

Item 1: Cover Page

ROTHSCHILD CAPITAL PARTNERS, LLC

Brochure

Part 2A of Form ADV

October 27, 2017

OTHER-THAN-ANNUAL AMENDING UPDATE

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Rothschild Capital Partners, LLC. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at the telephone number listed below.

Rothschild Capital Partners, LLC is an SEC-registered investment adviser; such registration, however, does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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Additional information about Rothschild Capital Partners, LLC is also available on the SEC’s website at: www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Material Changes

Since our last Annual Updating Amendment filed on March 28, 2017, Rothschild Capital Partners has entered into investment advisory agreements to provide advisory services to a mini-master hedge fund structure (as described herein) and closed out another fund (Rothschild Global Thematic Fund, LP).

Rothschild Capital Partners closed its Baltimore office at the end of June, 2017.

Our brochure may be requested, free of charge at any time, by contacting Beth Heming at (612) 276-5508 or beth@rothcap.com.

Item 3: Table of Contents

	Page
Item 1: Cover Page	1
Item 2: Material Changes	2
Item 3: Table of Contents	3
Item 4: Advisory Business	4
Item 5: Fees and Compensation	5
Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management	6
Item 7: Types of Clients	9
Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	9
Item 9: Disciplinary History	17
Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	17
Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	18
Item 12: Brokerage Practices	21
Item 13: Review of Accounts	23
Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation	24
Item 15: Custody	25
Item 16: Investment Discretion	25
Item 17: Voting Client Securities	26
Item 18: Financial Information	27

Item 4: Advisory Business

Rothschild Capital Partners, LLC (“Rothschild Capital Partners” or the “Adviser”) is a Delaware limited liability company that was formed in 1997. Rothschild Capital Partners changed its name from RT Capital Management, LLC in March of 2013. Rothschild Capital Partners provides discretionary portfolio management services to (i) five private funds (each, a “Fund,” and together, “The Funds”) that are offered to high-net worth, financially sophisticated individuals and institutional investors that may include banks or thrift institutions, investment companies, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, government plans or other business entities and (ii) high net worth individuals, charitable organizations and trusts in separately managed accounts (“SMAs”), pursuant to an investment management agreement entered into by Rothschild Capital Partners and each client.

The Adviser’s investment advisory services are tailored to the individual needs of each client and clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities. While we manage each Fund in an attempt to achieve that Fund’s investment objective, we do not tailor our portfolio management decisions to the individual needs of any individual investor in a Fund. As a result, no investor may impose restrictions on the way we manage the Funds. The specific investment strategy of each Fund is set forth in such Fund’s offering documents and the investment guidelines of each SMA is set forth in such SMA client’s investment management agreement with Rothschild Capital Partners. In addition, certain of Adviser’s SMA clients executed an operating agreement with Vance 1530 JV LLC (“Vance JV”), a private placement that consists of an income-producing commercial real estate holding, and received equity interests.

The SMA clients pay the Adviser an asset-based management fee. The Funds pay the Adviser an asset-based management fee and allocate to the Adviser’s affiliates certain performance-based compensation. Such methods of compensation are described in Item 5 and Item 6 herein.

David D. Rothschild is the principal owner of Rothschild Capital Partners, and serves as its Managing Partner. David is responsible for the Adviser’s investment decisions along with the other members of the Adviser’s investment committee (the “Investment Committee”): Jason B. Wood and Leonard D. Rodman.

The Adviser currently provides investment advisory services to the following five private funds:

- **Rothschild Cornerstone Fund, LP (the “Rothschild Cornerstone Fund”)**, a Delaware limited partnership, which was created in 2003 invests primarily in equities. Rothschild Cornerstone Fund also augments its portfolio with a variety of asset classes, including short-duration bonds, exchange-traded funds, derivatives and cash. As of October 15, 2017, the Rothschild Cornerstone Fund had \$85.6 million in gross assets.
- **Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities Fund, LP (the “Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities Fund”)**, a Delaware limited partnership, which was created in 2013, invests primarily in equities. Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities Fund also augments its portfolio with a variety of asset classes, including short-duration bonds, exchange-traded funds, derivatives and cash. As of October 15, 2017, the Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities Fund had \$1.8 million in gross assets.
- **Rothschild Technology Partners, LP (“Rothschild Technology Partners”)**, a Delaware limited partnership, which was formed in 1997 and focuses primarily on investments in the technology sector. Rothschild Technology Partners is closed to new investors. As of October 15, 2017, Rothschild Technology Partners had \$9.3 million in gross assets.

- **Rothschild GQ Systematic Fund, LP (“GQ Systematic Master Fund”)**, a Delaware limited partnership, was formed on September 7, 2017, and seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing its assets in GQ Active Asset Allocation Fund, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the “Underlying Fund”) and/or in one or more other investment vehicles or accounts managed by the Underlying Fund Manager utilizing one or more quantitative strategies. Rothschild Capital Partners was retained by the GQ Systematic Master Fund to manage and invest the Fund’s capital pursuant to an investment management agreement. The GQ Systematic Master Fund is a master fund in a mini-master feeder structure. As of October 15, 2017, the GQ Systematic Master Fund had \$21.2 million in gross assets under management.

The Underlying Fund’s investment manager is GQ Asset Management, LLC (the “Underlying Fund Manager”). The Underlying Fund Manager will invest and reinvest the assets of the Underlying Fund (which will include the assets of Rothschild Systematic Master Fund). The Underlying Fund Manager is a Delaware limited liability company and is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. GQ Active Asset Allocation GP, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “Underlying Fund GP”), will serve as general partner to the Underlying Fund. The Underlying Fund GP exercises ultimate authority over the Underlying Fund and is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Underlying Fund.

- **Rothschild GQ Systematic International Fund, Ltd. (“GQ Systematic Feeder Fund”)** is a Cayman Islands exempted company which was incorporated in the Cayman Islands on April 26, 2016. The GQ Systematic Feeder Fund is also a party to the Investment Management Agreement with Rothschild Capital Partners. The GQ Systematic Feeder Fund will invest all of its assets in the GQ Systematic Master Fund.

Please see Item 8 for a more detailed discussion of the Adviser’s Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies.

Assets Under Management. As of October 15, 2017, Rothschild Capital Partners had \$265.8 million in assets under management, all of which it manages on a discretionary basis.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

The Funds

Management Fee. Rothschild Capital Partners is paid an asset-based fee (the “Management Fee”) from the Funds. The Management Fee for Rothschild Technology Partners and the Rothschild Cornerstone Fund is calculated and paid quarterly at a rate of 0.25% of the net asset value (“NAV”) of the capital account of each limited partner in Rothschild Technology Partners and the Rothschild Cornerstone Fund. The Management Fee for the Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities Fund is calculated and paid quarterly at a rate of 0.375% of the NAV of the capital account of each limited partner in the Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities Fund. The Management Fee for GQ Systematic Master Fund is calculated and paid quarterly at a rate of 0.375%. Rothschild Capital Partners will pay a portion of its Management Fee to the Underlying Fund Manager in satisfaction of the management fee that would otherwise be payable by the Master Fund. As such, GQ Systematic Master Fund’s investors will pay the Management Fee only and will not be subject indirectly to additional management fees at the Underlying Fund level.

The Management Fee is paid in advance on the first business day of each calendar quarter. Fees are withdrawn directly from the Funds’ accounts, payable to Rothschild Capital Partners.

Rothschild Capital Partners' employees and its service providers verify and balance statements between the Funds' prime brokerage statements and the Adviser's portfolio accounting system, Schwab PortfolioCenter, to determine the amount of assets under management for each Fund.

The Management Fee may be negotiable with respect to particular investors in the Funds and the Adviser may, in its sole discretion, waive all or part of the Management Fee with respect to any individual partner in any of the Funds. In the event a limited partner withdraws prior to the end of a calendar quarter, the Management Fee will be prorated based upon a limited partner's actual period of ownership of its investment in the relevant Fund.

Incentive-Based Compensation. In addition, the Adviser's affiliates, Rothschild Cornerstone GP, LLC, Rothschild Innovators GP, LLC, RT GP, LLC and RothCap GP, LLC (together, the "General Partners"), are entitled to receive an annual incentive allocation from the Rothschild Cornerstone Fund, the Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities Fund, Rothschild Technology Partners, and the GQ Systematic Master Fund, respectively, in their capacities as general partners of such funds as discussed in Item 6.

GQ Active Asset Allocation GP, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the "Underlying Fund GP"), will serve as general partner to the Underlying Fund. The Underlying Fund GP exercises ultimate authority over the Underlying Fund and is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Underlying Fund. The Underlying Fund GP will not separately impose an incentive allocation at the Underlying Fund level that is payable by the Master Fund.

Please see Item 6 for a further discussion of the determination of performance-based compensation.

Other Expenses. Each Fund also pays for all expenses in connection with its establishment, maintenance and operations, including accounting and legal expenses, prime broker fees, insurance costs, trading related expenses relating to the investment of the assets of each Fund including without limitation, all brokerage commissions and other trading costs and fees. ***Please see Item 12 for a discussion of Rothschild Capital Partners' brokerage practices.***

SMAs

Management Fee. Rothschild Capital Partners charges only an asset-based fee to its SMA clients pursuant to an agreed upon schedule per each investment management agreement (the "SMA Management Fee"). Typically, the SMA Management Fee is equal to an annual rate of one percent (1.00%) of the NAV of an SMA client's account. The Adviser reserves the right to discount from the foregoing fee schedule.

The SMA Management Fee is calculated and paid quarterly, in advance, in an amount equal to one quarter of the appropriate fee level of the NAV of the SMA at the beginning of the first month of each quarter. Assets managed in Adviser's Funds and assets managed by external managers are excluded from the billable NAV. Fees are collected, however, on investments in Vance JV by including the capital contribution of the SMA client's investment in the Vance JV in the billable NAV.

Vance 1530 MM, LLC ("Vance MM"), the manager of Vance JV¹, received an acquisition fee equal to 1.5% of the purchase price of the real estate asset at closing and will be entitled to receive a disposition fee equal to 1.0% of the sale price of such asset. In addition, Vance MM receives an

¹ Rothschild Capital Partners CEO and CIO, David Rothschild, and Rothschild Capital Partners Managing Director Thomas Brodie, each own 50% of Vance MM.

annual asset management fee of \$75,000, paid semiannually, increasing by \$25,000 every five years.

Payment of the SMA Management Fee is due within ten (10) days of billing. For new accounts, the SMA Management Fee is prorated based upon the actual period of assets entering the custodial bank's domain. The Adviser may, in its sole discretion, waive all or part of the Management Fee with respect to any account. For the Vance JV portion of their holdings, SMA clients pay quarterly advisory fees to Rothschild Capital Partners based on their capital contribution to Vance JV, and the fee noted in a fee schedule contained in each SMA client's investment management agreement.

The Adviser's employees verify clients' NAV using the Adviser's portfolio accounting system, Schwab PortfolioCenter ("PC") which pulls data directly from the Qualified Custodian. The fees are then calculated in PC using the agreed upon rate schedule and checked for accuracy by comparing a sampling of accounts against their NAVs and fee schedule. The Adviser's independent accountant then reviews the fees.

The calculated fees for each account are submitted to the Qualified Custodian who debits the accounts and credits the Adviser's fee account. For new accounts, the SMA Management Fee is prorated based upon the actual period of assets entering the custodial bank's domain. The Adviser may, in its sole discretion, waive all or part of the Management Fee with respect to any account.

An existing client has the right upon thirty (30) days' prior written notice to the Adviser to make a total withdrawal from its Custodial Account (resulting in a termination with respect to all of the account). A client making such a withdrawal will be entitled to a prorated rebate of pre-paid SMA Management Fees for such partial periods. If a portion of a withdrawing client's capital consists of a private equity investment or a liquid private equity investment, the Adviser, in its sole discretion, (i) may choose not to distribute such Investment(s) to a client until such investment(s) are liquidated from the SMA Client's portfolio and, (ii) may hold the withdrawing client's assets attributable to such investment(s) in a liquidating trust. The Adviser will continue to earn fees with regards to such investments.

For Vance JV, distributable cash flow and capital event proceeds will be distributed in the following order of priority, as provided in the operating agreement:

- i. First, to investors (including Vance MM to the extent of its investment) pro rata in accordance with their percentage interests until all capital invested has been returned along with a 7.0% compounded annual return; and
- ii. Thereafter, 70% to investors pro rata in accordance with their percentage interests (including the Vance MM to the extent of its investment) and 30% to the Vance MM.

Rothschild Capital Partners has the right to terminate the investment advisory agreement with a client upon 30 days' written notice to the SMA client, in which case the SMA client will similarly be entitled to a prorated rebate of pre-paid SMA Management Fees for such partial periods.

Non-billable assets are defined as assets held in a client's SMAs, but not managed by the Adviser in the SMA. Non-billable assets include, but are not limited to, assets managed in the Adviser's equity investment partnerships, assets managed by external managers, life insurance policies, promissory notes, and private investments. Non-billable assets are excluded from the SMA clients' billable NAV, but are included in the total account value as reported by the Custodian and viewable by the Adviser.

Other Expenses. SMA clients pay for all expenses in connection with the establishment, maintenance and operations of their account, including custodian fees and trading-related expenses relating to the investment of the assets of the account including without limitation, all brokerage

commissions and other trading costs and fees. *Please see Item 12 for a discussion of the Adviser's brokerage practices.*

Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

The Funds

Performance Fees. As stated in Item 5, the General Partners of the Funds, affiliates of Rothschild Capital Partners, are entitled to earn a performance-based allocation with respect to each of the Funds in an amount equal to twenty percent (20%) of the net appreciation of the relevant Fund on such Fund's fiscal year-end, upon a withdrawal of a partner in a Fund and at such other times as set forth in the relevant Fund's limited partnership agreement. The General Partners may, in their sole discretion, waive all or part of the performance-based allocation otherwise due with respect to any Partner's investment in the Funds, by rebate or otherwise. The General Partners will not be subject to the performance-based allocation. The performance-based allocation with regard to certain illiquid investments in Rothschild Technology Partners shall become allocable only when, and to the extent that such investments become, in the sole discretion of the General Partner, liquid.

The Underlying Fund GP will not separately impose an incentive allocation at the Underlying Fund level that is payable by the GQ Systematic Master Fund. Instead, the General Partner will pay a portion of its Incentive Allocation to the Underlying Fund GP in satisfaction of the incentive allocation that would otherwise be payable by the Master Fund.

The performance-based allocations are subject to a loss recovery account in which all prior losses attributable to a Fund investor's capital account must be made up before any incentive-based compensation may be taken by the General Partners.

The members of the Investment Committee take care to identify and avoid the risks inherent in the receipt of performance-based compensation by the General Partners. For example, performance-based allocations received by the General Partners may give the Adviser (an affiliate of the General Partners) an incentive to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if the General Partners were compensated solely based on a flat percentage of capital or NAV (such as the Management Fee). In addition, the performance-based compensation was not the product of an arm's length negotiation with any third party, and because the performance-based compensation is calculated on a basis that includes unrealized appreciation of a Fund's assets, such compensation may be greater than if it were based solely on realized gains.

SMA's

Performance Fees. Rothschild Capital Partners does not charge performance-based compensation with respect to any SMA's.

The fact that the Adviser does not receive performance-based compensation with respect to the SMA clients, but its affiliated General Partners do receive such compensation with respect to the Funds, may create an incentive for the Adviser and its supervised persons to favor the Fund clients over the Managed Account clients as the General Partners would receive compensation based on the returns of the Funds and not the Managed Accounts. This can create a conflict of interest for the Adviser with regard to the allocation of investment opportunities or transactions among Clients. To address this conflict, the Adviser will allocate investment opportunities between each Client on a fair and equitable basis, subject to applicable law, client guidelines and risk thresholds, along with pre-established trade allocation policies. The most important principle by which we operate in all aspects of our business is the equal and fair treatment between all clients. Our decisions are never

influenced by any consideration for differences in fee arrangements, size of account, length of a relationship, and potential for additional or new business.

Item 7: Types of Clients

The Funds

As discussed in Item 4, Rothschild Capital Partners currently provides investment management services on a discretionary basis to the Rothschild Cornerstone Fund, the Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities Fund, Rothschild Technology Partners, and GQ Systematic Master Fund, which are domestic private funds that are offered to high-net worth individuals and institutional investors that satisfy the eligibility standards discussed below and that may include, but are not limited to, banks, thrift institutions, investment companies, pension and profit sharing plans, governmental plans, trusts, estates or other business entities.

Investors in the Funds must meet certain suitability requirements including being an accredited investor (as defined in Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”)), a qualified client (as defined in the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”)) and general sophistication requirements. All investors in the Funds are required to invest an initial minimum amount of at least US\$1,000,000 and a subsequent amount of at least \$100,000, which amounts may be waived in the sole discretion of the relevant General Partner. As discussed above, however, Rothschild Technology Partners is no longer accepting additional investors or additional capital contributions from existing investors.

SMAs

Rothschild Capital Partners currently provides investment management services in managed account arrangements primarily to:

- High net worth individuals; and
- Trusts, estates and charitable institutions

Although there is no stated minimum investment threshold for an SMA client account, clients must meet certain sophistication requirements.

We may, at our discretion, also provide services to other types of clients including, but not limited to, banks and thrift institutions, investment companies, pension and profit-sharing plans, and corporations.

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

The following information is a summary of the information contained in the relevant confidential offering memorandum for the relevant entity. For complete information, please see the applicable confidential offering memorandum.

General Principles and Investment Philosophy

Rothschild Capital Partners’ approach for the Funds and the SMA is to be a fundamental investor with a long-term approach that has been developed over multiple generations of investment experience. Members of our investment committee combine decades of Wall Street experience with a rigorous and collaborative analytical process.

We are focused on the long term. The capital markets tend to overreact to short-term information and underappreciate long-term, secular drivers. We seek to capitalize on that disconnect. The global economy is changing in ways that present both opportunity and risk. On behalf of our clients, we seek to participate strategically in these changes in ways that create and protect purchasing power. Although the markets can be focused on short-term trends and events, often creating great volatility, we have the patience and the fortitude to invest with a long-term perspective.

We, on behalf of our clients, are fundamental investors. We invest our clients' assets only in what we understand from the ground up. We primarily invest in publicly-listed equity securities, derivatives and liquid ETF/ETNs. We target the purchase of securities whose prices represent a significant discount to their intrinsic values, and, in the Funds, will sell short securities whose prices represent a significant premium to their intrinsic values and securities that can reduce exposure to market and sector-specific risks. While our principal methodology lies in company- and sector-specific fundamental analysis, we augment our investment process by closely monitoring macroeconomic, sentiment, and technical factors.

Rothschild Cornerstone Fund, LP and Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities, LP Objective and Strategy

Objective: To generate attractive, risk-adjusted returns via capital appreciation through an entire market cycle.

The Rothschild Cornerstone and Cornerstone Opportunities Funds have long-term investment horizons. The Funds manage portfolios of securities meant to appreciate in a variety of economic conditions and are positioned to effectively navigate the transformation of the global economy; most importantly through capitalizing on the impact of innovation. The Funds hold a concentrated portfolio of core positions, which can be as large as 10% of the Funds' AUM at time of initiation. The Funds may also maintain short positions to both enhance returns and to reduce exposure to market and sector-specific risks. The team seeks to capitalize on the market's overreaction to short-term data and underestimation of long-term trends. The Funds primarily hold investments in publicly listed equity securities, derivatives and liquid ETF/ETNs. The investment team uses a bottom-up, fundamentally driven approach to identify companies that are trading at discounts to their intrinsic value. While the securities and weightings of the two Funds may differ over time, they are currently run *pari passu*.

Rothschild Technology Partners, LP Objective and Strategy

Rothschild Technology Partners has not taken new capital contributions since 2003. Rothschild Technology Partners was created with the intention to combine both public equity and private equity investments in one fund, with a focus on information and medical technology industries. Several partners have withdrawn the public equity portion of the portfolio and are awaiting the liquidity from the private equity portion of the portfolio. This Fund is being managed to minimize the tax consequences for the remaining limited partners and provide adequate liquidity for the remaining contributions associated with the Fund's remaining private equity commitments. Rothschild Technology Partners is not making any additional capital commitments to illiquid investments.

GQ Systematic Master and Feeder Funds' Objective and Strategy

The primary investment objective of the GQ Systematic Master and Feeder Funds is to employ systematic quantitative analysis, including both fundamental and technical (statistical) methods, as

primary methods for analyzing securities and designing and risk managing a portfolio, which will be effected by investing the assets (through the GQ Systematic Master Fund) in the Underlying Fund and/or in one or more other investment vehicles or accounts managed by the Underlying Fund Manager utilizing one or more quantitative strategies. The Underlying Fund's investment objective is to comprise an investment portfolio by utilizing a quantitative-driven process that navigates varying risk regimes within and among a variety of asset classes. The Underlying Fund Manager further seeks to mitigate portfolio drawdown during periods of elevated risk while generating capital appreciation during benign risk conditions. The Underlying Fund Manager employs systematic quantitative analysis, including both fundamental and technical (statistical) methods, as its primary methods for analyzing securities and designing and risk managing the Underlying Fund.

Overall Investment Analysis and Process

The investment team reviews and monitors a large number of potential investment opportunities. We combine a top-down overview of the market, macroeconomic factors, and our internally identified long-term secular trends with a fundamental, bottom-up approach to individual security selection.

The primary sources of information Rothschild Capital Partners uses include, but are not limited to:

- Annual and quarterly reports, prospectuses, and other filings with the SEC
- Financial periodicals (print and online)
- Industry-focused websites and print periodicals
- Issuer press releases
- Participation in industry specific conferences, trade shows and activities
- Primary due diligence interviews with corporate investor relations and senior management
- Primary research through contacts and interaction with industry professionals
- Research materials prepared by third parties

Investment strategies include:

- Long-term purchases (securities held at least a year)
- Short-term purchases (securities held less than a year)
- Short-selling
- Option writing, (we do not write puts in SMAs)
- Option buying
- Listed and foreign and domestic equities (buying and selling)
- Corporate fixed income (convertible note and long bond) purchases
- Government issued fixed income (foreign and domestic denominated)
- Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) and Exchange-Traded Notes (ETNs) of all varieties, including, but not limited to, inverse and leveraged structures, commodity, currency, and geographically focused ETFs and ETNs

The Underlying Fund Manager's investment analysis and process for the GQ Systematic Master Fund can be summarized as follows:

Systematic fundamental analysis consists of analyzing publicly available financial statements of companies, calculating financial ratios, and reviewing cyclical trends of industries as well as company specific patterns of out- or under-performance in conjunction with broader macroeconomic indicators to assess the prospective attractiveness of the common stock investment in companies. Systematic fundamental analysis is performed on historical and present data but with the goal of making financial forecasts. Within the systematic approach to fundamental analysis, the primary objective is to conduct a company stock relative valuation and predict its probable price evolution in comparison with industry or marketwide averages. As a norm, systematic fundamental analysis does not attempt to predict subjective factors such as the ability of company's management to improve its business performance, make internal business decisions or capture new business opportunities. Systematic fundamental analysis also does not attempt to anticipate broader market movements. This presents a potential risk as the price of a security can move up or down along with the overall market regardless of the economic and financial factors considered in evaluating stock. These risks are taken into account within the quantitative portfolio construction process and portfolio risk management process, as suitable for each particular investment strategy.

Technical (statistical) analysis involves studying past price patterns and trends in the financial markets to predict the direction of both the overall market and specific stocks. The risk of market timing based on technical analysis is that past statistics and patterns may not accurately predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security and day to day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.

Investment Related Risks

Risk of Loss. All investments in securities involve the risk of loss, including the loss of principal, a reduction in earnings and the loss of future earnings. These risks include, but are not limited to, market risk, interest rate risk, issuer risk, tracking error risk, and general economic risk. Although the Adviser manages client assets in a manner consistent with stated risk tolerances, there can be no guarantee that its efforts will be successful. The Adviser's clients should be prepared to bear the risk of loss.

Securities Exchange. Each securities exchange typically has the right to suspend or limit trading in all securities that it lists. Such a suspension would render it impossible for us to liquidate positions and, accordingly, could expose the clients to losses. Similarly, client's assets may not be sufficiently liquid to fund withdrawals from the account by the client. Furthermore, some securities may not have sufficient liquidity to exit positions at attractive prices, particularly at times of market stress and extreme volatility.

Short Sales. The Adviser may sell short securities of an issuer in the expectation of covering the short sale with securities purchased in the open market at a price lower than that received in the short sale. If the price of the issuer's securities declines, the Adviser may then cover the short position with securities purchased in the market. The profit realized on a short sale will be the difference between the price received in the sale and the cost of the securities purchased to cover the sale, less the amount of any dividend obligations incurred; interest paid pending the return of the securities to the lender and premiums paid, if any, to the lender. The possible losses from selling short a security differ from losses that could be incurred from a cash investment in the security; the former may be unlimited, whereas the latter can only equal the total amount of the cash investment. Short-selling activities are also subject to restrictions imposed by the federal securities laws and the various national and regional securities exchanges, which restrictions could limit the account's

investment activities. There can be no assurance that securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase.

Options. There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of call options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (e.g., the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option.

There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of put options. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (e.g., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sales price (paid to establish the short position) of the underlying security plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security if the market price falls below the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the put option.

Bonds and Other Fixed Income Securities. We may invest client assets in bonds and other fixed income securities and may take short positions in these securities. We will invest the SMAs' and the Funds' assets in these securities when we determine they offer opportunities for capital appreciation (or capital depreciation in the case of short positions) and may also invest in these securities for temporary defensive purposes and to maintain liquidity. Fixed income securities include, among other securities: bonds, notes and debentures issued by U.S. and non-U.S. corporations; U.S. Government securities or debt securities issued or guaranteed by a non-U.S. government; municipal securities; and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. These securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero-coupon obligations. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk).

Fixed income securities may decline in value because of an increase in interest rates; an account with longer average portfolio duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than an account with shorter average portfolio duration. In addition, the accounts could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, is unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations.

We may invest client assets in both investment grade debt securities and non-investment grade debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds). Non-investment grade debt securities may involve a substantial risk of default or may be in default. Adverse changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the individual issuer are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of the issuers of non-investment grade debt securities to make principal and interest payments than issuers of higher grade debt securities. An economic downturn affecting an issuer of non-investment grade debt securities may result in an increased incidence of default. In addition, the market for lower-grade debt securities may be less liquid and less active than for higher-grade debt securities. High-yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds") are subject to greater levels of credit and liquidity risks. High-yield securities are considered primarily speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments.

Compounding Risk. We may invest client assets in leveraged ETFs. As a result of mathematical compounding and because particular ETFs may have a single day investment objective, the ETF's performance for periods greater than a single day is likely to be either greater than or less than the Index performance times the stated multiple in the ETF objective, before accounting for fees and ETF expenses. Compounding affects all investments, but has a more significant impact on a leveraged fund. Particularly during periods of higher volatility, compounding will cause longer-term results to vary from the stated multiple in the ETF objective (e.g. 2x) of the return of the Index. This effect becomes more pronounced as volatility increases. ETF performance for periods greater than a single day can be estimated given any set of assumptions for the following factors: (a) Index performance; (b) Index volatility; (c) period of time; (d) financing rates associated with inverse exposure; (e) other Fund expenses; and (f) dividends or interest paid with respect to securities in the Index.

Underlying Fund

Reliance on Quantitative Analysis. The Underlying Fund Manager's investment strategy will rely upon quantitative models and systems. Such models and systems may entail the use of sophisticated statistical calculations and complex computer systems, and there is no assurance that the Underlying Fund Manager will be successful in carrying out such calculations correctly or that the use of these quantitative models and systems will not expose the Underlying Fund to the risk of significant losses. In addition, the analytical techniques used by the Underlying Fund Manager cannot provide any assurance that the Underlying Fund will not be exposed to the risk of significant trading losses if the underlying patterns that form the basis for the quantitative models and systems employed by the Underlying Fund Manager change in ways not anticipated by the Underlying Fund Manager. The effectiveness of quantitative models and systems may diminish over time, and attempts to apply existing quantitative models and systems to new or different markets, strategies or securities may prove ineffective. To the extent that information regarding the Underlying Fund's positions or trades becomes or is required to be made publicly available, there is a material risk that other market participants may seek to reverse engineer the Underlying Fund Manager's quantitative investment strategies from such public information. The use of the Underlying Fund Manager's investment strategies by other persons, whether as a result of reverse engineering, "frontrunning" or other actions, may have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Underlying Fund.

Short-Term Technical Strategies. The Underlying Fund Manager may use short-term strategies that include elements of technical analysis. The trading decisions of the Underlying Fund Manager based on these strategies will seek to take into account certain "technical" factors in identifying price trends and price movements. The buy and sell signals generated by the system are not based on analysis of fundamental supply and demand factors, general economic factors or anticipated world events but generally upon a study of actual daily, weekly and monthly price fluctuations, volume variations and changes in open interest. The profitability of any technical trading strategy depends upon occurrence in the future of major price moves or trends in the instruments traded. In the past there have been periods without discernible trends and presumably similar periods will occur in the future. The best trading strategy will not be profitable if there are no trends of the kind it seeks to follow. Any factor that may lessen the prospect of major trends in the future (for example, increased governmental control of, or participation in, the markets) may reduce the prospect that the strategy will be profitable. Any factor that would make it more difficult to execute trades at the system's signal prices, such as a significant lessening of liquidity in a particular market, also would be detrimental to profitability.

Reliance on Fundamental Analysis. The Underlying Fund Manager will base its trading decisions, in part, on fundamental analysis. Fundamental trading systems consider factors, such as inflation, trade balances, inventories and interest rates, which do not have an impact on traditional technical

trading systems, in an attempt to identify investment opportunities. To the extent that such factors provide mixed or conflicting signals, the fundamental trading systems may not be able to detect and/or accurately predict price trends. There can be no guarantee that the Underlying Fund Manager's fundamental trading systems will enable the Underlying Fund Manager to accurately value the securities in which the Underlying Fund invests or that any anticipated price trends will materialize with respect to such investments.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. In entering into futures contracts and options on futures contracts, there is a credit risk that a counterparty will not be able to meet its obligations to the Underlying Fund. The counterparty for futures contracts and options on futures contracts traded in the United States exchanges is the clearinghouse associated with such exchange. In general, clearinghouses are backed by the corporate members of the clearinghouse who are required to share any financial burden resulting from the non-performance by one of its members and, as such, should significantly reduce this credit risk. In cases where the clearinghouse is not backed by the clearing members, it is normally backed by a consortium of banks or other financial institutions. There can be no assurance that any counterparty, clearing members or clearinghouse will be able to meet its obligations to the Underlying Fund.

In addition, under the CEA, futures commission merchants are required to maintain customers' assets in a segregated account. If the Underlying Fund engages in futures and options contract trading and the futures commission merchants with whom the Underlying Fund maintains accounts fail to so segregate the Underlying Fund's assets or are not required to do so, the Underlying Fund will be subject to a risk of loss in the event of the bankruptcy of any of its futures commission merchants. Even where customers' funds are properly segregated, the Underlying Fund might be able to recover only a pro rata share of its property pursuant to a distribution of a bankrupt futures commission merchant's assets.

Systems Risks. The Underlying Fund depends on the Underlying Fund Manager to develop and implement appropriate systems for the Underlying Fund's activities. The Underlying Fund relies extensively on computer programs and systems to trade, clear and settle investment transactions, to evaluate investment opportunities and positions held based on real-time trading information, to monitor its portfolio and net capital, and to generate risk management and other reports that are critical to oversight of the Underlying Fund's activities. The ability of its systems to accommodate an increasing volume of transactions could also constrain the Underlying Fund Manager's ability to manage the portfolio. In addition, certain of the Underlying Fund's and the Underlying Fund Manager's operations interface with or depend on systems operated by third parties, including prime brokers and market counterparties and their respective sub-custodians, and other service providers, and the Underlying Fund Manager may not be in a position to verify the risks or reliability of such third-party systems. These programs or systems may be subject to certain defects, failures or interruptions, including, but not limited to, those caused by worms, viruses and power failures. Any such defect or failure could have a material adverse effect on the Underlying Fund. For example, such failures could cause settlement of trades to fail, lead to inaccurate accounting, recording or processing of trades, and cause inaccurate reports, which may affect the Underlying Fund's ability to monitor its investment portfolio and its risks.

Vance JV

Vance JV, through Vance 1530 RCP1 LLC ("Vance 1530"), owns an income producing real estate asset in Vance, AL that is currently 100% leased to two companies providing logistics services to Mercedes-Benz suppliers. The building is located less than one-half mile from the Mercedes-Benz U.S. International ("MBUSI") vehicle production facility (the "MBUSI"). Although MBUSI is well established, continues to make significant investment in new facilities in the area, and currently produces vehicles at a significant level, there is no guarantee that such production will continue at

any particular level in the future. Similarly, there is no guarantee that the MBUSI will continue to contract with third parties for the assembly and delivery of vehicle components. Finally, although the Vance JV asset is considered to be state-of-the-art for general warehouse/distribution use, there is no guarantee that, should the property no longer be leased to automotive-related companies, there will be an active market for the space. Investments in Vance JV are illiquid and cannot be sold or transferred without express consent of the Vance MM managing members, which is customary for commercial real estate investments. The Vance JV managing members will not adjust the value of the property unless there is a significant recapitalization or outright sale of the property that includes an independent third-party valuation. For a description of the relationship between the Vance JV managing members and Rothschild Capital Partners, see Item 10.

The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be an all-encompassing list or explanation of the risks attendant to the Adviser's investment program for its clients. Prospective clients (and investors in the Funds) are encouraged to seek the advice of independent legal counsel in evaluating the risks of entering into a managed account arrangement with the Adviser or investing in a Fund advised by the Adviser. In addition, as the Adviser's investment program develops and changes over time, the strategy may be subject to additional and different risks. A more comprehensive list of risks with respect to making an investment in a Fund is included in the Fund's offering materials.

Item 9: Disciplinary History

We are required to disclose any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management. None of Rothschild Capital Partners, its affiliates, or its Management Persons (i.e., anyone with the power to exercise, directly or indirectly, a controlling influence over the Adviser's management or policies, or to determine the general investment advice given to the clients of the Adviser) has ever been the subject of any legal or disciplinary event.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The description below is qualified by more complete information regarding the Funds that is contained in each respective Fund's confidential offering memorandum.

Neither Rothschild Capital Partners nor any of its Management Persons is currently registered, nor do such persons have an application pending registration, as a broker-dealer, a registered representative of a broker-dealer, a futures commission merchant, a commodity pool operator or a commodity trading adviser or an associated person of the foregoing.

Rothschild Cornerstone GP, LLC, an affiliate of Rothschild Capital Partners, serves as the general partner of Rothschild Cornerstone Fund, LP. Rothschild Innovators GP, LLC, an affiliate of Rothschild Capital Partners, serves as the general partner of Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities Fund, LP.. RT GP, LLC, an affiliate of Rothschild Capital Partners, serves as the general partner of Rothschild Technology Partners, LP. RothCap GP, LLC, an affiliate of Rothschild Capital Partners, serves as the general partner of GQ Systematic Master Fund. Performance-based allocations received by such General Partners may give the Adviser (an affiliate of the General Partners) an incentive to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if the General Partners were compensated solely based on a flat percentage of capital or NAV (such as the Management Fee). See also Item 6. Rothschild Capital Partners uses a similar philosophy, approach and strategy in managing both the Funds and the SMAs. As a result of their other activities, the members of the Investment Committee may have conflicts of interest in allocating time, services and functions among the SMA clients and the Funds.

Rothschild Capital Partners is in the process of acquiring an equity interest of up to one third of the equity of General Quantitative, LLC ("GQ"), a holding company which owns the Underlying Fund Manager and the Underlying Fund GP. Such equity will be issued upon, among other things, the Adviser's provision to GQ of operating capital on a quarterly basis (the "GQ Operating Capital"), and assets under management invested by high net worth investors (including the GQ Systematic Feeder Fund and the GQ Systematic Master Fund) with the Underlying Fund Manager reaching certain thresholds within a certain time period. In addition, the Adviser's equity will vest upon such assets being maintained under the management of the Underlying Fund Manager for a period of two years.

Vance JV owns 100% of Vance 1530, which owns an income producing real estate asset in Vance, AL. David Rothschild, who owns 100% of Rothschild Capital Partners, is a managing member and 50% owner of Vance MM, which serves as the Manager. Thomas Brodie, a Managing Director of Rothschild Capital Partners, is also a managing member and 50% owner of Vance MM. Messrs. Rothschild and Brodie each own 50% of Kneipe Partners LLC, an entity they formed to receive fees from real estate investments, including the Vance JV investment.

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

Code of Ethics

Rothschild Capital Partners has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "COE") to address the securities-related conduct of its employees and representatives. We expect all employees to act with honesty, integrity and professionalism and to adhere to federal securities laws and all applicable regulations thereunder. All employees of Rothschild Capital Partners and any other person who provides advice on our behalf are required to adhere to the COE.

The COE outlines, in detail, the standards of conduct expected by our employees and includes guidelines and limitations on personal trading, giving and accepting gifts, serving as a director for external organizations, and engaging in outside business activities. In addition, the COE requires employees to furnish personal securities transaction and holdings reports as discussed below. Without exception, our employees are prohibited from using inside information to trade in personal accounts or on behalf of our clients.

All employees are furnished with the COE annually, and must sign and acknowledge compliance of the document. Employees are required to report any violation of the COE immediately to our Chief Compliance Officer, Beth Heming.

A copy of our full COE is available to our advisory clients and prospective clients who may request a copy by contacting Beth Heming by email at beth@rothcap.com, or by calling her at (612) 276-5508.

Personal Trading

All Rothschild Capital Partners employees are required to furnish personal securities transaction and holdings reports for all employee accounts and employee related accounts as follows: (i) initial holdings reports must be provided within ten (10) days of becoming an employee and annual holdings report must be provided at least every twelve months, and (ii) quarterly transaction reports (or brokerage statements/trade confirmations in lieu thereof) must be provided to the Chief Compliance Officer no later than 30 days following the end of the calendar quarter.

The Adviser maintains a restricted list (the “Restricted List”) that includes, among other things, the names of issuers whose securities are subject to a complete ban on sales or purchases because the Adviser has knowledge of material non-public information regarding the issuer. Under these circumstances all securities of such an issuer will be added to the Restricted List and neither employees (and members of employee’s household) nor the Adviser will be permitted to purchase, sell or take any position in the relevant securities until the issuer’s name is removed from the Restricted List.

All employees (and members of employee’s household) are responsible for knowing the contents of the Restricted List. Any employee (and members of employee’s household) who consults the Restricted List is prohibited from disclosing the securities listed and the privately placed investment vehicles listed in the Restricted List to non-employees of the Adviser.

In addition to issuers for which the Adviser believes that it has material non-public information, the Restricted List includes (i) the names of securities, privately placed investment vehicles, and any other financial product that the Adviser is evaluating whether to have its Accounts and/or Funds invest in and (ii) the names of securities, privately placed investment vehicles and any other financial product that make up each Accounts’ and/or Fund’s portfolio. Furthermore, the Restricted List includes the name of issuers whose securities are the subject of restrictions that, to varying degrees, limit Employees’ (and members of Employee’s households’) authority to purchase, sell or solicit the purchase or sale of such securities. The restrictions extend to but are not limited to any related security of the issuer, including debt, hybrid vehicles, LEAPS, derivatives and warrants. The Restricted List is readily available to all Employees.

Employees (and members of employee’s household) wishing to transact in Reportable Securities must complete and submit the Request for Prior Approval to Buy or Sell a Reportable Security to either the Chief Compliance Officer or the CEO prior to purchasing, selling or taking any position in any such security. In the event that the Chief Compliance Officer (or member of the Chief Compliance Officer’s household) wishes to transact in a Reportable Security for his or her own employee account, the Chief Compliance Officer must complete the Request for Prior Notice to Buy or Sell a Reportable Security and obtain prior written approval from another principal of the Company.

In addition to the foregoing, Access Persons (and members of their household) must obtain prior written approval from the Chief Compliance Officer before investing in initial public offerings (“IPOs”) or limited offerings (i.e., private placements). For the purposes of this Policy, the term “limited offering” means an offering that is exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”), as amended, pursuant to Section 4(2) or Section 4(6) of the Securities Act commonly referred to as private placements.

Access Persons (and members of their household) that wish to purchase IPOs or securities of limited offerings must complete and submit the Request for Prior Approval to Purchase Initial Public Offerings or Private Placements. Employees are required to hold any pre-approved security purchase for 30 days.

In the event the Chief Compliance Officer (or member of Chief Compliance Officer’s household) wishes to purchase initial public offerings or the securities of a private placement for his or her own employee account, the Chief Compliance Officer must complete the Request for Prior Approval to Purchase Initial Public Offerings or Private Placements and obtain prior written approval from another designated Principal.

All approvals or disapprovals of a request for prior approval with respect to initial public offerings or private placements are memorialized in writing by the Chief Compliance Officer.

The Chief Compliance Officer of the Company reserves the right to reject any trade by an employee (or member of their household) deemed not in the best of interests of the Company or its clients.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Subject to the approval of the Chief Compliance Officer, employees may from time to time have an interest, direct or indirect, in a security (or related securities), the purchase or sale of which by a client is being evaluated or is recommended, or which in fact is purchased or sold by or otherwise traded for a client. To the extent an employee invests in a security that is held by or recommended to a client, a conflict of interest arises as the reason for making such recommendation to a client could be to benefit the related person (i.e. by increasing (or decreasing, as the case may be) the value of the security) rather than it being in the best interest of the client. Policies and procedures are in place to ensure that clients' interests are not disadvantaged by a trade made by a related person and that a related person does not benefit personally from trades undertaken for clients. In particular, Rothschild Capital Partners manages this conflict by having its Chief Compliance Officer pre-approve all securities transactions by employees and having its Chief Compliance Officer review the personal securities transaction and holdings reports of employees to ensure that clients are not disadvantaged by the employees' trading and to ensure compliance with our COE.

In addition, SMA clients may from time to time invest in the Funds managed by Rothschild Capital Partners. This creates a potential conflict of interest for the Adviser in that it may have an incentive to recommend the Funds as an investment to SMA clients because Rothschild Capital Partners and its affiliated General Partners receive management fees and performance-based compensation, respectively, from the Funds. The Adviser does not actively market the Funds to SMA clients. SMA clients only invest in the Funds upon such SMA client's request.

If Rothschild Capital Partners becomes an equity owner of GQ, the Adviser would share in the profits earned by the Underlying Fund Manager and the Underlying Fund GP above certain minimum levels of revenues and expenses. Therefore, in addition to the Management Fee and Incentive Allocation, the Adviser would be entitled to a portion of the share of the Management Fee and Incentive Allocation shared with the Underlying Fund Manager and the Underlying Fund GP as well as all other fees earned by the Underlying Fund Manager and the Underlying Fund GP.

Furthermore, in addition to the revenues the Adviser would be entitled to as a result of its equity ownership of GQ, the Adviser may entered into a revenue sharing arrangement with GQ with respect to revenues earned by GQ from investments made by high net worth investors in excess of certain minimum levels of revenues and expenses. In addition, the GQ Operating Capital payable by the Adviser is subject to a decrease when the Underlying Fund Manager's assets under management invested by high net worth investors (including the GQ Systematic Master Fund) reach certain minimum amounts during a specified time period. To the extent such GQ Operating Capital is subject to a decrease, the fees otherwise payable by the Adviser and the General Partner to the Underlying Fund Manager and the Underlying Fund GP would be discounted to effectuate such decrease. Notwithstanding that the portion of the Management Fee and Incentive Allocation shared with the Underlying Fund Manager and the Underlying Fund GP are paid by the GQ Systematic Feeder Fund's shareholders (and limited partners in the GQ Systematic Master Fund), these discounts would inure solely to the benefit of the Adviser: the amount of the Management Fee and Incentive Allocation payable and allocable by the GQ Systematic Feeder Fund's Shareholders (and limited partners in the GQ Systematic Master Fund) would not be decreased or offset by any such discounts.

In light of the foregoing, while the Adviser believes in the investment strategies and process utilized by the Underlying Fund Manager, the Investment Manager would have a strong economic incentive to invest the GQ Systematic Feeder Fund's and the GQ Systematic Master Fund's assets in the Underlying Fund including, without limitation, an incentive to increase the Underlying Fund Manager's assets under management to make it more attractive to other potential investors, and a strong disincentive to redeem or withdraw the GQ Systematic Feeder Fund's and the GQ Systematic Master Fund's investment from the Underlying Fund, even if the Underlying Fund is underperforming.

Rothschild Capital Partners has invested, and in the future, may invest, partial funds of certain SMA clients in Vance JV. As indicated previously, Messrs. Rothschild and Brodie each own 50% of Kneipe Partners LLC, an entity they formed to receive fees from real estate investments, including the Vance JV investment. All SMA clients are informed about this relationship. Rothschild Capital Partners does not believe that this relationship creates a material conflict of interest with its SMA clients.

The full details of the personal trading policies are included in the COE, which is available upon request by contacting Beth Heming by email at beth@rothcap.com, or by calling her at (612) 276-5508.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Brokerage. Investment advisers have a fiduciary duty to their clients to obtain best execution of their transactions. Obtaining the best trade execution is an important aspect of every trade that we place in a client account. For all funds except Rothschild GQ Systematic Master Fund, Rothschild Capital Partners' Investment Committee selects the brokers to use to execute trades on behalf of its clients and determines the reasonableness of their compensation based on the range and quality of a broker's services including execution capability, trading expertise, accuracy of execution, commission rates, research, reputation and integrity, fairness in resolving disputes, financial responsibility, responsiveness and research, brokerage and other services and products provided by a broker (the "soft dollar items"). Rothschild Capital Partners and its affiliates use an outsourced trading provider for the majority of client trades in an effort to have uniformity between the Funds and the SMA clients with respect to its trading. The Investment Committee periodically reviews with its outsourced trading desk, BTIG, its list of approved brokers and the services such brokers provide, and determines at such times whether the brokers are meeting their obligations and warrant continued allocation of our trades. We also periodically review alternative brokers to ensure that our clients are receiving best execution from all available known options.

For Rothschild GQ Systematic Master Fund, the Underlying Fund Manager (GQ Asset Management, LLC) will select and recommend a broker-dealer or custodian that has the best execution available for all of its clients. The Underlying Fund Manager intends to maintain brokerage and custodial arrangements with Interactive Brokers, LLC ("Interactive Brokers") a FINRA registered broker-dealer and member of the SIPC. The Underlying Fund is not affiliated with Interactive Brokers.

Rothschild Capital Partners uses client commissions (i.e., "soft dollars") to purchase soft dollar items within, and outside, the safe harbor established by Section 28(e) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Soft dollar practices are the use of client commissions to "pay up" (i.e., pay more than the lowest commission available) in return for products and services. Research services, which we believe provide value-add information that better enables the Investment Committee to manage client assets, paid for using soft dollars include, but are not limited to, Ned Davis Research, CFRA, and Pipeline Data, LLC.

Services used to manage client accounts and paid by client commissions, some of which may be outside the Safe Harbor, include (but are not limited to):

- **Bloomberg Finance L.P.** – The provider of a vast array of research services including pricing data, historical data, real-time news and alerts, valuation parameters and third-party research reports.
- **Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc.** – The provider of our proxy research reports addressing topics including board composition, executive compensation, and proposed M&A, all of which are used to evaluate the corporate governance of our holdings.
- **Ned Davis Research Inc.** – A provider of market and global economic data and analysis.

Soft dollar items, whether provided directly or indirectly, may be utilized for the benefit of the Adviser and any of its or its affiliates' other accounts. The Adviser may use client commissions to acquire soft dollar items that the Adviser would otherwise be obligated to provide to, or acquire at its own expense for, the relevant account(s) and for which the Adviser therefore receives a benefit. Nonetheless, the Adviser believes that such soft dollar items may provide the clients with benefits by supplementing the research and services otherwise available to the clients and will use such soft dollar items (including non-safe harbor items) in good faith. The Adviser may have an incentive to select certain brokers based on the soft dollar items provided by such brokers rather than the client's interests in receiving the most favorable execution.

The clients may be deemed to be "paying up" for soft dollar items provided by a broker which are included in the transaction charges. In exchange for the direction of portfolio transaction dollars to certain brokers, credits are generated which may be used by the Adviser to pay for the soft dollar items provided, or paid for, by such brokers. To the extent the client's portfolio transactions generate such credits or soft dollar items are provided, the Adviser will be receiving a benefit by reason of the direction of commissions.

Although it has not yet done so, in addition to the factors described above, the Adviser may consider a broker's referrals of clients or investors in the Funds or the potential for future referrals in directing transactions to a broker. As with client commission payments for soft dollar items, in some cases the transaction compensation paid might be higher than that obtainable from another broker-dealer who did not provide (or undertake to provide) referrals, although the Adviser will seek to avoid such a result and will seek best execution. Awarding transaction business to brokers in recognition of past or future referrals may create an incentive for the Adviser to cause one or more clients to effect more transactions with such brokers than it might otherwise do in order to stimulate more referrals rather than on the client's interest in receiving most favorable execution.

Commissions generated in the management of a client's account may be used to pay for soft dollar items used by Rothschild Capital Partners in managing other client accounts. Likewise, not all soft dollar items may be used by the Adviser in connection with the client that paid commissions to the broker providing such items. Further, the Adviser does not attempt to allocate soft dollar benefits to the clients proportionately to the soft dollar credits they generate. The Adviser believes that, over time, all clients will receive some benefit from the soft dollar items provided. Lastly, while the Rothschild Cornerstone Fund's, the Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities Fund's, and the Rothschild GQ Systematic Master Fund offering documents provide that the Adviser may enter into directed brokerage arrangements in its sole discretion, the Adviser has not done so and does not intend to do so.

The Underlying Manager, GQ Asset Management, LLC, has not generated “soft dollars” or received “soft dollar” benefits as of September 11, 2017.

Aggregation. Rothschild Capital Partners, whenever possible (to the extent a transaction is suitable for more than one client), will place concurrent orders from the Funds and SMA clients with a single broker (BTIG) to be executed as a single, aggregated “block” in order to facilitate orderly and efficient execution and on average and reduce the costs of execution. Whenever the Adviser does so, each client on whose behalf an order was placed will receive the average price at which the “block” was executed and will bear a proportionate share of all transaction costs, based on the size of the client account’s order. The Adviser will aggregate securities orders if it believes such aggregation is consistent with its duty to seek best execution (which shall include best price) for its clients and is consistent with the terms of the Adviser’s investment advisory agreements and will ensure that allocation of securities is done on a fair and equitable basis.

It is Rothschild Capital Partner’s policy to allocate aggregated securities on a fair and equitable basis. The Adviser will ensure that no account will be favored over any other account. The Adviser will make allocations pursuant to its Allocation Statement which indicates that allocations be done (i) on a pro-rata basis or (ii) otherwise, such as (a) if a given security meets additional investment criteria with respect to a participating account (such as if a security is from an issuer that is a merger arbitrage name but is also in distress, the security may be allocated among the merger arbitrage accounts and may be more heavily weighted towards a merger arbitrage account which may also invest in distressed securities as part of its strategy) or (b) for other reasons including, without limitation, tax consequences with respect to a given account or liquidity concerns (e.g. anticipated inflows and/or outflows of capital with respect to a given account). In addition, an order may be allocated on a basis different from the policy set forth in this Item 12 if the participating accounts whose orders are allocated receive fair and equitable treatment and the reason for such different allocation is explained in writing. Rothschild Capital Partners receives no additional compensation or remuneration of any kind as a result of this aggregation procedure.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Rothschild Capital Partners maintains a number of policies to review client accounts.

Day-to-Day Monitoring. On each business day, members of Rothschild Capital Partners’ Investment Committee (David D. Rothschild, Jason B. Wood, and Leonard D. Rodman) are responsible for monitoring, reviewing and management of the SMA accounts and the Funds’ portfolios, with the exception of Rothschild GQ Systematic Master Fund which relies on the Underlying Fund Manager, and collectively oversee all facets of the investment advisory process including, but not limited to asset allocation, portfolio review, idea generation, trading policy, risk management, proxy voting and compliance. Other employees may assist in the aforementioned duties as required by the Investment Committee members, and where they deem appropriate.

- **Trade Execution** – Brokers provide us with physical confirmations as well as DTC affirmations between the broker, the custodial bank, or the prime broker – who also acts as the Funds’ custodian – and the Adviser, for each trade.
- **Prime Brokerage and Custodian (the Funds)** – Rothschild Capital Partners utilizes Jefferies & Company (“Jefferies”) for the provision of prime brokerage and custodial services for Fund assets – including cash and securities. Jefferies provides custodial services including, but not limited to, daily trade reconciliation, ensuring receipt of income, facilitating deposits or withdrawals, and portfolio valuation. The Underlying Fund may utilize a prime broker (including, but not limited to, Interactive Brokers, LLC) who will clear (generally on the basis of payment against delivery) the securities transactions for the Underlying Fund which are

effected through other brokerage firms.

- **Custodian (SMAs)** – Rothschild Capital Partners primarily utilizes M&T Bank (“M&T”) as the custodian for SMA client assets. M&T provides custodial services including, but not limited to, daily trade reconciliation, ensuring receipt of income, facilitating any client requests, deposits or withdrawals, portfolio valuation and are responsible for issuing 1099s.
- **Administrator (the Funds)** – Raines & Fischer, an independent accounting firm based in New York, serves as the Funds’ Administrator. Specifically, Brian Uhlman, a partner at Raines & Fischer, provides administrator services as well as additional tax and accounting services to the Funds. Brian Uhlman and Kimberly Davis-Shapiro, Rothschild Capital Partners’ Operations Manager, are the primary control persons for the Adviser’s record-keeping, directing fund transfers and wiring, along with expense reconciliation. Their duties include affirming trades on DTC, booking all executed trades into the Adviser’s internal portfolio accounting system, Schwab PortfolioCenter, and ensuring our records reconcile with the formal records of Jefferies (the Funds’ prime broker and custodian). Centaur performs a similar function for the GQ Systematic Master Fund and the GQ Systematic Feeder Fund.
- **Administrator (SMAs)** – The Adviser’s Operations Manager, Kimberly Davis Shapiro, is the primary control person for the firm’s record-keeping, directing fund transfers and wiring, along with expense reconciliation. Portfolio Manager, Leonard Rodman sends trade allocations to our custodian, M&T. Back Office Support Service (“BOSS”) collects the data from the custodian through a data aggregator (ByAllAccounts), and reconciles the data in PortfolioCenter.
- **Underlying Fund** – The Underlying Fund Manager reviews account activity on a continual basis, and not less than quarterly, to determine conformity with investment objectives and guidelines. The reviews consist of determining whether the account’s investment goals and objectives are aligned with the Underlying Fund’s investment strategies. The reviews are conducted by Underlying Fund’s Arthur M. Berd, founder of the Underlying Fund GP and the Underlying Fund Manager.

Periodic Monitoring and Review (SMAs). Rothschild Capital Partners intends to discuss with clients, at least annually and/or more frequently at the client’s request, unaudited performance relative to stated investment objectives. The review will also discuss potential changes to the client’s objectives, constraints, liquidity and special situations.

- Most of the SMA clients are family and/or long-time friends of the Rothschild family. Clients are not assigned to any one member of the Investment Committee, but are provided with open access to all.
- Clients may request a meeting at any time and are encouraged to contact any member of the Adviser’s Investment Committee with changes in their objectives and constraints.
- Written unaudited and net portfolio values and returns are furnished upon request.
- The accounts’ custodian furnishes monthly written statements per the client’s stated preference with copies provided monthly to the Adviser.
- The accounts’ custodian furnishes trustees copies of written statements as per guiding trust documentation and client requests.

Client Letters and Other Reports (The Funds). On an annual basis, investors in the Funds will receive audited financial statements within (i) 120 days of the Rothschild Cornerstone Fund’s and

the Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities Fund's fiscal year end, and (ii) 180 days of Rothschild Technology Partner's fiscal year-end as it currently has ten percent (10%) or more of its assets held in other pooled investment vehicles that are not, and are not advised by, a related person of Rothschild Technology Partners, its General Partner or the Adviser.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Except as otherwise provided in Item 12 regarding soft dollar items received by Rothschild Capital Partners from time to time, the Adviser does not receive any economic benefit from non-clients in connection with providing investment advice or other advisory services to clients.

Item 15: Custody

The Funds. An adviser has custody if it acts in any capacity that gives the adviser legal ownership of, or access to, the client funds or securities. Therefore, Rothschild Capital Partners is deemed to have "Custody" of Funds' assets because it or one of its affiliates either (1) acts as general partner of the Funds with the authority to dispose of funds and securities in such Fund's account or (2) has the ability to withdraw its fees directly from the Funds. We maintain the Funds' assets at Jefferies & Company, Inc., the Funds' prime broker who is a qualified custodian, as defined under Rule 206(4)-2 (the Custody Rule) of the Advisers Act.

All investors in a Fund receive that Fund's annual audited financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP within (i) 120 days of the Rothschild Cornerstone Fund's and Rothschild Cornerstone Opportunities Fund's fiscal year end and (ii) 180 days of Rothschild Technology Partner's fiscal year-end as it currently has ten percent (10%) or more of its assets held in other pooled investment vehicles that are not, and are not advised by, a related person of Rothschild Technology Partners, its General Partner or the Adviser.

SMAs. An adviser has Custody of a client's funds and securities if it has the ability to (or can direct the custodian to) deduct fees or other expenses directly from the client's accounts. Therefore, Rothschild Capital Partners is deemed to have Custody of the SMA clients' assets because it calculates applicable management fees and makes fee withdrawal requests to the custodial bank, M&T. The qualified custodian collects management fees on a quarterly basis, via direct debit from client accounts at the Adviser's direction. The qualified custodian sends account statements directly to the SMA clients, on a monthly basis, identifying the amount of funds and of each security in the account at the end of the month and setting forth all transactions in the account for the past month. Rothschild Capital Partners also receives a copy of the account statement. Rothschild Capital Partners advises clients to carefully review their statements from the qualified custodian.

Vance JV. Rothschild Capital Partners is deemed to have Custody of the SMA clients' assets invested in Vance JV due to Vance MM's access to and control of Vance JV's assets. RCP engages an accounting firm registered with, and subject to inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, to subject such SMA clients' assets to a surprise audit. In addition, RCP's qualified custodian sends monthly account statements to Account Clients.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

The Funds. Rothschild Capital Partners accepts discretionary authority to manage the assets in each Fund's account. Our discretion is limited only by the investment restrictions set forth in each Fund's documents and those set forth by the General Partners. Investors in the Funds are not able to place restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.

Pursuant to the Funds' documents, we have broad discretionary investment authority over the Funds' accounts including the authority to determine the following:

- Securities to be bought and/or sold
- Amount of securities to be bought and/or sold
- Broker dealer to be used for trade execution
- Commission rates paid for trade execution

SMAs. Rothschild Capital Partners accepts discretionary authority to manage the assets in each client's account. We observe investment limitations and restrictions that are outlined in each account's investment management agreement which may be imposed by an SMA client.

Pursuant to our investment management agreements, we have the authority to determine the following without obtaining specific client consent:

- Securities to be bought and/or sold
- Amount of securities to be bought and/or sold
- Broker dealer to be used for trade execution
- Commission rates paid for trade execution

Both The Funds and SMAs. The most important principle by which we operate in all aspects of our business is the equal and fair treatment between all beneficial owners of our Funds and the Funds' portfolios and the portfolios of our SMA clients. Our decisions are never to be influenced by any consideration for differences in fee arrangements, size of account, length of a relationship, and potential for additional or new business.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

General Principle

Pursuant to Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act, registered investment advisers that exercise voting authority with respect to clients' securities are required to adopt and implement policies and procedures for voting proxies, disclose those policies and procedures to their clients and disclose how clients may obtain information about how the adviser has voted proxies.

Rothschild Capital Partners maintains voting authority with respect to clients' securities, and maintains a Proxy Voting Policy that details its policies and procedures for voting proxies. The Adviser will vote proxies in what it believes to be the best interest of its clients. The Adviser shall consider all relevant factors and without undue influence from individuals or groups who may have an economic interest in the outcome of a proxy vote.

Rothschild Capital Partners has established a proxy voting committee (the "Proxy Voting Committee") that is responsible for deciding how the Adviser will vote a proxy. The Proxy Voting Committee consists of three members:

- David D. Rothschild, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer
- Jason B. Wood, Executive Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager
- Leonard D. Rodman, Portfolio Manager

The Adviser may, from time to time, consult with persons who are not Proxy Voting Committee members when determining how to vote a proxy, including but not limited to members of the Investment Committee.

While retaining final authority to determine how each proxy is voted, the Proxy Voting Committee reviews and in most instances (provided the Adviser determines it is in the best interests of the clients to do so) follows the proxy voting policies and recommendations of Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS"). ISS tracks each proxy that the Adviser is authorized to vote on behalf of its clients and makes recommendations to the Proxy Voting Committee as to how it would vote such proxy in accordance with ISS's own proxy voting guidelines. ISS may from time to time vote on proxy matters on the Adviser's behalf in accordance with ISS's recommendations in the event the Adviser has not provided specific directions to the contrary. In addition to supplying proxy related research and making recommendations to the Adviser as to particular shareholder votes, ISS also performs the administrative tasks of receiving proxies and proxy statements, marking proxies as instructed by the Adviser, and retaining proxy voting records and information. Clients may not direct the Adviser's proxy vote in a particular solicitation.

Resolving Conflicts of Interest

The Proxy Voting Committee is responsible for identifying and resolving material conflicts of interest issues prior to voting, including but not limited to:

- Personal ownership interest in the company in which the Adviser will vote on a proxy
- Whether Proxy Voting Committee members receive any compensation or profit based on how the Adviser votes on a proxy
- Role as a director in the company in which the Adviser will vote on a proxy
- Immediate family member (spouse, child, parent, sibling, or in-law) as a director in the company in which the Adviser will vote on a proxy
- A personal relationship with an executive or director in the company in which the Adviser will vote on a proxy
- A personal relationship with a candidate to be a director in the company in which the Adviser will vote on a proxy

In the event of a conflict of interest, the Proxy Voting Committee may determine that a member of the Proxy Voting Committee who has a conflict of interest is to be recused from the deliberations as to how to vote a proxy on a case-by-case basis.

Clients may obtain a copy of Rothschild Capital Partners' Proxy Voting Policy and information on how Rothschild Capital Partners voted securities by contacting Beth Heming by email at beth@rothcap.com, or by calling her at (612) 276-5508. Clients may obtain a copy of ISS' proxy voting policy by visiting:

http://www.issgovernance.com/policy/2014/policy_information

Item 18: Financial Information

Rothschild Capital Partners has no additional financial circumstances to report. We do not require or solicit payment of fees in excess of \$1,200 per client six months or more in advance of services rendered and are, therefore, not required to include detailed financial statements. We have no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to our clients and we have not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.