

BROCHURE OF
Praesagio Partners, LLC

A Delaware Limited Liability Company registered U.S. Securities and Exchange
Commission as an Investment Adviser.
(CRD # 324996)

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THIS BROCHURE PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT THE QUALIFICATIONS AND BUSINESS PRACTICES OF PRAESAGIP PARTNERS, LLC (THE “FIRM”). IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE CONTENTS OF THIS BROCHURE, PLEASE CONTACT US AT 914-904-7173 or info@praesagiopartners.com.

THE INFORMATION IN THIS BROCHURE HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED OR VERIFIED BY THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (“SEC”) OR ANY STATE SECURITIES AUTHORITY.

ANY REFERENCE TO OR USE OF THE TERMS “REGISTERED INVESTMENT ADVISER” OR “REGISTERED” DOES NOT IMPLY THAT THE FIRM OR ANY PERSON ASSOCIATED WITH THE FIRM HAS ACHIEVED A CERTAIN LEVEL OF SKILL OR TRAINING. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FIRM IS AVAILABLE ON THE SEC’S WEBSITE AT WWW.ADVISERINFO.SEC.GOV.

The date of this brochure (the “Brochure”) is

March 3, 2023

Material Changes to Brochure

There are no material changes since this is our first Brochure.

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Item 4. Advisory Business:

(A) Operational and Organizational Information: Praesagio Partners, LLC (the “Firm”) is an investment adviser, registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). As stated on the cover page of this Brochure, registration as an investment adviser does not imply a level of skill or training. The Firm has been in business since 2021. The principal owner of the Firm is Mr. Gregory Boester (“CEO”).

Types of Advisory Services Offered:

The following is a description of principal investment practices in which the Firm may engage. Any references to investments made by the Firm include those that may be made both directly by the Firm and indirectly by the Firm (e.g., through its investments in derivatives or other pooled investment vehicles).

We intend to invest majority of the assets primarily in mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association, or “Ginnie Mae.” Securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Additionally, we may invest in the securities of the issuers of Ginnie Mae mortgage-backed securities, including, but not limited to, long or short positions in the common stock, debt, listed options, and other derivatives of these issuers. We may also invest in related mortgage-backed securities, including those mortgage backed securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, neither of which carry any guaranty from the U.S. government; the securities of companies in businesses related to the mortgage industry, including, but not limited to long and short positions in the debt, equity, and derivative securities of mortgage insurers, home builders, home insurers, Real Estate Investment Trusts (including Mortgage Real Estate Investment Trusts), and household supply companies. Finally, we may use securities and derivatives to either hedge aspects of portfolio risk or enhance overall portfolio returns.

The primary investment objective is to generate a level of current income via a portfolio comprised of investment grade mortgage-backed pass-through securities issued and/or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies basis.

(B) Client Investment Guidelines and Parameters: In certain instances, upon client request, the Firm may tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of the clients. Clients may also impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of

securities by specifying such restrictions in a written notice to the Firm. The Firm provides discretionary and/or non-discretionary investment advisory services to all fee paying clients' accounts. In connection with managing a client's investments, such client's investment management agreements provide investment guidelines and parameters that provide the context within which the Firm renders its investment management services, subject to such investment decisions being approved by the relevant client.

(C) **Wrap Fee Programs:** The Firm does not participate in wrap fee programs.

(D) **Client Assets Under Management: (rounded to the nearest \$100,000)**

(i) Discretionary: There are currently no assets under management.

(ii) Non-discretionary: There are currently no assets under management.

Total assets under management by the Firm as of December 31, 2022 was \$0.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation:

(A) **Generally:** All fees are individually negotiated. Circumstances considered when negotiating fees may include, without limitation, customary market rates, specialized guidelines, and other fee arrangements with the client.

Management fees ("Management Fees") is calculated based on an annual percentage of the value of the assets under management.

(B) **Payment of Fees:** Management Fees are generally paid quarterly, in advance, as provided in the agreement with the client, based on the value of the account(s) as of the close of the previous quarter. The Management Fee will be prorated for a deposit into a separate account during a calendar quarter.

Management Fees: Clients shall pay the Firm Management Fees equal to a certain percentage of an investment account's fair market value, as stated in the Client's investment advisory agreement. All Management Fees are negotiable. The Firm will quote an exact

percentage to each client based on both the nature and total dollar value of that account. Management Fees are generally paid quarterly, in advance, as provided in the agreement with the client, based on the value of the account(s) as of the close of the previous quarter. The Management Fee will be prorated for a deposit into a separate account during a calendar quarter.

- (C) **Fees Paid in Advance:** Management Fees are generally paid quarterly, in advance, as provided in the agreement with the client, based on the value of the account(s) as of the close of the previous quarter.
- (D) **Additional Compensation of Supervised Persons:** Neither the Firm nor any of its supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

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

The Firm does charge performance based fees. The performance fees typically range from 10% to 30%; but on occasion the performance fees can be substantially higher or lower than these typical arrangements.

Item 7. Types of Clients:

The Firm provides advisory services to separately manage accounts, including, individuals, trusts, estates and/or charitable organizations. The Firm does not require any minimum amounts for opening or maintaining an account.

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

- (A) **Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies:** As stated above, the investment process starts with establishing and then monitoring each client's appropriate asset allocation. Each client's risk tolerance and financial objectives will be considered in tailoring an asset allocation that is suitable for the individual.

The Firm's analysis methods include, but are not limited to, fundamental, cyclical, quantitative and technical. The main sources of information the Firm uses to ensure proper research are financial newspapers and magazines, inspections of corporate activities, research materials prepared by others, corporate rating services, timing services, annual reports, prospectuses, filings with the SEC and company press releases. The Firm also relies on publicly

accessible data provided by the government like, Ginnie Mae and Federal Reserve Economic Data.

Fundamental Analysis

Fundamental analysis looks at the factors that determine a company's value and expected future earnings. By utilizing fundamental analysis, the Firm risks that the market will fail to reach expectations of perceived value.

The Firm will invest primarily in mortgage-backed securities issued by Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), and Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"). While securities issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, securities issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are solely the obligation of the issuer and generally do not carry any guarantee from the U.S. government.

The Firm may also invest in private label mortgage-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities backed by pools of loans sourced from non-traditional originators including Community Development Financial Institutions and minority-owned banks.

Cyclical Analysis

Cyclical analysis assumes that the markets react in cyclical patterns, which can be identified to provide performance. However, the markets do not always repeat cyclical patterns. Moreover, if too many investors begin to implement a strategy, it could potentially change the cycles that investors are trying to take advantage of.

Quantitative and Technical Analysis

Based on the assumption that the market follows discernible patterns, technical analysis utilizes market trends to predict future directions. Similarly, quantitative analysis uses mathematical, numerical and quantitative techniques to predict these fluctuations. Markets, however, do not always follow these patterns and predictions and relying solely on these analyses may not work long-term.

Each client's allocation will primarily include investment grade mortgage-backed pass-through securities. To manage the above-described risks, the Firm will endeavor to constantly review its clients' holdings to ensure that their portfolios are diversified and that

there is no concentration in an individual security, unless requested by the client.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

(B) Risks Associated with the Firm's Investment Strategies: The Firm will endeavor to achieve consistent absolute returns through capital appreciation and investment income while attempting to preserve capital and mitigate risk. No assurances can be given that this objective can be achieved and investment results may vary substantially over time and from period to period.

Asset Class Risk: Securities in the Firm's portfolio may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets or other asset classes.

Epidemic or Serious Public Health Event Risk: The Firm's business may be affected by outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, including diseases such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian influenza, H1N1/09, and, most recently, the coronavirus COVID19, or other similarly infectious diseases. Such events have the potential to significantly adversely affect or cause uncertainty in financial markets and businesses, including the Firm's business, and may adversely affect the performance of the global economy, including causing market volatility, market and business uncertainty and closures, supply chain and travel interruptions, the need for employees and vendors to work at external locations, and extensive medical absences. Any of the foregoing may therefore materially adversely affect the performance of the Firm, its affiliates, personnel, clients, and their respective investment activities. The Firm has policies and procedures to address known situations, but because such an event may create significant market and business uncertainties and disruptions, the Firm cannot predict the likelihood of such epidemics or serious public health events occurring in the future nor how such events may affect clients.

Extension Risk: Extension risk is the risk that, when interest rates rise, certain obligations will be paid off by the issuer (or other obligated party) more slowly than anticipated, causing the value of these debt securities to fall. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of debt securities, making their market value more sensitive to changes in interest rates. The value of longer-term debt securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than

shorter-term debt securities. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, securities may exhibit additional volatility and may lose value.

Income Risk: The Firm portfolio's income may decline when interest rates fall or if there are defaults in the mortgage loans underlying the securities in its portfolio. This decline can occur because the Firm may subsequently invest in lower-yielding securities as debt securities in its portfolio mature, are near maturity or are called, or the Firm otherwise needs to purchase additional debt securities.

Inflation Risk: Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from investments will be less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the present value of the Firm's assets and distributions may decline.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the debt securities in the Firm's portfolio will decline because of rising market interest rates. Interest rate risk is generally lower for shorter term debt securities and higher for longer-term debt securities. The Firm may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case due to the current period of historically low rates and the effect of potential government fiscal policy initiatives and resulting market reaction to those initiatives. Duration is a reasonably accurate measure of a debt security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates and a common measure of interest rate risk. Duration measures a debt security's expected life on a present value basis, taking into account the debt security's yield, interest payments and final maturity. Prices of debt securities with shorter durations tend to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than debt securities with longer durations. If dealer capacity in fixed-income markets is insufficient for market conditions, it may further inhibit liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income markets. Further, recent and potential future changes in government policy may affect interest rates.

Market Volatility: The profitability of the investments chosen by the Firm substantially depend upon the Firm correctly assessing the future price movements of stocks, bonds, options on stocks, and other securities and the movements of interest rates. The Firm cannot guarantee that it will be successful in accurately predicting price and interest rate movements.

Mortgage-Related Securities Risk: Mortgage-related securities are subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt securities, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and

valuation risk. However, these investments make the Firm's portfolio more susceptible to adverse economic, political or regulatory events that affect the value of real estate. Mortgage-related securities are also significantly affected by the rate of prepayments and modifications of the mortgage loans underlying those securities, as well as by other factors such as borrower defaults, delinquencies, realized or liquidation losses and other shortfalls. Mortgage-related securities are particularly sensitive to prepayment risk, given that the term to maturity for mortgage loans is generally substantially longer than the expected lives of those securities. As the timing and amount of prepayments cannot be accurately predicted, the timing of changes in the rate of prepayments of the mortgage loans may significantly affect the Firm's actual yield to maturity on any mortgage-related securities. Along with prepayment risk, mortgage-related securities are significantly affected by interest rate risk.

Non-Agency Securities Risk: Investments in asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities offered by non-governmental issuers, such as commercial banks, savings and loans, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers are subject to additional risks. There are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in loan pools created by non-government issuers. Securities issued by private issuers are subject to the credit risks of the issuers. An unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the loan pool may adversely affect the value of a non-agency security and could result in losses to the Firm's portfolio. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of pools that include subprime loans. Non-agency securities are typically traded "over-the-counter" rather than on a securities exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, the non-agency mortgage-related securities held by the Firm may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying loans.

Prepayment Risk: Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt security will repay principal prior to the scheduled maturity date. Debt securities allowing prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a period of declining interest rates, as the Firm may be required to reinvest the proceeds of any prepayment at lower interest rates. These factors may cause the value of an investment in the Firm to change.

Risks Associated with Investing in Options and Derivatives: The Firm may invest, from time to time, in options and derivative instruments, including buying and writing puts and calls on some of the securities held by client accounts in an attempt to supplement income derived from those securities. The prices of many derivative instruments, including many options and swaps, are highly volatile. The value of options and swap agreements depend primarily upon the price of the securities, indexes, commodities, currencies or other instruments underlying them. Price movements of options contracts and payments pursuant to swap agreements are also influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, and trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. The cost of options is related, in part, to the degree of volatility of the underlying securities, currencies or other assets. Accordingly, options on highly volatile securities, currencies or other assets may be more expensive than options on other investments.

Put options and call options typically have similar structural characteristics and operational mechanics regardless of the underlying instrument or asset on which they are purchased or sold. A put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the writer the obligation to buy, the underlying security, commodity, index, currency or other instrument or asset at the exercise price. A call option, upon payment of a premium, gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price.

If a put or call option purchased on behalf of a client account by the Firm were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, the client account would lose the entire premium it paid for the option. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying instrument or asset caused by rising interest rates or other factors. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying instrument or asset would then be sold to the Firm on behalf of the client account at a higher price than its current market value. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the underlying instrument or asset caused by declining interest rates or other factors. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying instrument or asset would then be sold by the Firm on behalf of the client account at a lower price than its current market value.

Purchasing and writing put and call options and, in particular, writing “uncovered” options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. In particular, the writer of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying instrument or asset above the exercise price of the option. This risk is enhanced if the instrument or asset being sold short is highly volatile and there is a significant outstanding short interest. These conditions exist in the stocks of many companies. The instrument or asset necessary to satisfy the exercise of the call option may be unavailable for purchase except at much higher prices. Purchasing instruments or assets to satisfy the exercise of the call option can itself cause the price of the instruments or assets to rise further, sometimes by a significant amount, thereby exacerbating the loss. Accordingly, the sale of an uncovered call option could result in a loss by the client account of all or a substantial portion of its assets.

Short Selling: When deemed appropriate by the Firm, it will sell securities short on behalf of client accounts. Short selling involves the sale of a security that the client account does not own and must borrow in order to make delivery in the hope of purchasing the same security at a later date at a lower price. In order to make delivery to its purchaser, the client account must borrow securities from a third party lender. The client account subsequently returns the borrowed securities to the lender by delivering to the lender the securities it receives in the transaction or by purchasing securities in the open market. The client account must generally pledge cash with the lender equal to the market price of the borrowed securities. This deposit may be increased or decreased in accordance with changes in the market price of the borrowed securities. During the period in which the securities are borrowed, the lender typically retains his right to receive interest and dividends accruing to the securities.

Risks Associated with Leverage: Generally, the Firm does not use leverage. However, in the event that the Firm determines that leverage is appropriate in its investment program, the Firm may use borrowed funds and/or investments in certain types of options, such as puts, calls and warrants, which may be purchased for a fraction of the price of the underlying securities while giving the purchaser the full benefit of movement in the market of those underlying securities. While such strategies and techniques increase the opportunity to achieve higher returns on the amounts invested, they also increase the risk of loss. To the extent the Firm purchases securities for a client account with borrowed funds, its net assets will tend to increase or

decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed funds are not used. The level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which such funds may be borrowed in particular, could affect the operating results of an account. If the interest expense on borrowings were to exceed the net return on the investments made with borrowed funds, the Firm's use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return than if an account was not leveraged.

If the amount of borrowings outstanding for a client account at any one time is large in relation to such Account's capital, fluctuations in the market value of the account will have disproportionately large effects in relation to the account's capital and the possibilities for profit and the risk of loss will therefore be increased. Any investment gains made with the additional monies borrowed will generally cause the net asset value of a client account to rise more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. Conversely, if the investment performance of the additional monies borrowed fails to cover their cost to a client account, the net asset value of the account will generally decline faster than would otherwise be the case.

Certain of the Firm's trading and investment activities may be subject to U.S. Federal Reserve Board ("FRB") margin requirements, which are computed daily by a self-clearing broker-dealer. At present, the FRB's Regulation T permits a broker to lend no more than 50% of the purchase price of "margin stock" bought by a client. When the market value of a particular open position changes to a point where the margin on deposit does not satisfy maintenance margin requirements, a "margin call" on the client is made. If the client does not deposit additional funds with the broker to meet the margin call within a reasonable time, the client's position may be closed out. In the event of a precipitous drop in the value of the assets managed by the Firm, the Firm might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to pay off the margin debt and might suffer mandatory liquidation of positions in a declining market at relatively low prices, incurring substantial losses. With respect to the Firm's trading activities on behalf of a client account, the account, and not the Firm, will be subject to margin calls.

Overall, the use of leverage, while providing the opportunity for a higher return on investments, also increases the volatility of such investments and the risk of loss. Clients should be aware that an investment program utilizing leverage is inherently more speculative, with a greater potential for losses, than a program that does not utilize leverage.

Risks Associated with Non-Diversification: The Firm intends to hold diversified positions, however, the Firm is not subject to any formal policies regarding diversification. The Firm may sometimes concentrate holdings in industries, geographic regions or companies which, in light of investment considerations, market risks and other factors, the Firm believes will provide the best opportunity for attractive risk-adjusted returns. The concentration of assets in a small number of issuers, in any one industry or a small number of industries, or in a single industry would subject clients to a greater degree of risk with respect to the failure of one or a few investments or with respect to economic variations in relation to such industry or industries.

Securities Market Risk: The value of securities owned by the Firm may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting particular companies or the securities markets generally. A general downturn in the securities market may cause multiple asset classes to decline in value simultaneously. Many factors, including terrorism, war, natural disasters and the spread of infectious disease including epidemics or pandemics such as the COVID-19 outbreak can affect this value and you may lose money by investing in the Firm. These conditions (and their aftermath) have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally. Likewise, natural and environmental disasters, including earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis and weather- related phenomena generally, as well as the spread of infectious disease including epidemics or pandemics such as the COVID-19 outbreak, can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely affecting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Firm's investments. To the extent the Firm takes significant positions in one or more specific sectors, countries or regions, the Firm will be subject to the risks associated with such sector(s), country(ies) or region(s) to a greater extent than would be a more broadly diversified fund.

(C) **Security-Specific Risks:** Please see the response to Item 8.(B), above.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information:

Neither the Firm nor any supervised person has been involved in any legal or disciplinary event that is material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of the Firm's advisory business or management.

(A) A criminal or civil action in a domestic, foreign or military court of competent jurisdiction in which the Firm or a management person:

1. Was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere ("no contest") to: (a) any felony; (b) a misdemeanor that involved investments or an investment-related business, fraud, false statements or omissions, wrongful taking of property, bribery, perjury, forgery, counterfeiting, or extortion; or (c) a conspiracy to commit any of these offenses. **Not Applicable.**
2. Is the named subject of a pending criminal proceeding that involves an investment-related business, fraud, false statements or omissions, wrongful taking of property, bribery, perjury, forgery, counterfeiting, extortion, or a conspiracy to commit any of these offenses. **Not Applicable.**
3. Was found to have been involved in a violation of an investment-related statute or regulation. **Not Applicable.**
4. Was the subject of any order, judgment, or decree permanently or temporarily enjoining, or otherwise limiting, your firm or a management person from engaging in any investment-related activity, or from violating any investment-related statute, rule, or order. **Not Applicable.**

(B) An administrative proceeding before the SEC, any other federal regulatory agency, any state regulatory agency, or any foreign financial regulatory authority in which the Firm or a management person:

1. Was found to have caused an investment-related business to lose its authorization to do business. **Not Applicable.**
2. Was found to have been involved in a violation of an investment-related statute or regulation and was the subject of an order by the agency or authority:
 - (a) Denying, suspending, or revoking the authorization of the Firm or a management person to act in an investment-related business. **Not Applicable.**

- (b) Barring or suspending the Firm's or a management person's association with an investment-related business. **Not Applicable.**
 - (c) Otherwise significantly limiting the Firm's or a management person's investment-related activities. **Not Applicable.**
 - (d) Imposing a civil money penalty of more than \$2,500 on the Firm or a management person. **Not Applicable.**
- (C) A self-regulatory organization (SRO) proceeding in which the Firm or a management person:
- 1. Was found to have caused an investment-related business to lose its authorization to do business. **Not Applicable.**
 - 2. Was found to have been involved in a violation of the SRO's rules and was: (i) barred or suspended from membership or from association with other members, or was expelled from membership; (ii) otherwise significantly limited from investment-related activities; or (iii) fined more than \$2,500. **Not Applicable.**

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations:

- (A) Neither the Firm nor its management persons has existing or pending affiliations with a broker-dealer or registered representative of a broker-dealer.
- (B) Neither the Firm nor its management persons has existing or pending financial industry affiliations, such as with a broker-dealer, Futures Commission Merchant (FCM), Commodity Pool Operator (CPO), Commodity Trading Advisor (CTA) or other investment adviser.
- (C) The Firm and/or its management persons have a relationship or arrangement that is material to its advisory business or to its clients with the related persons as discussed below.
 - 1. Broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, or government securities dealer or broker. **Not Applicable**
 - 2. Investment Company or other pooled investment vehicle (including a mutual fund, closed-end investment company, unit investment trust, private investment company or "hedge

fund,” and offshore fund). **Not Applicable except as discussed at Item 4.(A).**

3. Other investment adviser or financial planner. **Not Applicable.**
4. Futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor. **Not Applicable.**
5. Banking or thrift institution. **Not Applicable.**
6. Accountant or accounting firm. **Not Applicable.**
7. Lawyer or law firm. **Not Applicable.**
8. Insurance company or agency. **Not Applicable.**
9. Pension consultant. **Not Applicable.**
10. Real estate broker or dealer. **Not Applicable.**
11. Sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships. **Not Applicable.**

- (D) Does the Firm recommend or select other investment advisers for your clients and receive compensation from those advisers that creates a conflict of interest? Does Firm have other business relationships with such advisers that create a conflict of interest? If so, describe all conflicts of interest and how the Firm will address them. **Not Applicable.**

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

A copy of the code of ethics (the “Code of Ethics”) is available upon request to clients or prospective clients.

- (A) **Code of Ethics:** The Code of Ethics is based upon the premise that all the Firm personnel have a fiduciary responsibility to render professional, continuous and unbiased investment advisory service. The Code of Ethics requires all personnel to (1) comply with all applicable laws and regulations; (2) observe all fiduciary duties and put client interests ahead of those of the Firm; (3) observe the Firm’s personal trading policies so as to avoid “front-running” and other conflicts of interests between the Firm and its clients; (4) ensure that all personnel have read the Code of Ethics, agreed to adhere to the Code of Ethics, and are aware that a record of all violations of the Code of Ethics will be maintained by the Managing Member and that personnel who violate the Code of Ethics are subject to sanctions by the Firm, up to and including termination in the discretion of the Managing Member.

Other Policies and Procedures of the Firm:

1. **Activities of the Firm and its Affiliates:** Neither the Firm, nor any affiliate or employee, is required to manage client accounts as its sole and exclusive function. Each of them may engage in other business activities, including competing ventures and/or other unrelated employment. In addition to managing client accounts, the Firm, and its respective affiliates or employees may provide investment advice to other parties and may manage other accounts in the future.
2. **Trade Error Policy:** The Firm has internal controls in place to prevent trade errors from occurring. On those occasions when such an error nonetheless occurs, the Firm will use reasonable efforts to correct the error. If the error cannot be corrected, the Firm does not intend to make any adjustment, regardless of whether the error works to the benefit or detriment of the client. The Firm will endeavor to maintain a record of each trade error, including information about the trade and how such error was corrected or attempted to be corrected.
3. **Privacy Policy:** The Firm has adopted a privacy policy that explains the manner in which the Firm collects, utilizes and maintains nonpublic personal information about clients, as required under federal legislation.

Collection of Information and Disclosure of Nonpublic Personal Information: To provide clients with superior service, the Firm may collect several types of nonpublic personal information about clients, including:

- Information from forms that clients may fill out, such as subscription forms, questionnaires and other information provided by clients in writing, in person, by telephone, electronically or by any other means. This information includes name, address, nationality, tax identification number, and financial and investment qualifications;
- Information clients may give orally;
- Information about transactions within the Firm, including account balances, investments and withdrawals;
- Information about the amount clients have invested; and
- Information about any bank accounts clients may use for transfers to or from managed accounts.

The Firm does not sell or rent client information. The Firm uses this information to conduct business with its clients; to develop or enhance its products and services; to understand the financial needs of its clients so that the Firm can provide such clients with quality products and superior service; and to protect and administer its clients' records, accounts and funds. The Firm does not disclose nonpublic personal information about its clients to nonaffiliated third parties or to affiliated entities, except as permitted or required by law. For example, the Firm may share nonpublic personal information in the following situations:

- To service providers in connection with the administration and servicing of the Firm; this may include attorneys, accountants, auditors and other professionals. The Firm may also share information in connection with the servicing or processing of transactions;
- To affiliated companies in order to provide clients with ongoing personal advice and assistance with respect to the products and services clients have purchased through the Firm and to introduce clients to other products and services that may be of value to such clients;
- To respond to a subpoena or court order, judicial process or regulatory authorities;
- To protect against fraud, unauthorized transactions (such as money laundering), claims or other liabilities; and
- Upon consent of a client to release such information, including authorization to disclose such information to persons acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity on behalf of the client.

Protection of Information:

The Firm's policy is to require that all employees, financial professionals and companies providing services on its behalf keep client information confidential.

The Firm maintains safeguards that comply with federal standards to protect client information. The Firm restricts access to the personal and account information of clients to those employees who need to know that information in the course of their job

responsibilities. Third parties with whom the Firm shares client information must agree to follow appropriate standards of security and confidentiality. The Firm's privacy policy applies to both current and former clients. The Firm may disclose nonpublic personal information about a former client to the same extent as for a current client.

- (B) **Participation or Interest in Client Transactions:** Personnel of the Firm may trade in the same securities traded for advisory clients. However, it is the policy of the Firm not to give preference to orders for personnel associated with the Firm regarding such trading. The Firm and its employees (collectively for the purposes of this paragraph, the "Firm") may personally invest in the same securities that are purchased for clients and may own securities that are subsequently purchased for clients. In general, it is the Firm's policy not to purchase or sell a security for its own account on the same day, the day before or the day after it purchased or sold the same security for a client. The Firm may also buy or sell a specific security for their own account based on personal investment considerations, which the Firm does not deem appropriate to buy or sell for clients.

Additionally, the Code of Ethics sets forth the Firm's policies and procedures with respect to material, non-public information and other confidential information, and the fiduciary duties that the Firm and each of its Employees has to each of its clients. The Code of Ethics is circulated at least annually to all Employees, and each Employee, at least annually must certify in writing that he or she has received and followed the Code of Ethics and any amendments thereto.

- (C) The Firm or a related person invests in the same securities (or related securities, e.g., warrants, options or futures) that the Firm or a related person recommends to clients. *Please refer to Item 11.(B).*
- (D) The Firm or a *related person* recommends securities to *clients*, or buys or sells securities for *client* accounts, at or about the same time that Firm or a *related person* buys or sells the same securities for its own (or the *related person's* own) account. *Please refer to Item 11(B).*

Item 12. **Brokerage Practices:**

The factors that the Firm considers in selecting or recommending broker dealers for client transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation are described herein.

(A) Factors Considered in Selecting or Recommending Broker Dealers:

Clients shall bear brokerage costs as set forth in the relevant investment management agreement. The following discussion summarizes the material aspects of the Firm's practices in selecting broker-dealers to execute client transactions:

Although it is not required to consider any specific criteria, the Firm generally seeks "best execution" of securities transactions in light of the circumstances existing at the time individual transactions are executed. In evaluating a broker-dealer's ability to provide best execution, the Firm considers a range of factors, including historical net prices (after markups, markdowns or other transaction-related compensation) on other transactions; the execution, clearance and settlement and error correction capabilities of the broker-dealer generally and in connection with securities of the type and in the amounts to be bought or sold; the broker-dealer's willingness to commit capital; the broker-dealer's reliability and financial stability; the size of the transaction; the availability of securities to borrow for short sales; the nature, quantity and quality of research provided by the broker-dealer; and the market for the security. The receipt of investment information from any broker-dealer executing transactions for the Firm will not result in a reduction in the Firm's customary and normal research activities. Any such information received from broker-dealers as a consequence of the placement of brokerage business for certain clients may be used by the Firm for the benefit of all its clients. The Firm is not obligated to obtain the lowest commission or best net price for an account on any particular transaction.

Accordingly, clients may not be charged the lowest brokerage rates available on transactions executed by the Firm. The rates charged by brokers or dealers are only one factor that the Firm considers in selecting a broker-dealer and a lower rate may be available from a broker or dealer that provides similar services to the broker or dealer selected by the Firm.

1. "Soft Dollar" Policy:

The Firm does not currently participate in any soft dollar arrangements.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals:

- (a)** The Firm reserves the right to pay a fee or commission, in its sole discretion, to brokers or other persons who introduce clients to the Firm, provided

that any such fee or commission will be paid solely by the Firm or its affiliates and no portion thereof will be paid by clients.

As a result, the Firm may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker based on the Firm's interest in receiving client referrals rather than on clients' interest in receiving most favorable execution. Because such referrals, if any, are likely to benefit the Firm but will provide an insignificant (if any) benefit to clients, the Firm will have a conflict of interest with clients when allocating client brokerage business to a broker who has referred investors to a client. To prevent client brokerage commissions from being used to pay referral fees, the Firm will not allocate client brokerage business to a referring broker unless the Firm determines in good faith that the commissions payable to such broker are not materially higher than those available from non-referring brokers offering services of substantially equal value to clients. **Currently, the Firm does not engage in this practice.**

- (b) Regarding the procedures used during the last fiscal year to direct Client transactions to a particular broker-dealer in return to Client referrals, please refer to Item 12.(A)(ii)a.

3. Directed Brokerage:

- (a) The Firm does not recommend, request, or require a client to direct the Firm to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer.
- (b) The Firm does not permit a client to direct the Firm to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer.

(B) Aggregation of Orders: Transactions implemented by the Firm for accounts may be effected independently or on an aggregated basis. The Firm anticipates that frequently it will decide to purchase or sell the same securities for several clients at approximately the same time. The Firm will aggregate orders when it believes aggregation may prove advantageous to clients. When the Firm aggregates client orders, the allocation of securities among client accounts will be done

on a fair and equitable basis. Typically, the process of aggregating client orders is done in order to achieve better execution, to negotiate more favorable commission rates or to allocate orders among clients on a more equitable basis in order to avoid differences in prices and transaction fees or other transaction costs that might be obtained when orders are placed independently. Under this procedure, transactions will be averaged as to price and execution cost and will be allocated among the Firm's clients in proportion to the purchase and sale orders placed for each client account on any given day. When the Firm aggregates client orders for the purchase or sale of securities, including securities in which its associated person(s) may invest, the Firm will do so in a fair and equitable manner. It should be noted that the Firm does not receive any additional compensation or remuneration as a result of aggregation.

Allocation of Trades: The Firm may at times determine that certain securities will be suitable for acquisition by clients and by other accounts managed by the Firm, possibly including the Firm's own accounts or accounts of an affiliate. If that occurs, and the Firm is not able to acquire the desired aggregate amount of such securities on terms and conditions which the Firm deems advisable, the Firm will endeavor in good faith to allocate the limited amount of such securities acquired among the various accounts for which the Firm considers them to be suitable. The Firm may make such allocations among the accounts in any manner which it considers to be fair under the circumstances, including but not limited to allocations based on relative account sizes, the degree of risk involved in the securities acquired, and the extent to which a position in such securities is consistent with the investment policies and strategies of the various accounts involved.

Item 13. Review of Accounts:

- (A) All accounts managed by the Firm are reviewed on a monthly basis by the Managing Member of the Firm, to assure conformity with client objectives and guidelines. In addition, all accounts are reviewed in light of emerging trends and developments as well as market volatility. Clients are responsible for keeping the Firm informed as to any changes in their personal financial condition. The Firm cannot make any material changes to a client's portfolio if it is not informed of the client's particular developments.
- (B) The calendar is the main triggering factor of a review of an account, although more frequent reviews may be also be triggered by changes in a client's circumstances, client request, or unusual market activity.

Clients may be contacted periodically by the Firm to discuss the management and performance of their account.

- (C) Reports showing performance are sent to clients monthly by the Firm and by the qualified custodian. In addition, realized gains/losses, interest and dividends earned are reported to clients annually.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation:

- (A) The Firm does not receive, from any non-client, any economic benefit associated with advising clients.
- (B) The Firm does not compensate any person who is not a supervised person for client referrals.

Item 15. Custody:

The Firm maintains client funds and securities at a qualified custodian. As stated above in Item 13, Review of Accounts, the Firm's qualified custodian will send monthly account statements directly to clients which clients should carefully review. Clients are urged to compare statements that are received from the qualified custodian to statements received directly from the Firm.

Item 16. Investment Discretion:

The Firm has discretionary and/or non-discretionary investment authority over client assets that are managed by the Firm. Please refer to the investment guidelines described in Items 4.(C) and Item 8.(A).

Clients that grant the Firm discretionary authority over its assets provide the Firm with such authority via an investment management agreement which includes a limited trading authorization. Clients that grant the Firm non-discretionary authority over its assets will provide the Firm with an appropriate investment management agreement.

Prior to providing any investment advice, the Firm requires that clients execute an appropriate investment management agreement.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities – Proxy Policy:

- (A) The Firm normally does not vote proxies for its clients. Clients for whom the Firm votes proxies can request to have a record of how the Firm voted proxies on their behalf and request a copy of the Firm's proxy voting procedures.

The Firm understands and appreciates the importance of proxy voting. To the extent that the Firm has discretion to vote the proxies of its clients, the Firm will vote any such proxies in the best interests of clients and in accordance with the procedures outlined below.

In evaluating how to vote a proxy, the Firm will first determine whether there is a conflict of interest related to the proxy in question between the Firm and its clients. This examination will include (but may not be limited to) an evaluation of whether the Firm (or any affiliate of the Firm) has any relationship with the company (or an affiliate of the company) to which the proxy relates outside an investment in such company by a client. If a conflict is identified and deemed “material” by the Firm, the Firm will determine whether voting in accordance with these proxy voting guidelines is in the best interests of clients (which may include utilizing an independent third party to vote such proxies). With respect to material conflicts, the Firm will determine whether it is appropriate to disclose the conflict to affected clients.

- (B) The Firm’s general policy is to not vote proxies on behalf of separately managed account clients, unless specifically negotiated and set forth in the individual client agreement. In the absence of such an agreement whereby the Firm does vote proxies, it is the responsibility of each such client to vote all proxies for securities held in the separate account. Separate account clients will receive proxies directly via their preferred delivery method, which is established at the time that the client opens the account with the Firm. For any questions about a particular solicitation, please contact us at 914-904-7173.

Item 18. Financial Information:

- (A) The Firm does not solicit prepayment of more than \$500 in fees per client six months or more in advance.
- (B) Because the Firm has discretionary authority over and/or custody of client funds or securities, the Firm has disclosed, as follows, any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients: **None.**
- (C) The Firm has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition during the past ten years.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers:

(A) Additional Background Information:

Mr. Gregory Boester

Mr. Boester currently serves as the CEO and the Chief Investment officer of the Firm.

Mr. Boester studied Economics at St. Lawrence (BA, 1993) and Finance at The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania (MBA, 1998).

Mr. Boester has over eighteen (18) years of managerial and executive experience, and most recently served as a Managing Director at J.P. Morgan Securities LLC. Prior to JP Morgan, Greg was a Managing Director at Barclays Capital, a Managing Director and Partners at Citadel Investment Group, a Vice President at Lehman Brothers and an Analyst at BlackRock Asset Management.

- (B)** The Firm does not engage in any business other than giving investment advice.
- (C)** The Firm does not receive performance-based fees.
- (D)** Neither the Firm nor a management person has been involved in any of the events listed below.
 - 1.** An award or otherwise being found liable in an arbitration claim alleging damages in excess of \$2,500, involving any of the following:
 - a.** an investment or an investment-related business or activity;
 - b.** fraud, false statement(s), or omissions;
 - c.** theft, embezzlement, or other wrongful taking of property;
 - d.** bribery, forgery, counterfeiting, or extortion; or
 - e.** dishonest, unfair, or unethical practices. **Not applicable.**
 - 2.** An award or otherwise being found liable in a civil, self-regulatory organization, or administrative proceeding involving any of the following:

- a. an investment or an investment-related business or activity;
- b. fraud, false statement(s), or omissions;
- c. theft, embezzlement, or other wrongful taking of property;
- d. bribery, forgery, counterfeiting, or extortion; or
- e. dishonest, unfair, or unethical practices. **Not applicable.**

(E) In addition to any relationship or arrangement described in response to Item 10.(C) above, describe any relationship or arrangement that you or any of your management persons have with any issuer of securities that is not listed in Item 10.(C). **Not Applicable.**

Part 2B – BROCHURE SUPPLEMENT FOR SUPERVISED PERSONS

Cover page for: Gregory Boester
(CRD #: 2618147)

PRAESAGIO PARTNERS, LLC
555 Theodore Fremd Avenue
Rye, New York 10580
914-904-7173

March 4, 2023

This brochure supplement provides information about Gregory Boester that supplements the Praesagio Partners, LLC brochure (our “Brochure”). You should have received a copy of our Brochure. Please contact us at 914-904-7173 or at info@praesagiopartners.com if you did not receive our Brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

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

Item 2. Educational Background and Business Experience:

Mr. Boester, born on 11/27/1968 in Los Angeles, California, an American Citizen, is the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Investment Officer of Praesagio Partners, LLC (the “Firm”). The Firm, a Delaware limited liability company, was formed in April 2021.

Educational Background:

Mr. Boester studied Economics at St. Lawrence (BA, 1993) and Finance at The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania (MBA, 1998), both in the U.S.

Business Background:

Mr. Boester has over eighteen (18) years of managerial and executive experience, and most recently served as a Managing Director at J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (2013 – 2021). Prior to JP Morgan, Greg was a Managing Director at Barclays Capital (2012 – 2013), a Managing Director and Partners at Citadel Investment Group (2008 – 2011), a Managing Director at JP Morgan (2002 – 2008), a Vice President at Lehman Brothers (1997 – 2002), and an Analyst at BlackRock Asset Management (1995 – 1996).

Item 3. Disciplinary Information:

Mr. Boester has not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events material to a client’s or prospective client’s evaluation of Mr. Boester.

Item 4. Other Business Activities:

- (A) Mr. Boester is not actively engaged, nor does he have a pending application to register, as a broker-dealer, registered representative of a broker-dealer, a futures commission merchant (“FCM”), commodity pool operator (“CPO”), or commodity trading advisor (“CTA”), nor is Mr. Boester an associated person of a broker-dealer FCM, CPO, or CTA.
- (B) Mr. Boester is actively engaged in other businesses for compensation, which includes his roles as Sole Member of WyRhoCo LLC, which is a Colorado limited liability company, the sole asset of which is a working ranch.

Item 5. Additional Compensation:

Mr. Boester does not receive, from any non-client, any economic benefit associated with advising clients (such as sales awards and prizes, any bonus that is based on number or amount of sales, client referrals or new accounts).

Item 6. Supervision:

Mr. Boester is subject to compliance supervision by Mr. Howard Altarescu the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer. Mr. Altarescu's telephone number is (914) 224-8219. Mr. Boester understands that he owes a fiduciary duty to clients and therefore must serve the interests of clients with a high standard of care and diligence in accordance with Firm's internal policies and procedures. He recognizes that he must be particularly sensitive to situations in which the interests of a client may be in conflict, either directly or indirectly, with his own or those of the Firm. Mr. Boester takes his compliance obligations seriously. In addition to the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer, Mr. Boester may consult with the Firm's external legal counsel or operational support consultants (if any) as needed. He can be reached at (914) 904-7173.

Item 7. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers:

Not applicable.