RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

TRADING FUTURES AND OPTIONS INVOLVES SUBSTANTIAL RISK OF LOSS AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR ALL INVESTORS. THERE ARE NO GUARANTEES OF PROFIT NO MATTER WHO IS MANAGING YOUR MONEY. PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

THE RISK OF LOSS IN TRADING COMMODITY INTERESTS CAN BE SUBSTANTIAL. YOU SHOULD THEREFORE CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER SUCH TRADING IS SUITABLE FOR YOU IN LIGHT OF YOUR FINANCIAL CONDITION. IN CONSIDERING WHETHER TO TRADE OR TO AUTHORIZE SOMEONE ELSE TO TRADE FOR YOU, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING:

IF YOU PURCHASE A COMMODITY OPTION YOU MAY SUSTAIN A TOTAL LOSS OF THE PREMIUM AND OF ALL TRANSACTION COSTS.

IF YOU PURCHASE OR SELL A COMMODITY FUTURES CONTRACT OR SELL A COMMODITY OPTION YOU MAY SUSTAIN A TOTAL LOSS OF THE INITIAL MARGIN FUNDS OR SECURITY DEPOSIT AND ANY ADDITIONAL FUNDS THAT YOU DEPOSIT WITH YOUR BROKER TO ESTABLISH OR MAINTAIN YOUR POSITION. IF THE MARKET MOVES AGAINST YOUR POSITION, YOU MAY BE CALLED UPON BY YOUR BROKER TO DEPOSIT A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL MARGIN FUNDS, ON SHORT NOTICE, IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN YOUR POSITION. IF YOU DO NOT PROVIDE THE REQUESTED FUNDS WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED TIME, YOUR POSITION MAY BE LIQUIDATED AT A LOSS, AND YOU WILL BE LIABLE FOR ANY RESULTING DEFICIT IN YOUR ACCOUNT.

UNDER CERTAIN MARKET CONDITIONS, YOU MAY FIND IT DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO LIQUIDATE A POSITION. THIS CAN OCCUR, FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THE MARKET MAKES A ''LIMIT MOVE.''

THE PLACEMENT OF CONTINGENT ORDERS BY YOU OR YOUR TRADING ADVISOR, SUCH AS A ''STOP-LOSS'' OR ''STOP-LIMIT'' ORDER, WILL NOT NECESSARILY LIMIT YOUR LOSSES TO THE INTENDED AMOUNTS, SINCE MARKET CONDITIONS MAY MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO EXECUTE SUCH ORDERS.

A ''SPREAD'' POSITION MAY NOT BE LESS RISKY THAN A SIMPLE ''LONG'' OR ''SHORT'' POSITION.

THE HIGH DEGREE OF LEVERAGE THAT IS OFTEN OBTAINABLE IN COMMODITY INTEREST TRADING CAN WORK AGAINST YOU AS WELL AS FOR YOU. THE USE OF LEVERAGE CAN LEAD TO LARGE LOSSES AS WELL AS GAINS.

IN SOME CASES, MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNTS ARE SUBJECT TO SUBSTANTIAL CHARGES FOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORY FEES. IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THOSE ACCOUNTS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO THESE CHARGES TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL TRADING PROFITS TO AVOID DEPLETION OR EXHAUSTION OF THEIR ASSETS. THE CTA DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT CONTAINS A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS AND EACH FEE TO BE CHARGED TO YOUR ACCOUNT BY THE COMMODITY TRADING ADVISOR ("CTA").

A COMPLETE DISCUSSION OF FEES AND CHARGES ARE REPORTED IN THE CTA's DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT. SPECIFICALLY, ONE SHOULD RECOGNIZE THAT AN INTRODUCING BROKER MAY CHARGE A FRONT-END START UP FEE OF UP TO 3% OF THE INITIAL CONTRIBUTION. PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS CHARGE IS NOT REFLECTED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE COMMODITY TRADING ADVISOR AND COULD HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE CUSTOMERS ABILITY TO ACHIEVE SIMILAR RETURNS.

MANAGED FUTURES MAY NOT NECESSARILY BE PROFITABLE UNDER ALL MARKET CONDITIONS AND ALSO MAY NOT NECESSARILY REDUCE VOLATILITY. THIS MATTER IS INTENDED AS A SOLICITATION.

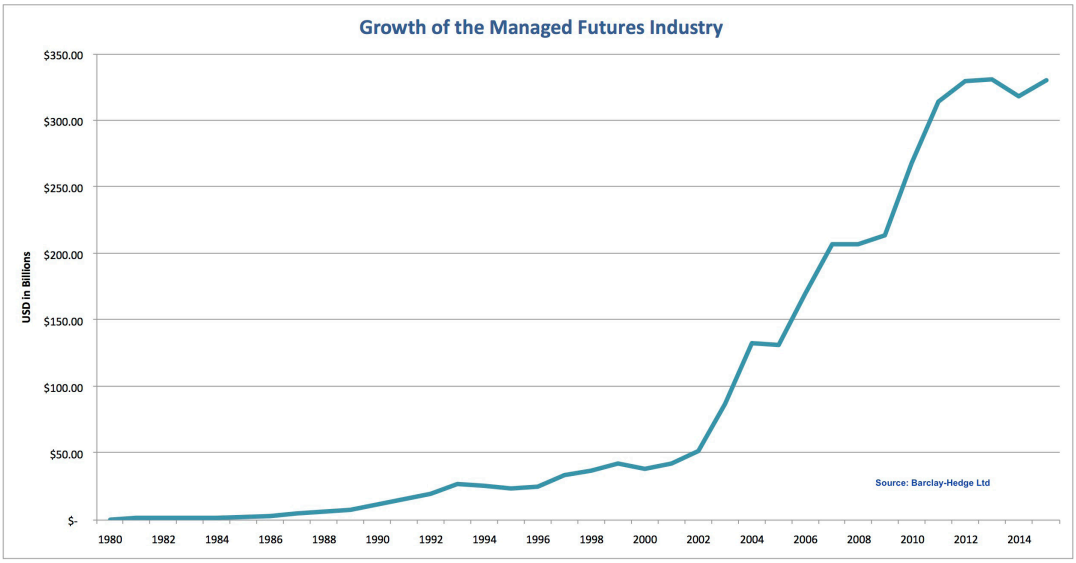
THIS MATERIAL MAY MENTION SERVICES WHICH RANK THE PERFORMANCE OF COMMODITY TRADING ADVISORS. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE RANKINGS APPLY ONLY TO THOSE CTAs WHO SUBMIT THEIR TRADING RESULTS. THE RANKINGS IN NO WAY PURPORT TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ENTIRE UNIVERSE OF COMMODITY TRADING ADVISORS. THE MATERIAL IN NO WAY IMPLIES THAT THESE RESULTS ARE OFFICIALLY SANCTIONED RESULTS OF THE COMMODITY INDUSTRY. BE ADVISED THAT AN INDIVIDUAL CANNOT INVEST IN THE INDEX ITSELF AND THE ACTUAL RATES OF RETURN FOR AN INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM MAY SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFER AND BE MORE VOLATILE THAN THE INDEX.

Factual Studies on Managed Futures Interaction with Stocks

Trading futures and options involves substantial risk of loss and is not suitable for all investors. The use of the phrase “Managed Futures” refers to the asset class, and not to any individual Commodity Trading Advisors program. Be advised that an individual program could have better or worse performance results when compared to the Stock Market. There are no guarantees of profit no matter who is managing your money. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. The studies presented in this brochure are based on actual performance of managed futures and stocks for the periods shown, they are not based on academic theory. This matter is intended as a solicitation.

The Growth of the Managed Futures Industry

In the last 15 years, assets under management for the managed futures industry have grown approximately an unprecedented 771%



According to the CME Group, “Managed futures have been used successfully by investment management professionals for more than 30 years. Institutional investors looking to maximize portfolio exposure continue to increase their use of managed futures as an integral component of a well diversified portfolio. With the ability to go both long and short, managed futures are highly flexible financial instruments with the potential to profit from rising and falling markets. Moreover, managed future funds have virtually no correlation to traditional asset classes, enabling them to enhance returns as well as lower overall volatility.

Recent growth in managed futures has been substantial. In 2000, it was estimated that there was $37.90 billion was under management by managed futures trading advisors. By the end of the first quarter of 2015, that number had grown to more than $330.2 billion.

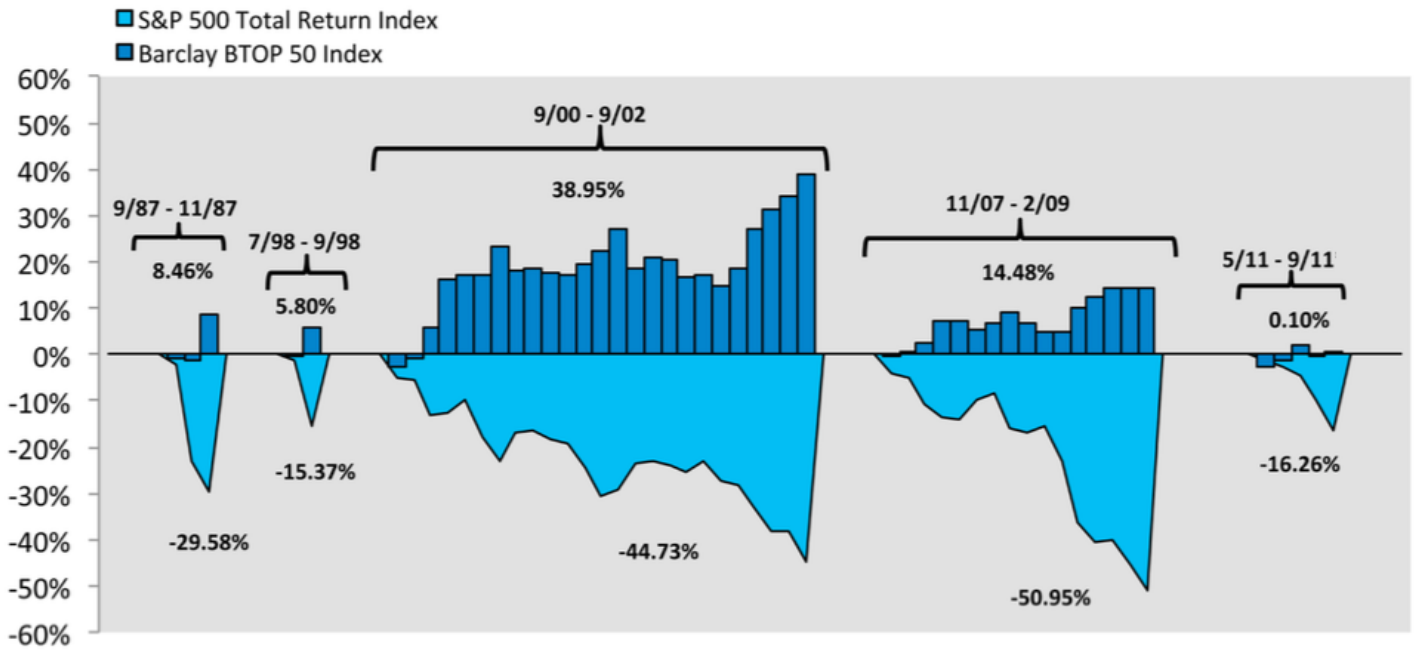
Why are managed futures so popular with investors? According to Sol Waksman, founder and President of BarclayHedge the current growth in managed futures assets has been more closely aligned with changing sentiment among sophisticated investors, who are now seeking transparency, liquidity and lower downside volatility within their portfolios all of which managed futures can potentially provide.

Please be advised that trading futures and options involves substantial risk of loss and is not suitable for all investors. There are no guarantees of profit no matter who is managing your money. An investor must read and understand the current disclosure document before investing. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

Studies Showing How Managed Futures Performed When Stocks Performed Poorly

BTOP 50 vs. S&P 500 During the S&P's Worst Five Drawdowns Since 1987

The study below supports the famous landmark study by the late Harvard University professor Dr. John Lintner. **In his study Dr. Lintner concluded that managed futures can increase the performance and reduce the risk in an overall investment portfolio. It is important to note the study below is not based on academic theory.** It is based on actual performance statistics of the S&P 500 and the BTOP50. The BTOP50 Index seeks to replicate the overall composition of the managed futures industry with regard to trading style and overall market exposure. The BTOP50 comprises the largest trading advisor programs, as measured by assets under management.



Trading futures and options involves substantial risk of loss no matter who is managing your money. Such an investment is not suitable for all investors. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. Please note that the BTOP 50 Index may not be representative of any individual CTAs performance.

Source: Bloomberg

Performance of the BTOP 50 Index During 15 Worst Quarters of S&P 500 (Total Return) Index

The BTOP 50 Index seeks to replicate the overall composition of the managed futures industry with regard to trading style and overall market exposure. The BTOP50 comprises the largest trading advisor programs, as measured by assets under management.

Period	Event	S&P 500 Total Return Index	Barclay BTOP 50 Index	Difference
Fourth Quarter 1987	Black Monday - Global Stock Markets Crash	-22.53%	16.88%	39.41%
Fourth Quarter 2008	Bear Market in U.S. Equities led by Financials	-21.95%	9.14%	31.08%
Third Quarter 2002	WorldCom Scandal	-17.28%	9.41%	26.69%
Third Quarter 2001	Terrorist Attacks on World Trade Center and Pentagon	-14.68%	4.12%	18.79%
Third Quarter 1990	Iraq Invades Kuwait	-13.75%	11.22%	24.97%
Second Quarter 2002	Continuing Aftermath of Technology Bubble Bursting	-13.39%	8.52%	21.92%
First Quarter 2001	Bear Market in U.S. Equities led by Technology	-11.86%	5.97%	17.83%
Second Quarter 2010	European Sovereign Debt Crisis, "Flash Crash"	-11.42%	-1.94%	9.48%
First Quarter 2009	Credit Crisis Continues	-11.01%	-1.75%	9.26%
Third Quarter 1998	Russia Defaults on Debt, LTCM Crisis	-9.94%	10.54%	20.48%
First Quarter 2008	Credit Crisis, Commodity Prices Rally	-9.45%	6.43%	15.88%
Third Quarter 2011	European Sovereign Debt Crisis	-8.90%	0.44%	9.34%
Third Quarter 2008	Credit Crisis, Government-Sponsored Bailout of Banks	-8.37%	-4.11%	4.26%
Fourth Quarter 2000	DotCom Bubble Bursts	-7.82%	19.78%	27.60%
Third Quarter 1999	Anxiety during Run Up to Y2K	-6.24%	-0.67%	5.57%

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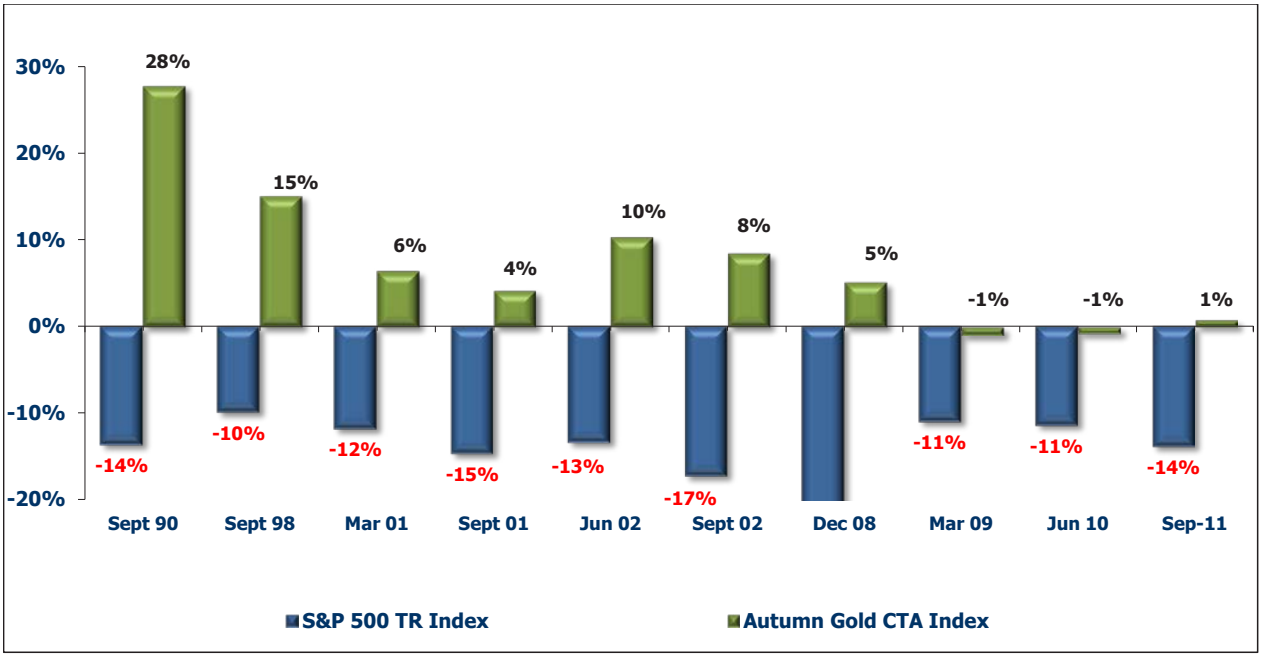
CTA Return During Periods When the S&P 500 Lost More Than 10% in a Quarter (from 1990)



The chart above demonstrates how the Autumn Gold CTA Index performed during periods when the S&P 500 TR Index experienced quarterly losses greater than 10%. The period covered is from January 1990 to June 2012. The Autumn Gold CTA Index reflects the average performance of Commodity Trading Advisors (CTAs) reporting to the Autumn Gold Database. The chart demonstrates that the Autumn Gold CTA index produced above average quarterly returns during periods when the S&P 500 TR Index incurred quarterly losses in excess of 10%. In every instance from 1990-June 2012, when the S&P 500 Price Index incurred these losses, the Autumn Gold CTA index produced positive return or minimal losses.

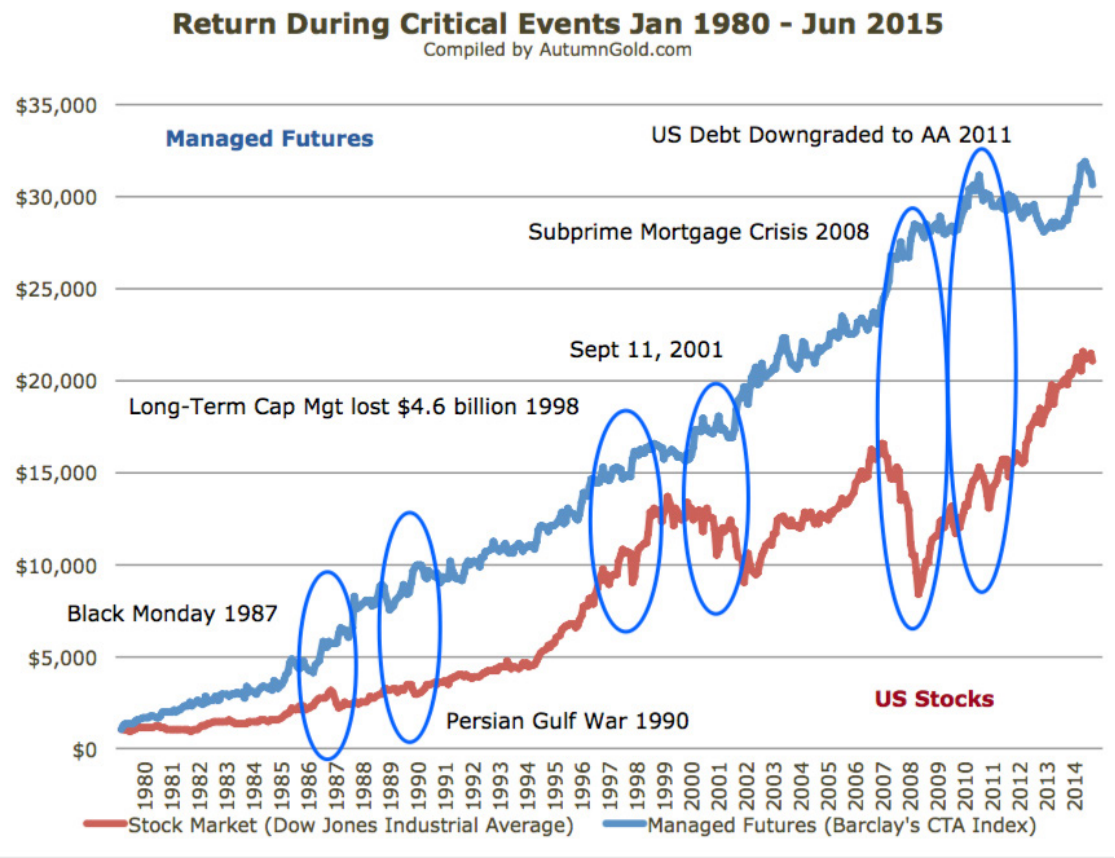
Managed Futures are represented by the Autumn Gold CTA Index. The Autumn Gold CTA Index is comprised of the client performance of all CTA programs included in the AG database and does not represent the complete universe of CTAs. CTA programs with proprietary performance are not included. Monthly numbers are updated until 45 days after the end of the month.

S&P 500 TR Index - The S&P 500 indices are designed to reflect all sectors of the U.S. equity markets. The S&P 500 includes 500 blue chip, large cap stocks, which together represent about 75% of the total U.S. equities market. Companies eligible for addition to the S&P 500 have market capitalization of at least US$3.5 billion. The TR Index accounts for the reinvestment of dividends.

Trading futures and options involves substantial risk of loss and is not suitable for all investors. An individual must read and understand the Commodity Trading Advisors current disclosure document before investing. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

How Did Managed Futures Perform During Critical Events from January 1980 through June 2015?

Return During Critical Events
January 1980 - June 2015



The Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted average of 30 blue-chip stocks that are generally the leaders in their industry. It has been a widely followed indicator of the stock market since October 1, 1928.

The Barclay CTA Index is a benchmark of representative performance of commodity trading advisors. There are currently 535 programs included in the calculation of the Barclay CTA Index for 2015. The Index is equally weighted and rebalanced at the beginning of each year. To qualify for inclusion in the CTA Index, an advisor must have four years of prior performance history. Additional programs introduced by qualified advisors are not added to the Index until after their second year. These restrictions, which offset the high turnover rates of trading advisors as well as their artificially high short-term performance records, ensure the accuracy and reliability of the Barclay CTA Index.

This material mentions services which rank the performance of commodity trading advisors. Please note that the rankings apply only to those CTAs who submit their trading results. The rankings in no way purport to be representative of the entire universe of commodity trading advisors. The material in no way implies that these results are officially sanctioned results of the commodity industry. Be advised that an individual cannot invest in the index itself and the actual rates of return for an individual program may significantly differ and be more volatile than the index.

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How Did Managed Futures Perform During the Worst Stock Market Declines in History?

Managed Futures Performance During the Worst Stock Market Declines in History

Managed futures performance during severe declines in S&P 500

Event	S&P 500*	BTOP 50 Index**
Crash of '87	-23.23%	+16.88%
Terrorist Attacks WTC 9/11	-14.99%	+4.12%
Iraq Invades Kuwait 1990	-14.52%	+11.22%
1998 Russian Defaults/LTCM	-10.30%	+10.54%
Tech bubble bursts 2000	-8.09%	+19.78%
2008 Stock Market Crash	-37.00%	+13.58%

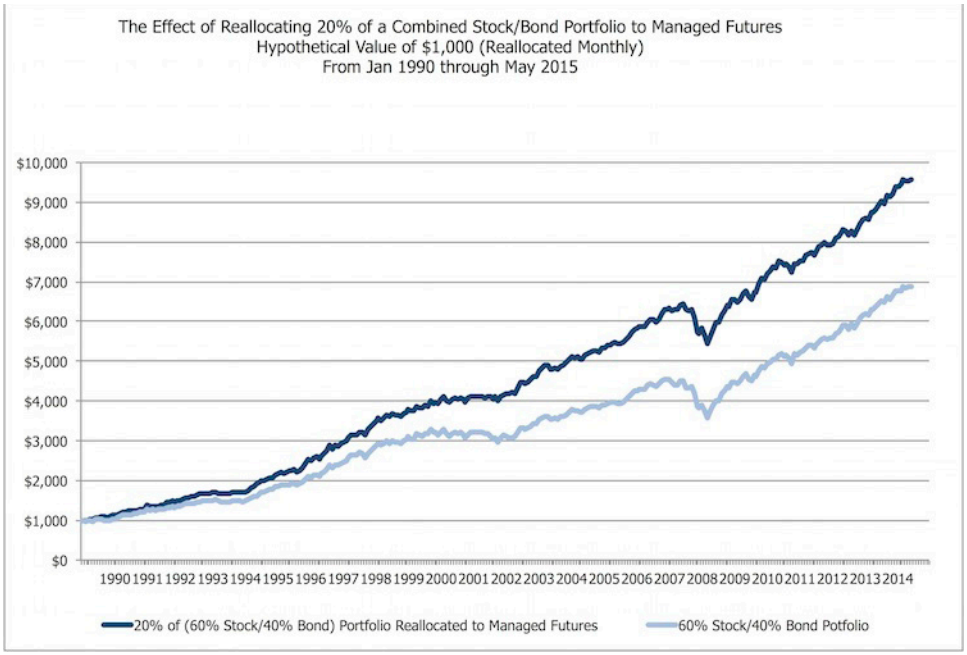
*S&P 500: A basket of 500 stocks that are considered to be widely held. The S&P 500 index is weighted by market value, and its performance is thought to be representative of the stock market as a whole.

**Barclay BTOP 50 Index: The BTOP50 Index seeks to replicate the overall composition of the managed futures industry with regard to trading style and overall market exposure. The BTOP50 employs a top-down approach in selecting its constituents. The largest investable trading advisor programs, as measured by assets under management, are selected for inclusion in the BTOP50. In each calendar year the selected trading advisors represent, in aggregate, no less than 50% of the investable assets of the Barclay CTA Universe. To be included in the BTOP50, the following criteria must be met: Program must have at least two years of trading activity; Program's advisor must have at least three years of operating history; and the BTOP50's portfolio will be equally weighted among the selected programs at the beginning of each calendar year and will be rebalanced annually.

Trading futures and options involves substantial risk of loss no matter who is managing your money and is not suitable for all investors. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

Studies Showing What is Potentially the Best Amount to Allocate to Managed Futures in an Overall Investment Portfolio

The Effect of Reallocating 20% of a Traditional Stock/Bond Portfolio to Managed Futures



Stocks are represented by the S&P 500 Total Return Index from December 1990 to the end of Data and by the S&P 500 Price Index adjusted for dividends from January 1990 through November 1990. The S&P 500 indices are designed to reflect all sectors of the U.S. equity markets. The S&P 500 includes 500 blue chip, large cap stocks, which together represent about 75% of the total U.S. equities market. Companies eligible for addition to the S&P 500 have market capitalization of at least US$3.5 billion. The TR Index accounts for the reinvestment of dividends.

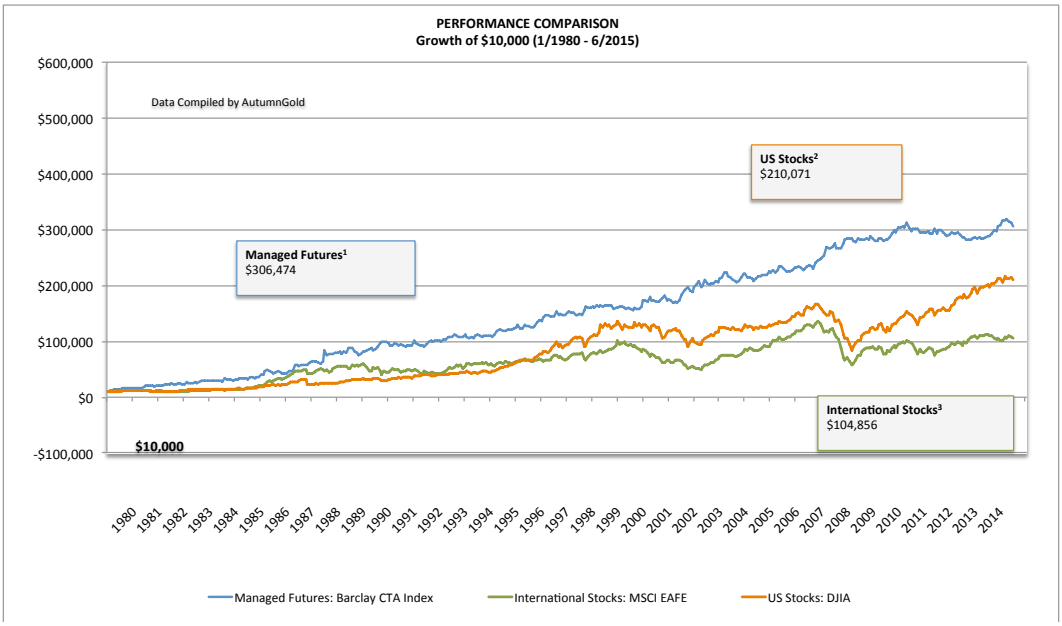
Bonds are represented by the Barclay's US Aggregate Bond Index (formerly known as the Lehman US Aggregate Bond Index). The U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass- throughs), ABS, and CMBS. The U.S. Aggregate rolls up into other Barclays Capital flagship indices such as the multi-currency Global Aggregate Index and the U.S. Universal Index, which includes high yield and emerging markets debt. The U.S. Aggregate Index was created in 1986, with index history backfilled to January 1, 1976.

Managed Futures are represented by the Autumn Gold CTA Index. The Autumn Gold CTA Index is comprised of the client performance of all CTA programs included in the AG database and does not represent the complete universe of CTAs. CTA programs with proprietary performance are not included. Monthly numbers are updated until 45 days after the end of the month.

Trading futures and options involves substantial risk of loss and is not suitable for all investors. There are no guarantees of profit no matter who is managing your money. An investor must read and understand the Commodity Trading Advisors current disclosure document before investing. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results. This matter is intended as a solicitation to invest in managed futures. Be advised that an individual cannot invest in the index itself and the actual rates of return for an individual program may significantly differ and be more volatile than the index.

Studies Showing How Managed Futures Performed Compared to Stocks Over the Past 35 Years

Performance Results of a 35 Year STudy Comparing Managed Futures*, U.S. Stocks and International Stocks



Comparison of Performance (1/1980 - 6/2015)
Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results.

Over the past 35 years, managed futures have substantially outperformed U.S. and International Stocks.

1- Managed Futures: The Barclay CTA Index is a benchmark of representative performance of commodity trading advisors. There are currently 535 programs included in the calculation of the Barclay CTA Index for 2015. The Index is equally weighted and rebalanced at the beginning of each year. To qualify for inclusion in the CTA Index, an advisor must have four years of prior performance history. Additional programs introduced by qualified advisors are not added to the Index until after their second year. These restrictions, which offset the high turnover rates of trading advisors as well as their artificially high short-term performance records, ensure the accuracy and reliability of the Barclay CTA Index.

2- US Stocks: The Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted average of 30 blue-chip stocks that are generally the leaders in their industry. It has been a widely followed indicator of the stock market since October 1, 1928.

3- International Stocks: The MSCI EAFE Index is a stock market index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of 22 major developed markets excluding the US & Canada.

Source: AutumnGold.

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