

PDT PARTNERS

Form ADV Part 2A

Firm Brochure

PDT Partners, LLC

**1745 Broadway, 25th Floor
New York, New York 10019
www.pdtpartners.com**

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of PDT Partners, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (212) 621-0400. 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.

PDT Partners, LLC is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

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

ITEM 2 - MATERIAL CHANGES

This annual update to our Brochure amends the Brochure dated March 31, 2022.

This Brochure has been updated to better reflect changes to certain conflicts of interest (see Item 6) and certain risks associated with our investment strategies (see Item 8), as well as to reflect changes to certain brokerage practices (Item 12).

We do not consider any other changes from our last annual update of this Brochure material, but investors are encouraged to review this updated Brochure in its entirety.

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ITEM 4 - ADVISORY BUSINESS

PDT Partners, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company that was formed in September 2010 and commenced its investment advisory activities on July 1, 2012. PDT Partners, LLC, together with its affiliates, (collectively, “PDT,” “our,” or “we”) is the successor to the Process Driven Trading group of Morgan Stanley (the “PDT Group”), which was founded in 1993 as a proprietary quantitative trading group within Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC (together with its affiliates, “Morgan Stanley”).

The principal owner of PDT Partners, LLC is an entity with a number of equity partners (PDT Capital Group, L.P.) that is ultimately controlled by Peter Muller, our Chief Executive Officer.

PDT develops and deploys quantitative strategies to trade liquid assets globally. We provide investment advisory services to a group of pooled investment vehicles (the “Funds”) on a discretionary basis using quantitative investment strategies. Each Fund generally comprises a number of related and/or unrelated entities, for example, in a “master-feeder” structure or a “parallel fund” arrangement. One Fund (PDT Blended ESC Fund, LLC) allocates its capital among certain other Funds and does not engage in a separate trading strategy. Using quantitative models developed by PDT, we trade a broad range of liquid, publicly traded U.S. and non-U.S. securities and other instruments, including equities, futures contracts, foreign exchange, and derivatives thereon. In limited circumstances, we will invest in private securities or other instruments.

Each Fund is managed according to the investment objectives and policies set forth in its offering materials and other governing documents. PDT does not generally tailor the Funds’ investment programs for any particular Fund investor, but has in some cases accommodated investor requests with respect to how a particular portfolio is managed or restrictions on instruments that are permitted to be acquired (see Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss – Material Risks – *Exercising Discretion in Non-Model Driven Trading Decisions*).

As of December 31, 2022, PDT managed, on a discretionary basis, approximately \$10,124,679,000 in regulatory assets under management. We do not manage any assets on a non-discretionary basis.

ITEM 5 - FEES AND COMPENSATION

Fee Schedules; Calculation and Deduction of Fees

PDT does not have a general fee schedule. We generally receive a management fee of a percentage of the assets under management of each Fund (up to 1.5% per annum) or, for the PDT Partners Fund family, a fixed-dollar amount (which varies from time to time—at least annually—and is expected to significantly exceed 1.5% of the PDT Partners Fund family's assets under management annually) based on PDT's projected expenses, which includes most of our operating costs and expenses, including costs and expenses wholly unrelated to the management of the PDT Partners Fund family (some of which are costs and expenses related to our other Funds). In addition, we receive performance-based compensation (which is generally allocated to an affiliated entity), ranging from 20% to 50% and subject to a high-watermark. Such performance-based compensation is based on absolute performance (in some cases, subject to a hurdle rate) or performance relative to a benchmark (i.e., performance-based compensation is due even when the Fund experiences negative overall performance if such performance exceeds the Fund's benchmark). Information relating to the actual fees charged to any Fund is set forth in the offering materials for that Fund. Management fees are generally paid monthly in advance and performance-based compensation is generally paid or allocated annually or semi-annually. PDT deducts fees directly from the assets of the Funds.

Partners, employees, and affiliates of PDT, as well as investors in the Funds who have negotiated separate written agreements with PDT or the Funds, are subject to different fees and other terms than those described in the Funds' offering materials, and we may waive, reduce, or modify fees or agree to other terms with respect to any investor in a Fund in the future.

Other Fees and Expenses

In addition to the management fees and performance-based compensation described above, the Funds incur other expenses. Other expenses borne by some or all of the Funds, whether incurred directly or indirectly, include, but are not limited to: offering and organizational expenses (including costs relating to the preparation and modification of governing documents, counterparty agreements, offering memoranda, marketing materials, questionnaires, subscription agreements, side letters or other agreements entered into with any investor, and payments made for historical market data); third-party fund administration expenses; external accounting, auditing, and tax preparation, filing, and consulting fees; fees of external legal or regulatory service providers (including fees relating to statutory representation, fees incurred in connection with obtaining trading and other advice, and fees associated with (i) updating the Funds' disclosure documents, (ii) negotiating counterparty agreements, (iii) obtaining marketing advice, and (iv) negotiating side letters); brokerage, clearing, and settlement fees (see Item 12 – Brokerage Practices); taxes and regulatory fees; custodial fees; expenses of preparing and distributing reports, financial statements, and documents to investors and prospective investors; fees and expenses of a board of directors and/or any external advisory board; expenses relating to redemptions or transfers; interest and financing expenses; expenses relating to short sales; expenses related to making corporate, tax, or regulatory filings, including filings made by PDT with respect to investments made by the Funds; proxy service provider fees (if such services are used); fees (including, potentially, contingency fees) paid to third-party service providers to file class-action settlement claims (if such services are used); costs of investor meetings; costs and expenses related to the reorganization, dissolution, winding-up, or termination of a Fund; costs and expenses of acquiring and maintaining exchange or other memberships and/or licenses that are directly or indirectly assets of a Fund; and costs and expenses associated with litigation, arbitration, regulatory examinations, governmental investigations, and other extraordinary expenses. Any sales, use, value-added, and other taxes, levies, and fees associated with PDT's purchase and/or use of the particular products or services described above will also be borne by the Funds.

For certain Funds, some of these expenses are subject to an expense cap. Each Fund has different policies with respect to which expenses are borne by such Fund and the level of the expense cap (if any). None of the fees and expenses described in this section reduce the management fee or performance-based compensation described above.

Many of the expenses are paid by PDT or its agents on behalf of the Funds, with such parties subsequently being reimbursed by the Funds. In addition, certain of the expenses may be incurred for the benefit of multiple Funds and certain other related expenses may be aggregated across Funds for administrative ease. Pursuant to its expense allocation policies and procedures, PDT generally allocates such shared or aggregated expenses among the Funds based on the relative assets under management (or a similar measure), but at any time may choose one or more other methodologies that we deem equitable in our sole discretion. Moreover, from time to time, we are likely to change a methodology we use for allocating expenses either because we deem a different methodology more appropriate or we deem a methodology too operationally burdensome to implement. Furthermore, PDT may decide not to accrue or charge through certain permissible expenses to the Funds (in their entirety, for a particular period, for a particular region, or otherwise), but any such decision may be reversed at a later point in time. Expense allocation decisions involve many subjective determinations, which involve conflicts of interest, as described in more detail in Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management. With respect to any expense allocation decision, it is likely that there are several other reasonable (and potentially more precise) methodologies that we could have chosen instead. An allocation decision by PDT may result in a Fund bearing more or less in expenses than it would have had a different methodology been applied.

In addition to the fees and expenses enumerated above, when we invest a portion of a Fund's assets in investment vehicles managed by third parties (e.g., money market funds or exchange-traded funds), the Fund bears the fees and expenses charged by such investment vehicles and/or third-party managers.

ITEM 6 - PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

PDT receives performance-based compensation with respect to the Funds we manage, which can create multiple incentives that affect our decision-making process. Performance-based compensation generally creates an incentive for us to make riskier or more speculative investments than would be the case in the absence of such performance-based compensation arrangements. We have established a Risk & Capital Committee, composed of certain PDT partners and employees, which oversees the allocation of the capital and risk of the Funds.

As previously noted, we simultaneously manage multiple Funds. Certain of the Funds trade separate instances of related strategies (the “Mosaic Funds”). Most of our Funds (including the Mosaic Funds) do not have the same fees and have different levels of internal capital.

Management of multiple Funds at the same time with different fees and differing levels of internal capital gives rise to certain conflicts of interest, as described in more detail below and in the Funds’ offering materials, which we strongly encourage investors to review carefully. To help address these conflicts, we have established a Conflicts Committee, composed of certain PDT partners and employees, which is responsible for reviewing and analyzing potential conflicts of interest. We have also adopted trade allocation and other policies and procedures that we believe are reasonably designed to address conflicts of interest, which are described in greater detail in the offering materials of the relevant Funds.

Conflicts Relating to Allocation of Time, Resources, and Investment Opportunities

Because the PDT Partners Fund family has significantly higher management fees and performance-based compensation than other Funds and because our partners and employees have significantly more capital invested (both on an absolute dollar and percentage basis) in the PDT Partners Fund family than in other Funds, we have an incentive to favor (and do in fact favor) the PDT Partners Fund family over other Funds, including in the allocation of management time, resources, and investment opportunities (for example, a substantial number of our partners and employees are engaged in activities for the PDT Partners Fund family rather than in activities that could benefit other Funds).

The PDT Partners Fund family utilizes strategies that operate on shorter time horizons and turn over their portfolios significantly more frequently than other Funds. Over time, historical data has shown that strategies that operate on shorter time horizons tend to produce portfolios with higher Sharpe ratios and higher gross returns than those that operate on longer time horizons. Consistent with the foregoing, ***the PDT Partners Fund family has experienced, and is expected to continue to experience, higher Sharpe ratios and higher gross returns than the other Funds.***

The PDT Partners Fund family has priority over other Funds with respect to any new or existing strategy, method, signal, process, or other innovation (collectively, “Innovations”). We expect only to use or continue using an Innovation for the benefit of other Funds if we determine not to use the Innovation for the benefit of the PDT Partners Fund family or we believe (which belief could be based on intuition and prove wrong in hindsight) that the benefits of sharing the Innovation with another Fund outweighs the estimated cost to the PDT Partners Fund family (although we may limit the other Funds use of the Innovation in such cases). If we ultimately determine that that use of an Innovation by the other Funds is detrimental, or even potentially detrimental, to the PDT Partners Fund family (including because the PDT Partners Fund family would benefit from the exclusive use of the Innovation), we will likely discontinue or constrain the use of such Innovation by the other Funds, even if such discontinuance or constraint is expected to have a material adverse effect on the other Funds. Where an Innovation is being used by the PDT Partners Fund family and one or more other Funds, any updates to such Innovation are expected to be deployed for the PDT Partners Fund family before such updates are deployed for any other Funds (if at all).

Any determination by PDT as to whether sharing an Innovation is detrimental may be based entirely on intuition or in part on estimates of cross impact (which are extremely difficult to measure and for which there is no industry standard). As a result, any decision to share or not share an Innovation could prove to be wrong in hindsight and have a material adverse effect for one or more Funds (for a discussion of how the Funds impact one another, see – *Conflicts Relating to Trading* below).

Partners and employees of PDT generally invest in only one of the Mosaic Funds (PDT Mosaic Fund, LLC) and not in any of the others. As a result, we face conflicts of interest in the allocation of management time, resources, and investment opportunities even in the management of the Mosaic Funds.

Conflicts Relating to Trading

As described in more detail in Item 12 – Brokerage Practices, PDT’s policy generally is to work orders on behalf of each Fund independently or, in the case of equity orders by the Mosaic Funds, separately but in a coordinated fashion (i.e., we do not aggregate trades even where one Fund proposes to trade the same instrument in the same direction at approximately the same time as another Fund). When one Fund purchases (or sells) a security or other instrument before another Fund’s buy (or sell) order is filled, such purchase (or sale) puts upward (or downward) pressure on the price of the security or other instrument, so that the second Fund has its order filled at a less favorable price than it would have in the absence of the trading by the first Fund. It is likely that working orders independently causes the Funds to have a greater impact on each other than they would have if their trading were aggregated. Moreover, from time to time, one or more Funds seeks to trade an instrument via a swap at the same time another Fund seeks to trade the same instrument directly (in the cash markets). In such instances, due to increased latency and other reasons described in more detail in Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss – Material Risks – *Swap Agreements*, the reference price for the swap will, on occasion, be less favorable than the price received on the cash order.

From time to time, particularly in those markets where the PDT Partners Fund family trades on a lower latency infrastructure than the other Funds, the PDT Partners Fund family will trade ahead of the other Funds. This is likely to result in the other Funds having their orders filled at less favorable prices than they would have in the absence of the trading by the PDT Partners Fund family.

Furthermore, trading by certain Funds is correlated (and, in some cases—for example between the Mosaic Funds—highly correlated) with trading by other Funds. As a result, we believe that the Funds negatively impact each other’s performance. In the case of highly correlated Funds, we believe the impact to be material. If the correlation among Funds increases (which happens from time to time for a variety of reasons, including, as noted above, our decisions to share Innovations among Funds) and/or the amount of capital invested in correlated Funds increases, the negative impact of the Funds on each other will increase. As noted above, it is extremely difficult to measure impact costs and our estimates could prove to be materially incorrect in hindsight. Moreover, even when we attempt to estimate impact costs before making modifications to strategies or sharing Innovations among Funds, which we do not regularly do, we will often decide to proceed with a proposed change notwithstanding our belief that doing so will increase the impact costs of our Funds on each other.

In addition, PDT generally does not purchase (or sell) the same securities at the same time, or in the same proportionate amounts, for all Funds (even all Mosaic Funds). Often, the PDT Partners Fund family has a different view from the other Funds as to whether to buy or sell a particular security at a particular time. From time to time, Mosaic Funds even have opposing views as to whether to buy or sell a particular security at a particular time. As a result, one Fund may experience a loss on a security while another Fund experiences a gain on the same security.

PDT must manage the supply of shares available for borrowing by the Funds with short positions and/or PDT's remaining position or risk limit capacity across multiple Funds (including the Mosaic Funds). In general, PDT has separate (not shared) pools of locates for different strategies. Trading using a shared locate pool can be advantageous in that it reduces instances where one Fund is blocked from trading because it does not have access to a locate that is available, but not being used, by another Fund. In the case of the Mosaic Funds, PDT uses a shared locate pool and generally allocates locates on a first-come, first-served basis, which can be detrimental to a Fund that trades after another during periods when locates are scarce.

As described in more detail in Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss Material Risks – *Exercising Discretion in Non-Model Driven Trading Decisions*, from time to time, PDT executes trades (or restricts trading) on behalf of the Funds or trades in particular form (e.g., cash or swap) or with a particular counterparty for reasons not directly related to its quantitative models. PDT is conflicted in making tax-related interventions or decisions, since most PDT partners and employees are U.S. persons and therefore benefit from interventions or decisions that have tax benefits for U.S. taxable investors or PDT and its affiliates. See also Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss – Material Risks – *Differing Tax Positions*. PDT is also conflicted in deciding to address specific investor environmental, social, and governance (“ESG”) or other concerns, since such actions allow PDT to increase the fees it receives from the Funds (e.g., by increasing the Funds’ assets under management).

Conflicts Relating to Capacity Decisions

As described in more detail in Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss Material Risks – *Limited Capacity; Mandatory Redemptions*, PDT periodically reviews and assesses the amount of capital that it believes can be allocated to a particular strategy, model, or signal. The amount of capital invested in our Funds, particularly the PDT Partners Fund family, is constrained by the limited capacity of such Funds, which results in PDT lowering the amount of capital we are willing to accept and/or increasing the amount of capital we elect to return to investors. PDT is conflicted in making decisions relating to capacity and in determining whether (and how much) capital to return to investors (and therefore who may remain invested in the Funds). PDT is not obligated to allocate capacity pro rata and generally makes such decisions based on its own interests.

Conflicts Relating to Selection of Prime Brokers and Other Service Providers

Many service providers determine what fees to charge the Funds based on the overall level of business that PDT directs to them and the profitability of that business to such service provider. As a result, we tend to concentrate business with certain service providers to obtain more favorable fees and better service for all Funds we manage. While we generally believe concentration is in the best interests of all the Funds we manage, there will be circumstances where it is not in the best interest of a particular Fund or Funds. For example, it is possible that the financing fees that a particular Fund is subject to would be lower if they were set only with reference to such Fund's activity rather than for all PDT's Funds together. For certain additional conflicts related to our selection of broker-dealers see Item 11 – Code of Ethics; Participation or Interest in Client Transactions; and Personal Trading.

ITEM 7 - TYPES OF CLIENTS

Our only clients are the Funds, which are private pooled investment vehicles and employee securities companies. Only current and former PDT personnel and certain related parties are permitted to invest in our employee securities companies (subject to certain investor qualification criteria).

Investors in our private pooled investment vehicles are generally required to make a minimum initial investment of \$5,000,000 (though we often waive minimum investment requirements). Investors in our private pooled investment vehicles are also generally required to be both “accredited investors” and “qualified purchasers” or “knowledgeable employees” and meet other investor qualification criteria required by applicable securities and commodities laws and regulations.

ITEM 8 - METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, AND RISK OF LOSS

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

PDT uses a quantitative investment approach. Our researchers, many of whom hold advanced degrees in mathematics and/or science, seek to identify indicators with predictive value, using mathematical techniques. The indicators are primarily technical (e.g., price or volume) or fundamental (information relating to companies, industries, or markets) in nature. The research results are incorporated into proprietary models that analyze large amounts of real-time and historical data to generate buy or sell orders in equities, futures contracts, and derivatives thereon.

PDT's investment strategies vary by assets traded, forecasting technique, predictive horizon, risk profile, and other characteristics. Some of our strategies aim to be market neutral while others take directional market exposure, including long-biased market exposure. In addition, certain strategies are tailored for particular types of investors (e.g., U.S. taxpayers). All of our quantitative strategies are designed to systematically identify, and take advantage of, pricing anomalies and discrepancies in various related and unrelated securities and financial instruments.

The orders generated by PDT's investment strategies are primarily executed through our proprietary trading algorithms, though we also use third party broker algorithms and trade some orders manually. PDT's trading algorithms seek to optimize performance by managing market impact and by responding to changing market conditions. For certain types of trading, we almost exclusively trade using third party broker algorithms (i.e., not using PDT's trading algorithms).

We monitor the strategies we trade on behalf of the Funds throughout the day and intervene from time to time to reduce perceived risks (e.g., by hedging certain exposures, not trading particular securities or instruments, or turning off or adjusting the trading of a model). On occasion, we also effect opportunistic trades on behalf of the Funds that are not the result of any particular quantitative model.

Material Risks

The following is a summary of material risks for PDT's investment strategies and methods of analysis. This summary does not describe every risk, and not all of the risks described are equally relevant for each Fund. In addition, although the various risks described below are generally described separately, such risks generally overlap and could interact in ways that exacerbate each underlying risk. ***Investors should understand that all of PDT's investment strategies involve substantial risk of loss, including the potential loss of their entire investment.*** No guarantee or representation is made that a Fund will have successful performance or achieve its investment objective. Fund investors should carefully review the offering materials of the relevant Fund for additional information on the risks associated with an investment in such Fund and be prepared to bear any and all such risks, including the possibility of a total loss of their investments in such Fund.

Quantitative Strategies; Model Risk

PDT's research and modeling process is extremely complex. Some PDT models are based on economic or investment hypotheses, but others are mainly driven by statistical and computational techniques that analyze and draw inferences from patterns in data. While PDT utilizes backtesting and other statistical tests to evaluate research results, such tests do not insulate PDT from all design and conceptual flaws. For example, statistical tests are subject to various potential data-related biases, including sampling, measurement, survivorship, lookahead, and other such biases. Biases or errors in interpreting or evaluating research results may also lead PDT to implement strategies (or fail to implement strategies) which may

result in losses (including material losses). The complexity of the components of PDT's strategies, and the interactions among such components, often makes it difficult or impossible to detect the source of any weakness or failure in such strategies before losses (including material losses) are incurred. Fund investors should not expect to be made aware of any weaknesses or errors discovered by PDT (regardless of whether or not such weaknesses or errors are corrected by PDT).

Even if all of the assumptions underlying the models used by PDT are correct, prices will often not move as the models predict. The models used by PDT use historical data to make future predictions about the securities and other instruments in their respective portfolios, and the actual performance of those securities and other instruments rarely matches the model's predictions. The risk of divergence between actual and predicted performance is greatest when PDT launches models in markets where PDT has not traded before or in markets that have undergone substantial market structure changes in the recent past. Even markets in which PDT has traded for an extended period of time and that are relatively stable act in unpredictable ways. The models utilized by PDT are not able to take into account all of the complexities of the financial markets, including events or circumstances that are not readily foreseeable, such as natural disasters, accounting fraud, litigation, or regulatory developments. In unforeseen or low-probability scenarios (e.g., the COVID-19 pandemic or the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine), and when deployed in markets where PDT does not fully understand all of the trading nuances (e.g., markets where PDT has not previously traded), predictive models are more likely to produce unexpected results. Investment decisions (including hedging decisions), made on information that the models fail to understand completely have in the past had, and are likely in the future to have, a (potentially material) adverse impact on the Funds. As a result, PDT's models have in the past performed, and may in the future perform, substantially worse than expected, resulting in losses.

Even where a model correctly predicts future price movements, the models may not be able to take advantage of such predicted opportunities for one or more reasons. For example, it may not be feasible for a Fund to hold an instrument long enough to realize the predicted return of the asset, including because it has to liquidate assets to satisfy investor redemptions or meet broker margin calls. In addition, the performance of PDT's models relies on the ability to promptly execute orders at desired prices, which is dependent on a number of factors, including PDT's technology (see *Dependence on Technology Cybersecurity* below), the capabilities of our trading counterparties (see *Electronic Trading* below), and other factors. An inability to receive execution consistent with a model's expectations could result in substantially worse performance than expected.

The performance of quantitative models generally decays over time. Models must be constantly reevaluated in light of, and, in some cases, adjusted to account for, rapidly changing market conditions. All changes to models, including incremental improvements to current models, expose the Funds to the possibility of unforeseen losses from a variety of factors, including conceptual failures and implementation failures. The determination as to when to deploy a model change is complicated and involves balancing the implementation and modeling risks associated with turning over new code with the expected benefits of the change (see *Coding Errors* below). If PDT deploys a model change too quickly or too slowly, which happens from time to time, the performance of a Fund will be negatively impacted (potentially materially). While certain Funds incorporate many of the same signals, PDT may deploy changes to such signals on different schedules across Funds or choose not to make the same changes to such signals across Funds (see Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management – *Conflicts Relating to Allocation of Time, Resources, and Investment Opportunities* above). In either of these scenarios, certain Funds may be disadvantaged relative to other Funds.

Dependence on Technology

PDT's investment processes, including research, production trading, risk management, and trade coordination and allocation, are highly automated and rely heavily on technology, including proprietary

and third-party hardware and software. We believe that technology is critical to our success, and any failure on the part of PDT to anticipate or respond adequately to industry best practices or applicable technological advancements (including by being slow to adopt new technologies or inadequately resourcing efforts to onboard new technologies) could have a material adverse effect on the Funds.

The performance of a Fund, as well as various critical processes of PDT, have been and are likely in the future to be severely compromised by configuration or coding errors (including design and implementation errors). Any event that interrupts or compromises PDT's computer and telecommunications operations could result in, among other things, the inability of PDT to establish, modify, liquidate, hedge, or monitor a Fund's investments or the permanent loss or degradation of some or all of PDT's critical data and systems. These events could cause a Fund to lose trading connectivity or to trade in unintended ways, including incorrectly entering (or failing to enter) into many trades (potentially thousands or more), or cause PDT to expose confidential information (see *Intellectual Property* below). They could also cause PDT to suffer reputational harm or adverse regulatory action, which could result in substantial redemptions from the Funds.

Most of the models used by the Funds operate independently from one another. Therefore, even if an issue impacts multiple strategies, it could impact them differently. As a result, a Fund may incur a loss as a result of its automated investment processes that does not result in a loss to another Fund. In addition, if an issue is identified (e.g., a hardware vulnerability) or occurs (e.g., a system outage), PDT often remediates the issue at different times for different Funds depending on competing priorities, the availability of resources, as well as PDT's perception of the relative risk of the issue and/or the relative difficulty of remediating the issue for each Fund. With respect to any issue that impacts multiple Funds, no assurance can be given that the issue will be remediated for a Fund before (or even shortly after) it is remediated for another Fund managed by PDT or that the issue will be remediated for the Fund that is most impacted by the issue before it is remediated for another Fund. PDT is conflicted in making such decisions (see Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management).

PDT also relies on automated processes to assist it in its compliance and risk management functions, including monitoring its risk exposures, compliance with short sale restrictions, and position limits. If such automated processes do not function correctly, including as a result of not being properly coded, the Funds may acquire unwanted risk exposures or become subject to adverse regulatory outcomes, such as fines and other sanctions (including, potentially, a ban on trading) and/or unwanted reporting obligations.

Cybersecurity

The performance of the Funds may also be compromised by computer viruses, cybersecurity attacks (including ransomware), insider threats, physical security breaches, and other cybersecurity risks. While PDT asks developers to take into account information security risks in designing its systems, they do not always do so. They use their judgment in determining when to consult with security engineers before deploying new or modifying existing hardware or software, and their judgment can be wrong (see *Human Error* below). In addition, certain of PDT's systems have been in place for an extended period of time and have certain known exposures to particular risks. The tactics, techniques, and procedures used by unauthorized parties to obtain access to data, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently, so protective controls and monitoring need to be constantly adjusted to be effective. While PDT has resources dedicated to information security architecture, monitoring, and incident response, those resources are finite; as a result, PDT has to make difficult decision as to which initiatives to prioritize and which vulnerabilities to address first, which decisions likely will prove wrong in hindsight from time to time. Any failure by PDT to implement or adjust its protective controls or monitoring of a particular system or software, to respond appropriately to a notification, or to correctly prioritize information security projects could result in PDT failing to prevent a breach or detect unusual activity for an extended period of time.

Furthermore, any failure by PDT to identify or address a known security risk (e.g., by failing to appropriately patch a critical system, which happens from time to time for a variety of reasons, including competing priorities, mistaken assumptions about the nature of the risk, and human error (see *Human Error* below)) will leave PDT exposed to additional cybersecurity risk. See *Intellectual Property* below for additional risks associated with these types of incidents. The impact of information security risks may be significant to PDT because PDT currently retains most of its data indefinitely, and as a result may have more data at risk of compromise in the event of an information security incident than many other investment firms.

Due to our extensive use of third-party vendors (see *Business Continuity* below), PDT and the Funds are also exposed to the information security risks of third-party vendors, as well as risks associated with such vendor's service providers (so-called fourth-party risk). While we conduct diligence on the vendors we deem to be highest risk, no amount of diligence can insulate the Funds from all third- and fourth-party cybersecurity risk. Hardware or software acquired from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise PDT's information security. In addition, network connected services provided by third parties are susceptible to compromise, which could lead to a breach of PDT's network. A third-party vendor's failure to adopt or adhere to adequate data security policies, any inadequacies in PDT's due diligence assessments, or our incorrect implementation or operation of such vendor's systems could result in disclosure of confidential information about PDT or the Funds, including PDT's intellectual property and investor personally identifiable information, which could have a material adverse effect on the Funds or their investors (see *Intellectual Property* below).

Business Continuity

From time to time, the Funds will be negatively impacted by power outages, hardware failures, disk failures, capacity limitations, and other similar circumstances, only some of which are within our control to prevent. While PDT has business continuity procedures and regularly monitors its trading equipment, its configurations, procedures, and monitoring are likely not as robust as they could be. For example, we do not currently have a "dead man switch" that would automatically shut off trading if human operators lose their ability to monitor PDT's trading systems in all cases. While we generally seek to improve our business continuity capabilities, from time to time, PDT makes business decisions that negatively impact our business continuity capabilities (for example, deciding to reduce the scope of activities undertaken by our U.K. subsidiary, which can no longer effect trades for the Funds). In addition, our operations are subject to known points of failure with respect to certain data, technology, products, and markets. Even where PDT believes we have established full redundancy with respect to a particular system, unexpected and multiple failures have been known to, and could in the future, occur. In the case of severe business disruptions, PDT may not be able to resume its activities for many days, weeks, or even longer depending on the severity of the outage and the systems impacted. Because many of PDT's investment strategies trade on a frequent basis (as opposed to holding positions for long periods of time), failures in the trading or other systems, which occur from time to time, could have material adverse effects on the performance of a Fund.

PDT also relies heavily on a number of third-party vendors for critical services, including cloud computing providers, data center providers, data providers, telecommunication providers, software and hardware vendors, the Funds' administrator, and certain executing and prime brokers, among others. Interruptions of the services provided by third party vendors occur with some regularity and disrupt our ability to effectively trade and manage the Funds and otherwise operate our business. Notably, PDT's reliance on a particular cloud service provider continues to increase, and any disruption to such provider's systems will affect our ability to conduct ongoing research and will likely also disrupt production trading.

Another risk to our operations is that a substantial majority of our personnel reside, and our headquarters and most of our critical technology infrastructure are located, in the New York tri-state region; therefore,

we are exposed to significant business continuity risk in the event there is a natural disaster or other event that disproportionately impacts the region.

Coding Errors

Software is prone to coding errors and, given the manner in which PDT trades, a single software coding error can result in the execution of many unwanted and/or incorrect trades (potentially thousands or more) or, alternatively, the failure to place many wanted orders. The occurrence of coding errors is inevitable given PDT's complicated and highly technical trading processes, and coding errors are not considered "trade errors" under PDT's policies (see Item 12 – Brokerage Practices below). Investors should understand that they are assuming the risks associated with all coding errors (even significant errors) by investing with PDT. PDT does not expect to disclose discovered coding errors to investors (even if significant), and losses arising from coding errors (including significant errors) will be borne by the relevant Funds and not reimbursed by PDT.

Coding errors also have the potential to introduce additional security vulnerabilities (see *Dependence on Technology Cybersecurity* above). While PDT has change management procedures and tools (which include review and approval procedures), those procedures and tools have room for improvement—for example, they do not currently incorporate secure software development life cycle practices. In addition, PDT's change management processes can be circumvented by malicious or negligent employees. Deployment and testing practices are also left largely to the discretion of individual teams and thus vary across teams. As a result, any one team may have insufficient practices to discover certain coding errors, despite the fact that another team's practices would have caught the same coding errors.

For many of PDT's systems, the deployment process is complex, with many different steps that need to be deployed in a particular order. If PDT misses a step or fails to sequence the steps in the correct order, which does happen from time to time as a result of human error (see *Human Error* below), the Funds may be materially adversely affected. Such errors have in the past resulted, and are likely in the future to result, in the miscalculation of reference data or signals relied upon by the Funds or similar issues or outages. In addition, PDT does not have a comprehensive or fully isolated quality assurance ("QA") or development environment. As a result, compared to firms with fully built-out and isolated QA environments, PDT is more vulnerable to the risk of unintended changes being made to the production environment.

The decision as to when to deploy new software involves balancing the expected benefits of any change (which would call for turning over the change quickly) with the risks that the software contains errors (which would call for exhaustive testing). Despite PDT's efforts to strike the right balance, from time to time, PDT will deploy new software too quickly or too slowly, negatively impacting one or more Funds. From time to time, PDT also deploys new code with errors that could have been detected with more exhaustive or independent testing (and it should be noted that certain models have less exhaustive test suites than others). In addition, where PDT believes that the benefit of rolling out a change outweighs the risk of not addressing (or even diagnosing the precise cause of) a known weakness, which happens from time to time, PDT deploys new code with known weaknesses. In such cases, it is possible that PDT's decision to deploy the change without addressing the known weakness will prove wrong in hindsight, and a Fund could be negatively impacted.

Detecting coding errors is extremely difficult given the complexity of the PDT's models, the lack of design specifications, and the inherent limitations of the tools the Investment Manager uses to detect issues. PDT relies on its employees, using their judgment and expertise, to distinguish between unexpected trading that is the result of unusual market conditions and unexpected trading that is due to coding errors, and from time to time misjudgments and misdiagnoses do occur (see *Human Error* below). Given the difficulty of detecting coding errors, some errors have gone, and will continue to go, undetected for long periods of time

and some will never be detected. Moreover, some coding errors will be detected but not fixed by PDT immediately or at all, due to competing priorities and/or the perception that the impact of the error is not significant. Although PDT will make judgments about the perceived impact of discovered errors so as to try to appropriately prioritize the remediation of the errors relative to new business initiatives, in the vast majority of cases, PDT will not perform a quantitative impact analysis on discovered coding errors. Moreover, PDT's judgment has in the past proved, and could in the future prove, to be wrong, with the result that a software error that PDT chooses not to fix immediately (or at all) or chooses to fix at different times for different Funds, materially impacts one or more of PDT's Funds.

Reliance on Data; Use of Alternative Data

The quantitative models that are utilized by PDT to trade and manage risk for the Funds' portfolios rely on historical and current market and other data provided by third parties. Any interruption in the flow or quality of data, which happens from time to time, disrupts PDT's ability to effectively trade and manage the portfolios. Data can become unavailable for a number of reasons and, if PDT fails to implement adequate data validation checks, we may not realize critical data is missing for an extended period of time. If a data set is missing, PDT is likely to continue trading using only the data that is available, which may cause a given Fund to suffer losses that would have been avoided if PDT halted trading. Similarly, PDT's failure to appropriately process, clean, analyze, or use data is likely to have a material adverse effect on the Funds (including due to errors made by PDT, see *Coding Errors* above and *Human Error* and *Operational Errors* below). From time to time, we fail to recognize that data supplied by third parties is inaccurate or to fully understand a new data set or account for changes to an existing data set. Investment decisions (including hedging decisions) made and programming code developed on the basis of inaccurate or incomplete data or data that PDT has not sufficiently understood or processed have had, and are expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on the Funds' portfolios, including by causing one or more of the Funds to liquidate positions it would not have sought to liquidate with better data or information and/or to accumulate positions it would not have sought to accumulate with better data or information. As with other trading issues, investors should not expect to be notified when such issues occur.

In addition to traditional data sets, we also use "alternative data" in our investment process. Alternative data draws from data sources not traditionally used by investment managers. It includes data generated by individuals, such as internet search trends; data generated by business processes, including financial transactions and credit card data; and data generated by sensors, such as geolocation data. Alternative data is often less structured than traditional data sets and usually has less history, making it more complicated (and riskier) to incorporate into quantitative models. Alternative data providers often do not have enterprise standard infrastructure for data dissemination, which can result in data sets being suspended, delayed, degraded, adjusted, or otherwise less efficacious. It is also possible that some or all of the alternative data sets PDT currently incorporates into our models will become unavailable in the future due to changes in law, regulatory action, changes in vendor policies or business models, or otherwise. The unavailability of data sets, which is more likely to occur with respect to alternative data sets but also occurs with respect to traditional data sets, would likely have a material adverse impact on the performance of the Funds.

PDT makes subjective decisions regarding what data sets to explore and which to integrate into the models used by the Funds. In making such determinations, PDT considers such factors as it deems relevant in its sole discretion, which generally include the cost of obtaining such data, other priorities of the data team and research teams, the legal, compliance, or reputational risks associated with the data, the technology cost of incorporating such data into PDT's research and trading infrastructure, and the reliability of the third party providing such data. No assurance can be provided that PDT's selections using these and other factors will be optimal or result in the Funds achieving their investment objectives. Further, PDT is not aware of all data sets that exist or even those that are likely to aid its Funds in achieving their investment objectives.

The third parties that provide data to PDT usually provide the same information to other market participants, including our competitors. The more PDT incorporates data into its models that is being used by other market participants, the more likely the Funds' trading will be correlated with that of other funds and accounts. As described below, the more highly correlated our models are with those of other market participants, the more likely it is that the trading by other market participants will have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Funds. See *Competition among Quantitative Managers; Correlated Trading* below.

Noncompliance with contractual data terms (which can be ambiguous and open to interpretation) could result in vendors terminating our data licenses, which could have a material adverse effect on our Funds. In addition, the use of data, particularly "alternative" data, exposes PDT to regulatory risk. These data sources are potentially a source of material nonpublic information, personally identifiable information, and data that is protected under various U.S. state and non-U.S. laws (for example, personal data under the United Kingdom's General Data Protection Regulation). More generally, alternative data is otherwise subject to heightened regulatory scrutiny. While the Investment Manager has policies and procedures regarding vetting new data sources, there can be no assurance that the procedures will be effective or deemed sufficient by regulators or that the vetting processes will surface all potential issues with a data set. PDT's failure to properly vet or limit access to data sources could therefore cause the Funds to be prohibited from trading and PDT or the Funds to be subject to adverse regulatory action, which could in turn negatively impact the Funds.

Operational Errors

Although PDT has adopted procedures to manage operational risk, operational errors occur with some regularity, both because procedures are not always as robust as they should be and because such procedures are not always properly followed (see *Human Error* below). Errors made in the confirmation or settlement of transactions, management of data feeds, disposal of assets, retention of books and records, accrual of expenses, preparation or delivery of investor or regulatory reports and registrations, and similar issues, if substantial, are likely to cause PDT or the Funds to suffer financial loss, liability to third parties, regulatory sanctions, or reputational damage.

PDT modifies its operational processes with some regularity and even, on occasion, ceases engaging in a process when it determines that the costs of that particular process outweigh the benefits. Process changes, even when designed to mitigate risk, typically introduce new risks, either because unexpected outcomes occur or confusion ensues while the new process is being introduced. Investors should not expect to be notified when PDT modifies or discontinues an operational process.

Human Error

While PDT's trading strategies primarily utilize quantitative models and automated processes, the activities and decisions of PDT's personnel play a vital role in PDT's investment approach.

PDT's personnel make subjective decisions that impact the Funds, including decisions relating to the design, testing, and implementation of models (e.g., what level of testing is required before deploying a new model or whether to consult an information security engineer); the management and monitoring of the Funds' portfolios (e.g., what leverage to target, what portfolio and other risk constraints to apply, when to intervene with the model, what automatic alerts to configure, and how to respond to those alerts); the processing of data and data notices (e.g., how to process a corporate action and whether to adjust systems in response to a vendor data change); the interpretation of new and existing regulations (e.g., what reports to file or what behavior to refrain from engaging in); and the execution of trades (e.g., how quickly to liquidate a position). Subjective decisions by individuals have in the past proved and will in the future prove to be wrong, which

could result in losses. For example, a decision to increase a risk limit or not to turn off or modify trading in response to an automated alert could cause a strategy to trade more than intended. Similarly, a decision to change risk parameters or reduce risk limits in times of unexpected market conditions could cause a Fund's results to suffer, including by limiting the ability of such Fund to recoup previous losses. Because most orders are traded algorithmically and most of the individuals who engage in manual trading on behalf of the Funds have other core responsibilities, there is a heightened risk of human error occurring in connection with any orders that are traded manually.

In addition, PDT personnel (including personnel performing back and middle office functions) from time to time make mistakes in interpreting and implementing regulations, policies, procedures, corporate actions, and contractual obligations, as well as in performing day-to-day operational responsibilities, and such mistakes can have a material impact on the Funds. For example, failure to timely pay a service provider could cause such provider to terminate a critical service, resulting in lost trading or other negative impact. Similarly, failure to resolve a trade break or correctly process a corporate action could result in inaccurate trading or incorrect determination of a Fund's net asset value. See *Operational Errors* above.

The research and modeling processes utilized by PDT rely on theories and research being translated into computer code, with such translation not necessarily done by the same personnel that developed the theories and research. Any errors made by individuals in such translation to computer code or with respect to the input of data are often difficult to detect and could result in errors in the models that result in losses (see *Coding Errors* above). It is not expected that investors will be made aware of human errors, and losses arising from human error generally will be borne by the relevant Fund.

From time to time, changes made to models or signals utilized by one Fund that should also be made to models or signals utilized by other Funds are not effectuated as a result of human oversight. As a result, coding errors sometimes have a disparate impact on different Funds (including, different Mosaic Funds).

Electronic Trading

PDT Funds trade on electronic exchanges and other trading venues through executing brokers and also enter into derivative contracts electronically with swap counterparties. Each venue and counterparty carries its own inherent risks relating to system access, security, response times, and its use of service providers. Trading venues and counterparties are not immune from software failures and system outages. Any software failure or system outage on a venue or at a counterparty is likely to impede the ability of a Fund to trade in a timely fashion or hedge its risk, which could have a material adverse effect on such Fund's performance.

Various market structure changes are being discussed globally that could impact electronic trading. For example, in December 2022, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") released proposals that would substantially reform U.S. equity market structure, including by changing "tick" sizes and exchange fee limits, enhancing competition for retail orders, and setting new standards for broker-dealer best execution evaluation and reporting. In addition to these proposals, the SEC has also proposed enhancing short sale and security-based swap disclosures. These changes, if enacted, could have a significant impact on how market participants interact with, and securities transact on, U.S. equity markets. Any market structure changes that result from these and other initiatives will likely impact quantitative investment strategies like those traded by PDT for the Funds, and the impact could be material.

In times of market stress and geopolitical upheaval, the likelihood of regulators adopting significant market structure changes quickly (without providing firms adequate time to adjust to such changes) is greater (see *Effect of General Economic Conditions; Geopolitical & Other Events* and *Regulatory Focus on Algorithmic*

Trading below). Any such changes will likely impact quantitative investment strategies, like those developed and deployed by PDT, and the impact could be material.

Frequent Trading and Financial Transaction Taxes

The Funds trade frequently. Consequently, they bear significant brokerage, clearing, and trading fees and other transaction costs and taxes. In addition, new financial transaction and similar taxes and higher exchange fees (for placing and/or cancelling orders) have been proposed, including by a number of European countries and U.S. states, including New York and New Jersey. Even de minimis taxes or a small increase in exchange fees could have a substantial negative impact on the returns of investment funds that trade frequently.

Market Neutral Strategies

Most of the equity strategies that PDT manages are designed to be “market-neutral.” Even those strategies that seek to be market-neutral involve a high degree of risk, as substantial losses have been realized by such strategies in the past and could be realized again in the future. Moreover, there are different types of market risk that we can measure and there are many ways to measure those risks and the Funds’ exposure to those risks. PDT uses different measures of market risk (including different vendor-based models) for different strategies. Our view of market exposure would likely be different if we used different models or measurements. In addition, even market-neutral strategies will realize correlations (positive or negative) to the market. Every market neutral strategy involves substantial exposure to other risks, such as the risk that the value of its long portfolio declines faster than the value of its short portfolio. Further, although certain PDT strategies seek to be market-neutral overall, they do not seek to be neutral with respect to industry or other factor exposures. The Funds have had, and will continue to have, unhedged exposure to particular industries and other factors, and, from time to time, such exposures will be significant. Market-neutral strategies have in the past, and are likely in the future to, underperform the markets in which they invest. Furthermore, no guarantee or representation is made that PDT’s market-neutral strategies will exhibit low long-term correlation with an investor’s traditional portfolio or any particular market or risk factor.

Benchmark Relative Strategy

While most of the equity strategies that PDT manages are designed to be “market neutral,” one Fund (PDT Element Fund, Ltd.) is designed to take directional, long equity market risk, and pays performance-based compensation relative to a benchmark index, making this Fund materially different from all other Funds managed by PDT. As the investment objective of this Fund is to provide long-biased market exposure, PDT does not seek to hedge against any downturn in the relevant equity markets or otherwise protect the Fund’s investment portfolio in periods where the benchmark index declines or underperforms other assets or markets, thereby subjecting this Fund to the overall risks of the relevant equity markets (see *Equity Securities and Equity-Related Securities* below). Though this Fund is benchmarked to an equity index, PDT does not significantly constrain the Fund’s portfolio by reference to the benchmark index (e.g., it may not hold all securities in the index or at their index weightings and may hold securities that are not included in the index). In addition to these risks, the Fund taking directional, long equity market risk is still subject to the other risks described in this Brochure.

Effects of General Economic Conditions; Geopolitical & Other Events

The Funds may be adversely affected by deterioration and uncertainty of the financial markets and general economic conditions throughout the world, the severity and duration of which cannot be forecast. Geopolitical events, including changes in government regimes, ongoing military and other actions and heightened security measures in response to these threats, international tensions between the United States

and other nations, and global health crises will also, from time to time, disrupt commerce, reduce economic activity, and increase volatility in financial markets throughout the world. In addition, from time to time, the occurrence of, among other events, downgrades in sovereign credit ratings, devaluations or non-convertibility of non-U.S. currencies, failures or disruptions in central banks, changes in monetary policy, restrictions on investment or repatriation, the nationalization or expropriation of assets, governmental intervention in the private sector and/or control over a country's economy, default by public and private issuers on their financial obligations (and limited recourse in connection with such defaults), restrictions on foreign investment and other forms of discrimination against foreign investors, natural or man-made disasters, military actions, civil unrest, contested political elections, severe weather or geological events, fires, floods, earthquakes, outbreaks of disease, epidemics, pandemics, malicious acts, cyber-attacks, terrorist acts, or climate change events, will adversely impact specific sectors of the economy or the general condition of the economy.

We cannot predict the extent or timing of any decreased commercial and economic activity resulting from the above factors or how any such decrease might affect the value of securities or other assets held by the Funds. These market conditions can result in volatility and illiquidity in the equity, debt, and global credit markets generally, which can magnify the risks described elsewhere in this Brochure, including decreased availability of stock loans and increased risk of failure of brokers, counterparties, exchanges, and other systemically important institutions. These factors would also likely in some cases cause disruptions to the normal operations of PDT, the brokers and swap counterparties we use, and other service providers, which could also have negative effects on our ability to continue operations.

In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets. Such intervention often is intended to directly influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all the instruments traded in such markets to move rapidly in the same direction. Any market disruptions described above may also result in further changes to regulatory requirements or other government intervention. Such regulations may be implemented on an "emergency" basis, which would suddenly prevent PDT from implementing certain investment strategies or from managing the risk of the Funds' outstanding positions. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, certain governments reacted to significant falls in their equity markets by prohibiting the entering into of new short positions and proposing (and in one case implementing) reduced trading hours or even full closures of their equity markets. During the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, certain governments imposed sanctions and other restrictions on doing business with certain Russian businesses and individuals. Many of these changes occurred with little or no warning, requiring PDT to take immediate steps in response, which likely were not ideal when viewed with hindsight and which may have resulted in Fund losses.

Volatility of Markets

The strategies traded for the Funds are impacted by market volatility. We believe that decreased volatility, which tends to correlate with lower trading volumes, has in the past adversely affected, and likely will in the future adversely affect, the strategies' performance by reducing the opportunities available to the strategies. Conversely, increased volatility, while it generally results in increased opportunities for the strategies, also increases the "value-at-risk" of their portfolios. Volatility is influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary, and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic and other events and policies.

Volatility resulting from unexpected or novel events can be particularly harmful to the Funds, as we cannot use historical data to predict how the models will behave in such events. In such events, PDT may take no action, reduce positions, or limit trading, any of which could have material adverse effect on a Fund's performance. We are always at risk of making incorrect decisions with respect to whether to modify PDT's

strategies, but at times of heightened market stress the risk is increased as we are more likely to make quick decisions with less information than we would typically make under less volatile market conditions. Examples of unforeseen events include the June 2016 decision in the United Kingdom referendum to leave the European Union, the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, and, most recently, the failure of several banks in the United States and Switzerland in March 2023.

Market Manipulation

Many markets have been affected by alleged or actual price manipulation, insider trading, and other forms of market abuse engaged in by certain market participants. Certain markets are less regulated, which likely enables participants to engage in manipulative activities without adequate deterrence. Even in more highly regulated markets, regulations are unlikely to fully deter participants from engaging in manipulative activities. Aside from possible fraud, manipulation, and direct abuse, prices in certain markets may be subject to improper influence as a result of the price-setting process or other reasons. There can be no assurance that PDT will be able to predict, deter, or act to avoid any such improper influence. Any such improper influence is likely to result in material losses from time to time.

Illiquidity of Markets or Positions

While the Funds generally trade in highly liquid instruments, there are times when the markets for even relatively widely traded instruments may not be able to absorb, without price disruptions, a significant increase in trading volume or trades of a size customarily undertaken by institutional investors in those markets. The Funds (particularly, the Mosaic Funds) have in the past held, and will in the future hold, positions in such size as to render it difficult to liquidate the securities quickly without price disruptions. No assurance can be given that markets that are expected to be liquid will not become illiquid as a result of unexpected market events (see, e.g., *Effects of General Economic Conditions; Geopolitical & Other Events* above). In addition, though these generally do not consist of a significant portion of the Funds' portfolios, the Funds often hold positions that are illiquid (e.g., as a result of a corporate action or because a previously liquid position has become illiquid). The Funds may be unable to accurately price their illiquid holdings or to dispose of them at the times determined by PDT to be appropriate. The risks attendant to the holding of illiquid positions are magnified when a Fund has significant cash needs (e.g., to meet substantial upcoming redemptions) because, in those circumstances, PDT will likely liquidate the Fund's liquid positions rather than its illiquid positions to fund such cash needs. This would have the effect of increasing the proportion of the Fund's assets held in illiquid positions, which are more difficult to liquidate and value and more volatile. See *Effect of Substantial Redemptions and Subscriptions* below.

No Fixed Diversification Policies and Concentration Risk

Although diversification is an important part of PDT's portfolio management process, we do not have any formal diversification policy or any fixed limits, guidelines, or requirements for diversifying the investments of the Funds and, from time to time the Funds have had, and likely will in the future have, relatively concentrated exposure to certain issuers or types of issuers. As a result of the foregoing and the fact that risks associated with different assets may be correlated in unexpected ways, the Funds could become subject to concentrated issuer, industry, market, sector, or other exposures. Most of PDT's portfolio management activities are done on a strategy-by-strategy basis, despite the fact that many Funds employ more than one strategy. Therefore, the overall portfolio of a particular Fund will at times have more exposure to a particular asset, asset class, market factor, or risk scenario than would be expected had those portfolio management activities occurred at such Fund's overall portfolio level. If PDT fails to identify or chooses not to manage these risks (wholly or in part), which will happen from time to time, the Funds will likely suffer losses.

In particular, one Fund (PDT Element Fund, Ltd.) deploys a single strategy that has long-biased equity market exposure to a single country. This Fund is likely to be more volatile than a broad-based fund, such as a global or regional equity fund, or a fund that invests in other asset classes or strategies, as the Fund is more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse conditions in the relevant country.

Differing Tax Positions

We take into account the U.S. tax status of investors (or a subset of investors) in making trading decisions on behalf of certain Funds; however, we have no obligation to continue to do so. In the event that we do not take into account the U.S. tax status of any (or a subset) of investors in such a Fund, such investors may have adverse tax consequences.

For example, from time to time, non-U.S. and/or U.S. tax-exempt investors invest in Funds that are tailored for U.S. taxable investors. The actions that PDT takes to tailor such a Fund's after-tax returns for a U.S. taxable investor (e.g., by causing the Fund to hold a position longer than it would otherwise in order to benefit from the preferential U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains) may negatively impact the pre-tax return of the Fund for all investors (including non-U.S. and U.S. tax-exempt investors). PDT is conflicted in making tax-related modifications or interventions since most partners and employees who have substantial capital invested in the Funds are U.S. taxpayers and therefore disproportionately benefit from decisions and interventions that disproportionately affect U.S. taxpayers.

Testing and Refining Strategies

PDT seeks to develop Innovations in an effort to achieve the Funds' investment objectives and to increase the Funds' investment capacity. PDT engages in these activities utilizing the capital of the Funds, as opposed to engaging in such activities utilizing the capital of PDT directly or other third parties. The PDT Partners Fund family has priority with respect to such Innovations, which could be detrimental (possibly materially detrimental), to the other Funds, particularly if the Innovations adversely impact the other Funds. PDT cannot necessarily predict how Innovations will perform, and as a result, the Funds that trade them may suffer losses (which could be material). Furthermore, it is likely that, despite having tested an Innovation utilizing the capital of one Fund, PDT will, from time to time, ultimately decide to employ such Innovation for the benefit of other Funds even if doing so is expected to degrade the performance of the Fund that initially tested the Innovation. PDT also often performs certain operational tests on one Fund (with the attending costs accruing to that Fund) though the benefits of such tests may accrue to the other Funds.

From time to time, PDT also effects trades on behalf of the Funds, at least in part, in an effort to acquire information used to produce Innovations. Although such efforts will be performed in an effort to improve the strategies and performance of the Funds on a long-term basis, such trading activity is likely to have adverse effects on the Funds on a short-term basis (e.g., by increasing the transaction costs borne by the Funds or causing the Funds to suffer losses). In addition, no assurance can be provided that any such efforts will in fact result in an Innovation that accretes to the benefit of the Funds.

Exercising Discretion in Non-Model Driven Trading Decisions

PDT regularly executes trades (or restricts trading) on behalf of the Funds for reasons not directly related to its quantitative investment models. For example, we exercise such discretion, among other reasons, when we believe that markets or assets are reacting to events that are not well understood by our investment models, when there are issues with trading certain instruments, and when we believe it is appropriate to hedge certain exposures. Such exercises of discretion are subjective decisions made by individuals that

have in the past proved and will in the future prove to be inappropriate, which could result in losses (see *Human Error* above).

In addition, PDT intervenes from time to time if we believe there are significant tax or other advantages for certain investors if a Fund holds certain securities (or swaps thereon) longer or liquidates them earlier than the model would have done otherwise. PDT is also likely to cause certain Funds to trade a particular instrument in a particular form (e.g., swap or cash) or with a particular counterparty because doing so has tax benefits for PDT or its affiliates and is not expected to have a material adverse impact on its Funds. Interventions PDT makes based on the tax characteristics of particular investors and/or PDT do not always (or even often) benefit all (or even a majority of) investors in the particular Fund with respect to which the intervention occurs.

PDT also intervenes from time to time (either by modifying instrument universe selection criteria, blocking trading of certain issuers, or capping or liquidating positions of certain issuers) to address specific investor ESG concerns. While PDT only takes such actions if we believe (which belief is likely to be based on intuition as opposed to research) that the actions will not have a material impact on the applicable Fund and its strategy, PDT's judgement could prove wrong in hindsight. Moreover, PDT is conflicted in making ESG-related interventions, as such interventions allow it to increase its assets under management and therefore the fees it receives from the Funds.

Open-source Software

PDT uses software and development tools governed, directly or indirectly, by open-source licenses and at times incorporates such software or tools into its proprietary systems. Given the nature of open-source licenses, third parties may assert intellectual property claims against PDT in connection with such open-source licenses. If any of these claims materialize, PDT may be forced to: (i) re-engineer its proprietary systems and/or software; (ii) release certain proprietary software code; or (iii) make its proprietary software available under the terms of an open-source license—any of which could materially and adversely affect PDT's operations and, as a result, negatively impact the performance of the Funds. In addition, open-source software does not undergo the same information security reviews as software purchased through PDT's vendor onboarding process and is potentially more susceptible to cybersecurity risks (see also *Dependence on Technology Cybersecurity* above) and software failures since commercial support is not necessarily available.

Competition among Quantitative Managers; Correlated Trading

There are a large number of investment managers and other market participants that utilize quantitative models in their trading strategies. Some of these participants may have competitive advantages over PDT—for example, better technology, less regulatory oversight, and greater risk tolerance. To the extent that such persons are utilizing models that are similar to those utilized by PDT, a Fund is competing for investment or arbitrage opportunities with such participants, and the trading by such other persons will likely impact the opportunities and profitability of the Fund. For example, if PDT's models react similarly to those deployed by other market participants, it will likely have an adverse impact (and potentially a material adverse impact) on the ability of the Fund to acquire or dispose of its investments at attractive prices.

During the summer of 2007, there was a widespread de-levering by investment managers using similar quantitative models that created a negative feedback loop, which was exacerbated by leverage, resulting in high volatility, unexpected correlations, and imbalanced liquidity. The liquidation of positions during this period resulted in material losses for many funds using quantitative models, including those funds that did not initiate the de-levering. Any market circumstance similar to the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on the Funds.

Intellectual Property

The intellectual property developed by PDT for its trading activities could be copied or stolen by third parties (including, potentially, by rogue partners or employees or through failures in PDT's security systems or processes) who may provide such intellectual property to competitors of PDT. A number of our counterparties and other vendors also have access to certain information about our positions and strategies that is subject to similar risks. PDT generally encourages cross-collaboration (and therefore information sharing) among research and technology teams. As a result, the number of individuals with access to intellectual property is likely greater at PDT than at other quantitative investment firms, and PDT's exposure to theft of intellectual property is also likely greater. While PDT personnel are subject to contractual obligations regarding the protection of intellectual property, such personnel may not always comply with those obligations, and the Investment Manager may not always be aware of their non-compliance or may not be able to adequately enforce its remedies in a timely manner.

Even absent a security breach, public disclosure of sensitive information could occur as a result of inadvertent disclosure by PDT or a public disclosure request to an investor in a Fund that is a governmental entity. Intellectual property may also be lost as a result of our or a vendor's negligence, operational errors, or general technology failures (see also *Dependence on Technology*, *Cybersecurity*, *Operational Errors*, and *Human Error* above).

In addition, existing regulations require PDT to disclose certain information about the Funds' positions to governmental agencies and the general public. New regulations or additional scrutiny by regulators may require additional transparency with respect to the trading strategies used by firms (such as PDT) deploying quantitative or algorithmic strategies. For example, the SEC has recently proposed a number of new rules that would require additional regulatory reporting by PDT or our counterparties that would have the effect of disclosing information about our positions and strategies that were previously strictly confidential. Even if the regulations require reporting only to governmental agencies, it is possible that the information will leak out to the public. Finally, PDT may also be forced to make involuntary disclosure of proprietary information as a result of claims made by third parties, including because of our use of open-source governed software and development tools (see *Open-source Software* above).

Disclosure of PDT's intellectual property to PDT's competitors could cause funds or accounts managed by those competitors to have correlated trading with the Funds, which could have a material adverse impact on the Funds' trading results (see *Competition among Quantitative Managers*; *Correlated Trading* above).

Regulatory Focus on Algorithmic Trading

Algorithmic trading is the subject of ongoing regulatory attention. In the past, the SEC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), and the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA"), among other regulators and exchanges, have undertaken efforts to review the impact of algorithmic trading on the functioning of markets and to suggest systems and controls for trading participants to ameliorate any adverse impact. For example, new rules proposed by the SEC would have the effect of disclosing significantly more information about market participants' (including PDT's) trading strategies than was previously available that could impact both PDT's strategies and algorithmic trading more generally (see *Electronic Trading*, *Competition among Quantitative Managers*; *Correlated Trading*; and *Intellectual Property* above). While the impact of such regulatory focus on PDT and algorithmic trading firms in general is not entirely clear, it is likely that new regulations will require PDT to implement additional technology and other controls, and that compliance with these new rules will consume limited internal resources, thereby impeding PDT's ability to pursue other initiatives, including improvements to its strategies.

Higher frequency trading, in particular, is the subject of intense regulatory focus. Financial transaction taxes (see *Frequent Trading and Financial Transaction Taxes* above), minimum resting periods, higher fees for cancelled trades, and circuit breakers have been proposed and/or adopted. Such restrictions could also have a significant impact on the liquidity of instruments traded by PDT, which would likely materially diminish the profitability of our investment strategies, even those that have longer-term holding period.

Moreover, PDT is subject to inquiries and/or examinations by regulators in connection with any investigation into the practices of trading firms that employ algorithmic or high frequency trading strategies. Any such inquiry or examination would likely be distracting for PDT and consume limited internal resources and could result in additional expenses that would impact the performance of the Funds.

Key Personnel; Retention

The performance of the Funds depends to a large degree on the efforts of the individuals employed by PDT. Competition among alternative investment managers and technology companies is intense for the most highly skilled individuals. If Peter Muller or any PDT partner or employee with unique or special skills or knowledge ceases to remain part of PDT, becomes incapacitated, or is no longer able to devote as much time to PDT, no assurance can be given that PDT would be able to identify a replacement with similar experience, knowledge, or ability and, if such replacement exists, as to the length of time the search for a replacement would take. Even with respect to employees and partners without unique or special skill or knowledge, if a sufficient number of, or a team of related, individuals were to leave PDT it would be difficult to replace such people or teams quickly. As a result, PDT's operations could be significantly disrupted.

Limited Capacity; Mandatory Redemptions

PDT periodically reviews and assesses the amount of capital that it believes can be allocated to a particular strategy. In making capacity decisions, we generally consider several different factors, including projected strategy performance, anticipated market conditions, risk factors, and overall profitability to PDT and its partners and employees (i.e., the profit that accrues to PDT and related parties from management fees, performance-based compensation, and return on capital invested in the Funds). PDT is conflicted in making decisions on capacity because, while expanding on the capital base of a Fund will generally increase the amount of management fees PDT can expect to receive from the Fund, it also risks diluting the returns of the Fund (which could lower the returns PDT partners and employees earn on their investments in the Fund). The performance of a Fund may be materially adversely impacted by the capacity decisions made by PDT.

We have determined that the PDT Partners Fund family is capacity constrained. As a result, we have, and expect to regularly in the future, reduce the size of those Funds by mandatorily redeeming certain investors from the PDT Partners Fund family. Historically, mandatory redemptions have not been made on a pro rata basis and we do not expect that they will be made on a pro rata basis in the future. Certain investors have been, and likely will continue to be, mandatorily redeemed before other investors.

Leverage

While the Funds utilize different amounts of leverage, most (but not all) of the Funds utilize a significant amount of leverage as part of their investment program.

The Funds obtain leverage by trading on margin and by trading derivative instruments that are inherently leveraged (including, among other things, futures contracts and swaps). Leverage magnifies the effect on the value of interests in a Fund of any increase or decrease in the market value of its portfolio, thus increasing potential investment losses and/or the volatility of a Fund. In addition, monies borrowed are

subject to interest costs that may or may not be recovered through appreciation of the securities purchased or the yield from such securities. The amount of leverage or borrowings that certain Funds have outstanding at any time is likely to be large relative to their capital bases.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to obtain the leverage that they seek. Banks, brokers, prime brokers, dealers, and other financing counterparties are generally not obligated to enter into new margin loans, short sales, equity swaps, or other financing transactions, and in certain circumstances may have rights to recall or terminate existing financing transactions or to change materially their terms and conditions. Moreover, following the default of Archegos Capital Management, financial institutions are under increasing regulatory pressure to continuously reassess their margin practices and decrease their exposure to hedge funds. Events in the global financial markets have in the past decreased, and likely will in the future decrease, the availability and have in the past increased, and likely will in the future increase, the cost of and/or conditions attached to obtaining certain forms of financing. Any inability of the Funds to obtain, employ, and/or maintain leverage or other forms of financing at a reasonable cost would degrade the performance of the Funds, perhaps materially.

To raise cash to meet a margin call or other payment requirement (including as a result of a sudden precipitous drop in the value of a Fund's portfolio), a Fund may be required to liquidate assets in its portfolio that it otherwise would not liquidate or liquidate assets at a sub-optimal time. In addition, a Fund may be required, or PDT may determine, to de-lever its portfolio, which would likely result in the liquidation of portfolio positions at a different time than would otherwise be optimal.

Counterparty Risk and Counterparty Concentration Risk

The Funds are exposed to the credit risk of the banks, brokers, prime brokers, dealers, exchanges, and other counterparties through which they trade and/or maintain positions, particularly Morgan Stanley. The Funds' prime brokers or other counterparties hold Fund assets, including assets held as collateral to secure margin loans, securities loans, other financing or extensions of credit provided to the Funds, and other obligations or liabilities owed by the Funds. Such prime brokers and other counterparties may have payment obligations and other liabilities to the Funds. If a prime broker or counterparty becomes insolvent, the claims, assets and/or collateral of the Funds held by or due from such prime broker or counterparty may not be recoverable by the Funds. Further, even if the Funds are able to recover a portion of such claims, assets, or collateral, such recovery could entail significant costs and could take a significant period of time. Such recoveries could also be complicated where a counterparty relationship involves multiple products subject to different insolvency regimes.

The Funds are also subject to risk of loss of their assets on deposit with a sub-custodian in the event of the sub-custodian's bankruptcy, the bankruptcy of any clearing broker (through which a broker executes and clears transactions on behalf of the Funds), or the bankruptcy of an exchange clearing house. The Funds are also subject to risk of loss of their funds on deposit with non-U.S. brokers, including because non-U.S. regulatory bodies do not uniformly require such brokers to segregate customer funds.

Certain swap counterparties that are financial institutions subject to European regulatory requirements require the Funds to agree to the application of a "bail in" regime in the event of the counterparty's insolvency pursuant to which the Funds' unsecured claims against the counterparty are subject to reduction by the relevant regulatory authority. Additionally, regulatory requirements in the United States and Europe require the Funds to wait a specified period of time before exercising contractual termination rights based on the insolvency of certain swap counterparties or their affiliates, which could result in losses for the Funds.

The Funds rely on one or more broker-dealers and other trading and financing counterparties for exchange connectivity, trade execution, and other services. These broker-dealers and other trading and financing

counterparties are not obligated to enter into new transactions and can elect to cease providing trading and execution services or to change the terms and conditions on which they are prepared to do at, at any time in their discretion. In the event of the insolvency of any such broker-dealer, PDT may not be able to resume trading for the Fund for an extended period of time. For example, in certain markets and for certain products, the Funds currently rely on a single counterparty for trade execution and financing services. Even if a counterparty remains solvent, a Fund is likely to be materially adversely impacted if the counterparty fails to adequately perform its duties and obligations.

Each Fund relies on service providers for certain key activities (including trading, market data, and reconciliation) and, in many cases, a Fund's reliance is concentrated in a particular service provider or group of service providers (e.g., each Fund has only one administrator). Failure of one of these key service providers to perform as expected would likely negatively impact the Funds.

Effect of Substantial Redemptions and Subscriptions

Substantial redemptions by investors in a Fund within a short period of time could require us to liquidate positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, which would cause the Fund to incur transaction costs relating to the sale of assets to raise cash for redemptions and adversely affect the value of the Fund's remaining assets. Redemptions could cause a Fund to run at higher than desired leverage which would likely impact risk and returns. PDT would likely liquidate the Fund's liquid positions before its illiquid positions, which would leave the Fund with a portfolio that has a higher percentage of illiquid holdings than desirable. Substantial redemptions by investors in a Mosaic Fund within a short period of time would also likely adversely affect the value of the other Mosaic Funds, given the high correlation among the Mosaic Funds. Any reduction in a Fund's assets would also cause remaining investors in such Fund to bear a larger portion of the operating expenses of the Fund than they would otherwise. If a substantial number of investors were to redeem all or a portion of their investment from a Fund, we may also elect to liquidate the Fund.

Similarly, substantial subscriptions to a Fund could cause PDT to enter into positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, which would cause the Fund to incur substantial transaction costs, or to otherwise alter the Fund's exposure to account for the expected increase in the size of the Fund. On the other hand, PDT could fail to appropriately adjust the Fund's portfolio to reflect such a subscription, in which case the Fund would have lower gross exposures than would otherwise be desirable. The acceptance of additional subscriptions may also have a material adverse impact on existing investors as PDT expects the performance of the Funds to degrade once their assets under management become too large.

Differential Terms for Certain Investors

We have allowed, and from time to time in the future expect to allow, certain investors (including PDT-related parties) to invest in a Fund on different terms than other investors. Such different terms include different information rights, different minimum investment amounts, different transfer and liquidity rights, different expense caps, different restrictions on transfer, pledging and hypothecation, and different fees and allocations. The specific terms of any such arrangement, which may be detrimental to other investors in the Fund, likely will not be disclosed to such other investors unless we determine that disclosure is required by law or contractual requirements.

Equity Securities and Equity-Related Securities

The Funds invest in equity securities and certain derivatives thereon and may, in the future, invest in other equity-related instruments, such as stock options, individual stock futures, and individual stock exchange traded funds. The value of equity securities varies in response to many factors. Factors specific to an issuer,

such as certain decisions by management, lower demand for the issuer's products or services, exposure to currency volatility as a result of global operations, or even the loss of a key executive, could result in a decrease in the value of an issuer's securities. Factors specific to the industry in which an issuer participates, such as increased competition or costs of production or negative consumer or investor perception, can have a similar effect. The value of an issuer's stock can also be adversely affected by changes in financial markets generally, such as movement in interest rates or consumer confidence, which are unrelated to the issuer itself or its industry. These and other factors cause significant fluctuations in the prices of the securities in which a Fund invests and therefore are likely to result in material losses to the Funds from time to time.

PDT does not perform due diligence on the fundamental soundness of the business model or management of the issuers in which the Funds invest. PDT's models do not take into account all, or potentially any, of the factors that contribute to the value of a particular company's equity securities.

Foreign Investments and Emerging Markets

The Funds invest in non-U.S. securities and derivatives thereon, and PDT expects, in the long term, to continue to expand the number of markets where certain of the Funds trade. As a result, PDT expects those Funds' foreign investments (and therefore exposure to foreign investment risks) to generally increase over time. International investing and trading involves special risks not typically associated with investing in and trading U.S. securities and derivatives, including: changes in exchange rate and exchange control regulation; the imposition of non-U.S. withholding or other taxes; political, social, or economic instability; increased risk of government intervention; less liquid markets; less rigorous (or no) accounting and financial reporting standards; higher transaction costs; greater difficulty in enforcing contractual rights; and more uncertain procedures (if any) for bankruptcy or other reorganization or liquidation proceedings. In addition, in many non-U.S. markets, there is less government supervision of exchanges, brokers, dealers, and issuers than in the United States, which may make such entities more likely to fail or experience substantial issues than their U.S. counterparts. In the case of emerging market securities and derivatives thereon, the foregoing risks are even more pronounced.

The Funds also invest in certain developing or less-developed markets (and one Fund only invests in such markets). With respect to such investments, the Funds encounter risks not generally associated with developed markets, including those related to heightened legal, political and economic uncertainty, difficulties regarding the conversion into U.S. dollars and/or repatriation of funds, restrictions or limitations on investments (e.g., quota limitations based on total trading volume and limitations on aggregate foreign ownership), uncertain tax policies, novel methods of market access, the amount of information publicly available, general social, political, and economic instability, the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets, adverse diplomatic and inter-governmental developments (e.g., risks around tariffs and other international trade policy), accounting risk, tax risk, regulatory risk, and the lack of robust regulation in such markets. Securities and other financial instruments traded in certain emerging markets are subject to additional risks due to, among other factors, the inexperience of financial intermediaries, a lack of modern technology, and the possibility of temporary or permanent termination of trading. As compared to exchanges in developed markets, the exchanges on which certain emerging market securities trade generally have less stringent listing requirements, lower trading volumes and liquidity, and may be at greater risk of market manipulation. Government involvement in the private sector varies in degree among the emerging market countries in which the Funds invest. Such involvement, in some cases, includes government ownership of companies in certain sectors, wage and price controls, imposition of trade barriers and other protectionist measures, or confiscatory taxation. With respect to any emerging market country, there is no assurance that some future economic or political crisis will not lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation, or creation of government monopolies, to the possible detriment of the Funds' investments.

Short Sale Transactions

Short selling is a critical part of many of PDT's strategies. Short selling involves selling securities that may or may not be owned by the seller and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows the investor to profit from declines in the value of securities. In addition, positions that are economically similar to short sales can be established through derivatives trading.

In most jurisdictions, a party is required to borrow or locate shares before selling securities short. From time to time, shares will be unavailable for borrowing (including, potentially, as a result of PDT's activities on behalf of other Funds), and consequently, PDT will be unable to carry out intended trades on behalf of one or more of its Funds. There is also a risk that the securities borrowed in connection with a short sale will be required to be returned to the lender of such securities on short notice. If a request for the return of borrowed securities occurs at a time when other short sellers of the securities are receiving similar requests, a "short squeeze" can occur, and the Funds would be forced to replace borrowed securities previously sold short by purchasing the relevant securities on the open market at a disadvantageous time, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received from originally selling the securities short. As more and more short sellers purchase back the relevant securities, the price of such securities will continue to increase, to the detriment of those market participants (including, potentially, the Funds) with open short positions. Hedge funds that trade securities that are considered "meme stocks" may be particularly prone to short squeezes related to such stocks.

Where PDT is able to effect a short sale on behalf of a Fund, such Fund faces the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, exposing the short seller to the theoretically unlimited cost of buying those securities to cover the short position. There can be no assurance that the security necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase (including as a result of a "short squeeze," as described above). Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. Similarly, a short position established synthetically through a derivative could also result in a substantial loss if the value of the underlying asset or index actually increases rather than decreases. Such risks have been illustrated by the early 2021 price movements in the shares of GameStop Corp. and certain other companies that attracted considerable social media attention and had large amounts of their shares sold short. In these cases, various market participants allegedly traded with the intent to drive up the price of GameStop Corp. stock, causing short sellers to face accelerating losses and potentially forcing them to stem their losses by buying back the shares they had sold short (thereby exacerbating the initial price movement). These very rapid and extreme price moves are extremely difficult to anticipate and should be expected to cause significant losses for the Funds when they occur in the future.

Many jurisdictions have imposed restrictions and reporting requirements on short selling. In March 2020, many countries introduced short selling bans in response to the market volatility resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the European Securities and Markets Authority reduced the threshold at which net short positions must be disclosed to national competent authorities in the European Union (first temporarily, but now made permanent). Even in the United States, the SEC has in the past suspended short selling (in response to the 2008 global financial crisis) and in 2010 the SEC adopted a short sale price test rule, which limits short selling a security following a 10% decline in its trading price. In addition, in February 2022 the SEC proposed new Exchange Act Rule 13f-2 that would require certain institutional investment managers (including PDT) to report short sale information to the SEC on a monthly basis (including daily short sale activity data), which the SEC would then make available on an aggregated basis. These restrictions and reporting requirements, and any restrictions and reporting requirements enacted in the future, may change the manner in which a Fund trades and may prevent a Fund from successfully implementing its investment strategies. In addition, reporting requirements related to short selling provides

transparency to a Fund's competitors as to its short positions, which may have a detrimental impact on the Fund's returns (see *Intellectual Property* above).

Hedging Transactions

Many of the strategies employed by the Funds seek to limit their exposure to certain risks by employing hedging techniques, including by using a variety of derivative transactions. There can be no assurance regarding the effectiveness of these techniques or that they will result in increased or more stable returns than would have been achieved had they not been employed. Hedging techniques involve risks different from those of underlying investments. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of hedging instruments and price movements of the position being hedged creates the possibility that losses on the hedge may be greater than gains in the value of a Fund's positions. If PDT incorrectly assesses the degree of correlation between the positions in a Fund and the instruments used to hedge such positions or fails to recalculate or readjust the hedges as markets change or time passes and the characteristics of the Fund's positions change, the Fund will likely suffer losses.

Hedging techniques also increase risk through the market impact of hedging transactions, leverage effects associated with hedging positions, the general risks related to the use of derivative instruments, lower liquidity of the hedged and hedging positions relative to an unhedged position, and other factors. In addition, even where PDT seeks to hedge a particular risk, a suitable hedging instrument might not be available, might not be identified by PDT, and/or might not be successfully executed. Hedging instruments are intended only to reduce exposure to certain risks and not to reduce all forms of investment risks. All of the Funds, even those that engage in hedging techniques, have had, and will continue to have unhedged industry, factor, and other exposures and therefore have been and will continue to be impacted (positively and negatively and materially impacted from time to time) by macro events.

Although the contemplated use of hedging instruments is intended to minimize the risk of loss resulting from a decline in the value of the hedged position, the use of such instruments generally limits any potential gain which might result from an increase in the value of such position. In addition, PDT is not obliged to hedge any particular form of risk in any particular situation and may decide to engage in particular hedging transactions for certain Funds and not others. Despite PDT's use of hedging techniques, the performance of the Funds is expected to be highly volatile.

Derivative Instruments Generally

The Funds make extensive use of derivative instruments, or "derivatives." Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value from, and are valued in relation to, one or more underlying securities, assets, financial benchmarks, indices, or interest rates (though the performance of a derivative and its underlying referenced asset can deviate and is not necessarily constant over time). Examples include swaps, credit derivatives, futures contracts, index futures, forward contracts, and options. Derivatives generally have no intrinsic value and are typically not settled with delivery or ownership of tangible assets.

The risks applicable to trading a derivative include many, if not all, of the risks applicable to trading the underlying asset or assets. However, there are a number of additional risks associated with derivatives trading. Transactions in certain derivatives are subject to clearance on a U.S. national exchange and to regulatory oversight, while other derivatives are subject to risks of trading in the over-the-counter markets or on non-U.S. exchanges. Derivatives often entail a substantial amount of implicit leverage, depending on the amount of initial margin or option premium required in relation to a particular investment exposure, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on a Fund's performance. Derivatives are also subject to various other types of risk, including market risk, liquidity risk, structuring risk, risks relating to counterparty financial soundness, credit worthiness and performance risk, legal risk,

and operational risk. For example, a Fund could experience losses if the market for a derivative in its portfolio is, or suddenly becomes, illiquid or if there is legal uncertainty regarding its rights under the agreement governing the derivative instrument.

The regulation of derivatives is evolving globally, and significant changes in such regulation have been enacted or proposed. While there may be benefits to such increased regulation, it may also result in increased costs and margin requirements for transacting in uncleared derivatives and could make uncleared derivative markets less liquid and more volatile, particularly in the short term while there is uncertainty regarding the impact of the regulation. As these rules continue to be implemented, they could significantly increase the funding costs incurred by the Funds' swap counterparties, which in turn would likely result in increased financing costs for the Funds. In addition, the new rules will require the Funds to modify their existing arrangements for the segregation of initial margin with third party custodians and to potentially implement new procedures for monitoring initial margin posted by their swap counterparties to so-called "triparty" custody facilities. These changes could require the Funds to incur significant new expenses, especially during an initial implementation period.

Rules regarding the reportability (including public reporting) of derivative trades and positions are not always consistent with those applicable to the underlying referenced asset resulting in potentially increased information leakage risks (see *Intellectual Property and Regulatory Focus on Algorithmic Trading* above). In particular, the SEC recently proposed new Rule 10B-1 that would require persons owning security-based swap positions that exceed certain thresholds to promptly file statements with the SEC that would be made publicly available.

Swap Agreements

The Funds make extensive use of equity swaps, which are a kind of swap agreement. The Funds also make use of swaps to trade other instruments or assets, such as futures. Swap agreements are privately negotiated over-the-counter derivative products in which two parties agree to exchange payment streams that are calculated in relation to a reference rate, index, instrument, or certain securities and a particular "notional amount." An equity swap is a swap agreement in which the parties' respective payment obligations are determined by reference to a particular equity security and a "notional amount" that expresses the extent of a Portfolio Fund's market exposure to the reference security.

While there are benefits to trading via swap, there are also associated risks and costs. Trading via swap exposes the Funds to counterparty credit risk, and the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the collection of variation margin and the use of third-party custodians in certain markets are not expected to mitigate this risk entirely. In addition, in some markets, there is more latency associated with trading equity securities via swap since PDT cannot directly access certain trading venues when trading via swap. In such cases, the reference price for a swap will likely be less favorable than it would have been had a given Fund been able to access the trading venue directly. Because swap counterparties are likely to be unwilling to provide exposure to specific securities when unable to hedge their resulting exposure, a Fund may not be able to gain exposure to certain issuers when trading via swap. In addition, in certain markets, a Fund will be unable to eliminate or reduce its swap exposure to one or more specific securities unless and until its swap counterparty is able to make corresponding adjustments to its hedge positions. Therefore, trading via swap may prevent a Fund from disposing of positions that it would have been able to dispose of had it traded directly in the cash markets. In many markets, swap counterparties will not accept for "give up" those hedges executed by other counterparties. In those markets (which include the United States), a given Fund must establish positions with the same broker that provides financing for the positions.

Swaps can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swaps may increase or decrease a Fund's

exposure to equity securities, long-term or short-term interest rates, non-U.S. currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices, baskets of securities, or inflation rates and may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Fund's portfolio. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. A Fund will not be limited to any particular form of swap agreement if PDT determines that other forms are consistent with the Fund's investment objectives and policies (including tax objectives). The most significant factor in the performance of equity swaps is the change in individual equity values. If a swap calls for payments by a Fund, the Fund must have sufficient cash available to make such payments when due.

Futures Contracts

PDT trades futures contracts (or swaps thereon) for hedging and speculative purposes. Futures prices can be highly volatile. Because of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, an extremely high degree of leverage is typical of futures trading accounts. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses to the investor.

Certain futures positions are less liquid at some times than at other times because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in that contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. In addition, the CFTC, various exchanges, and foreign regulators impose speculative position limits on the number of positions that a Fund may indirectly hold or control in particular commodities. The imposition of any of these limits could hinder a Fund's ability to establish or liquidate positions in a timely or otherwise optimal manner.

The Funds are U.S. persons for purposes of the CFTC's regulations, which limits their ability to participate in certain types of non-U.S. futures or options transactions. The Funds, however, do trade certain non-U.S. futures (or swaps thereon), and such trading poses additional risks. For example, foreign futures transactions involve executing and clearing trades on a foreign exchange. No domestic organization regulates the activities of a foreign exchange, including the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions on such an exchange, and no domestic regulator has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign exchange or the laws of a foreign country. Moreover, such laws or regulations vary depending on the foreign country in which the transaction occurs. For these reasons, a Fund may not be afforded certain of the protections which apply to domestic transactions, including the right to use domestic alternative dispute resolution procedures. Also, funds committed by the Funds to margin non-U.S. futures transactions may not be provided the same protections as funds committed to margin U.S. futures transactions.

Effect of Speculative Position Limits

The CFTC, various exchanges, and foreign regulators have rules setting limits on the maximum net long or net short number of futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and in some cases, economically equivalent swaps thereon, which any person or group may own, hold, or control. In applying such limits, the CFTC, various exchanges, and foreign regulators generally require aggregation of the positions owned, held, or controlled by certain related entities. Even if activities of PDT on behalf of a Fund are conducted separately from the activities of other Funds, Chalkstream (as defined in Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations), or their affiliates, the CFTC, some exchanges, or other regulators require aggregation of a Fund's positions in futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and certain swaps thereon with positions held by other Funds and accounts managed by PDT and may also require aggregation of the Funds' positions in such instruments with positions held by funds and accounts managed by certain PDT partners and employees, Chalkstream, or their affiliates. Any such limits may adversely impact a Fund; by way of example, such limits may prevent a Fund from acquiring positions that might otherwise

have been desirable or profitable. Any new rules or rule amendments adopted by the CFTC, an exchange, a swap execution facility, or a foreign regulator in the future may adversely impact the Funds.

New Issues

Certain of the Funds at times purchase equity securities which are issued in initial public offerings (“IPOs”), including IPOs registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (“new issues”). Pursuant to Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) Rule 5130, certain “restricted persons” may not participate in gains or losses from new issues and, conversely, investors that are not restricted persons are allocated all, or a larger portion than their pro rata share, of the profits or losses relating to such new issue offerings. New issue securities in the past have on occasion experienced immediate, sometimes rapid, increases in market value following such offerings. In such cases, certain restricted persons will not receive gains from such investment. Conversely, new issue securities may experience a decrease in market value following initial public offerings, in which case certain investors who are not restricted persons will receive more than their pro rata share of the losses from such investment.

Where PDT decides to subscribe for securities issued in an IPO on behalf of multiple Funds, it will allocate such securities among Funds in accordance with its allocation policy, based on a methodology that PDT deems to be fair and equitable to all Funds, taking into account factors that generally include relative eligible assets under management.

PDT has limited experience in purchasing equity securities issued in IPOs, and such transactions are outside the scope of PDT’s core competency (i.e., they are not driven by our quantitative investment models). PDT’s Funds may suffer losses from this activity, and the losses could be material.

Commodity Prices

Certain Funds trade futures contracts on commodities and the Funds may in the future trade other instruments linked to commodities. Commodity prices can be highly volatile and are influenced by many factors, including the cost of producing the particular commodity; supply and demand relationships; weather and climate conditions; changes in interest rates; inflation; currency devaluations and revaluations; embargoes, tariffs, regulatory developments, governmental regulation (including import and export controls), and monetary policy; and political and other global events and global economic factors. In addition, from time to time, governments intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, often with the intent to influence prices directly. For the foregoing reasons, the value of investments in commodities can change rapidly and unpredictably, which could have a material adverse impact on the Funds. In addition to being volatile, in certain situations, prices on commodity futures contracts that historically have mostly traded at positive prices may fall near, to, or below zero, which would likely have a negative impact on the Funds’ performance, either because our models cease trading the contracts (a likely result if the prices are at or below zero) or underestimate the risk associated with and therefore overtrade the contracts.

PDT does not expect the Funds to be required to make or take physical delivery of any commodities underlying its deliverable commodity futures, but it is possible that a Fund might be required to make or take delivery, e.g., from a failure to “roll” a futures contract. Making or taking physical delivery of commodities would result in additional risks and costs to the Fund, including those associated with acquiring, storing, transporting, hedging, insuring, and/or reselling such commodities. In addition, the Funds may lack the necessary licenses or approvals to make or take delivery of such commodities. Any such delivery event would likely materially adversely affect the relevant Fund.

Currencies

The Funds trade foreign currency spot contracts and/or other derivatives thereon for hedging purposes and may also trade them for speculative purposes. While PDT generally seeks to hedge the Funds' foreign currency exposure arising from their investment in non-U.S. dollar denominated securities, it does not always do so. PDT's reason for not hedging such exposure may be intentional or unintentional (e.g., the result of human error or inaccurate data). Therefore, the Funds will have exposure to currencies through non-U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities, including cash balances, accrued dividends, accrued fees, accrued financing costs, securities, derivatives, and other instruments. To the extent a Fund's exposures are unhedged, the value of those assets fluctuates with U.S. dollar exchange rates as well as the price changes of the Fund's investments in the various local markets and currencies. Thus, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the other currencies in which a Fund makes its investments reduces the effect of increases and magnifies the effect of decreases in the prices of the Fund's securities in their local markets. Conversely, a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar has the opposite effect on a Fund's non-U.S. dollar exposures. Exchange rates can change dramatically over short periods of time, particularly during times of political or economic unrest or as a result of actions taken by central banks, which may be intended directly to affect prevailing exchange rates.

Exchange-Traded Funds

Certain Funds invest in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") for hedging and/or speculative purposes. While an investment in an ETF is generally expected to have low volatility and to have a positive correlation to the performance of broader markets, an investment in an ETF that is specific to an industry or sector likely has higher volatility and lower correlation to the performance of broader markets. Authorized participants (who are authorized to create ETF units from their constituent instruments and redeem ETF units into their constituent instruments) manage the supply and demand of ETFs. If an ETF's constituent instruments become difficult to buy or sell or an authorized participant, for another reason, destabilizes the supply and demand balance of an ETF, the liquidity of the ETF may be adversely affected, and the performance of the ETF may cease to track the prices of its constituent instruments, which could have an adverse effect on a Fund if it is trading such an ETF at such time. In addition, if a Fund invests in ETFs, it will be subject to fees (including management fees and/or distribution fees) in respect of its investment(s) in the ETF(s), which fees will not offset the management fee and/or other fees to which a Fund investor may be subject in respect of its investment in the Fund. Moreover, as ETFs are investment companies that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, each Fund (as a private investment fund) is limited in the percentage of any single ETF that it can acquire.

Money Market and Other Liquid Instruments

The Funds will, from time to time, hold significant amounts of cash and cash equivalents, including in the form of money market funds that invest in U.S. Treasuries and may also hold U.S. Treasuries, other short-term securities, and/or other money market funds in order to fund anticipated redemptions or expenses, meet counterparty collateral requirements, manage counterparty risk, or for such other reasons as determined by PDT in its sole discretion. Any such cash or cash equivalent positions could prevent a Fund from achieving its investment objective by materially reducing the returns achieved by a Fund, and a Fund's investment in money market funds could suffer losses, which could be material.

While the net asset value per share of money market funds generally remains stable at \$1 per share, such funds nevertheless remain subject to interest rate shifts, major credit quality downgrades, and/or unanticipated and rapid redemptions. Money market funds may also experience losses if the federal funds rate drops below the expense ratio of the fund. In 2008, the share price of one fund fell below \$1 per share, which caused many institutional investors in the relevant fund to panic and redeem their shares. This led

to massive devaluation of the shares of the relevant fund and substantial losses to investors. In the event that the net asset value per share of a money market fund in which a Fund invests falls below \$1, the Fund may experience substantial losses. In addition, money market funds have recently become subject to increased regulation by the SEC.

ITEM 9 - DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

This section is not applicable to PDT.

ITEM 10 - OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

PDT Partners, LLC is registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator. We are a member of the National Futures Association (“NFA”). Certain of our partners and employees are registered with the NFA as associated persons and/or principals of PDT Partners, LLC. In addition, PDT Partners, LLC is registered with the Kanto Local Finance Bureau in Japan as a “high speed trader” under the regulatory framework introduced by amendments to the Financials Instruments and Exchange Act which became effective in April 2018.

PDT Partners GP, LLC and PDT Partners One GP, LLC are each under common control with PDT and act as managing member or general partner of certain Funds.

Peter Muller, a principal owner of PDT, and another PDT employee (the “Chalkstream Founders”) are co-founders and control persons of Chalkstream Capital Group, L.P. (along with certain related entities, “Chalkstream”), which is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. The Chalkstream Founders participate in meetings with the investment team of Chalkstream and are members of Chalkstream’s Advisory Board. PDT has provided a financing facility to Chalkstream and some of our partners and employees, including the Chalkstream Founders, have made personal investments in investment funds managed by Chalkstream.

Certain potential conflicts of interest arise in connection with the Chalkstream Founders’ involvement with the investment management of Chalkstream and PDT’s, our partners’, and employees’ investments with Chalkstream, on the one hand, and the Funds, on the other hand. Chalkstream engages in quantitative trading strategies directly and has from time to time provided, and may in the future provide, capital to firms that pursue quantitative trading strategies, including firms that trade the same products in the same markets as PDT. The Chalkstream Founders are not obligated to inform PDT of investment opportunities, relationships, or specific investments they become aware of in their roles at Chalkstream, including certain opportunities related to quantitative trading. The Chalkstream Founders’ involvement in Chalkstream requires time and effort, which time and effort they might otherwise expend on managing the Funds. In addition, even if activities of PDT on behalf of the Funds are conducted separately from the activities of Chalkstream and its affiliates, it is possible that the CFTC and certain exchanges will require aggregation of the Funds’ positions in futures contracts with positions held by Chalkstream and its affiliates for purposes of complying with applicable position limits or other rules. Finally, Chalkstream’s advisory clients have in the past invested in a PDT Fund.

Both we and Chalkstream have adopted policies and procedures in connection with such activities in order to address and monitor these potential conflicts of interest.

ITEM 11 - CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS, AND PERSONAL TRADING

PDT has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”). Each of our permanent employees, officers, directors, partners, and members (collectively, “partners and employees”), amongst others, receives training in the Code and is required to acknowledge the Code. The Code requires employees to act in the best interests of our clients and to refrain from putting their personal interests above the interests of our clients.

The Code requires active partners and employees to disclose all their covered accounts (which include brokerage accounts controlled by them and related household members) to PDT’s Compliance department. Under the Code, active partners and employees must pre-clear with our Compliance department non-exempt transactions, which include purchases and sales of most equities (other than ETFs), and cannot transact any non-exempt buy followed by a sell (or any non-exempt sell followed by a buy) within a specified period between the two transactions.

Trading on material non-public information is also prohibited by the Code. Investments in private placements, participation in an outside business activity, and political contributions generally require pre-approval from the Chief Compliance Officer or his designee. The Code also places certain limits on the value of gifts and entertainment that may be received and/or given by active partners and employees. Exceptions may be granted only with approval from the Chief Compliance Officer or his designee. Partners and employees who violate the Code may be subject to sanction.

Fund investors and prospective Fund investors may obtain a copy of the Code upon request.

Our partners and employees buy or sell securities or other instruments that we also recommend to the Funds. Moreover, we recommend to the Funds the purchase or sale of securities in which we, our partners, employees, and/or related persons have a financial interest. To address any potential conflicts of interest, these transactions are subject to our policies and procedures regarding personal securities trading described above, as well as to the requirements of the Advisers Act and other applicable laws.

Peter Muller and certain of our partners and employees have levered exposure to the PDT Partners Fund family. Such investments represent a significant portion of the net worth of such persons and are likely to increase over time. The use of leverage exaggerates the impact of the performance of the Funds. In addition, under the terms of the leverage facility, during periods of poor performance of the PDT Partners Fund family, and upon the occurrence of certain other events, certain PDT-related parties are required to post additional collateral to the provider of the leverage facility. Therefore, from time to time, PDT is likely to be incentivized to manage the assets of the Funds in a manner that is more risk averse than it would have otherwise. In addition, if any Funds suffer negative performance, our partners and employees invested in such Funds will be more negatively impacted than unlevered investors in such Fund and may redeem their investment in order to satisfy margin calls, to diversify their holdings, or for any other reasons. Any such redemptions could be substantial and could adversely affect the Fund subject to the redemptions or a Fund trading a similar strategy (see Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss – Material Risks – *Effect of Substantial Redemptions and Subscriptions*).

PDT directly or certain PDT personnel and their related entities (including Chalkstream) have relationships with broker-dealers utilized (or expected to be utilized) by the Funds. For example, PDT, its affiliates, and PDT personnel invest in the PDT Partners Fund family on a levered basis using capital provided by one such broker-dealer. Such relationships incentivize PDT to select these broker-dealers to provide services to the Funds and make PDT less likely to replace these broker-dealers with other broker-dealers with whom PDT personnel do not have a pre-existing relationship.

In deciding to select and retain Morgan Stanley to provide prime brokerage or other services to the Funds and in negotiating the terms of such services, PDT is particularly conflicted. Due to PDT's affiliation with Morgan Stanley prior its separation from Morgan Stanley on January 1, 2013 (the "Separation"), the fact that partners and employees of PDT were employed by Morgan Stanley prior to the Separation, Morgan Stanley's prior ownership of special, non-voting membership interests in PDT, and PDT's past reliance on Morgan Stanley for data center resources in an Asian financial center (see Item 12 – Brokerage Practices below), we are conflicted in our decision to select and retain Morgan Stanley over other parties and incentivized to provide Morgan Stanley with favorable terms in its role as service provider.

All of the transactions described above involve the potential for conflicts of interest between PDT or its related persons and the Funds. The Advisers Act imposes certain requirements designed to decrease the possibility of conflicts of interest between an investment adviser and its clients. In some cases, transactions may be permitted subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. Certain other transactions may be prohibited. In addition, PDT has in some cases, and will in other cases, institute policies and procedures designed to mitigate and resolve conflicts of interest when they do arise, and in a manner that is consistent with PDT's fiduciary duty to its clients and complies with applicable law.

ITEM 12 - BROKERAGE PRACTICES

PDT's best execution policies and procedures and our selection of broker-dealers and other counterparties is overseen by our Brokerage Committee, composed of certain PDT partners and employees. Currently, Morgan Stanley provides custody for a significant portion of the Funds' assets and provides a significant portion of the Funds' trading and financing services (including being the sole counterparty for certain products, in certain markets, and/or for certain Funds).

When selecting trading and financing counterparties, and evaluating the performance of those counterparties, in accordance with our obligation to seek "best execution," the Brokerage Committee takes into account a number of factors, including commission and financing rates, execution quality, trading and technology infrastructure (including speed and reliability of execution and the ability to provide technology solutions), stock lending supply and rates, ability to execute and process transactions with appropriate levels of confidentiality, operational processes, and the financial strength, integrity, and stability of the broker or counterparty. PDT does not in all cases solicit competitive bids nor do we always select the counterparty that offers the lowest available commission costs. If PDT determines that the amount of commissions charged by a counterparty is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and products and services provided by such counterparty, the Funds will pay commissions or other fees to such counterparty in an amount greater than the amount another counterparty might charge. PDT's choice of trading and financing counterparties often differs among Funds and even differs among Mosaic Funds.

From time to time, PDT trades through new executing brokers in an effort to improve our execution quality over the long-term, which can result in Fund orders being filled at worse prices (or the Funds being subject to higher commissions) than if PDT continued to trade only through executing brokers through which we have traded in the past.

In addition to providing the Funds trading and financing services, the Funds' broker-dealers and related persons from time to time furnish PDT directly or through correspondent relationships with data, research (including third-party research), technology solutions (e.g., circuits to facilitate connectivity between PDT and such persons), and other advisory services. To date, we have not caused the Funds to pay higher commissions or financing charges than would otherwise be paid as a means of remunerating broker-dealers for services that benefit, in whole or part, PDT, but in the future we may do so but only to the extent that such payments are consistent with the safe harbor provisions of Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act.

Other than for the Mosaic Funds, PDT's policy is to generally work orders independently (i.e., not aggregating trades). It is likely that working orders independently causes the Funds to have a greater impact on each other than they would have if their trading were aggregated. However, under certain limited circumstances, purchases and sales of securities are generally aggregated or bunched (e.g., when subscribing for or liquidating securities acquired in initial public offerings). We generally only aggregate orders when we deem such aggregation to be appropriate under the circumstances and operationally and/or technically feasible given our and our trading counterparties' infrastructure and capabilities at the time. Positions purchased or sold in an aggregated transaction are allocated to the participating Funds pursuant to our trade aggregation and allocation policies, which generally require allocation according to a predetermined methodology.

With respect to Mosaic Funds, we generally work orders in the same direction with respect to equivalent equity instruments in a coordinated fashion (but not aggregated or bunched). The manner in which we currently coordinate orders between the different Mosaic Funds (which may change from time to time without notice to investors) is to allocate trading opportunities to each Fund based on their relative order sizes at the start of the trading day. Where Mosaic Funds trade the exact same equity instrument, in the same direction, and through the same counterparty, we also generally allocate the resulting fills to the

participating Funds at the average price of all the fills received on such related orders over the course of the day. While we believe that coordinating equity trades for the Mosaic Funds is appropriate for such Funds overall, the effect of such coordination will operate on some occasions to a particular Fund's disadvantage (for example, by resulting in a Fund receiving a worse price than it would have received had it been allowed to trade without consideration of other Mosaic Funds' orders).

Frequently, a Fund (or a strategy within a particular Fund) seeks to buy an asset at the same time as another Fund (or strategy) seeks to sell the same asset. While PDT is generally permitted to cross those transactions with each other internally (subject to certain conditions), we do not regularly do so as we have not established systems to effect such transactions in an operationally efficient manner. Furthermore, trades between certain Funds would be considered "principal transactions" (given the significant ownership of PDT and its controlling persons in certain Funds), which carry certain legal risks and additional regulatory requirements. Not engaging in cross trades causes the Funds to incur higher transaction costs than they would otherwise.

PDT's Trade Errors Policy defines "trade errors" as "unintended" trades, e.g., purchasing or selling the wrong securities, or purchasing or selling the wrong amount of securities. As with all financial gains and losses attributable to trading activity, any gains or losses resulting from trade errors are generally borne by the relevant Fund. Losses to Funds will only be reimbursed to the extent PDT determines that the trade error resulted from PDT's fraud, willful misfeasance, or gross negligence. Trades proposed or executed by an algorithm or automated process (even if such trade is based on a bad input, including a bad input resulting from human error) are not considered "trade errors" under PDT's Trade Errors Policy. Accordingly, all such errors will be charged to the relevant Fund(s) in the same way as any other trading gains or losses. It should be noted that, given the manner in which PDT trades, losses caused by coding errors (and therefore not considered trade errors) are likely to greatly exceed losses caused by trade errors as defined by PDT's Trade Errors Policy (see Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss – Material Risks – *Coding Errors*).

ITEM 13 - REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Intraday account activity is monitored by a dedicated team that raises potential issues to relevant teams within PDT, including portfolio management, risk management, and/or compliance. Our portfolio managers and/or strategy heads are primarily responsible for periodically reviewing Funds' trading activity and investment portfolios. In addition, risk reports are generated frequently (typically daily) for portfolio managers, strategy heads, and senior management and contain strategy performance and portfolio characteristics. Performance and portfolio breakdown are also reviewed by senior management during regularly scheduled committee meetings.

Reports

PDT and/or the Funds' administrator generally provide investors in each Fund with monthly written reports, which include information relating to performance, certain risk exposures, and the value of each investor's investment in the Fund. Each Fund investor is also furnished with a set of audited financial statements for each relevant fiscal year and, where applicable, a Schedule K-1 or other IRS Form indicating such investor's share of the Fund's income, gain, loss, deductions, and credits relevant for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

ITEM 14 - CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

We generally do not receive an economic benefit from anyone other than the Funds for providing investment advice or other advisory services. We receive certain services (including technology, data, research, capital introduction, hedge fund consulting, and other advisory services) from prime brokers or other counterparties with whom we conduct business at no additional cost. This presents a conflict of interest with respect to our selection of such counterparties, though we understand that the benefits received through these relationships generally do not depend on the volume of transactions directed to a particular counterparty. PDT does not currently compensate any person for client referrals, although in accordance with Canadian law, we have engaged a placement agent for assistance with the placement of Fund interests to Canadian investors.

ITEM 15 - CUSTODY

Fund assets are generally held in custody by third-party qualified custodians; however, PDT is deemed to have “custody,” as defined under Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act, of the assets for the Funds because PDT serves as general partner or managing member of the Funds and because PDT has authority to withdraw assets from the Funds. Fund investors do not receive account statements from custodians holding Fund assets; the Funds provide audited financial statements to Fund investors on an annual basis in accordance with applicable law (see Item 13 – Review of Accounts – Reports).

ITEM 16 - INVESTMENT DISCRETION

PDT has discretionary authority to manage the assets of the Funds. Our discretion is exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives and guidelines of each Fund. Prior to assuming full discretion in managing Fund assets, PDT enters into investment management or other agreements that set forth the scope of our discretion, though there are generally no substantive limits on our discretionary authority.

ITEM 17 - VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

The cost of voting proxies is generally fixed and may be substantial. Due to the quantitative nature of PDT's investment strategies—in particular their generally market-neutral and highly diversified portfolios—such investment strategies generally will not hold significant voting power with respect to any particular issuer. In addition, given the relatively high turnover of certain of the Funds, it is unlikely that securities held on a particular record date would be held by that Fund on the date of the vote or when the effect of the matter voted upon was realized, which significantly reduces the relevance of the proxies that PDT might vote on behalf of those Funds. Finally, certain Funds generally hold relatively few instruments that entitle them to vote proxies. For these reasons, PDT has determined that the costs associated with voting proxies outweigh the potential benefit, if any, that would accrue to the Funds from voting Fund securities. Therefore, it is PDT's policy not to vote proxies on behalf of the Funds.

From time to time, class action lawsuits, or other analogous lawsuits (in jurisdictions outside of the United States) are initiated against issuers of securities traded or held by one or more Funds. For many of the same reasons that PDT does not ordinarily vote proxies on behalf of the Funds, PDT has determined that the costs associated with participating in such lawsuits outweigh the potential benefit, if any, that would accrue to the Funds from such participation. Therefore, it is PDT's policy not to participate in class action litigations or settlements on behalf of the Funds.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, PDT may vote proxies or participate in class action lawsuits with the approval of the Chief Compliance Officer or his designee.

ITEM 18 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This section is not applicable to PDT.