

# Shared Prosperity Group, LLC Firm Brochure - Form ADV Part 2A

*This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Shared Prosperity Group, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (503) 343-9909 or by email at: [compliance@sharedprosperitygroup.com](mailto:compliance@sharedprosperitygroup.com). The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.*

*Additional information about Shared Prosperity Group, LLC is also available on the SEC's website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov). Shared Prosperity Group, LLC's CRD number is: 338743.*

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*Registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.*

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## Item 2: Material Changes

Shared Prosperity Group, LLC has the following material changes to report. Material changes relate to Shared Prosperity Group, LLC's policies, practices or conflicts of interests.

- Shared Prosperity Group, LLC has updated its primary address. (Cover Page)
- Shared Prosperity Group, LLC has updated its assets under management. (Item 4.E)
- Shared Prosperity Group, LLC has updated its account minimum. (Item 7)

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## Item 4: Advisory Business

### A. Description of the Advisory Firm

Shared Prosperity Group, LLC (hereinafter "SPG") is a Limited Liability Company organized in the State of Oregon. The firm was formed in July 2025, and the principal owner is Aaron Nielsen.

### B. Types of Advisory Services

#### *Portfolio Management Services*

SPG offers ongoing portfolio management services based on the individual goals, objectives, time horizon, and risk tolerance of each client. SPG creates an Investment Policy Statement for each client, which outlines the client's current situation (income, tax levels, and risk tolerance levels) and then constructs a plan to aid in the selection of a portfolio that matches each client's specific situation. Portfolio management services include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Investment strategy
- Asset allocation
- Risk tolerance
- Personal investment policy
- Asset selection
- Regular portfolio monitoring

SPG evaluates the current investments of each client with respect to their risk tolerance levels and time horizon. SPG will require discretionary authority from clients in order to select securities and execute transactions without permission from the client prior to each transaction. Risk tolerance levels are documented in the Investment Policy Statement, which is given to each client.

SPG seeks to provide that investment decisions are made in accordance with the fiduciary duties owed to its accounts and without consideration of SPG's economic, investment or other financial interests. To meet its fiduciary obligations, SPG attempts to avoid, among other things, investment or trading practices that systematically advantage or disadvantage certain client portfolios, and accordingly, SPG's policy is to seek fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities/transactions among its clients to avoid favoring one client over another over time. It is SPG's policy to allocate investment opportunities and transactions it identifies as being appropriate and prudent, including initial public offerings ("IPOs") and other investment opportunities that might have a limited supply, among its clients on a fair and equitable basis over time.

#### *Education and Planning*

SPG may offer free education and planning through the firm's YouTube Channel. The content is geared toward general education, rather than client-specific recommendations.

Education topics may include, but are not limited to: risk and insurance, college savings, cash flow & debt, retirement savings, charitable giving, social security & Medicare, and equity compensation.

### ***Charitable Giving Framework***

A core feature of SPG's advisory business is its charitable giving framework. SPG donates at least 10% of its gross revenue (cash basis) each month to vetted U.S. 501(c)(3) nonprofits working to create positive social impact. These donations are made by the firm and do not affect client fees, returns, or account balances and clients do not receive a tax deduction. No one is asked to donate; clients or prospective clients are not asked or required to donate to start or continue advisory services.

The giving model is permanently embedded in SPG's operating agreement and reflects the firm's mission to align financial success with broader social impact. SPG giving does not affect recommendations, portfolio management, or services, and does not imply any investment result. Client surveys inspire, but do not direct, SPG giving decisions across six designated cause areas, making philanthropy an integrated part of SPG's advisory identity.

### ***Services Limited to Specific Types of Investments***

SPG generally limits its investment advice to cash and cash equivalents, equities, fixed income securities, ETFs (including ETFs in the gold and precious metal sectors), real estate funds (including REITs), treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds, commodities, and non-U.S. securities. SPG may use other securities as well to help diversify a portfolio when applicable.

### ***Written Acknowledgement of Fiduciary Status***

When we provide investment advice to you regarding your retirement plan account or individual retirement account, we are fiduciaries 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 we make money creates some conflicts with your interests, so we operate under a special rule that requires us to act in your best interest and not put our interest ahead of yours. Under this special rule's provisions, we must:

- Meet a professional standard of care when making investment recommendations (give prudent advice);
- Never put our financial interests ahead of yours when making recommendations (give loyal advice);
- Avoid misleading statements about conflicts of interest, fees, and investments;
- Follow policies and procedures designed to ensure that we give advice that is in your best interest;
- Charge no more than is reasonable for our services; and

- Give you basic information about conflicts of interest.

### C. Client Tailored Services and Client Imposed Restrictions

SPG will tailor a program for each individual client. This will include gathering information to get to know the client’s specific needs and requirements as well as a plan that will be executed by SPG on behalf of the client. SPG may use model allocations together with a specific set of recommendations for each client based on their personal restrictions, needs, and targets.

### D. Wrap Fee Programs

A wrap fee program is an investment program where an investor pays a single stated fee for bundled services, which may include investment management fees and certain transaction costs. The overall cost to an investor may be higher or lower than other fee arrangements depending on account activity and other factors. SPG does not currently offer or participate in wrap fee programs.

### E. Assets Under Management

SPG has the following assets under management:

Discretionary Amounts:	Non-discretionary Amounts:	Date Calculated:
\$680,248	\$0	January 2026

## Item 5: Fees and Compensation

### A. Fee Schedule

#### *Portfolio Management Fees*

Total Assets Under Management	Annual Fees
\$50,000 - AND UP	1.00%

SPG uses an average of the daily balance in the client’s account throughout the billing period (month) for purposes of determining the market value of the assets upon which the advisory fee is based. Daily balances are sourced from Altruist’s custodial end-of-day values, as maintained by the platform. Altruist’s systems support daily-balance fee computations.

*Fee formula description: For purposes of calculating the client's portfolio management fees described above, an example is offered below for a sample \$100,000 account:*

- $\$100,000 \times 0.010 = \$1,000$  annually
- $\$1,000/12 = \$83.33$  monthly

Fees may be negotiable on a case-by-case basis. The final fee schedule will be memorialized in the client's Investment Advisory Agreement. Clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Agreement without penalty within five business days of entering into the agreement. If any advisory fees were collected during this period, SPG will refund them in full. Thereafter, clients may terminate the Investment Advisory Agreement upon written notice, and any unearned fees (if applicable) will be refunded on a prorated basis.

## **B. Payment of Fees**

### *Payment of Portfolio Management Fees*

Asset-based portfolio management fees are deducted directly from the client's custodial account pursuant to the client's written authorization in the Investment Advisory Agreement and/or custodial account documentation. Fees are paid in arrears and are typically deducted on a monthly basis.

SPG's fee calculation process is automated through its custodian, Altruist. SPG configures a 1.00% annual advisory fee, which is billed monthly based on the average daily market value of the client's account for that billing period. Altruist's system calculates the fee, generates client-ready invoices, and processes the debits. Partial months are prorated accordingly. SPG does not manually retrieve account balances or apply fee calculations.

## **C. Client Responsibility For Third Party Fees**

Clients are responsible for the payment of all third party fees (i.e. custodian and brokerage fees). Those fees are separate and distinct from the advisory fee charged by SPG. Please see Item 12 of this brochure regarding SPG's brokerage practices.

## **D. Prepayment of Fees**

SPG collects its fees in arrears. It does not collect fees in advance.

## **E. Outside Compensation For the Sale of Securities to Clients**

Neither SPG nor its supervised persons accept any compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual funds.

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

SPG does not accept performance-based fees or other fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

## Item 7: Types of Clients

SPG generally provides advisory services to the following types of clients:

- ❖ Individuals
- ❖ High-Net-Worth Individuals
- ❖ Institutions

There is a minimum of \$25,000 per account, and a minimum client relationship size of \$50,000 per household, either of which may be waived by SPG at its discretion.

## Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies, & Risk of Loss

### A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

#### *Methods of Analysis*

SPG's methods of analysis include Fundamental analysis and Modern portfolio theory.

**Fundamental analysis** involves the analysis of financial statements, the general financial health of companies, and/or the analysis of management or competitive advantages.

**Modern portfolio theory** is a theory of investment that attempts to maximize portfolio expected return for a given amount of portfolio risk, or equivalently minimize risk for a given level of expected return, each by carefully choosing the proportions of various asset.

#### *Investment Strategies*

SPG uses long term trading.

**Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.**

### B. Material Risks Involved

## *Methods of Analysis*

**Fundamental analysis** concentrates on factors that determine a company's value and expected future earnings. This strategy would normally encourage equity purchases in stocks that are undervalued or priced below their perceived value. The risk assumed is that the market will fail to reach expectations of perceived value.

**Modern portfolio theory** assumes that investors are risk averse, meaning that given two portfolios that offer the same expected return, investors will prefer the less risky one. Thus, an investor will take on increased risk only if compensated by higher expected returns. Conversely, an investor who wants higher expected returns must accept more risk. The exact trade-off will be the same for all investors, but different investors will evaluate the trade-off differently based on individual risk aversion characteristics. The implication is that a rational investor will not invest in a portfolio if a second portfolio exists with a more favorable risk-expected return profile – i.e., if for that level of risk an alternative portfolio exists which has better expected returns.

## *Investment Strategies*

**Long term trading** is designed to capture market rates of both return and risk. Due to its nature, the long-term investment strategy can expose clients to various types of risk that will typically surface at various intervals during the time the client owns the investments. These risks include but are not limited to inflation (purchasing power) risk, interest rate risk, economic risk, market risk, and political/regulatory risk.

**Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.**

## **C. Risks of Specific Securities Utilized**

Clients should be aware that there is a material risk of loss using any investment strategy. The investment types listed below (leaving aside Treasury Inflation Protected/Inflation Linked Bonds) are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

**Mutual Funds:** Investing in mutual funds carries the risk of capital loss and thus you may lose money investing in mutual funds. All mutual funds have costs that lower investment returns. The funds can be of bond “fixed income” nature (lower risk) or stock “equity” nature.

**Equity** investment generally refers to buying shares of stocks in return for receiving a future payment of dividends and/or capital gains if the value of the stock increases. The value of equity securities may fluctuate in response to specific situations for each company, industry conditions and the general economic environments.

**Fixed income** investments generally pay a return on a fixed schedule, though the amount of the payments can vary. This type of investment can include corporate and government debt securities, leveraged loans, high yield, and investment grade debt and structured products, such as mortgage and other asset-backed securities, although individual bonds may be the best known type of fixed income security. In general, the fixed income market is volatile and fixed income securities carry interest rate risk. (As interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.) Fixed income securities also carry inflation risk, liquidity risk, call risk, and credit and default risks for both issuers and counterparties. The risk of default on treasury inflation protected/inflation linked bonds is dependent upon the U.S. Treasury defaulting (extremely unlikely); however, they carry a potential risk of losing share price value, albeit rather minimal. Risks of investing in foreign fixed income securities also include the general risk of non-U.S. investing described below.

**Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs):** An ETF is an investment fund traded on stock exchanges, similar to stocks. Investing in ETFs carries the risk of capital loss (sometimes up to a 100% loss in the case of a stock holding bankruptcy). Areas of concern include the lack of transparency in products and increasing complexity, conflicts of interest and the possibility of inadequate regulatory compliance. Risks in investing in ETFs include trading risks, liquidity and shutdown risks, risks associated with a change in authorized participants and non-participation of authorized participants, risks that trading price differs from indicative net asset value (iNAV), or price fluctuation and disassociation from the index being tracked. With regard to trading risks, regular trading adds cost to your portfolio thus counteracting the low fees that one of the typical benefits of ETFs. Additionally, regular trading to beneficially “time the market” is difficult to achieve. Even paid fund managers struggle to do this every year, with the majority failing to beat the relevant indexes. With regard to liquidity and shutdown risks, not all ETFs have the same level of liquidity. Since ETFs are at least as liquid as their underlying assets, trading conditions are more accurately reflected in implied liquidity rather than the average daily volume of the ETF itself. Implied liquidity is a measure of what can potentially be traded in ETFs based on its underlying assets. ETFs are subject to market volatility and the risks of their underlying securities, which may include the risks associated with investing in smaller companies, foreign securities, commodities, and fixed income investments (as applicable). Foreign securities in particular are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks, all of which are magnified in emerging markets. ETFs that target a small universe of securities, such as a specific region or market sector, are generally subject to greater market volatility, as well as to the specific risks associated with that sector, region, or other focus. ETFs that use derivatives, leverage, or complex investment strategies are subject to additional risks. Precious Metal ETFs (e.g., Gold, Silver, or Palladium Bullion backed “electronic shares” not physical metal) specifically may be negatively impacted by several unique factors, among them (1) large sales by the official sector which own a significant portion of aggregate world holdings in gold and other precious metals, (2) a significant increase in hedging activities by producers of gold or other precious metals, (3) a significant change in the attitude of speculators and investors. The return of an index ETF is usually different from that of the index it tracks because of fees, expenses, and tracking error. An ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its net asset value (NAV) (or indicative value in the case of exchange-traded notes). The

degree of liquidity can vary significantly from one ETF to another and losses may be magnified if no liquid market exists for the ETF's shares when attempting to sell them. Each ETF has a unique risk profile, detailed in its prospectus, offering circular, or similar material, which should be considered carefully when making investment decisions.

**Real estate** funds (including REITs) face several kinds of risk that are inherent in the real estate sector, which historically has experienced significant fluctuations and cycles in performance. Revenues and cash flows may be adversely affected by: changes in local real estate market conditions due to changes in national or local economic conditions or changes in local property market characteristics; competition from other properties offering the same or similar services; changes in interest rates and in the state of the debt and equity credit markets; the ongoing need for capital improvements; changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; adverse changes in governmental rules and fiscal policies; adverse changes in zoning laws; the impact of present or future environmental legislation and compliance with environmental laws.

**Commodities** are tangible assets used to manufacture and produce goods or services. Commodity prices are affected by different risk factors, such as disease, storage capacity, supply, demand, delivery constraints and weather. Because of those risk factors, even a well-diversified investment in commodities can be uncertain.

**Non-U.S.** securities present certain risks such as currency fluctuation, political and economic change, social unrest, changes in government regulation, differences in accounting and the lesser degree of accurate public information available.

**Past performance is not indicative of future results. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that you, as a client, should be prepared to bear.**

## Item 9: Disciplinary Information

### A. Criminal or Civil Actions

There are no criminal or civil actions to report.

### B. Administrative Proceedings

There are no administrative proceedings to report.

### C. Self-regulatory Organization (SRO) Proceedings

There are no self-regulatory organization proceedings to report.

## **Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations**

### **A. Registration as a Broker/Dealer or Broker/Dealer Representative**

Neither SPG nor its representatives are registered as, or have pending applications to become, a broker/dealer or a representative of a broker/dealer.

### **B. Registration as a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or a Commodity Trading Advisor**

Neither SPG nor its representatives are registered as or have pending applications to become either a Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator, or Commodity Trading Advisor or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

### **C. Registration Relationships Material to this Advisory Business and Possible Conflicts of Interests**

Neither SPG nor its representatives have any material relationships to this advisory business that would present a possible conflict of interest.

### **D. Selection of Other Advisers or Managers and How This Adviser is Compensated for Those Selections**

SPG may utilize third-party model portfolios available through Altruist's Model Marketplace on a case-by-case basis. Any Altruist "Model Marketplace" portfolio fees (if applicable) are paid by SPG and are not charged separately to the client. Clients will continue to bear the internal expenses of the underlying funds (for example, mutual fund or exchange-traded fund (ETF) expense ratios) and any other fees charged by the custodian or other third parties.

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

### **A. Code of Ethics**

SPG has a written Code of Ethics that covers the following areas: Prohibited Purchases and Sales, Insider Trading, Personal Securities Transactions, Exempted Transactions, Prohibited Activities, Conflicts of Interest, Gifts and Entertainment, Confidentiality, Service on a Board of Directors, Compliance Procedures, Compliance with Laws and Regulations, Procedures and Reporting, Certification of Compliance, Reporting Violations, Compliance Officer Duties, Training and Education, Recordkeeping, Annual

Review, and Sanctions. SPG's Code of Ethics is available free upon request to any client or prospective client.

### **B. Recommendations Involving Material Financial Interests**

SPG does not recommend that clients buy or sell any security in which a related person to SPG or SPG has a material financial interest.

### **C. Investing Personal Money in the Same Securities as Clients**

From time to time, representatives of SPG may buy or sell securities for themselves that they also recommend to clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of SPG to buy or sell the same securities before or after recommending the same securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest. SPG will always document any transactions that could be construed as conflicts of interest and will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage when similar securities are being bought or sold.

### **D. Trading Securities At/Around the Same Time as Clients' Securities**

From time to time, representatives of SPG may buy or sell securities for themselves at or around the same time as clients. This may provide an opportunity for representatives of SPG to buy or sell securities before or after recommending securities to clients resulting in representatives profiting off the recommendations they provide to clients. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest; however, SPG will never engage in trading that operates to the client's disadvantage if representatives of SPG buy or sell securities at or around the same time as clients.

## **Item 12: Brokerage Practices**

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

Custodians/broker-dealers will be recommended based on SPG's duty to seek "best execution," which is the obligation to seek execution of securities transactions for a client on the most favorable terms for the client under the circumstances. Clients will not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent, and SPG may also consider the market expertise and research access provided by the broker-dealer/custodian, including but not limited to access to written research, oral communication with analysts, admittance to research conferences and other resources provided by the brokers that may aid in SPG's research efforts. SPG will never charge a

premium or commission on transactions, beyond the actual cost imposed by the broker-dealer/custodian.

SPG will require clients to use Altruist.

### ***1. Research and Other Soft-Dollar Benefits***

SPG receives no research, product, or services other than execution from broker-dealers or custodians in connection with client securities transactions (“soft dollar benefits”).

### ***2. Brokerage for Client Referrals***

SPG receives no referrals from a broker-dealer or third party in exchange for using that broker-dealer or third party.

### ***3. Clients Directing Which Broker/Dealer/Custodian to Use***

SPG will require clients to use a specific broker-dealer to execute transactions. Not all advisers require clients to use a particular broker-dealer.

## **B. Aggregating (Block) Trading for Multiple Client Accounts**

SPG does not aggregate or bunch the securities to be purchased or sold for multiple clients. This may result in less favorable prices, particularly for illiquid securities or during volatile market conditions.

## **Item 13: Review of Accounts**

### **A. Frequency and Nature of Periodic Reviews and Who Makes Those Reviews**

All advisory accounts are reviewed quarterly on an ongoing basis by Aaron Nielsen, Founder and Managing Member, with regard to clients’ respective investment policies and risk tolerance levels. All accounts at SPG are assigned to this reviewer.

### **B. Factors That Will Trigger a Non-Periodic Review of Client Accounts**

Reviews may be triggered by material market, economic or political events, or by changes in client's financial situations (such as retirement, termination of employment, physical move, or inheritance).

### **C. Content and Frequency of Regular Reports Provided to Clients**

Each client of SPG's advisory services receives a quarterly report on an ongoing basis detailing the client's account, including assets held, asset value, and the advisory fee amount and debit. A detailed invoice of the fee calculation is provided separately in the client's custodian portal.

## **Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

### **A. Economic Benefits Provided by Third Parties for Advice Rendered to Clients (Includes Sales Awards or Other Prizes)**

SPG does not receive any economic benefit, directly or indirectly from any third party for advice rendered to SPG's clients.

### **B. Compensation to Non - Advisory Personnel for Client Referrals**

SPG does not directly or indirectly compensate any person who is not advisory personnel for client referrals.

## **Item 15: Custody**

When advisory fees are deducted directly from client accounts at client's custodian, SPG will be deemed to have limited custody of client's assets and must have written authorization from the client to do so. Clients will receive all account statements and billing invoices that are required in each jurisdiction, and they should carefully review those statements for accuracy.

## **Item 16: Investment Discretion**

SPG provides discretionary investment advisory services to clients. The advisory contract established with each client sets forth the discretionary authority for trading. Where investment discretion has been granted, SPG generally manages the client's account and makes investment decisions without consultation with the client as to when the securities are to be bought or sold for the account, the total amount of the securities to be bought/sold, what securities to buy or sell, or the price per share. In some instances, SPG's discretionary authority in making these determinations may be limited by conditions imposed by a client (in investment guidelines or objectives, or client instructions otherwise provided to SPG).

## **Item 17: Voting Client Securities (Proxy Voting)**

SPG will not ask for, nor accept voting authority for client securities. Clients will receive proxies directly from the issuer of the security or the custodian. Clients should direct all proxy questions to the issuer of the security.

## **Item 18: Financial Information**

### **A. Balance Sheet**

SPG neither requires nor solicits prepayment of more than \$500 in fees per client, six months or more in advance, and therefore is not required to include a balance sheet with this brochure.

### **B. Financial Conditions Reasonably Likely to Impair Ability to Meet Contractual Commitments to Clients**

Neither SPG nor its management has any financial condition that is likely to reasonably impair SPG's ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

### **C. Bankruptcy Petitions in Previous Ten Years**

SPG has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition in the last ten years.

## **Item 19: Requirements For State Registered Advisers**

### **A. Principal Executive Officers and Management Persons; Their Formal Education and Business Background**

SPG currently has only one management person: Aaron Nielsen. Their education and business background can be found on SPG's Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement.

### **B. Other Businesses in Which This Advisory Firm or its Personnel are Engaged and Time Spent on Those (If Any)**

Other business activities for each relevant individual can be found on the Form ADV Part 2B brochure supplement for each such individual.

**C. Calculation of Performance-Based Fees and Degree of Risk to Clients**

SPG does not accept performance-based fees or other fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client.

**D. Material Disciplinary Disclosures for Management Persons of this Firm**

There are no civil, self-regulatory organization, or arbitration proceedings to report under this section.

**E. Material Relationships That Management Persons Have With Issuers of Securities (If Any)**

See Item 10.C and 11.B.