

Item 1: COVER PAGE

GYON TECHNOLOGIES CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LP

Part 2A of Form ADV: FIRM BROCHURE

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Gyon Technologies Capital Management, LP (“**Gyon**” or “**the Firm**”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Venkatesh Kidambi, the Firm’s Chief Compliance Officer at (717) 746-8365 or by email at venk.kidambi@gyontech.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.

Any reference to Gyon as a registered investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

Additional information about Gyon Technologies Capital Management, LP is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: MATERIAL CHANGES

This is an annual amendment for the year ended December 31, 2021. Since the last amendment filed on February 3, 2021, there have been no material changes to this brochure. But in this annual amendment, Item 4 has been revised to reflect additional information regarding the description of the Firm's advisory services and an update to the Firm's assets under management. In the future, a summary of any material change will be listed here, as applicable.

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Item 4: ADVISORY BUSINESS

Item 4.A. General Description of Advisory Firm

Gyon is an investment advisory firm organized as a limited partnership under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business in Denville, New Jersey. Gyon was founded in January 2019 by Venkatesh Kidambi, the Firm's principal owner and managing partner. The Firm provides advisory services to private funds as further described in this Brochure.

Item 4.B. Description of Advisory Services

Gyon currently provides discretionary portfolio management and investment sub-advisory services to an unaffiliated privately offered pooled investment vehicle (the "**Sub-Advisory Client**" or "**Fund**") which is advised by an investment adviser registered with the SEC (the "**Adviser**"). In providing such sub-advisory services to the Sub-Advisory Client, Gyon has discretion to formulate investment objectives, direct and manage the investment and re-investment of the Sub-Advisory Client's assets pursuant to a Portfolio Manager Agreement between Gyon, the Sub-Advisory Client and the Adviser.

Gyon specializes in quantitative analysis and has implemented two quantitative strategies for the portfolio it sub-advises, which are the Quant-1/Residual Alpha strategy and the Quant-2/ Factor Overlay strategy.

The Quant-1 Strategy is a residual alpha strategy. Signals are derived from several datasets using alpha generation techniques proprietary to Gyon. Various constraints are then set on portfolio exposures that are based on testing results and prior experience, while adhering to any mandates and trading and risk parameters set forth by the Client. The portfolio construction process combines these alphas and constraints to generate daily portfolios. Broker algorithms are used to trade the strategy. This portfolio prefers stock specific risk to market/factor risk and thus the alpha is a stock specific return, with factor exposures flexible but typically near zero.

The Quant-2 Strategy is a factor overlay strategy. The factor overlay portfolio provides a combination of flexible, custom factor exposures, with an absolute minimum stock-specific risk, i.e. a pure factor portfolio, using a proprietary portfolio construction process. Like the Quant-1 Strategy, the Quant-2 Strategy is subject to any mandates and trading and risk parameters set forth by the Client.

Item 4.C. Availability of Customized Services for Clients

Terms of investments, including Sub-Advisory Client objectives, limitations and strategies are governed exclusively by the terms of the private placement memorandum, operating agreement, and/or a Portfolio Manager Agreement (collectively, the "**Governing Documents**"). Specific Client investment strategies and their implementation are dependent upon the Sub-Advisory Client's investment objectives. Advisory clients of Gyon, including the Sub-Advisory Client (collectively, "**Clients**") may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities. Investors in the Fund to which Gyon serves as a sub-adviser ("**Investors**") cannot generally place such investment restrictions upon Gyon and may not tailor Gyon's advisory services to their individual requirements.

Item 4.D. *Wrap Fee Programs*

Not applicable. Gyon does not participate in, nor does it sponsor, wrap fee programs.

Item 4.E. *Regulatory Assets Under Management*

As of December 31, 2021, Gyon managed approximately \$1,145,283,743 on a discretionary basis.

Item 5: FEES AND COMPENSATION

Items 5.A., 5.B., and 5.C.

Gyon receives fees from the Sub-Advisory Client in connection with the Firm's portfolio management and investment sub-advisory services on behalf of the Sub-Advisory Client. Fees for Gyon's portfolio management and investment sub-advisory services are negotiable. The fees are typically billed to the Sub-Advisory Client account and paid from the assets of such account.

An overview of Gyon's fee schedule is summarized below.

Management Fee

In consideration for its services to the Sub-Advisory Client, Gyon is entitled to receive reimbursement of an agreed upon amount representing a pro-rata portion of the Sub-Advisory Client's operating expenses. The management fee is a flat fee to be paid monthly on a prorated basis.

Performance Fee

Subject to the terms and limitations of the investment agreement between Gyon and the Adviser, Gyon may receive a performance fee as a percentage of the Sub-Advisory Client's profits. Performance fees are typically paid in arrears.

Other Fees and Expenses

In addition to the management fee and, if applicable, performance fee described above, Gyon receives a fixed annual fee to pay for certain personnel of Gyon. Such annual fee is payable monthly in arrears on a pro rata basis and subject to adjustment for personnel turnover.

In addition to paying the foregoing fees, the Sub-Advisory Client will also be subject to other expenses in accordance with the Portfolio Manager Agreement such as brokerage and related expenses associated with investments made in respect of assets held by the Sub-Advisory Client, expenses relating to the establishment, organization and maintenance of the Sub-Advisory Client, expenses related to the investment of the assets held in by the Sub-Advisory Client, trading expenses, directors fees, registration fees, registered agents fees and fees paid to domiciliary agents, costs associated with gaining access to non-U.S. markets, interest, borrowing, margin expense or other financing fees or expenses charged to the Sub-Advisory Client to fund capital, costs related to anti-money laundering and other compliance (including costs associated with regulatory and other reporting obligations of the Sub-Advisory Client), brokerage commissions and other transaction charges, fees and expenses in borrowing and lending of securities, custodial and trustee fees, bank fees, transfer taxes and other taxes, administration fees, accounting fees, tax preparation fees, professional fees (including, without limitation, expenses of consultants and experts) relating to investments, research fees and expenses (including Bloomberg and similar financial data services), reasonable legal fees paid to outside counsel related to the investment or prospective investment and/or trading of securities and audit fees.

Please refer to Item 12 of this *Brochure* for a discussion of the Gyon's brokerage practices.

Item 5.D. *Timing of Fee Payments*

Not applicable. Gyon does not collect fees in advance.

Item 5.E. *Receipt of Compensation for Sales*

Not applicable. Neither Gyon nor any of its supervised persons accept compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

Item 6: PERFORMANCE BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As discussed in Item 5, Gyon is entitled to receive a performance fee from the Sub-Advisory Client. These payments are subject to Section 205(a)(1) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Advisers Act**”), in accordance with the available exemptions thereunder, including the exemption set forth in Rule 205-3.

Performance-based fees or compensation, in general, may create an incentive for Gyon or its supervised persons to make investments that are riskier and more speculative than would be the case in the absence of a performance-based fee. The Firm currently manages one Client, the Sub-Advisory Client. If the Firm provides investment advisory services to more than one Client, such fee arrangements may also create an incentive to favor higher fee-paying clients over other clients in the allocation of investment opportunities. To the extent that any such conflict was to arise, in order to address such conflict(s), Gyon will implement policies and procedures to ensure that all Clients receive equitable and fair treatment consistent with Gyon’s fiduciary duty.

Item 7: TYPES OF CLIENTS

Gyon provides investment advisory services only to the Sub-Advisory Client, as described in Item 4 above. Interest in the Sub-Advisory Client is offered only to sophisticated and qualified investors, including but not limited to: high-net-worth individuals, family offices and institutions.

With respect to the Sub-Advisory Client, any initial and additional subscription minimums are disclosed in the offering documents for the Fund.

Gyon does not have a set minimum investment to accept a Sub-Advisory Client.

Item 8: METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS**Item 8.A. *Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies Generally*****Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies**

Gyon provides investment advisory services to the Sub-Advisory Client pursuant to the particular investment objectives, policies and strategies described in the Governing Documents. Set forth below are summaries of the strategies primarily employed by Gyon.

Gyon invests in a long-short portfolio that primarily invests in U.S. equities. Gyon may invest in equities, options, over-the counter (“OTC”) derivatives, futures contracts, as well as cash and cash equivalents. Gyon’s security selection process incorporates fundamental and quantitative methods, together with a proprietary portfolio construction process which balances alpha and risk.

Items 8.B. and 8.C. *Material Risks Involved for Gyon’s Strategies*

Gyon’s investment strategy involves a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses and is suitable only for investors prepared to bear such risk. The risk factors below are not intended to be exhaustive. Prospective Clients and investors in Clients should also carefully review the risks described in the applicable Governing Documents for the privately offered pooled investment vehicle in which it is investing:

General Investment Risks

Possibility of Losses. Gyon’s investment program is speculative. The value of the Sub-Advisory Client’s investments will fluctuate based upon a multitude of factors, including the financial condition, results of operations, and prospects of the issuers of the underlying securities acquired by the Sub-Advisory Client, governmental intervention, market conditions, and local, regional, national, and global economic conditions. Therefore, the Sub-Advisory Client may lose all or a portion of their principal invested if Gyon’s investment strategies pursuant to the Sub-Advisory Governing Documents are not successful.

Not a Complete Investment Program. If Gyon’s strategy is not successful, or if Gyon is unable to implement the strategy effectively, the Sub-Advisory Client could lose some or all of its capital. For these reasons an investment with Gyon may be deemed speculative and is appropriate only for sophisticated and experienced investors who are able to bear the risk of loss of their entire investments.

Market Conditions and Disruptions; Interconnected Markets. Developments and disruptions in financial and securities markets generally, including aspects and attributes such as interest rates, the availability of credit, the liquidity of particular types of investments, as well as changes in general economic conditions, including unemployment and inflation, can significantly affect the prospects of the Sub-Advisory Client’s investments, Gyon’s ability to assess those prospects, and its ability to adapt its portfolio and market exposures. For example, in 2007 and 2008, a global “credit crisis” caused rapid and violent swings in all markets. In the summer and early fall of 2011 global economic disruptions caused additional dramatic swings in securities prices. In 2012 and 2015, developments in Europe caused significant price swings. And the first month of 2016 saw historic levels of price volatility and declines across international markets, in addition to illiquidity in the high yield debt markets. Other types of disruptions could emerge, including as a result of political or economic developments outside the markets in which the Sub-Advisory Client mainly invests, that have similar, or even more dramatic, effects on the markets in which the Sub-Advisory Client invests. Market disruptions could cause the Sub-Advisory Client to incur major losses, particularly if they cause historical pricing relationships to become materially distorted or previously liquid positions to become illiquid. Market disruptions can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unexpected volatility and risk.

Counterparty and Custody Risk. The Adviser to the Sub-Advisory Client must place most of the Fund’s assets in the custody of institutions, such as brokerage firms and banks, which may hold those assets on the books of depositaries and other intermediaries in the institutions’ own name (*i.e.*, in “street name”). The Sub-Advisory Client is subject to the risk that these firms, as well as other brokers, counterparties,

clearinghouses or exchanges with which Gyon deals, may default on their obligations to the Sub-Advisory Client. Any such default could result in material losses to the Sub-Advisory Client. Bankruptcy or fraud at one of these institutions could also impair the Sub-Advisory Client's operational capabilities or capital position. Securities and other assets the Sub-Advisory Client deposits with custodians or brokers may not be clearly identified as being the Sub-Advisory Client's assets, causing the Sub-Advisory Client to be exposed to credit risk with regard to those custodians or brokers. The Sub-Advisory Client generally will only be an unsecured creditor of its trading counterparties in the event of bankruptcy or administration of those counterparties and in some jurisdictions the same may be true of the Sub-Advisory Client's relationship to its brokers. The Sub-Advisory Client attempts to limit its brokerage and custody transactions to well capitalized and established banks and brokerage firms in an effort to mitigate these risks, but the collapse in 2008 of the seemingly well-capitalized and established firms, Bear Stearns and Lehman Brothers demonstrates that there are limits to the effectiveness of this approach in avoiding counterparty losses.

Governmental Intervention in Markets. Since 2008, financial crisis and market disruptions have led to extensive new governmental intervention in financial markets and the structure and operation of financial institutions. Many governmental interventions have been unclear in scope and application and have included apparent inconsistencies, at times causing losses for market participants who assumed either no intervention or intervention consistent with past precedent, contributing to confusion and uncertainty as to important market forces, and in some cases contributing, at least temporarily, to illiquidity in some markets.

It is impossible to predict what additional interim or permanent governmental restrictions or other actions may be imposed on financial markets, particularly if new disruptions occur, and it is impossible to predict the effect those restrictions or other actions may have on Gyon's strategies or the Sub-Advisory Client's portfolio when implemented. Those effects could create or exacerbate market disruptions and further expose the Sub-Advisory Client to risks of the kinds described above.

Risks Arising from Broad Discretion and Dependence on Gyon

Subject to the terms of the Governing Documents, Gyon has discretion to invest the Sub-Advisory Client's assets. The following describes some of the risks that arise from relying on an investment adviser with such broad discretion and on Gyon in particular.

Investment Selection; Subjective Judgment. Gyon will select investments based on its analysis and subjective assessment of a wide variety of factors that it considers, from time to time, relevant to the prospects of those investments. Failures of that analysis or those assessments, for particular investments or for strategic direction and construction of the Sub-Advisory Client's portfolio as a whole, may cause the Sub-Advisory Client to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities. Areas in which Gyon's skill and potentially subjective judgment may be particularly important include the following:

Market Judgment. Gyon's personnel will apply judgment as to overall market conditions and directions as a core part of implementing the Sub-Advisory Client's strategy at any particular time. The greater the role such judgment plays during any particular period, the more unpredictable and inconsistent a trading strategy is typically expected to be.

Fundamental Analysis. Fundamental analysis, based on the theory that market prices do not always incorporate all knowable economic and other relevant data, is subject to the risk of inaccurate or

incomplete market information, as well as faulty analysis of known information. In addition to the risk of shortcomings in analysis, investments made based upon fundamental analysis are subject to significant losses when market sentiment leads to material discounting of market prices from the prices indicated by fundamental analysis (as in the case of “flights to quality” when the demand for certain risky investment instruments plummets) or when technical factors, such as price momentum encouraged by trend following, dominate the market.

Risk Management. Gyon actively causes the Sub-Advisory Client to take risks, directly exposing it to potential loss under a wide variety of market conditions. It attempts to identify, measure, and monitor risks associated with the investment activities and may choose to hedge or otherwise mitigate risks it identifies. However, Gyon may fail to identify or anticipate a wide variety of risks that may adversely affect the Sub-Advisory Client, or the hedging or other risk mitigation techniques may not have the desired effect, potentially exposing it to material losses.

Technical Analysis. Gyon may incorporate elements of technical analysis —analysis of historical and current market data — into its investment decision making. Technical analysis is subject to the risk that unexpected fundamental factors or other factors that were not present during the periods from which historical data were generated on which decisions are based may arise and become dominant, at least for a time. Among other things, an influx of new participants in a particular market, structural changes in the markets, the introduction of new financial products, and other developments could materially adversely affect the validity of inferences from historical data and thus the profitability of investments based on technical analysis.

Reliance on Gyon. The Sub-Advisory Client’s success depends on the ability of Gyon and, particularly, Venkatesh Kidambi, to develop and implement investment strategies to achieve its investment objectives. The Sub-Advisory Client’s performance could be materially and adversely affected if Mr. Kidambi were to die, become ill or disabled, or otherwise cease to be involved in the active management of its portfolio.

Limited Operating History. Gyon is a recently formed entity with limited operating history for prospective investors to evaluate prior to making an investment in the Sub-Advisory Client. Further, because, among other things, market conditions and investment approaches are continually changing, prior investment performance of Gyon’s key personnel does not necessarily indicate the Sub-Advisory Client’s prospects for profitability. Past results do not necessarily predict future performance. Gyon cannot give any assurance that the Sub-Advisory Client will achieve profits or will not incur substantial losses.

Investment Concentration. The Sub-Advisory Client portfolio may not be broadly diversified. To the extent the portfolio is not diversified, the Sub-Advisory Client may be subject to increased performance volatility and risk.

Conflicts of Interest. In managing the Sub-Advisory Client’s portfolio, Gyon faces conflicts between its interests and the interests of its Sub-Advisory Client. Such conflicts can arise from the nature of the Sub-Advisory Client’s activities and common business practices (e.g., relationships with brokerage firms and other service providers) or from Gyon’s other activities, such as managing other accounts and engaging in personal and proprietary investing and trading activities.

Information Sources. Gyon relies heavily on the accuracy and completeness of information on which it bases investment decisions, but as to much of that information it is not in a position to confirm that completeness or accuracy: critical, and apparently reliable, information may be inaccurate or incomplete.

Reliance on erroneous or incomplete information could cause Gyon to make investments that lead to losses in the Clients' portfolio or to refrain from making investments that would have resulted in gains.

Risks Arising from Particular Activities or Types of Securities

All investing and trading activities risk the loss of capital. While Gyon attempts to moderate these risks, there can be no assurance that the Sub-Advisory Client will not suffer losses. The following discussion sets forth some of the more significant risks to which the Sub-Advisory Client's portfolio will, or may, be subject.

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

Short Selling. Gyon, on behalf of the Sub-Advisory Client, may sell securities short as a regular part of its investing activities. In a short sale, the Sub-Advisory Client sells securities it does not own, in the expectation that the market price will decline and Gyon will be able to buy replacement securities later at a lower price. To accomplish this, Gyon 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 Gyon must buy "replacement" securities could increase without limit. The Sub-Advisory Client may experience losses on short positions that are not offset by gains on long positions.

As collateral for its return obligation, Gyon must leave the proceeds of its short sales with the lender—generally a prime broker. Ordinarily all the Sub-Advisory Client's assets held by a prime broker will serve as collateral not only for the Sub-Advisory Client's short sale return obligation, but also for any other credit the prime broker extends and any other obligations the Sub-Advisory Client owes the prime broker. If the amount of the Sub-Advisory 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 Sub-Advisory Client could be required to deliver additional cash or other collateral to the relevant prime broker. But, if substantially all the Sub-Advisory Client's assets were already serving as collateral, it is unlikely that Gyon would be able to meet such a demand, and the prime broker would likely cause the Sub-Advisory 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 Sub-Advisory Client. Less dramatically, market-driven increases in short-sale-related liabilities and reductions in collateral value could also reduce the Sub-Advisory Client's ability to effect transactions or distribute cash to fund Sub-Advisory Client or investor withdrawals. Lenders such as the prime brokers have great discretion in their decisions regarding adequacy of collateral, and the Sub-Advisory Client's short-selling activities, and actions that depend on availability of assets not being relied on for collateral (*i.e.*, distributing cash) could be curtailed, potentially significantly and without notice.

Hedging. Gyon may employ 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 the Sub-Advisory Client seeks to hedge and, to the extent that is the case, can subject the Sub-Advisory Client to additional risk, if prices involved in the hedging position move against the Sub-Advisory 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 unanticipated by Gyon; (iii) the Sub-Advisory Client's obligation to meet margin or other payment requirements; (iv) a counterparty's default or refusal to perform; and (v) impact that required segregation of the Sub-Advisory Client's assets to cover hedge-related obligations may have on portfolio management or its ability to meet short term obligations. The Sub-Advisory Client will not attempt to hedge all market or other risks inherent in its positions and will hedge certain risks, if at all, only partially. The Sub-Advisory Client's portfolio composition may result in various directional market risks remaining unhedged. In addition, Gyon may trigger events of default or termination events under various counterparty agreements due to, among other things, reductions in net asset value of the Sub-Advisory Client's portfolio. If the Sub-Advisory Client is unable to obtain waivers from the relevant counterparties, such counterparties could exercise numerous remedies under the affected agreements, including liquidation of posted collateral and termination of outstanding trades.

Risk of Derivatives, Generally. The Sub-Advisory Client may trade and invest in a variety of derivative instruments. Derivatives are financial instruments or arrangements, the risk and return of which are related to changes in reference rates, indices, or the value of securities or other assets. They can provide a form of "leverage" in that they permit the Sub-Advisory Client to speculate on fluctuations in the reference rates, indices, or prices of securities or other assets while investing only a small percentage of the value of those assets. Trading and investing in derivatives can be highly speculative and can entail risks that are greater than the risks of investing directly in securities or other assets. Prices of equity derivatives are generally more volatile than indices, rates, or asset prices on which they are based. A change in the rates or indices or a change in the market price of assets underlying a derivative will cause a much greater relative change in the price of the derivative. The Sub-Advisory Client's ability to profit or avoid risk through trading or investing in derivatives will depend largely on Gyon's ability to anticipate changes in the underlying reference rates, indices, or asset prices.

Options. Among the derivatives in which the Client may invest or trade are options on specific securities and options on securities indices. The Sub-Advisory Client may buy or sell (write) both call options and put options, and it may do so on a "covered" or an "uncovered" basis. The Sub-Advisory Client's options transactions may be part of a hedging tactic (*i.e.*, offsetting the risk involved in another securities position), a form of leverage in which the Sub-Advisory Client has the right to benefit from price movements in a large number of securities or other assets with a small commitment of capital, or an attempt to obtain profits through premiums received on options the Sub-Advisory Client writes. These activities involve risks that may be substantial. In general, the fundamental risks involved in options trading can be described as follows. For the most part, these descriptions do not take into account other positions or transactions the Sub-Advisory Client may enter into. Combinations of options positions, or combinations of options positions with positions in stocks or other securities, can mitigate or can increase the risks inherent in each component option position.

When Gyon *buys* a call option, it will pay a premium for the right to *buy* a security at a specified exercise price through a specified expiration date. If, at the expiration date, the market price of the underlying security is equal to or lower than the exercise price, the option will expire worthless and the Sub-Advisory Client will lose its entire investment in the option (the premium plus commissions). When the Sub-Advisory Client buys a put option, it will pay a premium for the right to *sell* a security at a specified exercise price through a specified expiration date. If at expiration the market price of the underlying security is equal to or higher than the exercise price, the option will expire worthless and the Sub-Advisory Client will lose its investment.

When Gyon *sells* (writes) an option, the risk can be substantially greater than when it buys one. When it sells a call option, it will receive a premium and grant the option's buyer the right to buy the underlying security from the Sub-Advisory Client at a specified exercise price. If the market price of the underlying security does not increase above the exercise price, the premium the Sub-Advisory Client receives will represent a profit. However, if the market price does increase above the exercise price, the Sub-Advisory Client will lose the amount of the difference (less the premium it received when it sold the option). This risk is theoretically unlimited (similar to the risk of selling a security short) in that the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit. When Gyon sells a put option, and grants the holder the right to force the Sub-Advisory Client to buy the underlying security at the exercise price, it will bear the risk of a decline in the price of the underlying security below the exercise price. Thus, if the underlying security were to become valueless, the Sub-Advisory Client theoretically could lose an amount equal to the entire aggregate exercise price of the option (minus the premium the Sub-Advisory Client received when it sold the put). The Sub-Advisory Client can limit its risks in writing options by writing them on a "covered" basis—*e.g.*, owning securities of the same class and in the same amount as the securities underlying a call option it writes, or having a short position in the securities underlying a put option it writes. Although covering reduces the risks of selling options, as with all hedging strategies, it can involve transaction costs and may inherently limit the potential for profit from the option position.

Futures Activities. Gyon may cause the Sub-Advisory Client to engage in trades involving futures, commodities, and/or commodity interests (*e.g.*, futures contracts on commodities, securities indices, or currencies). As with some other derivatives, futures trading can provide a form of leverage, allowing the Sub-Advisory Client to participate in market price fluctuations of securities indices or commodity interests underlying futures (or options on futures), while only investing a small percentage of the value of those underlying securities indices or commodity interests. 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.

The Sub-Advisory Client's futures and options activities may include futures and options traded in non-U.S. markets. The risks of these activities may be greater than those of trading in futures and options on U.S. exchanges. For example, foreign futures and options are cleared on and subject to the rules of a foreign board of trade. Neither the CFTC nor the National Futures Association ("NFA") regulates activities of any foreign board of trade, including transaction execution, delivery, and clearing. Moreover, these agencies have no enforcement authority over foreign boards of trade. In addition, funds provided for foreign futures and options may not be provided the same protections as funds received in respect of U.S. transactions.

Gyon expects that, if the Sub-Advisory Client invests in futures or other commodity interests, it will do so without registering as either a “commodity pool operator” or a “commodity trading adviser.”

Counterparty and Settlement Risk. Gyon may enter into OTC derivative contracts or transactions (*i.e.*, transactions in options or other derivatives that are not cleared through the facilities of an exchange or clearing organization such as the Options Clearing Corporation). These may 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. A swap transaction or contract for differences is an individually negotiated, non-standardized agreement between two parties to exchange cash flows (and sometimes principal amounts) measured by different rates or prices with payments generally calculated by reference to a principal (“notional”) amount or quantity. Swap contracts, contracts for differences, currency forward contracts, and other OTC derivatives are not traded on exchanges; rather banks and dealers act as principals in these markets. As a result, the Sub-Advisory Client will be subject to the risk that a counterparty is unable or refuses to perform. OTC derivatives may also expose the Sub-Advisory Client to additional liquidity risks.

Crowded Trades. Gyon may acquire long or short positions that become crowded trades. With respect to a given investment, a crowded trade occurs when investors in the aggregate have unusually large exposure (either as a result of a large number of participants or outsized positions), and a similar belief regarding the direction of the trade (*i.e.*, long or short). Investments in crowded trades are subject to the risk that there will be insufficient liquidity and significant volatility if investors seek to unwind their positions at or around the same time. Investments in crowded trades could lead to significant losses by the Sub-Advisory Fund. There can be no assurance Gyon will be able to avoid significant losses if a position becomes a crowded trade.

Item 9: DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to an evaluation of Gyon’s advisory services or the integrity of management.

Item 10: OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Items 10.A. *Broker-Dealer Activities*

Gyon and its management is not registered, and does not have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or registered representative of a broker-dealer.

Items 10.B. *Commodity or Futures Industry Affiliations*

Gyon and its management is not registered, and does not have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

Item 10.C. *Affiliate Relationships*

Not applicable. Except as otherwise disclosed in this Brochure, neither Gyon nor any of its management persons has a relationship or arrangement that is material to its advisory business or to its Sub-Advisory Client with any related person.

Item 10.D. *Investment Adviser Recommendations*

Not applicable. Gyon does not recommend other investment advisers to its Sub-Advisory Client.

Item 11: CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Gyon has adopted a written Code of Ethics (the “**Code**”) predicated on the principle that Gyon owes a fiduciary duty to its Sub-Advisory Client. The Code is designed to address and avoid potential conflicts of interest, and is applicable to all officers, directors, investors, partners or employees of Gyon (collectively, the “**Access Persons**”). Gyon requires its employees to act in the best interest of its Sub-Advisory Client’s best interests, abide by regulations, and avoid any action that is, or could even appear to be, legally or ethically improper.

The Code generally prohibits transactions in certain publicly traded equity securities. In addition, transactions in new issues (IPO’s) and private placements or limited offerings require pre-approval from the Chief Compliance Officer. The Code requires periodic reporting of Access Persons’ personal securities transactions and all holdings; places other restrictions on Access Person’s personal trading; and requires prompt internal reporting of Code violations. Gyon endeavors to maintain current and accurate records of all personal securities accounts of its Access Persons in an effort to monitor all such activity. A copy of Gyon’s Code is available for review upon written request.

Certain transactions in which Gyon engages may require, for either business or legal requirements that no Access Person trade in the subject securities for specified time periods. Such securities will appear on a list (the “**Restricted List**”) that will be circulated to all Access Persons. No Access Person may engage in any sort of trading activity with respect to a security or a derivative thereof on the Restricted List without obtaining prior written approval from the Chief Compliance Officer.

Item 12: BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Item 12.A.

Gyon has discretion in deciding what brokers, dealers, and other financial intermediaries and counterparties to use for portfolio transactions (collectively, “**Transacting Parties**”) from a list of approved counterparties per the Portfolio Manager Agreement. It also has discretion to negotiate compensation arrangements and transaction terms with Transacting Parties, including not only commissions for transactions effected on any agency basis, but also markups, markdowns, and other compensation implicit in prices of transactions effected directly with Transacting Parties acting as principal. The Sub-Advisory Client may incur substantial brokerage commissions and other transaction expenses.

In choosing Transacting Parties for the Sub-Advisory Client, Gyon is not required to consider any particular criteria. It generally seeks “best execution” of the Sub-Advisory Client’s transactions and considers a range of factors which may include: historical net prices (after markups, markdowns, and other transaction-

related compensation); Transacting Parties' execution, clearance, and settlement and error correction capabilities generally and in connection with instruments of the type and in the amounts to be bought or sold; their willingness to commit capital; their reliability and financial stability; the size of the transaction; the availability of securities to borrow for short sales; the market for the instrument in question; and the nature, quantity, and quality of research and other services and products the Transacting Party provides. A Sub-Advisory Client may at times pay more than the lowest transaction cost available in order to obtain services and products other than the execution of securities transactions.

Item 12.A.1. *Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits*

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Section 28(e)") provides a "safe harbor" to advisers who use "soft dollars," *i.e.*, commissions generated by their advised accounts, to obtain investment research and brokerage services from brokers that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the manager in connection with the investment decision-making process. Conduct outside of the safe harbor afforded by Section 28(e) is subject to the traditional standards of fiduciary duty under state and federal law. Gyon intends to use soft dollars only to acquire services and products that constitute "research" and "brokerage" within the meaning of Section 28(e).

Research and brokerage services obtained by the use of commissions arising from the Sub-Advisory Client's portfolio transactions may be used by Gyon in its other investment activities. A Sub-Advisory Client may not necessarily, in any particular instance, be the direct or indirect beneficiary of the research or brokerage services provided in consideration of the "soft dollar" service generated by the trading of the Sub-Advisory Client itself. Gyon is specifically authorized to direct brokerage to firms that provide such services.

Gyon need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. Commission rates are generally negotiable and selecting brokers on the basis of considerations that are not limited to commission rates may result in higher transaction costs than would otherwise be obtainable. Brokers may provide research and brokerage services directly or by paying service providers engaged by Gyon. In addition, Gyon may, subject to its best execution policy, trade with certain brokers primarily in consideration for providing research services. In any such case, Gyon will determine in good faith that the amount of commissions charged is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research products or services provided by the broker.

Gyon may, but is not obligated to, enter into arrangements under which certain direct expenses of the Sub-Advisory Client are paid with "soft dollars." Gyon will enter into such arrangements in situations in which Gyon believes that such arrangements are administratively or operationally more expedient and more favorable to the Fund than arrangements under which the Fund pays for the products or services in question with cash. However, such arrangements make it more difficult for Investors to evaluate the cost structure of the Fund because the costs of such products or services are not broken out separately.

In addition to any "soft dollar" arrangements that Gyon enters into with brokers, brokers may provide certain research or other products or services to all of their customers, including Gyon, without being requested to do so. Similarly, brokers may refer investors to Gyon. Gyon may take advantage of the products or services provided rather than producing or paying for them from another provider. Similarly, Gyon may accept investor referrals from brokers in appropriate circumstances. In these situations, Gyon receives a benefit because it does not have to pay for the products or services, such as research, or because it will receive additional compensation if the Fund accepts new investments.

Item 12.A.2. Brokerage for Client Referrals

Not applicable. Gyon does not participate in selecting or recommending broker-dealers in exchange for Sub-Advisory Client referrals.

Item 12.A.3. Directed Brokerage

Not applicable. Gyon does not permit its Sub-Advisory Client to provide a directed brokerage instruction and does not recommend, request or require the Sub-Advisory Client to execute transactions through specified broker-dealers.

Item 12.B. Aggregation and Allocation

Gyon provides investment advisory services to the Sub-Advisory Client only. At such time that the Firm must execute a transaction on behalf of more than one Client account, it is Gyon's policy to aggregate trades whenever possible to achieve equal pricing across the Client accounts and to reduce transaction costs. Gyon may choose not to aggregate trades in avoidance of a perceived or actual conflict of interest, provided that Clients are treated fairly and equitably over time.

Item 13: REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Gyon performs various daily, monthly and quarterly reviews of the Sub-Advisory Client's portfolios. These reviews will be conducted by Venkatesh Kidambi, Managing Partner of Gyon, and certain other professionals of the Firm.

Item 14: CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION**Item 14.A. Other Compensation**

Gyon does not receive any economic benefit, from any third party for providing advisory services to the Sub-Advisory Client.

Item 14.B. Client Referrals

Not applicable. Gyon does not receive a direct economic benefit from any third party for providing investment advice or advisory services to any Client.

Item 15: CUSTODY

Gyon does not have custody of the Sub-Advisory Client's assets.

Item 16: INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Gyon exercises discretion in managing the Sub-Advisory Client's investments based on the investment objectives, policies, and strategies disclosed in the applicable Governing Documents.

Gyon generally will manage client accounts and make investment decisions without consultation with Clients as to when the securities are to be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share.

Item 17: VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Gyon's authority generally includes proxy voting on behalf of the Clients. When Gyon accepts such responsibility, it will cast proxy votes in a manner consistent with the best interests of its Clients and in accordance with its policies and procedures. If Gyon identifies conflicts of interest when voting proxy, Gyon will document the conflicts and take steps to resolve them. In resolving a conflict, Gyon may decide to take one of the following courses of action: (1) determine that the conflict or potential conflict is not material, (2) request that disclosure be made to Clients for whom proxies will be voted to disclose the conflict of interest and the recommended proxy vote and to obtain consent from such Clients, (3) engage an independent third-party or fiduciary to determine how the proxies should be voted, (4) abstain from voting or (5) take another course of action that, in the opinion of the Chief Compliance Officer, adequately addresses the potential for conflict.

Clients may contact Gyon to request information about how Gyon voted proxies for that Client's securities or to obtain a copy of Gyon's proxy voting policies and procedures.

Item 18: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 18.A. *Balance Sheet*

Gyon does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per Client, six months or more in advance.

Item 18.B. *Financial Condition*

Gyon does not believe it has any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments to its Clients.

Item 18.C. *Bankruptcy Petitions*

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