the highest three categories in the proprietary Value Line Timeliness Ranking System™. The Portfolio is typically made up of 30- 45 stocks and is rebalanced monthly.

### **Risk of Loss**

All investments carry the risk of loss and there is no guarantee that any investment strategy will meet its objective.

Depending on the type of securities in which you invest, your risk of loss includes (among other things) loss of principal (invested amount), a reduction in earnings (including interest, dividends and other distributions), loss of any profits that have not been realized (the securities were not sold to "lock in" the profit), and the loss of future earnings. Such risks include market risk, interest rate risk, issuer risk and general economic risk. Each investor should be prepared to bear the risk of loss.

Although it is illegal and exceptionally rare, there is also a risk that company management of a security owned by a Fund may engage in fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative conduct, such as the stock market experienced with Enron and Worldcom in the last decade. In most cases, these practices are difficult to identify through traditional fundamental analysis, no matter how rigorous. Clients should be aware of this remote possibility and the associated risk of loss. Examples of fraudulent conduct include, but are not limited to, misrepresentations to stockholders or misappropriation of funds.

As you may know, stock and bond markets fluctuate substantially over time. In addition, as recent global and domestic economic events have shown, performance of any investment is not guaranteed. As a result, there is a risk of loss of the assets we manage that may be beyond our

control. We will do our very best in the management of your assets; however, we cannot guarantee any level of performance or that you will not experience a loss of your account assets.

Securities are:

- Not FDIC insured;
- Not a deposit;
- May lose value;
- Not bank guaranteed; and
- Not insured by any federal government entity.

The value of a specific security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller sized issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. The value of certain types of securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

### **Description of Material Risks**

*Active Management Risk:* Because the Funds are actively managed, their investment returns depend on the ability of EAM to manage the portfolios successfully. There can be no guarantee that EAM's investment strategies will produce the desired results.

*Asset Allocation Risk:* Asset allocation risk is the risk that a Fund's selection and weighting of different asset classes within its portfolio will favor an asset class that performs poorly relative to other asset classes. Because a Fund's weightings among different asset classes are expected to change over time, the risks of investing in a Fund may vary substantially depending upon the mix of stocks, debt securities and money market securities in its portfolio.

*Closed-End Funds Risk:* The risk that closed-end funds in which a fund invests will expose a fund to negative performance and additional expenses associated with investment in such funds, and increased volatility. Closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value ("NAV"), which may affect whether a fund will realize gain or loss upon its sale of the closed-end funds' shares. Closed-end funds may employ leverage, which also subjects the closed-end fund to increased risks such as increased volatility.

*Credit Risk:* Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will be unable to make interest or principal payments on time. A debt security's credit rating reflects the credit risk associated with the debt obligation. Generally, higher-rated debt securities involve lower credit risk than lower-rated debt securities. Credit risk is greater for corporate, mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and foreign government debt securities than for U.S. government debt securities.

*Cyber Security Risk:* As the use of technology becomes more prevalent in the course of business, Funds become more susceptible to operational, financial and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. Successful cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions affecting the Fund or its service providers can result in, among other things, financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders, the inability to process transactions with

shareholders or other parties and the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information. While measures have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in such measures and there is no guarantee those measures will be effective, particularly since a Fund does not directly control the cyber security measures of its service providers, financial intermediaries and companies in which it invests or with which it does business.

*Equity Securities Risk:* Equity securities represent ownership in a corporation and their prices fluctuate for a number of reasons including issuer-specific events, market perceptions and general movements in the equity markets. The resulting fluctuation in the price of equity securities may take the form of a drastic movement or a sustained trend. If an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds will take precedence over the claims of owners of common stocks. Historically, the prices of equity securities have fluctuated more than bond prices.

*Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risk:* The risk that the ETF will not closely track its benchmark index, or that the value of an ETF will be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF is designed to track, or that the costs to the Fund of owning shares of the ETF will exceed those a fund would incur by investing in such securities directly.

*Expenses Risk:* The risk that a Fund's expense structure may result in lower investment returns. You may invest in underlying funds directly. By investing in underlying funds indirectly through a Fund, you will incur not only a proportionate share of the expenses of those underlying funds held by the Fund (including operating costs and investment management fees), but also expenses of the Fund.

*Foreign Investments Risk:* An underlying fund may invest in foreign securities, either directly or by purchasing American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") or other investment companies that hold foreign securities or ADRs. Purchases of foreign securities entail certain risks. The performance of foreign securities can be adversely affected by the different political, regulatory and economic environments in countries where the underlying fund invests, and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect the value of foreign securities. Additionally, there may be less information publicly available about a foreign company than about a U.S. company, and foreign companies generally are not subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the U.S.

*Fund of Funds Risk:* The risk that a Fund's investment performance and its ability to achieve its investment objective are directly related to and depend on the performance of the underlying securities, such as the closed-end funds or ETFs, in which it invests. A Fund's investment in underlying funds exposes the Fund to the risks associated with the types of securities in which the underlying fund invests and the investment techniques that they employ. Market fluctuations will change the weightings of the underlying funds in a fund's portfolio from their target weightings. Underlying funds may periodically change their investment objectives, policies or practices and there can be no assurance that the underlying funds will achieve their respective investment objectives. A fund is subject to the risks of the underlying funds in direct proportion to the allocation of its assets among the underlying funds. Shareholders in the Fund will bear a

fund's operating expenses as well as a fund's proportionate share of the expenses of the underlying funds. It is possible to lose money by investing in underlying funds. An investment in an underlying fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, any other government agency, or the Adviser or the Manager. In addition to the risks generally associated with investing in mutual funds, investing in underlying funds that are closed-end funds and ETFs create other risks. For example, certain of the closed-end funds and ETFs in which a fund may invest are leveraged. The more a fund invests in such leveraged funds, the more this leverage will magnify any losses on those investments.

*Government Securities Risk:* The U.S. government may not provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. Certain U.S. government securities purchased by the Fund are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S., and are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. Even securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. may be adversely affected as to market prices and yields if the long-term sovereign credit rating of the U.S. is further downgraded, as it was by Standard & Poors in 2011.

*Inflation Risk:* The market price of the Fund's debt securities generally falls as inflation increases because the purchasing power of the future income and repaid principal is expected to be worth less when received by the Fund. Debt securities (excluding inflation-indexed securities) are subject to long-term erosion in purchasing power, and such erosion may exceed any return received by the Fund with respect to a debt security.

*Interest Rate and Reinvestment Risk:* The income on and market price of debt securities fluctuate with changes in interest rates. When interest rates rise, the market prices of the debt securities the Fund owns usually decline. When interest rates fall, the market prices of debt securities usually increase, but the Fund's income tends to decline. Such decline follows quickly for most variable rate securities and eventually for fixed rate securities as the Fund must reinvest the proceeds it receives from existing investments (upon their maturity, prepayment, buy-back, call, etc.) at a lower rate of interest or return. Generally, the market price of debt securities with longer durations or fixed rates of return will fluctuate more in response to changes in interest rates than the market price of shorter-term securities or variable rate debt securities, respectively.

*Leverage/Volatility Risk:* The use of leverage by the closed-end funds or ETFs in which a fund invests will cause the value of a fund's shares to be more volatile than if the underlying fund did not employ leverage. This is because leverage tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the underlying fund's portfolio securities or other investments. Relatively small market movements may result in large changes in the value of a leveraged investment. The potential loss on such leveraged investments may be substantial relative to the initial investment therein. Furthermore, derivative instruments often pose risks similar to the use of leverage, including some types of derivative instruments being highly volatile and subject to occasional rapid and substantial fluctuations in value. Consequently, you could lose all or substantially all of your investment in a fund should a fund's (or the closed-end funds or ETFs in which a fund invests) trading positions suddenly turn unprofitable. Volatility is a statistical measurement of the magnitude of up and down asset price fluctuations over time. Rapid and dramatic price swings will result in high volatility. A fund's returns may be volatile; however,

the actual or realized volatility level for longer or shorter periods may be materially higher or lower depending on market conditions and investors may suffer a significant loss on their investment in a fund.

*Liquidity Risk:* The risk that certain securities, including shares of closed-end funds, may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and price beneficial to the Fund

*Management Risk:* As with any managed fund, the Adviser may not be successful in selecting the best-performing securities or investment techniques, and the Fund's performance may lag behind that of similar funds. The Adviser may also miss out on an investment opportunity because the assets necessary to take advantage of the opportunity are invested in other investments.

*Market Risk:* The value of an account will fluctuate based on changes in the value of the securities in which the strategy invests. The strategy may invest in securities that may be more volatile and carry more risk than some other forms of investment. The price of securities may rise or fall because of economic or political changes. Security prices, in general, may decline over short or even extended periods of time. Market prices of securities in broad market segments may be adversely affected by a prominent issuer having experienced losses or by the lack of earnings or such an issuer's failure to meet the market's expectations with respect to new products or services, or even by factors wholly unrelated to the value or condition of the issuer, such as changes in interest rates.

*Mid-Sized Company Risk:* The equity securities of mid-sized companies typically involve greater investment risks than larger, more established companies because they often have greater price volatility, lower trading volume, and less liquidity, especially over the short term. As compared to larger companies, mid-sized companies may have limited management experience or depth, limited ability to generate or borrow capital needed for growth, and limited products or services, or operate in markets that have not yet been established. Accordingly, mid-sized company securities tend to be more sensitive to changing economic, market and industry conditions. Mid-sized companies also may fall out of favor relative to larger companies in certain market cycles, causing the Fund to incur losses or underperform.

*Mortgage-Backed/Asset-Backed Securities:* Investing in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities poses additional risks, principally with respect to increased interest rate risk, prepayment risk and extension risk.

*Preferred Stock Risk:* Preferred stocks are hybrid securities that have characteristics of both bonds and common stocks and are subject to risks associated with both fixed-income securities and common stock.

*Prepayment and Extension Risk:* Many debt securities give the issuer the option to prepay principal prior to maturity. During periods of falling interest rates, prepayments may accelerate and the Fund may be forced to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. When interest rates rise, the term of a debt security is at greater risk of extension because rates of prepayments fall

and rates of late payments and defaults rise. Extending the duration of a security “locks in” lower interest rates if the extension occurs in a rising interest rate environment.

*Ranking System Risk:* EAM’s use of the results of the Ranking Systems in managing a Fund involves the risk that the Ranking Systems may not have the predictive qualities anticipated by the Adviser or that over certain periods of time the price of securities not covered by the Ranking Systems, or lower ranked securities, may appreciate to a greater extent than those securities in the Fund’s portfolio.

*Ratings Reliance Risk:* A rating by a NRSRO represents the organization’s opinion as to the credit quality of a security but is not an absolute standard of quality or guarantee as to the creditworthiness of an issuer. Ratings by NRSROs present an inherent conflict of interest because such organizations are paid by the entities whose securities they rate.

*Short Sale Risk:* Short sale risk includes the potential loss of more money than the actual cost of the investment and the risk that the third party to the short sale may fail to honor its contract terms, causing a loss to an underlying fund.

*Temporary Investments:* When dictated by EAM or client profiles, some of the strategies will invest its portfolio in cash and cash equivalents for temporary defensive purposes. The cash equivalents include but are not limited to: commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances, U.S. Government securities and repurchase agreements. While the strategy is in a defensive position, the opportunity to achieve its investment objective will be limited. The strategy may also invest a substantial portion of its assets in such instruments at any time to maintain liquidity or pending selection of investments in accordance with its policies.

*Valuation Risk:* The risk that the Fund has valued certain of its securities at a higher price than it can sell them.

## **Item 9 - Disciplinary Information**

We do not have any legal, financial or other “disciplinary” item to report to you. We are obligated to disclose any disciplinary event that would be material to you when evaluating us to initiate a Client/Adviser relationship, or to continue a Client/Adviser relationship with us. This statement applies to EAM and every employee providing investment advice to Clients.

## **Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations**

EAM owns EULAV Securities LLC, a registered broker-dealer. EULAV Securities LLC is the principal underwriter and distributor of the Value Line Mutual Funds.

EAM acts as investment adviser or investment manager to each of the Funds, which are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as diversified, open-end management investment companies.

EAM does not generally recommend or select other investment advisers for its clients.

## **Item 11 - Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading**

EAM has adopted a Code of Ethics for all supervised persons of the firm describing its high standard of business conduct and fiduciary duty to its clients. The Code of Ethics includes provisions relating to the confidentiality of client information, a prohibition on insider trading, a prohibition of rumor mongering, restrictions on the acceptance of significant gifts and the reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items and personal securities trading procedures, among other things. All supervised persons at EAM must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually, or as amended.

EAM anticipates that, in appropriate circumstances, consistent with clients' investment objectives, it will cause accounts over which EAM has management authority to effect, and will recommend to investment advisory clients or prospective clients, the purchase or sale of securities in which EAM, its affiliates and/or clients, directly or indirectly, have a position of interest. EAM's employees and persons associated with EAM are required to follow EAM's Code of Ethics. Subject to satisfying this policy and applicable laws and regulations, officers, directors and employees of EAM and its affiliates may trade for their own accounts securities which are recommended to and/or purchased for EAM's clients. The Code of Ethics is designed to assure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of the employees of EAM will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of advisory clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts. Under the Code certain classes of securities have been designated as exempt transactions, based upon a determination that these would materially not interfere with the best interest of EAM's clients. In addition, the Code requires pre-clearance of many transactions, and restricts trading in close proximity to client trading activity. Nonetheless, because the Code of Ethics in some circumstances would permit employees to invest in the same securities as clients, there is a possibility that employees might benefit from market activity by a client in a security held by an employee. Employee trading is continually monitored under the Code of Ethics, in order to reasonably prevent conflicts of interest between EAM and its clients.

EAM's clients or prospective clients may request a copy of the firm's Code of Ethics by contacting the Compliance Department.

It is EAM's policy that it will not affect any principal or agency cross securities transactions for client accounts. EAM will also not cross trades between client accounts. Principal transactions are generally defined as transactions where an EAM, acting as principal for its own account or the account of an affiliated broker-dealer, buys from or sells any security to any advisory client. An agency cross transaction is defined as a transaction where a person acts as an investment adviser in relation to a transaction in which the investment adviser, or any person controlled by or under common control with the investment adviser, acts as broker for both the advisory client and for another person on the other side of the transaction. Agency cross transactions may arise where an adviser is dually registered as a broker-dealer or has an affiliated broker-dealer.

## **Item 12 - Brokerage Practices**

Since EAM manages all non-UMA client accounts on a discretionary basis, it has general authority to determine which securities will be bought and sold, the amount to be bought or sold,

the broker or dealer to be used and the commission rate to be paid, without obtaining client consent.

However, in all cases, EAM will exercise its discretionary authority based on any written investment policies or restrictions established in writing by a client. In addition, in cases in which EAM acts as an investment manager within the meaning of the Employees Retirement Income Act of 1974, the client has the authority to select the broker or brokers.

EAM selects brokerage firms, which, in its judgment, can execute a specific transaction at a cost which is the most favorable under the circumstances. EAM takes into account execution capability, commission rate, and responsiveness. EAM has a Best Execution Committee that meets on a monthly basis to review trade execution practices in order to ensure trading practices are appropriate. The committee is comprised of the Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Head of Trading and the Portfolio Managers.

Certain affiliated accounts may trade in the same securities with client accounts on an aggregated basis when consistent with EAM's best execution obligation. In such circumstances, the affiliated and client accounts will share commission costs equally and receive securities at a total average price. EAM will retain records of the trade order (specifying each participating account) and its allocation, which will be completed prior to the entry of the aggregated order. Completed orders will be allocated as specified in the initial trade order. Partially filled orders will be allocated on a pro rata basis. Any exceptions will be explained on the trade.

It is the policy of EAM that no advisory client will be favored over any other advisory client when processing orders, and it does not execute transactions with its affiliated broker/dealer. EAM does not engage in the practice of soft dollars.

### **Item 13 - Review of Accounts**

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Senior management of EAM is responsible for reviewing the strategic investment plan, the client's overall financial situation and the performance of the client's portfolio. The performance of the Value Line Funds are reviewed with each portfolio manager generally monthly and reviewed quarterly with the Board of Directors/Trustees of the Value Line Funds. Performance reports of each mutual fund are generated semi-annually for shareholders in addition to quarterly statements.

SMA accounts are to be reviewed on a quarterly basis, which include the delivery of written performance reports to clients. These reports provide a review of the client's investment portfolio, including a review of asset allocation, performance comparisons for the client's against an agreed upon benchmark and commentary on general market conditions.

### **Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

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SMA's and UMA's

EAM may enter into agreements with independent marketers. These agreements would provide for the representative to receive a fee from EAM that is based upon a portion of EAM's



investment management fees if the representative is responsible for introducing the client to EAM. The fee paid to a representative varies depending on the agreement but in no instance does the fee arrangement increase the fee that the client pays. These agreements may contain provisions to ensure compliance with applicable provisions of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and specifically Rule 206(4)-3 thereunder. Such agreements provide for full disclosure to the client of any fee-sharing arrangements. EAM currently does not have any of these types of agreement in place.

### **Item 15 – Custody**

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EAM does not maintain custody over client funds or securities. Clients should receive statements at least quarterly from the broker dealer, bank or other qualified custodian that holds and maintains the client's investment assets. EAM urges you to carefully review such statements and compare such official custodial records to your own records.

EAM's Agreement and/or the separate agreement with the financial institution(s) may authorize EAM, through the Financial Institution(s), to debit the client's account for the amount of EAM's fee and to directly remit that management fee to EAM in accordance with applicable custody rules. The Financial Institution(s) have agreed to send a statement to the client, at least quarterly, indicating all amounts disbursed from the account including the amount of management fees paid directly to EAM. Clients should carefully review these statements.

If clients also receive an account statement from EAM, clients are urged to compare the two. Please note that the information provided from EAM is based on trades entered as of the trade date and information provided from the custodian will likely be based on trades entered as of the settlement date. This could cause for some discrepancies between the two statements, for example, if a trade was placed on the last day of the month in which the statement was created, it will appear on the EAM statement, but will likely not appear on the custodian's statement.

### **Item 16 - Investment Discretion**

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EAM usually receives discretionary authority from the client at the outset of an advisory relationship to select the identity and amount of securities to be bought or sold. In each case, however, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives for the particular client account. Clients must provide investment guidelines and any restrictions to EAM in writing.

When selecting securities and determining amounts, EAM observes the investment policies, limitations and restrictions of its clients. For registered investment companies, EAM's authority to trade securities may also be limited by certain federal securities and tax laws that require diversification of investments and favor the holding of investments once made.

### **Item 17 - Voting Client Securities**

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EAM has delegated to Broadridge Investor Communication Solutions, Inc ("Broadridge") the authority to vote proxies on behalf of all of the EAM's clients, except for topics in which Broadridge seeks specific guidance from EAM. For items not given specific instructions by EAM, therefore, any topics in which Broadridge seeks specific guidance from EAM will be sent to EAM for additional instructions. Shareholders may obtain information from EAM about how it voted such proxies by writing to EULAV Asset Management at 7 Times Square, 21<sup>st</sup> Floor, New York, NY 10036 or by calling (212) 907-1900. EAM will provide a copy of its Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures to the shareholder upon request to the address or phone number indicated above.

Generally, EAM will support management on routine corporate matters and will support any management proposal that is clearly in the interest of all shareholders. EAM generally will vote against social and political issues but will consider supporting proposals that seek to protect shareholder rights or minimize risks to shareholder value. EAM supports shareholder rights and recapitalization measures duly undertaken by boards of directors, unless such measures may reduce shareholder rights or shareholder value. Although EAM has delegated its proxy voting responsibilities to Broadridge, EAM retains final authority and fiduciary responsibility for proxy voting.

#### **Item 18 - Financial Information**

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EAM does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance and, therefore, is not required to include a balance sheet with this Brochure.

Registered investment advisers are required in this Item to provide you with certain financial information or disclosures about their financial condition. EAM has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

-- END OF ADV PART 2A --