

Item 1 – Cover Page

**Pier 88 Investment Partners, LLC
230 California Street, Suite 410
San Francisco, CA 94111**

March 30, 2021

This firm brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Pier 88 Investment Partners, LLC (“Pier 88” or the “Firm”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at saurigemma@pier88.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.

Pier 88 is a registered investment adviser with the SEC. Registration of an Investment Adviser does not imply any level of skill or training. The oral and written communications of an Investment Adviser provide you with information based on which you determine to hire or retain an Investment Adviser.

Additional information about Pier 88 also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

Item 2 discusses only material changes to the Brochure since the last annual updating amendment on March 25, 2020.

Since the last annual updating amendment:

- Items 4 and 5 has been updated to include proprietary research data services provided to a third-party company in exchange for a fixed annual fee.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Pier 88 Investment Partners, LLC (“Pier 88” or the “Firm”), is a Delaware limited liability company and is the investment manager to the Clients, as defined below. Pier 88 commenced providing services in October 2013 and is headquartered in San Francisco, California. The Firm’s principal owner is Francis Thomas Timons.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Pier 88 provides discretionary investment advice and management to private investment funds and separately managed accounts offered on a direct basis or through sub-advisory arrangements with other financial services firms that sponsor registered investment companies (the “Separate Accounts”). The private placement funds managed by Pier 88 include Lake Geneva Master Fund, L.P. (the “Lake Geneva Fund”), a Cayman Island entity and its two feeder funds, Lake Geneva Fund, L.P. and the Lake Geneva Offshore Fund LTD, (together all three funds will be known as the “Lake Geneva Fund” of which Pier 88 is the investment manager”), Lake Geneva Long-Only Fund (the “Long Only Fund”) and Lake Como Convertible Bond Fund II, L.P (the “Lake Como II Fund”). Jointly the funds are referred herein as the “Funds”. The Funds and Separate Accounts will be known together as “Clients”.

Pier 88’s investment objective is to generate above-average absolute returns while being mindful of portfolio risks principally investing in stocks and convertible bonds. Pier 88 seeks to identify securities with intrinsic values that are underappreciated.

The Lake Geneva strategy focuses on identifying strategic growth companies and disruptive innovators, primarily in Technology with small- and medium-sized capitalization. The strategy seeks to identify innovative assets which may be deemed strategic to larger industry players.

The Lake Como convertible bond strategy seeks capital appreciation and yield with the target of competitive returns relative to the equity market by investing in a combination of defensive yield oriented names and faster growing disruptive innovation names.

Pier 88 also provides proprietary research data to a third-party company in exchange for a fixed annual fee with a possibility of a discretionary bonus.

Please see Item 8 in this brochure for a more detailed description of the investment strategies pursued by the Clients.

C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

Advisory services are tailored to achieve the Clients’ investment objectives. Advisory services are not tailored to the individual needs of investors in the Funds. Generally, with respect to the Funds,

Pier 88 has the authority to select which and how many securities and other instruments to buy or sell without consultation with the investors.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

Pier 88 does not participate in wrap-fee programs.

E. Amounts under Management

As of December 31, 2020, Pier 88 managed approximately \$513,745,791 in regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

A. Fee Schedule

1. Advisory Fee

The Funds will pay Pier 88 a management fee for investment advisory services (the “Management Fee”). The management fee is paid quarterly in advance. The Lake Geneva Fund, has three share classes for investors. Series A has a 0.00% per annum fee; contingent on investing assets for a three-year period. Series B has a 1.5% per annum fee and Series C has a 1.0% per annum fee.

Lake Como II Fund and the Long Only Fund have a 0.75% per annum fee.

For Separate Account clients, terms vary depending on the advisory agreement. For Separate Account clients where Pier 88 manages on a direct basis, Pier 88 generally receives an annual investment management fee ranging from 0.31% to 0.75% per annum on total assets managed by Pier 88. For sub-advisory relationships with other financial services firms, Pier 88 receives a portion of the net advisory fees, as defined in the sub-advisory agreement, received by the financial service firm from the mutual fund it advises. For certain Separate Accounts, there is an offset to their quarterly fee paid to Pier 88 in excess of their fees paid based on their investment into the mutual fund that Pier 88 sub-advises.

As stated above, Pier 88 also receives an annual fixed fee, with a possibility of a discretionary bonus, for proprietary data provided a third-party company.

2. Incentive Allocation

From the Lake Geneva Fund, Pier 88 generally receives an incentive allocation equal to a percentage of the net income allocated to each investor’s capital account for the year, but only to the extent net income allocated to that investor exceeds any cumulative losses that were allocated to that investor for earlier periods and that have not been recovered (“loss carryforwards” or “high water mark”). This incentive allocation is 10% and 15%, depending on investor class, and is typically made at the end of each calendar year for Series A and Series B. Series C has a 3 year

performance period before the incentive allocation is earned. Each performance period will commence when a contribution is made and end on the last December 31 prior to the third anniversary thereafter. The incentive allocation will accrue each year, if any, until earned. The incentive allocation will only be charged to accounts of those Investors who are “qualified clients” as defined in Rule 205-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”). Pier 88 does not receive an incentive allocation from the Lake Como II Fund, the Long Only Fund, or the Separate Accounts.

B. Payment of Fees

The Private Funds’ advisory fees, incentive allocations, and third-party fees (discussed below) are deducted or allocated, as the case may be, directly from Client assets. Advisory fees, which are paid in advance, are withdrawn at the beginning of the quarter. Incentive allocations are allocated as of the close of business on the last day of the calendar year and as of any date on which an investor makes a withdrawal or receives a distribution from such investor’s capital account(s).

For Separate Account clients where Pier 88 manages on a direct basis, the advisory fee is calculated based upon the quarter-end valuation of the account. For sub-advisory relationships with other financial services firms, the net advisory fee, as defined in the sub-advisory agreement, is calculated based on average net assets of the mutual fund and paid on a monthly basis within fifteen (15) days following the last day of each month.

Pier 88 receives a fixed annual fee, payable quarterly in arrears, from the third-party company in which Pier 88 provides proprietary research to. Pier 88 is also eligible for a discretionary bonus.

C. Third Party Fees

The Funds pay such costs and expenses as Pier 88 shall reasonably determine to be necessary, appropriate, advisable or convenient to carry on its business and realize its objective, including but not limited to: (i) Management Fee; (ii) all general investment expenses (i.e., expenses which Pier 88 reasonably determines to be directly related to the investment of a Client’s assets); (iii) all administrative, legal, accounting, auditing, record-keeping, tax form preparation; (iv) fees, costs and expenses of third-party service providers that provide such services; and, (v) any extraordinary expenses, among other expenses.

Pier 88’s fees are exclusive of brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses which shall be incurred by the Clients. Such charges, fees and commissions are exclusive of and in addition to Pier 88’s advisory fee, and Pier 88 shall not receive any portion of these commissions, fees, and costs.

The Separate Accounts are charged fees and expenses in accordance to the applicable advisory agreement.

Please see Item 12 of this Brochure for more information about Pier 88's brokerage arrangements for its Clients.

D. Prepayment of Fees

Pier 88 generally does not permit withdrawals on dates other than the last day of each calendar quarter. In the event that Pier 88 makes an exception to this policy, the Firm will pro rate the prepaid management fee.

E. Outside Compensation for the Sale of Securities

Neither Pier 88 nor its supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products outside of its association with Pier 88.

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

As discussed in Item 5.A., Pier 88 generally receives an incentive allocation equal to a percentage of the net income allocated to each investor for the year or for a three year period for Series C with respect to the Lake Geneva Fund. The incentive allocation may provide a possible incentive for Pier 88 to make riskier or more speculative investments on behalf of the Lake Geneva Fund. This arrangement may cause the Lake Geneva Fund to pay a greater expense than if such fees were not charged. Notwithstanding this potential incentive, Pier 88 will evaluate investments in a manner that it considers to be in the best interest of the Lake Geneva Fund, its investment objectives, investment strategies, suitability of the investment, and risk profiles.

To the extent that there may be differences in Pier 88's compensation arrangements with its Clients, such circumstances could create an incentive for Pier 88 to manage Client portfolios so as to favor a portfolio that pays performance-based compensation over one that did not. Notwithstanding this conflict, Pier 88 will allocate transactions and opportunities among the Clients' accounts in a manner it believes to be as equitable as possible, considering each Client's objectives, programs, limitations and capital available for investment.

The foregoing responses to Items 5 and 6 represent Pier 88's basic compensation arrangements. The management fees and incentive allocations described above are structured to comply with Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Pier 88 provides discretionary investment advice and management to the Clients. Fund investors generally must be an "accredited investor" (as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933), or a "qualified purchaser" (as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended) for 3(c)(7) Funds, an investor who is eligible to enter into a performance fee arrangement, and must meet other criteria as specified in the Offering Memorandum. The Funds reserve the right to impose additional requirements for subscription by particular types of investors (including if it determines the Fund should rely on Section 3(c)(7) rather than Section 3(c)(1) of the Investment Company Act to prevent regulation under that Act) and investors resident

in particular jurisdictions, and may decline to accept the subscription of any prospective investor.

The Fund may waive certain of these standards in limited circumstances and may apply additional admission standards. Each prospective investor must represent and warrant in its Subscription Application that, among other things, it has reviewed and understands the risks of an investment, and has the financial knowledge and experience to evaluate such investment. In addition to being financially sophisticated, each prospective investor must be able to bear the substantial risks of an investment in Shares, including the loss of the entire investment. The minimum investment commitment for the Lake Geneva Fund is \$250,000, subject to waiver at the discretion of Pier 88. The minimum investment commitment for the Lake Geneva Onshore Fund is \$250,000, subject to waiver at the discretion of Pier 88. The minimum investment commitment for the Lake Geneva Offshore Fund is \$250,000, subject to waiver at the discretion of Pier 88. The minimum investment commitment for the Lake Como II Fund is \$1,000,000, subject to the waiver at the discretion of Pier 88. The minimum investment commitment for the Long Only Fund is \$500,000 subject to waiver at the discretion of Pier 88.

Separate Accounts are offered on a direct basis to institutional investors or through sub-advisory arrangements with other financial services firms.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Pier 88 seeks to generate above-average absolute returns while being mindful of risk in a portfolio consisting principally of stocks and convertible bonds. Pier 88 seeks to identify securities with intrinsic values that are underappreciated. Pier 88 will rely heavily on fundamental research, quantitative techniques, and strategic analysis to identify candidates for its Clients.

In developing investment candidates for its Clients, Pier 88 draws on extensive industry experience and a broad network. Pier 88 maps industry ecosystems to better understand the relative strategic position of industry participants. Pier 88 seeks to identify industry winners and losers, while investing in longer-term winners.

The Lake Geneva strategy could have short positions on a basket of industry names (*e.g.*, industry or sector specific exchange traded fund) to serve as a macro hedge against stock market risk associated with the Lake Geneva Fund's long positions. The Lake Como II Fund strategy seeks capital appreciation and yield with the target of competitive returns relative to the equity market by investing in a combination of defensive yield oriented names and faster growing disruptive innovation names.

The Long Only Fund invests in equity securities and securities with equity characteristics, such as convertible bonds in multiple industry sectors.

The Separate Accounts are managed in accordance to their advisory agreements.

Pier 88 has broad discretion to employ a wide variety of investment techniques, even if they involve changes in or differ from the approaches described below in use by a Client at any particular time. Clients' investment activities will entail substantial risks. Clients will not be managed to fully eliminate all stock market risk. Pier 88 cannot provide any assurances that the Client will achieve its objective over any particular period or at all, or that it will not incur losses.

B. Risks of Investments and Strategies Utilized

All investment and trading activities risk the loss of capital. The following describe some of the risks to which a Client's portfolio will, or may, be subject.

Investments Based on Valuation. Clients will invest in securities Pier 88 believes are undervalued. Identifying investment opportunities of these kinds is a difficult task, Pier 88 cannot provide any assurance that Pier 88 will succeed at it. While investments in undervalued securities offer opportunities for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses. Clients may be required to hold positions for a substantial period before market prices reflect Pier 88's beliefs about their value. Returns generated from the Client's investments may not adequately compensate for the business and financial risks assumed.

Concentration of Investments. Clients will not be as diversified as many other investment funds. While Pier 88 intends to limit investments that could create excessive concentration in a particular company or industry, the Master Partnership Agreement does not require it to do so, nor must the Client divest positions when appreciation (or other positions' depreciation) causes them to comprise an outsized portion of its portfolio, and the Client may at times have a relatively large portion of its capital exposed to a relatively small number of positions and/or a particular industry. Losses in one or more large positions, or a downturn in an industry in which the Client is concentrated, could materially adversely affect the Client's performance and could have a materially adverse effect on the Client's overall financial condition.

Small and Medium Capitalization Stocks. Clients may invest in stocks of companies with relatively small- or medium-sized market capitalizations. While Pier 88 believes these stocks can provide significant potential for appreciation, they can involve higher risks than investments in stocks of larger companies. For example, prices of small-capitalization and some medium-capitalization stocks are often more volatile than prices of large capitalization stocks and the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies (with the attendant losses to investors) may be higher than for larger, "blue-chip" companies. In addition, thin trading in some small- and medium-capitalization stocks may make those stocks less liquid than large-capitalization stocks.

Convertible Securities. The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also have an effect on the investment value of convertible securities. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the

convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security is called for redemption, a client will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third-party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the client's ability to achieve its investment objective.

General Market Conditions and Disruptions; Interconnected Markets. Developments and disruptions in financial and securities markets generally, including such aspects and attributes as interest rates, the availability of credit, and liquidity of particular types of investments, as well as changes in general economic conditions, including unemployment and inflation, can significantly affect the prospects of companies in which the Client invests, Pier 88's ability to assess those prospects, and the Client's ability to adapt its portfolio and market exposures. In 2007 and 2008, a global "credit crisis" caused rapid and violent swings in all markets. The effects of that crisis on markets (including effects caused by governmental intervention, discussed below) may continue, and markets may be less predictable than they historically have been. In the summer and early fall of 2011 global economic disruptions caused additional dramatic swings in securities prices. Other types of disruptions could emerge, including as a result of political or economic developments outside the markets in which the Client mainly invests, that have similar, or even more dramatic, effects on the markets in which the Client invests, potentially causing the Client to incur losses.

Clients could 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 can be compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets previously liquid positions can become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving. Market disruptions can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk.

Timing of Gains and Losses; Volatility. Clients may need to hold some of its positions for significant periods before their success or failure becomes apparent or any gains can be realized. It may take longer for successful positions to realize their potential than for unsuccessful ones to reveal their weaknesses. Market prices of portfolio positions may be expected to fluctuate significantly over the Client's holding periods, causing the Client's performance to be volatile over the short term.

Short Selling. Clients may sell securities short. In a short sale, the Client sells securities it does not own, in the expectation that the market price will decline and the Client will be able to buy replacement securities later at a lower price. To accomplish this, the Client borrows the securities from a broker or other third party. It "closes" the position by "returning" the security (buying a replacement security on the lender's behalf). This "return" obligation does not typically have a specified "maturity" date and the lender generally may require replacement of the securities whenever it chooses. A short sale theoretically involves the risk of unlimited loss; the price at which the Client must buy "replacement" securities could increase without limit. Clients may experience losses on short positions that are not offset by gains on long positions.

As collateral for its return obligation, the Client must leave the proceeds of its short sales with the lender—generally a prime broker. Ordinarily all the Client’s assets held by a prime broker will serve as collateral not only for the Client’s short sale return obligation, but also for any other credit the prime broker extends and any other obligations the Client owes the prime broker. If the amount of the Client’s return obligation were to increase significantly due to increases in a short-sold security’s price, or if the value of collateral were to decrease, the Client could be required to deliver additional cash or other collateral to the relevant prime broker. But, if substantially all the Client’s assets were already serving as collateral, it is unlikely that the Client would be able to meet such a demand, and the prime broker would likely cause the Client to “buy-in” or “close” some or all of its short positions. Such a “buy-in” could well be at a time and on terms that are adverse to the Client. Less dramatically, market-driven increases in short-sale-related liabilities and reductions in collateral value could also reduce the Client’s ability to effect transactions or distribute cash to fund redemptions of Shares. Lenders such as the prime brokers have great discretion in their decisions regarding adequacy of collateral, and the Client’s short-selling activities, and actions that depend on availability of assets not being relied on for collateral (*e.g.*, distributing cash) could be curtailed, potentially significantly and without notice.

Limited Liquidity of Some Investments. Some of the Client’s investments may be relatively illiquid. An investment may be illiquid because it is thinly traded or because the Client’s position in it is large in relation to the overall market for the security. Clients may own (or have a short position in) securities that are relatively liquid when acquired (or sold short) but that later become illiquid. Clients may not be able to liquidate illiquid positions if the need were to arise; rapid sales of such securities could depress the market value of those securities, reducing the Client’s profits, or increasing its losses, in the positions (and rapid purchases to cover short positions could have the corollary effect). In addition, while it does not currently intend to, the Client may buy securities that are not immediately saleable in the public markets. Redemptions funded out of the most liquid portion of the Client’s assets could cause the illiquid portion to be a greater percentage of the Client’s portfolio than would otherwise be optimal.

Changes in Investment Strategies. Pier 88 has broad authority to expand, contract or otherwise change the Client’s activities without notice to, or the consent of, the Feeders’ investors, including Shareholders. Over time, the strategies the Client implements can be expected to expand, evolve, and change, perhaps materially. Pier 88 will not be required to implement any particular strategies and may discontinue employing any particular strategy, whether or not that strategy is specifically described in this memorandum, and without notice to investors. Any change in strategies could expose the Client’s capital to additional risks.

Valuation Risks. For some of the Client’s securities the market may be or become subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods, resulting in unreliability of pricing information. Further, if an issuer’s financial condition deteriorates, accurate financial and business information can become limited or entirely unavailable and prices for its securities may not be available from any source. Where third-party pricing information for a position is not available, or where Pier 88 considers market-based pricing information not to be indicative of the position’s value, the Client may assign a different (less favorable) value. As a result of these and other factors, values reflected in financial reports and used in determining

investors' sharing percentages (e.g., upon new subscriptions), redemption proceeds, the Management Fee, and Incentive Allocations might not accurately reflect the amounts the Client could obtain (or would be required to pay as to some types of derivatives positions) if it were to try to sell the security (or close the position). Pier 88 faces conflicts of interest in making valuation decisions.

Risks of Investing in Non-U.S. Securities. Clients may invest and trade in securities of non-U.S. companies or governmental entities, and in securities, commodity interests, and derivative contracts and instruments denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. Such securities and other instruments can subject the Client to risks not typically associated with investing in securities and commodity interests in the U.S. The following are some of the more significant risks associated with this type of investing.

Currencies and Foreign Exchange. Clients may take positions in currencies, either directly or through the use of derivative instruments. While it may do so to hedge currency exposure on other investments, it may also do so to take advantage of what Pier 88 considers trading opportunities. The foreign exchange markets can be news-driven and can be unexpectedly volatile and can be affected by non-market forces such as actions of various governments, as described elsewhere in this memorandum.

Hedging. Pier 88 may use hedging strategies to the extent it considers appropriate in light of current circumstances and portfolio composition. It may do so using short positions in one instrument to hedge long positions in another instrument, and vice versa. Hedging strategies in general are intended to limit or reduce investment risk, but they can also be expected to involve transaction costs and may inherently limit or reduce the potential for profit. Hedges are often imperfectly inversely correlated with the underlying exposure Pier 88 seeks to hedge and, to the extent that is the case, can subject the Client to additional risk, if prices involved in the hedging position move against the Client. Other risks that may be involved in hedging include: (i) possible illiquidity in the market for closing out a hedging position; (ii) interest rate, spread, or other broad market movements not anticipated by Pier 88; (iii) the Client's obligations to meet margin or other payment requirements; (iv) a counterparty's default or refusal to perform; and (v) impact that required segregation of the Client's assets to cover hedge-related obligations may have on portfolio management or the Client's ability to meet short term obligations. Pier 88 will not attempt to hedge all market or other risks inherent in the Client's positions, and will hedge certain risks, if at all, only partially. Clients' portfolio composition will commonly result in various directional market risks remaining unhedged.

Portfolio Leverage. Clients may employ leverage. Leverage in the Client's portfolio could increase both the possibilities for profit and the risk of loss. If the Client were to borrow to leverage its investments (margin borrowing), that borrowing would probably be secured by the Client's securities and other assets. Margin borrowings typically allow the lender to demand an increase in the collateral that secures the Client's obligations, and if the Client were unable to provide additional collateral, the lender could liquidate the collateral to satisfy the Client's obligations. Forced liquidation could have extremely adverse consequences, including sales at disadvantageous times and prices and the acceleration of tax consequences.

Derivatives in General. Clients' investments in derivative instruments could include options, warrants, futures, forwards, and interest rate, credit default, total return, and equity swaps. Derivative instruments involve a variety of material risks, including, in some cases, extremely high-embedded advantage. The derivatives markets are frequently characterized by limited liquidity, which can make it difficult as well as costly to close out open positions in order either to realize gains or to limit losses. The pricing relationships between derivatives and the instruments underlying them may not correlate with historical patterns, resulting in unexpected losses.

Options. Trading options is highly speculative and may entail risks greater than investing in other securities. Option prices are generally more volatile than other securities' prices. When trading options, the Client is speculating on market fluctuations of securities and securities exchange indices while investing only a small percentage of the value of the securities underlying the options. A change in the market price of the underlying securities or underlying market index would cause a much greater change in the price of the option contract. In addition, if the Client buys options that it does not sell or exercise, it will suffer the loss of the premium paid. To the extent the Client sells (writes) options and must deliver the underlying securities at the option price, the Client has a theoretically unlimited risk of loss if the price of the underlying securities increases. If the Client must buy those underlying securities, it risks the loss of the difference between the market price of the securities and the option price. Any gain or loss derived from the sale or exercise of an option will be reduced or increased, respectively, by the amount of the premium paid. The expenses of option investing include commission's payable on the purchase and on the exercise or sale of an option.

Futures/Commodities Activities. Clients could buy futures on securities indices, commodities, or currencies, and trading in other commodity interests. As with some other derivatives, futures can provide a form of leverage, allowing the Client to participate in market price fluctuations of indices, interest rates or commodities underlying futures (or options on futures), while only investing a small percentage of the value of those underlying indices, rates, or commodities as margin. Trading in futures is highly speculative and may entail risks that are greater than investing in securities, including: increased volatility relative to other securities; increased exposure resulting from the leverage aspects of futures trading; and the potential illiquidity of futures positions. Pier 88 is not registered as either a "commodity pool operator" or a "commodity trading adviser."

Convertible Securities, Rights and Warrants. Clients may invest in hybrid securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire a predetermined number of shares of an issuer's common stock at the option of the holder during a specified time period (such as convertible preferred stocks, convertible debentures, stock purchase rights, and warrants). Convertible securities generally pay interest or dividends and provide for participation in the appreciation of the underlying common stock but at a lower level of risk because the yield is higher and the security is senior to common stock. Convertible debt securities purchased by the Client that are acquired for their equity characteristics are not subject to minimum rating requirements.

The value of a convertible security is a function of its “investment value” (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its “conversion value” (the security’s worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also affect the investment value of a convertible security. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security is increasingly influenced by its conversion value.

Convertible securities may also include warrants, often publicly traded, that give a holder the right to purchase at any time during a specified period a predetermined number of shares of common stock at a fixed price but that do not pay a fixed dividend. Their value depends primarily on the relationship of the exercise price to the current and anticipated price of the underlying securities.

Over-The-Counter Derivatives. Some of the derivatives the Client may trade will be principal-to principal or “over-the-counter” contracts between the Client and third parties entered into privately, rather than on an established exchange. These could include security-based swaps, swaps, contracts for differences, forward contracts, and other OTC derivative arrangements involving or relating to, among other things, specific securities (including total return swaps), interest rates (including caps and floors), or currencies. In all these types of transactions, the Client will be subject to the risk that a counterparty is unable or refuses to perform. Clients will not be afforded the regulatory protections of an exchange or its clearinghouse, or of a government regulator that oversees the exchange or clearinghouse, if a counterparty fails to perform. In privately negotiated transactions, the risk of the negotiated price deviating materially from fair value is substantial, particularly when there is no active market available from which to derive benchmark prices. Over-the-counter derivatives may also expose the Client to additional liquidity risks.

Distressed Companies. Clients may invest in companies that are distressed or have experienced difficulties. These companies present greater risks than healthy companies; a bankruptcy could cause the Client to lose its entire investment; the Client could be forced to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Client’s investment; and the Client could be prohibited from exercising certain rights with respect to such investment. Even successful distressed investments may take longer to show returns than other investments, and the markets for them may be limited for extended periods or may disappear or fail to develop.

Political and Economic Instability. Many non-U.S. economies and markets are relatively unstable due to, among other things, volatile internal political environments, relatively unstable monetary systems, and/or external political risks. Some governments participate in their economies through ownership or regulation in ways that can have a significant effect on securities prices. The economies of some countries depend heavily on international trade and can be adversely affected by the enactment of trade barriers or changes in the economic condition of their trading partners. In some countries, especially developing or emerging countries, political or diplomatic

developments could lead to programs that would adversely affect investments, such as confiscatory taxation or expropriation.

Currency Fluctuations. The Fund may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. A change in the value against the U.S. dollar of a currency in which an investment is denominated causes a corresponding change in the U.S. dollar value of the investment. Some foreign countries maintain their currencies at artificial levels relative to the U.S. dollar. This type of system can lead to sudden and large adjustments in the currency, which can in turn result in losses to foreign investors. The Fund may enter into futures and foreign currency transactions to attempt to reduce its foreign currency exposure. These techniques may reduce but will not eliminate the risk of loss due to unfavorable currency fluctuations and they tend to limit any potential gain that might result from favorable currency fluctuations. Some countries restrict conversion of their currency into foreign currencies, including the dollar, and for some currencies, there is no significant foreign exchange market

New Issues. Clients may invest in “new issues”—initial public offerings of equity securities. Limited Partners who are “restricted persons” under the rules of FINRA, as well as executive officers and directors of certain companies that have or may have certain investment banking relationships with broker-dealers selling new issues, may be limited in the amount of profits (if any) that they may be allocated from new issues in which the Fund invests or prohibited entirely from participating in a new issue. To the extent a Limited Partner is subject to these limitations, an investment in the Fund may produce lower performance than that experienced by investors who are not so subject. Any Limited Partner who does not provide the Fund with information sufficient to show that he or she is not subject to FINRA-related limitations will be presumed to be subject to them.

Reliance on Key Personnel. Pier 88’s operations are substantially dependent upon the skill, judgment and expertise of Mr. Timons and Pier 88’s other investment personnel. The death, disability, departure, or other unavailability of any key personnel could have a material and adverse effect on Clients and Pier 88.

Public Health Risk. Countries have been susceptible to epidemics, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian flu, H1N1/09 flu and most recently, the coronavirus. The outbreak of an infectious disease or any other serious public health concern, together with any resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, could have a negative impact on the economy and thereby adversely affect the performance of the Clients’ investments.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of Pier 88 or the integrity of Pier 88’s management. Pier 88 has no material legal or disciplinary items to disclose.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Registration as a Broker-Dealer or Broker-Dealer Representative

Neither Pier 88 nor its management persons are registered as a broker-dealer or broker-dealer representative.

B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor

Neither Pier 88 nor its management persons are registered as futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or a commodity trading advisor.

C. Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interest

Pier 88 serves as the investment manager of the Funds and Separate Accounts.

D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers

Pier 88 does not utilize nor select other advisers or third party managers or receive any compensation from such parties, and does not have business relationships that create a material conflict of interest. All assets are managed by Pier 88.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics

A. Code of Ethics

Pier 88 has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Code governs the activities of each member, officer, director and employee of Pier 88 (collectively, “Employees” or “Personnel”). Employees are expected to act in accordance the principles set forth in the Code, including: (i) to act with integrity, competence, diligence and respect with the public, Clients, Investors, prospective Clients and Investors, Pier 88 management, all fellow Employees, colleagues in the investment profession, and other participants in the global capital markets; (ii) to adhere to the highest standards with respect to Client accounts, to avoid any actual or potential conflicts of interest and to place the interests of Pier 88 above their own personal interests (Employees should never enjoy an actual or apparent benefit over the account of any Client or Investor); (iii) to comply with applicable provisions of the federal securities laws and promote the integrity of, and uphold the rules governing, global capital markets; (iv) to preserve the confidentiality of information that they may obtain in the course of Pier 88’s business and to use such information properly and not in any way adverse to Client interests (subject only to legal requirements); (v) to use reasonable care and exercise independent professional judgment when conducting investment analysis, making investment recommendations, taking investment actions, and engaging in other professional activities; (vi) to practice and encourage others to practice in a professional and ethical manner that will reflect credit on themselves and the investment profession; (vii) to maintain and improve their professional competence and strive to maintain and improve the competence of other investment professionals; and (viii) to conduct their personal financial affairs in a manner

consistent with this policy, avoiding any action that could compromise in any way their ability to deal objectively with Clients of Pier 88 and Investors.

Employees covered by the Code have certain trading restrictions and reporting obligations of their personal securities transactions. Each Employee is provided with a copy of the Code and must annually certify that they have received it and have complied with its provisions. In addition, any Employee who becomes aware of any potential violation of the Code is obligated to report the potential violation to the Chief Compliance Officer (the “CCO”).

Pier 88 will discuss its Code of Ethics with Clients and prospective Clients upon request. Such a request may be made by submitting a written request to Pier 88 at the address on the cover page to this Brochure.

B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests

With limited exceptions, Pier 88 employees are not permitted to invest in publicly traded securities or most other financial instruments in any account in which they have direct or indirect beneficial ownership or control. Nonetheless, because the Code in some circumstances would permit Pier 88 employees to hold certain investment positions (e.g., if such positions were held at the time the employee joined the firm, or were thereafter obtained through a gift or bequest), there is a possibility that Pier 88 may recommend to Clients the purchase or sale of securities in which Pier 88 employees have a financial interest. Under these limited circumstances, the investments of Pier 88 employees may differ from, or be contrary to, those taken by the Funds. Pier 88 believes the significant restrictions on personal trading and extensive pre-approval procedures described above are reasonably designed to avoid conflicts of interest and to preserve Pier 88's ability to discharge the fiduciary duties it owes to its clients.

C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients

As discussed above, Pier 88 employees are generally not permitted to invest in publicly-traded individual securities or options on individual securities, including futures and forward contracts in the sub-sectors in which the Clients also invest. Exceptions include the liquidation of securities acquired prior to commencing employment with Pier 88.

D. Trading Securities At/Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities

The pre-approval procedures described in Section A (Code of Ethics) above are designed to limit the possibility that Pier 88 employees or related persons trade securities that may be bought or sold by its Clients.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select or Recommending Broker-Dealers

Pier 88 will always have discretion as to the selection of brokers (and accordingly, the commission rates paid). In selecting brokers to effect portfolio transactions for the Clients, Pier 88 is not required to consider or focus on any particular criteria and for the most part, Pier 88 will seek “best execution” of transactions. In evaluating whether a broker will provide best execution, Pier 88 will consider a range of factors, including price, the ability of the brokers to effect the transactions, the brokers’ facilities, reliability and financial responsibility, the provision of or payment for (or the rebate to the Clients for payment of) the costs of property or services, reputation, experience in certain markets, and certain brokerage or research services provided to Pier 88 by the broker. Pier 88 need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. Commissions paid by Clients to brokers may include “soft dollar” research services used by Pier 88 in making investment decisions.

1. Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

Broker-dealers are compensated through trade flow for best execution in connection with Client securities transactions and not directly for research services. As an additional service from trade execution, Pier 88 has the ability to request on occasion access to research reports from broker-dealers. Pier 88 currently does not subscribe to soft dollar benefits. However, in the future, Pier 88 has the right if, in good faith, it considers it to be in the best interest of the Client and consistent with Pier 88’s obligations to do so, to enter into “soft dollar” arrangements with one or more broker-dealers. All “soft dollar” arrangements will fall within the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act, as that safe harbor is currently interpreted by the Securities and Exchange Commission. In such “soft dollar” arrangements, the Client may be charged a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker might charge for effecting the same transaction if Pier 88 determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage, research, other services and soft dollar relationships provided by that broker, viewed in terms of either the specific transaction or Pier 88’s overall responsibilities to the portfolios over which Pier 88 exercises investment authority. This Brochure will be appropriately amended if in the future Pier 88 obtains soft-dollar benefits.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

Pier 88 does not consider, in selecting or recommending broker-dealers, client referrals from a broker-dealer. Pier 88 may receive referrals in the future and if it does it will appropriately amend this Brochure.

3. Directed Brokerage

Pier 88 does not direct brokerage. Securities transactions are executed by brokers selected by Pier 88 in its discretion and without the consent of the Clients or Investors.

B. Aggregating Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

If Pier 88 seeks to buy or sell the same security at the same time for more than one Client account, Pier 88 may combine the Clients' orders. When it does so, Pier 88 will generally allocate the proceeds of those transactions (and the related transaction expenses) among the participants on an average price basis (although it may allocate partially filled orders differently). Pier 88 believes combining orders in this way will, over time, be advantageous to all participants. However, the average price could be less advantageous to a Client than if a Client had been the only transacting account or had traded ahead of the other participants.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Review and Who Makes Those Reviews

Pier 88 reviews Client accounts on a regular, but no less than on a quarterly basis to ensure consistency with the Clients' strategy and performance objectives. Asset allocation, cash management, market prospects and individual investment prospects are considered. The reviews are conducted primarily by the Firm's Portfolio Managers.

B. Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts

Reviews may take place more frequently if triggered by economic, market, political conditions or any unusual activity or special circumstances.

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports

Investors in the Funds will generally receive written reports, including unaudited reports of performance no less frequently than semi-annually and will receive audited year-end financial statements annually. Separate Accounts generally receive written reports on a monthly basis. Pier 88 will provide an investor in a Fund with information on a more frequent basis if agreed to by Pier 88 and such investor.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties

Pier 88 does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly from any third party for advice rendered to the Clients.

B. Compensation to Non-Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals

Currently, neither Pier 88 nor its related persons directly or indirectly compensates any person who is not a supervised person, including placement agents, for Client referrals. If in the future Pier 88 enters into such arrangements, this Brochure will be appropriately amended.

Item 15 – Custody

SEC rules provide that, because Pier 88 and/or its related persons are the general partner of the one or more of the Funds and have authority to obtain Client funds, for example, by deducting fees or otherwise withdrawing funds from Funds' account, Pier 88 or its related persons are considered to have "custody" of those Funds' assets, even though independent custodians (prime brokers) actually hold those assets. The custody rules generally require investment advisers that have "custody" of Client assets to cause certain account statements detailing holdings and transactions to be sent to Clients, and imposes certain other obligations. However, advisers to investment funds like the Funds are not required to comply (or are deemed to have complied) with certain requirements of the Custody Rule with respect to each Fund because it complies with the provisions of the so-called "Pooled Vehicle Annual Audit Exception," which, among other things, requires that each Fund be subject to audit at least annually by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and requires that each Fund distribute its audited financial statements to all investors within 120 days of the end of its fiscal year. Pier 88 satisfies the SEC's custody requirements by providing investors with audited financial statements by a specified time each year.

Pier 88 does not have custody of assets for Separate Account Clients. Such assets are held at qualified custodian.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

Pier 88 is typically authorized to invest and trade the Clients' assets in a broad range of investments, to be selected at Pier 88's discretion, subject to the guidelines set forth in the Funds' governing documents and Separate Accounts' investment guidelines. Further, Pier 88 may enter into any type of investment transaction and employ any investment methodology or strategy it deems appropriate.

Pursuant to the Funds' governing documents and advisory agreements between Pier 88 and the Clients, each Client designates Pier 88 as its attorney-in-fact to execute, certify, acknowledge, file, record and swear to all instruments, agreements and documents necessary or advisable to carrying out the Client's business and affairs.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

Pier 88 exercises voting authority over Client proxies and has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures in accordance with Rule 206(4)-6 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The policies require Pier 88 to vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the overall best interests of the Clients. In voting Client proxies, Pier 88 will seek to avoid material conflicts of interest between the interests of Pier 88, on the one hand, and the interests of its Clients, on the other.

Pier 88 shall ensure that it is the designated party to receive proxy voting materials from companies or intermediaries. All proxy voting materials received by employees or other persons associated with Pier 88 must be immediately forwarded to the CCO, who will be responsible for ensuring that proxies are voted and submitted in a timely manner. The CCO will consult with Pier 88's investment personnel and provide them with the proxy materials, if relevant, prior to voting any proxies.

Pier 88 generally will vote in favor of management proposals or recommendations, so long as this is consistent with maximizing shareholder value, unless considerations require otherwise. Pier 88 may abstain from voting proxies in the event that the Client's economic interest in the matter being voted upon is limited relative to the Client's overall portfolio or the Client's vote will not have an effect on the outcome or on the Client's economic interests.

A potential conflict of interest may exist if Pier 88 votes a proxy solicited by an issuer with which Pier 88 or any Pier 88 personnel has or had a business or personal relationship that may be affected by Pier 88's proxy vote. As per its stated policy, Pier 88 will seek to resolve any potential conflict keeping in mind the best overall interest of the Clients.

Pier 88 will provide, upon request, a copy of those policies and procedures and/or information concerning its voting record on account proxy matters. Such a request may be made by contacting saurigemma@pier88.com.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Pier 88 has no financial commitment that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to Clients and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.

Item 19 – Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Not applicable.