

SEC Form ADV Part 2A: Firm Brochure

Item 1 Cover Page

Firm Name

Mountain Pacific Advisors, LLC

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Date of This Brochure

December 31, 2022

References to Mountain Pacific Advisors, LLC as a “registered investment adviser” or as being “registered” with the SEC or otherwise

Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Mountain Pacific Advisors, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at: phone 425-284-7200, email: Mark.Miller@MountainPacificAdvisors.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Mountain Pacific Advisors, LLC also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 Material Changes

This Item 2 discusses only material changes since the last amended update of our *brochure*. The last amended update of our *brochure* was filed with the SEC on **March 31, 2022 (brochure dated December 31, 2021)**.

No material changes.

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Item 4 Advisory Business

A. Describe your advisory firm, including how long you have been in business. Identify your principal owner(s).

Notes: (1) For purposes of this item, your principal owners include the *persons* you list as owning 25% or more of your firm on Schedule A of Part 1A of Form ADV (Ownership Codes C, D or E).

Mountain Pacific Advisors, LLC was founded in August, 2009. Mountain Pacific Advisors is an independent investment management company focused on assisting large, sophisticated institutions with attaining their investment goals and objectives.

Principal owner is listed on Schedule A of Part 1A of Form ADV and is Mountain Pacific Group, LLC.

B. Describe the types of advisory services you offer. If you hold yourself out as specializing in a particular type of advisory service, such as financial planning, quantitative analysis, or market timing, explain the nature of that service in greater detail. If you provide investment advice only with respect to limited types of investments, explain the type of investment advice you offer, and disclose that your advice is limited to those types of investments.

Our investment advisory services are for large, sophisticated institutions and are focused primarily in the areas of currency and equities.

By leveraging sophisticated quantitative techniques, we manage a mix of highly scalable, alpha-seeking strategies to create customized, liability focused, adaptive solutions.

Our core competency is the ability to measure and manage financial risks, which is central to the management of MPA's strategies. We add value by forecasting risk as opposed to the more traditional approach of forecasting return. This investment theme manifests itself in the portfolio construction process, which aides in enhancing returns and managing tail risk. Finally, we believe that encoding expert insights is more robust and scalable than relying on purely judgmental star / team approaches. Our approach helps control behavioral biases in the investment management process, while engendering objectivity and control.

C. Explain whether (and, if so, how) you tailor your advisory services to the individual needs of clients. Explain whether clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.

Since our clients are sophisticated, large institutions and the mandates are, many times, separate accounts, we work with our clients to provide a strategy that meets their

particular objectives which means that the strategies we offer may be tailored to fit the needs of our clients. For separate accounts, clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.

D. If you participate in wrap fee programs by providing portfolio management services, (1) describe the differences, if any, between how you manage wrap fee accounts and how you manage other accounts, and (2) explain that you receive a portion of the wrap fee for your services.

We do not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. If you manage client assets, disclose the amount of client assets you manage on a discretionary basis and the amount of client assets you manage on a non-discretionary basis. Disclose the date “as of” which you calculated the amounts.

As of December 31, 2022, our Regulatory Asset Under Management as reported on Part 1A of the SEC Form ADV was approximately \$177,424,000. Of this amount we have discretion for approximately \$177,424,000.

Note: Your method for computing the amount of “client assets you manage” can be different from the method for computing “assets under management” required for Item 5.F in Part 1A. However, if you choose to use a different method to compute “client assets you manage,” you must keep documentation describing the method you use. The amount you disclose may be rounded to the nearest \$100,000. Your “as of” date must not be more than 90 days before the date you last updated your brochure in response to this Item 4.E.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

A. Describe how you are compensated for your advisory services. Provide your fee schedule. Disclose whether the fees are negotiable.

As an SEC registered investment adviser delivering the brochure only to qualified purchasers (as defined in section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940) we need not disclose our fee schedule and whether or not our fees are negotiable.

Since many of our clients accounts will be separate accounts fees and minimum investment amounts may change for certain client strategies based on the modifications from the standard strategy to fit the needs of a particular client or because the client has hired us for more than one strategy or the client may increase the size of the funds allocated to a particular strategy.

Note: If you are an SEC-registered adviser, you do not need to include this information in a brochure that is delivered only to qualified purchasers as defined in section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

B. Describe whether you deduct fees from clients' assets or bill clients for fees incurred. If clients may select either method, disclose this fact. Explain how often you bill clients or deduct your fees.

We invoice clients for fees incurred on a calendar quarterly or monthly basis and in arrears.

C. Describe any other types of fees or expenses clients may pay in connection with your advisory services, such as custodian fees or mutual fund expenses. Disclose that clients will incur brokerage and other transaction costs, and direct clients to the section(s) of your brochure that discuss brokerage.

MPA's fees are exclusive of custody fees, brokerage commissions, transaction fees and other transaction related costs and expenses which are incurred by the client. Such charges, fees and commissions are exclusive of and in addition to MPA's fee and MPA does not receive any portion of those commissions, fees and costs.

See also section 12 herein on brokerage.

D. If your clients either may or must pay your fees in advance, disclose this fact. Explain how a client may obtain a refund of a pre-paid fee if the advisory contract is terminated before the end of the billing period. Explain how you will determine the amount of the refund.

Clients do not pay our investment management fees in advance.

E. If you or any of your supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds, disclose this fact and respond to Items 5.E.1, 5.E.2, 5.E.3 and 5.E.4.

Neither our firm, neither any affiliate of our firm nor any supervised persons of our firm or its affiliates accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

See also Section 12 listed in the table of contents which describes Brokerage Practices.

1. Explain that this practice presents a conflict of interest and gives you or your supervised persons an incentive to recommend investment products based on the compensation received, rather than on a client's needs. Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise, including your procedures for disclosing the conflicts to clients. If you primarily recommend mutual funds, disclose whether you will recommend "no-load" funds.

Not applicable

2. Explain that clients have the option to purchase investment products that you recommend through other brokers or agents that are not affiliated with you.

Not applicable

3. If more than 50% of your revenue from advisory clients results from commissions and other compensation for the sale of investment products you recommend to your clients, including asset-based distribution fees from the sale of mutual funds, disclose that commissions provide your primary or, if applicable, your exclusive compensation.

Not applicable

4. If you charge advisory fees in addition to commissions or markups, disclose whether you reduce your advisory fees to offset the commissions or markups.

Note: If you receive compensation in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, you should carefully consider the applicability of the broker-dealer registration requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and any applicable state securities statutes.

Not applicable

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

If you or any of your supervised persons accepts performance-based fees – that is, fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client (such as a client that is a hedge fund or other pooled investment vehicle) – disclose this fact. If you or any of your supervised persons manage both accounts that are charged a performance-based fee and accounts that are charged another type of fee, such as an hourly or flat fee or an asset-based fee, disclose this fact. Explain the conflicts of interest that you or your supervised persons face by managing these accounts at the same time, including that you or your supervised persons have an incentive to favor accounts for which you or your supervised persons receive a performance-based fee, and describe generally how you address these conflicts.

As of the date of this Brochure, we do not manage Regulatory Assets for which we receive performance fees, therefore, there are no performance fee related conflicts at the present time.

MPA has procedures to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and to prevent these potential conflicts from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities among clients. Regular reviews of the allocation of investment opportunities and trades among clients are made by MPA Compliance.

Item 7 Types of Clients

Describe the types of clients to whom you generally provide investment advice, such as individuals, trusts, investment companies, or pension plans. If you have any requirements for opening or maintaining an account, such as a minimum account size, disclose the requirements.

Our clients would typically be large sophisticated institutions. Among these would be public and corporate pension plans, foundations, endowments, pooled investment vehicles and nonprofit organizations.

Minimum account sizes vary for particular strategies.

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

A. Describe the methods of analysis and investment strategies you use in formulating investment advice or managing assets. Explain that investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

Our core competency is the ability to measure and manage financial risks, which is central to the management of MPA's strategies. We add value by forecasting risk as opposed to the more traditional approach of forecasting return. This investment theme manifests itself in the portfolio construction process, which aides in enhancing returns and managing tail risk. Finally, we believe that encoding expert insights is more robust and scalable than relying on purely judgmental star / team approaches. Our approach helps control behavioral biases in the investment management process, while engendering objectivity and control.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss and clients need to be aware of the risks and the amount of money that is possible for them to lose in any investment strategy in which they are engaged.

B. For each significant investment strategy or method of analysis you use, explain the material risks involved. If the method of analysis or strategy involves significant or unusual risks, discuss these risks in detail. If your primary strategy involves frequent trading of securities, explain how frequent trading can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.

Global Equities

Risks

While equities have historically been a leading choice of long-term investors, they do fluctuate in price, often based on factors unrelated to the issuer's value. The value of your investment in the equity portfolio will fluctuate, which means you could lose money.

Non-domestic securities carry special risks, such as exposure to currency fluctuations, less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability, a lack of company information, differing auditing and legal standards, and, potentially, less liquidity.

The securities markets of emerging market countries can be extremely volatile. The strategy performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting companies in emerging market countries.

Emerging market countries can generally have economic structures that are less diverse and mature, and political systems that are less stable, than those of developed countries.

The strategy invests a portion of its assets in stocks believed by the investment manager to have the potential for capital appreciation, but that may not realize such perceived potential for extended periods of time or may never realize such perceived growth potential. Such stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they can be more sensitive to investor perceptions of the issuing company's growth potential. The stocks in which the strategy invests may respond differently to market and other developments than other types of stocks.

The ability to achieve its investment objective depends in part on the investment manager's skill in determining the allocation between the different investments. The investment manager's evaluations and assumptions underlying its allocation decisions may differ from actual market conditions.

See also the discussion below regarding risks involving currency investing since many of the instruments used for currency investing may also be used for investing in global equities.

Trading Risks

Among other trading risks, frequent trading can adversely affect investment performance since each trade has commission and transaction costs paid to a broker which is associated with the trade. In addition, taxes may be incurred for trades either as transaction taxes or on profits which are realized from the trade.

Futures, Currency Investing and Alternative Beta Investing Risks

Risks

No Operating History. If the investment uses a fund structure whereby investors pool their money into a fund then, at the time of the investors' investment, typically the fund will not have commenced trading and would not have any performance history. In addition, Mountain Pacific Advisors, LLC ("MPA") is a recently organized entity and has limited operating history upon which investors may base an evaluation of its likely performance. No assurance can be given that MPA or any fund or separate account will meet its investment objectives.

Futures Trading May Be Speculative and Volatile. The rapid fluctuations in the market prices of futures interests make an investment in any fund or separate account volatile. Price movements of futures contracts are influenced by such factors as: changing supply and demand relationships; weather; government agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; national and international political and economic events; and speculative frenzy and the emotions of the marketplace. In addition, governments from time to time intervene in certain markets, particularly currency and interest-rate markets. If MPA (or an affiliate as the trading advisor to any fund) incorrectly assesses the direction of the price of a futures interest, large losses may occur. Investors could lose all or substantially all of their assets.

Futures Trading May Be Highly Leveraged. The trading of futures interests may involve substantial leverage, which could result in immediate and substantial losses. The low margin deposits normally required in futures trading permit an extremely high degree of leverage; margin requirements for futures trading being in some cases as little as 2% of the face value of the contracts traded. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in an immediate and substantial loss to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase 10% of the price of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a 10% decrease in the price of the futures contract would, if the contract was then closed out, result in a total loss of the margin deposit before any deduction for the brokerage commission. A decrease of more than 10% in the price of the futures contract would cause a loss greater than the amount of the margin deposit. If the a fund in which an investor invests incurs substantial losses, its remaining assets could be sufficiently reduced such that the prospects for achieving a fund's objectives would be materially impaired.

Futures Trading May Be Illiquid. Although a fund or separate account generally will purchase and sell actively traded contracts where last trade information and quoted prices are readily available, the prices at which a purchase or sale occurs may differ from the prices expected because there may be a delay between receiving a quote and executing a trade, particularly in circumstances where a market has limited trading volume and prices are often quoted for relatively limited quantities. In addition, most United States commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily limits." During a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit point, positions can be neither taken nor

liquidated. Futures prices have occasionally moved the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. In certain instances, the daily price fluctuation limits may apply throughout the life of a contract so that the holder of a contract who cannot liquidate his or her position by the end of trading on the last trading day for that contract may be required to make or take delivery of the underlying interest. Similar occurrences could prevent a fund in which an investor invests or a separate account from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject a fund or separate account (i.e. the investor) to substantial losses. Also, either the CFTC or exchanges may suspend or limit trading. While daily limits reduce liquidity, they do not reduce ultimate losses, as such limits apply only on a day-to-day basis.

Options Trading Can Be More Volatile than Futures Trading. A fund or a separate account managed by MPA or its affiliates may trade options on futures. Although successful options trading requires many of the same skills as successful futures trading, the risks are different. Successful options trading requires a trader to assess accurately near-term market volatility because that volatility is immediately reflected in the price of outstanding options. Correct assessment of market volatility can therefore be of much greater significance in trading options than it is in many long-term futures strategies where volatility does not have as great an effect on the price of a futures contract.

The Company's Forward Trading Is Not Protected By Regulation. MPA or its affiliates engages in trading forward contracts in currencies on behalf of a fund or separate account. A forward contract is a contractual obligation to purchase or sell a specified quantity of currency at a specified date in the future at a specified price and, therefore, is similar to a futures contract. Such forward contracts are not traded on exchanges; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets. Neither the CFTC nor any banking authority regulates trading in such forward contracts. In addition, there is no limitation on the daily price movements of forward contracts. Principals in the forward markets have no obligation to continue to make markets in the forward contracts traded. There have been periods during which certain banks or dealers have refused to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they are prepared to buy and that at which they are prepared to sell. The imposition of credit controls by governmental authorities might limit such forward trading to less than that which MPA or its affiliates would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of a fund or separate account.

Because performance of forward contracts is not guaranteed by any exchange or clearinghouse, a fund or separate account managed by MPA or its affiliates is subject to the risk of the inability or refusal to perform with respect to such contracts on the part of the counterparties with which a fund or separate account trades. Any such failure or refusal, whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes, could subject fund or separate account (i.e. the investor) to substantial losses. Typically, a fund or separate account trades forward contracts only with banks, brokers, dealers and other financial institutions which MPA or its affiliates has determined to be creditworthy.

The CFTC has published for comment in the United States Federal Register a statement concerning its jurisdiction over transactions in the foreign currency markets, including transactions of the type which may be engaged in by a fund or separate account managed by MPA or its affiliates. In the future, the CFTC might assert that forward contracts of the type entered into by a fund or separate account constitute unauthorized futures contracts subject to the CFTC's jurisdiction and attempt to prohibit a fund or separate account from participating in transactions in such contracts. If a fund or separate account were restricted in its ability to trade in the currency markets, the activities of MPA could be materially affected, as a fund or separate account may trade significantly in the foreign currency forward markets.

The Unregulated Nature of the Over-The-Counter Markets Creates Counterparty Risks that do not exist in futures trading on exchanges. Unlike futures contracts, over-the-counter "spot" and forward contracts are entered into between private parties off an exchange and are not regulated by the CFTC or by any other U.S. or foreign governmental agency. Due to the fact that such contracts are not traded on an exchange, the performance of those contracts is not guaranteed by an exchange or its clearinghouse and a fund or separate account (i.e. investors) is at risk with respect to the ability of the counterparty to perform on the contract. Trading in the over-the-counter foreign exchange markets is not regulated; therefore, there are no specific standards or regulatory supervision of trade pricing and other trading activities that occur in those markets. A fund or separate account trades such contracts with the futures broker, and is at risk with respect to the creditworthiness and trading practices of the futures broker as the counterparty to the contracts.

The percentage of a fund's or separate account's positions that are expected to constitute forward currency contracts can vary substantially from month to month.

Short Selling and Futures Trading. A fund's or separate account's trading program may include short selling and trading in futures (upon the receipt of any necessary regulatory exemptions or approvals). Such investments can be extremely volatile and substantially increase the impact of adverse price movements on the sale of investor interests. There can be no assurance that the strategy adopted for investing in futures will be profitable or that an investor will not lose some or all of his investment.

Possible Effects of Speculative Position Limits. The CFTC and the United States exchanges have established limits referred to as "speculative position limits" on the maximum net long or net short speculative positions that any person may hold or control in any particular futures or options contracts traded on United States exchanges. All accounts owned or managed by MPA will be combined for speculative position limit purposes. MPA or its affiliates could be required to liquidate positions held for a fund or separate account in order to comply with such limits. Any such liquidation could result in substantial losses to investors.

Possible Effect of Withdrawals. Substantial withdrawals of investor interests (in either a fund or separate account) could require a fund or separate account to liquidate positions more rapidly than otherwise desirable in order to raise the necessary cash to fund the withdrawals and, at the same time, achieve a market position appropriately reflecting a smaller equity base. In the event of a high volume of withdrawals, liquidation of positions could continue even after the redemption date, which could make it more difficult to recover losses or generate new profits. Lack of liquidity in the markets could make it difficult to liquidate positions and may result in losses to investors.

Limited Withdrawal and Transfer Rights. Typically, an investor in a fund sponsored by MPA or its affiliates may only withdraw his or her or its interests on a monthly basis, subject to a prior notice provision.

Lack of Diversification. A fund's or separate account's portfolio may not be as diversified among a wide range of types of securities, geographic areas, or industry sectors as other investment vehicles. Accordingly, the investment portfolio of a fund or separate account may be subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if fund or separate account were required to maintain a wider diversification among types of securities and other instruments.

Analysis of Market Data. A fund's or separate account's investment program focuses predominantly on the statistical analysis of market prices.

Consequently, any factor external to the market itself which dominates prices may cause major losses. For example, a pending political or economic event may be very likely to cause a major price movement, but MPA or its affiliates may continue to maintain positions that would incur major losses for a fund or separate account as a result of such movement, if a fund's or separate account's investment program indicated that it should do so. The likelihood of the investor interests being profitable could be materially diminished during periods when events external to the markets themselves have an important impact on prices. During such periods, MPA's historical price analysis could establish positions on the wrong side of the price movements caused by such events.

Substantial Charges to a Fund or Separate Account. A fund or separate account is obligated to pay brokerage commissions to the futures broker and the management fee to MPA, regardless of whether a fund or separate account is profitable. Although the level of a fund's or separate account's brokerage commissions varies from time to time and with the frequency of MPA's trading on behalf of a fund or separate account, they are at all times subject to substantial ongoing charges.

Nature of Investments. A fund's or separate account's investments will involve a high degree of risk. Markets in which a fund or separate account is anticipated to invest are subject to a high degree of volatility. There can be no assurance that a fund's or separate account's investment objective will be realized or that the investors will receive any return on their investment. There may be very few, if any, limitations on the types of investments a fund or separate account may make. Dependent upon market conditions, MPA may purchase the underlying commodities on different exchanges in both domestic and international markets. MPA in its sole discretion may employ such investment and trading strategies and methods as it so determines. As a result of these investment risks, an investor may lose all of his or her or its investment in a fund or separate account.

Trading on Foreign Exchanges. A fund or separate account may engage in trading on foreign exchanges and other markets located outside of the U.S. ("Foreign Markets"). Neither CFTC regulations nor regulations of any other U.S. governmental agency apply to the actual execution of transactions on Foreign Markets. Some Foreign Markets, in contrast to domestic exchanges, are primarily "principals' markets" in which performance is the responsibility only of the individual member with whom the trader has entered into a transaction and not the exchange or clearing organization. In such case, a fund or separate account will be

subject to the risk of the bankruptcy of, other inability of, or refusal by, such member or the counterparty to perform with respect to such transactions.

Non-U.S. Currency. A fund or separate account may enter into non-U.S. currency forward contracts, swaps, or other derivatives contracts on non-U.S. currencies. Such contracts involve a risk of loss if currency exchange rates move against a fund or separate account. In addition, forward contracts are not guaranteed by an exchange or clearinghouse. Therefore, a default by the forward contract counterparty may result in a loss to a fund or separate account of the value of unrealized profits on the contract.

It is contemplated that most non-U.S. currency forward contracts will be with banks. There are no limitations on daily price moves of forward contracts. Banks are not required to continue to make markets in currencies. There have been periods during which certain banks have refused to continue to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread (the difference between the price at which the bank is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared to sell). The imposition of credit controls by governmental authorities might limit the level of such forward trading to less than that which MPA would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of a fund or separate account. Neither the CFTC nor the U.S. banking authorities regulate forward currency transactions through banks. In respect of such trading, a fund or separate account is subject to the risk of bank failure or the inability of or refusal by a bank to perform with respect to such contracts.

Absence of Regulation. A fund or a separate account will not be registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act") (or any similar state law). Accordingly, investors will not have the protections afforded by the Investment Company Act (which, in many instances, requires investment companies to have a majority of disinterested directors and regulates the relationship between the adviser(s) and the investment company). In addition, MPA is not registered as a commodity trading advisor ("CTA") or a commodity pool operator ("CPO") with the CFTC. Thus, investors will not have the protections afforded under the CFTC regulations.

Changes in Proprietary Trading Approach and Futures Interest Contracts Traded. The specific details of MPA's trading methods are proprietary; consequently, investors will not be able to determine the full details of those methods, or whether those methods are being followed. MPA may

alter its approach in the event that it determines that such change is in the best interest of a fund or separate account. MPA will notify the investors in a fund or separate account of any material changes in the trading approach which it uses for a fund or separate account. However, investors will not be notified of changes in the particular futures interest contracts traded, or of other modifications, additions or deletions to its trading approach which MPA does not consider to be material.

Single-Advisor Funds Lack the Diversity of Multi-Advisor Funds. MPA or its affiliates may manage assets in a fund or separate account traded by a single trading advisor (MPA or its affiliates). Therefore, such a fund or separate account lacks the potential benefit of trading advisor diversification available in funds that are managed by more than one trading advisor.

Reliance on a Single Trading Advisor. Typically funds and separate accounts which will be managed by MPA or its affiliates will be directed exclusively by MPA or its affiliates. As such, MPA and its affiliates can provide no assurance that the trading program employed by them will be successful. Furthermore, the incapacity of any of MPA's principals could have a material and adverse effect on MPA's or its affiliates' ability to discharge their obligations to a fund or separate account. If MPA's services become unavailable to a fund, such a fund would likely be dissolved.

An Investment in a Fund or Separate Account May Not Diversify an Overall Portfolio. Because, futures have historically performed independently of traditional investments, MPA believes that managed futures funds like a fund or separate account managed by MPA may diversify a portfolio of stocks and bonds. However, MPA cannot assure investors that a fund or separate account will perform with a significant degree of non-correlation to their other investments in the future.

Increase in Assets Under Management May Adversely Affect Performance. MPA and its affiliates may accept substantial additional capital in the future and has not agreed to limit the amount of additional equity which they may manage. Many analysts believe that advisors' rates of return tend to decrease as assets under management increase. There can be no assurance that MPA or its affiliates will be able to manage their current or future equity level in the same manner for any period of time during its operation or that speculative position limits or liquidity constraints will not adversely affect its trading.

Conflicts of Interest. A fund or separate account is subject to certain potential and actual conflicts of interest, including, but not limited to, the following: the fact that MPA may trade futures interests for their own accounts or for the accounts of others, and thereby compete with a fund or separate account.

Lack of Independent Experts Representing Investors. MPA consults with independent counsel, accountants and other experts regarding the formation and terms funds and separate account. The investors, however, may not have been represented by any such independent experts. Each prospective investor should consult his or her own legal, tax and financial advisors regarding the desirability of any investment with MPA and the suitability of an investment in any fund or separate account.

In a Fund or an Account Managed by MPA Investors May Be Taxed on Profits Whether or Not Distributed. Investors will be subject to tax each year in respect of their allocable share of a fund's income and gains (including unrealized profits on "mark-to-market" gains), even if MPA does not make distributions to Members. Investors and prospective investors should note further that a fund might sustain losses after the end of the fiscal year offsetting such profits, so an investor might never receive the actual profits on which he or she is taxed. The tax liability due in respect of such profits (if any) could be substantial - particularly if a fund achieves its rate of return objectives. Investors would have to either redeem their interests or use funds from other sources to discharge their tax liabilities in respect of any such profits to the extent not otherwise covered by cash distributions.

Possibility of Tax Audit. There can be no assurance that a fund's tax return will not be audited by the United States Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") or that adjustments to the return will not be made as a result of such an audit. If an audit results in an adjustment, investors may be required to pay additional taxes, interest and, possibly, penalties.

Limited Ability to Liquidate an Investment in a Fund. An investor's interests in a fund typically cannot be assigned, transferred, pledged or encumbered, except on the terms and conditions set forth in the fund documents and with the consent of MPA or its affiliates (in their sole discretion). An investor may require a fund to withdraw all or any of his or her investor interests in a fund upon prior written notice to MPA. However, because of the required notice period, the redemption value of such interests may differ significantly from their value when withdrawal is requested.

Restrictions on Investment by ERISA Plans, Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"). MPA anticipates that if investor interests in a fund managed by MPA or its affiliates held by employee benefit plans exceed certain percentages, then the underlying assets of such a fund may be considered for purposes of Title I of ERISA and Section 4975 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") to be assets of certain employee benefit plans and other plans that purchase investment interests in such a fund. Under such circumstances, the investments of such a fund and the activities of MPA will be subject to and, in certain cases, limited by, ERISA and the Code. MPA may require certain investors to withdraw their interests (or a portion thereof) in such a fund held by such investors without their consent if it is concerned about violating the so-called 25% test. Accordingly, all investors should carefully read all disclosure documents with respect to a fund and particularly information typically entitled "Investments By Employee Benefit Plans."

Failure of Brokerage Firms or Exchanges. Typically, in a fund or separate account managed by MPA or its affiliates, the futures broker will segregate funds deposited by MPA as margin for regulated futures transactions from the futures broker's proprietary funds in compliance with the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC regulations. Under the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC regulations, the futures broker is required to maintain customer's assets deposited in respect of transactions on a regulated U.S. or foreign futures exchange in either segregated or secured amount accounts, respectively. Generally, assets deposited to margin, guarantee or secure other types of transactions may not be maintained in the futures broker's customer segregated accounts. Assets of a fund not maintained in segregated accounts will be subject to the risk of the failure of the futures broker. Even with respect to segregated customer funds, if the futures broker were not to segregate customer funds to the full extent required by law, or in instances such as the inability of another client of the futures broker or the futures broker itself to satisfy substantial deficiencies in such other client's account, in the event of the insolvency of the futures broker, a fund's or separate account's assets might not be fully protected and a fund or separate account would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share (together with all other commodity customers of the futures broker) of assets, even though certain property, such as United States Treasury bills deposited by a fund or separate account, is specifically traceable to a separate account's or fund's accounts. In certain insolvencies of United States futures commission merchants, customers have, in fact, been unable to recover from the broker's estate the full amount of their "customer" funds.

In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of an exchange or an affiliated clearing house, a fund or separate account might experience a loss of funds deposited through its brokers as margin with the exchange or affiliated clearing house, a loss of unrealized profits on its open positions, or the loss of funds owed to it as realized profits on closed positions.

A Fund or Separate Account (hence Investors) have credit risk to the Futures Broker. A fund or separate account has credit risk because the futures broker acts as the futures commission merchant or the counterparty with respect to most of a fund's or separate account's assets. As such, in the event that the futures broker is unable to perform, a fund's or separate account's assets would be at risk and, in such event, investors may only recover a pro rata share of their investment in a fund or separate account or nothing at all. Exchange-traded futures and futures-styled option contracts are marked to market on a daily basis, with variations in value credited or charged to a fund's or separate account's account on a daily basis. The futures broker, as futures commission merchants for a fund's or separate account's exchange-traded contracts, is required, pursuant to CFTC regulations, to segregate from its own assets, and for the sole benefit of their commodity customers, all funds held by them with respect to exchange-traded futures and options contracts, including an amount equal to the net unrealized gain on all open exchange-traded futures and options on futures contracts. With respect to a fund's or separate account's over-the-counter foreign exchange contracts with the futures broker, there are no daily settlements of variations in value, and there is no requirement to segregate funds held with respect to such contracts. Any excess cash of a fund or separate account held by the futures broker will be subject to the creditworthiness of the futures broker.

Regulatory Change. The regulation of the United States futures markets has undergone substantial change in recent years, and such change is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. The effect of regulatory change on a fund or separate account, while impossible to predict, could be substantial and adverse.

Whipsaw Markets. Often, the most unprofitable market conditions for a fund or separate account are those in which prices "whipsaw," moving quickly upward, then reversing, then moving upward again, then reversing again. In such conditions, a fund or separate account managed by MPA may establish losing positions based on incorrectly identifying both the brief upward and downward price movements as trends.

Economic Conditions. Changes in economic conditions, including, for

example, interest rates, inflation rates, employment conditions, competition, technological developments and trends, and tax laws can affect substantially and adversely the business and prospects of a fund or separate account. None of these conditions is within the control of MPA and no assurance can be given that MPA will anticipate these developments.

The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be a complete explanation of the risks involved in investing in a fund or separate account managed by MPA. Potential investors should read the entire set of disclosure documents relating to the investment before determining whether to invest and consult with their own legal, financial and tax advisors. Potential investors should also be aware that they will have no role in the management of a fund or of MPA and will be required to rely on the expertise of MPA and its affiliates in dealing with the foregoing (and other) risks on a day-to-day basis.

Trading Risks

Among other trading risks, frequent trading can adversely affect investment performance since each trade has commission and transaction costs paid to a broker which is associated with the trade. In addition, taxes may be incurred for trades either as transaction taxes or on profits which are realized from the trade.

See also the section above entitled Risks

C. If you recommend primarily a particular type of security, explain the material risks involved. If the type of security involves significant or unusual risks, discuss these risks in detail.

We do not recommend primarily a particular type of security, however certain strategies typically lend themselves to particular types of securities for reasons of efficiency, liquidity, costs and other factors.

For example, currency hedging and related currency strategies are typically implemented by us using the currency forwards markets. See the discussion above regarding risks involved in currency investing.

Risks

Emerging market equity investing typically involves investing in individual equity securities for companies located in emerging markets.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

If there are legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of your advisory business or the integrity of your management, disclose all material facts regarding those events.

Items 9.A, 9.B, and 9.C list specific legal and disciplinary events presumed to be material for this Item. If your advisory firm or a management person has been involved in one of these events, you must disclose it under this Item for ten years following the date of the event, unless (1) the event was resolved in your or the management person's favor, or was reversed, suspended or vacated, or (2) you have rebutted the presumption of materiality to determine that the event is not material (see Note below). For purposes of calculating this ten-year period, the "date" of an event is the date that the final order, judgment, or decree was entered, or the date that any rights of appeal from preliminary orders, judgments or decrees lapsed.

Items 9.A, 9.B, and 9.C do not contain an exclusive list of material disciplinary events. If your advisory firm or a management person has been involved in a legal or disciplinary event that is not listed in Items 9.A, 9.B, or 9.C, but nonetheless is material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of your advisory business or the integrity of its management, you must disclose the event. Similarly, even if more than ten years have passed since the date of the event, you must disclose the event if it is so serious that it remains material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation.

A. A criminal or civil action in a domestic, foreign or military court of competent jurisdiction in which your 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;

None

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;

None

3. was found to have been involved in a violation of an investment-related statute or regulation; or

None

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.

None

B. An administrative proceeding before the SEC, any other federal regulatory agency, any state regulatory agency, or any foreign financial regulatory authority in which your firm or a management person

1. was found to have caused an investment-related business to lose its authorization to do business; or

None

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 your firm or a management person to act in an investment-related business;

None

- (b) barring or suspending your firm's or a management person's association with an investment-related business;

None

- c) otherwise significantly limiting your firm's or a management person's investment-related activities; or

None

- (d) imposing a civil money penalty of more than \$2,500 on your firm or a management person.

None

C. A self-regulatory organization (SRO) proceeding in which your firm or a management person

1. was found to have caused an investment-related business to lose its authorization to do business; or

None

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.

None

Note: You may, under certain circumstances, rebut the presumption that a disciplinary event is material. If an event is immaterial, you are not required to disclose it. When you review a legal or disciplinary event involving your firm or a management person to determine whether it is appropriate to rebut the presumption of materiality, you should consider all of the following factors: (1) the proximity of the person involved in the disciplinary event to the advisory function; (2) the nature of the infraction that led to the disciplinary event; (3) the severity of the disciplinary sanction; and (4) the time elapsed since the date of the disciplinary event. If you conclude that the materiality presumption has been overcome, you must prepare and maintain a file memorandum of your determination in your records. See SEC rule 204-2(a)(14)(iii).

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. If you or any of your management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer, disclose this fact.

Not Applicable

B. If you or any of your management persons are registered, or 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, disclose this fact.

An affiliate of Mountain Pacific Advisors filed with the CFTC as exempt from registration as a commodity pool operator ("CPO").

C. Describe any relationship or arrangement that is material to your advisory business or to your clients that you or any of your management persons have with any related person listed below. Identify the related person and if the relationship or arrangement creates a material conflict of interest with clients, describe the nature of the conflict and how you address it.

1. broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, or government securities dealer or broker

None

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)

Mountain Pacific Advisors, LLC ("MPA") acts as an investment advisor to an affiliated private fund. MPA's activities are fully in alignment with the interests of its clients.

3. other investment adviser or financial planner

None

4. futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor

None

5. banking or thrift institution

None

6. accountant or accounting firm

None

7. lawyer or law firm

None

8. insurance company or agency

None

9. pension consultant

None

10. real estate broker or dealer

None

11. sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships.

None

12. Other

Mountain Pacific Capital, LLC

Line of Business: acts as a non-active member in Mountain Pacific International, LLC and in Future World Management, LLC (this latter entity serves as the managing member of the Emerging Markets Equity Fund. The Emerging Markets Equity Fund has returned the investment dollars to its investors and has filed its final tax return and is in the process of filing its articles of dissolution.)

Perceived Conflicts of Interest: none

Mountain Pacific Institute, LLC

Line of Business: owns intellectual property for WPU, method of creating a currency “basket” for diversification purposes

Perceived Conflicts of Interest: None

Mountain Pacific International, LLC

Line of Business: Not active

Perceived Conflicts of Interest: None

Future World Management, LLC

Line of Business: acts a Managing Member in pooled investment vehicle

Perceived Conflicts of Interest: The Managing Member and Investment Advisor will devote the time reasonably required to manage the pooled vehicle. The Managing Member, the Investment Advisor and their affiliates, members, managers, officers and/or employees (collectively, "related persons") may be engaged in other businesses and activities, including exercising investment advisory and management responsibility and buying, selling or otherwise dealing with securities and other investments for their own accounts, for the accounts of family members, and for the accounts of other series of Funds the pooled vehicle and funds or clients unrelated to the pooled vehicle, including with respect to some of the types of securities and positions that the Investment Advisor will purchase or sell on behalf of the pooled vehicle. Each of these persons may give advice and take action in the performance of their duties to their other funds or clients that could differ from the timing and nature of action taken with respect to the pooled vehicle. The Investment Advisor will have no obligation to purchase or sell for the pooled vehicle any investment that the Managing Member, the Investment Advisor or its related persons purchase or sell, or recommend for purchase or sale, for its or their own accounts, for the account of any other fund or for the account of any client. The pooled vehicle will not have any rights of first refusal, co-investment or other rights in respect of the investments made by related persons for other funds, clients or accounts, or in any fees, profits or other income earned or otherwise derived from them. If a determination is made that the pooled vehicle and another fund or client of the Investment Advisor should purchase or sell the same investments at the same time, the Investment Advisor will allocate these purchases and sales as they consider equitable to each. No Non-Managing Member will, by reason of being a Non-Managing Member of the pooled vehicle, have any right to participate in any manner in any profits or income earned or derived by or accruing to the Managing Member, the Investment Advisor or its related persons from the conduct of any business (other than the pooled vehicle's business) or from any transaction in investments effected by the Managing Member, Investment Advisor or any of its related persons for any account other than that of the pooled vehicle.

D. If you recommend or select other investment advisers for your clients and you receive

compensation directly or indirectly from those advisers that creates a material conflict of interest, or if you have other business relationships with those advisers that create a material conflict of interest, describe these practices and discuss the material conflicts of interest these practices create and how you address them.

Not Applicable

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

A. If you are an SEC-registered adviser, briefly describe your code of ethics adopted pursuant to SEC rule 204A-1 or similar state rules. Explain that you will provide a copy of your code of ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

Our code of ethics exists in two manuals: (1) Code of Conduct, and (2) Personal Trading Policy. We will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request. Such requests can be made to Mark Miller, CCO, to his email at Mark.Miller@MountainPacificAdvisors.com or by phone to our office at 425-284-7200.

Summary of the Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct consists of the following major sections

- Administration of the Code of Conduct
- Diversity
- Confidential Information
- Inside Information
- Other Business Conduct
- Outside Activities, Gifts and other Potential Conflicts of Interest
- Personal Securities and Other Financial Transactions
- Certifications
- Compliance with Laws and Regulations
- Sanctions
- Definitions and Examples

Summary of the Personal Trading Policy

The Personal Trading Policy consists of the following major sections

- Introduction and Applicability
- Standards of Business Conduct
- General Prohibitions and Restrictions
- Access Persons - Periodic Reporting Obligations
- Obligations of Designated Access Persons to Pre-Clear Personal Securities

Transactions
Violations of the Code
Code Administration
Definitions
Certification Forms

In general, our code of ethics reminds each employee of his or her responsibility in identifying and mitigating potential conflicts of interest created when the employee is engaged in an out side business activity or purchases or sells securities.

B. If you or a related person recommends to clients, or buys or sells for client accounts, securities in which you or a related person has a material financial interest, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise.

Examples: (1) You or a related person, as principal, buys securities from (or sells securities to) your clients; (2) you or a related person acts as general partner in a partnership in which you solicit client investments; or (3) you or a related person acts as an investment adviser to an investment company that you recommend to clients.

Mountain Pacific Advisors serves as an investment advisor in a fund set up as a limited liability company which manages equity investments. The conflicts and the way MPA addresses them are described in the Code of Ethics section above.

Also, conflict could arise in situations in which the Mountain Pacific Advisors, LLC ("MPA") strategies employed for clients indicates the purchase or sale of the same security for more than one client at the same time. In such an instance MPA's procedures require the allocation to be prorated based on the original buy order amounts and averaged as to price if executed over the course of a day's trading.

C. If you or a related person invests in the same securities (or related securities, e.g., warrants, options or futures) that you or a related person recommends to clients, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest this presents and generally how you address the conflicts that arise in connection with personal trading.

MPA's policies do not permit any of its Access Persons to engage in any trades in any assets which MPA manages for its clients (except in instances where such Access Persons have no control over the purchase and sale of such assets, as would be the case, for example, if the asset was owned by a mutual fund and the Access Person owned interests in the mutual fund and except for certain exempted securities (such as US Treasuries)).

D. If you or a related person recommends securities to clients, or buys or sells securities for client accounts, at or about the same time that you or a related person buys or sells the same securities for your own (or the related person's own) account, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise.

Not applicable. See response to 11.C. above.

Note: The description required by Item 11.A may include information responsive to Item 11.B, C or D. If so, it is not necessary to make repeated disclosures of the same information. You do not have to provide disclosure in response to Item 11.B, 11.C, or 11.D with respect to securities that are not “reportable securities” under SEC rule 204A-1(e)(10) and similar state rules.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

A. Describe the factors that you consider in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for client transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (e.g., commissions).

1. Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits. If you receive research or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer or a third party in connection with client securities transactions (“soft dollar benefits”), disclose your practices and discuss the conflicts of interest they create.

Note: Your disclosure and discussion must include all soft dollar benefits you receive, including, in the case of research, both proprietary research (created or developed by the broker-dealer) and research created or developed by a third party.

- a. Explain that when you use client brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns) to obtain research or other products or services, you receive a benefit because you do not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services.

Not applicable. We do not use brokerage commissions in this manner.

- b. Disclose that you may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on your interest in receiving the research or other products or services, rather than on your clients’ interest in receiving most favorable execution.

Not applicable, we do not select a broker-dealer in this manner.

- c. If you may cause clients to pay commissions (or markups or markdowns) higher than those charged by other broker-dealers in return for soft dollar benefits (known as paying-up), disclose this fact.

Not applicable, we do not use soft dollar benefits.

- d. Disclose whether you use soft dollar benefits to service all of your clients' accounts or only those that paid for the benefits. Disclose whether you seek to allocate soft dollar benefits to client accounts proportionately to the soft dollar credits the accounts generate.

Not applicable, we do not use soft dollar benefits.

- e. Describe the types of products and services you or any of your related persons acquired with client brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns) within your last fiscal year.

Not applicable we did not acquire and do not seek to acquire products and services with client brokerage commissions.

Note: This description must be specific enough for your clients to understand the types of products or services that you are acquiring and to permit them to evaluate possible conflicts of interest. Your description must be more detailed for products or services that do not qualify for the safe harbor in section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, such as those services that do not aid in investment decision-making or trade execution. Merely disclosing that you obtain various research reports and products is not specific enough.

- f. Explain the procedures you used during your last fiscal year to direct client transactions to a particular broker-dealer in return for soft dollar benefits you received.

Not applicable, we do not use or seek soft dollar benefits.

2. Brokerage for Client Referrals. If you consider, in selecting or recommending broker-dealers, whether you or a related person receives client referrals from a broker-dealer or third party, disclose this practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it creates.

Not applicable, in selecting a broker-dealer neither we nor a related party receive client referrals from a broker-dealer or third party.

- a. Disclose that you may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on your interest in receiving client referrals, rather than on your clients' interest in receiving most favorable execution.
- b. Explain the procedures you used during your last fiscal year to direct client transactions to a particular broker-dealer in return for client referrals.

3. Directed Brokerage.

- a. If you routinely recommend, request or require that a client direct you to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer, describe your practice or policy. Explain that not all advisers require their clients to direct brokerage. If you and the broker-dealer are affiliates or have another economic relationship that creates a material conflict of interest, describe the relationship and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. Explain that by directing brokerage you may be unable to achieve most favorable execution of client transactions, and that this practice may cost clients more money.

Not applicable. Neither we nor any related party routinely recommend, request or require that a client direct us to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer.

- b. If you permit a client to direct brokerage, describe your practice. If applicable, explain that you may be unable to achieve most favorable execution of client transactions. Explain that directing brokerage may cost clients more money. For example, in a directed brokerage account, the client may pay higher brokerage commissions because you may not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transaction costs, or the client may receive less favorable prices.

Note: If your clients only have directed brokerage arrangements subject to most favorable execution of client transactions, you do not need to respond to the last sentence of Item 12.A.3.a. or to the second or third sentences of Item 12.A.3.b.

Not applicable

B. Discuss whether and under what conditions you aggregate the purchase or sale of securities for various client accounts. If you do not aggregate orders when you have the opportunity to do so, explain your practice and describe the costs to clients of not aggregating.

We would aggregate trades to the extent the same clients would trade in the same security at the same time and aggregation would be beneficial.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

A. Indicate whether you periodically review client accounts or financial plans. If you do, describe the frequency and nature of the review, and the titles of the supervised persons who conduct the review.

We reconcile our client ledger with the client custodian's ledger on a monthly basis after the custodian issues its report of holdings.

We do not do financial planning.

B. If you review client accounts on other than a periodic basis, describe the factors that trigger a review.

We would review a client's account more frequently than monthly if the client requests it or if we have another indication that our client ledger may be out of balance with the client custodian's ledger.

C. Describe the content and indicate the frequency of regular reports you provide to clients regarding their accounts. State whether these reports are written.

We provide written quarterly reports to clients or at the frequency requested by the client.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. If someone who is not a client provides an economic benefit to you for providing investment advice or other advisory services to your clients, generally describe the arrangement, explain the conflicts of interest, and describe how you address the conflicts of interest. For purposes of this Item, economic benefits include any sales awards or other prizes.

MPA does not receive economic benefits from other parties in connection with providing investment advice to clients.

B. If you or a related person directly or indirectly compensates any person who is not your supervised person for client referrals, describe the arrangement and the compensation.

Note: If you compensate any person for client referrals, you should consider whether SEC rule 206(4)-3 or similar state rules regarding solicitation arrangements and/or state rules requiring registration of investment adviser representatives apply.

Mountain Pacific Investment Advisors, Co. Ltd. is a company formed under the laws of Japan and is domiciled in Japan (referred to as "MPIA"). The President of this company is Takahiko Nakano, a resident of Japan.

MPIA has entered into an agreement with Mountain Pacific Advisors, LLC (“MPA”) and Mountain Pacific Group, LLC (“MPG”) in which MPIA agrees to provide the following services:

MPIA shall provide information, advice, and / or guidance of business opportunities and strategies with regard to MPG's business in Japan;

MPIA shall introduce communication channels in Japan and provide advice on communication techniques when MPG deals with Japanese Investors;

MPIA shall provide communication support between MPG and Japanese Investors which intend to or have made relationships with MPG, including making appointments for visiting Japanese Investors, having conference calls and/or video conferences with Japanese Investors, providing interpretation and translation services with Japanese Investors of written materials in English;

MPIA shall provide client services and technical support in reporting to Japanese Investors which have relationships with MPG; and

MPIA shall maintain relationship with Japanese Investors for future business opportunities.

Neither MPA nor MPG nor any of their affiliates have any ownership in MPIA. Further, no affiliate of MPA or MPG serve in any capacity as an officer, director, employee or independent contractor of MPIA. Other than the fee agreement between MPIA and MPG, neither MPIA nor its owners, officers or directors are affiliated with MPG or MPA.

MPA / MPG have agreed to pay MPIA a fee with respect to each MPG product and MPA / MPG Services employed for Japanese Investors. This fee represents a percentage of the Management Fee received by MPA (as adjusted by certain deductions for fees paid the unaffiliated third parties such as distributors).

There are no additional costs being charged to the client in addition to the advisory fee as a result of the agreement between MPIA and MPA/MPG. Further, there is no differential in advisory fee with respect to clients who are referred, and clients who are not referred by MPIA to MPG/MPA.

Item 15 Custody

If you have custody of client funds or securities and a qualified custodian sends quarterly, or more frequent, account statements directly to your clients, explain that clients will receive account statements from the broker-dealer, bank or other qualified custodian and that clients should carefully review those statements. If your clients also receive account statements from you, your explanation must include a statement urging clients to compare the account statements they receive from the qualified custodian with those they receive from you.

In instances where we have custody of client funds or securities, an independent qualified custodian sends account statements at least quarterly to the investors in pooled vehicle(s) which we manage.

An independent public accountant audits annually the pooled investment vehicle(s) that we manage and the audited financial statements are distributed to the investors in the pools.

In instances where we have custody of client funds or securities, but such custody relates to a separate account, the client receives statements regarding the account from its own qualified custodian.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

If you accept discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of clients, disclose this fact and describe any limitations clients may (or customarily do) place on this authority. Describe the procedures you follow before you assume this authority (*e.g.*, execution of a power of attorney).

We accept discretionary authority to manage securities on behalf of clients, but all such securities are in the possession of an independent qualified custodian. The limits, if any, placed on our discretion are and would be contained in a written Investment Management Agreement between our firm and the client.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

A. If you have, or will accept, authority to vote client securities, briefly describe your voting policies and procedures, including those adopted pursuant to SEC rule 206(4)-6. Describe whether (and, if so, how) your clients can direct your vote in a particular solicitation. Describe how you address conflicts of interest between you and your clients with respect to voting their securities. Describe how clients may obtain information from you about how you voted their securities. Explain to clients that they may obtain a copy of your proxy voting policies and procedures upon request.

Currently, all corporate actions are monitored through Broadridge.

MPA has set the voting default on the system to be Vote Management Recommendations (the master settings can be changed if desired), we can override the default setting on any particular vote as needed (but we have to re-vote each item on that date's slate of items).

The Broadridge system allows us to see how we voted during the past 7 years via its record retention system.

Clients of MPA or of funds which MPA manages may obtain a copy of the policies and procedures regarding proxy voting by making a written request to MPA's chief compliance officer.

MPA shall, as part of its client on-boarding process, sends a written notice (by mail or email) to the client describing how they may obtain information from MPA about how MPA voted with respect to their securities or securities held by a fund in which they have an ownership interest. Currently such notice shall contain the following statement:

You may request a copy from MPA of how MPA voted securities owned by you or by a fund in which you have an ownership interest. We currently use the Broadridge system to track and retain such information and that information is retained for 7 years. Should you make such a request, we will download such information from Broadridge and email to you a PDF of the record.

Material Conflicts

MPA does not anticipate any material conflicts with respect to voting of the securities.

MPA does not own, for its own account, any equity interests which are the same as those in any fund or separate account which it manages. Further, MPA's employees are bound by MPA's Code of Ethics and its Personal Trading Policy, copies of which are available to MPA's prospective investors upon request.

Situations may arise in the future in which MPA may manage more than one fund or more than one separate account. Any one of these accounts could hold one or more equity interests which are the same equity. Currently, MPA has no instructions from any client directing it to vote securities in any particular way, other than in the best interests of the client. In addition, in the Fund, MPA has discretion as to how to vote the equity interests held by the Fund. It is possible, however, that one or more clients in the future could direct MPA to vote a particular equity interest in differing ways. If the investment management agreement which MPA has entered into with the client gives the client such

authority to direct MPA's voting, then MPA will be obligated to vote such shares owned by the one client in the way directed by such client and in a differing way for the other client.

MPA's quantitative investment process does not provide output or analysis that would be functional in analyzing proxy issues. MPA may refrain from voting a proxy if the cost of voting the proxy exceeds the expected benefit to the client, for example, in the case of voting a foreign security when the proxy must be translated into English or the vote must be cast in person.

Recordkeeping

In accordance with the recordkeeping rules, MPA will retain:

- (1) Copies of its proxy voting policies and procedures
- (2) A copy of each proxy statement received regarding client securities (which is maintained by Broadridge)
- (3) A record of each vote cast on behalf of a client (which is maintained by Broadridge)
- (4) a copy of any document created that was material to the voting decision or that memorializes the basis for that decision (which is maintained by Broadridge)
- (5) A copy of clients' written requests for proxy voting information and a copy of MPA's written response to clients' request for proxy voting information for the client's account
- (6) MPA will ensure that it may obtain access to the proxy voting service's (Broadridge) records promptly upon MPA's request

MPA will maintain required materials in an easily accessible place for not less than five years from the end of the fiscal period during which the last entry took place, the first two years in MPA's principal office.

If a client has elected not to have MPA vote proxies for their account, clients will receive all voting information or solicitation directly from their custodial or proxy agent. Because of MPA's quantitative investment process, MPA does not formulate or provide independent analysis of proxy issues.

B. If you do not have authority to vote *client* securities, disclose this fact. Explain whether *clients* will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or a transfer

agent or from you, and discuss whether (and, if so, how) *clients* can contact you with questions about a particular solicitation.

See response to 17.A. above.

Item 18 Financial Information

A. If you require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, include a balance sheet for your most recent fiscal year.

Not applicable, since we do not require or solicit prepayment of fees.

1. The balance sheet must be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, audited by an independent public accountant, and accompanied by a note stating the principles used to prepare it, the basis of securities included, and any other explanations required for clarity.
2. Show parenthetically the market or fair value of securities included at cost.
3. Qualifications of the independent public accountant and any accompanying independent public accountant's report must conform to Article 2 of SEC Regulation S-X.

Note: If you are a sole proprietor, show investment advisory business assets and liabilities separate from other business and personal assets and liabilities. You may aggregate other business and personal assets unless advisory business liabilities exceed advisory business assets.

Note: If you have not completed your first fiscal year, include a balance sheet dated not more than 90 days prior to the date of your brochure.

Exception: You are not required to respond to Item 18.A of Part 2A if you also are: (i) a qualified custodian as defined in SEC rule 206(4)-2 or similar state rules; or (ii) an insurance company.

B. If you have discretionary authority or custody of client funds or securities, or you require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, disclose any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair your ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

As of the date of this Brochure, there are no such issues to disclose.

Note: With respect to Items 18.A and 18.B, if you are registered or are registering with one or more of the state securities authorities, the dollar amount reporting threshold for including the

required balance sheet and for making the required financial condition disclosures is more than \$500 in fees per client, six months or more in advance.

C. If you have been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years, disclose this fact, the date the petition was first brought, and the current status.

If you are registering or are registered with one or more state securities authorities, you must respond to the following additional Item.

Not applicable.

Item 19 Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Not applicable, we are not registering with nor are we registered with any state security authorities.

A. Identify each of your principal executive officers and management persons, and describe their formal education and business background. If you have supplied this information elsewhere in your Form ADV, you do not need to repeat it in response to this Item.

B. Describe any business in which you are actively engaged (other than giving investment advice) and the approximate amount of time spent on that business. If you have supplied this information elsewhere in your Form ADV, you do not need to repeat it in response to this Item.

C. In addition to the description of your fees in response to Item 5 of Part 2A, if you or a supervised person are compensated for advisory services with performance-based fees, explain how these fees will be calculated. Disclose specifically that performance-based compensation may create an incentive for the adviser to recommend an investment that may carry a higher degree of risk to the client.

D. If you or a management person has been involved in one of the events listed below, disclose all material facts regarding the event.

Neither MPA nor a management person has been involved in 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.
- 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.

E. In addition to any relationship or arrangement described in response to Item 10.C. of Part 2A, 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. of Part 2A.

Part 2A Appendix 1 of Form ADV:

We do not sponsor any wrap fee programs, so this section is not applicable.