

THE CAMBRIDGE STRATEGY™

CURRENCY ALPHA PROGRAMMES

DUE DILIGENCE OVERVIEW

INFORMATION CURRENT AS OF NOVEMBER, 2009

Please Note:

This document relates only to Segregated Accounts in the Currency Alpha Programmes operated by The Cambridge Strategy (Asset Management) Limited.

A separate Due Diligence Questionnaire is available for Co-mingled Funds and other Asset Class Programmes operated by The Cambridge Strategy (Asset Management) Limited

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INVESTMENT MANAGER INFORMATION

FIRM BACKGROUND

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Company name: | The Cambridge Strategy (Asset Management) Limited |
| Offices: | The Cambridge Strategy is headquartered in London, England |
| Office Address: | 7 th Floor Berger House 36-38 Berkeley Square London, W1J 5AE United Kingdom |
| Office Telephone Number: | +44 (0)20 7659 9840 |
| Office Fax Number: | +44 (0)20 7499 8291 |
| Website: | www.thecambridgestrategy.com |

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTOR RELATIONS CONTACT DETAILS

| | |
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| Names of contacts: Title of contacts: Email of contacts: | Derek Doupe, Director of Marketing, derek.doupe@thecambridgestrategy.com Peter Henricks, Chief Executive Officer, pete@thecambridgestrategy.com Peta Adams, Head of MENA Business Development Peta.adams@thecambridgestrategy.com |
| Telephone of contacts : | +44 (0)20 7659 9840 |

FIRM OVERVIEW

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| Please give a brief company overview: | <p>The Cambridge Strategy (Asset Management) Limited ('The Cambridge Strategy') is an independent, boutique asset management firm based in London (with research and trading offices in Hong Kong and Australia).</p> <p>The Cambridge Strategy is owned by its three senior principals: Edward Baker (former CIO of Emerging Markets at AllianceBernstein); Russell Thompson (former Head Trader of Asian Markets at AIG Trading) and Peter Henricks (former CEO of Alliance Capital, Asia). Collectively, they have over 70 years experience in the investment management industry and bring a diverse and distinctive set of skills to the Cambridge Strategy.</p> <p>Leveraging on our experienced teams, the firm offers global currency alpha, active currency overlay and emerging markets equities programmes.</p> <p>In 2007, the firm was nominated for currency manager of the year by Professional Pensions: Specialist and Alternative Investment Manager Awards and best FX Hedge Fund in the 2009 Hedge Fund Review Awards.</p> <p>The Cambridge Strategy (Asset Management) Limited is authorised by the U.K. Financial Services Authority ("FSA"), registered as an Investment Adviser with the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and the SFA in Hong Kong.</p> |
| Type of company/entity: | Private Limited Company |
| Date and place of incorporation and registered number: | 3 April 2006 Incorporated in England and Wales Company no. 5766019 The firm previously traded as Hammond Black Limited (the name was changed in July 2007). |
| Domicile: | United Kingdom |
| Subsidiaries, branch offices or other locations, if any: | <p>Subsidiary Companies: The Cambridge Strategy (Asset Management) Asia Limited</p> <p>Other Offices: Hong Kong, SAR / Sydney, Australia</p> |

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| <p>What functions are performed at these subsidiaries, branches and locations?</p> | <p>Subsidiary Companies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Cambridge Strategy Asset Management (Asia): (Holding company) <p>Other Offices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hong Kong, SAR (Trading) – Sydney, Australia (Research and Development) |
| <p>Which regulatory authority is the company registered with?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name(s) of regulatory bodies: • Date of registration: • Registration number: • Scope of registered activities: • List individuals also registered with the same authority in relation to the company's registration: | <p>The Cambridge Strategy (Asset Management) Limited became authorised by the U.K. Financial Services Authority ("FSA") on 14 September 2006, reference number 452340 (unable to hold client monies).</p> <p>Prior to this registration, investment activities were undertaken under the umbrella registration of Hammond Black Limited authorised on 14-09-2006. Purchased Arcanum Investment Management. Effective 1-August-2007.</p> <p>The firm is authorised to manage investments for intermediate customers and market counterparties (cannot hold client monies) as follows:</p> <p>Activity Name: Advising on investments (except on Pension Transfers and Pension Opt Outs) <u>Customer type:</u> Eligible Counterparty/ Professional <u>Limitation:</u> Rights to or interests in (both).</p> <p>Activity Name: Agreeing to carry on a regulated activity <u>Limitation:</u> Limited to carry on regulated activities.</p> <p>Activity Name: Arranging (bringing about) deals in investments <u>Customer type:</u> Eligible Counterparty/ Professional <u>Limitation:</u> Rights to or interests in (both).</p> <p>Activity Name: Making arrangements with a view to transactions in investments <u>Customer type:</u> Eligible Counterparty/ Professional <u>Limitation:</u> Rights to or interests in (both).</p> <p>Activity Name: Managing investments <u>Customer type:</u> Professional</p> <p>Permitted Investment Instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certificates representing certain security - Commodity Future - Commodity option and option on commodity future - Contract for Differences (excluding a spread bet and a rolling spot forex contract) - Debenture - Future (excluding a commodity future and a rolling spot forex contract) - Government and public security - Option (excluding a commodity option and an option on a commodity future) - Rights to or interests in investments (Contractually Based Investments) - Rights to or interests in investments (Security) - Rolling spot forex contract - Spread Bet - Unit - Warrant <p>The Cambridge Strategy (Asset Management) Limited became registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment advisor under Section 203(c) of the Investment Advisors Act of 1940 on 20 May, 2008, file number 801-69228.</p> <p>The Cambridge Strategy (Asset Management) Asia Limited is registered with the SFA (Hong Kong), registration number 76056, dated 3 June 2009.</p> |

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| List individuals also registered with the same authority in relation to the company's registration: | Peter Henricks (PJH01312, CF1, CF3, CF30) David Russell Thompson (DRT01054, CF1,CF10,CF11,CF30) Edward Daniel Baker (EDB01009, CF1, CF30) Robert Colehan (REC1032, CF30) Derek Doupe (DPD1017, CF30) Andrew Pether (AJP01221, CF30) Andrew Bresler (ACB01196, CF30) Jesse Marre (JLM01158, CF30) Peta Adams (PXA01353, CF30) Walid Khalfallah (WXK01058, CF2) Christopher Udy (CAU00003, CF30) |
| Specify reliance on any regulatory exemptions: | Not applicable |
| Please specify the date of the most recent regulatory inspection if any: | Not applicable |
| List any affiliations, Directorships and memberships of the company and/or its principals: | Edward Baker: - Director: Mathematical Sciences Research Institute - Director: UC Berkeley Foundation - Director: Bullrun Financial - Director: Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco - Member: Investment Management Consultants Association - Member: The American Mathematical Society - Member: The Mathematical Association of America Russell Thompson - Member of the Association of Corporate Treasurers |
| Services provided by the company: | Authorised as both an Investment Manager and Investment Advisor |
| Please list the total assets under management: | As at 30 September 2009, the Cambridge Strategy manages in excess of US\$950 million in alpha type products. Further, the firm has a significant pipeline of 'high probability' business. |
| MANAGER ORGANISATION | |
| Describe the company's and group ownership structure, name of its owners, their percentage ownership, and their role within the company: | Edward D. Baker III 33% Executive Chairman Peter Jarvis Henricks 33% CEO David Russell Thompson 33% CIO |
| How many full-time employees are there? | 22 |
| Please provide a short background of key professionals: | Please refer to Appendix 1 for key professional biographies. |
| Please give details and descriptions of other commitments or interests of the principals: | The firm's principals have outside interests but none involve any significant time. |
| Who are the key principals and how is the key-man issues addressed and managed? | The three equity principals of the firm are: Pete Henricks, Edward Baker and Russell Thompson. From an investment perspective, Russell Thompson (CIO) is the most important individual to the investment process; however, given the systematic nature of the investment process, key man issues are largely mitigated. |
| How many investment professionals (portfolio managers, analysts, etc) are in the company? | 13 |
| Describe the professional experience of the firm's principals: | Collectively, the firm's principals have over 70 years experience in the investment management industry and bring a diverse and distinctive set of skills to the Cambridge Strategy. |
| Senior managers in charge of: | Please refer to Appendix 2 for firm organisational structure. |
| ▪ Business: | Peter Henricks, Edward Baker |
| ▪ Strategy, Research & Development: | Chris Udy, Edward Baker |
| ▪ Trading: | Russell Thompson, Robert Colehan, Alexandra Edstein |
| ▪ Business Development, Investor Relations: | Derek Doupe, Peter Henricks |
| ▪ Investment Operations: | Tony Henry |

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| ▪ Risk Management: | Pete Henricks, Edward Baker |
| ▪ Compliance: | Greg Brown (in conjunction with external consultants, Hannaford Associates and Chris Hume) performs the day to day duties. Russell Thompson is the firm principal responsible for this area under the FSA. |
| What has been the turnover amongst the company's personnel? | Since its founding, staff turnover has been minimal. During this time, the Cambridge Strategy has significantly expanded its resources. While the founders of the firm (CEO and CIO) remain unchanged, the firm has expanded its research and implementation capabilities. This growth is anticipated to continue as the firm expands. |
| Where do the primary trading, research, and portfolio management activities take place? | At the Cambridge Strategy's London office. Trading is also undertaken from our Hong Kong office. Research and Development is also undertaken in our Sydney office. |
| Where are the accounts maintained? | At the Cambridge Strategy's London office. |
| Are outside representatives or consultants used for any activities? If so, give details: | <i>Compliance services:</i> Hannaford Associates / Chris Hume <i>Accounting services:</i> Angus Boucher |
| Who are the Firm's appointed legal counsel and auditors? | <i>Legal counsel:</i> Cummings Law <i>Auditors:</i> Wingrave Yeats |
| Have the auditors ever issued qualified financial statements? | No |
| Do you share office space with another investment manager? If so, please give details. | No |
| Does this create conflicts and, if so, how are those conflicts managed? | Not applicable |
| Do you have a seeding relationship with another investment manager? | No |
| COMPLIANCE | |
| Who is responsible for compliance in the firm? | Greg Brown (Operations Manager) acts as compliance officer. Hannaford Associates and Chris Hume provide external compliance consultancy services. Russell Thompson is the firm principal responsible for this area under the FSA. |
| Does the company have a dedicated Compliance team? | No. This function is largely outsourced. |
| Does the company maintain a written Compliance Manual? If yes, please provide details: | Yes. A copy of the Compliance Manual is available for inspection upon request. |
| When was the manual last updated? | September 2009 |
| Please describe any current or potential conflicts of interest: | There are no current or potential conflicts of interest or relationships that the investment manager believes may affect its trading, investment management or business development flexibility. |
| Is the company's employees' own account dealing procedures documented? | Yes. Procedures are clearly detailed in the Compliance Manual. |
| Does the firm or advisor have any relationship which may affect its trading flexibility, e.g. associated broker/dealer? | No |
| Is there any material, criminal, civil or administrative proceedings pending or threatened against the firm or any of its principals, or have there ever been any such matters? | There are no material criminal, civil or administrative proceedings pending or threatened against the Cambridge Strategy, its associated companies or its principals. Neither The Cambridge Strategy, its associated companies nor its principals has ever been the subject of any such proceedings. |
| Has the firm or any of its principals, current or past, ever been fined or disciplined by any regulatory agency? | No |
| Has the firm or any of its principals, current or past, ever been fined or disciplined by any regulatory agency? | No |
| Has the firm, or any of its employees, ever been sued by any client? | No |
| Please describe any legal action taken against the firm, its principals or any employees. What were the results? | Not applicable |

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| Does the fund have any money set aside for potential liabilities and/or possible fines? | No |
| Has the firm, or any of its employees, at any time, ever filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 or 13? | No |
| Has the firm, or any of its employees, at any time, ever been subject to arbitration of any kind? | No |

| MINIMUM INVESTMENT | |
|---|--|
| Managed Account: | US\$10,000,000 (all Programmes) |
| Commingled Funds: | \$250,000 |
| LIQUIDITY | |
| Managed Account: | Determined by client agreement |
| Commingled Fund: | Monthly |
| FEE STRUCTURE (NOTE: FEES ARE NEGOTIABLE BASED ON ASSET LEVELS) | |
| Management fee: | 2.0% per annum, calculated and payable monthly |
| Incentive fee: | 20% of the gain in the Net Asset Value, payable semi-annually (calculated on periods ending 30 June and 31 December). |
| Hurdle rate: | None |
| High water mark: | Yes |
| Sales fee: | None |
| Redemption fee: | None |
| Disclose any soft dollar/soft commission agreement(s): | Not applicable |
| Has the manager undertaken any analysis of costs attached to liquidating the fund over certain time frames? | As part of the Fund's risk management process, positions must be capable of liquidation with minimal market impact. |
| ADMINISTRATOR | |
| Are you able to work with a client specified administrator? | Yes |
| PRICING OF SECURITIES | |
| Who is responsible for obtaining valuations and how are any difficult-to-price assets or instruments priced? | The Prime Broker (and the client's Custodian/ Administrator). Pricing of securities is independent of the Investment manager. Prices are obtained from three market makers and the average is calculated. No issues related to difficult-to-price securities as assets are liquid spot and forward contracts. |
| Where assets are valued in-house, please provide a summary of the controls in place to ensure accuracy. | Not applicable |
| What is the percentage of funds not held in exchange traded instruments? | 100% |
| Do you invest in instruments in which the underlying market has limited liquidity? | No |
| Do you take positions in any non-traditional instruments such as pre-insurance, underwriting and bridging? | No |
| Are at least three independent prices available for non-exchange traded investments? | Yes |
| Please list the sources and methodology of valuation for instruments that have limited liquidity or are non-exchange traded? | The Prime Broker (and the client's Custodian/ Administrator). Pricing of securities is independent of the Investment manager. Prices are obtained from three market makers and the average is calculated. |
| What is the procedure to price any investments where the purchase or sale of the investment would create a notable or material market impact? | Not applicable. The Cambridge Strategy operates in extremely deep and liquid markets and the scale of our activities would not be envisioned to have any significant market impact. |

| PRIME BROKER ARRANGEMENTS | |
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| Are you able to work with a client specified prime broker? | <p>Yes. We currently maintain trading arrangements with the following counterparties for our managed accounts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citibank - Morgan Stanley - JP Morgan - Standard Chartered - Merrill Lynch/ Bank of America - HSBC - Deutsche Bank - Royal Bank of Scotland - Saxo Bank - Toronto Dominion Bank - Barclays - NewEdge - Unicredit <p>We are able to work with a client specified trading partner if they are not on this list.</p> |
| CUSTODIAN | |
| Are you able to work with a client specified custodian? | Yes |
| MANAGER TRACK RECORD | |
| Portfolios/accounts managed by the company: | <p>The Cambridge Strategy manages the following proprietary alpha currency programmes and an active currency overlay programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extended Markets Alpha - Asian Markets Alpha - Global Emerging Markets Alpha - Active Currency Overlay |
| Number and names of commingled funds managed/advised by the company: | <p>5</p> <p>The Cambridge Strategy Asian Alpha Currency Fund Limited The Cambridge Strategy Extended Markets Alpha Currency Fund The Cambridge Strategy RP Emerging Markets Alpha Currency Fund The Cambridge Strategy Asian Markets Equities Fund The Cambridge Strategy Global Emerging Markets Equities Fund</p> |
| Oldest continuously active account: | April 2004: Managed account for an institutional client. |
| CAPACITY MANAGEMENT | |
| What is the maximum capacity of your firm: | <p>Alpha Programmes: Projected at over US\$10 billion in aggregate. Overlay: Projected at US\$30 billion.</p> |
| What is the projected time frame to reach capacity? | 3-5 years |
| Will new money be accepted after capacity is reached? | The investment manager will continually assess the potential to invest monies without negatively impacting future investment returns. |
| How will front/back-office operations be affected in the event of significant increase in assets under management, and what measures will be taken? | Both front and back offices currently have the capacity to manage a significant increase in assets. That said, we continue to invest in additional staff and systems ahead of asset growth. |
| MANAGEMENT TEAM'S CO-INVESTMENT | |
| What is the total amount invested by the principals/management in the strategy? | The principals have US\$3 million invested via managed accounts. |
| How is such co-investment structured and what are the key terms? | Principals invest on the same terms as other investors. |

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

OVERVIEW

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| Characterise your investment style: | |
| ▪ Strategy | Active Currency Management - Systematic (Technical and Fundamental) |
| ▪ Geographic Focus | Global |
| ▪ Correlation | Not highly correlated to any existing benchmarks |
| What programmes does the firm offer? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extended Markets Alpha - Asian Markets Alpha - Global Emerging Markets Alpha - Active Currency Overlay |
| What are the investment objectives? | <p><i>Extended Markets Alpha:</i> Target Returns: 14% per annum Target Daily Volatility: 10% per annum (based on daily observations)</p> <p><i>Asian Markets Alpha:</i> Target Returns: 18% per annum Target Daily Volatility: 14% per annum (based on daily observations)</p> <p><i>Global Emerging Markets Alpha:</i> Target Returns: 18% per annum Target Daily Volatility: 14% per annum (based on daily observations)</p> <p><i>Active Currency Overlay:</i> Target Returns: Client specified Target Daily Volatility: Client specified</p> |
| List the instrument types used (by percentage): | 100% in currency positions. Instruments used are spot and forwards / non-deliverable forwards. |
| What is the firm's investment philosophy? | <p>The beliefs that anchor the Cambridge Strategy team are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Currency markets have inherent inefficiencies that can be exploited to capture alpha - These inefficiencies are relatively short term and are best exploited using systematic tools - Risk management is key to achieving long run success and downside risk must be mitigated - Business success is a function of having the right team dedicated to these basic beliefs |

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| <p>Describe your strategy</p> | <p>The Cambridge Strategy employs a series of systematic proprietary decision tools to identify trading opportunities in the global currency markets. These trading tools are utilised in a set of systematic strategies which are combined into investment portfolios; and are designed to perform across diverse market environments.</p> <p>The process combines two types of trading strategies: a Systematic Technical Strategy and a Systematic Fundamental Strategy.</p> <p>The Systematic Technical Strategy uses a series of proprietary trading algorithms operating over eight timeframes ranging from four-hourly timeframes to weekly. The algorithms combine trend continuation and trend reversal signals.</p> <p>The Systematic Fundamental Strategy (used in the developing markets section of our portfolios) reflects a predetermined set of positions designed to reflect 'market' views on the relative attractiveness of Asian currencies versus the US dollar. Assets are allocated to the Systematic Fundamental Strategy based on a proprietary measure of volatility in the global currency markets (in highly volatile markets the allocation is reduced and when volatility is low the allocation is increased).</p> <p>The Cambridge Strategy believes that long run success is achieved through successful mitigation of downside returns (with risk controlled at the portfolio, strategy and individual trade levels). While a daily VAR limit is enforced at both the aggregate portfolio and sub-strategy level, a further layer of risk mitigation is incorporated within each separate strategy. For the Systematic Technical Strategy each trade is given a risk allocation based on our assessment of the appropriate Risk Adjusted Trade Size (RATS).</p> <p>The RATS is set weekly using a proprietary methodology and profit and loss levels are set for each position prior to trade execution to further limit downside risk. Within the Systematic Fundamental Strategy, the aggregate net US dollar exposure is maintained at zero.</p> |
| <p>Do you believe that there are persistent structural inefficiencies in the area you invest in?</p> | <p>We believe that currency markets have inherent structural inefficiencies that can be exploited to capture alpha. While these inefficiencies are common to all currency markets, we believe that the inefficiencies are more extreme in non G-10 markets. These inefficiencies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low transparency (Information on a given transaction not usually known beyond the counterparties); - Information asymmetries (Information is not equally distributed); and - Non-profit behaviour is extreme (Central banks routinely run 'dirty floats'). <p>The net effect of this is that in many markets, profit maximisers are dwarfed by other forces.</p> |
| <p>Why do you feel you will generate absolute returns?</p> | <p>We believe our approach has three major strengths that will allow for repeatable and sustainable generation of absolute returns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematic alpha generation: using a series of proprietary algorithms that identify trades in both trending and non-trending markets. This has enabled performance to be maintained in different market conditions. - Money management and foreign exchange experience: trades are generated by the system but are transacted by a portfolio manager during each time zone's business day. This initiation of trades by a portfolio manager greatly moderates event risk and allows for pro-active position management. - Risk management: we employ an extremely disciplined system whereby each trade is allocated an identical amount of risk capital. Risk assigned is a function of "ruin strategy" a methodology that proactively adjusts the risk capital based on how the model is performing on a risk adjusted basis. - Continual development: we have an ongoing research programme to keep our alpha generation signals current, strengthen our risk management systems and to address any potential weaknesses in our process. |

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| What makes your strategy different from your peers? | <p>We believe the following differentiate The Cambridge Strategy from other market participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our foreign exchange and money management experience: the principals are career professionals with combined tenure of over 70 years all at major institutions at the highest level. - Our risk management techniques: being both simple and disciplined, greatly reduce the volatility inherent in the approaches taken by other market participants. - Our systematic alpha generator: this provides signals in both trending and non-trending markets. |
| Describe the ideal market situation for you to perform. | A trending environment |
| What is your average holding period? | <p>2-3 weeks based on historical observations</p> <p>Take profit levels and stop losses are determined prior to a trade's implementation and are rigorously imposed.</p> |
| Does the strategy have a long or short bias? | <p>At the aggregate Programme level there is no structural reason to assume either a net long or short bias as this will vary depending on market conditions.</p> <p>Within the Systematic Fundamental Strategy, the aggregate net US dollar exposure is maintained at zero</p> <p>Within the Systematic Technical Strategy, the net US dollar exposure will vary depending on market conditions.</p> |
| What are the strengths of your investment strategy? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk management: we employ an extremely disciplined system whereby each trade is allocated an identical amount of risk capital. Risk assigned is a function of "ruin strategy" a methodology that proactively adjusts the risk capital based on how the model is performing on a risk adjusted basis. - Systematic alpha generation: using a series of proprietary algorithms that identify trades in both trending and non-trending markets. This has enabled performance to be maintained in different market conditions. - Money management and foreign exchange experience: trades are generated by the system but are transacted by a portfolio manager in each of the time zones. This initiation of trades by a portfolio manager greatly eliminates event risk and allows for pro active position management. |
| What are the weaknesses of your investment strategy? | The changing nature of market cycles means that our systematic tools may require some adjustment from cycle to cycle. The system is based on technical factors therefore it could be subject to dislocation caused by exogenous events that have a significant effect that manifests itself through our factor exposures or a change in relevant technical factors over time. |
| What are the risks of your investment approach? | The key return driver of our investment approach is our models' ability to generate alpha by the opportunistic capture of statistical irregularities. The risk is that the system ceases to capture these irregularities. |
| What investment criteria must new positions meet? | <p>Within the Systematic Technical Strategy, a trade signal must be generated and the expected profit to loss ratio must exceed 0.8.</p> <p>Within the Systematic Fundamental Strategy, the proprietary volatility indicators must be at a level consistent with maintaining an exposure.</p> |
| Have the strategy or trading processes changed over time due to capital flows? | No. Capital flows have not had an impact, though the proprietary models underlying our strategy continue to evolve as a result of our ongoing research efforts. In particular, risk management has evolved. The use of Non Normal Distribution Analysis, CS Characters and Omega Functions are all now used to assess the appropriate level of RATS. The implementation of our strategy is unchanged. |
| Have you encountered position limit problems? If yes, please explain: | No |
| What is the percentage of assets in non-exchange traded instruments? How long do you expect it would take to liquidate these assets under normal circumstances? | <p>100%.</p> <p>As part of our risk management programme, positions must be capable of being liquidated within a short time with minimal market impact.</p> |

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| <p>Describe the typical flow of an investment idea from inception to a trading position:</p> | <p>Systematic Technical Strategy: The Systematic Technical Strategy uses a series of proprietary trading algorithms operating over eight timeframes ranging from four-hourly timeframes to weekly. The algorithms combine trend continuation and trend reversal signals. When the trading algorithms provide a 'match' a trade will be executed (trade triggers and trading positions are established with strict take profits and stop losses). The size of the trade is set using a Risk Adjusted Trading Size (RATS) methodology to capture the notional risk associated with each trade, which ultimately dictates the position size and leverage utilised.</p> <p>Systematic Fundamental Strategy: The Systematic Fundamental Strategy consists of a predetermined set of positions designed to reflect 'market' views on the relative attractiveness of developing markets currencies versus the US dollar. The model has been developed using inputs from a number of investment bank sources. Assets are allocated to the Systematic Fundamental Strategy (as a 'basket trade') based on a proprietary measure of volatility in the global currency markets (the measure is based on the 1 month implied volatility for a basket of currencies since 1994). In highly volatile markets the allocation is reduced and when volatility is low the allocation is increased).</p> |
| <p>What outside research sources are used?</p> | <p>Our models take inputs from a variety of external sources such as investment banks. In addition, we maintain strong ties to the academic community in order to capture the latest developments in thought leadership.</p> |
| <p>Have you published or commissioned any research/academic papers?</p> | <p>Yes. Review of Omega Analysis, conducted by Shankar Bhamidi. The Measurement and Management of Foreign Exchange Risk in Emerging Markets, Russell Thompson. IMCA Journal, May/ June 2008.</p> |
| <p>What proportion of research is generated internally?</p> | <p>The overwhelming majority of the proprietary investment and risk management systems have been developed internally. We maintain deep and extensive relationships with market counterparties and academic institutions which often provide the genesis of incremental developments to our investment programmes.</p> |
| <p>PORTFOLIO</p> | |
| <p>Who is responsible for managing the portfolio?</p> | <p>Portfolios are constructed in a systematic way. Execution is done by the Chief Investment Officer, the Senior Portfolio Managers and the Assistant Portfolio Manager.</p> |
| <p>Describe how capital is allocated to a particular strategy.</p> | <p><i>Systematic Technical Strategy capital allocation:</i> Within the Systematic Technical Strategy, the Cambridge Strategy bases its leverage and risk management on an approximation of return distributions based on Monte Carlo historical simulations. Capital allocation flows from this. The Cambridge Strategy calculates leverage employed on a weekly basis. At its most basic level, the leverage we employ is essentially a self correcting mechanism that relies on the historical Sharpe Ratio, and historical volatility of returns to proactively and dynamically adjust leverage to optimise returns. While the Sharpe Ratio does have inherent flaws, it is more than a score, and the Fund uses it to generate "ruin" probabilities using Monte Carlo simulations. These ruin probabilities dictate the notional risk inherent in each trade, which in turn dictates the position size and leverage used. The Risk Adjusted Trading Size (RATS) levels have on average been 37 basis points since inception (with a maximum of 63 basis points and a minimum of 20 basis points). These are then converted to a position size based on the systematic stops and take profit levels implemented with every trade. Basis point level is adjusted each week.</p> <p><i>Systematic Fundamental Strategy capital allocation:</i> Within the Systematic Fundamental Strategy, capital is allocated on the basis of an objective measure of global volatility based on the 1 month implied volatility for a basket of currencies since 1994. The risk exposure is adjusted weekly. The level of the volatility indicator implies a maximum allocation ranging from 0% to 80%. Capital allocation is a function of this allocation leveraged 5 times.</p> |
| <p>To what extent is the portfolio construction dependent on computer models?</p> | <p>100%</p> |

RISK

RISK MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

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|---|---|
| Who is primarily responsible for risk management oversight? | Peter Henricks (CEO) is primarily responsible for risk management and oversight. |
| Discuss position concentration (e.g. industries, countries) and stop-loss limits and their management: | Active risk management is a core part of the strategy. A predetermined amount of "risk" is allocated to each trade (strict take profits and stop losses are set prior to trade implementation). Trades are diversified over a number of currency pairs and timeframes to mitigate risk. Leverage is core to the strategy and constantly monitored and adjusted. VAR (2 standard deviation move over a 24 hour time period) is used to monitor portfolio risk and RATS (risk adjusted trade size) is used to apply risk by trade. |
| How often are these limits applied? | VAR is continuous. The risk adjusted trade size is set every 7 days. |
| How do you adjust your risk capital allocation when there is a significant increase in equity due to trading profits? | Risk capital is dynamically adjusted every 7 days depending on the Risk Adjusted performance of the model. As the rolling Sharpe ratio increases (reflecting improving model performance), risk capital allocation would also increase. Strict take profits are set prior to trade implementation and are taken when a trade reaches its target. Capital will be redeployed on the basis of trading signals generated by our systematic strategies. |
| Do you use an external risk monitor? | Yes. Risk monitoring is undertaken using proprietary systems in conjunction with external systems such as CRM, Algorithmics and Bloomberg. |
| Please describe the risk management parameters: | Risk is monitored in real time at the total Portfolio level, where daily VAR (2 standard deviation move over a 24 hour time period) is set at a pre-determined level. Within the Systematic Technical Strategy and the Systematic Fundamental Strategy a daily VAR is also maintained. We have never had a breach of our VAR limits in 42 months of trading. |
| How do you measure minimum liquidity of positions? | Minimum liquidity in a position is measured as the ability to liquidate the position within 24 hours across 2 spreads. |
| What risk system/software is used in your middle office? | Risk is monitored in Bloomberg, CRM (our trade capture system) and Algorithmics. |
| Are stop loss orders utilised? | Yes |

OPERATIONAL RISK

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| How does the company define operational risk? | Operational risk is defined as the failure to adhere to the investment parameters for a mandate, either due to inadequate controls or oversight. Further, operational risk includes a framework to ensure that trading errors etc. are captured, rectified and systems strengthened to ensure that such errors are not repeated. Finally, our overarching philosophy on risk control is that we are managing monies on behalf our clients as fiduciaries to attempt to generate appropriate levels of return within a predetermined risk framework; and that we will never operate outside that risk framework in the pursuit of returns. |
| Please describe the operational risk management policy: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All intermediaries, including the Prime Broker, report trades as and when executed. - All trades are entered into the CRM system as and when they are executed by the Manager. - All trades are reconciled among the Manager, the Prime Broker and any applicable third parties (i.e. Custodian) daily and any discrepancies are dealt with on that day. - The principal of consistency in pricing methodology is of the utmost importance to the Cambridge Strategy. |
| Are the employees responsible for the operational risk framework adequately independent from the business and appropriately trained? | Yes |

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| Who is responsible for implementing the operational risk framework? | Tony Henry – Head of Operations |
| Are service level agreements in place between the company and its outsourced service providers? | Yes. |

LEVERAGE

Discuss your leverage exposure policy and its management over different market cycles:

Within the Systematic Technical Strategy, the Cambridge Strategy bases its leverage and risk management on an approximation of return distributions using Monte Carlo historical simulations. Every other characteristic is deduced from this.

The Cambridge Strategy calculates leverage employed on a weekly basis. At its most basic level, the leverage we employ is essentially a self correcting mechanism that relies on the historical Sharpe Ratio, and historical volatility of returns to proactively and dynamically adjust leverage to optimise returns. While the Sharpe Ratio does have inherent flaws, it is more than a score, and the Fund uses it to generate "ruin" probabilities using Monte Carlo simulations. These ruin probabilities dictate the notional risk inherent in each trade, which in turn dictates the position size and leverage used.

Methodology

For example, The Cambridge Strategy's Extended Markets Alpha Programme has the following characteristics:

- Current annualised Sharpe Ratio: 1.6
- Annualised daily volatility: 6.9%
- Target return: 14% per annum
- Potential Acceptable Loss: 5% chance of a 10% loss

That is, the Strategy is managed on the assumption that an investor is willing to assume a 5% chance of losing 10%, while looking to achieve a mean return of 14%.

We solve for our appropriate level of RATS as follows:

We determine our long term average distribution of returns using daily data since inception and from this distribution we calculate an 'Average' Risk Adjusted Trade Size, or ARATS:

$$\text{ARATS} = \frac{\text{Percentage Acceptable Loss} * \text{Model RATS}}{\text{Annualised Daily Volatility} * \text{Unacceptable Loss Measure}}$$

We calculate the Omega function of this long term average distribution and use this Omega function to arrive at our long term average tail risk as follows:

For any distribution with a mean we have defined a measure of tail risk by comparing the Omega function for the given distribution to the corresponding Omega function for a normal distribution with the same mean. Our measure is defined as follows:

Upside Tail Risk (UTR) = Omega fn above the mean - Omega fn above the mean (normal)

Downside Tail Risk (DTR) = Omega fn below the mean - Omega fn below the mean (normal)

Total Tail Risk (TTR) =

$$\text{If DTR} > 0, \text{ TTR} = \text{UTR} + \text{DTR}$$

$$\text{If DTR} < 0, \text{ TTR} = \text{UTR} + 2 \times \text{DTR}$$

A multiplier is thus applied to downside tail risk when it is greater than that for an equivalent normal distribution.

Note that UTR is 'good' tail risk and DTR is 'bad' tail risk as long as it's greater than for the equivalent normal distribution.

We use this calculation to determine the Total Tail Risk of our long term

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| | <p>average Omega function (Average Total Tail Risk or 'ATTR').</p> <p>To calculate the appropriate current tail risk adjusted RATS, we use the Omega function for our current distribution based on our most recent trailing one year of daily returns. From this current Omega function we calculate our Current Total Tail Risk (CTTR), using the measure defined above.</p> <p>We then calculate our Tail Risk Adjusted RATS (TRATS) as follows:</p> $\text{TRATS} = \text{ARATS} \times \text{CTTR} / \text{ATTR}$ <p>Leverage is adjusted via a basis point limit per trade which impacts position size.</p> <p>The implications of this methodology are significant. Leverage is dynamically adjusted to reflect market conditions. An improving Sharpe Ratio results in more leverage being employed, as does a lower volatility of returns. The reverse is true. This allows the strategy to increase leverage as risk adjusted performance improves, and results in leverage being reduced as risk adjusted returns deteriorate. In a trending market, this can result in a significant improvement of returns.</p> <p>The RATS levels have on average been 37 basis points since inception (with a maximum of 63 basis points and a minimum of 20 basis points). These are then converted to a position size based on the systematic stops and take profit levels implemented with every trade.</p> <p>Within the Systematic Fundamental Strategy, the Cambridge Strategy bases its leverage and risk management on an objective measure of global volatility based on the 1 month implied volatility for a basket of currencies since 1994. The risk exposure is adjusted weekly (with a two week look-back window for strategy re-entry when the volatility indicator exceeds 7.</p> <p>The level of the volatility indicator implies a maximum allocation ranging from 0% to 80%. Based on a maximum leverage of 5 times, at its most extreme this would provide a leverage level of 4 times (i.e. 80% x 5)</p> <p>Historically, the 'normal' leverage level has been approximately 2:1.</p> |
| What are your portfolio financing constraints/limits? | The limits set by our Prime Broker. |
| Discuss sensitivity (cost) to LIBOR levels: | Not sensitive |
| HEDGING | |
| How do you determine size and limits for each position/basket? | <p><i>Systematic Technical Strategy:</i> Position sizes are set on the basis of RATS. Stop loss and take profit limits are established prior to trade entry.</p> <p><i>Systematic Fundamental Strategy:</i> Position size is a function of the model portfolio and our proprietary measure of global volatility.</p> <p><i>Total Portfolio:</i> A minimum liquidity override is maintained for each currency.</p> <p>At the individual strategy level and total portfolio level, VAR limits are set and constantly monitored.</p> |
| Are short positions profit centres? | Yes |
| LIQUIDITY | |
| What % of the portfolio do you consider as being illiquid? | 0%. As part of the firm's risk management process, all positions within the Fund must be capable of liquidation with minimal market impact. |
| Discuss the nature of illiquid holdings in the fund: | Not applicable. |
| DIVERSIFICATION | |
| Discuss the depth of diversification: | The firm invests exclusively in global currency markets and is diversified across currencies within these markets. In addition, the systematic nature of the investment process ensures that trading positions are diversified across multiple timeframes. Finally, portfolios are diversified across strategies, which provide signal generation diversification. |

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| <p>How do you calculate the correlation between each investment in the portfolio?</p> | <p>Implied cross-RATS. VAR is monitored across currency pairs using Algorithmics and Bloomberg. The overall VAR, unconstrained VAR and hard VAR for the portfolio are calculated in Real Time. Diversification (and correlation) is therefore captured via VAR.</p> |
| <p>What are the main sources of marginal risk in your strategy?</p> | <p>The key source of marginal risk in a portfolio would be linked to an increase in RATS in the Systematic Technical Strategy; and a failure of the technical factors linked to this strategy to capture alpha. This risk is mitigated as each trade is allocated a stop loss prior to trade implementation. Further, daily VAR limits are imposed at both the individual strategy and portfolio level.</p> |
| <p>Do you use an external risk monitor?</p> | <p>Yes. Risk monitoring is undertaken using proprietary systems in conjunction with external systems such CRM, Algorithmics and Bloomberg.</p> |
| <p>How do you ensure there is no style drift?</p> | <p>The strictly systematic nature of our investment process, implementation and risk management mitigates against style drift.</p> |

INVESTOR SERVICE / REPORTING

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| Who calculates the NAV? | Client's Administrator or Prime Broker |
| What is the frequency of calculation? | Client defined. |
| Do you make any adjustments to the NAV valuation? | No |
| What is the percentage of assets not held in exchange traded instruments? | 100% |
| Do you invest in investments in which the underlying market has limited liquidity? | No |
| Do you invest in any non-traditional instruments such as pre-insurance, underwriting and bridging? | No |
| Are at least three independent prices available for non-exchange traded investments? | Yes |
| Are any investments priced using a yield-to-maturity, quantitative model, or other non market traded pricing practice? | No |
| What is the procedure to price any investments where the purchase or sale of the investment would create a material market impact? | Not applicable |
| List all reports and correspondence usually sent to clients. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily: Performance estimates (gross of fees) and risk analysis is available on our website. - Monthly: Investor letters providing performance information, investment commentary and other relevant information. - Quarterly: A detailed quarterly review is supplied - Annually: Personal face to face review. |
| Can you provide copies of historical reports? | Yes, copies of all previous reports are available upon request. |
| Are investors informed when minor/major changes are made to the trading, money management, or risk control methods? | Yes. Investors will be informed of any major changes as determined by The Cambridge Strategy (Asset Management) Limited. |
| What portfolio data can you provide electronically | Daily performance estimate data. Monthly risk assessment and risk adjusted performance data. |
| Can all trades be reported on a daily basis to the client? | Yes. Clients may be able to gain real-time access on a case by case basis, at the manager's discretion. |

EXECUTION & TRADING

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| Who is authorised to place orders on behalf of clients? | Russell Thompson - Chief Investment Officer Robert Colehan - Senior Portfolio Manager Alexandra Edstein - Senior Portfolio Manager Andrew Pether - Senior Portfolio Manager Andrew Bresler - Associate Portfolio Manager Jesse Marre - Assistant Portfolio Manager |
| Is there clear separation of functions between front and back office? | Front office and back office functions are totally separate, with front office carried out by the staff of The Cambridge Strategy and back office functions completed by our client's Prime Broker, Custodian and Administrator. The Cambridge Strategy maintains a middle office to coordinate between the front and back offices. |
| How are executed trades allocated to accounts? Please explain in detail, particularly with respect to split fills: | Trades are allocated when they are placed with the brokers and entered into our trade capture system (CRM). In instances of partial order fills, the allocation is pro-rated across all applicable accounts. |
| Does the firm have a policy in place to ensure 'best execution' in accordance with the requirements of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive ("MiFID"): | Yes |
| Describe how a trade is processed after execution, i.e. describe how it flows from front to the mid-back office, addressing reconciliation and settlement procedures, as well as role of executing broker, prime broker and the administrator in the process. Please address: | <i>General principles:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trades are placed with brokers electronically (typically using Bloomberg group chat). The Portfolio Manager enters the trade information into the CRM system. - When trade confirmations are received via email or fax they are reviewed by the back office and 'matched' against the information the Portfolio Manager has entered in CRM. - Trades that are booked are reconciled by Cambridge Strategy's middle office using Prime Broker and CRM reports on t+1. Any discrepancies will be flagged up to the Prime Broker and Portfolio Manager immediately. - A CRM upload is sent to the client's Administrator/Custodian on a daily basis. This reconciled to the Prime Broker the following day. The Administrator/Custodian would also flag up the discrepancy to the middle office to confirm if this has been amended. - Any discrepancy between Prime Broker and Cambridge is identified t+1, prior to settlement. These discrepancies are reported to the Portfolio Manager and the Prime Broker on t+1 and resolved. |
| Does the manager undertake any cross trades or netting and if so, what procedures are utilised? | No |
| What is the company's policy with respect to trading and system errors? Please explain in detail: | Trading and system errors are picked up quickly given the daily reconciliation between the Prime Broker, any applicable third parties (i.e. Custodian) and The Cambridge Strategy. Errors are analysed for their cause to ensure they do not occur again. |
| Have there been any major "trade breaks"? If so, please describe. | No |
| How do you manage trade data and keep track of open positions? | The prime brokers' client links will be used for verification of data by the Cambridge Strategy. All positions are reconciled daily. At the end of each day the Cambridge Strategy's middle office checks for un-matched trades and, if necessary, liaises with counterparties to obtain confirmations. |
| Is there an electronic feed to brokers and administrators, and how is it used? | Yes. Trades are placed with brokers via telephone or via Bloomberg or individual broker's electronic platforms. The trader enters the trade information into the CRM system. When trade confirmations are received via email or fax they are processed by the back office and 'matched' against the information the trader has entered in CRM. A position and trade reconciliation is undertaken at least daily. |
| Can you link to any third-party risk management systems (like Measurisk)? | Yes |

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| <p>What are your systems contingency plans?</p> | <p>The Cambridge Strategy (Asset Management) Limited has a full disaster recovery plan as per FSA requirements. The basic provisions of the plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A back-up office in Sevenoaks, 40 miles outside of London. - All trading systems are operational in that office. - All documents and reports and systems are fully backed up on a remote server each day. <p>In addition, our CRM system interacts with the software used by the prime broker, the administrator and the Manager. In the case of a computer system fault at any of the three locations, any lost data can be retrieved from back-up media or from the other two locations.</p> <p>The Cambridge Strategy uses a number of industry standard systems including Bloomberg who, as part of their user licenses, provide comprehensive technical support.</p> |
| <p>Describe in detail the reconciliation procedures for securities, futures, FX, and cash accounts in your back office operation to the prime broker.</p> | <p>Trades are reconciled to the Prime Broker (t+1) every morning. Trades are reconciled on 3 levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Trade by Trade basis for previous day:</i> This reconciles every detail of the previous days trading, including trade date, value date, price, amount, counterparty etc. - <i>Open Positions:</i> As the trade by trade reconciliation described in 1 will only capture errors on the previous day's trades. Therefore, we perform reconciliation on full open positions. This reconciles all our open positions both notional and contra-notional amount to the prime broker since inception. - <i>Profit and Loss Reconciliation:</i> Based off the open positions and the marks used for the closing day as at 4 pm London time, we are able to generate a profit and loss report in CRM which details out the profit and loss. This is subsequently reconciled to the profit and loss as generated by the client's Administrator/Custodian and Agreed. <p>Any discrepancies on any level of the reconciliation will generate an Exception Report. This is raised to the Portfolio Manager and the process of resolving this discrepancy is undertaken.</p> <p>A complete audit trail of all conversation etc. relating to the discrepancy is maintained and filed with the exception report. Once resolved the Portfolio manager signs off on the issue.</p> |
| <p>Are trades reconciled to broker confirmations? How often?</p> | <p>Yes. Daily.</p> |
| <p>Are cash positions reconciled? How often?</p> | <p>Yes. Daily.</p> |
| <p>What is the company's policy with respect to personal account dealing:</p> | <p>Procedures are clearly detailed in the Compliance Manual. A copy of the Compliance Manual is available on request.</p> |
| <p>Is there a restricted list?</p> | <p>No</p> |
| <p>Does the company make use of "soft dollars"?</p> | <p>No</p> |

BUSINESS ISSUES

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY

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| Confirm that the company has established Anti-money Laundering (AML) procedures: | The company has established Anti-money Laundering procedures. These are documented in the firm's Compliance manual. |
| Please advise which jurisdiction's regulations you comply with: | The Anti-money Laundering procedures of the Cayman Islands and the United Kingdom. |
| Please advise who your MLRO (Money Laundering Reporting Officer) is: | Russell Thompson |

INSURANCE

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|--|-----|
| Do you currently hold insurance for the following: | |
| ▪ Director & Officers Liability? | Yes |
| ▪ Professional Indemnity? | Yes |
| ▪ Crime (Employee fidelity/third party fraud)? | Yes |
| ▪ Key Person Insurance? | No |

BUSINESS CONTINUITY

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| Does the company have a formal disaster recovery plan? Please describe the basic provisions: | <p>Yes. The Cambridge Strategy (Asset Management) Limited has a full disaster recovery plan as per FSA requirements. The basic provisions of the plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A back-up office in Sevenoaks, 40 miles outside of London. - All trading systems are operational in that office. - All documents and reports and systems are fully backed up on a remote server each day. |
| What contingency plans do you have in terms of: | |
| ▪ Computer system fault? | <p>The business continuity plan provides for complete 'failover' of the computer system.</p> <p>A short term failover may result from a connectivity issue in the primary site, in which case the essential processes may need to be run from the failover site from a period of a few hours to a few days. In this case, the traders would continue to manage the portfolio from the back-up facility.</p> <p>A catastrophic long-term failover may result from a more devastating disruption to the primary office (fire, terrorist action etc). In this case, the main aim of setting up on the failover site would be to enable the traders to close out all positions and liquidate the portfolio in a timely manner.</p> <p>In the case where The Cambridge Strategy is severely disrupted (i.e. fire) a suitable longer term alternate site will be found. Relationships with external suppliers exist that allows The Cambridge Strategy to source providers for such a scenario. It is anticipated that a complete changeover of site would take approximately 1 month.</p> |
| ▪ Incapacitated investment decision makers? | As Chief Investment Officer, Russell Thompson, is the most important individual to the investment process, however, given the systematic nature of the investment process; other members of the investment team are capable and have experience of implementing the process. |
| ▪ Technical failure at Prime Broker's location? | <p>The Prime Broker maintains its own disaster recovery procedures including computer back-up. In the event of a systems failure, our Prime Brokers will accept facsimile and telephone instructions.</p> <p>As The Cambridge Strategy maintains multiple arrangements with various brokers, this provides a failsafe should one of them become fully disabled.</p> |
| ▪ Presence of in-house computer technician? | Yes, Cameron Edwards |
| ▪ Viral outbreaks? | The firm maintains its computer systems behind firewalls. In addition, all documents and reports and systems are fully backed up on a remote server each day. |

APPENDIX 1: BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

EDWARD BAKER (Executive Chairman)

Ed joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2007 and is responsible for the firm's emerging markets equities strategies and leadership of the firm's research effort. Until April of 2007 Ed was the Chief Investment Officer of Emerging Markets Growth Equities at AllianceBernstein. Ed joined Alliance Capital in 1995 and served in various roles during his tenure, including CEO of Alliance Capital Limited, Alliance's London based subsidiary. Ed assumed responsibility for the Emerging Markets Growth business in early 1998 and built this into a \$10 billion AUM business before his departure. Prior to joining Alliance in 1995, Mr. Baker worked for Barra, Inc., an investment technology firm which he joined in 1978. He is currently a member of the Editorial Board of The Journal of Investment Consulting, a publication of The Investment Management Consultants Association. He is also the Chairman of the Equity Advisory Group of the Institute of International Finance, and a Trustee for the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute. Mr. Baker earned a B.A. from the University of South Florida and an M.A. from the University of California at Berkeley, where he was a Regents Fellow. He has also completed work there towards a Ph.D. in both mathematics and finance.

PETER HENRICKS (Chief Executive Officer)

Peter co-founded the Cambridge Strategy and is the firm's Chief Executive Officer. Between 1993 and 2003 Peter worked for Alliance Capital as CEO of various subsidiaries throughout Asia. In this position he was responsible for leading the teams that managed Far East equity portfolios. He oversaw research, office administration, compliance, institutional marketing and retail sales. During this period, Peter founded offices for Alliance in Australia, Hong Kong, Taiwan and negotiated the J.V. in China with Ping-An. Under his leadership the Australian offices became fully integrated fixed income and equities management operations that grew to 100 employees, with over USD 28 billion in assets. In addition Hong Kong's retail and institutional assets grew to exceed USD 5.5 billion and the Taiwan office became one of the leading retail fund distributors within Alliance and in Taiwan.

He began his career at Shearson Lehman where he was responsible for trading short dated treasury instruments and rose to senior dealer in Hong Kong. He was subsequently promoted to merchant banking head in Australia with responsibility for treasury, stock broking, foreign exchange and fixed income. Peter currently works with the Bank of International Settlements on financial stability in developing markets. Peter holds a BA from Flinders University of South Australia and a Masters of Project Management from UTS, Australia and is a doctoral candidate at the ISM in Paris.

RUSSELL THOMPSON (Chief Investment Officer)

Russell co-founded the Cambridge Strategy and is the firm's Chief Investment Officer. Prior to establishing the firm, Russell was a consultant at RPMH LLP, which he joined in 2003, and developed a foreign exchange platform. In 1998 Russell joined AIG Trading as a senior Trader, and rose to Head of Trading for Asia (responsible for all aspects of Currency and Interest Rate Trading in AIG Inc. HK, including Trading, Risk Management, Personnel, and Compliance). Russell was also responsible for trading and managing the successful AIG Proprietary Asian Currency Fund. In 2001 Russell resigned from AIG and moved to North America and co-founded two Companies, Platinum Destinations, a successful luxury lodging company based in Whistler, BC and the Perennia Fund, a closed-end Cayman Islands based private offshore Fund specialising in real estate investments. In 1995 Russell joined HSBC Markets in Hong Kong as a Forward/Proprietary trader, Trading the DEM, CHF, AUD and ZAR books, and running the short dated HKD Arbitrage book and a proprietary trading book. He progressed to Senior Derivatives Trader, successfully creating and running the Non Deliverable Forwards desk through the turbulent Asian Crisis, and producing record profits for the Bank. Russell began his career at Midland Montagu in 1989 as a business analyst, and quickly moved to being a Derivatives and Money Market Trader assuming responsibility for trading and hedging the Medium Term Sterling Mortgage Swap Book, and the Latin American Brady Bond Portfolio. Russell has a BSc(Hons) in Economics, and is a member of the Association of Corporate Treasurers, having passed his ACT exams with distinction.

DEREK DOUPE (Director of Marketing)

Derek joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2008 as Director of Marketing. Prior to joining the firm, he was Marketing Director for Victoria Capital (UK) Limited and had acted as a consultant to several family offices in respect of their hedge fund investments. Previously, Derek held a number of senior roles within alternative asset management firms; including Schroders Investment Management where he was Executive Director responsible for the firm's global hedge fund programme and Russell Investment Group (Frank Russell Co.) where he was Director, Alternative Investments and a founding member of the firm's hedge fund programme, responsible for Russell's non-US hedge fund activities. Prior to Russell, Derek was an Investment Consultant at William M Mercer Investment Consulting in London where he headed the firm's research into hedge funds for the UK and Europe and acted as investment consultant to a number of pension funds. Derek initially worked in Mercer's Australian investment consulting practise. Derek graduated from Monash University, Australia, with a BEc (Hons) and holds a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment from the Securities Institute of Australia. He has also completed work towards a Masters of Economics from Monash University, Australia.

BOB COLEHAN (Managing Director & Senior Portfolio Manager)

Bob joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2008 as a Senior Portfolio Manager focusing on the G-10 currencies. Prior to joining the firm, he worked for UBS O'Connor's Currency and Rates hedge fund from 1999. As a Portfolio Manager, he traded G-14 and Emerging Markets foreign exchange and interest rate products, in a systematic style. Previously, he ran their execution team in charge of pricing and trading a wide variety of instruments as well as the day to day running of the business. Between 1994 and 1999 Bob worked for HSBC Futures as a senior sales director, with the last two years in their New York office, where he

worked to expand their North American operation. He was one of their top producers both in terms of revenue and the sourcing and development of new top tier business. From 1989-1994 Bob worked at First Chicago Futures as a senior sales person and London desk manager. Bob started in the financial markets in 1985 with Brown Shipley Merchant Bank and subsequently moved to Butler Harlow Futures. Bob has a BA (Hons) in Economics from the City Of London Polytechnic graduating in 1983. In 1984 he passed out as a commissioned officer from the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell before commencing jet flying training.

TONY HENRY (Head of Operations)

Tony joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2009 as Head of Operations overseeing the firm's operational processes and their development along with managing relationships with our external middle office partners and clients. He brings with him over 30 years operational experience in both the asset management and investment banking environments. Prior to joining the firm he worked for Balyasny Asset Management as head of operations in their London office responsible for the support of the firm's global macro business. Before this, Tony was an operations manager at Concordia Fund Advisors responsible for day to day running of the equity business along with coverage of fixed income and futures and options. He was also responsible for the internal management of the portfolio management system (Tradar) and co-wrote along with Tradar's business development, the specification for their automated reconciliation system that was rolled out by the firm in 2007. Prior to this Tony worked for several investment banks in an operational manager capacity including Merrill Lynch, ANZ, Lehman Brothers, S.G. Warburg and Nomura.

ALEXANDRA EDSTEIN (Senior Portfolio Manager)

Alexandra joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2008 as a Senior Portfolio Manager for the Asian Region and manages the firm's exposures through the Asian time zone. Prior to joining the firm, she successfully managed her private investments and worked for Red Centre Capital, an Asian Macro Fund, as Senior Portfolio Manager. Prior to this, Alexandra worked for HSBC in Hong Kong from 1995-2005 in a number of senior positions, including: 2001-2005 senior proprietary trader, trading Asian, G10 foreign exchange and interest rate markets/ 1999-2001 chief trader for the Non-Deliverable Desk/ 1997-1999 Asian deliverable forwards desk, market making in THB and MYR forwards during the Asian financial crisis where she achieve record profits for the Bank. 1995-1997 trading AUD, NZD and DEM forward markets where her team was ranked first as market maker by Asiamoney for the DEM forwards. Prior to HSBC, she worked in the Australian interest rate markets for over a decade, primarily with BNZ, where she returned record profits and was the No.1 profit maker 3 years in a row. Alexandra began her career at Indosuez Australia in 1984 where she rose to manager of the interest rate book. Alexandra graduated from the University of Sydney in 1982, majoring in Economics. She has done a variety of subjects from the Securities Institute of Australia and various Technical Analysis courses.

ANDREW PETHER (Senior Portfolio Manager)

Andrew joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2007 as a Senior Portfolio Manager focusing on the G-10 currencies. Prior to joining the firm, he was responsible for strategic trading at JP Morgan, London within its Global Currency and Commodity Group (GCCG). Prior to JP Morgan, Andrew worked with Russell Thompson (CIO) and Peter Henricks (CEO) at RPMH LLP as a portfolio manager from 2003, in this role he traded using his methodology G10 and Asian Currency mandates for the fund. Previously, Andrew spent a decade working in Investment Banking. In 1993 Andrew joined Société Générale in Sydney trading within its foreign exchange group, resigning in 2000 as Head of Foreign Exchange. He moved to Hong Kong to develop and optimise his strategic trading methodology before relocating to Europe. In 2002 he rejoined Société Générale group in London as a senior proprietary trader within its principal currency and commodity desk focusing on Medium and Long term positional financial modelling and facilitating futures and Cash risk for the CTA and Hedge Fund community.

CHRIS UDY (Director of Research)

Chris joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2009 and is responsible for the firm's ongoing research effort. His current research areas include Bayesian portfolio optimisation, heuristic performance measures, regime-switching models and Markov Chain Monte Carlo sampling techniques. Prior to joining the firm, Chris worked for Mount Row Capital, a systematic hedge fund, from 2004 where he was Chief Technology Officer responsible for developing their proprietary trading programmes across various asset classes. Before this, Chris worked for RadioScape Ltd (a London based mathematical modelling company) as a Research Engineer on their 3G Telecommunication System Design and Traffic modelling team where he was awarded a patent for his work in the digital IF arena. Subsequently he rose to hold various research positions in their Digital Audio Broadcast (DAB) stack design and product development teams. Chris has 1st class Honours degree in Engineering from the University of Auckland.

WALID KHALFALLAH (Head of EMEA Equities)

Walid joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2009 and is responsible for the firm's EMEA equity portfolios. Before joining the firm Walid was Head of Middle East Equity Research with HSBC in Dubai where he was rated #1 Analyst & Team in the Extel and Institutional Investor surveys. Prior to this, he was an Executive Director with Morgan Stanley in London heading the EMEA financials team where he was voted top analyst in the Extel survey (2006-07). Before that he was with AllianceBernstein as an analyst in the Emerging Markets Growth Equities team covering EMEA financials. Walid earned an MSc in Global Politics (London), MSc in Investment Management (Cass Business School) and MA in International Finance (New Castle). He is a CFA charter holder and is fluent in Arabic, Bulgarian, French, Italian and English.

SAMUEL KWONG (Head of Asian Equities)

Samuel joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2009 and is responsible for the firm's Asian Equities portfolios. Before joining the firm, Samuel was with UBS O'Connor in Hong Kong, managing Asian equity portfolios including Japan Long/Short Sector Neutral equities. Prior to this (between 2000 and 2007), he was a Director and head of Asian Long/Short Market Neutral Equities with Hermes Investment Management in London. Between 1996 and 2000, he was a Director with Capel-Cure Sharp in London (part of Old Mutual Asset Managers) and was responsible for their institutional equity investment in both Asia and Japan. It was here that his Asian unit trust consistently ranked amongst the top three within the Asian funds universe. Between 1994 and 1996, Samuel joined UBS European Graduate training programme and started his career with the UBS Private Banking Fund Management division in London. Samuel has an MSc in Investment Analysis from Stirling University (UK) and a BSc (Hons) in Information Technology with Salford University (UK).

ANDREW BRESLER (Associate Portfolio Manager)

Andrew joined the Cambridge Strategy team in 2006 and serves as an Associate Portfolio Manager. Prior to joining the firm, he worked from 2005 at AIS Europe Limited where he helped build the European subsidiary of this American based fund administrator. Andrew commenced his career with Bank of New York. Andrew has a Bachelors of Business Science from Rhodes University graduating with Honours in Financial Economics in 2004.

JESSE MARRE (Assistant Portfolio Manager)

Jesse joined the Cambridge Strategy team in 2008 and serves as an Assistant Portfolio Manager. Prior to joining the firm, he graduated from Christ Church College at Oxford with a BA (Hons) in Biological Sciences

MICHAEL KWONG (Assistant Portfolio Manager)

Michael joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2009 as serves as an Assistant Portfolio Manager. Prior to joining the firm, he worked for Citigroup Global Markets in regional equity sales and at CSLA Limited as a proprietary trading assistant. Michael has a Bachelor of Science from Sydney University and a Masters in Real Estate (investment and finance major) from Hong Kong University. In addition, Michael is one of the top ranked tennis players in Hong Kong.

GLYN HUCKSON (Senior Quantitative Developer)

Glyn joined The Cambridge Strategy in 2009 as a senior quantitative developer. Prior to joining The Cambridge Strategy Glyn worked for Mount Row Capital from 2006, a systematic hedge fund based in London and was responsible for developing and maintaining their proprietary portfolio management software and trade execution platform. Prior to this Glyn worked for Radio Scape Limited (from 2000) as a Digital Signal Processing engineer, holding various senior, principal and technical lead positions on their digital radio design team. Glyn holds a Bachelor of Technology (Hons) from Massey University of New Zealand.

DR ISSAM STRUB (Research Scientist)

Dr Issam Strub joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2009 as a senior member of the firm's research group. Prior to joining the firm, Dr Strub was a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, in the Mathematics and Civil & Environmental Engineering departments conducting research in an array of fields ranging from Partial Differential Equations, Fluid Mechanics and Scientific Computing to Control Theory and Optimisation. He obtained his PhD in Engineering in May 2009 and has authored a number of research articles in leading scientific journals and conferences. He received the Best Systems Paper Award at the 45th IEEE Conference on Decision and Control in 2006 and the Outstanding Graduate Student Instructor Award from the University of California in 2005.

PETA ADAMS (Associate Director, Head of MENA Business Development)

Peta joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2009 as a member of the firm's business development and client service team. Prior to joining the firm, Peta was managing director for a new business establishing an online marketing source for emerging markets and high net worth clientele. Previously she was employed at Lionhart Investment, a multi-strategy arbitrage firm, as part of their marketing team. Before joining Lionhart, she held a broadcast journalist and producing role at BBC in the Business and Economics Unit for a number of years whilst freelance reporting for MarHedgeTV and Financial Times TV. She has also worked at Nomura Investment Bank in options and futures brokerage and previously was based in Tokyo working for Bloomberg in the Asian analytics team. Peta graduated from James Cook University with a Bachelor of Commerce and is a candidate for an MBA from the University of New South Wales.

GREG BROWN (Operations Specialist)

Greg joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2007 and serves as the operations manager coordinating the firm's relationships with our external middle office partners. Prior to joining the firm, Greg was responsible for marketing for the English Volleyball Association. Previously, he held finance and accounting functions in the financial services industry with Cox Insurance and Momentum Wealth of South Africa. Greg studied Engineering at the University of South Australia as well as Dutch and Scandinavian languages at University College London and The University of Amsterdam. He is currently enrolled as a graduate student in Economics via the London School of Economics. Greg is also a member of the British Volleyball steering committee for the London 2012 Paralympics and a coach of the National team for the British Disabled Volleyball program leading up to the 2012 Paralympics.

CAMPBELL PARKER (Operations Specialist)

Campbell joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2008 and serves as operations manager coordinating the firm's relationships with our external middle office partners. Prior to joining the firm Campbell ran his own online consumer business for six years. Prior to that Campbell worked for a number of blue chip UK companies. Campbell has an MBA from Cardiff Business School and a BA (Hons) in Business Studies from Kingston University.

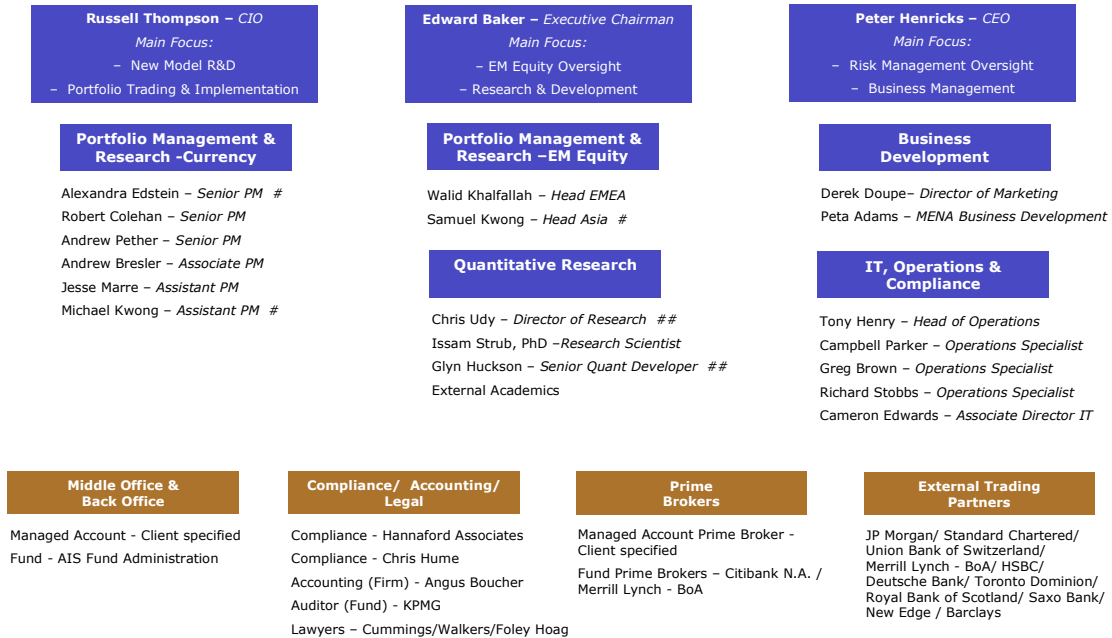
RICHARD STOBBS (Operations Specialist)

Richard joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2009 and serves as an operations specialist. Prior to joining the firm he worked for Balyasny Asset Management as part of the operations team in their London office between 2007 and 2009 where he was responsible for the support of the firm's global macro business. Richard graduated at the University of Essex with a BA Honours Degree in Modern History with International Relations

CAMERON EDWARDS (Associate Director – IT Infrastructure)

Cameron joined the Cambridge Strategy in 2009 and serves as the firm's head of IT infrastructure. Prior to joining the firm, Cameron was responsible for technology and middle office functions at Mount Row Capital, a systematic European equity hedge fund for 2 years. Prior to this time, Cameron worked for a technology company in while pursuing his undergraduate degree. Cameron is in his final year of his Bachelor of Business majoring in Finance and Bachelor of Information Technology at Charles Sturt University.

APPENDIX 2: ORGANISATIONAL CHART



Notes:
 # Hong Kong
 ## Australia