

Form ADV Part 2A

Item 1 – Cover Page

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Maytech Global Investments, LLC (“Maytech”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (212) 899-2730 or tibor.nemes@maytechglobal.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Maytech is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

This Brochure does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of any offer to purchase any securities of any entities described herein.

Additional information about Maytech also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

This Brochure dated April 30, 2017 is Maytech's other than annual update to Form ADV Part 2A, the Firm Brochure. The following is a summary of material changes.

Cover Page, Item 11 and Item 17: Maytech has named Tibor Nemes as its new Chief Compliance Officer. Mr. Nemes contact details are included.

Item 4 – Advisory Business - Client Assets Under Management: Maytech has updated the value of its Assets Under Management.

Item 7 – Types of Clients: As of January 1st, 2017, Maytech has assumed management of the Global Innovation Fund.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation: Maytech has entered into an agreement with a third-party solicitor.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

- A. General Description of Advisory Firm** – Maytech is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. Its principal place of business is located in New York, New York. Maytech was formed on December 16, 2016. Maytech is managed by Mr. Nels G. Wangenstein and Ms. Ye Yin, its founders and principal owners. Mr. Daniel McCarthy owns a passive minority interest in Maytech.

B. Description of Advisory Services

Maytech is a succession to the business of both Wangenstein Asset Management LLC (“WAM”), an advisory firm owned by Mr. Wangenstein, and Maytech Capital Management, LLC (“MCM”), an advisory firm owned at the time of the succession by both Mr. Wangenstein and Ms. Yin; currently owned exclusively by Ms. Yin. Maytech also serves as investment manager to Maytech Global Innovation Partners LP (the “Global Innovation Fund”), a privately offered collective investment vehicle.

Separate accounts are managed using a Global Growth strategy focused on growth opportunities throughout the global market. The Global Innovation Fund follows a similar strategy but emphasizes investments in the information technology, healthcare and consumer sectors.

- C. Availability of Tailored Services for Individual Clients** – Maytech does not generally intend to tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of its separate account and Fund clients (collectively, the “Clients”). However, where a Client is subject to specific restrictions (e.g. portfolio diversification requirements), Maytech may tailor its services in accordance with such restrictions on a case-by-case basis if such restrictions will not materially alter its investment strategy and approach.

Maytech will provide advisory services to each Client pursuant to an investment management agreement (each, a “Management Agreement”). Each Client’s individual investment guidelines and objectives are detailed in its respective Management Agreement and, in the case of the Global Innovation Fund, the offering memoranda. Each Management Agreement will grant Maytech complete investment discretion within the confines of these investment guidelines and objectives.

- D. Wrap Fee Programs** – Maytech does not participate in wrap fee programs.

- E. Clients Assets Under Management** – As of April 27, 2017, Maytech has \$154,263,283 of assets under management (“AUM”).

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

A. **Advisory Fees and Compensation** – Maytech receives an asset-based fee from each Client. In addition, Maytech Partners LLC (“Maytech Partners”), an affiliate of Maytech which serves as the general partner of the Global Innovation Fund, receives a performance allocation from the net profits of the Fund as further described in Item 6.

1. **Separately Managed Accounts** – The fee schedule applicable to separate accounts is as follows:

For accounts with a market value of less than \$10 million:

- 1.50% per annum of the first \$2,500,000 of market value
- 1.40% per annum of the next \$2,500,000 of market value
- 1.30% per annum of the next \$2,500,000 of market value
- 1.20% per annum of the next \$2,499,999 of market value

For accounts with a market value equal or greater than \$10 million:

- 1.25% per annum of the first \$10,000,000 of market value
- 0.90% per annum of the remaining balance of market value

Generally, all separate account Clients pay the fees set out above. However, Maytech may charge different fees to certain separate account Clients, including but not limited to, prior clients of WAM, in its sole discretion.

The advisory fees for each separately managed account are payable upon inception of the account and at the start of each calendar quarter thereafter. The market value of each of the securities in the account shall be computed as of the close of trading on the last business day of March, June, September, and December.

2. Global Innovation Fund

The fee schedule applicable to the Global Innovation Fund is as follows:

- A management fee equal to 1.50% per annum of net asset value; and
- A performance allocation equal to 20% of net profits

The management fee of the Global Innovation Fund will be paid monthly in advance based on the value of each investor’s capital account as of the first business day of each month, adjusted for contributions and withdrawals made during the month and without accrual of the performance allocation described in Item 6 below. The Global Innovation Fund will pay the management fee in U.S. dollars within 10 days after the first business day of each month.

Generally, all Fund investors will pay the management fee and performance allocation set forth above; provided however, that the management fee and/or performance allocation in

respect of any fund investor may be waived or reduced for principals and employees of Maytech and/or substantial investors. The performance allocation applicable to founder investors in the Global Innovation Fund is 12% of net profits.

B. Payment of Fees

Separately Managed Accounts – As provided in each managed account Client’s Management Agreement, Maytech will provide a managed account Client and its custodian with an invoice for payment of such advisory fee. Each such invoice will describe the amount of the advisory fee, the value of the Client’s assets on which the fee was based and the manner in which the fee was calculated. Unless the Client directs otherwise, the custodian will deduct the advisory fee directly from the Client’s account and remit such amount directly to Maytech. At least on a quarterly basis, the custodian will send each Client a statement that includes a summary of all amounts disbursed from such Client’s account during such period, including the amount of such Client’s advisory fees, if any, paid directly to Maytech by the custodian on behalf of the Client.

In the event a Client elects to not have fees deducted directly from its account, Maytech will invoice the Client directly for advisory fees, and such Client will pay Maytech directly.

The Global Innovation Fund – The management fees and performance allocation of the Global Innovation Fund will be deducted directly from each fund investor’s capital account by the Global Innovation Fund’s administrator.

- C. Other Fees and Expenses** – Clients will incur brokerage commissions, transaction fees and related investment expenses including, but not limited to, custodial fees, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, other fees and taxes on securities transactions, due diligence expenses, news and quotation service expenses, and, indirectly, fees charged by exchange traded funds and mutual funds. Item 12 provides additional information regarding Maytech’s brokerage practices.

Additionally, the Global Innovation Fund bears all of its organizational expenses and ongoing operating expenses as set forth in detail in the applicable offering memoranda including, but not limited to, offering expenses, legal and accounting fees, administration fees and expense, directors’ fees and extraordinary expenses (including indemnification).

Clients and fund investors are subject to the foregoing fees and expenses regardless of whether any profit is made on investments. In addition, if there is new net profit in a fund investor’s capital account at the end of any year, the Performance Allocation described in Item 6 below also will be allocated from each fund investor’s capital account to the capital account of Maytech Partners.

- D. Prepayment of Fees** – As noted in Item 5(B) above, the advisory fees for both the separately managed accounts and the Global Innovation Fund will be paid in advance. If a separate account Client deposits assets in its account during a calendar quarter or an investor makes an investment in the Global Innovation Fund during a calendar month, a

prorated advisory/management fee will be charged on such assets based on the number of days such assets were managed by Maytech during such period. Likewise, if assets are withdrawn from a separately managed account during a calendar quarter or an investment is made in the Global Innovation Fund during a calendar month, a pro rata portion of the advisory/management fee will be refunded based on the number of days such assets were in the Client account or the Global Innovation Fund during the quarter.

- E. **Additional Compensation and Conflicts of Interest** – No supervised person of Maytech accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

As discussed in Item 5, Maytech Partners, LLC, an affiliate of Maytech that is the general partner of the Global Innovation Fund, receives a performance allocation from the Global Innovation Fund. The performance allocation is calculated annually as of each fiscal year end (and with respect to any intra-year redemption on the date of such redemption) and is made as soon as practical thereafter.

No performance allocation is assessed on the recoupment of losses. The performance allocation, once allocated, is not subject to claw-back in the event of subsequent losses. Thus, an investor in the Global Innovation Fund that holds its investment for multiple years may, in the event that the Global Innovation Fund suffers unrecovered losses in years subsequent to the assessment of a performance allocation, be subject to a performance allocation even where it did not receive a profit during the term of its investment. All Performance Fees are charged in accordance with Section 205(a)(1) and Rule 205-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”).

As discussed in Item 5, the Global Innovation Fund pays different fees than the separate account Clients and separate account Clients may not all pay identical fees. Because Maytech will manage more than one Client account and these may have different fee structures (e.g., side-by-side management), potential conflicts of interest can arise. Maytech undertakes to act in a fair and equitable manner and to resolve and mitigate conflicts or potential conflicts in a timely manner. One potential conflict of interest is that there is a potential for providing preferential treatment to one Client account over others in terms of allocation of management time, resources, and investment opportunities. Second, Maytech may have an incentive to make investments that are more speculative for the Global Innovation Fund, which is subject to a performance allocation, in order to increase the potential compensation to Maytech Partners with respect to the Global Innovation Fund. To mitigate these risks, Maytech has implemented policies and procedures to address trade allocation decisions, order aggregation and brokerage allocation decisions. These policies seek to ensure fair allocation of investment opportunities among all Clients and minimize any potential for bias. Maytech’s trade allocation policies and procedures are discussed more fully in Item 12.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Maytech will provide investment advisory services to separately managed accounts and private investment funds.

Maytech intends to provide advisory services to additional managed accounts for high net worth individuals or institutional investors. The minimum investment in a managed account will be determined on a case-by-case basis, subject to a minimum of \$250,000. Any requirements for maintaining any minimum investment in a separately managed account will be individually negotiated and set forth in the relevant Management Agreement.

Investment in the Global Innovation Fund is only open to sophisticated, knowledgeable investors. All U.S. investors are required to be accredited investors, as defined in Rule 501 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and qualified purchasers as defined in Section 2(a)(1)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The minimum initial investment in the Global Innovation Fund is \$500,000. This minimum investment is subject to reduction in the discretion of Maytech Capital, the general partner of the Global Innovation Fund.

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

- A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies** – Maytech utilizes a variety of methods and strategies to make investment decisions for its Clients. Maytech has considerable discretion respecting the investment strategies and choices for its Clients.

1. Global Growth Strategy for Separately Managed Accounts

Maytech will employ a research-intensive analytical process to uncover growth opportunities within the global market.

Maytech will seek to invest in companies that have attractive characteristics such as:

- The potential to grow at above average rates by exploiting macroeconomic trends, including globalization, digitalization and changing demographics;
- The potential to capitalize on a disruptive technology; and
- The possession of strategic advantages not fully recognized by the market.

Maytech believes that we are entering into a period of unprecedented change driven by technology, demographics, regulatory change and emerging global consumers. Maytech believes that over the next decade two billion additional global consumers will be competing for resources and services. Maytech looks for companies using technology to create new products, new services and new business models in order to solve the hard problems of resource allocation and distribution. Maytech believes that internet adoption threatens legacy business model in developed economies by supplying transparency and global access to alternate suppliers. Maytech seeks companies attacking large opportunities. Maytech looks for companies that apply information technology to huge addressable markets, such as travel or entertainment. Maytech seeks companies that have scalable solutions for growth. Maytech believes these companies have greater profit potential and the ability to reinvest their earnings back into research, marketing and development, accelerating their top-line growth. Maytech seeks companies with natural options for growth. Maytech looks for companies that can easily extend their reach into adjacent areas (e.g., search engines move into advertising and international markets). Maytech seek companies with management teams that can deliver results. Maytech actively looks for management teams that are able to exploit their business' natural growth opportunities. Maytech seeks to keep abreast of developments by spending time with companies. Maytech will regularly visit companies to meet in person with management, including traveling to China to meet with teams locally. Maytech conducts its own qualitative research on companies to determine whether they are desirable candidates for our portfolio, which includes attending conferences and meetings with key industry figures.

- 2. Global Innovation Fund** – The Global Innovation Fund utilizes an investment strategy similar to the Global Growth Strategy. However, the Global Innovation Fund focuses on companies in the technology, healthcare and consumer sectors. In addition, the

Global Innovation Fund may sell securities short and may employ material leverage. The Global Innovation Fund may also invest in a de minimis amount of commodities and futures contracts.

B. Material Risks of Maytech’s Investment Strategies, Methods of Analysis and Types of Securities Without seeking, in any way, to limit the consideration to be taken into account, prospective investors should pay particular regard to the following risks:

No Guarantee of Investment Performance – Maytech cannot guarantee that it will achieve positive or competitive investment returns. Unanticipated market conditions, political developments, regulatory and other factors, many of which cannot be anticipated or controlled, could result in Maytech not generating positive or competitive after- tax returns or in the possible loss of principal.

Non-U.S. Securities – Maytech will invest in securities of non-U.S. governments and companies that are generally denominated in non-U.S. currencies and utilization of options on non-U.S. securities involves certain considerations comprising both risks and opportunities not typically associated with investing in securities of the United States government or United States companies. These considerations include changes in exchange rates and exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of non-U.S. taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, non-U.S. government restrictions, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, greater risks associated with counterparties and settlement, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility.

Currency Risk – Maytech will make investments denominated in currencies other than US Dollars, and any income received from these investments will be received in those currencies, some of which may fall in value against the US Dollar. There is, therefore, a currency exchange risk, which may affect the value of Client portfolio. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments. Maytech may, but is not required to hedge currency exposure, but may do so in the future. There is no guarantee that any attempt at hedging will be successful or will prevent losses due to currency fluctuation.

Risks of Investing in Emerging Markets Generally – The economies and market conditions of emerging markets may differ significantly from the economies of certain developed countries in such respects as GDP or gross national product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, structural unemployment and balance of payments position. In particular, these economies frequently experience high levels of inflation. In addition, such countries may have: restrictive national policies that limit Maytech’s investment opportunities; limited information about their issuers; a general lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, auditing practices and requirements compared to the standards of developed countries; less governmental

supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies; favorable economic developments that may be slowed or reversed by unanticipated political or social events in such countries; or a lack of capital market structure or market-oriented economy. Systemic and market factors may affect the acquisition, payment for or ownership of investments including: (a) the prevalence of crime and corruption; (b) the inaccuracy or unreliability of business and financial information; (c) the instability or volatility of banking and financial systems, or the absence or inadequacy of an infrastructure to support such systems; (d) custody and settlement infrastructure of the market in which such investments are transacted and held; (e) the acts, omissions and operation of any securities depository; (f) the risk of the bankruptcy or insolvency of banking agents, counterparties to cash and securities transactions, registrars or transfer agents; and (g) the existence of market conditions that prevent the orderly execution of settlement of transactions or that affect the value of assets. Different clearance and settlement procedures may prevent a Fund from making intended security purchases causing the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities and possibly resulting in either losses to or contract claims against the Trust. The securities markets of most of the countries in which a Fund may invest may also be smaller, less liquid, and subject to greater price volatility than in developed securities markets.

The political stability of some of the countries in which Maytech will invest differ significantly from that of certain developed countries. There may be, for example, risk of nationalization, sequestration of assets, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage or repatriation, changes in government policies or regulations, political, religious or social instability or diplomatic or political developments and changes. Any one or more of these factors could adversely affect the economies and markets of such countries that in turn could affect the value of Maytech's investments in their respective markets.

Risks of Investing in China – China may be subject to a greater degree of economic, political and social instability than is the case in the United States. Such economic, political and social instability may arise from, other factors, the following:

- *Government Policies and Legislation.* The introduction of new policies or legislation or amendments to existing policies or legislation by governments of the territories administered by the People's Republic of China (the "PRC") (including Hong Kong and Macau), territories administered by the Republic of China (Taiwan and some neighboring islands) and Singapore (collectively, "Greater China") or the interpretation of those laws in jurisdictions under which the Chinese companies operate could adversely impact the assets, operations and ultimately the financial performance of the Chinese companies.
- *Enforcement of Legal Rights.* The rights of the Chinese companies to carry on their businesses in Greater China may be predicated upon a series of agreements. Should it become necessary for any company to seek to enforce its rights under any or all of these agreements, it would need to do so in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction governing the agreement, which for many of such agreements may be the PRC or another legal system within Greater China. There can be no assurance that should it become necessary for any Chinese company

to take such action, it will be possible to obtain the required legal remedies in the relevant jurisdiction.

- *Political Relations between International Community and Greater China.* The relationship between Greater China and the rest of the international community may change over time. Change in political conditions in Greater China may lead to less liberal or less business friendly investment policies by the governments of Greater China or may prevent the Partnership from directing or appointing the management of the Chinese companies. Changes in political conditions in Greater China may also lead to the implementation of embargoes or economic sanctions by developed countries against Chinese companies or companies doing business in Greater China, which in turn could compel companies to prematurely terminate their business arrangements, or require the Partnership to sell its investments at less than fair market value or prevent the repatriation of the sale proceeds from any termination or dissolution of the Partnership's business arrangements.
- *State Ownership and Government Economic Intervention.* China's economy is very much in transition. While the government of the PRC still controls production and pricing in major economic sectors, significant steps have been taken toward capitalism and China's economy has become increasingly market oriented. China's strong economic growth and ability to attract significant foreign investment in recent years stem from the economic liberalization initiated over twenty years ago. The economic growth, however, has been marked by rapid growth followed by rigid measures of austerity. The rapidity of the growth has, at times, led to high rates of inflation. Furthermore, the future earnings of companies could be affected if the government of the PRC were to reverse recent trends and impose restrictions which affect (directly or indirectly) the businesses of companies.
- *Developing Legal System.* The legal system of the PRC is a system based on written statutes and their interpretation by the Supreme People's Court. Prior court decisions may be cited for reference but have limited precedential value. Since 1979, the government of the PRC has been developing a comprehensive system of commercial laws, and considerable progress has been made in introducing laws and regulations dealing with economic matters such as foreign investment, corporate organization and governance, commerce, overseas public listings, taxation and trade. The interpretation and/or enforcement of such laws and regulations may have a material adverse effect on the business operations of companies.
- *Foreign Exchange Controls.* Foreign exchange transactions in the PRC (including the repatriation of investment returns and capital) continue to be subject to foreign exchange controls of the Chinese State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE"). Currently companies incorporated in the PRC may repatriate profits and dividends to their foreign shareholders; no governmental approval is required to repatriate profits and dividends out of the PRC. Capital

may also be repatriated after the capital decrease has been approved by the relevant authorities. However, there is the risk that this permission may not be forthcoming and that capital will not be repatriated. Alternatively, any relaxation or abolition of exchange controls, may give rise to capital outflows from Greater China which could, among other things, adversely affect the strength of the Renminbi and the availability and cost of funding in Greater China and could give rise to higher interest rates, thereby adversely affecting the Greater Chinese economy and correspondingly adversely affecting companies.

- *Tax Uncertainty.* PRC tax laws and regulations are under constant development and often subject to change as a result of changing government policy in the PRC. Such changes may occur without sufficient warning. Implementation of various taxes may affect consumption in certain product sectors. There is a risk that changes in tax policy and regulations may adversely affect the demand for certain products or services of companies and therefore the Partnership's returns on investments.
- *Risks Related to Health Epidemics and Other Outbreaks.* The business operations of companies and economic activity in general could be adversely affected by the effects of avian flu, severe acute respiratory syndrome ("SARS") or another epidemic or disease outbreak. Greater China reported a number of cases of SARS in April 2003. In 2005 and 2006, there were reports of the occurrence of avian flu in various parts of Greater China, including confirmed human cases. Any prolonged recurrence of SARS, avian flu or other adverse public health developments in Greater China could have a material adverse effect on the business operations of companies.
- *Restriction on Foreign Investment Market Access.* Government policies and regulations in the PRC continue to impose certain restrictions on foreign investment in terms of market access to certain industries and business sectors. Such restrictions may take the form of additional or stricter governmental approval requirements for foreign invested enterprises ("FIEs") to enter into certain industries and business sectors or heightened enforcement of existing rules prohibiting or restricting FIEs to conduct business or undertake projects in certain industries or business sectors that are open to Chinese domestic enterprises. The existence and implementation of such restrictions may have an adverse impact on the business operation and performance of the Chinese companies in the event any of the companies fail to gain market access to certain industries or business sectors due to such restrictions.
- *Risk of Social Unrest.* The power of China's Communist Party has a significant impact on the scope and direction of economic development and often on the opportunities and risks for individual companies and sectors. In addition, while a significant portion of China's population has benefited from China's economic growth, the conditions of many leave much room for improvement. As a result, the potential for renewed popular unrest associated with demands for improved social, political and economic conditions cannot be dismissed. There is also the

possibility for conflict between China's Communist Party and some privately owned enterprises. Enterprises that break the law may find the government taking aggressive action against them.

Smaller Capitalization Risk – Certain of the issuers in which Maytech invests may have comparatively smaller capitalizations as compared with more developed markets. The general risks associated with equity securities are particularly pronounced for securities issued by companies with smaller market capitalizations. These companies may have limited product lines and markets, as well as shorter operating histories, less experienced management and more limited financial resources than larger companies and may be more vulnerable to adverse general market or economic developments. Investments in smaller companies may be less liquid or more thinly traded than those in larger companies, and may experience greater volatility. In addition, securities of smaller capitalization companies may not be widely followed by the investment community and market makers, which may result in reduced demand for these securities.

Margin Trading/Leverage – Maytech may trade on margin and, in the case of the Global Innovation Fund, utilize other forms of leverage. Leverage has the effect of magnifying changes in the value of a trading portfolio and creates opportunities for greater returns. However, at times of adverse price movements, leverage may magnify trading losses. Furthermore, if the assets of the portfolio pledged to secure the borrowings decline in value, Maytech may have to liquidate some or all of its assets to meet the collateral requirements at times and at prices that are disadvantageous to Clients.

Technology Companies – The value of the Global Innovation Fund's investments may be susceptible to factors affecting the technology and science areas. Companies in the rapidly changing technology field face special risks. For example, these companies spend heavily on research and development and their products or services may not prove commercially successful or may become obsolete quickly. The technology field may be subject to greater governmental regulation, intervention and scrutiny than many other areas, and changes in governmental policies and the need for regulatory approvals may have a material adverse effect on these areas. Additionally, companies in these areas may be subject to risks of developing technologies, competitive pressures and other factors and are dependent upon consumer and business acceptance as new technologies evolve.

Short Sales – The Global Innovation Fund will engage in short selling. Short sales can, in certain circumstances, substantially increase the impact of adverse price movements on the Global Innovation Fund's portfolio. A short sale involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the particular investment sold short, which could result in an inability to cover the short position and a theoretically unlimited loss. There can be no assurance that securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of Maytech or the integrity of Maytech's management.

Maytech has no such legal or disciplinary events to disclose.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

- A. U.S. Broker/Dealer Related Registrations.** Neither Maytech nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.
- B. U.S. Commodity Related Registrations.** Neither Maytech nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor or as an associated person of any of the foregoing. As of the date of this Form ADV Maytech does not intend to utilize commodity interests on behalf of any separately managed account. Maytech Partners, the general partner and commodity pool operator of the Global Innovation Fund, is exempt from registration as a commodity pool operator pursuant to Rule 4.13(a)(3) under the Commodity Exchange Act.
- C. Relationships with Related Persons.** Maytech Partners serves as the general partner of the Global Innovation Fund. As discussed in Item 4, Maytech is the successor business of both WAM and MCM. Maytech has no other relationships or arrangements that are material to its advisory business that it or any of its management persons have with any related persons to disclose.
- D. Recommendations of Other Investment Advisers.** Maytech does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its Clients.

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

- A. Code of Ethics.** Maytech has adopted a Code of Ethics for all supervised persons of the firm describing its high standard of business conduct and fiduciary duty to its Clients. The Code of Ethics includes provisions relating to, among other things: conflicts of interest, personal account dealing, outside business interests, gifts and entertainment, inside information, market conduct, whistle blowing, leak investigation and communications. All Maytech employees must provide a signed acknowledgement, indicating they have read and understood the Compliance Manual and Code of Ethics: (a) within two weeks of commencement of employment; (b) annually thereafter; and (c) upon any material change to the Compliance Manual or Code of Ethics. Maytech's Clients or prospective Clients may request a copy of Maytech's Code of Ethics and excerpts of the Compliance Manual by contacting Maytech's Chief Compliance Officer, Tibor Nemes, at 212-899-2735 or tibor.nemes@maytechglobal.com.
- B. Transactions in Securities where Adviser has Material Financial Interest.** Maytech has no proprietary trading accounts. Neither Maytech nor any of its related persons recommend to any Client, or buy or sell for the account of any Client, securities in which Maytech has a material financial interest.
- C/D. Investing in Securities Recommended to Clients; Contemporaneous Trading.** Maytech has no proprietary trading accounts and therefore would not invest in the same (or related) securities that Maytech's Clients are invested in.

Maytech's Personal Account Dealing Policy and Procedures are designed to ensure that the personal securities transactions of the employees of Maytech will not interfere with making decisions in the best interest of advisory Clients. Employee trading is monitored to ensure compliance with the Personal Account Dealing Policy and Procedures. Maytech's "relevant persons" (i.e., employees, board members and certain third-party service providers) are required to obtain approval from Maytech's Chief Compliance Officer prior to making any transaction in securities, subject to limited exclusions such mutual fund securities. Employees are prohibited from buying or selling any security while Maytech is buying or selling such security for any Client account.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

- A. **Factors Considered in Selecting or Recommending Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions** – Generally, in determining which broker or dealer to use, Maytech has a duty to obtain “best execution,” which the SEC generally describes as a duty to execute securities transactions so that a Client’s total costs or proceeds in each transaction are the most favorable under the circumstances. This duty generally begins with a requirement that Maytech obtain the best price available for the securities in each transaction. However, Maytech may not always pay the lowest possible commission or other transaction cost, but may take into account a number of factors, including a broker’s trading expertise, financial strength, stability and responsibility, reputation, reliability, responsiveness to the members of Maytech, and accuracy of recommendations on particular securities, ability to execute trades, block trading and block positioning capabilities, nature and frequency of sales coverage, net price, depth of available services, willingness to execute related or unrelated difficult transactions in the future, order of call, back office, processing and special execution capabilities, efficiency of execution and error resolution. Maytech may give consideration to certain of these factors more than others in choosing brokers depending on the particular investment at issue.

1. *Soft Dollars.* Maytech will be permitted pursuant to its Management Agreements to utilize “soft dollar” credits generated by brokerage of its Clients to pay for research and or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer or a third party under the “safe harbor” provided by Section 28(e) of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”). Section 28(e) provides a safe harbor for advisers that receive “soft dollar” benefits that are limited to certain research and brokerage products and services.

Maytech receives a benefit by means of “soft dollar” benefits because it does not have to produce or pay for the research or brokerage products or services.

As a result, Maytech may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving the research or brokerage products or services, rather than the Clients’ interest in receiving the most favorable execution.

This practice may cause Clients to pay commissions (or markups or markdowns) higher than those charged by other broker-dealers in return for “soft dollar” benefits (known as “paying up”).

The “soft dollars” generated by one Client’s account may be used by Maytech to serve that account as well as others and that “soft dollar benefits possibly may be applied disproportionately to the soft dollar credits that an account generates.

Maytech intends to limit the use of “soft dollars” to obtain research and brokerage services to services which constitute research and brokerage within the meaning of Section 28(e). Research services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, research reports (including market research); certain financial newsletters and trade journals; software providing analysis of securities portfolios;

corporate governance research and rating services; attendance at certain seminars and conferences; discussions with research analysts; meetings with corporate executives; consultants' advice on portfolio strategy; data services (including services providing market data, company financial data and economic data); advice from brokers on order execution; and certain proxy services. Brokerage services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions and functions incidental thereto (i.e., connectivity services between an investment manager and a broker-dealer and other relevant parties such as custodians); trading software operated by a broker-dealer to route orders; software that provides trade analytics and trading strategies; software used to transmit orders; clearance and settlement in connection with a trade; electronic communication of allocation instructions; routing settlement instructions; post trade matching of trade information; and services required by the SEC or a self-regulatory organization such as comparison services, electronic confirms or trade affirmations.

Maytech will take steps to ensure that the research products and services obtained using Client commissions directly assist it in its investment decision-making process, rather than in the management of Maytech. Maytech must use its best judgment as a fiduciary to justify the use of Client brokerage to pay for a product or service, and ensure that the amount of commission paid is reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage and research services provided by the broker.

2. *Brokerage for Client Referrals.* Maytech does not direct any Client brokerage business to brokers that refer prospective investors to Maytech.
3. *Directed Brokerage.*
 - a. As discussed below in Item 15, Maytech may recommend Interactive Brokers as the primary custodian for separate account Clients. However, each separate account Client may choose any custodian that provides security clearing services.
 - b. In certain instances, separate account Clients may already have a relationship with an existing broker-dealer or request that Maytech place the Client's orders with a particular brokerage firm pursuant to directions received from the Client ("broker-dealer directed accounts"). In broker-dealer directed accounts, it is the responsibility of the Client, not Maytech, to negotiate the commission rates, and Clients should recognize that they may pay a higher brokerage commission or receive less favorable execution than might otherwise be possible. Clients should also be aware of Maytech's lack of authority to negotiate commissions and obtain volume discounts, and that best execution may not be achieved for broker-dealer directed accounts. Clients should also be aware that disparities in commission charges may exist between the commissions charged to other Clients for similar trades. Additionally, directed brokerage accounts may be traded after discretionary accounts.

- c. Maytech currently does not have any Client-directed brokerage accounts. Should a Client specifically direct a Client to use a particular broker or execution arrangement, Maytech would not be required to apply its standard procedures for evaluating brokers. In a Client-directed brokerage arrangement, the Client may incur higher brokerage commissions or receive less favorable pricing than might otherwise be the case.
- B. **Order Aggregation** – Maytech will seek to execute trades in a way that minimizes transaction and booking costs and that seeks to achieve fair treatment for all accounts when allocating individual executions. Maytech expects to execute orders in blocks (i.e., trades for multiple accounts grouped into single orders) to achieve execution efficiency, cost efficiency, anonymity and to minimize volatility in prices across accounts. In the event that Maytech encounters investment opportunities that are appropriate for more than one Client or Fund, or an aggregated order is only partially filled, Maytech will allocate the investment either pro- rata based on the asset size of the accounts or in such other manner as Maytech deems equitable to ensure fair allocation of investment opportunities among all Clients taking into consideration the investment strategies and risk profiles of the Clients.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

- A. **Frequency and Nature of Review** – Maytech’s portfolio managers regularly evaluate Client portfolios on a real-time basis. Client accounts are actively managed by the portfolio manager through daily position sizing evaluations, liquidity reviews and overall maintenance of the stated portfolio parameters as set forth in the applicable Management Agreement.
- B. **Factors Prompting a Non-Periodic Review of Accounts** – All Client accounts are actively managed and are reviewed regularly throughout the trading day.
- C. **Content and Frequency of Regular Account Reports** –

Separately Managed Accounts – Separately managed account Clients will receive a confirmation for each transaction effected for their accounts and monthly statements reflecting all account activity directly from their broker/custodian.

Additionally, Maytech will provide Clients with quarterly appraisal and performance reports for each account. Performance reports will reflect the realized and unrealized gains and losses in an account, provide a summary of activity in the account in the quarter, and compare the performance of the account to various indices.

The Fund – The Global Innovation Fund provides all investors with the following reports, all of which are written reports:

- Monthly unaudited performance information (sent by the Global Innovation Fund’s administrator);
- Within 120 days of the Global Innovation Fund’s fiscal year, annual financial statements audited by an independent certified public accounting firm; and
- Such other reports as determined by Maytech or the Global Innovation Fund in its sole discretion

Although Maytech will use its best efforts to provide timely tax information to the investors in the Global Innovation Fund, it is possible that the Global Innovation Fund may be late in providing tax information, and fund investors should be prepared to file for extensions with the relevant Federal and state taxing authorities.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

- A. **Economic Benefits Received from Non-Clients for Providing Services to Clients** – Maytech has no arrangements whereby a party who is not a Client compensates or otherwise provides an economic benefit to Maytech for providing services to Clients other than the “soft-dollar” benefit arrangement detailed in Item 12.
- B. **Compensation to Non-Supervised Persons for Client Referrals** – Maytech has entered into an agreement with a third-party solicitor pursuant to which Maytech pays a fee to the solicitor in connection with their solicitation of clients and other services that they provide. Maytech may compensate the solicitor by sharing a portion of its investment advisory fee or such other means that will be disclosed to a client in accordance with Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act.

Item 15 – Custody

All Client assets will be maintained at a “qualified custodian.” All Client assets will be held in the Client’s name and not in Maytech’s name at the custodian.

Separately Managed Accounts. Maytech will be deemed to have custody under regulatory guidelines as a result of Maytech’s authority from certain Clients for Maytech to directly debit Client advisory fees from their custodian accounts

Maytech may recommend Interactive Brokers as the primary custodian for separate account Clients. However, each separate account Client may choose any custodian that provides security clearing services.

Separate account Clients will receive monthly statements from Interactive Brokers, or the custodian that the Client chose and Clients should carefully review those statements. In addition, as discussed in Item 13, Clients will receive monthly/quarterly statements from Maytech and are urged to carefully review each statement. In order to confirm that all account transactions, holdings and values are correct and current, we urge Clients to compare Maytech’s statements with the statements received directly from the qualified custodian.

The Fund. As noted above in Item 13, the administrator of the Global Innovation Fund will send monthly statements directly to the investors in such Fund. The Global Innovation Fund will be subject to an annual audit by a PCAOB auditor and will deliver audited financial statements to its investors within 120 days after fiscal year end.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

As discussed in Item 4, Maytech provides all investment advice on a discretionary basis. Investment advice is provided pursuant to a Management Agreement between the Client and Maytech. Each Management Agreement grants Maytech the authority to enter into agreements, including agreements with brokers, and take all steps to fully manage the Client's assets in accordance with the Client's chosen strategy. In respect of each Client, Maytech has the authority to determine (i) the securities to be purchased and sold for the Client's account (subject to restrictions on its activities set forth in the applicable Management Agreement and, in the case of the Global Innovation Fund, the offering memorandum), and (ii) the amount of securities to be purchased or sold for the Client's account.

Prior to assuming full discretion in managing any Client's assets, including any separately managed accounts, Maytech will enter into a Management Agreement that sets forth the scope of Maytech's discretion.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

Maytech has the authority to vote proxies for securities held in Client portfolios unless otherwise stipulated in the applicable Management Agreement. Maytech's proxy voting policy was adopted in accordance with SEC Rule 206(4)-6 and calls for it to exercise its duty of care and loyalty to its Clients when it votes proxies.

Absent good reason to the contrary, Maytech will generally give substantial weight to management recommendations regarding voting, and will vote for routine matters in favor of the management proposals. Non-routine matters will be voted on a case-by-case basis, given the complexity of many of these issues. Where there is a measurable change in the structure, management, control or operation of the company, or a change that is inconsistent with industry standards and/or laws of the state of incorporation applicable to the company, Maytech will generally vote against such proposals.

Investors in the Global Innovation Fund may not direct Maytech's vote in any proxy solicitation.

Potential conflicts of interest between Maytech and its Clients may arise when Maytech's relationships with an issuer or with a related third party actually conflict, or appear to conflict, with the best interest of the Client(s). If the issue is specifically addressed in Maytech's proxy voting policies and procedures, Maytech will vote in accordance with the stated policies. In a situation where the issue is not specifically addressed in the policies and an apparent or actual conflict exists, Maytech shall either: i) delegate the voting decision to an independent third party; ii) inform the Client of the conflict of interest and obtain advance consent of each Client for a particular voting decision; or iii) obtain approval of a voting decision from Maytech's Chief Compliance Officer, who will be responsible for documenting the rationale for the decision made and voted. In all such cases, Maytech will make disclosures to Clients of all material conflicts and will keep documentation supporting its voting decisions.

Clients may obtain a copy of Maytech's complete proxy voting policies and procedures upon request. Clients may also obtain information from Maytech about how it voted any proxies on behalf of their account by contacting Maytech's Chief Compliance Officer, Tibor Nemes, at 212-899-2735 or tibor.nemes@maytechglobal.com.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Maytech is not aware of having any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to Clients. Maytech has not been subject to a bankruptcy petition within the past 10 years.

Item 19 – Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Maytech is not registered as an investment adviser with any state. Therefore, this Item 19 is not applicable.