



DCI, LLC

FORM ADV PART 2A Firm Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of DCI, LLC, which does business in California as DCI Investment Management, LLC ("DCI" or the "firm"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 415-764-1901 or jbailey@dci.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about DCI is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. You can search this site by a unique identifying number, known as a CRD number. The firm's CRD number is 134018.

Registration with the SEC or any other regulatory agency does not imply any level of skill or training.





Item 2 Material Changes

This Form ADV Part 2A Firm Brochure Amendment serves as the annual update and contains material changes since the last annual amendment, which was filed in March 2019. Material changes include:

- Item 5 updated disclosures regarding expenses
- Item 8 added disclosure related to Emerging Markets Debt Securities
- Item 8 added disclosure related to Brexit



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Item 4 – Advisory Business

DCI, LLC (“DCI” or the “Firm”) is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser, with its principal place of business located in San Francisco, California. DCI was established in 2004.

DCI is majority-owned by certain of its employees.

A detailed description of the advisory services DCI offers to its clients is below.

INVESTMENT SUPERVISORY SERVICES (“ISS”)

DCI organizes and serves as the discretionary investment adviser to investment funds (“funds”), which may be organized inside or outside of the US as limited partnerships, trusts, companies or other entities, and to single client separate accounts (“separate accounts”). DCI also serves as the sub-advisor to both a registered investment company (“RIC”) and to a Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities multi manager fund (“MM-UCITS”), each managed by other advisers.

Each fund’s, sub-advisory client’s and separate account client’s investment objective is to seek to produce investment returns from taking positions that assume credit risk. DCI uses proprietary technology to produce model-driven portfolios. DCI tailors its services, funds (in the form of funds-of-one), separate accounts and other custom vehicles to meet the individual needs of the client which includes client-directed restrictions such as socially responsible investing restrictions.

DCI’s investment recommendations are not limited to any specific product or service and will generally include advice regarding, but not limited to, the following securities:

- Corporate debt securities (other than commercial paper)
- Credit default swaps (“CDS”) and CDS index swaps
- Futures contracts
- Foreign exchange swaps (forwards and spots)
- Interest rate swaps
- Total Return Swaps (“TRS”) on credit indices
- United States government securities and the securities issued by other governments

Because these types of investments involve certain additional degrees of risk, they will only be implemented or recommended when consistent with the separate account or fund client’s investment objectives. Each fund’s prospectus or offering memorandum contains additional information about the fund, including a discussion of the fund’s investment strategy and discussion of certain significant risks of investing in the fund.



To assure that DCI's initial determination of an appropriate portfolio remains suitable and that the separate account or fund client continues to be managed in a manner consistent with the agreed investment objectives, DCI will:

1. Conduct an ongoing and continuous review of each account to assure consistency with the strategy's objectives;
2. Be reasonably available to consult with the client; and
3. Provide at least monthly reports, including, but not limited to, the performance of the accounts and other risk measures. (See Item 13, "Review of Accounts," below.)

DCI is not compensated under a wrap-fee program for sponsoring, organizing, or administering a wrap-fee program, or for providing advice to clients under the wrap-fee program,

AMOUNT OF MANAGED ASSETS

As of 12/31/2019, DCI's total regulatory assets under management (rounded to the nearest million dollars) were approximately \$6,200,000,000. DCI manages all client assets on a discretionary basis.

Item 5 - Fees and Compensation

INVESTMENT SUPERVISORY SERVICES ("ISS") FEES

On a case-by-case basis, DCI determines an appropriate fee structure based on the size, complexity and investment objectives of the portfolio of the fund or separate account client. Fee arrangements can include a combination of a management fee and incentive fee, or can be solely limited to a management fee or incentive fee. The terms and conditions of the fee structure are mutually agreed upon prior to entering into an advisory agreement. Fees for funds are typically deducted from the assets of the fund by the fund's administrator. Fees for separate accounts are invoiced to the client. DCI does not deduct fees directly from client assets.

Account Management Fees

DCI typically charges a fixed fee for account management that is calculated and paid as a percentage of the assets under management of the relevant funds, separate accounts, RIC, or MM-UCITS. The Account Management Fee is calculated at an annual rate not to exceed 3%. Fees are payable on a monthly or quarterly basis, in arrears, and generally calculated as the sum of the daily accruals for the relevant billing period. The Account Management Fee is prorated for periods less than a full billing cycle and adjusted to cover any additional contributions made during that period.

Account Incentive Fees

Certain separate accounts and funds pay DCI performance-based compensation ("Incentive Fees"). The Incentive Fee is calculated based on a percentage of the net profits of the account(s) at a frequency mutually agreed upon with the client.



For some funds, DCI's incentive fee ranges from 10% to 35% of the net profits (net return above the hurdle rate if applicable) above the account's previous "high water mark". To the extent that the amount of account appreciation is less than the high water mark, there is a loss carry-forward allocation that must be recouped before DCI is entitled to a performance-based fee.

Clients who elect to terminate their contracts will be charged a performance-based fee based on the performance of the account for the measuring period going back from the termination date and pro-rated from the date on which the performance-based fee was last assessed, or as otherwise specifically agreed with the client.

In measuring a separate account's or fund's assets for the calculation of performance-based fees, for securities for which market quotations are readily available, DCI includes the unrealized gains as well as unrealized losses in the client's account. The ultimate calculation of account Incentive Fees is determined independent of DCI by the client or its custodian or administrator.

A client or investor should understand the performance-based fee method of compensation and its risks prior to entering into a management contract with us or purchasing shares in a fund we manage.

Limited Negotiability of Advisory Fees

Although DCI has established the aforementioned fee ranges, DCI retains the discretion to negotiate alternative fees on a client-by-client basis. Client circumstances and needs are considered in determining the fee schedule. These include the complexity of the client, assets to be placed under management, and anticipated future additional assets, related accounts, portfolio style, account composition, reports, among other factors. The specific annual fee schedule is identified in the contract between DCI and each client.

DCI may and does, through side letters or other agreements differentiate between the unitholders of a fund by waiving or reducing Account Management Fees and or Account Incentive Fees charged to certain unitholders or to certain classes of a fund. Such waivers or differentiation are effected by way of a rebate to the relevant unitholder account or by reducing the fee payable by a class of unitholders in a fund.

Termination of the Advisory Relationship

A client agreement may be canceled at any time, by either party, for any reason upon receipt of 30 days written notice, or as otherwise explicitly agreed with the client.

Advisory Fees in General

Clients should note that similar advisory services are available from other registered (or unregistered) investment advisers for similar or lower fees.



Expenses

DCI's clients bear all of their own expenses. Expenses include, but are not limited to, fees and expenses payable to the Administrator and the Depositary, all investment expenses (including, but not limited to, specific expenses incurred in obtaining, research, data, and other information utilized for portfolio management purposes), all fees and expenses of transactional and trade-related services (including, for the avoidance of doubt and without limitation, costs incurred related to trade confirmation, affirmation, settlement, trade/cash/position reconciliation, collateral maintenance and monitoring, corporate action monitoring and processing), brokerage and banking commissions and charges, legal and other professional advisory fees, company secretarial fees, government filings and statutory fees, regulatory fees, regulatory reporting related fees, auditing fees, translation and accounting expenses, interest on borrowings, taxes and governmental expenses, costs of preparation, translation, printing and distribution of reports and notices, all marketing material and advertisements and periodic update of offering documents, stock exchange listing fees, benchmark and index licenses, all expenses in connection with registration, listing and distribution of investment funds and shares issued or to be issued, all expenses in connection with obtaining and maintaining a credit rating for any investment funds or classes or shares, expenses of shareholders' meetings, directors' insurance premia, cybersecurity insurance premia, expenses of Directors' meetings, expenses related to the due diligence of certain service providers, expenses related to the publication and distribution of the investment funds' net asset values or legal documents or annual financial statements, clerical costs of issue or redemption of shares, postage, telephone, facsimile and telex expenses and any other expenses in each case together with any applicable value added tax. Any such expenses may be deferred and amortized by the investment funds, in accordance with standard accounting practice.

Additional Compensation and Conflicts of Interest

Neither DCI nor any of its supervised persons accept compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products. In certain instances, DCI shares a portion of the management fees it receives from certain funds or share classes it manages with investment and private wealth banks that provide fund distribution channels in Europe.

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

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES

DCI charges an incentive/ performance-based fee to certain separate account and fund clients. Performance-based fees are calculated based on a share of the realized and unrealized capital gains as well as unrealized capital losses of the assets of the client. To qualify for a performance-based fee arrangement, a client (or fund investor, as applicable) must either demonstrate a net worth of at least \$2,000,000, excluding the value of the investor's primary residence and certain associated debt or have \$1,000,000 in assets under DCI's management as set forth in Rule 205-3 promulgated under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"). In limited circumstances, certain DCI principals or related parties have an ownership or economic interest



in certain private funds DCI manages.

DCI recognizes that such arrangements create conflicts of interest (see below). Performance-based fee arrangements create an incentive for DCI to recommend investments which may be riskier or more speculative than those which would be recommended under a different fee arrangement. In addition, DCI receives performance-based compensation based on realized and unrealized gains and losses from certain clients. As a result, such performance-based compensation earned could be based on unrealized gains that clients and investors may never realize.

Furthermore, as DCI also has clients who do not pay performance-based fees, it is incentivized to favor accounts that do pay such fees because compensation DCI receives from these clients is more directly tied to the performance of their accounts.

DCI has adopted policies and procedures to address these conflicts of interest.

Investment Allocations

Allocations of aggregated trades, particularly trades that are only partially filled as a result of the limited availability of desired securities, could be viewed as raising a conflict of interest, as DCI has an incentive to allocate investments that are expected to increase more in value to certain advisory clients, such as investment funds that provide DCI with performance-based fees, or in which DCI personnel have an ownership or economic interest. To address this potential conflict of interest, all allocations of investment opportunities and allocations of aggregated trades for client accounts are required to be made in accordance with DCI's Trading Policy and DCI's New Issue Allocation Policy, which is summarized below in Item 12 – Brokerage Practices, Trade Aggregation. In addition, DCI engages in ongoing trade activity reviews and has established a Best Execution Committee that conducts periodic reviews of the firm's trading practices.

Cross-Trades

Cross-trades among advisory clients of DCI present a conflict of interest as such trades could be perceived to favor one advisory client over another. DCI could be viewed, for example, as crossing trades that are expected to increase in value from an advisory account to a private investment fund in order to benefit itself as a result of the ownership or economic interest, including the existence of a performance-based fee, of DCI, its affiliates and/or investment professionals in the private investment fund. To address this conflict of interest, cross-trades are conducted in accordance with DCI's Cross Trade Policy, which requires that the Best Execution Committee approve any cross-trades on a post trade basis, in part, to ensure that any such cross-trade is consistent with DCI's fiduciary obligations to act in the best interests of its clients. In addition, cross trade transactions are permissible only if allowed by a client account's restrictions and applicable regulation. Any cross-trade effectuated will be reported at the quarterly meeting of the Best Execution Committee.

Side-by-Side Management



As discussed above, under certain circumstances DCI personnel have an ownership or economic interest in certain of the private investment funds that DCI manages. DCI recognizes that such arrangements create conflicts of interest through incentives to favor such accounts over those of other advisory clients. DCI has adopted policies to address this conflict of interest. DCI's policy generally provides that it will treat each client consistent with the Firm's fiduciary duties and will not favor any particular advisory client as a result of an ownership or economic interest (including through incentive fees) of DCI, its affiliates and/or employees, in such advisory account.

Item 7 - Types of Clients

DCI provides advisory services to the following types of clients:

- Pooled investment vehicles (other than investment companies)
- Separate accounts, including those for pension and profit sharing plans
- Registered Investment Companies

DCI does not set a minimum asset size to open a client account as it depends on the asset class and investment strategy.

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

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

DCI uses the following methods of analysis in formulating investment advice and/or managing client assets:

Fundamental Analysis

DCI targets superior risk-adjusted returns from portfolios primarily composed of corporate credit assets and derivatives. DCI manages portfolios through active diversification and the selection of positions which DCI deems to have attractive return/risk profiles. The principal driver of DCI's strategies is a proprietary model that incorporates fundamental balance sheet information, real time information embedded in equity and options markets, and a database of historical defaults. DCI uses its technology to produce risk measures for investments that are monitored in "real-time", providing potential early warning capabilities and a large investment universe from which to create portfolios.

In the long-only portfolios, DCI's portfolio construction model seeks out the most liquid, positively mispriced credit issues as identified by DCI's default probability model while remaining matched to the systematic risk of the benchmark. DCI actively diversifies portfolios in an attempt to mitigate idiosyncratic risk. In portfolios that use long and short exposures, the model selects potentially undervalued and overvalued credits to go long and short, respectively.



Risks for all forms of analysis

DCI's securities analysis methods rely on the assumption that the companies whose securities we purchase and sell, the rating agencies that review these securities, and other publicly-available sources of information about these securities, are providing accurate and unbiased data. While we are alert to indications that data may be incorrect, there is always a risk that DCI's analysis may be compromised by inaccurate or misleading information.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The underlying strategy for all DCI client accounts is to seek to achieve risk-adjusted returns from portfolios of corporate credit assets and derivatives through active diversification and the selection of positions which DCI believes have attractive return/risk profiles. There are a number of risks inherent in the methods used by DCI to deploy its strategy. Investors in the funds should also refer to the detailed risk disclosures in each fund's offering documents.

Material Risks

Investment Supervisory Services Risk: Client accounts are subject to the risks inherent in any actively-managed investment portfolio. The models DCI utilizes to manage client accounts could lead to unsatisfactory investments. DCI might not be able to effectively implement the models. There can be no guarantee that a client account will achieve the desired results.

DCI's investment process is dependent on complex proprietary software, which is under constant development and refinement. DCI has implemented procedures designed to appropriately control the development and implementation of the models. However, analytical, coding, and implementation errors present substantial risks to complex models and quantitative investment management strategies. DCI cannot guarantee that its internal controls will be effective in all circumstances.

Client's accounts could be negatively affected by undetected software defects or fundamental issues with DCI's method of interpreting and acting upon the models' output. DCI's implementation of its investment strategy relies on the analytical and mathematical foundation of the models and the incorporation of the models' outputs into a complex computational environment. DCI's strategy is also dependent on the quality of the market data utilized by the models, changes in credit market conditions, creation and maintenance of the models' software and the successful incorporation of the models' output into the construction of client portfolios. There is always a possibility of human error in the creation, maintenance and use of DCI's models. Moreover, DCI's Portfolio Managers exercise discretion in the utilization of the models and the investment results of client accounts are dependent on the ability of Portfolio Managers to correctly understand and implement the models' signals.

Availability of and Ability to Acquire Suitable Investments: While DCI believes that many attractive investments of the type in which a client invests are currently available and can be identified, there can be no assurance that such investments will be available when a client account



commences investment operations, or that available investments will meet a client's investment criteria. Furthermore, DCI, on behalf of a client account, may be unable to find a sufficient number of attractive investment opportunities to meet a client's investment objective.

Credit Default Swaps: Certain client accounts enter into credit default swap ("CDS") agreements as either the buyer or seller of CDS. DCI clients and each of its trading counterparties is an adherent to the 2009 ISDA Auction Settlement Supplement. In the event of default of a CDS reference entity, as determined by the ISDA sanctioned Credit Derivatives Determinations Committee, the seller must make a cash settlement payment to the buyer in an amount determined via an ISDA sanctioned auction settlement determination for the reference entities' securities. Credit default swaps may involve greater risks than if the client account had invested in the reference obligation directly. In addition to general market risks, credit default swaps are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risks.

Interest Rate Swaps: Interest rate swap agreements are a specialized form of a swap agreement, used to obtain or preserve a desired return or spread at a lower cost than through a direct investment in an instrument that yields the desired return or spread. In a standard interest rate swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange their respective commitments to pay fixed or floating rates on a predetermined notional amount. The swap agreement notional amount is the predetermined basis for calculating the obligations that the swap counterparties have agreed to exchange. Under most interest rate swap agreements, the obligations of the parties are exchanged on a net basis. The two payment streams are netted out, with each party receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments.

Total Return Swaps: A total return swap is an OTC derivative contract under which one counterparty transfers the total economic performance, including income from interests and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to another counterparty. The reference obligation in this context are bond indices and CDS indices. TRS are used by the funds, RIC, and separate accounts to gain exposure to the composition and performance of a financial index in a more efficient and cost effective way than taking a direct position. The counterparty to any TRS will not have any discretion over the portfolio composition or management of the funds, RIC or separate accounts.

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will not be able to pay principal and interest when due. Rating agencies assign credit ratings to certain debt securities to indicate their credit risk, but these ratings are not a guarantee of any specific level of credit risk. The price of a debt security will generally fall if the issuer defaults on its obligation to pay principal or interest, the rating agencies downgrade the issuer's credit rating, or other news affects the market's perception of the issuer's credit risk.

Credit Rating Agencies: Ratings assigned by Moody's, Standard & Poor's or Fitch reflect only the views of those agencies and are subject to certain biases and conflicts of interest. Additionally, no assurance can be given that the ratings assigned to any particular security will not be withdrawn or revised downward in the future.

Debt Securities, Fixed Income Securities: DCI, on behalf of its client accounts, invests in debt securities, bonds or other fixed income securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, including, without limitation, bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations; debt securities issued or



guaranteed by a sovereign government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities; bank debt; and commercial paper, some of which have speculative characteristics. Debt and fixed income securities pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest. The value of debt and fixed income securities in which the clients invest will change in response to fluctuations in interest rates. In addition, the value of certain debt and fixed income securities and bank loans can fluctuate in response to perceptions of creditworthiness, political stability or soundness of economic policies. Debt and fixed income securities and bank loans are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (e.g., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (e.g., market risk). A major economic recession could severely disrupt the market for most of these securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such instruments.

Derivative/Counterparty Risk: Certain of DCI's strategies involve entering into interest rate swaps and credit default swaps ("swap agreements"). Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a day to many years. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns earned on specific assets, such as the return on, or increase in value of, a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. A swap contract may not be assigned without the consent of the counterparty, and may result in losses in the event of a default or bankruptcy of the counterparty. Swap agreements are traded in the over-the-counter market and may be considered to be illiquid. In addition, many swaps are centrally cleared under the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and the European Market Infrastructure Regulation. Such swaps will be subject to the same risks as future contracts, as discussed herein.

The funds or separate accounts will enter into swap agreements only if the claims-paying ability of the other party or its guarantor is considered to be investment grade by the DCI and where an ISDA Agreement and Collateral Support Annex is in place between the fund or separate account and the counterparty. In an effort to reduce counterparty risk, we will only transact Swap Agreements on a collateralized basis. Nonetheless, there is risk that a client's swap counterparty will default on its obligations under a swap agreement, which could mean that the client will lose any appreciation in the value of the swap and incur costs in implementing a new swap agreement.

Futures Risks: In addition to the risks associated with trading in futures and options on futures that arise from the leverage and volatility associated with such investments, 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 particular futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in that contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent DCI from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the client to substantial losses. In addition, the client may not be able to execute futures contract trades at favorable prices if little trading in the contracts involved is taking place. It also is possible that an exchange or the CFTC may



suspend trading in a particular contract, order immediate liquidation and settlement of a particular contract, or order that trading in a particular contract be conducted for liquidation only.

Under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, futures commission merchants are required to maintain customers' assets in a segregated account. To the extent that a client engages in futures and options contract trading and the futures commission merchants with whom the client maintains accounts fail to so segregate the client's assets, the client will be subject to a risk of loss in the event of the bankruptcy of any of its futures commission merchants. The futures commission merchant ("FCM") holds margin posted in connection with those contracts and that margin may be rehypothecated (or re-pledged) by the FCM and lost or its return delayed as a result of a default of the FCM due to certain futures exchange rules that permit the exchange to cover shortfalls in the margin held by one customer with the margin held by the other customers of the FCM. In certain circumstances, the client might be able to recover, even with respect to property specifically traceable to the client, only a *pro rata* share of all property available for distribution to a bankrupt FCM's customers.

Leverage Risk: results from certain transactions, including the use of derivatives, borrowing and reverse repurchase agreements. Leverage exaggerates the effect of a change in the value of an account's portfolio securities, causing an account to be more volatile than if leverage was not used.

Interest Rates: The values of some or all of a client account's investments may change in response to movements in interest rates. If rates rise, the values of debt securities generally fall. The longer the average duration of a fund's or separate account's investment portfolio, the greater the change in value. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income security that was developed as a more precise alternative to the concept of "term to maturity."

Investment Grade Debt Securities: Although debt securities rated in the BBB or equivalent category are commonly referred to as investment grade, they may have speculative characteristics. Such investments may, under certain circumstances, lead to a greater degree of fluctuation in the Net Asset Value of the client account than if the client only invested in higher-rated investment grade securities with similar maturities. In addition, changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments than is the case with higher grade bonds.

Maturity Risk: Interest rate risk will generally affect the price of a debt security more if the security has a longer maturity. Debt securities with longer maturities will therefore be more volatile than other fixed income securities with shorter maturities. Conversely, debt securities with shorter maturities will be less volatile but generally provide lower returns than debt securities with longer maturities. The average maturity of debt security investments will affect the volatility of that client's value.

Non-Investment Grade Debt Securities: DCI, on behalf of certain client accounts, invests in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (such as BB or lower by Standard & Poor's Corporation and/or Ba or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.) or deemed to be below investment grade by DCI in its sole discretion. These securities, often referred to as high yield debt securities, are considered speculative and, while generally offering greater income than investments in higher quality securities, involve greater risk of loss of principal and income,



including the possibility of default or bankruptcy of the issuers of such securities, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change. These lower quality bonds tend to be affected by economic changes and short-term corporate and industry developments, as well as public perception of those changes and developments, to a greater extent than higher quality securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates.

Prepayment Risk: The frequency at which prepayments occur are affected by a variety of factors, including interest rates and spreads, as well as economic, demographic, tax, social, legal and other factors. Generally, prepayments occur on fixed rate obligations when prevailing interest rates fall below coupon rates and on floating rate obligations when spreads narrow. There are two adverse effects of prepayments: (1) investments may experience outright losses and (2) investments may underperform relative to hedges that may have been constructed for these markets, industries or securities.

Redemption Risk: Large redemptions of shares in a DCI client fund might result in the fund being forced to sell assets at a time and price at which it would normally prefer not to dispose of those assets.

Risk of Loss: Securities investments are not guaranteed and you may lose money on your investments. We ask that you work with us to help us understand your tolerance for risk.

Share Currency Designation Risk: Certain client funds offer classes of shares designated in a currency other than the base currency of the fund. Changes in the exchange rate between the base currency and such designated currency may lead to a depreciation of the value of such shares as expressed in the designated currency. As permitted by the fund's governing documents, DCI attempts to mitigate this risk by using financial instruments. This may substantially limit shareholders of the relevant class from benefiting if the designated currency falls against the base currency and/or the currency/currencies in which the assets of the fund are denominated. In such circumstances shareholders of the relevant class of shares of the fund may be exposed to fluctuations in the net asset value per share reflecting the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments. Financial instruments used to implement such strategies shall be assets/liabilities of the fund as a whole. However, the gains/losses on and the costs of the relevant financial instruments will accrue solely to the relevant class of shares of the fund.

Securities Lending and Borrowing: Subject to applicable legal requirements, certain DCI client accounts lend securities to securities brokers and other institutions, or borrow securities from securities brokers or other institutions to effect short sales. If the other party becomes insolvent or bankrupt, the account could experience delays and costs in recovering payment or the securities. If, in the meantime, the value of securities changes, an account could suffer more losses.

As with any extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and recovery. Should the borrower of securities fail financially or default in any of its obligations under any securities lending transaction, the collateral provided in connection with such transaction will be called upon. The value of the collateral will be maintained to equal or exceed the value of the securities transferred. However there is a risk that the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities transferred.



Prime Broker Risk: With respect to a fund's right to the return of assets equivalent to investments of a fund which the Prime Broker borrows, lends or otherwise uses for its own purposes, a fund will rank as one of the Prime Broker's unsecured creditors and, in the event of the insolvency of the Prime Broker, a fund might not be able to recover such equivalent assets in full.

Short Selling Risk: DCI engages in short sale transactions for certain client accounts. These accounts will incur a loss as a result of a short sale if the price of the security sold short increases in value between the date of the short sale and the date on which the account purchases the security to replace the borrowed security. In addition, a lender may request, or market conditions may dictate, that securities sold short be returned to the lender on short notice, and the account would therefore have to buy the securities sold short at an unfavorable price. If this occurs, any anticipated gain to the account would be reduced or eliminated or the short sale may result in a loss. The account's losses are potentially unlimited in a short sale transaction. Short sales are speculative transactions and involve special risks, including greater reliance on the adviser's ability to accurately anticipate the future value of a security. Furthermore, taking short positions in securities results in a form of leverage which may cause an account to be more volatile.

Trading Derivative Instruments Involves Credit Risk: DCI, on behalf of certain client accounts, buys and sells derivative securities in "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange-based" markets. This exposes a client to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms because the counterparty has a credit or liquidity problem. Delays in settlement would also result from disputes over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) because such markets may lack the established rules and procedures for settlement of disputes among market participants available in "exchange-based" markets. These problems may cause a client to suffer loss due to adverse market movements while replacement transactions are executed or otherwise. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the client has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties.

Liquidity Risk: Not all securities or instruments transacted by DCI on behalf of client accounts will be listed or rated and consequently liquidity may be low. Moreover, the accumulation and disposal of holdings in some investments may be time consuming and may need to be conducted at unfavorable prices. DCI clients may also encounter difficulties in disposing of assets at their fair price due to adverse market conditions leading to limited liquidity. In addition, there is uncertainty as to the liquidity available in certain OTC derivatives markets which may be constrained by derivative reform legislation and capital requirements imposed on sell-side firms.

Cyber Security Risk: DCI and its service providers are susceptible to operational and information security and related risks of cyber security incidents. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber security attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g. through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks can be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e. efforts to make services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security incidents affecting the DCI or



other service providers such as financial intermediaries have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, including by interference with the administrators ability to calculate a fund's Net Asset Value; impediments to trading for a client's portfolio; the inability of shareholders to transact business with the fund; violations of applicable privacy, data security or other laws; regulatory fines and penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation or remediation costs; legal fees; or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber security incidents affecting issuers of securities in which a fund or client invests, counterparties with which a DCI engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions and other parties. While information risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in any cyber security risk management systems or business continuity plans, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

Emerging Markets Debt Securities: DCI, on behalf of certain client accounts, invests in debt securities of issuers in emerging markets. Such securities may involve a high degree of risk and may be considered speculative. Risks include (i) greater risk of expropriation, confiscation, taxation, nationalisation, and social, political and economic instability; (ii) the smaller markets for securities of emerging markets issuers and lower volumes of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and in greater price volatility, (iii) certain national policies which may restrict the investment opportunities available, including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests and on the realisation or repatriation of foreign investment; (iv) currency instability and hyper-inflation; and (v) the absence of developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment and private property.

The accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards of countries in securities of issuers in emerging markets are likely to be less extensive than those applicable to United States or European companies. In addition, there is generally less government supervision and regulation of stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies in most developing countries than in countries with more advanced securities markets. As a result, there may be less information available publicly to investors in developing country securities; such information as is available may be less reliable.

Some emerging market countries have a higher than usual risk of nationalisation, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, any of which might have an adverse effect on securities of issuers in those countries. Developing countries can be subject to a higher than usual risk of political change, government regulation, social instability or diplomatic developments (including war) which could adversely affect the economies of such countries and thus investments in those countries. Furthermore, it may be difficult for DCI to obtain effective enforcement of its rights in certain developing countries.

As DCI may invest in markets where the trading, settlement and custodial systems are not fully developed, there is an increased risk of the assets traded in such markets being lost through



fraud, negligence, oversight or catastrophe such as a fire. In other circumstances such as the insolvency of a sub-custodian or registrar, or retroactive application of legislation, DCI may not be able to establish title to investments made and may suffer loss as a result. In such circumstances, DCI may find it impossible to enforce its right against third parties. However DCI will not invest in corporate bonds listed or traded on exchange or market in an issuer's jurisdiction (i.e., all bonds will be settled or cleared through Euroclear or similar settlement institutions) reducing custodial risk.

Investments in companies organised in or who principally do business in the independent states that were once part of the Soviet Union, including the Russian Federation pose special risks, including economic and political unrest and may lack a transparent and reliable legal system for enforcing the rights of creditors and shareholders. Furthermore, the standard of corporate governance and investor protection in Russia may not be equivalent to that provided in other jurisdictions. DCI does not however propose to invest in corporate bonds traded on Russian exchanges.

Trading volume on the stock exchange of most developing countries can be substantially less than in the leading stock markets of the developed world, so that the purchase and sale of holdings may take longer. Volatility of prices can be greater than in the developed world which could have an adverse effect on the value of an investment.

Brexit – Changes to the European Union and the Functioning and Applicability of the Treaty on European Union: On June 23, 2016 the United Kingdom held a referendum and voted to withdraw as a member of the EU and a party to the Treaty on European Union and its successor treaties. The outcome of this referendum has caused significant volatility in global financial markets and uncertainty about the integrity and functioning of the EU, both of which may persist for an extended period. The process for the United Kingdom withdrawing from the EU likely will take several years and the exact date of withdrawal from the EU likely will take a number of years and the exact date of withdrawal is unknown. The United Kingdom has formally notified the European Council of its intention to withdraw from the EU, triggering a two-year "divorce" period under Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union ("Article 50") during which the United Kingdom and the EU will attempt to negotiate a withdrawal agreement governing the United Kingdom's withdrawal from and its future relationship with the EU. An extension of the "divorce" period was agreed upon by all member states of the EU. During this "divorce" period, the United Kingdom will remain a member of the EU and continue to be subject to its laws and regulations. The United Kingdom Government triggered Article 50 on March 29, 2017.

Additionally, political parties in several other member states of the EU have proposed that a similar referendum be held in their country's membership in the EU. It is unclear whether any other member states of the EU will hold such referendums. Areas where the uncertainty created by the United Kingdom's vote to withdraw from the EU is relevant includes, but is not limited to, trade within Europe, foreign direct investment in Europe, the scope and functioning of European regulatory frameworks (including with respect to the regulation of UK-based investment managers and the distribution and marketing of UCITS), industrial policy pursued within European countries, immigration policy pursued within European countries, the regulation of the



provision of financial services within and to persons in Europe and trade policy within European countries and internationally. The volatility and uncertainty caused by the referendum may adversely affect the value of a investments and the ability of the to achieve an investment objective.

Risk Factors Not Exhaustive: The investment risks set out above does not purport to be exhaustive and potential investors should be aware that any investment may be exposed to risks of an exceptional nature from time to time.

Item 9 - Disciplinary Information

DCI does not have any legal or disciplinary events on behalf of itself or its employees that would be material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of DCI's advisory business or the integrity of DCI's management.

Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

OTHER POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLE(S)

Management personnel of DCI are also managing members of limited liability companies ("LLCs") and/or general partners of limited partnerships ("LPs") formed for investment purposes and/or serve on the Board of Directors of funds for which DCI acts as the investment manager. As appropriate, DCI's advisory clients may be solicited to invest assets in such LLCs, LPs and/or funds. DCI has a conflict of interest in soliciting client investments into such funds because DCI earns a fee for the management of such funds.

DCI has a wholly owned subsidiary, DCI Asset Management Ireland Limited ("DCIAM"), which serves as the alternative investment fund manager for two private funds domiciled in Ireland, DCI Alternative Fund and DCI Investment Funds plc. DCI and DCIAM have entered into investment management agreements under which DCI provides investment management services with regards to these two funds. In addition, one principal of DCI serves on the Board of Directors of DCIAM, DCI Investment Funds plc, DCI Ireland Fund plc, DCI UCITS ICAV and DCI Umbrella Fund plc but does not receive any compensation from the funds for his service. The Board of Directors has entered into investment management agreements for DCI to serve as investment manager for these funds.

Additionally, DCI GP, LLC, which is wholly owned by DCI, serves as the general partner of DCI Market Neutral Fund, L.P., DCI - SCS Enhanced High Yield Corporate Credit Fund, L.P. and DCI - SCS Enhanced Investment Grade Corporate Credit Fund, L.P., which are Delaware, limited partnerships. DCI GP, LLC and DCI have entered into an investment management agreements under which DCI serves as the investment manager for these funds.



Because investments in this type of entity involve certain additional degrees of risk, they will only be recommended when consistent with the client's stated investment objectives, tolerance for risk, liquidity and suitability.

Clients interested in investing in a specific partnership/company/fund should refer to the partnership's/ company's/fund's private placement memorandum or other governing documents for more information specific to the investment.

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

Code of Ethics

DCI has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code") that is designed to comply with Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, as amended. A copy of the Code is available to any advisory clients or prospective clients, without charge, upon request by contacting the Chief Compliance Officer, DCI, LLC, 201 Spear Street, Suite 250, San Francisco, CA 94105, or calling 415-321-7433, or emailing jbailey@dcicom.com.

The Code sets forth the highest ethical standards of business conduct required of its employees, including compliance with applicable federal securities laws.

DCI and its personnel owe a duty of loyalty, fairness and good faith toward our clients, and have an obligation to adhere not only to the specific provisions of the Code but to the general principles that guide the Code.

The Code establishes rules of conduct for all employees and is designed to among other things govern personal securities trading activities in the accounts of employees, immediate family/household members and accounts in which an employee has a beneficial interest. The Code is based upon the principle that DCI and its employees owe a fiduciary duty to DCI's clients to conduct their activities, including their personal securities transactions, in such a manner as to avoid (i) serving their own personal interests ahead of clients, (ii) taking inappropriate advantage of their position with the firm, and (iii) any actual or potential conflict of interest or any abuse of their position of trust and responsibility.

The Code applies to all employees of DCI and any other person that the Chief Compliance Officer deems appropriate.

Personal Trading

The Code of Ethics is designed to ensure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of DCI's employees will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of advisory clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts.

Among other provisions, the Code requires that employees receive prior approval for any acquisition of securities in a limited offering (e.g., private placement) or an initial public offering. In addition, the Code requires firm personnel to pre-clear personal transactions in credit default



swaps or corporate bonds, including convertible bonds, since such instruments are regularly traded on behalf of client accounts. DCI will generally not approve personal transactions by employees involving credit default swaps or corporate bonds. These requirements apply to employee accounts as well as generally accounts of employee's immediate family members and any account for which the employee has a beneficial interest, controls or exercises investment discretion.

The Code also includes policies and procedures for the submission and review of securities transactions in reportable securities (as defined by the firm's Code of Ethics), as well as initial and annual securities holdings reports that must be submitted by DCI's access persons.

DCI's Code of Ethics also provides oversight, enforcement and recordkeeping provisions.

Insider Trading

DCI's Code of Ethics further includes the firm's policy prohibiting trading securities while in possession of material, non-public information, or improperly communicating material, nonpublic information to others. While DCI does not believe that it has any particular access to non-public information and this issue is low risk, all employees are provided ongoing training that such information may not be used in a personal or professional capacity.

Trade Errors

A conflict of interest would arise for DCI if a trade error occurs in a client account. When correcting a trade error, a conflict of interest between DCI and its advisory clients arises as decisions are made on whether to attempt to cancel, reverse or reallocate the erroneous trade. In order to address these conflicts, DCI has adopted a Trade Error Policy to assure that trade errors are handled promptly and appropriately and that any action taken to remedy an error places the interest of the client ahead of DCI's interest.

Under the Trade Error Policy, a trade error will have occurred if DCI has not met the applicable standard of care in the placement or execution of a transaction for a client account. The applicable standard of care derives from DCI's advisory contract and course of conduct with respect to the relevant client; in many cases this standard will be one of reasonable care based on industry practices. A trade error would not occur in the context of an investment decision but rather only if the execution of the investment decision was inconsistent with that decision. There may also be circumstances under which the modeling and hedging systems and tools employed by DCI to make investment decisions on behalf of client accounts cause DCI to make erroneous investment decisions that are then effected through trading activity. Erroneous investment decisions attributable to modeling and hedging-related issuers are not trade errors, but if they occur because DCI has not met the standard of care owed to the relevant client or clients, the error could present similar issues.

The Trade Error Policy requires that DCI employees who believe that a trade error has occurred to promptly report the issue to the firm's Chief Compliance Officer. The Chief Compliance Officer will investigate any potential trade error to determine whether there has been a trade error. If, in the view of the Chief Compliance Officer, there has in fact been a trade error, the error will be corrected, documented and reported as necessary. If correcting the erroneous trade results in a loss to the client, DCI will reimburse the account for the amount of the loss, less any gain that the



client may have received if the correcting trade is executed at a better price than if it had been executed at the time of the error. Conversely, if the correcting trade is executed at a worse price than if it had been executed at the time of the error, then DCI will reimburse the account for this amount as well, net of any gain associated with correcting the erroneous trade. In deciding whether to effect the intended position as part of the correction process, DCI will only consider the interests of the client and will not consider the potential cost of making these reimbursements

Employee Co-Investment

In limited circumstances, certain DCI principals have an ownership or economic interest in certain private funds DCI manages or for which DCI's affiliated entity serves as the general partner. As discussed further below, to address this conflict of interest, DCI has adopted policies, which are designed to assure that buy and sell opportunities are allocated fairly among clients and that, over time, all clients are treated equitably. In addition, the firm's Code of Ethics requires that DCI and its employees treat each of its advisory clients in a manner consistent with its fiduciary obligations and prohibits the firm or its employees from favoring any particular advisory account as a result of the ownership or economic interest of DCI, its affiliates or employees, in such advisory account.

Item 12 - Brokerage Practices

DCI seeks to place securities transactions or enter into derivative contracts for its advisory clients with brokerage firms, dealers or futures commission merchants ("FCMs") in a manner that the advisory clients total costs or proceeds in each transaction are the most favorable under the circumstances ("best execution"). As a matter of policy and practice, DCI seeks to obtain best execution for client transactions, seeking to obtain not necessarily the lowest commission or transaction costs but the best overall qualitative execution in the particular circumstances. Importantly, since fixed income securities trade on a relative value (i.e., "spread") basis, the quality of execution cannot be judged merely by reference to the buy/sell price. Under some market conditions, a purchase at a higher price than initially quoted might actually represent a better execution for all participating accounts, for example, after a rally in Treasury bond prices.

DCI will generally seek "best execution" considering the circumstances involved in transactions. In selecting a broker, dealer or FCM for any transactions, DCI considers a number of factors, including, for example, net price, reputation, financial strength and stability, efficiency of execution and error resolution, the size of the transaction, related ticketing costs and the market for the security. DCI will not obligate itself to obtain the lowest commission or best net price for an account on any particular transactions. DCI monitors transaction results to evaluate the quality of execution provided by the various brokers and dealers it uses, to determine that compensation rates are competitive and otherwise to evaluate the reasonableness of the compensation paid to those brokers, dealers and FCMs in light of all the factors described above.

DCI has adopted procedures to implement the firm's policy and reviews to monitor and insure the firm's policy is observed, implemented properly and amended or updated, as appropriate.

Soft Dollars



DCI does not have any third party soft-dollar arrangements. DCI receives research from broker-dealers, but this is not by pre-arrangement and not afforded any weight in brokerage determinations or commissions or prices.

DCI requires that clients provide DCI with written authority to determine the broker, dealer or FCM for these transactions.

Directed Brokerage

In certain circumstances DCI will allow an advisory client to limit or restrict DCI's discretion to execute or clear trades for the client's account through a particular clearing merchant, broker or dealer provided that such limitation is explicitly provided to DCI in a written agreement. A client who limits DCI's discretion to the selection of brokers or dealers or directs DCI to execute its securities transactions through a specific broker-dealer may forego certain benefits and may result in DCI being unable to achieve best execution of a client's transactions.

Clients must include any limitations on this discretionary authority in this written authority statement. Clients may change/amend these limitations as required. Such amendments must be provided to us in writing.

Investment Allocations and Trade Aggregation

In certain circumstances, investment transactions effectuated by DCI on behalf of its clients are effected as aggregated transactions made for more than one client account including accounts for which DCI is entitled to receive a performance-based advisory fee. Aggregated transactions includes: block purchases, block sales, net purchases executed at the ask or net sales executed at the bid. To address the conflict of interest associated with the allocation of trading and investment opportunities, DCI has adopted a Trading Policy that sets forth general principles of allocation for aggregated investment transactions and is designed to assure that buy and sell opportunities are allocated fairly among clients and that, over time, all clients are treated equitably. Investment decisions for each client are made independently from those of other clients and are made with specific reference to each client's needs, objectives and investment guidelines. At times, it will be desirable to acquire or dispose of the same securities for more than one client at the same time. In this circumstance, it occasionally may not be possible to acquire or dispose of a sufficiently large portion of the security, or we may have to accept a less advantageous price or obtain a lower yield. In such situations, DCI will use its allocation procedures.

DCI's allocation procedures are designed to provide sufficient flexibility to accommodate a range of client mandates and a variety of specific client restrictions. To this end, DCI's allocation procedures include screening portfolios for minimum permissible investment quality, average portfolio quality, other quality restrictions as well as a variety of weighting and risk restrictions and preferences. Portfolios that do not allow the quality or quantity of the investments being acquired are eliminated from the allocation process. Emphasis is given to portfolios that are the most underweight relative to its target portfolio weighting. Position size also becomes a factor in this process, as available cash and other considerations might prohibit allocation to certain accounts.

Given the nature and supply of certain instruments traded by DCI, namely fixed income instruments and derivatives, often a portfolio can (or must) be allocated a comparable instrument



to that received by other advisory accounts. Often, DCI cannot obtain sufficient quantities of the instruments due to market conditions, but may obtain more instruments later in the trading period. In these situations, DCI will allocate based on the factors described above and settle the initial trades. New allocations will occur if additional instruments become available later in the day, using the same criteria outlined above. We do not give preference to portfolios based upon fees or performance. Any private pooled investment vehicle with any ownership by DCI and its personnel will be treated the same as other clients for allocation purposes. Finally, because DCI offers a set of different investment strategies to its various clients, it is possible that different decisions can be made concerning the timing to acquire or dispose of a particular instrument for advisory clients within any particular strategy.

Limitations placed on investments or sectors eligible for investing (for example, “do not invest in companies engaged in a particular type of business or industry” or “do not invest in companies conducting business in various countries”) reduce DCI’s opportunity to allocate trades to such client as effectively as might otherwise be the case.

With respect to limited investment opportunities and DCI’s New Issue Allocation Policy, it is DCI’s policy and practice to allocate new issues fairly and equitably among our advisory clients according to a predefined methodology so as not to advantage any firm, personal or related account and so as not to favor or disfavor any client, or group of clients, over any other. Eligible accounts and maximum allocation targets for participation in a new issuance are reviewed quarterly by DCI’s Best Execution Committee.

Allocated amounts will be rounded to reflect market practices for lot sizes. All accounts generally receive the average price obtained.

Cross Trades

Consistent with its duty to seek to obtain best execution, DCI executes cross trades for some client accounts where such activity has not been limited by the investment management contract or regulation. A cross trade occurs when DCI’s purchases and sells a particular security between two or more accounts under DCI’s management by instructing a broker to cross the trade. DCI generally utilizes “cross” trades to address account funding issues and when it specifically deems the practice to be advantageous for each participant. In no instance does DCI receive additional compensation when crossing trades for client accounts. DCI will seek to ensure that the terms of the transaction, including the consideration to be paid or received, are fair and reasonable, and the transactions is done for the sole benefit of the clients.

Resolution of Trade Errors

As discussed in more detail in Section 11, DCI has adopted a Trade Error Policy that includes procedures for the identification and correction of trade errors. DCI expects employees to



exercise the utmost care when acting on behalf of client accounts to minimize the impact of any errors that occur. These procedures require the correction of trading errors as soon after discovery as reasonably practical, consistent with the orderly sale or purchase of the securities in question under prevailing market conditions. DCI may correct trading errors by cancelling the trade prior to settlement, so long as the counterparty does not assume any client losses. DCI may also reallocate the trade to one or more other advisory accounts prior to the end of the trade date, so long as there is a legitimate investment decision for the other account(s) to buy or sell the security.

Item 13 - Review of Accounts

While the underlying securities within the accounts DCI manages are continually monitored, accounts are also reviewed at least monthly. The overall performance of the separate accounts and funds is reviewed in the context of the investment objectives and guidelines of each portfolio as well as any investment restrictions provided by the client. DCI Operations monitors all external separate account and fund investment restrictions on a daily basis, using DCI's proprietary in-house compliance application. Guideline, regulatory or prospectus restrictions issues are brought to the attention of the DCI Risk Committee, the membership of which includes the Chief Compliance Officer. More frequent reviews may be triggered by material changes in variables such as the client's individual circumstances, or the market, political or economic environment. In addition, the Chief Compliance Officer conducts reviews of trading exceptions identified by the firm's compliance application.

Reports

In addition to the monthly statements and other reports that clients receive from their administrator or custodian, DCI provides monthly and quarterly reports summarizing account performance and net assets.

Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation

DCI does not receive an economic benefit from anyone who is not a client for providing investment advice or advisory services to our clients. Under certain circumstances, DCI pays referral fees to third parties that solicit prospective clients on our behalf or we compensate certain agents who introduce their clients to us, only to the extent that such arrangements are in compliance with Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act.

It is DCI's policy not to accept or allow its related persons to accept any form of compensation, including cash, sales awards or other prizes, from a non-client in conjunction with the advisory services we provide to DCI's clients.



Item 15 - Custody

DCI does not hold custody of client assets. However, DCI is deemed to have custody of client assets under Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act, as amended (the "Custody Rule") related to pooled investment vehicle clients for which an affiliate of DCI, DCI GP, LLC, serves as the General Partner. In order to comply with the Custody Rule, the client accounts are subject to an annual audit by a third-party auditing firm which delivers the audited financial statements to the respective investors in the pooled investment vehicles within 120 days of the applicable fiscal year-end. The audited financial statements are prepared consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). The pooled investment vehicle client also employs a qualified custodian.

Item 16 - Investment Discretion

Clients hire DCI to provide discretionary asset management services, in which case DCI places trades in a client's account without contacting the client prior to each trade to obtain the client's permission.

DCI's discretionary authority includes the ability to do the following without contacting the client:

- determine the security or derivative position to buy, sell or enter into; and/or
- determine the amount of the security or derivative to buy, sell or enter into.

Clients give DCI discretionary authority when they sign a discretionary agreement with DCI, and may limit this authority by giving DCI written instructions. Clients may also change or amend such limitations by once again providing us with written instructions.

DCI requires that it be provided with written authority to determine which securities and the amounts of securities that are bought or sold in a client's account.

Item 17 - Voting Client Securities

DCI generally invests in fixed income securities that do not involve proxy votes. However, DCI has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy to govern situations under which DCI has responsibility for voting proxies for client accounts consistent with the best economic interests of the client. In the case of a proxy vote involving a security held by a client, it is DCI's policy to generally vote proxies in accordance with the recommendations set forth by the issuer's management. There may be times, however, when DCI determines that it is in the best interests of clients to vote against management's recommendation. In such circumstances, the Best Execution Committee or its designee will decide how to vote the proxy at issue. DCI reserves the right, on occasion, to abstain from voting a proxy or a specific proxy item when it concludes that the cost of voting the proxy outweighs the potential benefit or when DCI otherwise believes that voting does not serve its clients' best interests. To the extent applicable, voting proxies in non-U.S. markets may give



rise to a number of administrative issues that may prevent DCI from voting proxies for certain companies in these jurisdictions.

Were a conflict of interest to arise between DCI and its clients regarding the outcome of a proxy vote, DCI is committed at resolving the conflict in the best interest of the client before it votes the proxy at issue. If the conflict is not resolvable, DCI may disclose the conflict to its client and obtain client consent before voting or seek the recommendation of a third party in deciding how to vote. DCI will maintain a record of proxy voting decisions.

As a fiduciary, DCI always seeks to act in Clients' best interests with good faith, loyalty, and due care. DCI's standard advisory contract authorizes the Company to direct Client participation in class actions. The CCO will determine whether Clients will (a) participate in a recovery achieved through a class actions, or (b) opt out of the class action and separately pursue their own remedy. The CCO oversees the completion of Proof of Claim forms and any associated documentation, the submission of such documents to the claim administrator, and the receipt of any recovered monies and will maintain documentation associated with Clients' participation in class actions.

Clients can obtain a copy of DCI's Proxy Voting Policy and information about how DCI voted any proxy related to their account, free of charge, by contacting the Chief Compliance Officer, DCI, LLC, 201 Spear Street, Suite 250, San Francisco, CA 94105, or calling 415-764-1901, or emailing jbailey@dcicom.



Item 18 - Financial Information

Under no circumstances does DCI require or solicit payment of fees in advance of services rendered. Therefore, DCI is not required to include a financial statement.

As an advisory firm that maintains discretionary authority for client accounts, DCI is also required to disclose any financial condition that is reasonable likely to impair DCI's ability to meet its contractual obligations. DCI has no additional financial circumstances to report.

DCI has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.