

Item 1 – Cover Page

Tiedemann Wealth Management, LLC
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February 27, 2012

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Tiedemann Wealth Management, LLC (the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 212-396-5900. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Tiedemann Wealth Management, LLC is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an Investment Adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

Additional information about Tiedemann Wealth Management, LLC also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

The date of our last brochure was March 29, 2011.

There have been no material changes made to this brochure since the last annual update dated March 29, 2011. We will ensure that clients receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent brochures within 120 days of the close of our business fiscal year. We may provide other ongoing disclosure information about material changes as necessary.

We will further provide you with a new Brochure as necessary based on changes or new information, at any time, without charge.

Currently, our Brochure may be requested by contacting Kevin P. Moran, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer, at 212-396-5910 or kmoran@tiedemannwealth.com.

Additional information about Tiedemann Wealth Management, LLC is also available via the SEC's web site www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The SEC's web site also provides information about any persons affiliated with "Tiedemann" who are registered, or are required to be registered, as investment adviser representatives of "Tiedemann".

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

Tiedemann Wealth Management, LLC (the "Adviser") is a Delaware limited liability company. The Adviser was formed in December 2007 and began doing business in January 2008. The Adviser provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services primarily to clients of Tiedemann Trust Company (the "Trust Company"). The Trust Company's clients may include, but are not limited to high net worth individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, charitable organizations, trusts, estates, other partnerships, corporations and business or family related entities. The Adviser may also provide discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory and other services to non-Trust Company clients in a managed account or on an advisory, sub-advisory or other basis to all types of clients or entities including individuals and entities including foundations, private investment funds and registered investment companies.

The Trust Company (the "Trust Company") is a Delaware limited purpose trust company. The Trust Company and the Adviser are each owned by Tiedemann Wealth Management Holdings, LLC. Tiedemann Wealth Management Holdings, LLC is privately owned. Certain senior officers of the Adviser are also senior officers of the Trust Company.

As of January 31, 2012, the Adviser managed \$2,206,786,000 on a discretionary basis and the Adviser managed \$272,870,000 on a non-discretionary basis.

The Adviser generally utilizes a "manager-of-managers" approach when advising managed account clients by allocating clients' assets to non-affiliated investment advisers, portfolio managers and investment funds (such as mutual funds, exchange traded funds and private investment funds). These managers and investment fund are either retained directly for clients' accounts, or indirectly through a commingled fund structure. The Adviser also utilizes options, futures, other types of derivatives and closed-end funds when constructing client portfolios.

As part of the investment management services provided to a managed account client, the Adviser works with the client to determine the client's investment objectives, liquidity requirements and risk tolerances and to develop a formal investment policy statement.

The Adviser will also customize a client's portfolio to meet the client's requirements. This includes:

- Sourcing, selecting and monitoring third party investment managers
- Integrating existing holdings, including real estate and non-liquid assets, into investment objectives
- Incorporating alternative investments into portfolios including traditional trust and other investment structures
- Developing diversification strategies for low basis securities
- Providing on-going advice regarding strategic and tactical investment strategies

The investment strategies that the Adviser may utilize for a private investment fund or registered investment company are described in the particular entity's offering materials and investors in those entities should refer to such materials for a description of the investment strategy.

Private investment funds advised by the Adviser or the respective fund's general partner, as the case may be, may enter into arrangements which have the effect of altering or supplementing the terms of a specific investor's investment (or group of investors' investments) in the private investment funds, including, but not limited to: (i) waiving or rebating a portion of the performance or management fee, or both; (ii) waiving, or otherwise granting concessions with respect to, any redemption notice requirement or with respect to the frequency of permitted redemptions; (iii) granting the right to receive reports that include information not provided to other investors (such as, but not limited to, portfolio risk and/or investment

related information); and (iv) granting such other rights or benefits as may be negotiated with such investors.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

The rate of the Adviser's management fees may vary depending upon factors such as, among others, the type of account, the asset classes being managed, the amount of assets being managed and the investment strategies being employed by the Adviser. The Adviser's management fees are generally asset-based and calculated at an annual rate as a percentage of the value of the assets managed by the Adviser. The asset-based fees paid to the Adviser are typically up to 1.00% per annum of the assets managed by the Adviser and payable quarterly in arrears, although management fees may vary and may be payable more or less frequently in advance. The amount of the management fee is typically pro-rated for periods of less than a full billing period.

As discussed above, the Adviser primarily advises Trust Company clients. The Trust Company charges its clients a single asset based management fee which is subject to negotiation. In certain cases, the asset based management fee is subject to a minimum fixed fee. The Trust Company, in turn, pays the Adviser a portion of the management fee it earns. The Adviser does not receive any fee directly from Trust Company clients.

The management fee charged by the Trust Company to its clients is set forth in each client's Services Agreement. The Trust Company charges fees of up to 1.25% for comprehensive wealth management services and fees of up to 1.00% for investment-only services. All compensation paid to non-affiliated investment managers and to/by non-affiliated funds is in addition to the management fee payable to the Trust Company and indirectly, the Adviser.

The Trust Company charges all fees quarterly in arrears. For each quarter, all family managed/trust assets are combined and prorated across all accounts in order for each account to benefit from the overall family relationship fee break points.

The specific manner in which fees are charged to Trust Company clients by the Trust Company is established in a client's written agreement with the Trust Company. The Trust Company does not ask its clients to prepay their fees. The Trust Company directly debits fees from clients' accounts unless a client requests that it be billed directly for fees. Trust Company Accounts initiated or terminated during a calendar quarter are charged a prorated fee. Upon termination of any account any earned, unpaid fees will be due and payable.

The Adviser's and the Trust Company's fees are exclusive of brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses which shall be incurred by the client. Clients will incur certain charges imposed by custodians, brokers, third party investment and other third parties which may include fees such as those charged by managers, custodial fees, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. Mutual funds, exchange traded funds and private investment funds (e.g., private equity and hedge funds) also charge internal management fees, which are disclosed in a fund's prospectus. In addition, private investment funds may charge performance based fees. Such charges, fees and commissions are exclusive of and in addition to the management fee paid to the Trust Company and to the Adviser. The Trust Company and the Adviser do not receive any portion of these commissions, fees, and costs.

The private investment funds advised by the Adviser may waive and/or rebate all or a portion of the management fee with respect to investments in the private investment funds by its members, partners, directors, officers, employees, consultants or those of the affiliates of the Adviser, those with which the Adviser or its affiliates are seeking a strategic relationship or certain family members or other persons associated with the Adviser or its affiliates. Additional details of management fees charged by the Adviser

to private investment funds or registered investment companies are found in the respective entity's offering documents.

Item 12 further describes the factors that the Adviser considers in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for client transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (*e.g.*, commissions).

Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

The Adviser and the Trust Company do not charge any performance-based fees (fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client).

Item 7 – Types of Clients

A description of the Adviser's clients is provided above in Item 4 – Advisory Business. With respect to private investment funds and registered investment companies advised by the Adviser, investment advice is provided to the private investment fund and the registered investment company as applicable, and not individually to each of the investors in the funds.

With respect to managed account clients, the Adviser and the Trust Company typically require a minimum account size of \$20 million or a minimum annual management fee of \$200,000 for investment management services. The Adviser and the Trust Company, at their sole discretion, do waive or modify the minimum account size and/or the minimum annual management fee for certain clients.

The investment minimums and investor eligibility requirements relating to investments in private investment funds and registered investment companies advised by the Adviser are stated in the funds' respective offering materials. The Adviser and/or the respective fund's general partner have the discretion to waive or modify the investment minimums.

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

The Adviser's Investment Process

In advising managed account clients, the Adviser utilizes a core exposure of third party managers/investment themes in combination with shorter-term (generally 12-24 months) tactical investments in asset classes and/or geographic regions that the Adviser believes offer an attractive risk-adjusted return and, the Adviser believes are under allocated in its clients' portfolios.

The third-party managers comprising the core portion of the client portfolios provide exposures to a broad range of geographies, sectors and asset classes. The Adviser may access these third-party managers/investment themes through managed accounts, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, exchange-traded notes, or private investment funds (*e.g.*, hedge funds and private equity funds). Tactical investments usually consist of mutual funds and/or exchanged traded funds although the Adviser may also allocate to equities, bonds, futures, options and other types of derivatives or to private investment funds.

The Adviser begins its investment process by researching broad, macro-economic trends and valuations. The Adviser uses charting, fundamental, technical and cyclical analysis in conducting its macro-economic research. This research allows the Adviser to determine which investment themes and broad asset allocations it believes offer the most attractive risk-adjusted return potential. The Adviser then develops

asset allocation frameworks for clients' investment objectives. The Adviser conducts qualitative and quantitative research to find and assess third party managers and tactical positions. Investment portfolios are then constructed utilizing asset allocation frameworks, approved managers and the client's chosen investment objective. Client accounts are periodically rebalanced to ensure compliance with changing allocations and tactical shifts.

The Adviser may invest client accounts, subject to the client's chosen investment objective, either directly, through separate accounts managed by one or more investment managers selected by the Adviser, or indirectly, through investments in investment funds, in a broad range of securities and financial instruments (pre-existing or to be issued), including common and preferred stocks, real estate investment trusts, master limited partnerships, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, fixed income securities, including high yield bonds, government securities and short-term investments, such as high-quality, short-term money market instruments. In addition, the Adviser may invest a portion of its clients' assets in synthetic and derivative instruments, such as futures, options and swaps, in order to gain or hedge exposure to certain indices, asset classes or financial instruments.

The following is a summary of the material risks associated with the Adviser's strategy. Investors in private investment funds advised by the Adviser should review the fund's offering materials for a description of the risks associated with the fund and its investment strategy.

Risk of Loss: Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. All investments in securities and other financial investments involves substantial risk of volatility arising from numerous factors that are beyond the control of the Adviser and investment managers utilized by the Adviser, including market conditions, changing domestic or international economic or political conditions, changes in tax laws and government regulation and other factors.

Multiple Manager Risks: The Adviser generally uses a "manager-of-managers" approach in allocating client assets. The Adviser will invest client assets with investment managers who make their trading decisions independently. It is possible that one or more investment managers may take investment positions that are opposite of positions taken by other investment managers. Some investment managers may have overlapping strategies or portfolios and thus could accumulate large positions in the same or related instruments at the same time. The Adviser may not have access to information regarding the underlying investments made by the investment managers or investment funds and thus may not be able to mitigate the associated risks of concentration or exposure to specific markets or strategies. Because each investment manager will trade independently of the others, the trading losses of some investment managers could offset trading profits achieved by other investment managers. In addition, investment managers may compete with each other for similar positions at the same time.

Activities of Investment Managers and Investment Funds: The Adviser will have no control over the day-to-day operations of any unaffiliated investment fund or investment manager. As a result, there can be no assurance that every investment fund or investment manager will invest on the basis expected by the Adviser. Furthermore, because the Adviser will have no control over any investment fund's or investment manager's day-to-day operations, clients may experience losses due to the fraud, poor risk management or recklessness of the investment funds or the investment managers.

Allocation Risks: Investment performance will depend largely on the Adviser's decisions as to strategic asset allocation and tactical adjustments made to the asset allocation. At times, the Adviser's judgments as to the asset classes in which clients should invest may prove to be wrong, as some asset classes may perform worse than others or the equity markets generally from time to time or for extended periods of time.

Equity Securities: Common stocks and other equity securities generally increase or decrease in value based on the earnings of a company and on general industry and market conditions. The value of a company's share price may decline as a result of poor decisions made by management, lower demand for the company's services or products or if the company's revenues fall short of expectations. There are also risks associated with the stock market overall; in particular, the stock market may experience periods of turbulence and instability.

Fixed Income Securities: A bond's market value is affected significantly by changes in interest rates – generally, when interest rates rise, the bond's market value declines and when interest rates decline, its market value rises. Generally, a bond with a longer maturity will entail greater interest rate risk but have a higher yield. Conversely, a bond with a shorter maturity will entail less interest rate risk but have a lower yield. A bond's value may also be affected by changes in its credit quality rating or the issuer's financial condition.

High Yield or Non-Investment Grade Bonds: Non-investment grade bonds, while generally offering higher yields than investment grade securities with similar maturities, involve greater risk, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy. Non-investment grade bonds have speculative characteristics and the issuers of them have weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments due to changes in economic conditions, unanticipated financial problems and other adverse circumstances. Non-investment grade bonds tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions and therefore credit risk than higher-rated debt securities. The secondary trading market for non-investment grade debt securities is generally not as liquid as the secondary trading market for higher-rates securities. Periods of economic uncertainty generally result in increased volatility in the market prices of these securities. Distressed or default securities are speculative and involve significant risk of non-payment and total loss.

Options. Options can be highly volatile investments and involve special risks. Successful investment strategies using options require the ability to predict future movements in securities prices, interest rates and other economic factors. The Adviser's or an investment manager's efforts to use options (even for hedging purposes) may not be successful. The Adviser or an investment manager may invest in options based on any type of security, index or currency, including options traded on foreign exchanges and options not traded on exchanges. If the Adviser or an investment manager applies a hedge at an inappropriate time or judges market conditions incorrectly, options strategies may reduce a client's return. A client may also experience losses if the prices of option positions were to be poorly correlated with its other investments, or if it could not close its positions because of an illiquid secondary market.

Futures Contracts. Trading in futures contracts and options are highly specialized activities which may involve substantial risks. Futures contract prices are highly volatile. Price movements for contracts are influenced by, among other things: changing supply and demand relationships; weather; agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments; various economic indices; political and economic events and policies; changes in interest rates and rates of inflation; currency devaluations and revaluations; and emotions of the marketplace. The low margin or premiums normally required in such trading may provide a large amount of leverage, and a relatively small change in the price of a security or contract can produce a disproportionately larger profit or loss. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for commodity futures contracts or options purchased or sold. Futures positions may be illiquid because, for example, most U.S. commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day (or part thereof) by imposing what are known as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." The price of stock index futures contracts may not correlate perfectly with the movement in the underlying stock index.

Other Instruments. The Adviser or an investment manager may take advantage of opportunities with other derivative instrument such as swaps, options on various underlying instruments and other customized “synthetic” or derivative instruments which will be subject to varying degrees of risk.

Illiquid Securities; Special Investments. The Adviser may allocated to securities or other assets that are not readily marketable, including securities of private companies, restricted securities of public companies (*i.e.*, securities the disposition of which are restricted under applicable securities laws), OTC options and certain other derivatives. The Adviser may find it difficult to readily dispose of illiquid investments in the ordinary course of business.

In addition, illiquid investments may not have an established trading market. In the absence of an established trading market, the Adviser will value such securities at their fair value. No third party valuation or appraisal will be obtained. Fair valuation is an inherently subjective process and different funds could reasonably arrive at a different fair value for the same security. There is no guarantee that the fair value as determined by the Adviser will represent the value that will be realized by a client on the eventual sale of the investment.

Economic Conditions. Changes in economic conditions, including, for example, interest rates, inflation rates, currency and exchange rates, industry conditions, competition, technological developments, trade relationships, political and diplomatic events and trends, tax laws and innumerable other factors, can affect substantially and adversely the investment performance of a client’s account. None of these conditions is or will be within the control of the Adviser, and no assurances can be given that the Adviser will anticipate these developments.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of the Adviser or the integrity of the “Adviser’s management. The Adviser has no information applicable to this Item.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

As described in Item 4- Advisory Business, the Adviser primarily advises the Trust Company’s clients. The Trust Company is a Delaware limited purpose trust company. The Adviser’s President, Chief Financial Officer and General Counsel hold the same positions with the Trust Company.

The Adviser serves as the investment adviser to TWM Global Equity Income Fund, a series of Trust for Professional Managers, a registered investment company. The TWM Global Equity Income Fund is currently an allocation in many Trust Company clients’ accounts. The Trust Company rebates to its clients the management fees the Adviser earns on the Trust Company clients’ assets which are invested in the TWM Global Equity Income Fund.

The Adviser also serves as the investment adviser to TWM Partners Fund, LP, a private investment fund. Its subsidiary, Tiedemann Wealth Management GP, LLC, serves as the general partner to TWM Partners Fund, LP.

The Adviser is also affiliated with TIG Advisors, LLC, an SEC registered investment adviser. Michael Tiedemann, the Adviser’s Chief Investment Officer, is the CEO of TIG Advisors, LLC. The Adviser and the Trust Company do not invest their clients’ accounts in any hedge funds managed or advised by TIG Advisors, LLC. The information in this Form ADV Part 2A Brochure is provided solely with respect to the

Adviser and its relationship with the Trust Company. For more information on TIG Advisors, LLC and its affiliates, please see the Form ADV for TIG Advisors, LLC.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics

Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics for all employees of the firm describing its high standard of business conduct, and fiduciary duty to its clients. The Code of Ethics includes provisions relating to the confidentiality of client information, a prohibition on insider trading, restrictions on the acceptance of significant gifts and the reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items, and personal securities trading procedures, among other things. All supervised persons at Adviser must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually, or as amended.

Adviser anticipates that, in appropriate circumstances, consistent with clients' investment objectives, it will cause accounts over which Adviser has management authority to effect, and will recommend to investment advisory clients or prospective clients, the purchase or sale of securities in which Adviser, its affiliates and/or clients, directly or indirectly, have a position of interest. Adviser's employees are required to follow the Adviser's Code of Ethics. Subject to satisfying this policy and applicable laws, the Adviser, its affiliates and their officers, directors and employees may trade for their own accounts in certain securities which are recommended to and/or purchased for Adviser's clients. The Code of Ethics is designed to assure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of the employees of Adviser will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interests of advisory clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts. The Code requires pre-clearance of transactions in private investment funds as well as certain other transactions. Nonetheless, because the Code of Ethics in some circumstances would permit employees to invest in the same securities as clients, there is a possibility that employees might benefit from market activity by a client in a security held by an employee. Employee trading is continually monitored under the Code of Ethics, and to reasonably prevent conflicts of interest between Adviser and its clients.

Subject to regulatory requirements relating to investor eligibility, the Adviser and certain of its related persons may invest their personal funds in the private investment funds advised by the Adviser.

Certain affiliated accounts may trade in the same securities with client accounts on an aggregated basis when consistent with Adviser's obligation of best execution. In such circumstances, the affiliated and client accounts will share commission costs pro rata and receive securities at a total average price. Adviser will retain records of the trade order (specifying each participating account) and its allocation, which will be completed prior to the entry of the aggregated order. Completed orders will be allocated as specified in the initial trade order. Partially filled orders will be allocated on a pro rata basis. Any exceptions will be explained on the Order.

Adviser's clients or prospective clients may request a copy of the firm's Code of Ethics by contacting Kevin Moran, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer at 212-396-5910 or kmoran@tiedemannwealth.com.

The firm generally does not affect any principal transactions for client accounts. In the event such a transaction occurs, it will be done in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. Adviser will not affect agency cross transactions trades. Principal transactions are generally defined as transactions where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account or the account of an affiliated broker-dealer, buys from or sells any security to any advisory client. A principal transaction may also be deemed to have occurred if a security is crossed between an affiliated hedge fund and another client account. An agency cross transaction is defined as a transaction where a person acts as an investment adviser in relation to a

transaction in which the investment adviser, or any person controlled by or under common control with the investment adviser, acts as broker for both the advisory client and for another person on the other side of the transaction. Agency cross transactions may arise where an adviser is dually registered as a broker-dealer or has an affiliated broker-dealer.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

The Adviser does not utilize soft dollars. Certain of the underlying portfolio managers that the Adviser will invest with on behalf of its clients utilize “soft dollars” which may fall inside or outside of the Section 28(e) safe harbor.

In selecting brokers or dealers to execute transactions, the Adviser need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. In selecting brokers and negotiating commission rates, the Adviser will take into account the financial stability and reputation of brokerage firms, the size and type of the transaction, the difficulty of execution, the broker's expertise with the particular financial instrument, ability to handle a block order and the research, brokerage or other services provided by such brokers. It is not the Adviser's practice to negotiate “execution only” commission rates, thus a client may be deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by the broker which are included in the commission rate.

The Adviser typically aggregates the purchase and sale of securities for its clients in order to minimize trading costs. When trades are aggregated, clients receive the average purchase or sale price, as applicable and all participating clients bear transaction costs pro rata. The Adviser may not aggregate client directed purchase and/or sale orders if the client's instructions are inconsistent with the timing or manner of orders placed by the Adviser for the Adviser's other clients. In addition, the Adviser may not aggregate trades in situations including in cases (i) where the Adviser places a block order for the majority of its clients' accounts and an investment officer has previously placed a trade for the same security for certain of the investment officer's clients or (ii) there are already trades placed by investment officers which are scheduled to take place over several days.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

The Adviser's Chief Strategist and the Strategy Team prepare a market outlook report at the beginning of each year. Using the market outlook report, the Adviser's Portfolio Management Team issues recommended portfolio allocations which are implemented in client accounts by the Adviser's Investment Officers (in the case of Trust Company or other managed account clients) and by the Portfolio Management Team (in the case of other types of clients such as private investment funds). The portfolio allocation recommendations are generally changed quarterly based upon market and economic events, although they can be changed more or less frequently.

Client accounts are rebalanced following changes to the portfolio allocation recommendations or as necessary to address client specific issues such as liquidity needs. The Investment Officers and the Portfolio Management Team review their respective client accounts on at least a monthly basis.

As discussed in Item 15 – Custody, clients are provided with monthly or quarterly statements by the Trust Company (in the case of Trust Company clients) or by the third party qualified custodian in the case of other clients. The Adviser may also provide its clients with additional reporting (such as performance reporting), as agreed between the Adviser and its clients.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Adviser and the Trust Company do not receive any economic compensation from any non-client for providing investment advisory services to the Adviser's or the Trust Company's clients. The Adviser and the Trust Company do not have any arrangements in place to compensate third-parties for client referrals.

Item 15 – Custody

Trust Company clients generally receive monthly or quarterly account statements from the Trust Company. Trust Company clients may also receive monthly or quarterly performance reports from the Trust Company. The Adviser urges Trust Company clients to carefully review such statements and compare such official custodial records to any performance reports that are provided by either the Adviser or the Trust Company.

Investors in private investment funds advised by the Adviser will receive monthly or quarterly account statements from the qualified custodian (Trust Company clients that invest in private investment funds managed by the Trust Company receive statements from the Trust Company). The Adviser urges investors to carefully review the account statements they receive. Investors should also carefully compare the information in any performance reports provided by the Adviser or its affiliates with the account statements prepared by the private investment fund's qualified custodian.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

As stated above in Item 4- Advisory Business, the Adviser provides discretionary and non-discretionary services to its clients. The investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and its clients specifies whether the Adviser is delegated discretionary or non-discretionary authority over the client's account. In some cases, the Adviser is granted discretionary authority over certain assets in a client's account and non-discretionary authority over others. The investment advisory agreement can be amended at any point during the relationship if the client wishes to change the authority given to the Adviser. In cases where the Adviser exercises discretionary authority, the investment advisory agreement includes a power of attorney provision.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

For routine matters (as described below), the Adviser will vote in accordance with the recommendation of the underlying investment's management, directors, general partners, managing members or trustees (collectively, "Management"), as applicable, unless, in the Adviser's opinion, such recommendation is not in the best interests of the relevant client.

Routine matters are typically proposed by Management and meet the following criteria: (i) they do not measurably change the structure, management, control or operation of the underlying investment; (ii) they do not measurably change the terms of, or fees and expenses associated with, an investment in the investment; and (iii) they are consistent with customary industry standards and practices, as well as the laws of the jurisdiction applicable to the investment.

Non-routine matters involve a variety of issues and may be proposed by Management or beneficial owners of an investment (i.e., shareholders, members, partners, etc. These proxies may involve one or more of the following: (i) a measurable change in the structure, management, control or operation of the underlying investment; (ii) a measurable change in the terms of, or fees or expenses associated with, an investment in the underlying investment; or (iii) a change that is inconsistent with industry standards and/or the laws applicable to the underlying investment. Such decisions will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Adviser but in any event the Adviser will act in a manner it considers to be in the best interests of the relevant client.

In voting on non-routine matters, the Adviser may take into account relevant factors, including, but not limited to:

- the impact on the returns to the underlying investment;
- the attraction of additional capital to the underlying investment;
- alignment of management's interests with beneficial owners' interests, including establishing appropriate incentives for management;
- the costs associated with the proxy;
- impact on redemption or withdrawal rights;
- the continue or increased availability of portfolio information; and
- industry and business practices.

A copy of the Adviser's Procedures and information about how the Adviser voted its proxies can be obtained by contacting Kevin Moran (Chief Compliance Officer) by email at kmoran@tiedemannwealth.com or by telephone at 212-396-5910.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Registered investment advisers are required in this Item to provide you with certain financial information or disclosures about their financial condition.

The Adviser has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.