

**PART 2A OF FORM ADV:
FIRM BROCHURE**

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This brochure (the “Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Lunia Capital LP (“Lunia Capital”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 214-489-7130 or ymunshi@luniacapital.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

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

Being a “registered investment adviser” or describing Advisor as being “registered” does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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

Item 2: Material Changes

This brochure dated March 29, 2020 (this “Brochure”) updates the amended brochure filed on March 29, 2019. This Brochure should be reviewed in its entirety as some changes to this Brochure may be considered material to some readers and immaterial to others.

There were no material changes from the amended brochure filed in March 29, 2019.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Lunia Capital LP was founded in 2016 and is organized as a Delaware limited partnership. Vikas Lunia (the “Principal”) is the founder and principal owner of Lunia Capital and Chief Investment Officer of Lunia Capital. Mr. Lunia is responsible for the management of the strategies employed by Lunia Capital and is supported by a team of investment and operational professionals. Jamalu LLC serves as the general partner of Lunia Capital and is also principally owned by Mr. Lunia.

Lunia Capital serves as the investment manager and provide discretionary advisory services to certain private funds organized as a “master feeder” structure (each a “Fund” or “Client” and collectively the “Funds” or “Clients”).

Lunia Capital may, in the future, organize additional investment vehicles or provide investment advisory services to other accounts that follow an investment strategy similar to or different from the investment program of the Clients.

The investment objective of Lunia Capital is to provide consistent absolute returns with limited correlation to overall stock market performance while preserving investor capital. Lunia Capital will seek to achieve this investment objective primarily through investing in assets both long and short in a diversified portfolio of global equity securities and related instruments. Lunia Capital will focus on industries and companies where it believes that there are recurring fundamental patterns that lend themselves to systematic fundamental analysis that can yield incremental insights into future performance. Lunia Capital does not generally assess individual equities on an absolute basis, but instead will evaluate such equities against peer stocks that exhibit similar characteristics in terms of their respective relative growth, quality, risk and valuation. Lunia Capital will seek to maintain relatively low net-exposure to the market (i.e. less than 20%) and low net-exposure to any individual sector for its Clients. In providing services to Clients, among other things, Lunia Capital: (i) manages the Clients' assets in accordance with the terms of the applicable Client's confidential offering memorandum, individual limited partnership agreement, investment advisory agreement, memorandum and articles of association or shareholder agreement and other governing documents applicable to each Client (collectively the "Governing Documents"); (ii) formulates investment objectives; (iii) directs and manages the investment and reinvestment of the Clients' respective assets; and (iv) provides, or causes to be provided, periodic reports to investors and/or Clients, as applicable. Lunia Capital provides investment advice directly to the applicable Client and not individually to limited partners or shareholders of a particular Fund.

Firm clients (and in particular the Funds) will not generally be permitted to impose restrictions on the types of investments in which such client may invest. Investment restrictions for a Client, if any, will generally be established in the Governing Documents of the applicable Client.

As of December 31, 2019, Lunia Capital had regulatory assets under management of approximately \$566,876,915. Lunia Capital has discretionary authority over its Clients' investment activities.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

Lunia Capital generally charges Clients an asset-based management fee and performance allocation or fee.

Lunia Capital deducts its management fees ("Management Fee") generally from each Fund quarterly in advance in such amounts as are set forth in the Governing Documents of such Fund. An affiliate of Lunia Capital (the "General Partner"), which is organized as a Delaware limited liability company and serves as the general partner or managing member to one or more of the Funds, receives performance-based allocations ("Performance Allocation") in respect of each Fund on an annual basis in arrears and upon withdrawals by investors in the Funds, subject to a "high-water mark". For a further discussion of the Performance Allocation and the "high-water mark", please see Item 6.

Lunia Capital may, in its discretion, waive, reduce or rebate the Management Fee and/or Performance Allocation with respect to the investment of any investor, including its employees, owners, affiliates and/or one or more investors.

In the event a Client terminates its investment management agreement with Lunia Capital appropriate treatment will be given to all Management Fees and other compensation collected in advance (e.g., the Management Fee would be pro-rated based upon the number of days elapsed in the applicable period prior to termination and the balance of the Management Fee collected would be refunded).

In addition to the Management Fee and Performance Allocation and as set forth in more detail in the applicable Governing Documents, each Fund will pay all costs and expenses related to its investments and its operations. Expenses are generally shared by all of the investors in the Funds, while expenses related to one or more particular series or classes of investments will be allocated accordingly. In the event that one or more funds invest all or a substantial portion of its assets through a “master fund,” each such “feeder fund” will also be responsible for its pro rata portion of such master fund’s costs and expenses. Expenses of more than one Fund will be shared on an equitable basis among such Funds.

Managed Accounts will generally be responsible for the payment of all margins, premiums, commissions and other amounts due in connection with transactions effected by Lunia Capital and certain other expenses as shall be set forth in the Governing Documents of each Managed Account.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Firm may elect to bear some or all of the above expenses of the Clients.

Lunia Capital and its supervised persons do not accept any compensation (e.g., brokerage commissions) for the sale of securities or other investment products, including interests in the Funds.

For more information regarding Lunia Capital’s brokerage practices and brokerage expenses discussed herein, please see Item 12.

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

Lunia Capital is entitled to receive from each Fund a Performance Allocation, in each case, generally at the end of each year of the applicable Client. The Performance Compensation is an amount equal to a percentage (as set forth in the applicable Governing Documents of each Client) of the net increase of each Client’s account or share holdings, as applicable (that is, a share of capital gains on, income derived from, or appreciation of the investment (whether realized or unrealized)) in the applicable Client, measured at the beginning of such year and subject to a high-water mark.

In general, a “high-water mark” means that Lunia Capital will receive Performance Compensation on an investor’s aggregate investment in a Client only when the value of the investment, at the time of determination, is higher than the investment’s highest value as of the date of the most immediately preceding determination of whether a Performance Fee is payable. Should the Client’s investment decrease in value (that is, due to capital losses or depreciation of the investment

(whether realized or unrealized)), the investment must increase in value back above the previous highest value before Lunia Capital will receive Performance Compensation again with respect to such investor.

If a Client redeems capital from the account managed by Lunia Capital, the amount of such investor's high-water mark, if any, will be reduced in proportion to the amount of capital withdrawn.

The Performance Compensation creates an incentive for Lunia Capital to make more speculative investments than would otherwise be made or make decisions regarding the timing and manner of realization of investments differently than if such Performance Compensation was not received.

Lunia Capital is required to act in a manner that it considers fair and equitable, depending on the particular facts and circumstances and the needs and financial objectives of Lunia Capital's various clients, in allocating investment opportunities to the Clients but Lunia Capital is not otherwise subject to any specific obligations or requirements concerning the allocation of time, effort or investment opportunities, or any restrictions on the nature or timing of investments for the Clients. Lunia Capital addresses this conflict through the application of its trade allocation procedures that are designed to avoid or minimize such conflicts of interest, including policies designed to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated equitably among Clients with similar investment objectives. Lunia Capital periodically reviews allocation of investment opportunities and sequencing of transactions to determine whether Clients are treated fairly.

Item 7: Types of Clients

Lunia Capital provides investment advisory services to one or more Funds.

Investors in the Fund may include, but are not limited to, high net worth individuals, family offices, fund-of-hedge funds, endowments, foundations, trusts, charitable organizations, pension plans, and corporate or business entities.

Details concerning applicable investor suitability criteria are set forth in the respective Client's Governing Documents. The minimum commitment for an investor is outlined in the applicable Governing Documents, including the discretion of Lunia Capital and its affiliates to accept less than the minimum investment threshold. Each investor is required to meet certain suitability qualifications.

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

The Funds' investment strategies will be described in their respective Governing Documents.

Lunia Capital will seek to provide the Funds with consistent absolute returns with limited correlation to overall stock market performance while preserving investor capital. Lunia Capital will seek to achieve each Fund's investment objective primarily through investing the Funds' assets both long and short in a diversified portfolio of global equity securities and related instruments. Lunia Capital will focus on industries and companies where Lunia Capital believes

that there are recurring fundamental patterns that lend themselves to systematic financial analysis that can yield incremental insights into future performance. Lunia Capital will employ a team-based approach to the due-diligence process, whereby each investment typically involves both the Chief Investment Officer and a research analyst in an iterative and collaborative research process. Lunia Capital will complement such financial analysis with deep research into the underlying drivers of businesses it evaluates to develop a more complete picture as to the relative attractiveness of the underlying stocks as investments. Lunia Capital does not generally assess individual equities on an absolute basis, but instead will evaluate such equities against peer stocks that exhibit similar characteristics in terms of their respective relative growth, quality, risk and valuation. While investment decisions for the Clients will ultimately be made solely by the Chief Investment Officer, each such decision will typically incorporate multiple viewpoints given the team-based research process of Lunia Capital.

When Lunia Capital identifies an investment opportunity in a potential target company for a Fund, Lunia Capital will conduct a process-driven analysis of such target company's financial performance and strategic positioning, as well as an assessment of potential event risk/opportunity. Investments will primarily be equities or equity swaps and will mainly be in the U.S., Canada and Western Europe. These securities include, without limitation, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs), as well as, on occasion, Exchange-Traded-Funds (ETFs). Each Fund will primarily focus on companies with greater than \$1 billion market capitalizations; provided, however that a Fund may opportunistically invest a portion of its assets in small-capitalization companies. It is expected that Lunia Capital will seek to target such companies in sub-sectors that include (but not limited to) business & IT services, software, and internet.

While Lunia Capital believes that risk is necessary to generate returns, capital preservation is a central tenet of Lunia Capital's investment philosophy and approach, and Lunia Capital believes that risk management starts with individual positions. Lunia Capital expects to make conservative assumptions with respect to a Fund's long positions and more aggressive ones for such Fund's short positions. An investment by a Fund will typically include both long and short components that will allow Lunia Capital to reduce exposure to less predictable drivers, such as currency exposure, beta, style, or market capitalization. Conversely, Lunia Capital will aim to increase the each Fund's exposure to that which it believes it can accurately forecast. Each Fund will seek to use varying degrees of leverage to fund a portion of its investments. In addition, the cash and cash equivalent balances of each Fund may be significant from time to time and will vary as Lunia Capital deems advisable.

The description set forth above is general and is not intended to be exhaustive. The risks of each Client's business are substantial and each Client could realize losses rather than gains from some or all of the investments described herein. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

Material Risks

The following is an explanation of the material risks that Lunia Capital believes are associated with its investment strategy. Unless stated otherwise, each risk applies to all of the Clients. Further

discussion of these and other risks associated with an investment in each Fund are set forth in the applicable Fund's Governing Documents. The following risk factors do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of all the risks associated with an investment in one or more of the Funds.

Investment and Trading Risks. An investment in a Client involves a high degree of risk, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. No guarantee or representation is made that such Client's investment program will be successful. Lunia Capital intends to invest substantially all of the Clients' assets in securities, some of which may be particularly sensitive to economic, market, industry and other variable conditions. The markets in which the Clients expect to invest have in recent years experienced significant volatility and losses. No assurance can be given as to when or whether adverse events might occur that could cause immediate and significant losses to the Clients.

Equity Securities Generally. One or more Clients intend to invest in equity securities and equity-related security derivatives in primarily the U.S., Canada and Western Europe but also in other countries. The value of these financial instruments generally will vary with the performance of the issuer and movements in the equity markets. As a result, a Client may suffer losses from investments in equity instruments of issuers whose performance diverges from Lunia Capital's expectations or if equity markets generally move in a single direction and such Client has not hedged against such a general move.

Equity Price Risk. Clients' investment portfolios will generally include long and short positions in equity securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value in response to many factors, including, among others, the activities and financial condition of individual companies, geographic markets, industry market conditions, interest rates and general economic environments. In addition, events such as the domestic and international political environments, terrorism and natural disasters, may be unforeseeable and contribute to market volatility in ways that may adversely affect investments made by such Clients.

Short Sales. Lunia Capital will engage in short sales as part of hedging transactions or when it believes securities are overvalued. Short sales are sales of securities the Clients borrow but does not actually own, usually made with the anticipation that the prices of the securities will decrease and the Clients will be able to make a profit by purchasing the securities at a later date at the lower prices. The Clients will incur a potentially unlimited loss on a short sale if the price of the security increases prior to the time it purchases the security to replace the borrowed security. A short sale presents greater risk than purchasing a security outright since there is no ceiling on the possible cost of replacing the borrowed security, whereas the risk of loss on a "long" position is limited to the purchase price of the security. Closing out a short position may cause the security to rise further in value creating a greater loss.

Short sale transactions have been subject to increased regulatory scrutiny in response to market events in recent years, including the imposition of restrictions on short selling certain securities and reporting requirements. The Clients' ability to execute a short selling strategy may be materially adversely impacted by temporary and/or new permanent rules, interpretations, prohibitions, and restrictions adopted in response to these adverse market events. Temporary

restrictions and/or prohibitions on short selling activity may be imposed by regulatory authorities with little or no advance notice and may impact prior trading activities of the Clients. Additionally, the SEC, its foreign counterparts, other governmental authorities and/or self-regulatory organizations may at any time promulgate permanent rules or interpretations consistent with such temporary restrictions or that impose additional or different permanent or temporary limitations or prohibitions. The SEC might impose different limitations and/or prohibitions on short selling from those imposed by various non-U.S. regulatory authorities. These different regulations, rules or interpretations might have different effective periods.

Regulatory authorities may impose restrictions that adversely affect the Clients' ability to borrow certain securities in connection with short sale transactions. In addition, traditional lenders of securities might be less likely to lend securities under certain market conditions. As a result, the Clients may not be able to effectively pursue a short selling strategy due to a limited supply of securities available for borrowing. The Clients may also incur additional costs in connection with short sale transactions, including in the event that it is required to enter into a borrowing arrangement in advance of any short sales. Moreover, the ability to continue to borrow a security is not guaranteed and the Clients are subject to strict delivery requirements. The inability of the Clients to deliver securities within the required time frame may subject the Clients to mandatory close out by the executing broker-dealer. A mandatory close out may subject the Clients to unintended costs and losses. Certain action or inaction by third-parties, such as executing broker-dealers or clearing broker-dealers, may materially impact the Clients' ability to effect short sale transactions. Such action or inaction may include a failure to deliver securities in a timely manner in connection with a short sale effected by a third party unrelated to the Clients.

Concentration of Investments. Subject to Lunia Capital's risk framework, in the normal course of making investments on behalf of a Client, Lunia Capital may select investments for such Client that potentially could be concentrated, for example, in a limited number or type of securities or in any one issuer, industry, sector, strategy or geographic region. Market conditions may create opportunities within certain investment strategies, which cause Lunia Capital to increase the concentration of certain investment strategies. Such concentration of risk may expose a Client to losses disproportionate to those incurred by the market in general if the areas in which such Client's investments are concentrated are disproportionately adversely affected by price movements.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Risks. The Clients may invest in equities of small- and mid-capitalization companies. While, in Lunia Capital's opinion, the securities of small- and mid-cap issuers may offer the potential for greater capital appreciation than investment in securities of larger-cap issuers, securities of small- and mid-capitalization issuers may also present greater risks. For example, some small- and mid-cap issuers have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources and may be dependent for management on one or a few key persons. In addition, such issuers may be subject to high volatility in revenues, expenses and earnings. Their securities may be thinly traded, may be followed by fewer investment analysts and may be subject to wider price swings and thus may create a greater chance of loss than when investing in securities of larger-cap issuers. In addition, due to thin trading in many smaller capitalization stocks, an investment in such stocks may be characterized by reduced liquidity. Further, the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies (with the attendant losses to investors) is potentially higher than for larger, "blue-chip" companies. The market prices of securities of small- and mid-cap

issuers generally are more sensitive to changes in earnings expectations, corporate developments, and market rumors than are the market prices of larger-cap issuers. Transaction costs in securities of small- and mid-cap issuers may be higher than in those of large-cap issuers. There may be less information about small and mid-cap companies than larger cap companies.

Use of Leverage. Lunia Capital may leverage the Clients' portfolio through margin and other debt in order to increase the amount of capital available for investments. Although leverage increases returns to investors in a Client if such Client earns a greater return on the incremental investments purchased with borrowed funds than it pays for such Clients, the use of leverage decreases returns to the investors if such Client fails to earn as much on such incremental investments as it pays for such funds. In the event that a Client leverages its portfolio, fluctuations in the market value of such Client's portfolio will have a significant effect in relation to such Client's capital and the risk of loss and the possibility of gain will each be increased. In addition, when a Client utilizes leverage, the level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which such Client can borrow in particular, will be an expense of such Client and therefore affect the operating results of such Client. Leverage increases the risk of substantial losses (including the risk of a total loss of capital), and leverage can significantly magnify the volatility of each Client's portfolio.

The Clients may use short-term margin borrowing in purchasing securities positions. Such borrowing, if made, may result in certain additional risks to the Clients. For example, should the securities pledged to brokers to secure the Clients' margin accounts decline in value, the Clients could be subject to a "margin call" pursuant to which the Clients would be required to either deposit additional funds with the broker or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a sudden, precipitous drop in value of the Clients' assets, the Clients might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to pay off its margin debt.

Options. Clients may invest, from time to time, in options. In addition, a Client may write and sell covered and uncovered call and put option contracts. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying investments at a stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. Similarly, a put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying investments at a stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option. Options written by a Client may be wholly or partially covered (meaning that such Client holds an offsetting position) or uncovered. Options on specific investments may be used by a Client to seek enhanced profits with respect to a particular investment. Alternatively, they may be used for various defensive or hedging purposes. For example, they may be used to protect against a future adverse change in the market price of particular portfolio investments held by such Client without requiring a sale of the investments.

Investing in options can provide greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying asset. The value of an option may decline because of a change in the value of the underlying asset relative to the strike price, the passage of time, changes in the market's perception as to the future price behavior of the underlying asset, or any combination thereof. In the case of the purchase of an option, the risk of loss of an investor's entire investment (i.e., the premium paid plus transaction charges) reflects the nature of an option as a wasting asset that may

become worthless when the option expires. Where an option is written or granted (i.e., sold) uncovered, the seller may be liable to pay substantial additional margin, and the risk of loss is unlimited, as the seller will be obligated to deliver, or take delivery of, an asset at a predetermined price which may, upon exercise of the option, be significantly different from the market value. Over-the-counter options that the Clients may use in their investment strategies generally are not assignable except by agreement between the parties concerned, and no party or purchaser has any obligation to permit such assignments. The over-the-counter market for options is relatively illiquid, particularly for relatively small transactions.

Investments in Single Stock Futures. A single stock futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell shares of a specific stock at a specified price on a designated date in the future. Investments in single stock futures involve a substantial degree of risk. The market for single stock futures is relatively new to the United States. Therefore, the size of the market for single stock futures is yet unknown. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for single stock futures contracts purchased or sold, and the Clients may be required to maintain a position until exercise or expiration, which could result in losses. Furthermore, margin for single stock futures contracts is typically low relative to the value of the futures contracts purchased or sold. Low margin requirements mean that a relatively small price movement in a single stock futures contract may result in immediate and substantial losses to the investor.

Use of put and call options may result in losses to one or more Clients, force the sale or purchase of portfolio investments at inopportune times or for prices higher than (in the case of put options) or lower than (in the case of call options) current market values, limit the amount of appreciation a Client can realize on their investments or cause such Client to hold an investment it might otherwise sell. An adverse price movement may result in unanticipated losses with respect to covered options sold by a Client. The use of uncovered option writing techniques may entail greater risks of potential loss to such Client than other forms of options transactions.

Hedging. The Clients may utilize certain financial instruments and investment techniques for risk management or hedging purposes. There is no assurance that such risk management and hedging strategies will be successful, as such success will depend on, among other factors, Lunia Capital's ability to predict the future correlation, if any, between the performance of the instruments utilized for hedging purposes and the performance of the investments being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of the Clients' hedging strategies may also be subject to Lunia Capital's ability to correctly readjust and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. There is also a risk that such correlation will change over time rendering the hedge ineffective. It may be more difficult to hedge a position in a smaller cap issuer than a larger-cap issuer. The Clients' portfolio is not expected to be completely hedged at all times and at various times Lunia Capital may elect to be more fully hedged and at other times hedged only to a limited extent, if at all. Accordingly, the Clients' assets may not be adequately protected from market volatility and other conditions.

Counterparty Risk. Some of the markets in which the Clients may effect transactions are "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to the credit evaluation and regulatory oversight to which members of "exchange-based" markets are subject. This exposes the Clients to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in

accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Clients to suffer a loss. Such “counterparty risk” is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Clients have concentrated their transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. Counterparties in foreign markets face increased risks, including the risk of being taken over by the government or becoming bankrupt in countries with limited if any rights for creditors. The Clients are not restricted from concentrating any or all of their transactions with one counterparty. The ability of the Clients to transact business with any one or number of counterparties and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Clients. Counterparty risks also include the failure of executing brokers to honor, execute, or settle trades.

Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act (as defined below), some derivatives transactions will be subject to mandatory clearing and will also be subject to the margin requirements set forth by the clearinghouse. The additional margin, capital and collateral obligations may increase the cost of derivatives transactions and thereby potentially decrease the profitability of certain positions.

Purchasing Securities of Initial Public Offering. From time to time the Clients may purchase securities that are part of initial public offerings. The prices of these securities may be very volatile. The issuers of these securities may be undercapitalized, have a limited operating history, and lack revenues or operating income without any prospects of achieving them in the near future. Some of these issuers may only make available a limited number of shares for trading and therefore it may be difficult for the Clients to trade these securities without unfavorably impacting their prices. In addition, investors may lack extensive knowledge of the issuers of these securities. The Clients may invest in securities that are “new issues,” as defined by Rule 5130 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). Rule 5130 and Rule 5131 of FINRA restrict certain persons from participating in “new issues.”

Swap Transactions. A Client may enter into swap agreements with respect to securities, indexes of securities and other assets or other measures of risk or return. Swap agreements are typically two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to many years. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or the differential in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments, instruments, or indices. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a “notional amount”. Whether a Client’s use of swap agreements will be successful will depend on Lunia Capital’s ability to select appropriate transactions for such Client. Swap transactions may be highly illiquid. Moreover, a Client bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or insolvency of its counterparty. Many swap markets are relatively new and still developing. It is possible that developments in the swap markets, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect a Client’s ability to terminate existing swap transactions or to realize amounts to be received under such transactions. Swaps and certain other custom instruments are subject to the risk of non-performance by the swap counterparty, including risks relating to the creditworthiness of the swap counterparty.

Total return swaps are another form of swap transaction that a Client may utilize in its investment program. A total return swap allows the total return receiver to receive the change in market value of an asset (whether a security, interest rate, form of debt, currency or other asset) from the total return payer in return for paying a floating or fixed interest-rate on a predetermined amount. The total return payer is synthetically short and the total return receiver is synthetically long. Thus, total return swap agreements may effectively add leverage to a Client's portfolio because, in addition, to its total net assets, such Client would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap agreement.

Non-U.S. Securities. The Clients may invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers. The Clients' investments in securities and instruments in foreign markets involve substantial risks not typically associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities investments may be affected by changes in currency rates or exchange control regulations, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in the United States and abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar will affect the U.S. dollar value of the Clients' assets denominated in that currency and thereby impact the Clients' total return on such assets. The Clients may utilize options and forward contracts to hedge against currency fluctuations, but there can be no assurance that such hedging transactions will be effective.

Investments in foreign securities will also occasion risks relating to political and economic developments abroad, including the possibility of expropriations or confiscatory taxation, limitations on the use or transfer of Client assets and any effects of foreign social, economic or political instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the regulatory requirements of U.S. companies and, as such, there may be less publicly available information about such companies. Moreover, foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Finally, in the event of a default of any foreign debt obligations, it may be more difficult for the Clients to obtain or enforce a judgment against the issuers of such securities.

Securities of foreign issuers may be less liquid than comparable securities of U.S. issuers and, as such, their price changes may be more volatile. Furthermore, foreign exchanges and broker-dealers are generally subject to less government and exchange scrutiny and regulation than their U.S. counterparts. Brokerage commissions, dealer concessions and other transaction costs may be higher in foreign markets than in the U.S. In addition, differences in clearance and settlement procedures in foreign markets may occasion delays in settlements of the Clients' trades affected in such markets.

In addition, changes or modifications in existing judicial decisions or in the current positions of the IRS, either taken administratively or as contained in published revenue rulings and revenue procedures (which changes or modifications may apply with retroactive effect), and the passage of new legislation, could lead to unfavorable treatment of certain non-U.S. investments which could adversely impact the Clients' portfolio.

American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts. It is expected that a portion of one or more Client's assets will be invested in ADRs and GDRs (as each term is defined below).

American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) are receipts issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by foreign issuers. ADRs may be listed on a national securities exchange or may be traded in the over-the-counter market. Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”) are receipts issued by either a U.S. or non U.S. banking institution representing ownership in a foreign company’s publicly traded securities that are traded on foreign stock exchanges or foreign over-the-counter markets. Holders of unsponsored ADRs or GDRs generally bear all the costs of such facilities. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute investor communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of depositary receipts in respect of the deposited securities. Investments in ADRs and GDRs pose, to the extent not hedged, currency exchange risks (including blockage, devaluation and non-exchangeability), as well as a range of other potential risks relating to the underlying shares, which could include expropriation, confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains or other income, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect investments in those countries, illiquidity, price volatility and market manipulation. In addition, less information may be available regarding the underlying shares of ADRs and GDRs, and foreign companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to, or as uniform as, those of U.S. companies. Such risks may have a material adverse effect on the performance of such investments and could result in substantial losses.

Index-Linked Securities. A Client may invest in index-linked securities whose prices are indexed to the prices of securities indices, currencies, or other financial statistics. Indexed securities typically are debt securities or deposits whose value at maturity and/or coupon rate is determined by reference to a specific instrument or statistic. The performance of indexed securities fluctuates (either directly or inversely, depending upon the instrument) with the performance of the index, security or currency. At the same time, indexed securities are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer of the security, and their value may substantially decline if the issuer’s creditworthiness deteriorates. Recent issuers of indexed securities have included banks, corporations and certain U.S. government agencies.

Exchange Traded Funds. The Clients may invest in and sell short shares of exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) and other similar instruments. These transactions may be used to adjust the Clients’ exposure to the general market or industry sectors and to manage the Clients’ risk exposure. ETFs and other similar instruments involve risks generally associated with investments in a broadly based portfolio of common stocks, including the risk that the general level of stock prices, or that the prices of stocks within a particular sector, may increase or decrease, thereby affecting the value of the shares of the ETF or other instruments.

Money Market Instruments. The Clients’ assets may be invested, for defensive purposes or otherwise in high quality fixed-income securities, money-market instruments, and foreign money-market mutual funds, or hold cash or cash equivalents in such amounts as Lunia Capital deems appropriate under the circumstances. Money market instruments are high quality, short term fixed-income obligations, which generally have remaining maturities of one year or less, and may include U.S. government securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and bankers’ acceptances issued by domestic branches of United States banks that are members of the Federal

Deposit Insurance Corporation, and repurchase agreements. However, there can be no assurances that such investments will not be subject to significant risks.

Other Derivative Investments. Derivative instruments or “derivatives” include futures, options, structured securities and other instruments and contracts that are derived from, or the value of which is related to, one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, currencies or indices. Derivatives allow an investor to hedge or speculate upon the price movements of a particular security, financial benchmark currency or index at a fraction of the cost of investing in the underlying asset. The value of a derivative depends largely upon price movements in the underlying asset. Therefore, many of the risks applicable to trading the underlying asset are also applicable to derivatives of such asset. However, there are a number of other risks associated with derivatives trading. For example, because many derivatives are leveraged, and thus provide significantly more market exposure than the money paid or deposited when the transaction is entered into, a relatively small adverse market movement may expose a Client to the possibility of a loss exceeding the original amount invested. Derivatives may also expose investors to liquidity risk, as there may not be a liquid market within which to close or dispose of outstanding derivatives contracts. Swaps and certain options and other custom instruments are subject to the risk of non-performance by the swap counterparty, including risks relating to the creditworthiness of the swap counterparty.

Futures positions may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits” or “daily limits.” Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent Lunia Capital from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject a Client to substantial losses.

Loans of Portfolio Securities. The Clients may lend their portfolio securities on terms customary in the securities industry, enter into reverse repurchase agreements or enter into other transactions constituting a loan of the Clients’ assets. By doing so, the Clients attempt to increase their income through the receipt of interest on the loan. In the event of the bankruptcy of the other party to a securities loan, the Clients could experience delays in recovering the securities they lent. To the extent that the value of the securities the Clients lent has increased, the Clients could experience a loss if such securities are not recovered.

Inside Information. From time to time, Lunia Capital may be in possession of material, non-public information concerning the issuer of securities or other instruments in which the Clients have invested, or as to which it is evaluating an investment. The possession of such information may limit the ability of Lunia Capital to cause the Clients to buy or sell such securities or other instruments. Accordingly, the Clients may be required to refrain from buying or selling such securities or other instruments at times when Lunia Capital might otherwise wish to cause the Clients to buy or sell such securities or other instruments. Lunia Capital has policies and procedures in place that seek to ensure that its investment practices do not violate federal and state securities law prohibitions on trading on inside information.

Competition; Availability of Investment. Certain markets in which a Client may invest are extremely competitive for attractive investment opportunities and, as a result, there may be reduced expected investment returns. There can be no assurance that Lunia Capital will be able to identify or successfully pursue attractive investment opportunities in such environments. Among other factors, competition for suitable investments from other pooled investment vehicles, the public equity markets and other investors may reduce the availability of investment opportunities. There has been significant growth in the number of firms organized to make such investments, which may result in increased competition to such Client in obtaining suitable investments.

General Economic and Market Conditions. The success of the Clients' activities will be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, credit defaults, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws (including laws relating to taxation of the Clients' investments), trade barriers, currency exchange controls, and national and international political circumstances (including wars, terrorist acts or security operations). These factors may affect, among other things, the level and volatility of securities' prices, the liquidity of the Clients' investments and the availability of certain securities and investments. Volatility or illiquidity could impair the Clients' profitability or result in losses. The Clients may maintain substantial trading positions that can be materially adversely affected by the level of volatility in the financial markets – the larger the positions, the greater the potential for loss.

The Clients may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events in which historical pricing relationships become materially distorted. The risk of loss from pricing distortions is compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets many positions become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving. The financing available to a Client from its banks, dealers and other counterparties will typically be reduced in disrupted markets. Such a reduction may result in substantial losses to such Client. Market disruptions may from time to time cause dramatic losses for such Client, and such events can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk.

Market Disruptions; Governmental Intervention; Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The global financial markets have in recent years gone through pervasive and fundamental disruptions that have led to extensive governmental intervention. Such intervention was in certain cases implemented on an “emergency” basis, suddenly and substantially eliminating market participants' ability to continue to implement certain strategies or manage the risk of their outstanding positions. In addition, certain of these interventions have been unclear in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in itself has been materially detrimental to the efficient functioning of the markets as well as previously successful investment strategies.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), which aims to reform various aspects of the U.S. financial markets, covers a broad range of market participants including investment advisers (registered and unregistered) such as Lunia Capital. The Dodd-Frank Act may directly affect Lunia Capital by mandating additional new reporting requirements, including, but not limited to, position information, use of leverage and counterparty

and credit risk exposure. Until the SEC implements the new reporting requirements, it is unknown how burdensome such new reporting requirements will be.

The Dodd-Frank Act may also affect the Clients in a number of other ways. Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, banks and other financial firms (like the Clients and Lunia Capital) may be designated as “Systemically Important Financial Institutions” or SIFIs. Any bank or financial firm so designated will be subject to regulation by the Federal Reserve Board. In the area of derivatives, the Dodd-Frank Act provides for the registration and comprehensive regulation of “major swap participants.” Although Lunia Capital believes it is unlikely to be classified as SIFIs and is not subject to the requirements for “major swap participants,” the consequences of being so classified could be substantial and adverse. In addition, the cost of derivative transactions may substantially increase as result of the Dodd-Frank Act as additional margin, capital and collateral obligations are implemented.

Cash Holdings. One or more Clients may hold substantial cash balances which will vary depending on Lunia Capital’s view of available investment opportunities. During times in which substantial capital is held in cash or cash equivalents, such capital may not be subject to the same returns as the rest of a Client’s portfolio.

Currencies. The Clients may invest portions of their assets in instruments denominated in non-U.S. currencies or instruments the prices of which are determined with reference to currencies other than the U.S. dollar, including, without limitation, options on non-U.S. currencies. The Clients, however, value their securities and other assets in U.S. dollars. Lunia Capital may or may not seek to hedge all or any portion of the foreign currency exposure of the Clients. To the extent unhedged, the value of the assets of the Clients will fluctuate with U.S. dollar exchange rates as well as the price changes of the positions of the Clients in the various local markets and currencies. Thus, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the other currencies in which the Clients make their investments will reduce the effect of increases and magnify the effect of decreases in the prices of the securities and other financial instruments owned by the Clients in the local markets of such other currencies. Conversely, a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar will have the opposite effect on the non-U.S. dollar securities and other financial instruments owned by the Clients.

Broker Risk. The Clients’ assets may be held in one or more accounts maintained for the Clients by their prime brokers or at other brokers or custodian banks, which may be located in various jurisdictions, including emerging market jurisdictions. The prime brokers, other brokers (including those acting as sub-custodians) and custodian banks are subject to various laws and regulations in the relevant jurisdictions that are designed to protect their customers in the event of their insolvency. Accordingly, the practical effect of the laws protecting customers in the event of insolvency and their application to the Clients’ assets may be subject to substantial variations, limitations and uncertainties. For instance, in certain jurisdictions brokers could have title to the Clients’ assets or not segregate customer assets. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a prime broker, another broker or a clearing corporation, it is impossible further to generalize about the effect of the insolvency of any of them on the Clients and their assets. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any of the prime brokers, local brokers, custodian banks or clearing

corporations may result in the loss of all or a substantial portion of the Clients' assets or in a significant delay in the Clients having access to those assets.

Key Person Risk. Lunia Capital's Chief Investment Officer Mr. Lunia has complete discretion in investing the Clients' assets and is involved in all material aspects of the investment decisions made in respect of each Client. Each Client's success depends, to a great extent, on Mr. Lunia's ability to identify successful investments. The departure, death, or disability of Mr. Lunia could have a material adverse effect on the investment results of the Clients' assets managed by Lunia Capital. Lunia Capital has implemented policies and procedures to mitigate the risk associated with the Clients' reliance on Mr. Lunia, as is more fully disclosed in the Governing Documents.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Lunia Capital is not aware of any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of Lunia Capital's advisory business or the integrity of Lunia Capital's management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Each of Lunia Capital and the General Partner has claimed an exemption from registration as a commodity pool operator with respect to each applicable Fund, pursuant to Rule 4.13(A)(3) under the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended (the "CEA"), and Lunia Capital has also claimed an exemption from registration as a commodity trading advisor, pursuant to Rule 4.14(A)(8), each under the CEA.

Lunia Capital and its principals and employees (the "Staff Members") are not registered, and do not have any application pending to register, with the SEC as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

Lunia Capital has not and does not currently expect to engage third party investment advisers to manage any portion of the Funds' assets. In addition, Lunia Capital has not and does not currently expect to invest any portion of the Funds' assets in partnerships or joint ventures with other investment advisers. In the event that any such activities were to occur, neither such engagements or investments would result in the payment on a net basis of additional management fees, carried interests or performance allocations by the Funds.

Lunia Capital will evaluate any material conflicts of interest presented by any proposed relationship or arrangement it may contemplate with a service provider, broker or similar party that has a material business relationship with the Funds to ensure that the transaction or arrangement is fair and equitable to the investors in the Funds, and on terms that are consistent with arm's length dealings, and Lunia Capital reviews any such arrangement on an ongoing basis thereafter to ensure continued benefit to the Clients and their investors. Currently, Lunia Capital does not have, and is not aware of any Staff Member that has, any relationships or arrangements that pose material conflicts of interest.

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

Pursuant to Rule 204A-1 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”), Lunia Capital has adopted a written code of ethics (“Code of Ethics”), which is designed to address and avoid potential conflicts of interest and is applicable to all Staff Members. The Code of Ethics may also be applied to any other person designated by the Chief Compliance Officer of Lunia Capital (“CCO”).

A summary of the Code of Ethics is provided below. A full copy of the Code of Ethics will be made available to investors in each Fund upon written request.

The Code of Ethics addresses personal trading of “reportable securities” (as such term is defined in Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act), receiving and giving gifts and entertainment, engaging in outside activities, making political contributions and payments, making other donations, and the administration and enforcement of the Code of Ethics.

The personal trading policy and procedures place restrictions on personal trading of reportable securities by all Staff Members, including that they disclose to Lunia Capital on a periodic basis all security accounts and reportable security holdings and transactions, in which a Staff Member has a direct or indirect beneficial ownership. Lunia Capital, its affiliates and Staff Members may only trade shares of ETFs and mutual funds unless otherwise permitted in advance by the CCO; provided however, that such Staff Members shall be permitted to dispose their securities that they acquired prior to joining Lunia Capital. Staff Members are required to obtain pre-approval by the CCO for other transactions involving reportable securities (except for certain exempt transactions, such as non-volitional transactions).

The Code of Ethics has specific provisions relating to identifying potential conflicts of interest. The provisions prohibit a Staff Member from directing Client transactions for the purpose of obtaining a personal benefit. They also generally prohibit personal business dealings with Clients or investors without the prior approval of the CCO.

All violations of the Code of Ethics must be promptly reported to the CCO, who is primarily responsible for administering and enforcing Lunia Capital’s Code of Ethics. A violation of the Code of Ethics may result in the imposition of disciplinary and remedial measures, including, without limitation, disgorgement or termination.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Selection of Brokers and Dealers

Lunia Capital has complete discretion in deciding which securities are bought and sold, the amount and price of those securities, the broker-dealers to be used for a particular transaction, and commissions or markups and markdowns paid.

In selecting broker-dealers to effect portfolio transactions for the Funds, Lunia Capital uses its best judgment to choose broker-dealers most capable of providing best execution on an overall basis.

Lunia Capital selects and reviews brokers in accordance with its best execution policy. In connection therewith, Lunia Capital considers a number of factors to assess the overall value and quality of services provided by broker-dealers, such as the ability to effect prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices (including the applicable dealer spread or commission, if any); the operational efficiency with which transactions are effected, taking into account the size of order and difficulty of execution; the financial strength, integrity and stability of the broker-dealer; the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities; the quality, comprehensiveness and frequency of related services considered to be of value; and the competitiveness of commission rates in comparison with other broker-dealers satisfying Lunia Capital's selection criteria. Accordingly, if Lunia Capital determines in good faith that the amount of commissions charged by a broker-dealer is reasonable in relation to the value of the research and brokerage products or services provided by such broker, the Funds may pay commissions to such broker-dealer in an amount greater than the amount another broker-dealer might charge for effecting the same transaction. Lunia Capital is authorized to pay higher prices for the purchase of securities from, or accept lower prices for the sale of securities to, brokerage firms that provide it with such research and trading related products and services or to pay higher commissions to such firms, and may direct all or substantially all of a Funds trading through a single higher cost firm if it determines such prices or commissions are reasonable in relation to the overall services provided.

Additionally, the allocation of brokerage commissions paid to each broker in return for research is reviewed by Lunia Capital's Best Execution Committee. Total commissions as well as "per share commissions" paid to each broker are also monitored by the Best Execution Committee.

Soft Dollar Arrangements

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), provides a safe harbor that allows an investment adviser to pay more than the lowest available commission in order to obtain research and brokerage products and services (commonly referred to as a "soft dollar" arrangement). That practice involves a conflict of interest, but Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act provides that it does not breach Lunia Capital's fiduciary duty to the Client if the products and services consist of "research" or "brokerage" and certain other conditions and requirements are met.

Lunia Capital will utilize proprietary and third-party research and brokerage products and services provided by brokers that provide value to the investment management activities related to the one or more Clients. Such research and brokerage products and services could include: reports on or other information about particular companies or industries; corporate access and access to analysts, seminars and conferences relating to securities or investment advice; economic surveys and analyses; recommendations as to specific securities; financial and industry publications; portfolio evaluation services; financial database software and services; computerized news, pricing and statistical services; analytical software; proxy analysis services and systems, order management systems, quotation services; and other products and services that may enhance Lunia Capital's investment decision-making.

Lunia Capital believes it is important to its investment decision-making processes to have access to such research and brokerage products and services. In such circumstances, Lunia Capital will

operate within the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act and subject to prevailing guidance provided by the SEC regarding Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act. Nevertheless, the fact that Lunia Capital is being provided with research and brokerage products and services rather than having to produce or pay for such products and services itself presents a conflict of interest and incentivizes Lunia Capital to choose brokers providing such products and services. Any research and brokerage products and services obtained through the use of soft dollar benefits will be used for all of the Clients regardless of whether a particular Client paid for the research or brokerage.

Investor Introductions

Lunia Capital may receive introductions to investors through broker-dealers that execute trades on behalf of Lunia Capital. Lunia Capital does not believe that it pays any additional fees or higher commissions as a result of these introductions. Lunia Capital seeks best execution on all transactions. However, Lunia Capital may have an incentive to select or use a broker-dealer based on receiving investor referrals from that counterparty.

Trade Errors

Lunia Capital will seek to detect trade errors and to correct and mitigate them in an expeditious manner. Except as may otherwise be set forth in the applicable Governing Documents, any gains from trade errors will be kept by the applicable Clients while any losses from trade errors (other than those due to gross negligence, fraud or willful misconduct) will be absorbed by the applicable Clients.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Clients' portfolios are reviewed on a regular basis. Lunia Capital's investment personnel hold investment meetings, from time to time, to discuss investment ideas, investment strategies, economic developments, current events, and other issues related to current portfolio holdings and potential investment strategies.

Lunia Capital will provide each investor in a Fund with the following reports in accordance with the terms of the applicable Fund's Governing Documents: (i) monthly unaudited NAV, investor capital statements and aggregate portfolio information; (ii) annual audited financial reports; and (iii) annual tax information necessary to complete any applicable tax returns.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Lunia Capital does not directly or indirectly compensate any third party for client referrals. However, Lunia Capital may receive introductions to investors through broker-dealers that execute trades on behalf of Lunia Capital. Lunia Capital does not believe that it pays any additional fees or higher commissions as a result of these introductions. Lunia Capital seeks best execution on all

transactions. However, Lunia Capital may have an incentive to select or use a broker-dealer based on receiving investor referrals from that counterparty.

Other than the circumstances described above, Lunia Capital does not receive any economic benefits from non-clients in connection with the provision of investment advice to the Clients.

Item 15: Custody

Lunia Capital is deemed to have custody of the Funds' assets because of the authority that Lunia Capital and/or its affiliated entities have over those assets. The Funds' financial statements are subject to an annual audit by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and the audited financial statements are distributed to each investor in each Fund generally within 120 days following the end of each fiscal year of the applicable Fund. The audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Lunia Capital urges investors to carefully review the audited financial statements of the Funds in which they are invested.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Funds' Governing Documents and subject to the direction and control of the Funds' general partner and directors, as applicable, Lunia Capital generally has discretionary authority to determine, without obtaining specific consent from the Funds or its investors, the securities and the amounts to be bought or sold on behalf of the Funds and to perform the day-to-day investment operations of the Funds.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

In accordance with its fiduciary duty to clients and Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act, Lunia Capital has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures governing the voting of client securities. The general policy is to vote proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions in a prudent and diligent manner that will serve the Funds' best interest and is in line with the Funds' investment objectives. In certain cases, Lunia Capital may determine that not voting is in the best interest of the Funds or otherwise appropriate. Investors may not direct Lunia Capital's vote on behalf of the Funds.

Conflicts of interest may arise between the interests of the Funds on the one hand and Lunia Capital and Staff Members on the other hand. At a minimum, the Staff Member responsible for instructing the vote by Lunia Capital on behalf of the Funds will be required to disclose any personal interest or other conflict of interest it has with respect to such proxy. Any conflict of interest will be reviewed and resolved by the Chief Compliance Officer.

A copy of Lunia Capital's proxy voting policies and procedures will be made available to investors upon written request.

Item 18: Financial Information

A balance sheet is not required to be provided as Lunia Capital: (i) does not solicit fees more than six months in advance; (ii) does not have a financial condition that is likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients; or (iii) has not been subject to any bankruptcy proceeding during the past 10 years.

Item 19: Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable.