

**SYON CAPITAL LLC
FORM ADV PART 2A
BROCHURE**

Item 1 – Cover Page

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Syon Capital LLC. If you have any questions regarding the contents of this brochure, please do not hesitate to contact our Chief Compliance Officer, Keith Dwyer, by telephone at (513) 977-8196 or by email at keith.dwyer@dinsmorecomplianceservices.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Syon Capital LLC is a registered investment adviser. Registration with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Additional information about Syon Capital LLC is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

March 27, 2026

Item 2 – Material Changes

Form ADV Part 2A requires registered investment advisers to amend their brochure when information becomes materially inaccurate. If there are any material changes to an adviser's disclosure brochure, the adviser is required to notify you and provide you with a description of the material changes.

The following material changes occurred since the last annual update, dated March 26, 2025:

Item 8 Method of Analysis, Investment Strategies, and Risk of Loss – Additional risks were added.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations – Additional details were added on Syon's private funds.

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Item 4 - Advisory Business

A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Syon Capital LLC (“Syon” or the “Firm”) is a limited liability company organized in the State of Delaware. Syon is an investment advisory firm registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Syon is wholly owned by Syon LLC. Ash Chopra serves as the Managing Member and Principal of both Syon and Syon LLC. The Firm has been operating since September 16, 2022.

B. Types of Advisory Services

Syon offers investment management services on a discretionary basis and non-discretionary basis to individuals, including high net worth individuals, families, family offices, trusts, businesses, charitable foundations, and retirement/profit-sharing plans. All investment advice provided is customized to each client’s investment objectives and financial needs. The information provided by the client, together with any other information relating to the client’s overall financial circumstances, will be used by Syon to determine the appropriate portfolio asset allocation and investment strategy for the client. Syon may also provide financial planning services to a client, depending upon the agreement between the client and Syon. Financial planning services, to the extent provided to a client, may include such things as: retirement planning; educational planning; estate planning; cash flow planning; and tax planning. Syon does not provide financial planning on a standalone basis.

The securities utilized by Syon for investment in client accounts consist of equity securities and funds and equity derivatives, fixed income securities and funds and fixed income derivatives, alternative investments, including, but not limited to, private equity, hedge funds, venture and debt securities and funds, real estate, commodities, credit derivatives and foreign currency. Syon may further recommend to clients that all or a portion of their investment portfolio be managed on a discretionary basis by one or more unaffiliated money managers or investment platforms (“External Managers”). The client may be required to enter into a separate agreement with the External Manager(s), which will set forth the terms and conditions of the client’s engagement of the External Manager. Syon generally renders services to the client relative to the discretionary selection of External Managers. Syon also assists in establishing the client’s investment objectives for the assets managed by External Managers, monitors and reviews the account performance and defines any restrictions on the account. The investment management fees charged by the designated External Managers, together with the fees charged by the corresponding designated broker-dealer/custodian of the client’s assets, are exclusive of, and in addition to, the annual advisory fee charged by Syon.

Note for IRA and Retirement Plan Clients: When Syon provides investment advice to you regarding your retirement plan account or individual retirement account, Syon is a fiduciary within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and/or the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable, which are laws governing retirement accounts. The way Syon makes money creates some conflicts with your interests, so Syon operates under a special rule that requires Syon to act in your best interest and not put Syon’s interest ahead of yours.

C. Client-Tailored Advisory Services

Clients may impose reasonable restrictions on the management of their accounts if Syon determines, in its sole discretion, that the conditions would not materially impact the performance of a management strategy or prove overly burdensome for Syon’s management efforts.

D. Information Received From Clients

Syon will not assume any responsibility for the accuracy of the information provided by clients. Syon is not obligated to verify any information received from a client or other professionals (e.g., attorney, accountant) designated by a client, and Syon is expressly authorized by the client to rely on such information provided. Under all circumstances, clients are responsible for promptly notifying Syon in writing of any material changes to the client's financial situation, investment objectives, time horizon, or risk tolerance.

E. Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2025, Syon had approximately \$4,379,631,232 in assets under management, of which \$2,321,650,914 was managed on a discretionary basis and \$2,057,980,315 was managed on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 - Fees and Compensation

Syon charges fees based on a percentage of assets under management. The specific fees charged by Syon for services provided will be set forth in each client's Agreement.

A. Investment Management Services Fees

Syon charges an annual advisory fee up to 1.50% of client assets under management. The annual advisory fee payable by a client is set forth in the agreement executed by Syon and the client. The advisory fee is paid monthly. The advisory fee for the initial month shall be paid, on a pro rata basis, in arrears, based on the balance of the net billable assets in the client's account on the last day of that month. For subsequent months, the advisory fee shall be paid, in advance, based on the average daily balance of the client's accounts for the preceding month, as provided by third-party sources, such as pricing services, custodians, fund administrators, and client-provided sources.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Syon and the client may choose to negotiate an annual advisory fee that varies from the range set forth above. Factors upon which a different annual advisory fee may be based include, but are not limited to, the size and nature of the relationship, the services rendered, the nature and complexity of the products and investments involved, time commitments, and travel requirements. The advisory fee charged by the Firm will apply to all of the client's assets under management, unless specifically excluded in the client agreement. The advisory fee includes, if and to the extent provided by Syon, any financial planning services. Although Syon believes that its fees are competitive, clients should understand that lower fees for comparable services may be available from other sources and firms.

The investment advisory agreement between Syon and the client may be terminated at will by either Syon or the client upon written notice. Syon does not impose termination fees when the client terminates the investment advisory relationship, except when agreed upon in advance. However, the client will be responsible for any termination or transfer fees assessed by the custodian for closing or transferring an account.

B. Payment of Fees

Syon generally deducts its advisory fee from a client's investment account(s) held at his/her custodian. Upon engaging Syon to manage such account(s), a client grants Syon this limited authority through a written instruction to the custodian of his/her account(s). The client is responsible for verifying the accuracy of the calculation of the advisory fee; the custodian will not determine whether the fee is accurate or properly calculated. *See* Section A herewith for further information on fee billing. A client may utilize the same procedure for financial planning or consulting fees if the client has investment accounts held at a custodian.

Although clients generally are required to have their investment advisory fees deducted from their accounts, in some cases, Syon will directly bill a client for investment advisory fees if it determines that such billing arrangement is appropriate given the circumstances.

The custodian of the client's accounts provides each client with a statement, at least quarterly, indicating separate line items for all amounts disbursed from the client's account(s), including any fees paid directly to Syon.

Clients may make additions to and withdrawals from their account at any time, subject to Syon's right to terminate an account. Additions may be in cash or securities provided that the Firm reserves the right to liquidate transferred securities or decline to accept particular securities into a client's account. Clients may withdraw account assets at any time on notice to Syon, subject to the usual and customary securities settlement procedures. However, the Firm generally designs its portfolios as long-term investments and the withdrawal of assets may impair the achievement of a client's investment objectives. Syon may consult with its clients about the options and implications of transferring securities. Clients are advised that when transferred securities are liquidated, they may be subject to transaction fees, short-term redemption fees, fees assessed at the mutual fund level (e.g. contingent deferred sales charges) and/or tax ramifications.

In connection with Syon's management of an account, a client will incur fees and/or expenses separate from and in addition to Syon's advisory fee. These additional fees may include transaction charges and the fees/expenses charged by any custodian, subadvisor, mutual fund, ETF, separate account manager (and the manager's platform manager, if any), limited partnership, or other advisor, transfer taxes, odd lot differentials, exchange fees, interest charges, ADR processing fees, and any charges, taxes or other fees mandated by any federal, state or other applicable law, retirement plan account fees (where applicable), margin interest, brokerage commissions, mark-ups or mark-downs and other transaction-related costs, electronic fund and wire fees, and any other fees that reasonably may be borne by a brokerage account. For External Managers, clients should review each manager's Form ADV 2A disclosure brochure and any contract they sign with the External Manager (in a dual contract relationship). The client is responsible for all such fees and expenses. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding brokerage practices.

C. Prepayment of Fees

As noted in Item 5(B) above, Syon's advisory fees generally are paid in advance. Upon the termination of a client's advisory relationship, Syon will issue a refund equal to any unearned management fee for the remainder of the month. The client may specify how he/she would like such refund issued (i.e., a check sent directly to the client or a check sent to the client's custodian for deposit into his/her account).

D. Outside Compensation for the Sale of Securities or Other Investment Products to Clients

Syon does not buy or sell securities and does not receive any compensation for securities transactions in any client account, other than the investment advisory fees noted above. However, as further described in Item 10, certain personnel of Syon, in their individual capacities, are also licensed as insurance professionals. Such persons earn commission-based compensation for selling insurance products to clients.

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

Syon does charge performance-based fees or participate in side-by-side management. Performance-based fees are fees that are based on a share of a capital gains or capital appreciation of a client's account. This presents a conflict of interest in that Syon or its supervised persons have an incentive to favor accounts for which it receives a performance based fee. This conflict is addressed by full disclosure to clients by way of its ADV Part 3, Client Relationship Summary. Side-by-side management refers to the practice of managing accounts that are charged performance-based fees while at the same time managing accounts that are not charged performance-based fees.

Item 7 - Types of Clients

Syon offers investment advisory services to individuals, including high net worth individuals, families, family offices, trusts, businesses, charitable foundations, and retirement/profit-sharing plans. Syon may impose a minimum portfolio size or a minimum initial investment to open an account. However, Syon does reserve the right to accept or decline a potential client for any reason in its sole discretion.

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

A. Methods of Analysis and Risk of Loss

A primary step in Syon's investment strategy is getting to know the clients – to understand their financial condition, risk profile, investment goals, tax situation, liquidity constraints – and assemble a complete picture of their financial situation. This comprehensive approach is integral to the way that Syon does business. Once Syon has a true understanding of its clients' needs and goals, the investment process can begin, and the Firm can recommend strategies and investments that it believes are aligned with the client's goals and risk profile.

Syon primarily employs fundamental analysis methods in developing investment strategies for its clients. Research and analysis from Syon is based on numerous sources, including third-party research materials and publicly-available materials, such as company annual reports, prospectuses, and press releases.

Syon generally employs a long-term investment strategy for its clients, as consistent with their financial goals. At times, the Firm may also buy and sell positions that are more short-term in nature, depending on the goals of the client and/or the fundamentals of the security, sector or asset class.

Client portfolios with similar investment objectives and asset allocation goals may own different securities and investments. The client's portfolio size, tax sensitivity, desire for simplicity, income needs, long-term wealth transfer objectives, time horizon and choice of custodian are all factors that influence Syon's investment recommendations.

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss. A client can lose all or a substantial portion of his/her investment. A client should be willing to bear such a loss. Some investments are intended only for sophisticated investors and can involve a high degree of risk.

B. Material Risks Involved

Investing in securities involves a significant risk of loss which clients should be prepared to bear. Syon's investment recommendations are subject to various market, currency, economic, political and business

risks, and such investment decisions will not always be profitable. Clients should be aware that there may be a loss or depreciation to the value of the client's account. There can be no assurance that the client's investment objectives will be obtained and no inference to the contrary should be made.

Generally, the market value of equity stocks will fluctuate with market conditions, and small- stock prices generally will fluctuate more than large-stock prices. The market value of fixed income securities will generally fluctuate inversely with interest rates and other market conditions prior to maturity. Fixed income securities are obligations of the issuer to make payments of principal and/or interest on future dates, and include, among other securities: bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations; debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, or by a non-U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities; municipal securities; and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. These securities may pay fixed, variable, or floating rates of interest, and may include zero coupon obligations and inflation-linked fixed income securities. The value of longer duration fixed income securities will generally fluctuate more than shorter duration fixed income securities. Investments in overseas markets also pose special risks, including currency fluctuation and political risks, and it may be more volatile than that of a U.S. only investment. Such risks are generally intensified for investments in emerging markets. In addition, there is no assurance that a mutual fund or ETF will achieve its investment objective. Past performance of investments is no guarantee of future results.

Additional risks involved in the securities recommended by Syon include, among others:

- *Stock market risk*, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. The market value of equity securities will generally fluctuate with market conditions. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. Prices of equity securities tend to fluctuate over the short term as a result of factors affecting the individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.
- *Sector risk*, which is the chance that significant problems will affect a particular sector, or that returns from that sector will trail returns from the overall stock market. Daily fluctuations in specific market sectors are often more extreme than fluctuations in the overall market.
- *Issuer risk*, which is the risk that the value of a security will decline for reasons directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.
- *Non-diversification risk*, which is the risk of focusing investments in a small number of issuers, industries or foreign currencies, including being more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified portfolio might be.
- *Value investing risk*, which is the risk that value stocks not increase in price, not issue the anticipated stock dividends, or decline in price, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic value, or because the expected value was misgauged. If the market does not recognize that the securities are undervalued, the prices of those securities might not appreciate as anticipated. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued. Value stocks are typically less volatile than growth stocks, but may lag behind growth stocks in an up market.
- *Smaller company risk*, which is the risk that the value of securities issued by a smaller company will go up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably as compared to more widely held securities. Investments in smaller companies are subject to greater levels of credit, market and issuer risk.
- *Foreign (non-U.S.) investment risk*, which is the risk that investing in foreign securities result in the portfolio experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a portfolio that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies. Risks associated with investing in foreign securities include fluctuations in the exchange rates of foreign currencies that may affect the U.S. dollar value of a security, the possibility of substantial price volatility as a result of political and economic instability in the foreign country, less public information about issuers of securities, different securities regulation,

different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and less liquidity than in the U.S. markets.

- *Interest rate risk*, which is the chance that prices of fixed income securities decline because of rising interest rates. Similarly, the income from fixed income securities may decline because of falling interest rates.
- *Credit risk*, which is the chance that an issuer of a fixed income security will fail to pay interest and principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of that fixed income security to decline.
- *Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) risk*, which is the risk of an investment in an ETF, including the possible loss of principal. ETFs typically trade on a securities exchange and the prices of their shares fluctuate throughout the day based on supply and demand, which may not correlate to their net asset values. Although ETF shares will be listed on an exchange, there can be no guarantee that an active trading market will develop or continue. Owning an ETF generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities it is designed to track. ETFs are also subject to secondary market trading risks. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain securities in the secondary market, or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to weighting of securities or number of securities held.
- *Management risk*, which is the risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by Syon may not produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments, affect the investment techniques available to Syon. There is no guarantee that a client's investment objectives will be achieved.
- *Real Estate risk*, which is the risk that an investor's investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") or real estate-linked derivative instruments will subject the investor to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses. An investment in REITs or real estate-linked derivative instruments subject the investor to management and tax risks.
- *Investment Companies ("Mutual Funds") risk*, when an investor invests in mutual funds, the investor will bear additional expenses based on his/her pro rata share of the mutual fund's operating expenses, including the management fees. The risk of owning a mutual fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying investments the mutual fund holds.
- *Commodity risk*, generally commodity prices fluctuate for many reasons, including changes in market and economic conditions or political circumstances (especially of key energy-producing and consuming countries), the impact of weather on demand, levels of domestic production and imported commodities, energy conservation, domestic and foreign governmental regulation (agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control), international politics, policies of OPEC, taxation and the availability of local, intrastate and interstate transportation systems and the emotions of the marketplace. The risk of loss in trading commodities can be substantial.
- *Cybersecurity risk*, which is the risk related to unauthorized access to the systems and networks of Syon and its service providers. The computer systems, networks and devices used by Syon and service providers to us and our clients to carry out routine business operations employ a variety of protections designed to prevent damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches. Despite the various protections utilized, systems, networks or devices potentially can be breached. A client could be negatively impacted as a result of a cybersecurity breach. Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to a client; impediments to trading; the inability by us and other service providers to transact business; violations of applicable privacy and

other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or other compliance costs; as well as the inadvertent release of confidential information. Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting issues of securities in which a client invests; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers and other financial institutions; and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by those entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

- *Alternative Investments / Private Funds risk*, investing in alternative investments is speculative, not suitable for all clients, and intended for experienced and sophisticated investors who are willing to bear the high economic risks of the investment, which can include:
 - loss of all or a substantial portion of the investment due to leveraging, short-selling or other speculative investment practices;
 - lack of liquidity in that there may be no secondary market for the investment and none expected to develop;
 - volatility of returns;
 - restrictions on transferring interests in the investment;
 - potential lack of diversification and resulting higher risk due to concentration of trading authority when a single adviser is utilized;
 - absence of information regarding valuations and pricing;
 - delays in tax reporting;
 - less regulation and higher fees than mutual funds;
 - risks associated with the operations, personnel, and processes of the manager of the funds investing in alternative investments.
- *Closed-End Funds risk*, Closed-end funds typically use a high degree of leverage. They may be diversified or non-diversified. Risks associated with closed-end fund investments include liquidity risk, credit risk, volatility and the risk of magnified losses resulting from the use of leverage. Additionally, closed-end funds may trade below their net asset value.
- *Structured Notes risk* -
 - *Complexity*. Structured notes are complex financial instruments. Clients should understand the reference asset(s) or index(es) and determine how the note's payoff structure incorporates such reference asset(s) or index(es) in calculating the note's performance. This payoff calculation may include leverage multiplied on the performance of the reference asset or index, protection from losses should the reference asset or index produce negative returns, and fees. Structured notes may have complicated payoff structures that can make it difficult for clients to accurately assess their value, risk and potential for growth through the term of the structured note. Determining the performance of each note can be complex and this calculation can vary significantly from note to note depending on the structure. Notes can be structured in a wide variety of ways. Payoff structures can be leveraged, inverse, or inverse-leveraged, which may result in larger returns or losses. Clients should carefully read the prospectus for a structured note to fully understand how the payoff on a note will be calculated and discuss these issues with Syon.
 - *Market risk*. Some structured notes provide for the repayment of principal at maturity, which is often referred to as "principal protection." This principal protection is subject to the credit risk of the issuing financial institution. Many structured notes do not offer this feature. For structured notes that do not offer principal protection, the performance of the linked asset or index may cause clients to lose some, or all, of their principal. Depending on the nature of the linked asset or index, the market risk of the structured note may include changes in equity or commodity prices, changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates, and/or market volatility.

- *Options risk*, an option is a financial derivative that represents a contract sold by one party (the option writer) to another party (the option holder, or option buyer). The contract offers the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a security or other financial asset at an agreed-upon price (the strike price) during a certain period of time or on a specific date (exercise date). Options are extremely versatile securities. Traders use options to speculate, which is a relatively risky practice, while hedgers use options to reduce the risk of holding an asset. In terms of speculation, option buyers and writers have conflicting views regarding the outlook on the performance of a:
 - *Call Option*, Call options give the option to buy at certain price, so the buyer would want the stock to go up. Conversely, the option writer needs to provide the underlying shares in the event that the stock's market price exceeds the strike due to the contractual obligation. An option writer who sells a call option believes that the underlying stock's price will drop relative to the option's strike price during the life of the option, as that is how he will reap maximum profit. This is exactly the opposite outlook of the option buyer. The buyer believes that the underlying stock will rise; if this happens, the buyer will be able to acquire the stock for a lower price and then sell it for a profit. However, if the underlying stock does not close above the strike price on the expiration date, the option buyer would lose the premium paid for the call option.
 - *Put Option*, Put options give the option to sell at a certain price, so the buyer would want the stock to go down. The opposite is true for put option writers. For example, a put option buyer is bearish on the underlying stock and believes its market price will fall below the specified strike price on or before a specified date. On the other hand, an option writer who sells a put option believes the underlying stock's price will increase about a specified price on or before the expiration date. If the underlying stock's price closes above the specified strike price on the expiration date, the put option writer's maximum profit is achieved. Conversely, a put option holder would only benefit from a fall in the underlying stock's price below the strike price. If the underlying stock's price falls below the strike price, the put option writer is obligated to purchase shares of the underlying stock at the strike price. The potential risks associated with these transactions are that (1) all options expire. The closer the option gets to expiration, the quicker the premium in the option deteriorates; and (2) Prices can move very quickly. Depending on factors such as time until expiration and the relationship of the stock price to the option's strike price, small movements in a stock can translate into big movements in the underlying options
- *Derivatives Risk*, entails the use of derivative instruments for a variety of purposes, including hedging, risk management, portfolio management or to earn income. A derivative is a financial instrument whose value is based, in part, on the value of an underlying asset, interest rate, index or financial instrument ("reference instrument" or "underlying asset"). In this context, derivatives include but are not limited to futures, forwards, options, participatory notes, warrants, swaps and other similar instruments that are normally valued based upon another or related asset. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the reference instrument, failure of the counterparty or tax or regulatory constraints. Prevailing interest rates and volatility levels, among other things, also affect the value of derivative instruments. A derivative instrument often has risks similar to its underlying asset and can have additional risks, including imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying asset, risks of default by the counterparty to certain transactions, magnification of losses incurred due to changes in the market value of the securities, instruments, indices or interest rates to which the derivative instrument relates, risks that the transactions might not be liquid and risks arising from margin requirements. The use of derivatives involves risks that are different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with other portfolio investments. Derivatives can involve the use of highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with other portfolio investments. Certain derivative transactions give rise to a form of leverage, which magnifies the portfolio's exposure to the underlying asset. Leverage associated with derivative transactions could cause an account to liquidate portfolio positions when it might not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet

earmarking or segregation requirements, including with respect to certain funds to comply with applicable SEC rules and regulations, or could cause an account's value to be more volatile than might have been the case absent such leverage. Derivatives risk could be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a position or security, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position or security held by a client portfolio. Derivatives for hedging purposes might not reduce risk if they are not sufficiently correlated to the position being hedged. A decision as to whether, when and how to use derivatives involves the exercise of specialized skill and judgment, and a transaction could be unsuccessful in whole or in part because of market behavior or unexpected events. Derivative instruments can be difficult to value, can be illiquid, and can be subject to wide swings in valuation caused by changes in the value of the underlying instrument. If a derivative counterparty is unable to honor its commitments, the value of a client portfolio could decline and/or the portfolio could experience delays in the return of collateral or other assets held by the counterparty. The loss on derivative transactions can substantially exceed the initial investment. Certain strategies use derivatives extensively. Derivative investments also involve the risks relating to the reference instrument. Although certain strategies seek to use derivatives to further a client's investment objectives, there is no assurance that the use of derivatives will achieve this result.

- *Issuance price and note value.* The price of a structured note at issuance will likely be higher than the fair value of the structured note on the date of issuance. Issuers now generally disclose an estimated value of the structured note on the cover page of the offering prospectus, allowing investors to gauge the difference between the issuer's estimated value of the note and the issuance price. The estimated value of the notes is likely lower than the issuance price of the note to investors because issuers include the costs for selling, structuring and/or hedging the exposure on the note in the initial price of their notes. After issuance, structured notes may not be re-sold on a daily basis and thus may be difficult to value given their complexity.
- *Valuation Risk.* Investments made, primarily in private market investments, are subject to valuation risk, which is the risk that one or more of the securities are valued at prices that are unable to be obtained upon sale due to factors such as incomplete data, market instability or errors in judgment. A substantial portion of Syon's private fund's assets is expected to consist of securities of private companies for which there are no readily available market quotations. The information available in the marketplace for such companies, their securities and the status of their businesses and financial conditions is often extremely limited, outdated and difficult to confirm. Such securities will be valued by Syon at fair value as determined by the Valuation Policy. The determination of fair value necessarily involves judgment in evaluating this information in order to determine the price that Syon might reasonably expect to receive upon a current sale. The most relevant information may often be provided by the securities issuer. Given the nature, timeliness, amount of and reliability of the information provided by the issues, fair valuations may become more difficult and uncertain as such information is unavailable or becomes outdated. There can be no assurance that fair value priced assets will not result in future adjustments to the prices of securities, or that fair value pricing will reflect the price that Syon is able to achieve upon sale, and it is possible that the fair value determined will be materially different from quoted or published prices. There can be no guarantee that investments will ultimately be realized at Syon, or the administrator's valuation of such investments. Valuation is a critical component in several operational matters including computation of advisory and service fee computations. Consequently, variance in the valuation of investments will impact, positively or negatively, the fees and expenses investors will pay. Syon or the third-party administrator, or their respective affiliates, may have an interest in determining higher valuations in order to be able to present better performance or receive higher fees.
- *Liquidity.* The ability to trade or sell structured notes in a secondary market is often very limited, as structured notes (other than exchange-traded notes known as ETNs) are not listed for trading on securities exchanges. As a result, the only potential buyer for a structured note may be the issuing financial institution's broker-dealer affiliate or the broker-dealer distributor of the structured note. In addition, issuers often specifically disclaim their intention to repurchase or make markets in the notes they issue. Clients should, therefore, be prepared to hold a structured note to its maturity date, or risk

selling the note at a discount to its value at the time of sale.

- *Credit risk.* Structured notes are unsecured debt obligations of the issuer, meaning that the issuer is obligated to make payments on the notes as promised. These promises, including any principal protection, are only as good as the financial health of the structured note issuer. If the structured note issuer defaults on these obligations, investors may lose some, or all, of the principal amount they invested in the structured notes as well as any other payments that may be due on the structured notes.
- *Cryptocurrency risk,* arises from cryptocurrency which is a digital representation of value that functions as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, or a store of value, but it does not have legal tender status. Cryptocurrencies are sometimes exchanged for U.S. dollars or other world currencies, but they are not generally backed or supported by any government or central bank. They are more volatile than traditional currencies. Their value is speculative, given that they are not currently, widely accepted as a medium or exchange, is derived by market forces of supply and demand, and may be impacted by the continued willingness of market participants to exchange fiat currency for cryptocurrency. Cryptocurrencies are not covered by either FDIC or SIPC insurance. Bitcoin, Ethereum and other cryptocurrencies are very speculative investments and involve a high degree of risk. An investment in cryptocurrency is not suitable for all investors, and may not generally be appropriate, particularly with funds drawn from retirement savings, student loans, mortgages, emergency funds, or funds set aside for other purposes. Investors must have the financial ability, sophistication/experience and willingness to bear the risks of an investment, and a potential total loss of their investment. An investment in cryptocurrency should be made with capital allocated to speculative purposes. Fees and expenses associated with a cryptocurrency investment may be substantial. Cryptocurrency exchanges and other trading venues on which cryptocurrencies trade are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives and other currencies. Investments that are related to cryptocurrencies could be subject to volatility experienced by the cryptocurrency exchanges and other cryptocurrency trading venues. Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware, which may also affect the price of bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies and indirect investments in cryptocurrencies.

In addition to the risks above, clients should consider the following risks:

- *History of volatility.* The exchange rate of cryptocurrency historically has been very volatile and the exchange rate of a cryptocurrency could drastically decline. For example, the exchange rate of Bitcoin has dropped more than 50% in a single day. Cryptocurrency-related investments may be affected by such volatility.
- *Government regulation.* Cryptocurrencies largely lack regulatory protections. Federal, state or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of cryptocurrency. Legislative and regulatory changes or actions at the federal, state or international level may adversely affect the use, transfer, exchange, and value of cryptocurrency.
- *Security concerns.* Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers or malware. Cryptocurrency also may be stolen by hackers.
- *New and developing.* As a relatively recent invention, cryptocurrency and related investments do not have an established track record of operating history, performance, credibility and/or trust. Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies are evolving. Cryptocurrencies use blockchain technology, which lacks standardization.

There also are risks surrounding various insurance products that are recommended to Syon clients from time to time. Such risks include, but are not limited to loss of premiums. Prior to purchasing any insurance product, clients should carefully read the policy and applicable disclosure documents.

Clients are advised that they should only commit assets for management that can be invested for the long term, that volatility from investing can occur, and that all investing is subject to risk. Syon does not guarantee the future performance of a client's portfolio, as investing in securities involves the risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

Past performance of a security or a fund is not necessarily indicative of future performance or risk of loss.

Use of External Managers

Syon may select certain External Managers to manage a portion of its clients' assets. In these situations, the success of such recommendations relies to a great extent on the External Managers' ability to successfully implement their investment strategies. In addition, Syon generally may not have the ability to supervise the External Managers on a day-to-day basis.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of the adviser and the integrity of the adviser's management. Syon has no material disciplinary or legal events to disclose for this Item.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Recommendation of External Managers

Syon may recommend that clients use External Managers based on clients' needs and suitability. Syon does not receive separate compensation, directly or indirectly, from such External Managers for recommending that clients use their services. Syon does not have any other business relationships with the recommended External Managers.

Insurance Licensed Personnel

Advisory persons of Syon are licensed as insurance professionals. Such persons earn commission-based compensation for selling insurance products to clients. Insurance commissions earned by advisory persons who are insurance professionals are separate from and in addition to Syon's advisory fee. This practice presents a conflict of interest as an advisory person who is an insurance professional has an incentive to recommend insurance products for the purpose of generating commissions rather than solely based on client needs. Syon addresses this conflict through disclosure and strives to make recommendations which are in the best interests of its clients. Clients are under no obligation to purchase insurance products through any person affiliated with Syon. Syon clients should understand that lower fees and/or commissions for comparable services may be available from other insurance providers.

Syon Capital Management I, LLC

Certain Firm personnel have an ownership interest in, and the firm is the advisor to, Syon Capital Management I, LLC ("Syon Capital Management"), the General Partner of Syon Capital Partner I, LP. The purpose of Syon Capital Management is to serve as the General Partner of Syon Capital Partners I, LP. Syon Capital Management earns a management fee for its services as manager and, therefore, Firm personnel through their ownership interest in Syon Capital Management receive these fees. This presents a conflict of interest in that Firm personnel have an incentive to recommend that Syon clients invest with Syon Capital Management. Syon addresses this conflict through this disclosure.

Syon NBA Access I, LLC

The Firm is the managing member of Syon NBA Access I, LLC (“Syon NBA”), and certain Firm personnel serve as officers of Syon NBA. The purpose of Syon NBA is to invest in Dyal HomeCourt Partners LP and a co-investment opportunity in a National Basketball Association Franchise that has yet to be finalized. The Firm’s status as managing member, as well as Firm personnel serving as officers of Syon NBA, presents a conflict of interest in that Syon personnel have an incentive to recommend that Syon clients invest in Syon NBA. The Firm addresses this conflict through this disclosure. In addition, investment in Syon NBA will be recommended only to advisory clients for whom Syon determines that such an investment is suitable.

Syon Capital Partners I, LP

The Firm is the managing member of Syon Capital Partners I, LP (“Syon Cap I”), and certain Firm personnel serve as officers of Syon Cap I. The purpose of Syon Cap I is to provide attractive risk-adjusted returns through investments in venture capital funds, co-investments offered by venture capital funds and private operating companies. The Firm’s status as an affiliate of the General Partner, Syon Capital Management I, LLC, presents a conflict of interest in that Syon personnel have an incentive to recommend that Syon clients invest in Syon Cap I. The Firm addresses this conflict through this disclosure. In addition, investments in Syon Cap I will be recommended only to advisory clients for whom Syon determines that such an investment is suitable.

PLRP Capital, LP (“PLRP”)

The Firm is the managing member of Syon Capital Partners I, LLC, and certain Firm personnel serve as officers of General Partner. The purpose of PLRP is to provide direct access to stock in Rippling, a cloud-based workforce management platform that unifies HR, IT, payroll and finance operations into a single system to help businesses manage the entire employee lifecycle more efficiently. The Firm’s status as an affiliate of the General Partner, Syon Capital Management I, LLC, presents a conflict of interest in that Syon personnel have an incentive to recommend that Syon clients invest in PLRP. The Firm addresses this conflict through this disclosure. In addition, investments in PLRP will be recommended only to advisory clients for whom Syon determines that such an investment is suitable.

Syon Capital PL10, LP

The Firm is the Advisor to Syon Capital Management I, LLC, the General Partner of Syon Capital PL10, LP (“SyonPL10”), and certain Firm personnel serve as officers of the General Partner. The purpose of SyonPL10 is to provide direct access to stock in Powerlaw, a company that owns a concentrated portfolio of later-stage private technology companies that we believe exhibit strong growth potential and the characteristics of future category-defining leaders. The Firm’s status as an affiliate of the General Partner, Syon Capital Management I, LLC, presents a conflict of interest in that Syon personnel have an incentive to recommend that Syon clients invest in Syon PL10. The Firm addresses this conflict through this disclosure. In addition, investments in Syon PL10 will be recommended only to advisory clients for whom Syon determines that such an investment is suitable.

Syon Capital DB, LP

The Firm is the Advisor to Syon Capital Management I, LLC, the General Partner of Syon Capital DB, LP (“Syon DB”), and certain Firm personnel serve as officers of the General Partner. The purpose of Syon DB is to provide direct access to stock in Databricks, a cloud-based and AI company that provides a unified “lakehouse” platform combining data engineering, analytics, and machine learning to help organizations analyze and use data at scale. The Firm’s status as an affiliate of the General Partner, Syon Capital Management I, LLC, presents a conflict of interest in that Syon personnel have an incentive to recommend that Syon clients invest in Syon PL10. The Firm addresses this conflict through this disclosure. In addition, investments in Syon PL10 will be recommended only to advisory clients for whom Syon determines that

such an investment is suitable.

Syon Peak A, LP

The Firm is the Advisor to Syon Capital Management I, LLC, the General Partner of Syon Capital Peak A, LP (“Peak A”), and certain Firm personnel serve as officers of the General Partner. The purpose of Syon Peak A is to provide direct access to stock in Kalshi, a federally regulated prediction market exchange that allows users to trade “yes or no” event contracts on the outcomes of future events across areas such as economics, politics, sports and financial markets. The Firm’s status as an affiliate of the General Partner, Syon Capital Management I, LLC, presents a conflict of interest in that Syon personnel have an incentive to recommend that Syon clients invest in Syon PL10. The Firm addresses this conflict through this disclosure. In addition, investments in Syon PL10 will be recommended only to advisory clients for whom Syon determines that such an investment is suitable.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

A. Description of Code of Ethics

Syon has a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) which requires Syon’s employees (“supervised persons”) to comply with their legal obligations and fulfill the fiduciary duties owed to the Firm’s clients. Among other things, the Code of Ethics sets forth policies and procedures related to conflicts of interest, outside business activities, gifts and entertainment, compliance with insider trading laws and policies and procedures governing personal securities trading by supervised persons. Syon employees are able to buy and sell securities that which are recommended to clients. This conflict of interest is mitigated in that employee transactions will trade after client transactions are made. In addition, should the firm aggregate orders, they will do so in a fair and equitable manner in accordance with applicable rules promulgated under the Advisers Act and guidance provided by the staff of the SEC and consistent with policies and procedures established by the Firm.

Personal securities transactions of supervised persons present potential conflicts of interest with the price obtained in client securities transactions or the investment opportunity available to clients. The Code addresses these potential conflicts by prohibiting securities trades that would breach a fiduciary duty to a client and requiring, with certain exceptions, supervised persons to report their personal securities holdings and transactions to Syon for review by the Firm’s Chief Compliance Officer. The Code also requires supervised persons to obtain pre-approval of certain investments, including initial public offerings and limited offerings.

Syon will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Used to Select Custodians and/or Broker-Dealers

Syon generally recommends that its investment management clients utilize the custody and brokerage services of an unaffiliated broker/dealer custodians (a “BD/Custodian”) with which Syon has an institutional relationship. Currently, this includes Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (“Schwab”), a FINRA registered broker-dealer, member SIPC, which is a “qualified custodian” as that term is described in Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act. Each BD/Custodian provides custody of securities, trade execution, and clearance and settlement of transactions placed on behalf of clients by Syon. If your accounts are custodied at Schwab, Schwab will hold your assets in a brokerage account and buy and sell securities when we instruct

them to. Clients will pay fees to Schwab for custody and the execution of securities transactions in their accounts.

In making BD/Custodian recommendations, Syon will consider a number of judgmental factors, including, without limitation: 1) clearance and settlement capabilities; 2) quality of confirmations and account statements; 3) the ability of the BD/Custodian to settle the trade promptly and accurately; 4) the financial standing, reputation and integrity of the BD/Custodian; 5) the BD/Custodian's access to markets, research capabilities, market knowledge, and any "value added" characteristics; 6) Syon's past experience with the BD/Custodian; and 7) Syon's past experience with similar trades. Recognizing the value of these factors, clients may pay a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction.

In exchange for using the services of Schwab, Syon may receive, without cost, computer and related systems support that allows Syon to monitor and service its clients' accounts maintained with Schwab. Schwab also makes available to the Firm products and services that benefit the Firm but may not directly benefit the client or the client's account. These products and services assist Syon in managing and administering client accounts. They include investment research, both Schwab's own and that of third parties. Syon may use this research to service all or some substantial number of client accounts, including accounts not maintained at Schwab. In addition to investment research, Schwab also makes available software and other technology that:

- provide access to client account data (such as duplicate trade confirmations and account statements);
- facilitate trade execution and allocate aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts;
- provide pricing and other market data;
- facilitate payment of our fees from our clients' accounts; and
- assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping, and client reporting.

Schwab also offers other services intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. These services include:

- educational conferences and events;
- technology, compliance, legal, and business consulting;
- publications and conferences on practice management and business succession; and
- access to employee benefits providers, human capital consultants, and insurance providers.

Schwab may provide some of these services itself. In other cases, it will arrange for third-party vendors to provide the services to the Firm. Schwab may also discount or waive its fees for some of these services or pay all or a part of a third party's fees. Schwab may also provide the Firm with other benefits such as occasional business entertainment of Firm personnel.

In addition, Syon receives financial support from Schwab up to capped dollar amount to be used toward qualifying marketing, technology, consulting and/or research expenses incurred by Syon.

The benefits received by Syon through its participation in the Schwab custodial platform do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to Schwab. In addition, there is no corresponding commitment made by Syon to Schwab to invest any specific amount or percentage of client assets in any specific mutual funds, securities or other investment products as a result of participation in the program. While as a fiduciary, we endeavor to act in our clients' best interests, our recommendation that clients

maintain their assets in accounts at Schwab will be based in part on the benefit to Syon of the availability of some of the foregoing products and services and not solely on the nature, cost or quality of custody and brokerage services provided by Schwab. The receipt of these benefits creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence Syon's choice of Schwab for custody and brokerage services.

Syon will periodically review its arrangements with the BD/Custodians and other broker-dealers against other possible arrangements in the marketplace as it strives to achieve best execution on behalf of its clients. In seeking best execution, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a broker-dealer's services, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a broker-dealer's trading expertise, including its ability to complete trades, execute and settle difficult trades, obtain liquidity to minimize market impact and accommodate unusual market conditions, maintain anonymity, and account for its trade errors and correct them in a satisfactory manner;
- a broker-dealer's infrastructure, including order-entry systems, adequate lines of communication, timely order execution reports, an efficient and accurate clearance and settlement process, and capacity to accommodate unusual trading volume;
- a broker-dealer's ability to minimize total trading costs while maintaining its financial health, such as whether a broker-dealer can maintain and commit adequate capital when necessary to complete trades, respond during volatile market periods, and minimize the number of incomplete trades;
- a broker-dealer's ability to provide research and execution services, including advice as to the value or advisability of investing in or selling securities, analyses and reports concerning such matters as companies, industries, economic trends and political factors, or services incidental to executing securities trades, including clearance, settlement and custody; and
- a broker-dealer's ability to provide services to accommodate special transaction needs, such as the broker-dealer's ability to execute and account for client-directed arrangements and soft dollar arrangements, participate in underwriting syndicates, and obtain initial public offering shares.

Syon's clients may utilize qualified custodians other than Schwab for certain accounts and assets, particularly where clients have a previous relationship with such qualified custodians.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

Syon does not select or recommend BD/Custodians based solely on whether or not it may receive client referrals from a BD/Custodian or third party.

Client-Directed Brokerage

Generally, in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary, for brokerage accounts that clients engage Syon to manage on a discretionary basis, Syon has full discretion with respect to securities transactions placed in the accounts. This discretion includes the authority, without prior notice to the client, to buy and sell securities for the client's account and establish and affect securities transactions through the BD/Custodian of the client's account or other broker-dealers selected by Syon. In selecting a broker-dealer to execute a client's securities transactions, Syon seeks prompt execution of orders at favorable prices.

A client, however, may instruct Syon to custody his/her account at a specific broker-dealer and/or direct some or all of his/her brokerage transactions to a specific broker-dealer. In directing brokerage transactions, a client should consider whether the commission expenses, execution, clearance, settlement capabilities, and custodian fees, if any, are comparable to those that would result if Syon exercised its discretion in

selecting the broker-dealer to execute the transactions. Directing brokerage to a particular broker-dealer may involve the following disadvantages to a directed brokerage client:

- Syon's ability to negotiate commission rates and other terms on behalf of such clients could be impaired;
- such clients could be denied the benefit of Syon's experience in selecting broker-dealers that are able to efficiently execute difficult trades;
- opportunities to obtain lower transaction costs and better prices by aggregating (batching) the client's orders with orders for other clients could be limited; and
- the client could receive less favorable prices on securities transactions because Syon may place transaction orders for directed brokerage clients after placing batched transaction orders for other clients.

In addition to accounts managed by Syon on a discretionary basis where the client has directed the brokerage of his/her account(s), certain institutional accounts may be managed by Syon on a non-discretionary basis and are held at custodians selected by the institutional client. The decision to use a particular custodian and/or broker-dealer generally resides with the institutional client. Syon endeavors to understand the trading and execution capabilities of any such custodian and/or broker-dealer, as well as its costs and fees. Syon may assist the institutional client in facilitating trading and other instructions to the custodian and/or broker-dealer in carrying out Syon's investment recommendations.

Trade Errors

Syon's goal is to execute trades seamlessly and in the best interests of the client. In the event a trade error occurs, Syon endeavors to identify the error in a timely manner, correct the error so that the client's account is in the position it would have been had the error not occurred, and, after evaluating the error, assess what action(s) might be necessary to prevent a recurrence of similar errors in the future.

Trade errors generally are corrected through the use of a "trade error" account or similar account at Schwab, or another BD, as the case may be. In the event an error is made in a client account custodied elsewhere, Syon works directly with the broker in question to take corrective action. In all cases, Syon will take the appropriate measures to return the client's account to its intended position.

B. Trade Aggregation

To the extent that the Firm determines to aggregate client orders for the purchase or sale of securities, including securities in which the Firm's supervised persons may invest, the Firm will generally do so in a fair and equitable manner in accordance with applicable rules promulgated under the Advisers Act and guidance provided by the staff of the SEC and consistent with policies and procedures established by the Firm.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

A. Periodic Reviews

While investment management accounts are monitored on an ongoing basis, Syon's investment adviser representatives seek to have at least one annual meeting with each client to conduct a formal review of the clients' accounts. Accounts are reviewed for consistency with the investment strategy and other parameters set forth for the account and to determine if any adjustments need to be made. In addition, clients may hold assets outside of the investment management services of Syon and, therefore, client accounts may deviate from generally accepted plan parameters in recognition of the outside assets held by the individual client.

B. Other Reviews and Triggering Factors

In addition to the periodic reviews described above, reviews may be triggered by changes in an account holder's personal, tax or financial status. Other events that may trigger a review of an account are material changes in market conditions as well as macroeconomic and company-specific events. Clients are encouraged to notify Syon of any changes in his/her personal financial situation that might affect his/her investment needs, objectives, or time horizon.

C. Regular Reports

Written brokerage statements are generated no less than quarterly and are sent directly from the qualified custodian. These reports list the account positions, activity in the account over the covered period, and other related information. Clients are also sent confirmations following each brokerage account transaction unless confirmations have been waived.

Syon may also determine to provide account statements and other reporting to clients on a periodic basis. Syon also provides account reports during client meetings.

Clients are urged to carefully review all custodial account statements and compare them to any statements and reports provided by Syon. Syon statements and reports may vary from custodial statements based on accounting procedures, reporting dates, or valuation methodologies of certain securities.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients

Syon does not receive benefits from third parties for providing investment advice to clients.

B. Compensation to Non-Supervised Persons for Client Referrals

Syon seeks to enter into agreements with individuals and organizations, some of whom may be affiliated or unaffiliated with Syon for the referral of clients to us. All such agreements will be in writing and comply with the applicable state and federal regulations. If a client is introduced to Syon by a solicitor, Syon will pay that solicitor a fee in accordance with the applicable federal and state securities law requirements. While the specific terms of each agreement may differ, generally, the compensation will be based upon Syon's engagement of new clients and the retention of those clients and would be calculated using a varying percentage of the fees paid to Syon by such clients until the account is closed by written authorization from the client. Any such fee shall be paid solely from Syon's fees, and shall not result in any additional charge to the client.

Each prospective client who is referred to Syon by a solicitor who is not affiliated with Syon will receive a written disclosure document disclosing whether the solicitor is or is not a current client of Syon, the compensation that will be paid by us to the third party, and a description of any material conflicts of interest on the part of the solicitor in light of Syon's relationship with the solicitor. In any case, applicable state laws may require these persons to become licensed either as representatives of Syon or as an independent investment adviser.

Item 15 – Custody

All clients must utilize a "qualified custodian" as detailed in Item 12. Clients are required to engage the custodian to retain their funds and securities and direct Syon to utilize the custodian for the client's securities

transactions. Syon's agreement with clients and/or the clients' separate agreements with the B/D Custodian may authorize Syon through such BD/Custodian to debit the clients' accounts for the amount of Syon's fee and to directly remit that fee to Syon in accordance with applicable custody rules.

The BD/Custodian recommended by Syon has agreed to send a statement to the client, at least quarterly, indicating all amounts disbursed from the account including the amount of management fees paid directly to Syon. Syon encourages clients to review the official statements provided by the custodian, and to compare such statements with any reports or other statements received from Syon. For more information about custodians and brokerage practices, see "Item 12 - Brokerage Practices."

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

Clients have the option of providing Syon with investment discretion on their behalf, pursuant to a grant of a limited power of attorney contained in Syon's client agreement. By granting Syon investment discretion, a client authorizes Syon to direct securities transactions and determine which securities are bought and sold, the total amount to be bought and sold, and the costs at which the transactions will be effected. Clients may impose reasonable limitations in the form of specific constraints on any of these areas of discretion with the consent and written acknowledgement of Syon if Syon determines, in its sole discretion, that the conditions would not materially impact the performance of a management strategy or prove overly burdensome for Syon. See also Item 4(C), Client-Tailored Advisory Services.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

Syon does not accept the authority to and does not vote proxies on behalf of clients. Clients retain the responsibility for receiving and voting proxies for all and any securities maintained in client portfolios.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Syon is not required to disclose any financial information pursuant to this item due to the following:

- a) Syon does not require or solicit the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees six months or more in advance of rendering services;
- b) Syon is unaware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments relating to its discretionary authority over certain client accounts; and
- c) Syon has never been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.