

D. E. Shaw Investment Management, L.L.C.

Form ADV Part 2A: The Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of D. E. Shaw Investment Management, L.L.C. (the “Adviser” or “DESIM”), an investment adviser registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). Such registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (212) 478-0000. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about DESIM is available on the SEC’s Web site at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

This brochure is for informational purposes only. It does not convey an offer of any type and is not intended to be, and should not be construed as, an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any interest in any entity, investment, or investment vehicle.

Material Changes

The only material change to this brochure since its initial filing on March 31, 2011 is the inclusion of a disciplinary event in Item 9 involving a related person of the Adviser, which was previously described in an other than annual update to this brochure dated February 29, 2012.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

DESIM is a Delaware limited liability company and an investment adviser registered with and regulated by the SEC under the Advisers Act. DESIM serves as an investment adviser to certain clients through managed accounts and as managing member, manager, and/or investment adviser of certain entities in the D. E. Shaw group.

The Adviser provides investment advice to separately managed accounts and to a number of affiliated collective investment schemes and other entities (the “Funds”). The Funds are institutional vehicles whose investor base consists of institutional investors and other highly sophisticated, high net worth participants. These investors must meet certain minimum financial requirements (*e.g.*, an institution must generally own and invest on a discretionary basis at least \$25 million of certain investments), among others, in order to be eligible to participate in the Funds, which are structured as private investment companies that are exempt from registration as investment companies under U.S. law by virtue of Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”).

DESIM was formed in and has been a registered investment adviser since 2005. Since the D. E. Shaw group’s organization in 1988, the D. E. Shaw group has built a significant presence in many of the world’s capital markets, investing in a wide range of companies and financial instruments within both the major industrialized nations and a number of emerging markets. The D. E. Shaw group’s past activities have ranged from the deployment of investment strategies based on either mathematical models or human expertise to the acquisition of existing companies and the financing or development of new ones.

D. E. Shaw & Co., L.P. (“DESCO LP”) is the managing member and sole owner of DESIM. DESCO LP’s principal owner is Dr. David Elliot Shaw. Other entities and individuals hold minority stakes in DESCO LP.

DESIM bases its advice to clients on the investment objectives and restrictions (if any) set forth in the applicable investment management agreement, offering memorandum, organizational documents, and/or subscription agreements, as the case may be (each and collectively, the “Governing Document”).

DESIM managed approximately \$6.6 billion in investment capital on a discretionary basis as of January 1, 2012.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

DESIM acts as an investment adviser on a discretionary basis to managed accounts and as an investment adviser on a discretionary basis to Funds. Fees for such services generally include an asset-based fee and may include a performance-based fee. Fees are generally set forth in the applicable Governing Document. Asset-based fees are generally paid in arrears, unless set forth otherwise in the applicable Governing Document. The asset-based fee schedule for managed accounts is generally based upon the client’s account size and expected risk level, although managed account clients may negotiate alternative fees. The following table sets forth the current standard asset-based fee schedules for DESIM’s various investment strategies for managed accounts (this table is subject to change (*e.g.*, fees and/or investment strategies may be added, deleted, or modified)):

	Initial	Next	Over
Targeted Tracking Error (bps)	\$100 mn	\$100 mn	\$200 mn
Large Cap/Broad Market Core Strategies			
<i>Long-Only</i>			
100	30 bps	27 bps	24 bps
200	51 bps	46 bps	41 bps
300	63 bps	57 bps	51 bps
<i>Alpha Extension</i>			
300	78 bps	78 bps	78 bps
SMID Cap Core Strategies			
<i>Long-Only</i>			
300	80 bps	80 bps	80 bps
All Cap Core Strategies			
<i>Long-Only</i>			
100	33 bps	30 bps	27 bps
200	54 bps	49 bps	44 bps
300	67 bps	60 bps	54 bps
<i>Alpha Extension</i>			
300	82 bps	82 bps	82 bps
International/World Strategies			
<i>Long-Only</i>			
100	33 bps	30 bps	27 bps
250	63 bps	57 bps	51 bps
<i>Alpha Extension</i>			
300	84 bps	84 bps	84 bps

Managed account fees shown in the preceding table are for investment management services only; third-party custodial fees and brokerage commissions and other fees are not included.

Performance-based fees may also be used in certain circumstances. DESIM may enter into performance-based fee arrangements with clients that fall within the definition of a “qualified client” pursuant to Rule

205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”) or as permitted under Section 205(b) of the Advisers Act. Performance-based fees are generally paid in arrears or, where applicable, at the time of termination of the advisory agreement or with respect to a Fund, at the time of a withdrawal, redemption, or distribution of capital, in each case unless otherwise set forth in the applicable Governing Document.

The fees with respect to a Fund are set forth in the applicable Governing Document. Funds generally have two series of regular member interests. One series is assessed an asset-based fee generally comparable to the asset-based fee applied to managed accounts utilizing the corresponding investment strategy. The other series is currently assessed a reduced asset-based fee as well as a performance-based fee, typically equal to 20% of the Fund’s outperformance of the stated benchmark for the relevant investment strategy.

In general, if an asset-based fee has been paid in full in advance for a period in which either the advisory contract with the relevant client has been terminated, or, with respect to a Fund, for the period in which an investor has withdrawn or redeemed its investment in such Fund, the applicable portion of such asset-based fee paid relating to the portion of the period after such termination, withdrawal, or redemption will be returned or credited to the client or to the withdrawing or redeeming Fund investor, subject to the actual terms of the applicable Governing Document; however, Governing Documents related to Funds typically do not permit a termination, withdrawal, or redemption mid-period. A client may terminate an advisory contract before its expiration date by complying with the provisions regarding termination provided in the advisory contract, including without limitation sending a notice of termination to the address designated under the advisory contract.

The Adviser may from time to time enter into agreements with certain underlying investors in the Funds that may provide for terms of investment that are more favorable than the terms described in the applicable Governing Document. Such terms may include the waiver, reduction or rebate of management fees, Fund expenses and/or performance fees, the provision of additional information or reports or more favorable transfer rights. No such agreement will necessarily entitle any other Fund investor to the same terms of investment.

Clients (including Funds) advised by DESIM may incur expenses in connection with custodial or brokerage services discussed in Item 12. In addition, each client bears its operating costs and expenses as described more fully in the applicable Governing Document. Furthermore, the Adviser may be entitled under the Governing Document to be reimbursed for some or all expenses that it or its related persons incur on behalf of the relevant client.

Neither the Adviser nor its supervised persons receives compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products to clients or investors.

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

DESIM enters into performance-based fee arrangements with clients as discussed in Item 5 above.

The performance-based fees available to the Adviser in connection with a particular client may be higher than those available to the Adviser in connection with another client, whether in percentage or absolute dollar amounts. Therefore, the Adviser may have an incentive to devote more research and development or other activities, and/or to allocate investment opportunities, to such higher fee-paying client.

When trading on behalf of multiple clients with differing performance-based fees, the Adviser endeavors to allocate investment opportunities among clients in a fair and equitable manner. The Adviser's trade allocation for any given client may vary based on differences in investment objectives among clients, different capital constraints of each client, varying leverage preferences of each client, and any scheduled increase or decrease of any particular client's assets under management. The Adviser does not alter its allocation policy with respect to a client, or allocate trades among multiple advisory clients, without the approvals of relevant senior management and compliance personnel.

Item 7: Types of Clients

DESIM clients include public and private pension plans, endowments, foundations, and private wealth management firms. DESIM's clients also include the Funds, which are structured as private investment companies that are exempt from registration under Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act. A minimum dollar value of assets and other conditions are typically imposed on clients. DESIM may advise clients, whether managed account clients or Funds, that are subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"). DESIM qualifies as a "qualified professional asset manager" (QPAM) as defined by ERISA. As a result, client transactions directed by the Adviser may be exempt from certain prohibited transaction rules of ERISA.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The Adviser's focus is the pursuit of potentially attractive investment opportunities. DESIM applies the D. E. Shaw group's quantitative models and computational techniques, based on the D. E. Shaw group's twenty-year experience in managing alternative investment strategies, to construct benchmark-relative equity strategies for both separately managed accounts and Funds. DESIM can customize its strategies by allowing a client to select a portfolio benchmark from a number of U.S., international, and global equity indices and either preserve the long-only constraint or relax it using a "130/30" investment approach.

DESIM acts as an investment adviser on a discretionary basis to managed accounts and as an investment adviser on a discretionary basis to Funds, with respect to securities, commodities, other financial instruments, other interests, and any other property of any kind (collectively, "Investments").

However, the Adviser expects to pursue its investment objective primarily through the purchase and sale of Investments, expected to include common and preferred stock (including ETFs and other investment companies), swaps and other derivative instruments and contracts related to the foregoing, and money market instruments. In particular, the portfolios of Funds and managed accounts managed by DESIM are expected to be focused on corporate equity securities publicly traded in U.S. and foreign markets and ETFs. The Adviser also may engage in activities, including certain financing activities, in furtherance of or incidental to the purchase and sale of Investments.

DESIM's trading and other authority with respect to a particular client will be outlined in the applicable Governing Document.

Potential Risk Factors

An investment with the Adviser involves substantial risks that should be carefully considered. Certain risk factors that may be considered applicable to an investment with the Adviser are outlined below. Additional risk factors are outlined in the Governing Document for the applicable Fund. It should be noted, however, that there may be other risk factors applicable to such an investment that are not identified but that might still result in material losses to investors. Prospective investors should also consult their own legal, investment, tax, and other advisers, and the applicable Governing Document, as to whether an investment with the Adviser is appropriate for them.

It should be noted that many of the risks outlined under one caption or heading are applicable to one or more other captions and headings.

No Assurance of Investment Return

An investment in a managed account or in a Fund managed by the Adviser is not intended as a complete investment program. Such an investment should be regarded as speculative in nature and appropriate only for a sophisticated investor that can afford a loss of all of its investment with the Adviser and that is able to invest for an indefinite period. It should not be assumed that an investment in a managed account or in a Fund managed by the Adviser will be profitable. In addition to the risk of loss on its Investments, clients' investments are subject to the direct and indirect fees and expenses outlined elsewhere in this brochure or applicable Governing Document, which will reduce returns and require that the Adviser make a certain level of profit from its investing activities in order for an investment simply to break even.

Past performance of the Adviser's strategies or the investment vehicles sponsored, advised, and/or managed by the Adviser, or of any investment strategies operated within any such investment vehicle, is not indicative of the results that will be achieved by the Adviser in the future and provides no assurance of the success of the Adviser in achieving its investment objective.

General Factors

The prospects of an investment in a managed account or in a Fund managed by the Adviser could be materially adversely affected by changes or instability in market, economic, political, technological, regulatory, and social conditions, and by numerous other factors outside the control of the Adviser.

Disruptions in the global financial markets may have materially adverse, and in certain cases catastrophic, consequences for the values, liquidity, and stability of certain Investments. Such disruptions may occur in the future, and the duration, severity, and ultimate effect of such disruptions are difficult to forecast, and similar or dissimilar disruptions may lead to additional regulations or laws, which could have a material effect on managed accounts or Funds managed by the Adviser.

In addition, many of the Adviser's investment strategies and/or Investments are likely to be exposed to risks relating to weaknesses in various global economies and risks relating to the economic cycle. Numerous factors affecting the performance of the Adviser's investment strategies, such as interest rates, commodity prices, equity prices, availability, and terms of financing, demand from market participants, and deflationary and inflationary pressures, may be affected by the economic cycle and long-term economic trends. Predictions about financial market conditions and economic factors are highly uncertain, and the presence, duration, and impact of any market or economic conditions could have a

material adverse effect on the Adviser's investment strategies. Further, managed accounts and/or Funds managed by the Adviser may be unable to open or liquidate positions as a result of changes or instability in market conditions, trading halts due to regulatory limits (such as daily-price-fluctuation limits), emergency trading bans, counterparty actions, or other factors. Such inability to trade could have a material adverse effect on managed accounts and/or Funds managed by the Adviser.

The Adviser may choose not to attempt to, or be unable to, hedge the risk exposures outlined in this brochure, and there can be no assurance that any hedging attempted by the Adviser would reduce applicable risks.

International Investments

The Adviser may cause a client to purchase, sell, hold, trade, originate, structure, and restructure Investments relating to markets and/or issuers both in the United States and outside the United States. International investing and trading involve special risks not typically associated with trading in Investments relating to markets and/or issuers solely in the United States. Depending on the particular countries and Investments involved and on the nature of the particular transactions executed outside of the United States, these special risks may include changes in exchange rates and exchange control regulations; devaluations or non-convertibility of non-U.S. currencies; failures or disruptions in central banks, banking systems, markets, or financial exchanges; changes in monetary policies, interest rates, or interest-rate policies; political, social, and economic instability; adverse diplomatic developments; investment and repatriation restrictions; the nationalization and/or expropriation of assets; government intervention in the private sector; default by public and private issuers on their financial obligations (and limited recourse in connection with such defaults); the imposition of non-U.S. taxes; discrimination against foreign investors; and less liquid markets, less information, higher transaction costs, greater difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, fewer or different rights for creditors generally, more uncertain procedures (if any) for bankruptcy or other reorganization or liquidation proceedings ("Reorganization Proceedings"), less information regarding legal and regulatory risks, less uniform accounting and auditing standards, greater price volatility, less reliable clearance and settlement procedures, and less government supervision of exchanges, brokers, market intermediaries, issuers, and other markets and market participants than is generally the case in the United States.

Further, individual non-U.S. economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in various respects, such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, amount of capital reinvestment, degree of resource self-sufficiency, and balance of payments position. For example, inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and may continue to have very negative effects on the economies and securities markets (both public and private) of certain countries in which the Adviser may invest, and may therefore have a material adverse effect on the Adviser's investment strategies.

The Adviser may trade, directly or indirectly, Investments on exchanges located outside the United States. Some non-U.S. exchanges, in contrast to domestic exchanges, are "principals' markets" in which performance is solely the responsibility of the individual member with whom the trader has entered into a contract and not that of an exchange or its clearinghouse. Clients thus may be subject to the risk of the inability of, or refusal by, a counterparty to perform with respect to any such contract. Moreover, as there

may be less government supervision and regulation of non-U.S. exchanges, clearinghouses, and clearing firms than of those in the United States, clients may also be subject to greater risk of certain failures (including the complete failure) of the exchanges on which its positions trade and/or certain failures (including the complete failure) of such exchanges' clearinghouses or clearing firms than it would be in the United States.

The foregoing risks are likely to be more pronounced in connection with Investments in countries with developing or emerging markets.

Availability of Investment Opportunities

Identification and exploitation of investment opportunities and investment strategies by the Adviser involve a high degree of uncertainty. The Adviser makes decisions based on its assumptions, assessments, and estimates, all of which are subject to error. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to identify and/or successfully take advantage of suitable investment opportunities. Even if the Adviser takes advantage of an investment opportunity, there is a risk that such investment opportunity will result in losses to the Adviser's clients. If the Adviser is not able to identify and/or take advantage of suitable investment opportunities, it may change its risk parameters in order to deploy capital, which may have a material adverse effect on the Adviser's investment strategies. In addition, the Adviser may rely on market participants to inform it of particular trading and/or other investment opportunities. Client returns may be reduced if market participants fail to provide such information or if the Adviser is otherwise unable to source opportunities it considers appropriate for its investment strategies.

Even if investment opportunities are identified, the Adviser may decide to hold extensive cash positions for extended periods of time, thus potentially reducing (possibly materially) the returns of its investment strategies.

Limited Diversification; Concentration; Correlation

The overall portfolios of the Adviser's clients may not be broadly diversified among particular issuers, issuances, companies, countries, industries, exchanges, counterparties, strategies, types of Investments, or other shared characteristics. In general, less diversification may lead to greater volatility and/or risk than would be the case with a more broadly diversified portfolio. Even if a client's overall portfolio is diversified, however, there can be no assurance that such diversification will reduce volatility and/or risk. In addition, a client's portfolio may be concentrated in particular issuers, issuances, companies, countries, industries, exchanges, counterparties, strategies, types of Investments, and/or other shared characteristics, without any limitation other than applicable law or regulation (if any). Such concentration would magnify the risks associated with such investments for the client, including the risk of significant losses.

There can be no assurance that the Adviser's clients will achieve returns that are not closely correlated with various market indices or the returns of other investment vehicles. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will value less-correlated returns more highly than any other factor in selecting the Investments and strategies. Further, certain Investments made and strategies deployed by the Adviser may experience returns that individually or in the aggregate are correlated (possibly highly) with various market indices or other strategies, including various equity, debt, commodities or currency markets

around the world. In addition, certain of the strategies deployed by the Adviser may maintain intentional (and possibly extensive) unhedged exposure for an indefinite period to various sources of equity, credit, interest-rate, and/or other risk, whether known or unknown, while other strategies deployed on behalf of a client may have such unhedged exposures from time to time. There can be no assurance that an investment with the Adviser would improve the risk/return profile of any investor's portfolio or otherwise improve the performance of the investor's overall portfolio, and an investment in a managed account or Fund managed by the Adviser may in fact result in material losses.

Currencies

The Adviser may recommend Investments that are denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars, and there may be no limit on the portion of Investments that may comprise Investments denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. As a result, a client may be exposed to currency risks. The Adviser may or may not hedge such exposures, and there can be no assurance that any such hedging would reduce applicable risks. A client may also incur costs in connection with hedging against currency exposures and conversions between various currencies.

Derivative Instruments

The Adviser may trade all types of derivative instruments (including futures, swaps, warrants, and options) on behalf of clients to the extent such Investments are consistent with the Adviser's investment objectives. Investments and trading in derivative instruments may be highly speculative and involve various risks, including complexity, a high degree of leverage, illiquidity, the absence of reliable price quotes and/or a reliable trading market, imperfect correlation between a derivative instrument and the underlying commodity or instrument, volatility, government intervention to influence prices, legal or regulatory uncertainty, and, with respect to over-the-counter derivative instruments, non-performance of the Adviser's counterparties. Any of the foregoing risks could cause the Adviser to incur material losses.

Leveraging Effects

The Adviser may make use of the proceeds of short sales to support an increase in the client's positions in various Investments. In addition, the Adviser may be authorized to invest in all types of derivative instruments on behalf of a client. A decrease in the value of a client's short positions or of such derivative instruments could result in losses exceeding the capital allocated to them. Because trading such derivative instruments often requires amounts of capital that are small relative to the position size, such trading may also result in leveraging effects for the client's portfolio. While leveraging effects may increase returns to clients in the event of favorable investment results, returns to clients will be reduced by the applicable cost of borrowing or similar costs, and investment losses will be exacerbated by such leveraging effects (possibly causing substantial losses). The Adviser may use the maximum leveraging effect permitted by the brokers at which a client's applicable accounts are held or by the client's counterparties with respect to derivative instruments. The Adviser's transactions resulting in leveraging effects may be effected through off-balance sheet transactions or methods.

Hedging Transactions

The Adviser may seek to limit a client's exposure to various risk factors through the use of various hedging techniques. There can be no assurance that such hedging techniques will be effective or that they will

result in higher or more stable returns than would have been the case had they not been employed. Moreover, such hedging techniques will tend to limit any potential gain that might result from an increase in the value of a hedged position.

It should be noted that any hedging techniques employed on by the Adviser would be intended only to reduce exposure to certain risks and not to reduce all forms of investment risk. Further, the Adviser is not obliged to hedge any particular form of risk in any particular situation, and the Adviser will be free to have clients assume such risks and/or to change its investment policies and practices in any manner as determined by the Adviser and without the approval of or notice to clients. Moreover, certain of the investment strategies deployed by the Adviser may from time to time have extensive unhedged exposure to various sources of equity, credit, interest rate, and/or other risk, whether known or unknown.

Under certain circumstances, hedging techniques intended to reduce certain forms of risk may actually increase risk, whether due to the unintended market impact of hedging transactions, leverage effects associated with hedging positions, unexpected adverse price movements of a hedging instrument relative to the hedged instrument (*i.e.*, adverse changes in the “basis” between the hedging and hedged instrument), lower liquidity of the hedged and hedging positions relative to an unhedged position, the risks related to the use of derivative instruments, or other factors. In addition, even where the Adviser seeks to hedge a particular risk, a suitable hedging transaction might not be identified by the Adviser, not be available to a client, and/or not be successfully executed.

Complexity of Quantitative Strategies

Many of the investment strategies that the Adviser deploys on behalf of clients are highly complex. In many cases, the successful deployment of a particular investment strategy may require or involve sophisticated mathematical calculations and complex computer programs. Although the Adviser intends to use good faith efforts to carry out such calculations and programs correctly and to use them effectively, there can be no assurance that it will successfully do so. Errors have occurred and may continue to occur in designing, writing, testing, monitoring, and/or implementing such calculations and programs, including errors in the manner in which such calculations and programs function together. Whether or not such calculations or programs relate to a substantial portion of the client’s Investments, any errors in this regard may be difficult to detect, may not be detected for a significant period of time, and could have a material adverse effect on the Adviser’s clients. In addition, while the Adviser may seek to apply existing calculations and programs to different components of the investment strategies deployed on behalf of its clients (including markets, strategies, or Investments), but there can be no assurance that such application would prove effective in such different contexts. Moreover, the effectiveness of such calculations and programs may diminish over time, including as a result of market changes and changes in the behavior of other market participants. The Adviser may respond to such diminishing effectiveness by developing new quantitative models, which may have to be done rapidly and which may require a large number of corresponding changes to the trading strategies of one or more investment strategies. Developing such new quantitative models and making such changes to trading strategies could increase the likelihood of errors. The complexity of the components of the investment strategies deployed on behalf of clients that apply such calculations and programs, and the interactions among such components may make it difficult or impossible to detect the source of any weakness or failure in such components and/or such calculations and programs before material losses are incurred. For example, it may be

difficult or impossible to distinguish unexpected trading results caused by market activity from unexpected trading results caused by an error in the applicable calculation or programs. The mathematical calculations and computer programs utilized by the Adviser are subject to inherent limitations and, like all approaches to investing, are susceptible to being improved upon as experience is gained, strategies are refined, and markets change. There can be no assurances that the Adviser will be able to make any such improvements, and its inability or failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Adviser's clients.

Short Sales

Some of the investment strategies expected to be deployed by the Adviser involve the execution of "short sales." Short selling involves an investor borrowing securities from a lender and selling such securities to another person, with an obligation to return to the lender an equivalent amount of the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows an investor to profit from declines in a security's value. While short sales may be useful under certain circumstances in the pursuit of potential profit opportunities and/or the mitigation of certain forms of risk, they may result in an unlimited loss of capital within a relatively short period of time, whether due to price changes, recalls sought and penalties imposed by lenders of the borrowed securities, short squeezes, unavailability of the securities at the time the Adviser desires to close out the short position, or other causes. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of such securities to rise, further exacerbating the loss. Financing methods employed or derivative transactions recommended by the Adviser may involve the economic equivalent of short positions in various Investments, which could have economic consequences substantially similar to those caused by the execution of short sales.

Beginning in 2008, a number of countries imposed (and in some cases have removed) restrictions or outright bans on short sales and related transactions in financial sector securities (and, in some cases, other securities or instruments), making it difficult or impossible for many market participants either to continue to implement their strategies or to control the risk of their open positions. In addition, the SEC has adopted a "circuit breaker" triggered short sale price test restriction (which may be replaced with a proposed "limit up-limit down" mechanism for U.S. equities) and, pursuant to certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, is expected to propose certain short sale and/or short position reporting requirements that may have the effect of deterring or limiting short selling of U.S. equities in general. Other countries have adopted or may adopt similar or other types of restrictions and reporting requirements. Any ongoing or future regulatory limitations on short selling, or any ongoing or future requirement to disclose short sales or short positions, may materially adversely affect the Adviser's ability and willingness to implement strategies based on or involving short sales on behalf of clients.

Electronic Trading

The Adviser may trade on electronic trading and order routing systems, which differ from traditional open outcry trading and manual order routing methods. Transactions using an electronic system are subject to the rules, regulations, and policies of the exchanges or persons offering the system or listing the instrument. Characteristics of electronic trading and order routing systems vary widely with respect to order matching procedures, opening and closing procedures and prices, trade error policies, and trading limitations or requirements. There are also differences regarding qualifications for access, grounds for

termination of access, limitations on the types of orders that may be entered into the system, and other applicable terms. For example, certain trading venues may offer rebates or preferential fees that would not be offered to all of the Adviser's clients or may prohibit participation by investors employing systemic trading strategies. Each of these matters may present different risk factors with respect to trading on or using a particular system. Each electronic trading or order routing system may also present risks related to system access, varying response times, security, service providers, and the receipt and monitoring of electronic mail.

Trading through an electronic trading or order routing system is also subject to risks associated with system or component failure (whether such failure affects the hardware or software of the exchange or person offering the relevant system or of the Adviser). In the event of system or component failure, it is possible that, for a certain time period, it might not be possible to enter new orders, execute existing orders, or modify or cancel orders that were previously entered. System or component failure may also result in loss of orders or order priority. Trading venues offering an electronic trading or order routing system typically adopt rules to limit their liability, the liability of member brokers and software and communication system vendors, and the amount that may be collected for system failures and delays, which rules may vary among the venues.

In addition, changes in laws or regulations related to electronic trading and order routing systems are being considered in certain jurisdictions. Any such changes may have a material adverse effect on certain strategies deployed by the Adviser.

Portfolio Turnover

Certain investment strategies that are expected to be deployed by the Adviser are based at least in part on short-term considerations and are thus characterized by rapid portfolio turnover. Such rapid turnover is expected to cause clients to experience substantial brokerage fees, commissions, and/or commission-equivalents, and/or increased aggregate liquidity costs (or price "slippage"), any or all of which could have a material adverse effect on the investment performance of the Adviser's investment strategies.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

In April 2010 and June 2010, certain entities in the D. E. Shaw group advised by DESCO LP unintentionally violated futures contract position limits set by the U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") in connection with trading soybeans and corn, respectively, on the Chicago Board of Trade, a member of the CME Group. In each case, the violation was as of the close of trading on a single day, and in each case, the D. E. Shaw group discovered the violation and put on correcting trades on or before the next trading day and before receiving notification of the violations, so that its positions were below the applicable limits. DESCO LP submitted to the CFTC an Offer of Settlement, in which DESCO LP consented to cease and desist from such violations and to the payment of a civil monetary penalty of \$140,000. The CFTC entered an Order on February 22, 2012, accepting the Offer of Settlement. The CME Group issued warning letters to the D. E. Shaw group for each violation.

DESIM believes there are no other legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of its advisory business or the integrity of its management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Certain management persons of the Adviser are registered representatives of D. E. Shaw Securities, L.L.C. ("SEC LLC"), which is a related person of the Adviser and a broker-dealer registered under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") and a member of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA").

DESIM and certain of its related persons currently rely on exemptions from registration as commodity pool operators pursuant to Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") Regulation 4.13(a)(4) ("Rule 4.13(a)(4)") and as commodity trading advisers with the CFTC. DESCO LP and certain of its related persons rely on exemptions from registration as commodity pool operators pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(4) and as commodity trading advisers with the CFTC. The CFTC has recently adopted final rules that will eliminate Rule 4.13(a)(4), and commodity pool operators currently claiming this exemption will be required to comply with its rescission by December 31, 2012. Consequently, the Adviser, DESCO LP and certain related persons expect to register as commodity pool operators under Section 4.7 of the Commodity Exchange Act by that date.

Related Persons

The Adviser is part of an international financial services firm. The Adviser acts as managing member, manager, holding company, and/or "parent company" for certain of its related persons, and this activity may be considered to be separate from the provision of investment advice. For purposes of this brochure, the Adviser does not consider itself to be engaged in the business of its related persons.

DESIM is a managing member or manager of certain Funds and acts as adviser for such Funds as well as for other Funds.

Subject to applicable law, the Adviser may use for clients, or suggest or recommend to clients, placement agent services offered by the Adviser's related person, SEC LLC, which is a broker-dealer registered under the Exchange Act and a member of FINRA. To the extent that the services of the Adviser's broker-dealer related person are utilized, clients may be charged a fee.

The Adviser's related person, DESCO LP, is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act and relies on an exemption from registration as a commodity pool operator pursuant to Rule 4.13(a)(4). The Adviser licenses certain intellectual property from DESCO LP and utilizes certain assets and resources of DESCO LP (including without limitation certain of DESCO LP's employees) in connection with its own investment advisory activities. All of the persons treated as the Adviser's employees in this Form ADV are employees of DESCO LP; may share their time among the Adviser, DESCO LP, and/or affiliates of the foregoing; and receive compensation and other benefits from DESCO LP and/or such affiliates. In addition, as agreed between the entities, the Adviser may reimburse DESCO LP for certain expenses and DESCO LP may reimburse the Adviser for certain expenses.

The Adviser's related person, D. E. Shaw & Co. (U.K.), Ltd. ("DESCO UK") has received permission from the U.K. Financial Services Authority under Part IV of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, authorizing it to engage in certain regulated activities in the United Kingdom. Pursuant to that authorization, DESCO UK provides investment management and other services to the Adviser that will

ultimately be for the benefit of certain of the Adviser's advisory clients; the Adviser compensates DESCO UK for those services. DESCO UK licenses certain intellectual property from the Adviser and may utilize certain of the Adviser's employees in connection with its own investment management activities. In addition, as agreed between the entities, the Adviser may reimburse DESCO UK for certain expenses and DESCO UK may reimburse the Adviser for certain expenses. The directors of DESCO UK are Neil Cosgrove, Julius Gaudio, and Stuart Steckler. In addition to being a director of DESCO UK, Mr. Cosgrove is a Managing Director of DESCO LP, having joined DESCO LP in February 1998. Mr. Cosgrove received his B.A. from St. Catherine's College, University of Cambridge. Please refer to Form ADV Part 2B for the education and business backgrounds of Mr. Gaudio and Mr. Steckler.

DESCO UK's wholly owned subsidiary, D. E. Shaw & Co. MENA, Ltd. ("DESCO MENA"), is authorized as a Category 4 firm within the Dubai International Financial Centre and is subject to supervision by the Dubai Financial Services Authority (the "DFSA"). DESCO MENA has applied to the DFSA to have its authorization withdrawn and is in the process of winding up its activities. As agreed between the entities, the Adviser and/or DESCO UK may reimburse DESCO MENA for certain expenses and DESCO MENA may reimburse the Adviser and/or DESCO UK for certain expenses.

The Adviser's related person, D. E. Shaw & Co. (Asia Pacific) Limited ("DESCO AP") is licensed with the Securities & Futures Commission in Hong Kong to engage in certain regulated activities, pursuant to which DESCO AP provides asset management and other services to the Adviser that will ultimately be for the benefit of certain of the Adviser's advisory clients; the Adviser compensates DESCO AP for those services. DESCO AP licenses certain intellectual property from Adviser and may utilize certain of the Adviser's employees in connection with its regulated activities. In addition, as agreed between the entities, the Adviser may reimburse DESCO AP for certain expenses and DESCO AP may reimburse the Adviser for certain expenses. The directors of DESCO AP are Anil Chawla, Julius Gaudio, and Lou Salkind. Mr. Chawla, in addition to being a director of DESCO AP, serves as a director of D. E. Shaw India Advisory Services Private Limited. Mr. Chawla previously was a Managing Director of General Electric in India. Mr. Chawla received a bachelor of commerce degree from D.A.V. College at Panjab University and a chartered accountancy degree from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Please refer to Form ADV Part 2B for the education and business backgrounds of Mr. Gaudio and Dr. Salkind.

The Adviser's related person, D. E. Shaw & Co. Global, L.L.C. ("DESCO Japan") is licensed with the Japan Financial Services Agency and the Kanto Local Finance Bureau of Japan as an entity authorized to engage in Type II Business activities pursuant to the provisions of Article 29 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law. Under its Type II Business registration, DESCO Japan engages in the business of distributing interests of certain of its Funds in Japan that are managed by various entities in the D. E. Shaw group on a private placement basis. DESCO Japan licenses certain intellectual property from the Adviser and may utilize certain of the Adviser's employees in connection with its regulated activities. In addition, as agreed between the entities, the Adviser may reimburse DESCO Japan for certain expenses and DESCO Japan may reimburse the Adviser for certain expenses.

Certain Potential Conflicts of Interest

DESIM and its related persons and their directors, partners, officers, and employees may have various advisory, transactional, financial, and other interests in securities and/or other financial instruments that

may be purchased or sold by the Adviser's advisory clients (or clients of related advisers), which themselves may be related persons. DESIM, and/or its related persons that are investment advisers, has established a variety of restrictions, procedures, and disclosures designed to address potential conflicts between the interests of its clients and the interests of itself and/or its related persons in this regard, to ensure that its actions are consistent with the best interests of its advisory clients in this context. When conflicts of interest in this regard arise, they are addressed in compliance with all legal requirements and such restrictions, procedures, and disclosures, as applicable. Restrictions and procedures generally are established by heads of the applicable strategies, senior management, and/or compliance personnel.

Although the Adviser expects to devote a certain amount of time and effort to the business and affairs of each client, it will also devote a substantial (and probably a greater) amount of its working time and effort to activities unrelated or only partly related to the business or affairs of such client, including various investment and trading activities, the provision of various financial services, various technology-related activities, and various other similar and dissimilar activities. These other activities may require substantial commitments of time and resources by the Adviser. Participation in such other activities may or may not be offered to clients, as determined by the Adviser.

The Adviser may establish a new Fund or other entity in the future that would be exposed to certain of the investment strategies deployed on behalf of clients. Clients might or might not be permitted to participate in such new Fund or other entity, as determined by the Adviser. The Adviser may determine to continue or discontinue any such competing activity being conducted for the benefit of a client. If such activity is discontinued, the relevant client may forgo the benefit of material future investments and of expertise developed by the Adviser. If such activity is continued, then competition with such new Fund or other entity may materially adversely affect the relevant client. Among the factors the Adviser would consider in making such decision are the operational, tax, regulatory, and legal efficiencies; capital stability; sources of additional capital; and the expected performance profile of the applicable strategy.

As disclosed in the applicable Governing Document, DESIM has no obligation to recommend for purchase or sale by its clients any securities that the Adviser, its related persons, and/or personnel of the foregoing may purchase for themselves or for other clients. In addition, the ability of DESIM to effect and/or recommend transactions for certain or all clients may be restricted due to actual or perceived regulatory requirements in the United States or elsewhere, to the Adviser's or a related person's internal policies designed to comply with such requirements, to actual or perceived conflicts of interest, to operational issues, and/or to other issues. Regulatory or contractual limitations related to effecting transactions for certain of DESIM's clients may not apply to other clients, resulting in differences among the composition of and return from client portfolios. DESIM reserves the right not to effect transactions for clients with or through its related persons.

As disclosed in the applicable Governing Document, DESIM may give advice and take action with respect to any of its clients that may differ from the advice given, or may involve a different timing or nature of action taken, with respect to any one or all other clients that the Adviser or its related persons advise, and thus effect transactions for such clients at prices or rates that may be more or less favorable than for other clients. DESIM may advise one or more clients to take positions the same as, different from, or opposite to positions the Adviser or its related persons advise one or more other clients to take. In general, the Adviser will act in the best interests of its clients, subject to applicable law and to any agreement,

organizational or other document, or disclosure applicable to a particular client or underlying investor. DESIM and/or its related persons may hold the same (or the opposite) position in a given security, commodity, or other financial instrument as that held by the client at the same time.

Any common (or opposing) positions described above may limit the ability of DESIM to add to the position held on behalf of any particular client, to readily liquidate such a position, or to obtain a favorable price in the course of such liquidation. In effecting transactions for the client, related person, and/or any other persons or entities, it may not always be possible or consistent with the investment objective of the client or of such other persons or entities to take or liquidate the same investment positions at the same time or at the same prices. The “market impact” associated with a liquidation by such other persons or entities may adversely affect a client’s ability to liquidate its position; or where a client’s position is liquidated, the price at which such liquidation occurs; or where a client does not liquidate its position, the mark-to-market value of such position.

DESIM, its related persons, and/or their clients may trade with each other from time to time upon the advice of the Adviser and, as applicable, related persons. DESIM generally does not itself trade securities on a principal basis with clients. Certain clients and related persons of the Adviser, however, are deemed principals (and in the future other clients may be deemed principals), based on SEC staff guidance, due to the investment in each such client or related person by the Adviser and controlling persons exceeding 25% of that client’s or related person’s assets. To the extent that DESIM and/or its related persons (including Funds) engage (or are deemed to engage) in principal securities transactions, any such transactions will comply with applicable law. DESIM and/or its related persons may have interests in such transactions that are adverse to a particular client.

To the extent permitted by applicable law and the applicable Governing Documents, DESIM or its related persons may effect “cross transactions” between the Adviser’s and/or its related persons’ client accounts in which one client will purchase securities held by another client. DESIM and/or its related persons will direct clients to enter into such transactions only when the transactions are consistent with the best interests of both clients and at a price that the Adviser and/or its related persons believe constitutes best execution for both clients. Neither DESIM nor any related party receives any commission or commission equivalent in connection with these transactions.

Disclosures regarding conflicts of interest and their resolution generally will be contained in the applicable Governing Document, this brochure, and/or another document. Other documents, such as financial or periodic reports, furnished to clients or investors may contain disclosure regarding conflicts of interest.

Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Clients Transactions, and Personal Trading

DESIM and its affiliated investment advisers have adopted a code of ethics (the “Code”) that establishes the standard of business conduct that must be followed by, among others, all partners, directors, officers, and employees of the Adviser and these investment advisers (collectively “Supervised Persons”). The Code incorporates the following general principles, which all Supervised Persons are expected to uphold: act in the best interests of clients; conduct personal securities transactions in a manner consistent with

the Code, which seeks to address certain conflicts of interest in this regard; avoid taking any inappropriate advantage of one's position at the Adviser; maintain confidentiality of information concerning the Adviser's securities recommendations and client securities holdings and transactions; and provide accurate disclosure in reports required by auditors, regulators, or government bodies.

The Adviser believes that these general principles not only help the Adviser fulfill its obligations undertaken as an investment adviser, but also protect the Adviser's reputation and instill in employees the Adviser's commitment to honesty, integrity, and professionalism.

The Code also provides guidelines for Supervised Persons regarding adherence to securities laws generally, transactions in personal accounts involving public and private securities and commodities, activities outside of the investment adviser's business, giving and receiving business-related gifts, and the maintenance and memorialization of certain family and/or close personal relationships. For example, the Code requires that all Supervised Persons obtain approval prior to effecting any securities or commodities transaction in a personal or related account for which the employee exercises control. In addition, the Code requires that all Supervised Persons report Code violations and outlines potential sanctions for such violations. The Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for various aspects of the Code's administration, including without limitation the monitoring and review of personal securities and commodities transactions of Supervised Persons, and is available for any questions Supervised Persons have regarding the Code. The Adviser will provide a copy of the Code to any client or prospective client upon request and may elect to provide a copy of the Code to investors in the Funds.

Please see Item 10 for additional information regarding conflicts of interest.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Generally, DESIM is authorized by each client to determine the financial institution or counterparty to be used, if any, for each transaction executed on behalf of such client. In selecting such financial institutions or counterparties for transactions, DESIM seeks to obtain the best execution of transactions for its clients under the circumstances (consistent with what it believes to be the best overall interests of the client), but need not solicit competitive bids, and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. The price offered by a financial institution or counterparty, including commissions and commission equivalents, if any, and other transaction costs, is normally an important factor in this decision, but financial institution and counterparty selection also takes into account the overall quality of the execution services offered, including without limitation such factors as: execution capability; willingness and ability to commit capital; creditworthiness and financial stability; clearance and settlement capability; ability to maintain confidentiality; the provision of research and other services; and potential or perceived conflicts between clients of DESIM and DESIM's related persons. Accordingly, transactions will not always be executed at the best price or the lowest available commission. In addition, DESIM is not required to negotiate "execution only" commission rates; thus, the clients may be deemed to be paying for other services provided by the financial institution that are included in the commission rate. Subject to its duties under the express terms of any applicable agreement and under applicable law, DESIM may determine eligibility of and/or direct transactions or commissions to certain broker-dealers, exchanges, or other financial institutions and counterparties (or their affiliates) that are direct or indirect owners of DESIM, are owned directly or indirectly by DESIM, or are otherwise affiliated with DESIM; have made

(or whose affiliates have made or directed) investments in Funds advised by DESIM or a related party; or may be willing to furnish other services for the benefit of DESIM or a related party. In the latter case, such services will include only brokerage and research services that are deemed to fall within the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act or any amendment or successor to such provision. Such services may include the provision of information on economic trends or conditions, political developments, industries, groups of securities, individual countries, and individual companies, as well as post-trade brokerage services or communication services related to the execution, clearing, and settlement of transactions. Research or other services obtained in this manner may be used in servicing any or all advisory clients of DESIM and may be used in connection with advisory accounts other than those that pay commissions and commission equivalents to the financial institution relating to the research or other service arrangements. The receipt of such services from particular financial institutions or counterparties may cause the Adviser to have an incentive to select or recommend such financial institutions or counterparties rather than on the Adviser's clients interest in receiving the most favorable execution. The appropriateness of brokerage commissions is evaluated by DESIM on an ongoing basis.

Clients may need to maintain and use a number of brokerage accounts to facilitate the various trading strategies deployed by DESIM. Nevertheless, the clearing, settlement, and custody of client positions may be carried out by a limited number of counterparties and, depending on the Investment, may require negotiation on a transaction-by-transaction basis. This may create a concentration of exposure to the creditworthiness of the counterparties carrying out such clearing, settlement, and custody. Any failure of any such counterparty could have, and has had in the past, a material adverse effect on clients.

When portfolio decisions are made contemporaneously for multiple clients in the same instrument, the Adviser may, if consistent with market conditions, client characteristics, and applicable law, bunch or aggregate client orders (including orders for clients in which the Adviser, its related persons, and/or its personnel have beneficial interests) for execution. Such bunched or aggregated orders might facilitate execution and may reduce brokerage and other costs. DESIM, however, is not required to bunch or aggregate orders if portfolio management decisions are not made contemporaneously, if DESIM determines that it would be consistent with its investment management duties or the interests of its clients not to do so, or if bunching or aggregating is not practical operationally or otherwise. Because of prevailing trading activity, it is frequently not possible to receive the same price or execution on the entire volume of positions purchased or sold in such bunched or aggregated orders. When this occurs, DESIM (in its sole and absolute discretion) may charge or credit clients participating in the bunched or aggregated order with the average price of the various prices received for that order, or alternatively, may charge or credit such clients with a price determined in good faith to be an appropriate price. Positions purchased or sold in a bunched transaction are allocated to the participating clients using methods determined by DESIM in its sole discretion (which methods may include *pro rata* by assets under management or by proportionate order size). DESIM may, however, increase or decrease the transaction amount allocated to each client if necessary to avoid holding odd-lots or small numbers of positions for particular clients. If DESIM is unable to or does not fully execute a bunched transaction or DESIM determines that it would be impractical to allocate a small number of positions among all of the accounts initially intended to participate in the transaction, the Adviser may allocate such positions in a manner determined in good faith to be an appropriate allocation. Although it is anticipated that the bunching or aggregation of orders will benefit each client overall, aggregating orders may disadvantage clients,

including without limitation by resulting in shared allocations of orders or worse execution prices for client orders. Alternatively, not aggregating orders may disadvantage clients, including without limitation by resulting in higher costs or worse execution prices for client orders.

A client who designates use of a particular broker-dealer or other financial institution, including a client who directs use of a broker-dealer or other financial institution in connection with payment for custodial services (whether or not recommended by the Adviser) should consider whether, under that designation, commission expenses, execution, clearance, and settlement capabilities, and whatever amount is regarded as allocable to custodian fees, if applicable, will be comparable to those otherwise obtainable. A client who directs use of a particular broker-dealer or other financial institution should understand that it may lose the possible advantage which non-designating advisory clients derive from aggregation of orders of several clients as a single transaction for the purchase and sale of a particular security (where applicable) and/or other benefits that might be available from broker-dealers or other financial institutions selected by DESIM or its related persons.

DESIM's related persons may also have independent authority to determine and direct the execution of DESIM's clients' portfolio transactions, within the objectives, risk and liquidity profiles, and policies (if any) specified by each client or outlined in the applicable Governing Document and/or other written agreement with a client, subject to the same policies and restrictions discussed above.

DESIM generally is retained by clients on a discretionary basis and is authorized to determine and direct the execution of portfolio transactions and to delegate such authority to related persons or others, within the objectives and policies (if any) outlined in the applicable Governing Document or another written agreement with a particular client.

DESIM will attempt to correct any identified trade errors. As with all financial gains and losses attributable to Investments, any financial gains or losses resulting from trade errors are generally borne by the applicable client and underlying investors (as more fully described in the applicable Governing Document).

When trading on behalf of multiple clients with differing performance-based fees, the Adviser endeavors to allocate investment opportunities among clients in a fair and equitable manner. The Adviser's trade allocation for any given client may vary based on differences in investment objectives among clients, different capital constraints of each client, varying leverage preferences of each client, and any scheduled increase or decrease of any particular client's assets under management. The Adviser does not alter its allocation policy with respect to a client, or allocate trades among multiple advisory clients, without the approvals of relevant senior management and compliance personnel.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

For each of DESIM's investment strategies, a strategy head and/or other supervisors are responsible for reviewing trading data and other reports on a regular basis and overseeing the trading activity performed on behalf of DESIM's clients within such investment strategy. Such reviews include without limitation a verification that actual trading activity is consistent with the intended strategy, investment guidelines, and investment restrictions (if any); a review of risks associated with a particular strategy; and a determination that trading is undertaken in compliance with applicable regulations. Certain of the

principal executive officers of DESIM or its affiliates may review investment strategies periodically. In addition, DESIM uses independent third parties to conduct financial audits of the accounts of its clients that are Funds, and the Compliance Department reviews certain other aspects of regulatory compliance. The frequency of all such reviews is determined as warranted by the purpose of the review and other circumstances.

In addition to reports required by applicable law, DESIM provides reports in accordance with the applicable Governing Document or other written agreements with particular clients or underlying investors.

The Adviser provides advisory clients and/or investors in Funds with written reports on a periodic basis that generally include, among other things, the net asset value or the capital balance of the account and a measure of performance based on the change in valuation of the account during the report period.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Adviser may enter into capital introduction agreements with certain financial institutions under which the financial institution does not receive compensation for this service. The Adviser does not currently use solicitors for client referrals. The Funds may engage internal and/or external placement agents for placement of new fund interests. Additionally, DESIM does not currently select or recommend broker-dealers based on whether DESIM or its related persons receive client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

Client assets are generally held in custody by unaffiliated qualified custodians; however, the Adviser is deemed to have custody of the assets of the Funds. Fund investors do not receive account statements from the custodian; rather, the Funds are subject to an annual audit, and the audited financial statements are distributed to each Fund investor.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

DESIM accepts discretionary authority to manage securities on behalf of its clients. The procedures governing assumption of this authority are outlined in the applicable Governing Document.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

The Advisers Act generally requires investment advisers to vote all proxies within their authority. The Adviser does not vote proxies where it does not have the authority to do so or where the cost of doing so, in the opinion of the Adviser, would exceed the expected benefits to the client. The Adviser generally votes most shares through and in accordance with the recommendations of an independent third party proxy voting service (the "Voting Service Recommendations"). The Adviser has designated particular individuals to review Voting Service Recommendations to determine if any such recommendation is in the best interest of each client. Designated employees of the Adviser or its related persons review selected material proxy matters for the applicable advisory client and determine whether the Voting Service Recommendations appear to be in the best interest of such client. When the designated employees believe that the Voting Service Recommendation may be contrary to the best interest of a client, the designated employees may consider an alternative vote, in which case they must obtain the approval of the Chief Compliance Officer and a Managing Director, or their respective designees, before instructing

the proxy voting service to vote the applicable proxy. For the avoidance of doubt, the Adviser retains the authority to vote proxies, has not delegated such authority to any other party, and may vote against any Voting Service Recommendation if it determines such recommendation is contrary to the client's best interests.

The Adviser believes that the independent third party proxy voting service's internal policy regarding conflicts of interest, including the use of information barriers, adequately satisfies potential conflict of interest concerns. Additionally, the Adviser has established written policies and procedures designed to ensure that shares owned by a client for which the Adviser provides advice are voted in the best interest of such client (the "Proxy Voting Procedures"). The Adviser will provide a copy of the Proxy Voting Procedures to any client or prospective client upon request and may elect to provide a copy to investors.

Item 18: Financial Information

The Adviser does not require or solicit prepayment of fees more than 6 months in advance. The Adviser has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.