

Quantitative Investment Management, LLC
Part 2A of Form ADV
The Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Quantitative Investment Management, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (434) 817-4800. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Quantitative Investment Management, LLC also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Material Changes

Our firm is a newly registered investment adviser and the information in this ADV Part 2 has not previously been provided to our clients, so we recommend that you read this ADV Part 2 in its entirety.

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1. Advisory Business

Quantitative Investment Management, LLC is a Virginia-based global investment management firm specializing in alternative investment strategies for institutional and private investors. QIM was founded in 2003 by Jaffray Woodruff, Michael Geismar and Greyson Williams. Messrs. Woodruff, Geismar and Williams are the principal owners of QIM.

Our firm develops proprietary frameworks for predicting short-, medium-, and long-term price movements for a wide variety of markets. We currently employ numerous quantitative trading models that utilize pattern recognition to predict the global equity and futures markets.

We serve as the investment adviser to our sole investment advisory client, Quantitative Tactical Aggressive Fund Master Ltd. Our client acts as the master fund to three feeder funds that we also control. We also provide commodity trading advice to commodity pools that we operate and investor managed accounts. Our firm adheres to the investment strategy set forth in each of the feeder fund's offering documents. We do not modify our securities recommendations to our client according to the particular interests of the underlying investors in our client's feeder funds, nor do we allow these investors to place restrictions on the trading we conduct for our client.

We do not participate in wrap fee programs.

As of June 1, 2011, we manage client assets in the amount of \$417.1 million. We do not manage any client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

2. Fees and Compensation

Since our firm's inception, we have sought to align our interests with our client, and in doing so have established a totally performance-based fee structure. We do not charge our client any management fee and receive 30% performance-based compensation. We receive our performance-based compensation from our client's domestic feeder fund as an allocation, and we receive our performance-based compensation from our client's offshore feeder funds as a fee. We deduct our performance-based compensation from each of our client's feeder funds at the end of each calendar quarter or when investors in a feeder fund make a withdrawal or redemption. We do not currently negotiate our fees either directly or through side letters.

We take our 30% performance based-compensation on the net profits attributable to each investor's capital account or shares, as applicable, subject to a "high water mark" limitation. This means that we only receive our performance-based compensation when an investor's capital account or net profits attributable to an investor's shares for the quarter have recovered any losses from prior quarters.

We do not receive any performance-based compensation in advance. Investors in our client's feeder funds pay their pro rata share of the performance fees or allocations at the time they are charged or taken. If an investor withdraws or redeems from a feeder fund before the end of a payment period, the applicable performance fee or allocation is charged or taken at the time of withdrawal or redemption on the withdrawn or redeemed amount.

In connection with our advisory services, our client's feeder funds bear all of their own expenses (operational and administrative related expenses are subject to a cap of 0.10% of the feeder funds' net asset value on a monthly basis), which include their pro rata share of our client's expenses. The following describes the types of expenses our client's feeder funds may incur.

Organizational Expenses

Our client's feeder funds pay for expenses related to their (and our client's) organization, including:

- legal expenses,
- accounting expenses,
- filing expenses and fees incurred in connection with organizing and establishing the feeder funds and the master fund, and expenses and fees incurred in connection with marketing and offering of interests in the applicable feeder fund.

Operational Expenses

Our client's feeder funds also pay for expenses related to their and our client's operation, such as:

- expenses of any administrators, custodians, counsel and accountants (including the audit and certification fees and costs of distributing reports to their investors),

- brokerage commissions relating to our transactions in securities or futures,
- costs, fees and expenses paid by us on behalf of the feeder funds or our client for operational, technological and advisory services,
- fees and expenses of any independent directors,
- interest, borrowing and leverage expenses,
- litigation, indemnification and other extraordinary expenses,
- algorithmic trading expenses, and
- all taxes and corporate fees payable to governments or agencies.

We allocate the expenses to the feeder fund that incurs them, and if all feeder funds incur expenses in the same transaction, we allocate the expenses among the applicable feeder fund and the applicable investments attributable to each of our client's feeder funds in a fair and reasonable manner. Operational and administrative related expenses are subject to a cap of 0.10% of the feeder funds' net asset value on a monthly basis.

Investment-Related Expenses

Our client's feeder funds pay for all of our client's investment expenses, including all transaction costs, brokerage commissions and any issue or transfer taxes for any securities transaction. Please see "Brokerage Practices" below for further information.

3. Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

Our firm receives performance-based compensation in the form of a performance allocation and a performance fee from our client's feeder funds as discussed in Section 2 "Fees and Compensation." The existence of the performance-based compensation may create an incentive for our firm to make riskier or more speculative investments on behalf of our client. Our firm's proprietary investment in our client through its feeder funds aids in aligning our interests with the interests of our client.

4. Types of Clients

Our firm provides investment advice to one client, Quantitative Tactical Aggressive Fund Master Ltd., a pooled investment vehicle.

This firm brochure is not an offer to invest in our client or its feeder funds.

5. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Our firm trades equities on behalf of our client on a long or a short basis according to a machine-learning method developed by Jaffray Woodruff, our firm's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Woodruff has spent the past 24 years creating a machine-learning technique for the prediction of financial markets. His predictive research has served as the basis for all of our investment strategies in both the futures and equity markets.

Our objective is to realize consistently positive absolute returns through trading across a broad range of exchange-traded equity securities, exchange-traded funds and global stock index futures

contracts which program of trading we refer to as the “Quantitative Tactical Program.” The program currently tracks approximately 1,250 issues from a universe of 3,000 U.S.-denominated issues. The program expects to have over 1,000 active positions at any point in time and expects to make over 1,000 trades per day. Over the past year, the median holding period for a trade ranged from 8-16 trading days. Gross exposure is expected to range from 50% to 2,000%, depending on market conditions, and more specifically, the volatilities of the underlying issues. We use significant leverage on a regular basis on behalf of our client, and we seek to achieve up to a 36% annualized volatility target. No assurance can be given that we will achieve these investment objectives on behalf of our client or that our client will not sustain losses, nor can assurances be given that the client will not exceed the volatility target from time to time.

Investment Strategy

Predictive Modeling

Financial markets are not entirely efficient. We believe that numerous small inefficiencies exist and can be exploited through the prudent use of robust analysis and predictive technologies.

The Quantitative Tactical Program currently employs numerous quantitative trading models that utilize pattern recognition to predict short-, medium- and long-term price movements. All models are tested across massive data sets that expose them to a gamut of market, economic and political environments over the last 30 years. Only those models that prove to be the most robust, statistically significant and quantitatively diverse are used in actual trading. The resultant system of models offers what we believe are reliable signals that guide market timing and trade allocation.

Our trading strategies and models may be revised from time to time as a result of ongoing research and development that seeks to devise new strategies and systems, as well as to improve current methods. The strategies and systems used by us in the future may differ significantly from those presently used, due to changes resulting from this research.

Risk Management

The enduring success of any trading program relies heavily on the risk management used in implementing the strategy. We apply highly sophisticated risk management procedures that take into account the price, size, volatility, volume and inter-relationships of the positions traded.

On the portfolio level, account risk is systematically monitored daily to target a specific standard deviation of daily returns. This risk measure is subject to change, but we target up to the equivalent of 36% annualized volatility for our client. This volatility measure is approximately three times the long-term volatility of the S&P 500 Stock Index, but we do not expect our client’s returns to significantly correlate to any of the various stock market indices. During periods of sub-par performance, we will reduce market exposure by scaling back the overall leverage. The volatility of the client’s account may exceed the above target from time to time.

Investment Process

We execute our strategy in a systematic manner. All facets of the predictive models, risk management and trade allocation are fully automated. However, discretion plays a role in the evolution of the trading system, as we seek improvements to the strategy.

Trading activity is directed by outputs from our predictive models that were developed and are maintained by Mr. Woodruff. Traders are only authorized to execute trades indicated by the predictive models. Any of the three principals have the authority to override our predictive models' recommendations but would only exercise this authority in a time of extreme market duress.

On a daily basis, outputs from our predictive models are exported into proprietary software developed in-house and into spreadsheets. The spreadsheets are maintained for cross-checking the results obtained through the proprietary software for the stock index futures-related trades. Once the outputs are uploaded in the software and spreadsheets, current market prices are then uploaded into the software to determine the trade necessary to achieve the desired ending position for the day.

The proprietary software also serves as an order management system. Once the trader confirms that the spreadsheet and the proprietary software agree in trade direction, quantity and time period, the appropriate algorithmic trading program is selected, a broker and destination account are chosen and the trade is then submitted to the trading program.

Traders monitor trading activity throughout the day to ensure trading is occurring as intended through a proprietary "dashboard" that summarizes the open positions and the daily trades. The proprietary software routes the trades to the trader covering that market to monitor trading activity throughout the session.

Our staff oversees every market in which our client invests on a daily basis and monitors numerous other factors, including, but not limited to, volume, news, correlation pairings, slippage and volatility. The actual trades generated by the trading system are overridden only when extraordinary circumstances demand human intervention.

Our investment strategies are speculative and entail substantial risk of loss. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of our client will be achieved. Accordingly, our strategies could result in substantial losses to our client, its feeder funds and any investors in our client's feeder funds, under certain circumstances.

Risk Factors

Our client (and its direct and indirect investors) should be aware of certain special considerations and risk factors relating to our investment strategies, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ***General Investment Risk;***
- ***Strategy Risk***, *i.e.*, the risk that our investment strategies and/or investment techniques may not work as intended;
- ***Institutional Risk***, *i.e.*, the risk that our client could incur losses due to: (i) the failure of counterparties to perform their contractual commitments to our client or (ii) the financial

difficulty of brokerage firms, banks or other financial institutions that hold the assets of our client;

- **Fund Structure Risk**, *i.e.*, the special considerations and risks arising from the operation of certain provisions of certain agreements and the organizing documents of our client and its feeder funds; and
- **Operational Risk**, *i.e.*, the special considerations and risks arising from the day-to-day management of a pooled investment vehicle like our client.

General Investment Risk

Investments in securities and other financial instruments involve substantial risk of volatility potentially resulting in rapid declines in market prices and significant losses arising from any number of factors that are beyond our control, such as:

- changing market sentiment;
- changes in industrial conditions, competition and technology;
- changes in inflation, exchange or interest rates;
- changing domestic or international economic or political conditions or events;
- changes in tax laws and governmental regulation; and
- changes in trade, fiscal, monetary or exchange control programs or policies of governments or their agencies (including their central banks).

Changes such as these are often unpredictable and unforeseeable, rendering it difficult or impossible to predict or foresee future market movements. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity in the markets in which we hold positions on behalf of our client could impair our ability to achieve our client's objectives and cause our client to incur losses.

Although we believe our investment program should mitigate the risk of loss through a careful selection and monitoring of investments, an investment in our client's feeder funds is nevertheless subject to loss, including possible loss of the entire amount invested. No guarantee or representation is made that the investments made on behalf of our client will be successful, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Strategy Risk

Substantial Fees and Expenses

Due to our frequent trading of securities on a short-term basis, our client is subject to substantial fees, transaction costs, taxes and other costs and other expenses, regardless of whether it realizes any profits. Accordingly, our client must earn substantial trading profits to avoid depletion of its assets due to those costs and expenses.

Short Selling

We may sell securities short on behalf of our client in the normal course of our trading activities. Selling short involves the sale of borrowed securities. In order to sell a security short, our client must borrow the security from a securities lender and deliver it to the buyer. Our client is then obligated to return the security to the lender at its request (although our client remains free to return the security to the lender at any time prior to the lender's request). We ordinarily fulfill our client's obligation to return a security previously sold short by acquiring the security in the open market.

The principal risk in selling a particular security short is that, contrary to our expectation, the price of the security will rise, resulting in a loss equal to the difference between the cost of acquiring the security (for return to the lender) and the net proceeds of the short sale. This risk of loss is theoretically unlimited, since there is theoretically no limit on the price to which the security sold short may rise.

Another risk is that our client may be forced to unwind a short sale at a disadvantageous time for any number of reasons.

Non-U.S. Instruments and Markets

We may invest and trade our client's assets in financial instruments on exchanges or other markets located outside the United States.

Trading in non-U.S. markets involves certain considerations not usually associated with trading in the U.S., including political and economic considerations. These considerations include greater risk, such as

- expropriation and nationalization;
- confiscatory taxation;
- the potential difficulty of repatriating funds;
- general social, political and economic instability and adverse diplomatic developments;
- the possibility of imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains or other income;
- the small size of the some markets in foreign countries and the low volume of trading, resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility;
- fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversion; and
- certain government policies that may restrict investment opportunities.

In addition, accounting and financial reporting standards that prevail in foreign countries generally are not equivalent to United States standards. Therefore, less information may be available to investors in foreign countries than is available to investors in the United States.

We may invest in American Depositary Receipts on behalf of our client, which are U.S. dollar-denominated equity and debt securities of foreign issuers. Interest or dividend payments on these securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Our investments in foreign securities on behalf of our client will involve considerations and risks not typically associated with investments in securities of domestic companies, including possible unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates, reduced and less reliable information about issuers and markets, different accounting standards, illiquidity of securities and markets, local economic or political instability and greater market risk in general.

Exchange Rate Risk

We may invest in securities denominated in a wide range of currencies on behalf of our client. Our client's net asset value will fluctuate in accordance with the changes in the foreign exchange rate between the currency of the security traded and the U.S. dollar, the currency in which our client is denominated. Our client may therefore be exposed to a foreign exchange/currency risk.

Use of Leverage

We may use leverage on behalf of our client in our investment and trading program, generally through borrowing to purchase financial instruments (*e.g.*, traditional margin purchases) and purchasing inherently leveraged instruments such as financial futures contracts.

The level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which we can borrow for our client, are likely to have a substantial effect on our client's performance to the extent we borrow on its behalf. If the interest expense on borrowings – which ordinarily will fluctuate from time to time depending on market conditions – were to exceed the net return on the portfolio securities purchased with the borrowed funds, the use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return than if leverage were not used.

Moreover, to the extent we purchase securities on behalf of our client with borrowed funds, our client's net asset value will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed funds were not used. Also, a relatively small price movement in a position could result in immediate and substantial losses. In a given market setting, securities that we sell short on our client's behalf (see "Short Selling" above) may rise in value while the value of our client's long positions may decline, resulting in a situation in which leverage compounds losses.

Futures Contracts

In the futures markets, margin deposits typically range between 2% and 15% of the value of the futures contract purchased or sold. Because of these low margin deposits, futures trading is inherently highly leveraged. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial losses to our client.

Substantial risks are involved in trading futures contracts. The prices of futures contracts are volatile and market movements are difficult to predict. One or more markets in which we trade on our client's behalf may move against the positions held by our client, thereby causing substantial losses. Government policies, especially those of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and central banks, have profound effects on interest rates and exchange rates, which, in turn, affect prices in the global bond, stock and futures markets. Many other unforeseeable events, including actions by various government agencies, as well as domestic and international political events, may cause sharp market fluctuations in interest rates, currencies, stock markets and futures prices. These changes could have substantial adverse effects on our client.

Predictive Modeling

We use computer models to identify apparently overpriced or underpriced securities in relationship to an assumed norm. Trading based on these models is subject to the risks that the securities will not increase or decrease as predicted by the models, or that trades dictated by the models may not be executed in time to take advantage of the price disparities. Any factor which would make it more difficult to execute trades in accordance with the models' signals, such as a significant lessening of liquidity in a particular market, could also be detrimental to profitability.

Our firm's trading strategies and models may be revised from time to time as a result of ongoing research and development. The strategies and systems used by us in the future may differ significantly from those presently used, due to changes resulting from this research. Investors generally will not be informed of these changes as they occur.

Portfolio Concentration

A portfolio concentrated in a single financial instrument, industry or market sector may present greater risk than a portfolio that is diversified across many industries or market sectors. Although we are cognizant of the risks associated with portfolio concentration, we also believe that adherence to strict guidelines or standards governing portfolio diversification may preclude us from taking advantage of promising investment opportunities on behalf of our client. Accordingly, we have not established any strict rules relating to the diversification of our client's portfolio.

Proprietary Trading Methods

Because our trading methods are proprietary, an investor will not be able to determine any details of our methods or whether they are being followed.

Institutional Risk

Suspensions of Trading

Securities and futures exchanges typically can suspend or limit trading in any instrument traded on the exchange. A suspension could render it impossible for us to liquidate positions and thereby expose our client to substantial losses.

Failure of Exchanges and Clearinghouses

Our client is subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of their clearinghouses.

Failure of Custodians

Financial institutions such as futures commission merchants and banks will have custody of our client's assets, including our client's margin deposits. Financial difficulty, fraud or misrepresentation at one of these institutions could impair the operational capabilities or capital position of our client. We will attempt to limit our client's custodians to well-capitalized and established institutions in an effort to mitigate those risks.

Fund Structure Risk

Broad Investment Discretion

The governing documents related to our client and its feeder funds do not impose significant restrictions on our ability to invest and trade on behalf of our client. These governing documents permit us to invest and trade on behalf of our client in a broad range of securities and other financial instruments.

Dependence on our Firm and its Principals

Our firm makes all investment and trading decisions for our client. The investors in our client's feeder funds may not take part in the management or conduct of the business or affairs of our client or transact any business in the name of or otherwise for or on behalf of our client, in their capacity as investors. As a result, the success of our client depends to a great extent on the management, investment and trading skills of our firm's principals. Our client could be adversely affected if, because of illness or other factors, the services of our firm's principals were not available for any significant period of time.

Operational Risk

Systems Failure

Our strategies are highly dependent on the proper functioning of our internal computer systems. Accordingly, systems failure, whether due to third party failures upon which those systems are dependent or the failure of our hardware or software, could disrupt trading or make trading impossible until the systems failure is remedied. Any systems failure, and consequential

inability to trade (even for a short period of time), could, in certain market conditions, cause an account to experience significant trading losses or to miss opportunities for profitable trading.

Disruptions or Inability to Trade Due to a Failure to Receive Timely and Accurate Market Data from Third Party Vendors

Our strategies depend to a significant degree on the receipt of timely and accurate market data from third party vendors. Any failure to receive market data in a timely manner or the receipt of inaccurate data for any reason could disrupt and adversely affect our trading until the failure or inaccuracy is corrected. We attempt to guard against any data feed disruptions through use of redundant connections, redundant providers and alternate modes of operation.

Incentive Allocations

Our performance-based compensation depends on continuing increases in our client's profitability. This creates an incentive for us to allocate our client's assets in a manner that is riskier or more speculative than would otherwise be the case.

The performance-based compensation paid and allocated to us is determined on the basis of the value of our client's assets, including value attributable to unrealized appreciation. Thus, we may receive performance-based compensation based on positions that were profitable at the time those fees or allocations were assessed but unprofitable when eventually liquidated.

6. Disciplinary Information

Neither our firm nor any management person has been involved in any criminal or civil actions in a domestic, foreign or military court.

Neither our firm nor any management person has been subject to an administrative proceeding before the Securities and Exchange Commission, any other federal regulatory agency, any state regulatory agency or any foreign financial regulatory authority.

Neither our firm nor any management person has been subject to a proceeding before any self-regulatory organization.

7. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Neither we nor any management person or employee is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

The following management persons of our firm are registered with the National Futures Association:

Name	Title	Registration	Registration Number
Jaffray Woodruff	Chairman & CEO	Principal and Associated Person	0256267
Michael Geismar	President	Principal and Associated Person	0338220
Greyson Williams	COO	Principal and Associated Person	0338752
Molly Dunnington	CCO	Principal and Associated Person	0427828
Paul McKee	CTO	Principal and Associated Person	0404977
P. Ryan Vaughan	CFO	Principal and Associated Person	0371396

Quantitative Investment Management, LLC is registered with the NFA as a commodity pool operator and a commodity trading advisor. We act as commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor to several private investment funds that we sponsor. We also have claimed an exemption from registration as a commodity pool operator for our client and its feeder funds. In addition, we have claimed an exemption from certain specific requirements of Part 4 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's regulations in connection with acting as a commodity trading advisor. We rely on exemptions that are based on the qualifications of each private investment fund's investors.

Affiliations with Pooled Investment Vehicles

Our firm serves as the managing member to our client's domestic feeder fund, Quantitative Tactical Aggressive Fund LLC. We also select the directors for our client and its offshore feeder funds, Quantitative Tactical Aggressive Fund, Ltd. and Quantitative Tactical GBP Fund, Ltd. Although these arrangements may give us heightened control and discretion over our client and its feeder funds, we manage any potential conflicts of interest by fully disclosing these relationships and adhering to the investment strategy in their offering documents. In addition, we entered into an investment management arrangement with our client. While this may be an interested party agreement, the material terms of the investment management arrangement are fully disclosed to all investors in our client's feeder funds prior to their investment.

We do not have arrangements with any other related persons that are service providers to our client that is material to us.

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

Our firm has established a Code of Ethics and Personal Trading Policy that sets forth standards of ethical conduct for our professionals based on the principle that our firm owes a fiduciary duty to our clients. Our firm's principals and employees must avoid activities, interests and relationships that run contrary (or appear to run contrary) to the best interests of our client.

Our Code of Ethics mandates that all of our firm's principals and employees will:

- place our client's interests ahead of the interests of the firm,
- only engage in personal investing that is in full compliance with our Code of Ethics and Personal Trading Policy, and
- avoid taking advantage of their position of employment by accepting investment opportunities, gifts or other gratuities from individuals seeking to conduct business with our firm, other than in accordance with our gifts and entertainment policy.

The list above only represents a summary of key provisions in our Code of Ethics and Personal Trading Policy. We will provide a copy of our entire Code of Ethics and Personal Trading Policy to our client, prospective client, or any investor or prospective investor in our client's feeder funds upon request.

Our firm's principals and employees may buy and sell securities for themselves that they also buy and sell for our client. This could create a conflict of interest if our principals or employees receive more favorable execution prices than does our client because their trades might have driven up or down the market prices of target securities. However, we contain this conflict through the Personal Trading Policy for all of our employees summarized below.

Pre-Clearance

Our firm's principals and employees are expected to manage their accounts prudently for long-term investment purposes. They are required to obtain pre-clearance approval from the Chief Compliance Officer before any transaction is executed in a covered account (which generally includes any account in which they possess trading authority or in which they have a direct or indirect beneficial ownership interest). To avoid even the appearance of front-running, the CCO will authorize execution of trades or placement of limit orders for the *following* business day as no principal or employee has knowledge of our firm's position trades 24 hours in advance.

Holding Period

We strongly discourage short-term trading activity in covered accounts (as described above) and therefore require a minimum 30-day holding period with respect to a security from the date of the most recent transaction in that security. In addition, our principals and employees are prohibited from disposing of a security within 30 calendar days of the last acquisition or re-acquisition of that security (i.e. a "last-in first-out" basis).

Inside Information

If any principal or employee of our firm receives material non-public information regarding any issuer of securities, that person is required to immediately notify the CCO and will refrain from trading the relevant issuer's securities or disclosing the information unless and until the CCO informs that person in writing that he or she may continue trading those securities.

Information regarding our investment decisions, research, related diligence and other information will be kept in a secure manner and access to files (including electronic files) will be limited to those who need to know. Confidential information from any source relating to our firm that is obtained by any of our firm's principals or employees must be kept strictly confidential.

Futures Trading

Except for our firm's principals, our employees are not permitted to trade futures or any futures related security in a covered account (as described above). It is a violation of the firm's trading policy for any of our firm's employees to open or maintain a personal futures account. Under certain conditions and limitations, our employees are permitted to participate in our firm's proprietary trading account(s).

Prohibited Conduct

No principal or employee of our firm shall, directly or indirectly:

- discuss with or otherwise inform others of any actual or contemplated security transaction by our firm on behalf of our client except in the performance of their employment duties or in an official capacity, and then only for the benefit of the client, and not for personal benefit or for the benefit of others;
- use knowledge of portfolio transactions made or contemplated for our firm to profit by the market effect of these transactions or otherwise engage in fraudulent conduct in connection with the purchase or sale of a security sold or acquired by our firm on behalf of our client; or
- knowingly take advantage of a corporate opportunity of our firm for personal benefit, or take action in conflict with their obligations to our firm.

All personal securities transactions must be consistent with our firm's Personal Trading Policy. Our principals and employees must avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or any abuse of their position of trust.

Account Reporting

Our firm's principals and employees are required to disclose all covered accounts (as described above) to the CCO and provide duplicate trade confirmations and statements for these accounts to the CCO.

On an ongoing basis, our firm's principals and employees are required to promptly notify the CCO if any additional covered accounts (as described above) are opened or if any existing covered accounts are closed. Furthermore, employees are required to attest annually that all covered accounts have been disclosed to the CCO.

Policy Affirmation

Within 30 calendar days of the beginning of each year (i.e. on or before January 30th), each principal and employee of our firm must provide certification of his or her adherence to our firm's Code of Ethics and Personal Trading Policy and verify the account(s) for which duplicate reporting has been arranged.

9. Brokerage Practices

In determining which brokers, dealers and counterparties we use, and when we place portfolio transactions and negotiate commission rates, our firm generally tries to obtain the best execution for our client portfolio. To accomplish this, we take into account the following factors:

- the size of order and difficulty of execution,
- the financial strength, integrity and stability of the broker,
- creditworthiness of the broker, and
- the competitiveness of commission rates in comparison with other brokers satisfying our firm’s other selection criteria.

We only use soft-dollar benefits for execution-related purposes and do not use research or other soft dollar benefits that broker-dealers provide. We do not receive client referrals from our broker-dealers, but those broker-dealers may refer investors in our client to us. We attempt to limit the effect of any potential conflict of interest that these referrals present by regularly reviewing our brokers to ensure that they satisfy our best execution requirements and are generally in line with other broker-dealers that we use. We do not pay up for capital introduction services. We may use algorithms for execution of futures trades that are provided by futures commission merchants, which algorithms may be accompanied by data.

Because we only advise one client, we do not aggregate client transactions.

10. Review of Accounts

Due to the frequent trading that characterizes our trading strategy, our back office team and our client’s administrator review all trading related to our client on a daily basis. Our accounting team reviews our client and all related transactions on a monthly basis. See the description of our trade and account review process in more detail in “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.”

Investors in our client’s feeder funds receive the following written reports regarding the applicable feeder fund in which they have invested:

- Weekly net asset value estimates (upon request),
- Monthly final net asset value reports directly from the feeder fund’s administrator, and
- Annual audited financial statements.

11. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

We do not pay third parties to solicit clients. We may, however, pay third parties cash compensation from our own funds for investor referrals. Any amounts paid will be based upon a portion of the performance-based compensation earned with respect to investors introduced by the third party. Our client, its feeder funds and the investors in our client’s feeder funds are not responsible for any of the costs associated with these payments to these third parties. We will also not charge our client, its feeder funds or any of the investors in the feeder funds any other amount for the purpose of offsetting the cost of obtaining an account through a third-party referral.

12. Custody

While it is our firm's practice not to accept or maintain physical possession of our client's assets, we are deemed to have custody of its assets under Rule 206(4)-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, because we have the authority to access our client's funds and deduct fees and expenses from its accounts.

In order to comply with Rule 206(4)-2, we utilize the services of a qualified custodian (as defined under Rule 206(4)-2) to hold all of our client's assets. We also ensure that the qualified custodian maintains these funds in an account that contains only our client's funds and securities, under our client's name. In accordance with Rule 206(4)-2, we also (1) engage an outside auditor to audit our client at the end of each fiscal year and (2) distribute the results of the audit in audited financial statements that are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles to all investors in our client within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year.

13. Investment Discretion

Scope of Authority

Our firm accepts discretionary authority to manage our client's securities account. Essentially, this means that we have the authority to determine, without obtaining specific consent from our client or its investors, which securities to buy or sell and the amount of securities to buy or sell. Despite this broad authority, we are committed to adhering to the investment strategy and program set forth in offering memoranda of our client's feeder funds.

Procedures for Assuming Authority

Before accepting their subscriptions for interests or shares, we provide all potential investors in our client's feeder funds with an offering memorandum that sets forth, in detail, our investment strategy and program. By completing our subscription documents to acquire an interest or shares in one of our client's feeder funds, investors give us complete authority to manage their investments in accordance with the offering memorandum they received.

14. Voting Client Securities

Due to the short-term nature of the holding period (generally less than two weeks) for securities held by our client, it is our policy not to vote proxies on behalf of our client.

15. Financial Information

Inapplicable.