Managed Futures Funds

SUPERFUND
THE FUTURE OF INVESTING

Managed futures can generally be defined as a globally diversified basket of futures contracts which are listed on worldwide exchanges.

Futures and forward contracts have a high degree of price variability and are subject to occasional rapid and substantial changes.

Please note the following:

- There can be no assurance that the investment objective of a managed futures fund will be achieved.
- Investing in managed futures is speculative and investors must be prepared to lose all or a substantial amount of their investment.
- Most managed futures are highly leveraged, which may potentially provide higher returns, but also increase the overall risk and volatility of the investment.
- Managed futures funds are less liquid than stocks and bonds, with redemptions typically limited to monthly intervals.
- Costs and expenses of managed futures funds are significantly higher than mutual funds and other investment vehicles.
- Investors in managed futures funds realize taxable gains and losses in the year in which they occur, and proper consideration should be given to the tax implications of an investment.
- The profitability of funds that use trading systems that only analyze technical market data and not any economic factors external to market prices may be negatively affected when sustained price trends fail to develop.

The use of this brochure is authorized only when preceded or accompanied by a current Prospectus of Superfund Green, L.P. (the "Fund"). This brochure does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy Units in the Fund. The offering of Fund Units can only be made by the Prospectus which contains important information regarding certain risks associated with the Fund and should be read carefully and retained by anyone considering an investment in the Fund. The Units have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or any state securities commission nor has the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission or any state securities commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of the Prospectus or this brochure.

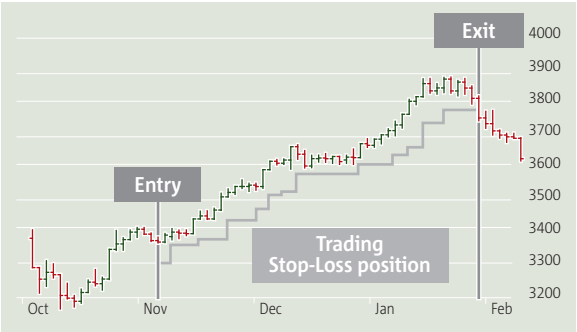
There is no guarantee that these methods will be successful. **PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.**

Superfund Story

Christian Baha is the founder of Superfund. In January 1992, he launched a company that developed and marketed financial software applications to institutions in Austria. From this platform, he launched Teletrader Software AG, which is currently a publicly held company offering financial software products to institutions, and which has been listed on the Austrian Stock Exchange since March 2001.

In March 1996, Mr. Baha founded the first member of what is now the Superfund group of companies, launched one of the world's first retail managed futures funds and continued to develop the Superfund trend following trading systems. By 1997, the proprietary software and trading systems were further refined, resulting in a fully automated approach to trading.

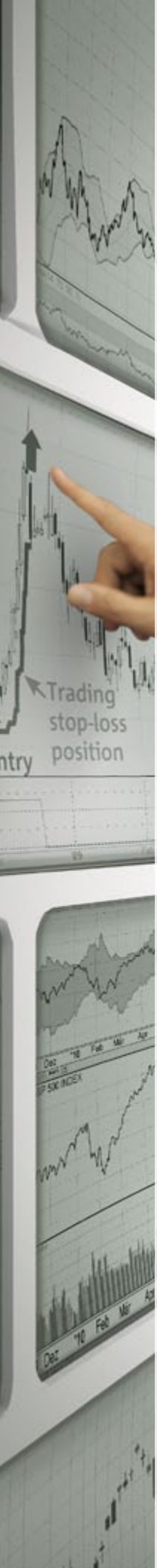
During the past decade, the Superfund trading systems have been further developed, tested and continually improved using 30 years of historical data. The trading systems monitor and trade more than 120 futures contracts in eight core areas.



◄ *Short-term chart*
As shown in the chart to the left, the Superfund trading systems limit losses by using stop-loss orders.

The investment decisions are not dependent on fundamental data. The trading systems constantly monitor all associated micro and macro risk factors and electronically initiate buy and sell orders through technical analysis. Should there be a major trend reversal, the program reacts immediately to adjust to the new environment. In this manner, the trading systems attempt to minimize losses and increase profit potential.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.



Dear Investor,

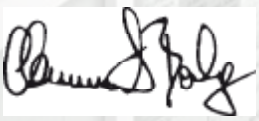
As an alternative investment strategy, managed futures have attracted much attention in recent years. Why?

Managed futures offer the potential for high absolute returns and their performance is historically independent of traditional investments, such as stocks, bonds or other alternative investment strategies.

Discipline is the key to long-term investment success. Investing is a complex and often emotional topic for most investors. As soon as greed for increased profits gains the upper hand, healthy common sense disappears – whether you are an individual investor or institutional fund manager. Therefore, at Superfund, we have crystallized our investment discipline into an automated, systematic approach to markets. Our system ensures that human emotions will not interfere with our approach to trading markets. Clear rules for market diversification, trend analysis and risk management are applied consistently.

Our fully automated trading systems perpetually screen more than 120 financial and commodity markets around the world for investment possibilities. The broad diversification of the traded markets improves the potential to find strong trends. We attain this diversity not only by investing in stocks, bonds or currencies, but also by trading daily necessities, such as energy, metals and various agricultural products.

Sincerely,



Christian Baha
Founder

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Superfund Strategy

Superfund USA, LLC, and additional selling agents, have offered an SEC registered managed futures fund to private investors since November 2002: Superfund Green L.P. - Series A and Series B. The two series of the fund follow a similar investment strategy but vary according to level of risk with Series B having a risk level that is approximately 1.5 times greater than that of Series A.

MARKET DIVERSIFICATION

Superfund funds use proprietary trading systems that strive to produce minimal correlation to traditional investments. Futures contracts are traded in over 120 different financial and commodity markets around the world. Fundamental to the Superfund trading style are low correlation between the different instruments and high liquidity for order execution.

TECHNICAL TRADING SYSTEMS

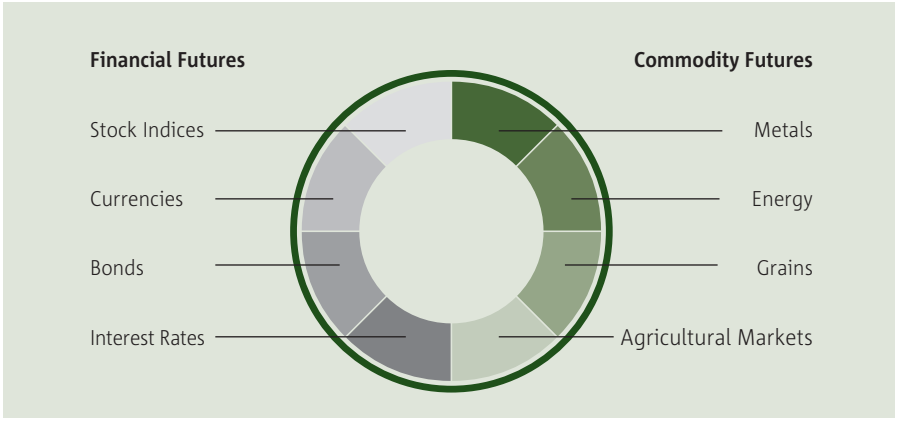
Positions are initiated using a proprietary technical algorithm that works to detect price trends in advance. Many systematic trend following systems employ technical indicators, such as moving averages or Bollinger bands, to identify trading conditions. The key to using such indicators successfully lies in the way they are interrelated and applied in combination.

TREND FOLLOWING

The Superfund trading strategy is based on short-, medium- and long-term trend following. Key to the past success of Superfund funds is the ability to limit drawdowns by the daily maintenance of stop orders. If a trend reverses, loss is theoretically limited. If a trend continues, profits are theoretically protected. In this way, the Superfund trading strategy seeks to optimize winning trades.

MONEY MANAGEMENT

Risk management plays a vital role in the Superfund investment strategy. Consistent money management is the most important element of the Superfund trading strategy. Trading risk is controlled by strictly limiting the size of individual trading positions and cutting losses early. The total risk is continuously screened and drawdowns are limited by daily maintenance of stop orders. In this way, if a trend reverses, losses are theoretically limited, while if a trend continues profits are theoretically protected.



◀ *Traded Markets*

The chart is only an indication of the variety of markets traded or that may be traded by Superfund and is not indicative of relative allocations among these markets. The actual allocations among these markets change over time due to liquidity, volatility and risk considerations.

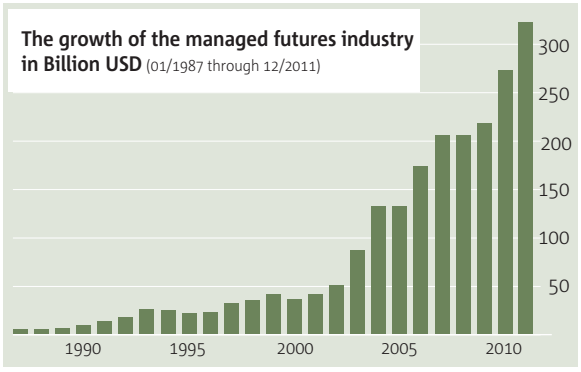
An investment strategy in managed futures generally should be planned for a minimum of at least five years.

When choosing an investment, you should always consider the returns in relation to the risk in the mid- to long-term range.

AN ASSET CLASS OF THEIR OWN

Potential to profit in rising or falling markets

Managed futures are becoming an increasingly significant asset class, distinct from stocks, bonds and other alternative investment strategies. Managed futures can generally be defined as a globally diversified basket of futures contracts which are listed on worldwide exchanges. Managed futures funds have the ability to go both long and short, and thus have the potential to profit in rising or falling markets. Moreover, managed futures funds historically have had a low correlation to stocks, bonds and other investments, and therefore have the potential to improve returns and lower the overall volatility of a portfolio. At the end of 2011, institutional and private investors had approximately $320 billion invested in this asset class.



Source: BarclayHedge Alternative Investment Database (Barclay Hedge, Ltd.), Time Period: 01/1987–12/2011

While managed futures offer such potential to profit, this type of investment is highly volatile and speculative. Thus, an investor must be prepared to lose all or substantially all of an investment.

What are Managed Futures?

How do the goods we buy on a daily basis make their way onto the supermarket shelves? How are their prices determined? One way is through global commodity futures exchanges. These are important financial centers which provide buyers and sellers with a competitive market place and a forum to control price and risk at the same time. A futures contract is a financial agreement to buy or sell a certain product for a fixed price at a predetermined date in the future. In this way, farmers can sell their wheat months before they even harvest it at a fixed price, regardless of bad weather or crop disease. The buyer bears the initial risk, but is rewarded if the futures price comes in under the contract price for the commodity. As the futures contract delivery date approaches, the distance between the contract price and the final price will lessen.

BENEFITS OF MANAGED FUTURES

Why investors are drawn to managed futures

- **High performance potential**
  The potential for high performance over a long-term investment period.

- **Correlation**
  The historically low correlation of managed futures' performance to other asset classes, including stocks and bonds.

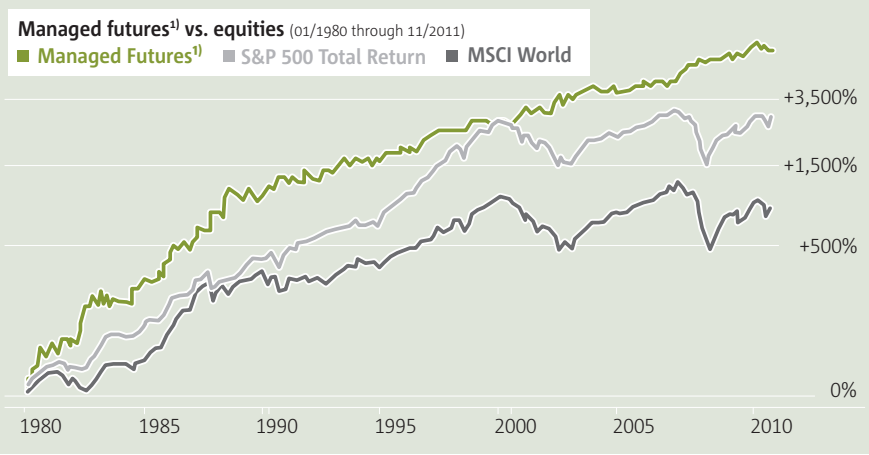
- **Portfolio diversification**
  Managed futures provide access to multiple markets.

- **Enhanced portfolio efficiency**
  Managed futures, when added to a traditional portfolio of equities and bonds, have the potential to reduce volatility and enhance returns for the entire portfolio.

HIGH PERFORMANCE POTENTIAL

Potential to outperform equity indexes over the long term

Managed futures have the ability to go both long and short and thus have the potential to profit in rising or falling markets. They have the potential over a long-term period to outperform traditional equity indexes. The graph below illustrates the performance of the CISDM CTA Equal Weighted Index (an index of approximately 300 CTAs who voluntarily report their performance) vs. the S&P 500 Index and the MSCI World Index. Over the past 30 years, the cumulative return on an initial investment would have been significantly higher for managed futures than for equities. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of a managed futures fund will be achieved. Investing in managed futures is speculative and investors must be prepared to lose all or a substantial amount of their investment. Futures and forward contracts have a high degree of price variability and are subject to occasional rapid and substantial changes.



1) Managed Futures: CISDM CTA Equal Weighted Index

◀ *Managed futures1) vs. equities (01/1980 through 11/2011)*
The CISDM CTA Equal Weighted Index and the MSCI World Index do not include reinvested dividends. The S&P 500 Total Return Index includes reinvested dividends. The CISDM CTA Equal Weighted Index should not be considered representative of Superfund managed futures funds. Information regarding Superfund's managed futures funds performance can be obtained at www.superfundusa.com.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

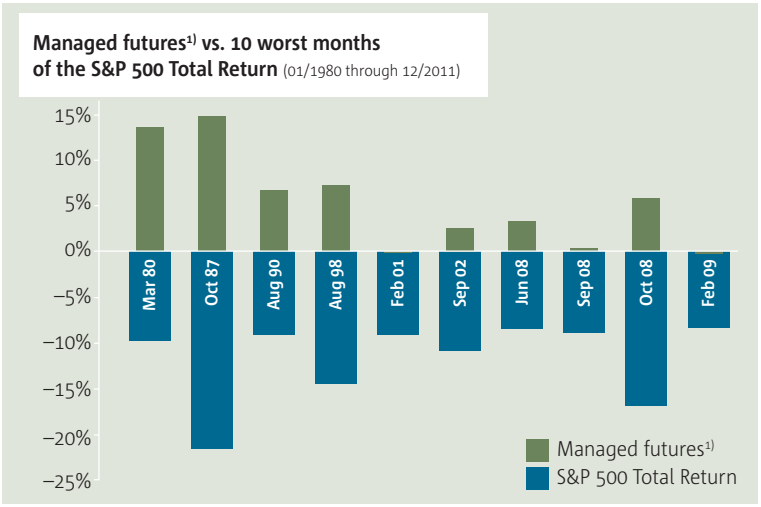
With the addition of a managed futures fund to a traditional portfolio, there is the potential for a higher return at a reduced risk.

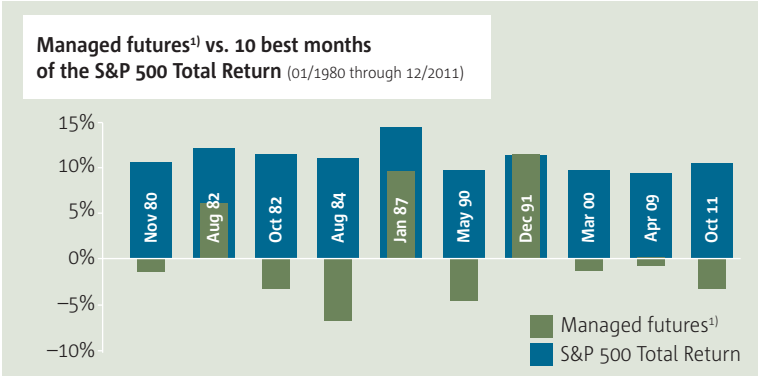
CORRELATION

A relationship between two variables

Many investors are drawn to managed futures because of the low correlation to other major asset classes. Including managed futures as part of a diversified portfolio is seen as a risk management tool that can help investors when the stock market suffers losses.

The graphs below compare managed futures to the S&P 500 during the 10 worst and 10 best months for stock performance from 1980 through 2011. Managed futures have historically been profitable when the stock market declines.





Description:

1) CISDM CTA Equal Weighted Index: An index of approximately 300 commodity trading advisers that voluntarily report their performance to the CISDM; S&P 500 Total Return: A benchmark of U.S. common stock performance. It includes 500 of the largest stocks (by market value) listed in the U.S. It is considered to be the most important benchmark for market developments in the U.S.

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Correlation & Diversification

Managed futures are highly flexible financial instruments traded in more than 120 financial and commodity markets around the world. By broadly diversifying across many global markets, managed futures have the potential to simultaneously profit from price changes in stock, bond, currency and interest rates as well as from many commodity markets with historically low correlation to traditional asset classes. A managed futures fund allows investors to participate in many different asset classes with one single investment.

PORTFOLIO DIVERSIFICATION

Ease of global diversification

Managed futures are often used by investors as a way to diversify a portfolio from reliance on traditional stocks and bonds. Since managed futures typically trade in a wide variety of futures markets on many global exchanges, they can provide investors with exposure to commodities, currencies, and a wide variety of international indexes and interest rates.

- **Stock Indices*:**
  DAX, Mini-sized Dow, CAC 40, Hang Seng, S&P 500, Nasdaq 100, FTSE 100, Australian SPI 200, Nikkei 225, SMI, Dow Jones, Euro Stoxx 50, Russell 2000

- **Currencies:**
  Euro, USD, Pound Sterling, Swiss Franc, Japanese Yen, Mexican Peso, Australian Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Turkish Lira, New Zealand Dollar

- **Bonds:**
  U.S. Treasury Bond, Long Gilt, U.S. 10-Y Note, Japanese Bond, Australian Bond

- **Interest Rates:**
  Euribor 3 Month, Eurodollar 3 Month, Short Sterling, Euroyen, Euro Bobl, Australian Bank Acceptance, Euroswiss 3 Month

- **Metals:**
  Gold, Copper, Platinum, Aluminum, Silver, Zinc, Nickel

- **Energy:**
  Crude Oil, Heating Oil, Natural Gas, Gas Oil, Kerosene, Brent Crude

- **Grains:**
  Corn, Soybeans, Soybean Oil, Soybean Meal, Wheat

- **Agricultural Markets:**
  Coffee, Cotton, Sugar, Cocoa, Live Cattle, Lean Hogs

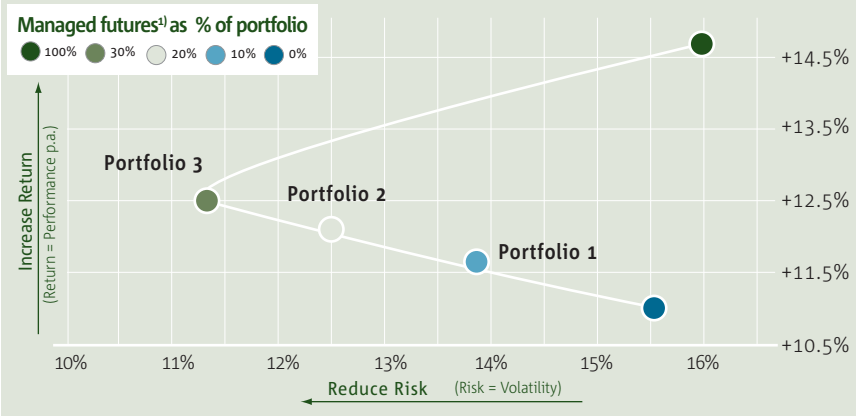
*Please see the back page of this brochure for definitions of terms.

ENHANCED PORTFOLIO EFFICIENCY

Effects of adding managed futures

Managed futures are often used by investors to complement a portfolio of stocks and bonds and to help balance overall returns.

Professor Harry Markowitz pioneered the concept of the modern portfolio theory over 50 years ago. A cornerstone of Professor Markowitz's Nobel prize-winning research was the "efficient frontier" of investments, where he proved that adding a mix of diverse asset classes into an investment portfolio would lower the overall volatility of the entire portfolio while enhancing investment return. Harvard professor Dr. John Lintner enhanced our understanding of the modern portfolio theory with a seminal study in 1983 that concluded that "portfolios... including judicious investments... in managed futures accounts show substantially less risk at every possible level of expected return than portfolios of stocks (or stocks and bonds) alone."



01/1980 - 11/2011	S&P 500 Total Return	Managed Futures[1]	Return	Risk
S&P 500	100 %	0 %	+11.0 %	15.6 %
Portfolio 1	90 %	10 %	+11.6 %	13.9 %
Portfolio 2	80 %	20 %	+12.1 %	12.5 %
Portfolio 3	70 %	30 %	+12.5 %	11.4 %
Managed Futures[1]	0 %	100 %	+14.1 %	16.0 %

▲ *Effects of adding managed futures*

The graph above shows the effects of adding a managed futures investment (in this case represented by the CISDM Index) into an equity portfolio (represented by the S&P 500 Total Return Index). During the 30-year period covered in this graph, the addition of even a 10% share of managed futures into the portfolio would have lowered the volatility and increased returns. 1) Managed futures: CISDM CTA Equal Weighted, Stocks: S&P 500 Total Return Index

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

Modern Portfolio Theory

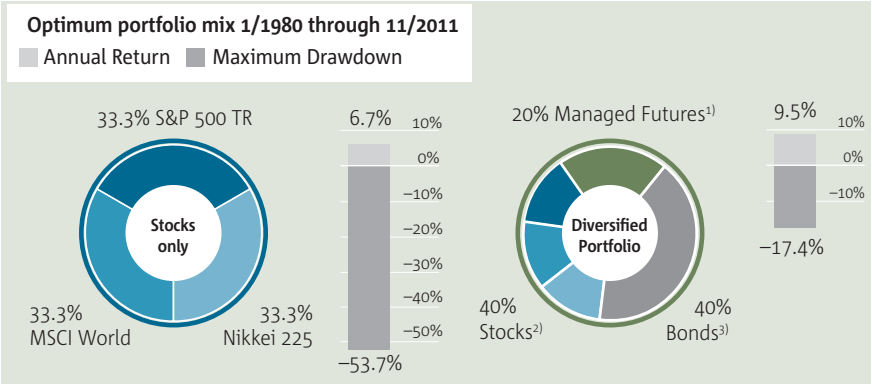
Harry M. Markowitz is an acclaimed economist and Nobel Laureate who received the Nobel prize in economics in 1990 for his work in modern portfolio theory. His extraordinary theory provided proof that a diversified portfolio utilizing various investment products can achieve overall higher return while lowering risk at the same time.

DIVERSIFICATION AND YOUR PORTFOLIO

Optimum portfolio mix

One of the core points of modern portfolio theory is "don't put all your eggs in one basket." Professor Markowitz proved that adding a non-correlated asset class to traditional investments like stocks and bonds not only can reduce risk, but can also improve performance.

Optimum portfolio mix ▸
In this example the overall risk is reduced by more than 68% from –53.7% to –17.4% and the return also increases from +6.7% to +9.5%. This is mainly due to the non-correlation within the portfolio.



Correlation Traditional Portfolio	
S&P 500 TR – MSCI World:	0.88
Nikkei 225 – S&P 500 TR:	0.48
Nikkei 225 – MSCI World:	0.68

Correlation Diversified Portfolio	
Managed Futures[1] – Stocks[2]:	–0.08
Managed Futures[1] – Bonds[2]:	0.11
Stocks[2] – Bonds[3]:	0.16

1) Managed Futures: CISDM CTA Equal Weighted Index, 2) Stocks: S&P 500 Total Return Index, MSCI World Index , Nikkei 225 3) Bonds: Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index; Source: TeleTrader

Annual return is the increase in value of a particular investment, expressed as a percentage per year. Maximum drawdown is the greatest cumulative percentage decline in month-end net asset value due to losses sustained by the Series during any period in which the initial month-end net asset value is not equaled or exceeded by a subsequent month-end net asset value.

Non-correlation should not be confused with negative correlation, where the performance of two asset classes would be exactly opposite. Because of non-correlation, the Fund cannot be expected to be automatically profitable during unfavorable periods for the stock market. The futures, forward and swap markets are fundamentally different from the securities markets in that for every gain made in a future, forward or swap transaction, the opposing side of that transaction will have an equal off-setting loss. If the Fund does not perform in a manner non-correlated with the general financial markets or does not perform successfully, an investor will not experience any diversification benefits by investing in the Fund and the Fund may have no gains to offset losses from other investments.

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You may obtain information about the SIPC, including the SIPC brochure, by contacting the SIPC at 202-371-8300, or at www.sipc.org.

*__DAX__: The German Stock Index is a total return index of 30 selected German blue chip stocks traded on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The equities use free float shares in the index calculation. **Mini-sized Dow**: A type of option for which the underlying assets are Dow Jones Industrial Average futures contracts. **CAC 40 (Cotation Assistee en Continu/Continuous Assisted Quotation)**: The French stock market index that tracks the 40 largest French stocks based on market capitalization on the Paris Bourse (stock exchange). The CAC 40 is used as a benchmark index for funds investing in the French stock market. **Hang Seng**: A market capitalization-weighted index of 40 of the largest companies that trade on the Hong Kong Exchange. The Hang Seng Index is maintained by a subsidiary of Hang Seng Bank, and has been published since 1969. **S&P 500 (Standard & Poor 500)**: The S&P 500 is one of the most commonly used benchmarks for the overall U.S. stock market. It is an index consisting of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity and industry grouping, among other factors. **Nasdaq 100**: The NASDAQ-100 Index includes 100 of the largest U.S. domestic and international non-financial securities listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market based on market capitalization. **FTSE 100**: An index of the 100 largest U.K. companies based on total market capitalization listed on the London Stock Exchange. **Australian SPI (Share Price Index) 200**: SFE SPI 200 Futures are the benchmark derivative product for investors trading and hedging in the Australian equity index market. SFE SPI 200 Futures are based on the S&P and Australian Stock Exchange 200 index of the 200 largest market-capitalization weighted companies traded on the Australian Stock Exchange. **Nikkei 225**: The leading index of Japanese stocks. It is a price-weighted index comprised of Japan's top 225 blue-chip companies on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. **SMI (Swiss Market Index)**:The Swiss Market Index is a capitalization-weighted index of the 20 largest and most liquid stocks of the SPI universe. It represents about 85% of the free- float market capitalization of the Swiss equity market. **Dow Jones (Dow Jones Industrial Average)**: The Dow Jones Industrial Average index - (DJIA) is a price-weighted average of 30 actively traded blue chip stocks. It is the oldest and most widely quoted of all the market indicators. The components, which change from time to time, represent between 15% and 20% of the market value of NYSE stocks. **Euro Stoxx 50**:The Euro Stoxx 50 Index, Europe's leading Blue-chip index for the Euro zone, provides a Blue-chip representation of super sector leaders in the Euro zone. The index covers 50 stocks from 12 Euro zone countries. **Russell 2000**: The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000 Index includes approximately 2,000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership.