

Item 1
Cover Page

Form ADV Part 2A: Firm Brochure

March 31, 2015

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Perry Corp. is an investment adviser that is registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

This brochure (this "Brochure") provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Perry Corp. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Perry Corp. at (212) 583-4000. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Perry Corp. also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2

Material Changes

Perry Corp. is required to identify and discuss any material changes made to this Brochure since the last annual update (which was filed on February 20, 2014). No material changes have been made to this Brochure since the last annual update.

Perry Corp. recommends that you read this Brochure in its entirety. If Perry Corp. makes any material changes to this Brochure this Item will be revised to include a summary of such changes.

Item 3
Table of Contents

Item 1 Cover Page.....	1
Item 2 Material Changes.....	2
Item 3 Table of Contents.....	3
Item 4 Advisory Business	4
Item 5 Fees and Compensation	6
Item 6 Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	12
Item 7 Types of Clients.....	13
Item 8 Method of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	14
Item 9 Disciplinary Information	32
Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliates	33
Item 11 Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading ...	36
Item 12 Brokerage Practices	42
Item 13 Review of Accounts.....	47
Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation.....	48
Item 15 Custody	49
Item 16 Investment Discretion.....	50
Item 17 Voting Client Securities.....	51
Item 18 Financial Information	52

Item 4

Advisory Business

Perry Corp., a corporation formed under the laws of the State of New York, founded in 1988, is an investment advisory services firm specializing in investment management for private fund clients. All of the references to Perry Corp. in this Brochure are referring to Perry Corp. and/or one or more of its affiliates, including principally the relying advisors, Perry Capital L.L.C. and Perry Capital UK LLP. The principal owner of Perry Corp. is Richard C. Perry. Richard C. Perry has ultimate responsibility for the management, operations and the investment decisions made by Perry Corp. Perry Corp. has its principal office in New York, New York and also has a small office in Washington DC. An affiliate of Perry Corp. has an office in the United Kingdom.

Perry Corp., Perry Capital L.L.C. and Perry Capital UK LLP have together filed a single Form ADV in reliance on the position expressed by the SEC in American Bar Association, Business Law Section, SEC No-Action Letter (January 18, 2012). Accordingly, each of Perry Capital L.L.C. and Perry Capital UK LLP are not separately registered as an investment adviser with the SEC, but each is considered to be a registered investment adviser by virtue of Perry Corp.'s registration with the SEC.

In providing advisory services, Perry Corp. concentrates on opportunistic investing. In other words, Perry Corp. primarily invests in companies and markets that it believes are experiencing significant change. Perry Corp. focuses on conducting fundamental research and analysis across industry sectors. Perry Corp. tailors its advisory services to the individual needs and specified investment mandates of its clients. Restrictions on the types of securities in which it invests for its clients vary from client to client.

Perry Corp. does not currently participate in wrap fee programs.

As used herein, the term "client" generally refers to each private fund. The various client funds are set forth below:

- Perry Partners L.P.
- Perry Partners International Master, Inc.
 - The feeder fund for this client is Perry Partners International, Inc.
- Perry Real Estate Fund I, L.P.
- Perry Private Opportunities Fund, L.P.
- Perry Private Opportunities Offshore Fund, L.P.
 - The feeder fund for this client is Perry Private Opportunities Offshore Feeder L.P.
- PC Wrangler Fund, LP

This Brochure generally includes information about Perry Corp. and its relationships with its clients and affiliates. While much of this Brochure applies to all such clients and affiliates, certain information included herein applies to specific clients or affiliates only.

This Brochure does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any securities. The securities of the client funds are offered and sold on a private placement basis under exemptions promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and other exemptions of similar import under U.S. state laws and the laws of other jurisdictions where any offering may be made. Shares or interests in the client funds that are organized under a non-U.S. jurisdiction are offered on a private placement basis pursuant to Section 3(c)(7) and/or 3(c)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Company Act") to U.S. tax-exempt entities and in certain cases, U.S. persons who are "accredited investors" as defined under the Securities Act and "qualified purchasers" as defined under the Company Act (in the case of the 3(c)(7) client funds), and in accordance with Regulation S of the Securities Act with respect to non-U.S. persons, and subject to certain other conditions, which are fully set forth in the offering documents, as amended from time to time, for these client funds. The interests in the client funds that are organized under the laws of the United States are offered on a private placement basis, pursuant to Section 3(c)(7) and/or 3(c)(1) of the Company Act to persons who are "accredited investors" as defined under the Securities Act and "qualified purchasers" as defined under the Company Act (in the case of the 3(c)(7) client fund), and subject to certain other conditions, which are set forth in the offering documents, as amended from time to time for these client funds. Persons reviewing this Brochure should not construe this as an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy the securities of any of the client funds described herein. Any such offer or solicitation will be made only by means of a confidential private placement memorandum.

The descriptions set forth in this Brochure of specific advisory services that Perry Corp. offers to clients, and investment strategies pursued and investments made by Perry Corp. on behalf of its clients, should not be understood to limit in any way Perry Corp.'s investment activities. Perry Corp. may offer any advisory services, engage in any investment strategy and make any investment, including any not described in this Brochure, that Perry Corp. considers appropriate, subject to each client's investment objectives and guidelines. The investment strategies Perry Corp. pursues are speculative and entail substantial risks. Clients should be prepared to bear a substantial loss of capital. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of any client will be achieved.

Please see Item 5 below for a description of the investment strategies of Perry Corp.'s clients. Perry Corp.'s investment decisions and advice with respect to each client fund are subject to each client's investment objectives and guidelines, as set forth in its offering documents, as amended from time to time. The amount of client assets that Perry Corp. manages on a discretionary basis was approximately \$10,109,751,000 as of December 31, 2014. Perry Corp.'s Regulatory Assets Under Management are reported in Item 5.F of Part 1 of the Form ADV. Perry Corp. does not manage any client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5

Fees and Compensation

The compensation applicable to each client fund is set forth in detail in each client fund's offering documents, as amended from time to time. A brief summary of such fees is provided below.

Perry Corp. typically receives compensation from each of its clients (and in the case of its clients that are structured as a master/feeder fund structure, at either the master fund or feeder fund level) based both on a percentage of assets Perry Corp. manages and on a percentage of the performance achieved for the client. Generally, each year, Perry Corp. charges each client a management fee that ranges between 1% and 2% of its assets that Perry Corp. manages, and each client is subject to a performance-based compensation equal to 20% of its net profits, subject to certain limitations and discounts (specifics follow below).

Perry Corp.'s management fees and performance based compensation are usually not negotiable, although Perry Corp. permits all significant investors who are similarly situated to participate at reduced rates in some of the client funds it manages. Perry Corp. (either directly or through one of its affiliates which is the general partner or the investment manager of the client funds) generally does have the discretion to waive all or a portion of the asset-based fee and/or performance-based compensation, but typically only exercises this discretion for investors that are firm employees or their affiliates, including family members. Perry Corp. and its affiliated entities that serve as general partners or investment managers to its client funds do not pay asset-based fees or performance-based compensation with respect to their investments.

In addition, Perry Corp. occasionally enters into side letter arrangements with certain investors in its client funds, in which Perry Corp. may grant them different terms. These terms may include reduced asset-based fees and/or performance-based compensation in addition to favorable withdrawal rights, information rights, key man provisions, provisions allowing investors to pledge their interest in a client fund as collateral and/or "most favored nation" clauses, which require Perry Corp., in the event that it offers better terms to one investor, to offer the same terms to a similarly situated investor with most favored nation status.

Perry Corp.'s performance-based compensation is typically structured as a profit-sharing allocation through a general partner interest held by one of its affiliates.

Asset-Based Fees

All clients, on behalf of investors in Perry Corp.'s clients, pay a fee based on a percentage of its assets that Perry Corp. manages.

- Perry Partners L.P.: An annual rate of 1%–2% of the value of each investor's assets in the client. In addition, for certain investors (or groups of investors), in Perry Partners L.P. and/or Perry Partners International, Inc., having investments in one or both of these client funds exceeding a threshold amount, the annual rate will be reduced to 1.25% or 1.125%, subject to certain exceptions. Perry Corp. charges asset-based fees on special situation investments based on the lower of cost or market value.

- Perry Partners International, Inc.: An asset-based fee on substantially the same terms as those applicable to Perry Partners L.P.
- Perry Real Estate Fund I, L.P.: An annual rate of 1.5% of the capital contributed but not yet returned. The period in which this client can make new investments has expired.
- Perry Private Opportunities Fund, L.P.: An annual rate of 2% of the capital contributed, adjusted for the costs of realized and failed investments. The period in which this client can make new investments has expired.
- Perry Private Opportunities Offshore Fund, L.P.: An asset-based fee on substantially the same terms as those applicable to Perry Private Opportunities Fund, L.P. The period in which this client can make new investments has also expired.
- PC Wrangler Fund, LP.: No asset-based fee.

Performance-Based Compensation

All clients, on behalf of investors in Perry Corp.'s clients, also are subject to the following incentive allocation or fee, based on investment performance:

- Perry Partners L.P.:
 - An annual allocation equal to one of the following, based on each investor's election:
 - 20% of the investor's portion of Perry Partners L.P.'s net realized and unrealized profits for the year, excluding unrealized gains on illiquid investments characterized as special situation investments, subject to a one-year "loss carryforward" limitation,
 - 20% of the investor's portion of Perry Partners L.P.'s net realized and unrealized profits for the year, excluding unrealized gains on special situation investments. If an investor's capital account has sustained net realized or unrealized losses in any previous year, Perry Corp. is generally only allocated 10% (or a higher rate in certain cases) of net realized and unrealized profits allocated to the investor's capital account until two-and-half times the amount of such net realized or unrealized losses are recovered, at which point the allocation becomes 20%; or
 - 20% of the investor's portion of Perry Partners L.P.'s net realized and unrealized profits for the year, excluding unrealized gains on illiquid investments characterized as special situation investments, subject to a perpetual "loss carryforward" limitation.
 - For certain investors (or groups of investors), in Perry Partners L.P. and/or Perry Partners International, Inc., having investments in one or both of these

client funds exceeding a threshold amount, the annual performance-based compensation rate is 17.5%, subject to certain exceptions.

- The performance-based compensation is calculated after deducting the asset-based fee and operating expenses and is calculated separately in respect of each investor.
- Perry Partners International Master, Inc.: An annual allocation, based on each investor's election, on substantially the same terms as those applicable to Perry Partners L.P.
- Perry Real Estate Fund I, Ltd.: A 20% profits interest only after returning investors' capital contributions plus an 8% return.
- Perry Private Opportunities Fund, L.P.: A 20% profits interest only after returning investors' capital contributions (calculation of profits interest excludes expenses and management fees).
- Perry Private Opportunities Offshore Fund, L.P.: A profits allocation on substantially the same terms as those applicable to Perry Private Opportunities Fund, L.P.
- PC Wrangler Fund, LP: A profits allocation on an investment by investment basis (a) after returning an investor's capital contributions in respect of an opportunistic investment and after the investor has achieved a 15% internal rate of return with respect to such investment of (i) 25% until the investor has achieved a 25% internal rate of return with respect to such investment and (ii) 30% thereafter, or (b) after returning an investor's capital contributions in respect of a short term/yield investment and after the investor has achieved a 10% internal rate of return with respect to such investment, of 15%.

Perry Corp. automatically deducts the asset-based fees described above from its clients' accounts.

- Perry Private Opportunities Fund, L.P., Perry Private Opportunities Offshore Fund, L.P. and Perry Real Estate Fund I, L.P.: These client funds pay these fees at the beginning of each quarter, if applicable.
- Perry Partners L.P. and Perry Partners International Master, Inc.: These client funds pay these fees at the end of each quarter.

Perry Corp. also automatically deducts the performance-based compensation described above from its clients' accounts.

- Perry Partners L.P. and Perry Partners International, Inc.: These client funds allocate any performance-based compensation at the end of each year, if applicable. If an investor in one of these clients withdraws or redeems before the end of a year, the

performance allocation will be due at the time of its withdrawal or redemption, but only on the withdrawn or redeemed amount.

- Perry Real Estate Fund I, L.P., Perry Private Opportunities Fund, L.P., Perry Private Opportunities Offshore Fund, L.P. and PC Wrangler Fund, LP: Perry Corp. receives distributions of performance-based compensation from these client funds when these client funds make distributions to their investors, if applicable, and not on a fixed periodic basis.

In certain cases, Perry Corp.'s client funds also pay the asset-based fees and are subject to the annual performance-based compensation by certain unaffiliated blind pool investment partnerships in which Perry Corp. invests assets of these client funds. In such cases, the asset-based fees and performance-based compensation of the unaffiliated investment partnerships are reimbursed by Perry Corp. to its applicable client funds through the issuance to the client funds of a corresponding credit against the asset-based fees or other reimbursement obligations payable by the client funds to Perry Corp. Perry Corp., from time to time, may own a minority equity interest in the general partner or investment manager of these unaffiliated blind pool investment partnerships. Such equity interest entitles Perry Corp. to receive a share of the fees paid or allocations made by all investors in the relevant unaffiliated blind pool investment partnership to the general partner or investment manager. Due to the credit arrangement described above, such equity interest does not result in a participation by Perry Corp. in the fees paid or allocations made from Perry Corp.'s client funds to such unaffiliated general partners or investment managers.

Expenses

Each client of Perry Corp. generally bears all of its own expenses, including, but not limited to, expenses related to its operations and the investment of its assets. The enumerated lists below are detailed but do not contemplate every possible expense a client may incur.

- To the extent permitted under the applicable offering documents, as amended from time to time, one or more of Perry Corp.'s client funds may bear some or all of the following expenses: expenses related to their operations, including, without limitation, external legal, accounting (including the cost of accounting software packages), audit and tax preparation expenses, administration fees, investment-related expenses (e.g., interest on margin accounts and other indebtedness, borrowing charges on securities sold short, custodial fees, brokerage commissions (see Item 12 for more information on brokerage expenses), clearing and settlement charges, interest expenses, investment-related consulting and other professional fees (including valuation services), expenses related to: identifying, evaluating, acquiring, owning, selling or financing investments, including travel and other out-of-pocket expenses Perry Corp. may incur, appraisal and valuation expenses, servicing fees, hedging costs (for a more detailed explanation of hedging, please see Item 8), accounting and data processing expenses (including software), legal and auditing costs, real estate and other taxes, recording fees and taxes, costs of obtaining credit reports on borrowers, title, casualty and liability insurance, leasing commissions, costs of tenant and capital improvements, operating expenses, financing costs,

brokerage fees, environmental, engineering and other studies, interpretive or translation fees, research and trade-related expenses, including, without limitation, subscriptions, news and quotation equipment and services (including fees for data and software providers), expenses relating to all market data and related software Perry Corp. and its employees use in connection with the client funds, investment and trading-related computer hardware and software, including data processing and storage, software development and trade order management software (i.e., software Perry Corp. uses to route trade orders), derivative modeling software, and expenses associated with installing and utilizing computers, cable, internet, television, telephone (including telephone conferencing and video conferencing), wireless email devices, computers, reproduction and other telecommunications lines and equipment Perry Corp. uses primarily for investment and trading purposes)), expenses related to any investment entity or special purpose vehicle owned or controlled by Perry Corp's client funds (including, without limitation, administrative, overhead, operational, and personnel expenses related thereto) whether incurred at the client fund level or within such entity or vehicle, disaster recovery fees and expenses, expenses related to research and proxy voting services and services that manage the filing of eligible class action claims, risk management software and related services and expenses, corporate licensing fees, bank service fees, withholding and transfer fees, taxes, regulatory expenses, costs of printing and mailing reports and notices, organizational expenses, expenses relating to the offering and sale of interests in the respective fund, other expenses related to the purchase, sale or transmittal of client assets, any insurance (including a portion of premiums for D&O and E&O insurance), indemnity or litigation expenses, other investment related expenses and any extraordinary expenses as will be determined by Perry Corp. in its sole discretion.

- In addition, if an investor (or group of investors having a common advisor), in Perry Partners L.P. and/or Perry Partners International, Inc. has investments in one or both of these client funds exceeding a threshold amount, such investor will be reimbursed by Perry Corp. for reasonable travel expenses actually incurred that are related to its (or their) investment in Perry Partners L.P. and/or Perry Partners International, Inc. if such investor (or group of investors having a common advisor) is (or are) prohibited from incurring such expenses directly for legal or regulatory reasons. Such reimbursable travel expenses for any investor (or group of investors having a common advisor) shall not exceed a total of \$10,000 in respect of investments in both Perry Partners L.P. and Perry Partners International, Inc. in any fiscal year.
- Each client of Perry Corp. may share any of the above expenses with certain Perry Corp.-affiliated or third party co-investors.

When Perry Corp. incurs expenses on behalf of multiple client accounts, it will allocate the expenses among the applicable clients in a fair and reasonable manner; however it is possible not all expenses will be allocated ratably across all client accounts. If the investment period for a client account has expired and such client is no longer making new investments, Perry Corp. may decide not to allocate certain expenses to that client.

For more information on brokerage transactions and costs, please see Item 12.

In addition, at the end of each fiscal quarter, Perry Corp. may take an advance on its performance-based compensation from Perry Partners L.P. However, this advance is limited to one-third of the performance-based compensation Perry Corp. would have received if the current year ended at the fiscal quarter minus the aggregate amount of all previous advances it has taken in the current year. Perry Corp. pays interest on any advances Perry Corp. takes. Any advances it takes will reduce the amount of the performance-based compensation Perry Corp. is allocated at the end of the relevant year. If any advances Perry Corp. takes in any one year end up exceeding the actual performance-based compensation owed to it at the end of the year, it will repay the excess to Perry Partners L.P.

Finally, Perry Corp.'s affiliates can choose to take advances of their profits interest distributions from Perry Private Opportunities Fund, L.P. and Perry Private Opportunities Offshore Fund, L.P. if the distributions its affiliates actually received are not sufficient for its affiliates or their owners to pay their related income taxes (including estimated tax payments) for the relevant year.

Neither Perry Corp. nor any of its principals or employees receives any transaction-based compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

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

Perry Corp., or one of its affiliates, receives performance-based compensation from each of its clients. Perry Corp. does not manage any client accounts that are not subject to performance-based compensation. As a result, Perry Corp. and its affiliates do not face certain conflicts of interest that may arise when an investment adviser accepts performance-based fees or compensation from some clients, but not from other clients.

Item 7

Types of Clients

Perry Corp. provides advice to private fund clients. Perry Corp. may, in the future, agree to provide services to separately managed accounts. Generally, beneficial owners of managed accounts may include institutions, pension plans, high net worth individuals and other sophisticated investors.

Item 8
Method of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

The descriptions set forth in this Brochure of specific advisory services that Perry Corp. offers to clients, and investment strategies pursued and investments made by it on behalf of its clients, should not be understood to limit in any way its investment activities. Perry Corp. may offer any advisory services, engage in any investment strategy and make any investment, including any not described in this Brochure, that Perry Corp. considers appropriate, subject to each client's investment objectives and guidelines. The investment strategies Perry Corp. pursues are speculative and entail substantial risks. Clients should be prepared to bear a substantial loss of capital. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of any client will be achieved.

Perry Corp. is generally considered an opportunistic event driven, “multi-strategy” hedge fund manager. Opportunistic investing involves deploying capital where it is needed most, predominantly in complex, deep value situations that are misunderstood by the markets. Event driven investing involves the purchase or sale of securities of companies and/or governments which are undergoing substantial changes. Among other opportunities, these clients invest in securities of companies that are selling assets, leaving or entering new businesses, changing their capital structures or that are the subject of a publicly announced acquisition, merger, tender offer, exchange offer, liquidation, spin-off or other corporate reorganization. These clients may also make investments in futures and options on futures and in loans, real estate related investments and private equity investments as well as "tail risk" trading.

Perry Corp. also manages clients comprised primarily of a portfolio of investments in real estate and real estate related assets, private equity and illiquid investments, and debt securities that have the potential for private equity-like returns or an equity component, or are otherwise related to private equity investments. Since the investment periods for these clients has expired, Perry Corp. will generally not allocate new investment opportunities, other than follow on investments, to these clients.

In managing its clients’ accounts, Perry Corp. conducts fundamental research across all asset classes, sectors and geographies. Perry Corp.'s investment professionals review companies’ published reports, general economic data and government publications and data compilations. Perry Corp. also obtains research information from third parties. More specifically, Perry Corp. regularly seeks advice from attorneys, accountants, consultants and other experts to assist in its analysis of arbitrage, bankruptcy/restructuring, private and special situations equity and real estate opportunities. When evaluating direct or indirect potential illiquid, private equity or real property investments, Perry Corp. may engage in site inspections and typically review reports and other pertinent information.

After collecting a variety of information as explained above, Perry Corp.'s portfolio managers conduct what Perry Corp. calls the “Expected Value Analysis.” In utilizing the Expected Value Analysis approach, its portfolio managers systematically study the probability, size and timing of a particular investment opportunity’s positive versus negative outcome. Its portfolio managers only make investments if they conclude that the calculated upside potential justifies the risk.

Despite Perry Corp.'s research and analysis, investing in any securities involves a risk of loss that any clients and investors in its clients must be prepared to bear.

Certain Risks Related to Perry Corp.'s Investment Strategy and Methods of Analysis:

Perry Corp. engages in a wide variety of investment programs that vary from client to client. Below Perry Corp. describes some of the most significant and prevalent strategies that Perry Corp. utilizes in advising its clients and some important risks associated with those strategies. The following risk factors do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in the clients advised by Perry Corp. These risk factors include only those risks Perry Corp. believes to be material, significant or unusual and relate to particular significant investment strategies or methods of analysis Perry Corp. employs.

The following risk factors may not be applicable to all of the clients. Investments in a client fund are speculative and involve a substantial degree of risk, including the risk that an investor could lose some or all of its investment. Below is a high level simplified summary of the risk factors and do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in the clients advised by Perry Corp.

For a complete explanation of all relevant investment strategies and their associated risks, investors in Perry Corp.'s client funds should also review the applicable offering documents, as amended from time to time, which may contain explanations of additional strategies and corresponding risks not discussed below.

- *Limited Number of Investments.* Perry Corp.'s clients may only participate in a limited number of investments. Consequently, the success of each of those clients could be substantially adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of a single investment.
- *No Limitations on Investments.* Perry Corp.'s portfolio managers can utilize any trading methods they deem appropriate and may alter Perry Corp.'s clients' portfolios at any time and, from time to time, without notice to Perry Corp.'s investors. Except with respect to certain illiquid investments, Perry Corp. is not restricted as to the size or types of positions Perry Corp. can take on behalf of its clients.
- *Event-Driven Investing.* Event-driven investing involves buying or selling securities of companies that are going through substantial changes. The fact that certain of the companies in whose securities Perry Corp.'s clients invest are in transition, out of favor, financially leveraged or troubled, or potentially troubled, and may be or have recently been involved in major strategic actions (for example, a merger or a tender offer), restructurings, bankruptcy or reorganization, means that their securities are likely to be particularly risky investments although they also may have the potential for correspondingly high returns. Such companies' securities may be considered speculative, and the ability of such companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry, or specific developments within such companies.

Event-driven investing requires making predictions about (1) the likelihood that an event will occur and (2) the impact such event will have on the value of a company's securities. If the event fails to occur or its effect was not foreseen, losses can result. For example, the adoption of new business strategies or completion of asset dispositions or debt reduction programs by a company may not be valued as highly by the market as anticipated, resulting in losses. In addition, a company may announce a plan of restructuring which promises to enhance value and fail to implement it, resulting in losses to investors. In liquidations and other forms of corporate reorganizations, the risk exists that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful, will be delayed or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security, the value of which will be less than what Perry Corp. paid for it.

Because of the inherently speculative nature of event-driven investing, Perry Corp.'s clients' results may fluctuate from period to period. Accordingly, investors should understand that the results of a particular period will not necessarily be indicative of results that Perry Corp. expects to obtain in future periods.

Perry Corp.'s portfolio managers generally examine four factors with respect to each event-driven investment: (1) the probability that the anticipated transaction will

occur; (2) the value of the investment if the anticipated transaction does occur; (3) the value of the investment if the anticipated transaction is not consummated; and (4) the timing of the anticipated transaction.

There is always a risk that the transaction will fail, its terms will be revised or it will be prolonged to the point where Perry Corp.'s rate of return would be much smaller than anticipated or will result in a loss.

- *Merger Arbitrage.* Merger arbitrage involves purchasing securities of a company that is the target of an announced merger, tender offer, spin-off or other similar transaction. The success of this strategy hinges on the ability to make an accurate assessment of the probability that the transaction in question will occur. This assessment involves evaluating, among other things, shareholder reaction, distribution of voting rights, regulatory response, the possibility of litigation and the position of current management. Perry Corp.'s traditional merger arbitrage strategy consists of acquiring the stock of the targeted company while simultaneously selling short the stock of the acquiring company but Perry Corp. may do the opposite in a given situation. The consummation of mergers and tender and exchange offers can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors, including: (1) opposition of the target company's management or shareholders, which will often result in litigation to force the proposed transaction; (2) intervention of a governmental or other regulatory agency; (3) efforts by the target company to prevent the impending transaction, including a merger with, or a friendly tender offer by, a company other than the offeror; (4) in the case of a merger, failure to obtain the necessary shareholder approvals; (5) market conditions resulting in material changes in securities prices; (6) compliance with any applicable securities laws; and (7) inability to obtain adequate financing.

- *Opportunistic Investing.* Opportunistic investing entails utilizing capital where it is needed most, mostly in complex, deep value situations. For example, it might be opportunistic to invest in companies that are in distress, selling assets, leaving or entering new businesses or changing their capital structures. Opportunistic investing is highly speculative and results can fluctuate significantly over time.
- *Special Risks of "Active Investing" Strategies.* "Active Investing" strategies may prove ineffective for a variety of reasons, including: (i) opposition of the management or shareholders of the subject company, which may result in litigation; (ii) intervention of a governmental agency; (iii) efforts by the subject company to pursue a "defensive" strategy, including a merger with, or a friendly tender offer by, a company other than the offeror; (iv) market conditions resulting in material changes in securities prices; (v) corporate governance mechanisms such as staggered boards, poison pills and classes of stock with increased voting rights; and (vi) the necessity for compliance with any applicable securities laws. In addition, opponents of a proposed corporate governance change may seek to involve regulatory agencies in investigating the transaction or a client and such regulatory agencies may independently investigate the participants in a transaction, including a client, as to compliance with securities or other law. Further, successful execution of active investing strategies may depend on the active cooperation of shareholders and others with an interest in the subject company.
- *Debt Securities, Including High Yield and Distressed Debt.* Perry Corp.'s clients may invest in U.S. and non-U.S. corporate and sovereign debt securities and instruments. It is likely that many of the debt instruments in which the clients invests may be unrated, and whether or not rated, the debt instrument may have speculative characteristics. The issuers of such instruments (including sovereign issuers) may face significant ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse conditions that may undermine the issuer's ability to make timely payment of interest and principal. Such instruments are dependent on the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations and involve major risk exposure to adverse conditions. In addition, an economic recession could severely disrupt the market for most of these securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such instruments. An economic recession could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities. In the future, there may be restrictions on the types of investments that may be made in debt securities or the ability to hedge such investments.

Of paramount concern in loan investments is the possibility of material misrepresentation or omission on the part of the borrower or loan seller. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness may adversely affect the valuation of the collateral underlying the loans or may adversely affect the ability of Perry Corp.'s clients' to perfect or effectuate a lien on the collateral securing the loan. Perry Corp.'s clients' may rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by borrowers to the extent reasonable, but cannot guarantee such accuracy or completeness. Under certain circumstances, payments to the client may be reclaimed if any such payment

or distribution is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance or a preferential payment.

The investment portfolio of one or more clients of Perry Corp. may include mezzanine loans. A mezzanine loan is a privately negotiated, high yield and often unsecured subordinated debt obligation of an issuer that is unrated or rated below investment grade, the payments on which obligation often contain a form of equity participation in the issuer. Mezzanine loans typically have greater credit and liquidity risk than loans and are typically less liquid than high-yield bonds. A mezzanine loan may not have any public rating from a rating agency, nor will it have been registered with any securities regulator.

Perry Corp.'s clients may invest in significant amounts of bank loans and participation loans. Participation loans are large loans made by multiple lenders to a single borrower. Investing in these loans involves unique risks such as: (1) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a fraudulent conveyance to defer, hinder

or defraud creditors under creditors' rights laws; (2) lender-liability claims, which are claims under which borrowers allege that their lenders are not treating them fairly; (3) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the loans; and (4) limitations on Perry Corp.'s clients' abilities to enforce their rights with respect to participation loans. Because of the private syndication of loans and the unique and customized nature of loan agreements and the confidential information about the borrower that they contain, loans are not as easily purchased or sold as publicly traded securities.

Distressed debt refers to bonds and other forms of securities issued by a company that is undergoing bankruptcy or reorganization or is likely to do so in the near future. Distressed bonds will have low ratings as discussed above. The debt securities of distressed corporations are often overly discounted by the market, as risk adverse investors tend to sell securities due to an actual or potential bankruptcy filing. These situations can create attractive buying opportunities for investors specializing in valuing distressed securities. Perry Corp.'s clients purchase these instruments with the anticipation that the company will emerge from its financial difficulties and become profitable again. In the interim, the purchase of the debt allows the new shareholders or bondholders to actively participate in the process of reorganizing the company as it attempts to position itself for a return to profitability, but the subject company's projected improvement may never take place.

It is anticipated that certain debt instruments purchased by a client of Perry Corp. will be non-performing and possibly in default. Furthermore, the obligor or relevant guarantor may also be in bankruptcy or liquidation. There can be no assurance as to the amount and timing of payments, if any, with respect to the loans.

The frequency at which prepayments (including voluntary prepayments by the obligors and liquidations due to default and foreclosures) occur on loans and other debt instruments underlying certain of one or more of Perry Corp.'s clients

investments will be affected by a variety of factors. Since such investments may include discount financial instruments when interest rates are high, and may include premium financial instruments when interest rates are low, such investments may be adversely affected by prepayments in any interest rate environment.

It is possible that a client of Perry Corp. may find it necessary or desirable to foreclose on certain loans. The foreclosure process is often lengthy and expensive. Borrowers may resist mortgage foreclosure actions by asserting numerous claims, counterclaims and defenses against the clients, including, without limitation, numerous lender liability claims and defenses, even when such assertions may have no basis in fact, in an effort to prolong the foreclosure action (sometimes for several years) and force the lender into a modification of the loan or a favorable buy-out of the borrower's position.

- *Equity Securities.* Perry Corp.'s portfolio managers may buy undervalued equity securities, seeking to profit from both security selection and thematic sector or market timing decisions. The value of these investments will generally vary with their issuer's performance and movements in the equity markets. Consequently, Perry Corp.'s clients may suffer losses if they invest in equity instruments of issuers whose performance diverges from Perry Corp.'s expectations or if equity markets generally move in a single direction and Perry Corp. has not hedged against such a move.
- *Restricted Securities.* Perry Corp.'s client funds may invest in restricted securities. Restricted securities cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act. Unless registered for sale, restricted securities can be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or pursuant to an exemption from registration. Restricted securities are generally considered illiquid. Restricted securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk which may result in substantial losses. Such securities may be less liquid than publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by the client funds.
- *Preferred and Hybrid Securities.* Perry Corp.'s client funds may invest in preferred stock of certain issuers. Preferred stock, unlike common stock, offers a stated dividend rate payable from an issuer's earnings. These dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative, participating or auction rate. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive, causing the prices of preferred stocks to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions and call/redemption provisions prior to maturity, a negative feature when interest rates decline. Dividends on some preferred stock may be "cumulative," requiring all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid before dividends are paid on an issuer's common stock. Preferred stock also generally has a preference over common stock on the distribution of a corporation's assets upon liquidation of the corporation, and may be "participating," which means that it may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases. Preferred securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions for a stated period without any adverse consequences to the issuer. If a client fund owns a preferred security that

is deferring its distributions, the client fund may be required to report income for tax purposes although it has not yet received such income. Preferred securities are generally subordinate to the rights associated with an issuer's debt securities in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore are subject to greater credit risk than more senior debt instruments. Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities. Preferred securities may also include provisions that permit the issuer, at its discretion to call the instrument. Should the issuer fail to exercise the call right, the underlying investor may be adversely affected.

- *Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities, Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities, Asset-Backed Securities and Collateralized Debt Obligations.* Asset-backed securities are securities backed by assets including mortgages, other mortgage-related assets, financial products, credit card receivables, automobile, boat and recreational vehicle installment sales contracts, commercial and industrial bank loans, home equity loans and lines of credit, manufactured housing loans, corporate debt securities and various types of accounts receivable commonly support asset-backed securities. All have debtor and asset specific risks, generally decreased liquidity and more idiosyncratic risks. Asset-backed securities present certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. Primarily, asset-backed securities do not have the benefit of the same security interest in the related collateral. The collateral supporting asset-backed securities is of shorter maturity than mortgage loans and is less likely to experience substantial prepayments. The value of an asset-backed security is affected by changes in the market's perception of the asset backing the security and the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans or the financial institution providing any credit enhancement, as well as by the expiration or removal of any credit enhancement.
- *Capital Structure Arbitrage.* Capital structure arbitrage seeks to identify and exploit the relationships between price movements in different securities and instruments within a single issuer's capital structure (for example, between senior debt and common stock or between subordinated debt and preferred stock). In this scenario, Perry Corp. buys an issuer's undervalued security and sell short the same issuer's overvalued security, or vice versa. The ultimate goal is for the market values of the different securities to converge, however, if instead they go in opposite directions, Perry Corp.'s clients may incur substantial losses.
- *Convertible Security Arbitrage.* Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that can be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. The holder of a convertible security typically receives interest or a dividend until the security matures or is converted or exchanged. Convertible securities are unique in that they generally (1) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities; (2) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying security due to their fixed-income characteristics; and (3) provide potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying security increases.

Convertible arbitrage involves investing in convertible securities that appear incorrectly valued in relation to the underlying stock. The strategy entails buying a convertible security and selling short the underlying security for which the convertible security can be exchanged, or vice versa, to exploit the pricing error.

A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the issuer's option. If one of Perry Corp.'s clients' accounts holds a convertible security that its issuer redeems, this could adversely affect Perry Corp.'s client's ability to achieve its investment objective.

- *Risks Associated with Bankruptcy Cases.* There may be instances where the borrowers of the loans in which a client of Perry Corp. invests seek protection under U.S. or non-U.S. bankruptcy law. Many of the events within a bankruptcy case are adversarial and often beyond the control of the creditors. While creditors generally are afforded an opportunity to object to significant actions, there can be no assurance that a bankruptcy court would not approve actions which may be contrary to the interests of the client.

Generally, the duration of a bankruptcy case can only be roughly estimated. The reorganization of a debtor usually involves the development and negotiation of a plan of reorganization, plan approval by creditors and confirmation by the bankruptcy court. This process can involve substantial legal, professional and administrative costs to the debtor and the client; it is subject to unpredictable and lengthy delays; and during the process the debtor's competitive position may erode, key management may depart and the debtor may not be able to invest adequately. In some cases, the debtor may not be able to reorganize and may be required to liquidate assets. Although the client intends to invest in loans, the debt of companies in financial reorganization will, in most cases, not pay current interest, may not accrue interest during reorganization and may be adversely affected by an erosion of the issuer's fundamental value. Such investments can result in a total loss of principal.

Perry Corp., on behalf of the applicable client, may elect to serve on creditors' committees or other groups to ensure preservation or enhancement of a client's position as a creditor. A member of any such committee or group may owe certain obligations generally to all parties similarly situated that the committee represents. If Perry Corp. concludes that its obligations owed to the other parties as a committee or group member conflict with its duties owed to the client, it will resign from that committee or group, and the client may not realize the benefits, if any, of participation on the committee or group. In addition, and also as discussed above, if the client is represented on a committee or group, it may be restricted or prohibited under applicable law from disposing of or increasing its investments in such company while it continues to be represented on such committee or group.

- *Real Estate Investments.* Real estate investments generally are subject to the risks incident to the ownership and operation of commercial real estate and/or risks incident to the making of nonrecourse mortgage loans secured by real estate, including: (i) risks associated with both the domestic and international general

economic climate; (ii) local real estate conditions; (iii) risks due to dependence on cash flow; (iv) risks and operating problems arising out of the absence of certain construction materials; (v) changes in supply of, or demand for, competing properties in an area (as a result, for instance, of over-building); (vi) the financial condition of tenants, buyers and sellers of properties; (vii) changes in availability of debt financing; (viii) energy and supply shortages; (ix) changes in the tax, real estate, environmental and zoning laws and regulations; (x) various uninsured or uninsurable risks; (xi) natural disasters; and (xii) the ability of the client's or third-party borrowers to manage the real properties. With respect to investments in the form of real property owned by a client, the clients incur the burdens of ownership of real property, which include the paying of expenses and taxes, maintaining such property and any improvements thereon, and ultimately disposing of such property. With respect to investments in equity or debt securities, a client in large part is dependent on the ability of third parties to successfully operate the underlying real estate assets. In addition, a client may invest in mortgage loans that are structured so that all or a substantial portion of the principal is not be paid until maturity, which increases the risk of default at that time. A client's investment strategy, which may frequently involve the acquisition of distressed or underperforming assets in a leveraged capital structure, involves a high degree of legal and financial risk, and there can be no assurance that a client's rate of return objectives will be realized or that there will be any return of capital. There is no assurance that there will be ready market for resale of investments because investments in real estate generally are not liquid.

Investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") are also subject to special risks, such as restrictions on ownership and tax risks. In addition, many REITs have small-to-medium sized market capitalizations which may be more volatile than prices of large-capitalization securities and thus an investment in such securities may be less liquid.

- *Investing in Non-U.S. Securities.* Investing in securities of non-U.S. companies or governments poses currency exchange risks. Non-U.S. securities could also be subject to or affected by expropriation, confiscatory taxation, withholding taxes, taxes on gross sale or disposition proceeds, imposition of foreign taxes, political or social instability, illiquidity, price volatility and market manipulation. In addition, there may not be much information available regarding non-U.S. securities because non-U.S. companies and governments may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those of the U.S. Also, it may be more difficult to take appropriate legal action in non-U.S. courts. Finally, non-U.S. markets have different clearance and settlement procedures which, can lead to substantial delays and settlement failures that could adversely affect Perry Corp.'s clients' performance.
- *Investing in Emerging Markets.* Emerging markets are countries that are less developed than the United States but whose social and economic activity is in the process of reform and is experiencing rapid growth and industrialization. While the growth of emerging economies may, at times, be more volatile and unpredictable than that of developed economies, investing in the markets of emerging economies may

offer an opportunity to take advantage of their faster rates of growth. Other risks associated with investing in some emerging markets include less publicly available information, less strict securities market regulation, less favorable tax provisions, a greater likelihood of severe inflation, unstable currency and war. Generally, emerging markets are not as efficient as markets in developed countries. Therefore, when trying to sell emerging market securities, there may be a small or no market for the securities and transactions may need to be made on neighboring exchanges. In addition, issuers located in emerging markets are not usually subject to uniform reporting standards and requirements, which increase the risk of fraud or other deceptive practices.

- *Illiquid Investments.* The clients that Perry Corp. advises, from time to time, make very illiquid investments. Illiquid investments are investments that are not heavily traded and cannot easily be converted to cash. If any of Perry Corp.'s clients requires cash and Perry Corp. must sell illiquid investments at an inopportune time, Perry Corp. might not be able to sell illiquid investments at prices that reflect Perry Corp.'s assessment of their value or the amount paid for them. Lastly, selling illiquid investments often requires substantially more time and results in higher transaction costs than does selling more liquid securities that are traded on national securities exchanges or in over-the-counter markets.

A client may invest in securities that are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or for which no liquid market exists. The market prices, if any, for such securities tend to be volatile and may not be readily ascertainable, and the clients may not be able to sell them when it desires to do so or to realize what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of restricted and illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. A client may not be able to readily dispose of such illiquid investments and, in some cases, may be contractually prohibited from disposing of such investments for a specified period of time. In addition, in certain circumstances, governmental or regulatory approvals may be required for the clients to dispose of an investment. Restricted securities may sell at a price lower than similar securities that are not subject to restrictions on resale. Companies whose securities are not publicly traded are not subject to the same disclosure and reporting requirements that are generally applicable to companies with publicly traded securities, nor is the trading of such non-publicly traded securities regulated by any government agency. Accordingly, the protections accorded by such regulation will not be available in making such investments. When Perry Corp. deems it appropriate, such investments may constitute a material portion of a client's assets.

- *Investments in Initial Public Offerings.* Perry Corp. may invest some of its clients' assets in initial public offerings. Such investments offer the opportunity for significant appreciation; however, they are speculative and involve a high degree of risk. It is characteristic of the initial public offerings market that certain companies may be extremely successful, while a much higher percentage of newly-public

companies fail. Thus, the risk of investing in initial public offerings is substantially greater than investing in the stock market as a whole.

- *Investing in Small Capitalization Companies and Companies with Limited Operating Histories.* From time to time, Perry Corp. may invest some of its clients' assets in the securities of small capitalization companies and recently organized companies. Historically, these securities have been more volatile in price than those of larger capitalized, more established companies, because the companies may have limited product lines, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources. Further, there is typically less publicly available information concerning such companies than for larger, more established businesses. In addition, the small capitalization companies' securities may not be traded in the volumes typical for larger companies, and thus it may take longer to sell such securities or Perry Corp. may have to accept potentially less favorable purchase prices.
- *Special Situation Investments.* Perry Corp.'s clients may make investments that are characterized as special situation investments. Because they are generally less liquid than other investments in a client's portfolio, special situation investments may lack a readily ascertainable market value and may be subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer. A client may not be able to sell special situation investments. The sale of special situation investments often requires substantially more time and results in higher transaction costs than does the sale of more liquid securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets.
- *Hedging Transactions.* Perry Corp.'s clients may engage in other hedging transactions. Employing hedging techniques reduces a portfolio's vulnerability to various risks. Hedging entails determining certain risks in one's portfolio and making trades to offset those risks.

Some of Perry Corp.'s clients are invested in instruments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Each client, however, values its securities and other assets in U.S. dollars. The clients generally utilize forward contracts and other derivative investments and investment strategies to hedge against currency fluctuations, but there can be no assurance that such hedging transactions will be completely effective or that the client will choose to hedge all currency risk.

Perry Corp. may attempt to hedge against many risks in a client's portfolio, rather than merely hedging against the risk of a single portfolio investment. A macro hedging strategy involves making hedges around the world based on economic theory. It contemplates hedging opportunities in numerous markets and various financial instruments. Although portfolios following a macro hedging strategy may experience high volatility at times, a macro strategy may also protect portfolio capital during difficult market conditions.

Tail risk is the risk posed by events that are relatively rare but can have a substantial impact on a portfolio. These hard-to-predict events can cause large gains or losses for Perry Corp.'s clients. Tail risk hedging refers to the creation of positions within a

portfolio that are intended to protect against dramatic downward market moves. Perry Corp. attempts to hedge tail risk primarily by investing in various derivative instruments. The costs associated with tail risk hedging are typically higher than those associated with other hedging strategies.

The success of a client's hedging strategy is subject to Perry Corp.'s portfolio managers' ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. Perry Corp. will not always choose the right variable to hedge against. Perry Corp. may not always choose to hedge against, or might not anticipate, certain risks, and, Perry Corp.'s clients' portfolios will always be exposed to certain risks that cannot be hedged.

- *Borrowing/Leverage.* Perry Corp. may have clients borrow against their assets when Perry Corp. believes that the proceeds from doing so will exceed the interest paid on the borrowing. Interest on the borrowed amount may be greater than the income from or increase in the value of the securities purchased with the borrowed amount and the value of the securities purchased with the borrowed amount could decline below the amount borrowed.

For many of Perry Corp.'s clients, the amount of borrowings that any of Perry Corp.'s clients has outstanding at any time can be quite large in relation to its capital.

To increase their buying power, sometimes Perry Corp.'s clients engage in margin transactions. Trading on margin is a form of leverage. Specifically, when Perry Corp.'s clients trade on margin, they are borrowing from a broker to purchase more securities than they otherwise would be able to with their initial cash investment. The securities purchased on margin serve as collateral for the broker's loan. Trading on margin is risky because it not only can increase gains, but also can amplify losses to the point where a client may lose more than its initial investment.

Perry Corp.'s clients could employ short-term margin borrowing, which would be especially risky. For example, should the collateralized securities decline in value, a client could be subject to a "margin call," under which it must either deposit additional funds or securities with the broker or sell the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. If the value of a client's assets suddenly drops, the client might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to satisfy its margin requirements.

- *Loans of Portfolio Securities.* Perry Corp.'s clients may lend their portfolio securities through prime brokers or other market participants. By doing so, Perry Corp. hopes to increase Perry Corp.'s clients' income through the receipt of interest on the loan. If a borrower goes bankrupt, Perry Corp. may experience delays in recovering the securities that Perry Corp.'s clients lent. Perry Corp.'s clients would also experience losses if Perry Corp. could not recover the securities.

- *Short Selling.* Short selling of securities occurs when Perry Corp. borrows securities, promising to buy them at a later date. If the price drops, Perry Corp. can buy the securities at the lower price and make a profit on the difference. If the price of the securities rises, Perry Corp. has to buy them back at the higher price, and the investment loses money. Buying the securities can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further which would exacerbate the potential for loss.
- *Short-Term Trading.* Short-term trading involves a certain degree of risk. Short-term trading denies a client the strategy of minimizing risk by holding a position over a longer time period. In addition, frequent trading results in high turnover and brokerage commission expenses which can adversely affect a client's performance if its trading is not sufficiently profitable.
- *Derivatives/Options.* Derivative instruments include instruments and contracts that are derived from and are valued in relation to one or more underlying assets, benchmarks or indices. A derivative allows an investor to hedge or speculate upon the price movements of a particular asset, financial benchmark or index that could be a fraction of the cost of acquiring, borrowing or selling short the underlying asset. The value of a derivative is linked to the price movements in the underlying asset. Therefore, many of the risks applicable to trading the underlying asset may also be applicable to derivatives trading. However, there are a number of additional risks associated with derivatives trading. Transactions in certain derivatives are subject to clearance on a U.S. national exchange and to regulatory oversight, while other derivatives are subject to risks of trading in the over-the-counter markets or on non-U.S. exchanges. Price movements of futures and options contracts and payments pursuant to swap agreements are influenced by, among other things, the duration of the contract, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, a client's assets are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of its clearinghouses or counterparties.

A client may enter into swap agreements. These agreements are individually negotiated and can be structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments, asset classes or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease such client's exposure to, for example, equity securities. Whether a client's use of swap agreements will be successful will depend on Perry Corp.'s ability to select appropriate transactions for such client. Derivative transactions may be highly illiquid and may increase or decrease the volatility of a client's portfolio. A client will also bear the risk of loss related to swap agreements, for example, for breaches of such agreements or the failure of a client to post or maintain required collateral. It is possible that developments in the derivative markets, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect such client's ability to terminate existing derivative transactions or to realize amounts to be received under such transactions.

There are certain risks associated with the sale and purchase of options. Perry Corp.'s clients may invest in call and/or put options. A buyer of either type of option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment: a buyer of a call option risks losing its investment if the particular security never reaches the designated price within the set time period; a buyer of a put option risks losing its investment if the particular security does not decline enough to reach the designated price within the set time period. Perry Corp. clients may buy and sell options on futures and forward contracts as well.

Perry Corp.'s clients may purchase and sell ("write") options on securities, currencies and commodities on national and international exchanges and over-the-counter markets. Options may be cash settled, settled by physical delivery or by entering into a closing purchase transaction. In entering into a closing purchase transaction, the client may be subject to the risk of loss to the extent that the premium paid for entering into such closing purchase transaction exceeds the premium received when the option was written.

A total return swap is a contract between two parties under which one party makes payments based on a set rate, while the other party makes payments based on an underlying asset's return. The underlying asset is usually an index or a loan or bond. Total return swaps allow the party receiving the return to benefit from an asset without actually having to own it.

An interest rate swap is a contract between two parties under which parties exchange interest rates on a principal amount. The principal amount is never exchanged but is used to calculate each party's interest payments. There is always the risk that interest rates will go in an unanticipated direction, which would negatively affect Perry Corp.'s earnings.

In an equity swap, a counterparty generally agrees to pay Perry Corp.'s client an amount, if any, by which a notional amount of an equity swap contract would have increased in value had it been invested in the underlying stock or stocks, plus the dividends that would have been received on those stocks. In return, Perry Corp.'s client agrees to pay to the counterparty a floating rate of interest on the notional amount of the equity swap contract plus the amount, if any, by which that notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stock or stocks. Therefore, the return to Perry Corp.'s client on any equity swap contract should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the underlying stocks less the interest Perry Corp.'s client paid on the notional amount less the premium Perry Corp.'s client paid, if any. Using swaps may involve investment techniques and risks different from and potentially greater than those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Certain swaps that Perry Corp. may use can also create leverage and thus can give rise to many of the same risks associated with borrowing funds or trading on margin. Perry Corp.'s clients may invest indirectly in foreign markets through swap transactions and would therefore be subject to foreign market risks as well as the risk of relying upon the counterparty of the swap contract to fulfill its obligations.

A credit default swap is a contract between two parties under which they both agree to isolate and separately trade the credit risk of at least one third-party entity. Essentially, the buyer of a credit swap receives credit protection, and the seller of the swap guarantees the credit worthiness of the product. For example, the buyer of a credit swap would be entitled to the par value of a bond by the seller of the swap, should the bond default in its coupon payments. Perry Corp.'s clients may use credit default swaps to hedge a portion of the default risk on a single corporate or government debt instrument or a portfolio of instruments. They also may use credit default swaps to implement a portfolio manager's theory that a particular credit or group of credits will experience credit improvement. In this case, the client would sell credit default protection under which it would receive a premium to take on the risk. Conversely, a client may purchase credit default protection even if it does not own the referenced instrument if, in its portfolio manager's judgment, there is a high likelihood of credit deterioration. The market for credit default swaps is unregulated, and the contracts often get traded so much that it is hard to know who stands at each end of a transaction. The leverage involved in many credit default swap transactions, and the possibility that a widespread downturn in the market could cause massive defaults and challenge the ability of risk-buyers to pay their obligations, both add to the uncertainty of an investment in these instruments.

- *Counterparty Risk.* The clients expect to establish relationships to obtain financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services that permit the clients to trade in a variety of markets and asset classes over time. An inability to establish or maintain such relationships could limit a client's trading activities create losses, preclude a client from engaging in certain transactions, or prevent a client from trading at optimal rates and terms. Moreover, a disruption in the financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services provided by any such relationships could have a significant impact on the client's business.

A client may effect transactions in the “over-the-counter” or “OTC” derivatives markets. The stability and liquidity of OTC derivatives transactions depends in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. In the OTC markets, a client enters into a contract directly with dealer counterparties which may expose the client to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms because of a solvency or liquidity problem with the counterparty. Delays in settlement may also result from disputes over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide). In addition, a client may have a concentrated risk in a particular counterparty, which may mean that if such counterparty were to become insolvent or have a liquidity problem, losses would be greater than if the client had entered into contracts with multiple counterparties. OTC derivative contracts generally require that the client post collateral. Perry Corp.'s evaluation of the creditworthiness of counterparties may not prove sufficient.

If there is a default by a counterparty, a client fund under most normal circumstances will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in the net asset value of a client fund being less than if such client had not entered

into the transaction. Furthermore, there is a risk that any of such counterparties could become insolvent and/or the subject of insolvency proceedings. In such case, the recovery of a client's securities from such counterparty or the payment of claims therefor may be significantly delayed and such client may recover substantially less than the full value of the securities entrusted to such counterparty. In addition, there are a number of proposed rules that, if they were to go into effect, may impact the laws that apply to insolvency proceeding and may impact whether a client may terminate its agreement with an insolvent counterparty.

Collateral that a client posts to its counterparties that is not segregated with a third party custodian may not have the benefit of customer-protected "segregation" of such funds. In the event that a counterparty were to become insolvent, the client may become subject to the risk that it may not receive the return of its collateral or that the collateral may take some time to return.

In addition, a client may use counterparties located in jurisdictions outside the United States. Such local counterparties usually are subject to laws and regulations in non-U.S. jurisdictions that are designed to protect customers in the event of their insolvency. Because of the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a counterparty and the potentially large number of entities and jurisdictions that may be involved, it is impossible to generalize about the effect of such an insolvency on a client and its assets. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any such counterparty would result in significant delays in recovering a client's securities from or the payment of claims therefor by such counterparty and a loss to a client, which could be material.

- *Futures.* Transactions in futures contracts carry a high degree of risk. Though the futures contract may require a much smaller amount of margin to be provided in comparison to the economic exposure which the futures contract provides to the relevant investment, index, rate, currency or physical commodity, investment in a futures contract creates a "gearing" or "leverage" effect. This means that a small margin payment can lead to enhanced losses as well as enhanced gains. It also means that a relatively small movement in the underlying reference investment, index, rate, currency or physical commodity can lead to a much larger proportional movement in the value of the futures contract. This may be to the financial benefit of Perry Corp.'s clients as well as to their detriment.

A future, also known as a futures contract, is a contractual agreement to buy or sell a particular commodity or financial instrument at a pre-determined price in the future. At times, futures may be illiquid investments because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in particular futures contract prices during a single day. Once the price of a futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, that contract cannot be traded unless traders are willing to trade it within that limit. This could prevent it from promptly selling unfavorable contracts and thus would subject Perry Corp.'s clients to substantial losses. There is also the risk that an exchange or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission may suspend trading, order

immediate liquidation or settlement in a particular contract. This could also prevent it from promptly selling unfavorable contracts.

The price of stock index futures contracts may not correlate perfectly with the movement in the underlying stock index because of certain market distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions that would distort the normal relationship between the index and futures markets. Second, from the point of view of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures market may be less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market also may cause temporary price distortions. Successful use of stock index futures contracts by a client also is subject to Perry Corp.'s ability to correctly predict market movements.

- *Forwards:* A forward, or a forward contract, is a contract between two parties to buy or sell an asset at a specified future date at a price agreed upon at the time the contract is made. It is very similar to a futures contract, except forward contracts are negotiated privately and are not traded on an exchange, and thus, are not subject to limitations on daily price moves. On the other hand, this means that there is not a big secondary market for forwards, which means they may be difficult to sell should they become unfavorable for Perry Corp.'s clients.
- *Highly Volatile Markets.* The prices of a client's investments, including, without limitation, common equity and related equity derivative instruments, high yield securities, convertible bonds, and other derivatives, including futures and option prices, can be highly volatile. Price movements of forward, futures and other derivative contracts in which a client's assets may be invested are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in government bonds, currencies, financial instruments, futures and options. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. The clients are also subject to the risk of the failure of any exchanges on which its positions trade or of their clearinghouses.
- *Cybersecurity Risk.* As part of its business, Perry Corp. processes, stores and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of the clients and personally identifiable information of the investors. Similarly, service providers of Perry Corp. and its clients, especially the administrator of a client, may process, store and transmit such information. Perry Corp. has procedures and systems in place to protect such information and prevent data loss and security breaches. However, such measures cannot provide absolute security. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to data, disable or degrade service, or

sabotage systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect for long periods of time. Hardware or software acquired from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. Network connected services provided by third parties to Perry Corp. may be susceptible to compromise, leading to a breach of Perry Corp.'s network. Perry Corp.'s systems or facilities may be susceptible to employee error or malfeasance, government surveillance, or other security threats. On-line services provided by Perry Corp. to the investors may also be susceptible to compromise. Breach of Perry Corp.'s information systems may cause information relating to the transactions of clients and personally identifiable information of the investors to be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed.

The service providers of Perry Corp. and the clients are subject to the same electronic information security threats as Perry Corp. If a service provider fails to adopt or adhere to adequate data security policies, or in the event of a breach of its networks, information relating to the transactions of the clients and personally identifiable information of the investors may be lost or improperly accessed, used or disclosed.

The loss or improper access, use or disclosure of Perry Corp.'s or the clients' proprietary information may cause Perry Corp. or the clients to suffer, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of its business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. Any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on the clients and the investors' investments therein.

Perry Corp. does not recommend primarily any single type of security. Perry Corp. encourages its clients and investors in its private fund clients to consider all of the risk factors Perry Corp. has explained, and those enumerated in the relevant private placement memoranda and/or other offering documents, as amended from time to time, as any investment can be risky and Perry Corp.'s clients and their investors must be prepared to assume any potential loss.

Item 9
Disciplinary Information

Neither Perry Corp. nor any of its directors, officers or principals has been involved in any criminal or civil actions in a domestic, foreign or military court.

On July 21, 2009, Perry Corp. settled an administrative proceeding with the SEC, resolving an inquiry into certain of Perry Corp.'s clients' acquisition of Mylan Corporation shares in 2004. The SEC had begun its inquiry on December 22, 2005. While Perry Corp. neither admitted nor denied the findings, Perry Corp. agreed to a censure, the entry of a cease and desist order requiring future compliance with Section 13(d) and Rule 13d-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the payment of a \$150,000 penalty.

Securities and Exchange Commission Administrative Proceeding Release, File No. 3-13561, provides more information regarding the events that led to the SEC's inquiry and the terms of the settlement described in the paragraph above.

Neither Perry Corp. nor any of its directors, officers or principals has been involved in any self-regulatory organization proceedings.

Item 10

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliates

Neither Perry Corp. nor any of its directors, officers or principals is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

Neither Perry Corp. nor any of its directors, officers or principals is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or is an associated person of any of the above.

Affiliations With Pooled Investment Vehicles

Perry Corp. and its affiliates have sponsored a number of private funds that Perry Corp. manages. Typically, Perry Corp. or an affiliate of Perry Corp., serves as the general partner and/or investment manager of each client. The clients generally do not have independent management, and most do not have independent boards of directors. In addition, Perry Corp. has negotiated the investment management agreements or similar agreements for the client funds. While these may be interested party agreements, the material terms of the applicable investment management arrangements are fully disclosed to all investors in the client fund prior to their investment.

Certain clients have similar investment mandates. As a result, it may be necessary to allocate limited opportunities among them. Perry Corp. seeks to make these allocations in a fair and equitable manner; however, any allocation decision that Perry Corp. makes may result in a less favorable result than would have been the case if it did not manage accounts with similar or overlapping mandates.

Some of Perry Corp.'s investment professionals participate in managing the portfolios of more than one client. As a result, they may not be able to devote their exclusive attention to any single client.

The investment activities of one or more clients may result in the imposition of restrictions on the flexibility of other clients. For example, if Perry Corp. obtains material non-public information concerning a company on behalf of one client in connection with a privately negotiated transaction, other clients may be unable to trade in securities of the same company.

Perry Corp.'s practice of charging compensation based on performance achieved for investors in its client funds may give it an incentive to make investment decisions that entail greater risk than would have been the case in the absence of such a compensation arrangement.

Each of these potential conflicts of interest is disclosed in the offering documents, as amended from time to time, of each client.

See also Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.

Affiliations With Other Investment Advisers

Perry Capital L.L.C.

Perry Corp. has an agreement with Perry Capital L.L.C., under which Perry Capital L.L.C. provides Perry Corp. with all management, administrative, accounting, technical and research services required to operate its business. Perry Corp. and its current and former employees, own Perry Capital L.L.C. Perry Capital L.L.C. is a relying adviser. All employees in the New York office are employed by either Perry Corp. or Perry Capital L.L.C. Perry Capital L.L.C. has also granted Perry Corp. an exclusive license to use and do business under the name “Perry Capital.” As compensation for all of these services, Perry Corp. pays Perry Capital L.L.C. a fee equal to the costs and expenses that it incurs in providing it with these services, including employee salaries, rent, utilities, insurance, repair services, taxes and other overhead expenses. However, the fees Perry Corp. pays Perry Capital L.L.C. during any fiscal year cannot exceed Perry Corp.'s income for that year. If Perry Corp. has already paid fees that exceed Perry Corp.'s income for the year, Perry Capital L.L.C. will refund the excess at the end of the year.

Perry Capital UK LLP

Perry Corp. has an agreement with Perry Capital UK LLP, under which Perry Capital UK LLP provides general administrative services and general investment research services and recommendations, particularly in the areas of European securities and markets. Perry Capital UK LLP is a relying adviser. Perry Corp. has authorized Perry Capital UK LLP to, upon Perry Corp.'s instruction, execute trades and select the appropriate brokers for execution. As compensation for these services, Perry Corp. pays Perry Capital UK LLP a monthly fee. In addition, at the end of the year, Perry Corp. or any of its client funds may award Perry Capital UK LLP additional compensation based on a reasonable analysis of the services it provided over the course of the year. The awarding of additional compensation is designed to be an arm's-length determination.

The managing member of Perry Capital UK LLP is Perry Capital Limited, which is 100% owned by Perry Capital L.L.C.

Perry Capital UK LLP is registered with the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom.

Please see Item 11 for a detailed explanation of relationships Perry Corp. may have with unaffiliated investment advisers.

Control persons or other related persons of Perry Corp. may serve from time to time as directors or officers of companies in which Perry Corp.'s clients invest. Compensation and other economic benefits awarded to such control persons or other related persons of Perry Corp., in its role as a director or officer, whether in the form of cash or securities, are generally credited or contributed directly or indirectly to client accounts.

Perry Corp. may earn fees from other services provided in connection with investments or prospective investments or with certain financing transactions conducted by Perry Corp., such as advisory fees, due diligence fees, structuring fees, servicing fees, success fees, directors' fees,

break-up fees or any similar fees. The amount of any such fees received by Perry Corp. will reduce the amount of asset-based fees paid by the client funds to Perry Corp., except in the case of Perry Real Estate Fund I, L.P., where any such fees attributed to Perry Real Estate Fund I, L.P. are treated as income.

Item 11

Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Perry Corp. has adopted a Code of Ethics in accordance with the SEC requirements. Perry Corp.'s Code of Ethics is based on the principle that Perry Corp. and its employees have a fiduciary duty to Perry Corp.'s clients and the investors in Perry Corp.'s clients, and, in this fiduciary capacity, Perry Corp. must place the interests of its clients and their investors before its own interests. The Code of Ethics contains detailed rules concerning a firmwide standard of care, suitability of investments, treatment of confidential and proprietary information, conflicts of interest, rumors, supervision, personal securities transactions, gifts, directorships and other outside business activities, and employee screening and use of computers. Perry Corp.'s Code of Ethics contains comprehensive personal trading pre-clearance and guidelines. Additionally, Perry Corp.'s Code of Ethics provides for a range of sanctions, as deemed appropriate by its senior management, should anyone violate the Code of Ethics. Such sanctions include censure, a fine, reversal of transaction(s) and disgorgement of profits, suspension or termination of employment.

The paragraph above is only a summary of key provisions in Perry Corp.'s Code of Ethics. Perry Corp. will provide a copy of its entire Code of Ethics to any client or any investor in its clients that requests one. Copies of the Code of Ethics may be requested by contacting Perry Corp. at the address or telephone number listed on the first page of this document.

In addition, Perry Corp. has policies in place to monitor political contributions and certain political activities of its employees.

Securities in which Perry Corp. or a Related Person Has a Material Financial Interest.

Perry Corp. does not generally purchase or sell any securities for its own account and does not otherwise engage in any principal transactions, except as set forth below. On occasion, subject to a client's applicable investment guidelines and restrictions, Perry Corp. may effect "cross" transactions, through unaffiliated broker-dealers or by "journal entry", between accounts in which one client will purchase an investment held by another client in which neither Perry Corp. nor a related person will receive compensation. Perry Corp. effects such cross transactions under limited circumstances including, for example, the following: (i) if a client's account is long or short following payment on an arbitrage transaction as a result of an account's hedge position requiring balancing; (ii) if a client's account is long or short after the expiration of options as a result of the options and the shares of the security not having been perfectly matched; (iii) if, as a result of a position being built or disposed of over a period of time, minor anomalies occur where one client is long a minor position in a security while another client is short a minor position of the same security; (iv) if, as a result of divergent liquidity or strategic objectives, one client desires to reduce its exposure to a particular investment and another client wishes to increase its exposure to that investment; (v) if additional funds flow into or out of one client, because of periodic subscriptions or redemptions or otherwise, and as a result, rebalancing among two or more clients is required to correct imbalances in the percentage ownership of investments common to the clients; or (vi) if a client is in the process of winding down or changing its investment strategy. In addition, Perry Corp. must determine that the transaction is on terms it

has determined by reference to independent market indicators or another independent valuation basis where possible or otherwise consistent with Perry Corp.'s valuation policy consistently applied to each client which is crossing positions and which Perry Corp. believes to constitute "best execution" for both parties. Any such transaction will be effected based on the then current independent market price (if relevant) and consistent with valuation procedures established by Perry Corp. Such cross transactions generally will be made without brokerage commissions being charged. When effecting cross transactions between clients, Perry Corp. will have potentially conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities with respect to each participating client. To the extent that any such cross transaction may be viewed as a principal transaction due to the ownership interest in the client by Perry Corp. or its personnel, Perry Corp. will comply with all applicable requirements of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act").

Under certain circumstances, Perry Corp. may recommend to clients, or buy or sell for client accounts, securities in which Perry Corp. or its employees or principals have a material financial interest. Perry Corp. has policies and procedures in place to mitigate against such potential conflicts, including, as mentioned above, comprehensive personal trading pre-clearance and guidelines, and the periodic review of employees' personal holdings. In addition, on an annual basis, employees certify that they have not made any recommendations or influenced any decision to buy or sell securities for Perry Corp.'s clients for the purpose of personally benefiting from a financial interest in a security or investment that they own.

Investing in Securities that Perry Corp. or a Related Person Recommends to Clients.

The Code of Ethics places restrictions on personal trades by employees, including that they disclose their personal securities holdings and transactions to Perry Corp. on a regular basis, and requires that employees pre-clear certain types of personal securities transactions. Perry Corp. and its principals and employees may invest on behalf of themselves in securities and other instruments that would be appropriate for, held by, or may fall within the investment guidelines of clients.

This could create a conflict of interest if Perry Corp.'s principals and employees receive more favorable execution prices than do Perry Corp.'s clients because Perry Corp.'s principals' and employees' trades might have driven up the market prices of target securities. However, Perry Corp. has policies and procedures in place to mitigate against such potential conflicts. Perry Corp.'s policies and procedures are designed to prevent principals and employees from receiving materially more favorable prices on a particular day than those received by Perry Corp.'s investment advisory clients.

Perry Corp. also may determine from time to time that some investment opportunities are appropriate for certain investment management clients and not others. Potential conflicts also may arise due to the fact that Perry Corp. and its personnel may have investments in some clients but not in others or may have different levels of investments in the various clients.

Perry Corp. and its employees may give advice or take action for their own accounts that may differ from, conflict with or be adverse to advice given or action taken for clients. These activities may adversely affect the prices and availability of other securities or instruments held

by or potentially considered for one or more clients. Potential conflicts also may arise due to the fact that Perry Corp. and its personnel may have investments in some clients but not in others or may have different levels of investments in the various clients.

Significantly, Perry Corp.'s principals and employees have committed their own capital to many of its client funds. Thus, although some of its client funds may, at times, buy or sell securities in which Perry Corp. or its principals or employees have a material financial interest, the interest that such persons personally have in the client funds helps to eliminate potential conflicts that might exist.

Conflicts of Interest Created by Contemporaneous Trading.

Perry Corp. manages investments on behalf of a number of clients. Certain clients have investment programs that are similar to or overlap and may, therefore, participate with each other in investments. It is Perry Corp.'s policy to allocate investment opportunities among all clients fairly, to the extent practical and in accordance with each client's applicable investment strategies, over a period of time. Perry Corp. generally has no obligation to purchase or sell a security for, enter into a transaction on behalf of, or provide an investment opportunity to any client solely because Perry Corp. purchases or sells the same security for, enters into a transaction on behalf of, or provides an opportunity to any client if, in its reasonable opinion, such security, transaction or investment opportunity does not appear to be suitable, practical or desirable for the client.

Two basic principles generally guide Perry Corp.'s allocation of investment opportunities: (1) Perry Corp. makes investment decisions for each client independently from those of other clients of Perry Corp. and (2) Perry Corp. seeks to allocate investment opportunities (including, but not limited to, a purchase, sale, short sale or short sale cover) fairly and equitably among Perry Corp.'s clients. Perry Corp. considers a number of factors when determining whether an investment opportunity is appropriate for a particular client. The factors Perry Corp. generally considers in making investment allocations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the nature and size of the portion of a securities issue likely to be available to Perry Corp.'s clients or the nature and size of a proposed sale;
- the investment objectives and restrictions of client accounts;
- the relative size and cash availability of the applicable strategy within a client account;
- a client's ability to borrow and the cost of borrowing/borrowed funds;
- tax consequences;
- legal and regulatory restrictions, reporting obligations or other consequences resulting from certain levels of beneficial ownership by any one client or group of clients;
- the liquidity of the investment relative to each client's need for liquidity;

- the degree of specialization of eligible accounts relative to the investment at hand;
- the relative historical participations of eligible accounts in other limited opportunities;
- the relative existing weighting of the applicable client account in the investment;
- the difficulty of liquidating an investment for more than one account if the market may not be able to absorb the sale of the combined position;
- whether, due to capital infusion or withdrawal and/or to obtain similar leverage positions among Perry Corp.'s clients, a particular client's position needs to be rebalanced and thus requires a larger allocation than do other clients;
- whether it is appropriate for a newly launched client to receive a weighted allocation in its favor;
- whether it is appropriate for a client liquidating its assets to receive a weighted allocation in its favor; and
- portfolio composition within a client account.

If Perry Corp. determines that an investment opportunity is appropriate for more than one client account, allocations are generally made to those clients accounts pro rata based on each client account's respective net asset value.

There may be instances in which Perry Corp. determines that an investment is a good opportunity for more than one of Perry Corp.'s client accounts, but (1) the market is too illiquid to enable each client to participate in the opportunity to the extent Perry Corp. deems advisable, or (2) the particular investment opportunity at hand is warranted only if hedged with an option,

but there is a limited supply of necessary options. If Perry Corp. believes that a client's potential share of an investment opportunity, based on the relative value of the eligible net assets of each client, would be insufficient to comprise a meaningful portion of that client's portfolio in accordance with its investment strategy, Perry Corp. may not allocate a particular investment opportunity to that client, but instead, may allocate it among other clients.

When more than one client participates in an investment opportunity, Perry Corp. may, but is not obligated to, aggregate the purchase or sale of the securities for the various client accounts to obtain best possible execution and reduce brokerage commissions. After aggregating a transaction, if the order is completely filled, each participating client pays the average share price for each share it is allocated and all participating clients pay transactions costs pro rata.

However, if Perry Corp. places multiple aggregate orders for the same security, and those orders are executed at different prices throughout the day, Perry Corp. may or may not average the prices of the separate orders. If an order on behalf of more than one account cannot be fully executed under current market conditions, Perry Corp. allocates the trade among the different accounts in proportion to the amount initially requested for each account, unless Perry Corp. needs to allocate the trade differently to avoid a client holding odd lots or de minimis numbers of

shares or to keep a client from incurring excess transaction costs. In these instances, Perry Corp. increases or decreases the amount of securities that would otherwise be allocated to each client by reallocating the securities in a manner that Perry Corp. deems fair and equitable to clients over time.

Finally, all aggregated orders for securities in initial public offerings are pre-allocated among participating clients prior to execution. Perry Corp.'s complete policies and procedures for allocating aggregate trades are set forth in its compliance manual.

Different Securities in Same Issuer

Perry Corp. may, at times, purchase different classes of securities, including common stock, preferred stock and/or debt instruments, in the same issuer for different client accounts, based on each client's investment strategy. Allocating different instruments of the same issuer among various client accounts may result in conflicts of interest among the clients involved.

Perry Principals LLC and Perry Principals Investments LLC

Perry Corp. has an arrangement with Perry Principals LLC ("Perry Principals"), an affiliated Delaware limited liability company. Perry Principals assists certain of Perry Corp.'s clients in effecting their distressed debt strategies by purchasing, for its own account, non-publicly traded debt obligations of certain companies and then issuing participating interests for all of the economics of such debt obligations with Perry Corp.'s clients. Perry Principals effects these transactions when Perry Corp.'s clients are restricted from owning such debt obligations directly, when they are restricted from incurring all of the obligations (e.g., funding of undrawn letters of credit or revolving credit obligations) associated with owning such debt obligations, when any one client is unable to meet certain minimum investment thresholds, when it is easier to administer the investment or when it is otherwise impractical for any one client to own such obligations directly. These transactions will be entered into only when they are in compliance with the Advisers Act and any other applicable law. Perry Principals may provide certain management, consulting and financial services, including budgeting, administration and investment management in respect of portfolio company investments made by certain of Perry Corp.'s clients. From time to time, Perry Principals may also act as agent on behalf of certain transactions between certain of Perry Corp.'s clients and investors in such clients.

Perry Corp. also has an arrangement with Perry Principals Investments LLC ("Perry Principals Investments"), an affiliated Delaware limited liability company. Perry Principals Investments assists certain of Perry Corp.'s clients in effecting their private distressed debt strategies by purchasing, for its own account, certain non-publicly traded original issuance debt obligations and then selling participation interests in such debt obligations to Perry Corp.'s clients. Perry Principals Investments effects these transactions when its clients are restricted from owning such debt obligations directly, when they are restricted from incurring all of the obligations (e.g., funding of undrawn letters of credit or revolving credit obligations) associated with owning such debt obligations, when any one client is unable to meet certain minimum investment thresholds, when it is easier to administer the investment or when it is otherwise impractical for any one client fund to own such obligations directly. These transactions will be entered into only when they are in compliance with the Advisers Act and any other applicable law.

Various Special Purpose Entities

From time to time, for administrative convenience, or legal, tax, regulatory reasons or other reasons, Perry Corp.'s clients may participate in the transactions described above or purchase such participation interests through special purpose entities in which Perry Corp. own a minority interest.

Certain of Perry Corp.'s affiliates, principals and employees may invest side-by-side with Perry Corp.'s client funds through special purpose vehicles. Any investment by an affiliate or principal or employee of Perry Corp. may limit the extent to which any of Perry Corp.'s client funds can participate in such investments. Furthermore, if the long-term investments are profitable, the investor affiliates, principals or employees will realize a larger portion of the profits than if they otherwise invested through the client funds.

On occasion, Perry Corp. also may permit unaffiliated and affiliated third party investors to invest side-by-side with Perry Corp.'s client funds through collective special purpose vehicles on a transaction-specific basis. In these cases, Perry Corp. (or one of its affiliates) may charge fees to such investors.

In order to avoid conflicts of interest, any potential side-by-side investing arrangements described above would not be at the expense of any of Perry Corp.'s existing clients. Specifically, Perry Corp.'s Code of Ethics, which all employees agree to follow, emphasizes that Perry Corp. must place the interests of its clients and their investors before its own interests.

Item 12

Brokerage Practices

As noted previously, Perry Corp. has full discretionary authority to manage investments of its clients, including authority to make decisions with respect to which securities are bought and sold, the amount and price of those securities, the brokers or dealers to be used for a particular transaction, and commissions or markups and markdowns paid. Perry Corp.'s authority is limited by its own internal policies and procedures and each client's investment guidelines.

Perry Corp. strives to obtain best overall execution of securities trades for its clients. In Perry Corp.'s opinion, best execution is a combination of trade price, commission rates, prompt and reliable execution and research that a broker-dealer provides. Perry Corp., and at times, Perry Capital UK LLP, select broker-dealers by evaluating the overall value and quality of the brokerage services that they provide to Perry Corp.'s clients. In selecting broker-dealers, Perry Corp. considers the range and quality of a broker-dealer's services, including, but not limited to, the following factors:

- the price and spread of the security;
- the commission rate;
- the size, nature and difficulty of the order;
- the market impact of the trade;
- the reliability, integrity, stability, reputation, financial condition, general execution, settlement and operational capabilities of competing broker-dealers;
- whether a certain broker-dealer offers research products relating to a particular investment strategy and objective;
- a broker-dealer's expertise in particular markets;
- a broker-dealer's ability to handle difficult trades and volatile markets;
- a broker-dealer's prior performance in serving Perry Corp.;
- the quality, comprehensiveness and accuracy of research services Perry considers of value, whether received directly from a broker-dealer or indirectly through a soft dollar or commission sharing arrangement;
- the liquidity of the security;
- a broker-dealer's willingness to commit capital;
- the timing of the order;
- a broker-dealer's access to a company's management team;
- a broker-dealer's consistency of coverage;
- quality of sales trading coverage, including product knowledge, showing of flow, etc.;
- a broker-dealer's ability to maintain Perry Corp.'s anonymity;
- the availability of alternative electronic crossing networks;
- whether the transaction is spread across multiple brokers; and
- whether the broker has established trading agreements in place with all clients.

At the time of a transaction, Perry Corp. may consider other factors as appropriate in its determination of best execution given the market the security trades in and/or the product that is traded.

Perry Capital UK LLP considers many of the above listed factors when selecting broker-dealer. However, Perry Capital UK LLP may be subject to different regulatory standards of what constitutes overall best execution. This may limit their broker-dealer selection criteria.

Accordingly, the commission rates (or dealer markups and markdowns) charged to the clients by brokers or dealers in the foregoing circumstances may be higher than those charged by other brokers or dealers who may not offer such services. Perry Corp. need not solicit competitive

bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost or spread. Generally, neither Perry Corp. nor any of its clients separately compensate any broker or dealer for any of these other services.

If Perry Corp. decides, based on the above factors, to execute transactions through Alternative Trading Systems (ATS), such as Electronic Communications Networks (ECNs) or crossing or matching networks, Perry Corp. will also consider the following factors when choosing to use one ATS over another:

- the ease of use;
- the nature of the order and manner in which Perry Corp.'s trading desk and portfolio managers have decided to execute the transaction;
- overall performance of the ATS (e.g. fill rates, historical execution prices);
- the flexibility of the ATS compared to other ATS; and
- the level of care and attention that will be given to smaller orders.

Although Perry Corp. does execute trades through ATS at times, Perry Corp. also considers whether executing qualifying trades through a broker-dealer instead will provide better execution overall, despite the higher commission costs.

In addition, when entering into derivative transactions such as swaps, options and contracts for differences and futures, Perry Corp. takes into account the financial condition of Perry Corp.'s counterparties. Perry Corp. may also take into account similar considerations for our equity trading and fixed income trading as well. Perry Corp. may also execute securities transactions in "liquidity pools" when Perry Corp. believes that doing so is in the best interests of Perry Corp.'s clients. Liquidity pools are private trading venues on which investors can trade large blocks of stock while remaining anonymous to the open market.

Finally, based on considerations enumerated above, Perry Corp. usually negotiates pre-determined commission rates with broker-dealers for effecting its U.S. and non-U.S. securities trades. However, Perry Corp. may negotiate different commission rates depending on the specific nature of the transaction.

Perry Corp. maintains policies and procedures to review the quality of executions, including periodic reviews by its investment professionals.

Perry Corp. Utilizes Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits. Because Perry Corp. strives for all-around best execution, it may pay higher prices for the purchase of securities or accept lower prices for the sale of securities to brokerage firms that provide Perry Corp. with investment and research information, so long as the prices are reasonable in relation to the research products and services Perry Corp. obtains from broker-dealers. These research products and services are often referred to as “soft dollar” benefits. The research services that broker-dealers provided in the past, including the last year, includes written information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; market, financial and economic studies and forecasts; statistics and pricing or appraisal services; discussions with research personnel; and invitations to attend conferences or meetings with management or industry consultants. The products and services that Perry Corp. obtained from broker-dealers in the past, including within the last fiscal year, include analytical tools, pricing services, on-line research, reports on particular industries and companies, market and economic surveys and analyses, recommendations as to specific securities, and discussions with research personnel. The soft dollar benefits Perry Corp. receives do not generally have a mixed use nor does Perry Corp. utilize them for functions unrelated to making investment decisions. Perry Corp. primarily uses these research services and products to assist it with its investment decision-making responsibilities and enhance Perry Corp.'s capability to discharge those responsibilities.

Perry Corp. can use these research services and products in connection with its advisory services for any of its accounts, not necessarily for only the account that “paid” for them. That is, Perry Corp. might utilize research services that a broker-dealer provides for one of its client funds in connection with its advisory services for other accounts and vice versa. Perry Corp. does not seek to allocate soft dollar benefits to clients in proportion to the commission and soft dollar credits the client accounts generate. However, Perry Corp. aims to allocate soft dollar benefits to each client account in a fair and equitable manner.

From time to time, Perry Corp. may direct transactions through soft dollar arrangements in which the broker that executes the trade may “step out” a portion of its commission in favor of another broker that provides research products or services. Perry Corp. also has entered into commission sharing arrangements, whereby a portion of the commission from a transaction is paid to one broker for executing the trade and the remainder of the commission is paid to other approved broker-dealers or third party research providers for research services they provide.

Perry Corp. Intends for Its Use of Soft Dollar Benefits to Fall Within the Safe Harbor. The SEC has created a safe harbor under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that protects financial advisors from liability for a possible breach of fiduciary duty to their clients for engaging in soft dollar arrangements for certain services at other than the lowest transaction costs if they make a good faith determination that the amount of the commission was reasonable in relation to the value of the services received. Perry Corp. intends that its soft dollar arrangements, including payments made under a commission sharing arrangement, will fall within this safe harbor.

The Use of Soft Dollars Can Create a Conflict of Interest. The use of client transactions to obtain research and other benefits creates incentives that result in conflicts of interest between advisers and their clients. When Perry Corp. uses client markups, markdowns or pays commissions to obtain research products and services, Perry Corp. receives a benefit because Perry Corp. does not have to pay for the research products and services. The availability of these benefits may influence Perry Corp. in selecting one broker-dealer rather than another to perform services for its clients, based on its interest in receiving the products and services instead of on

its clients' interest in receiving the best execution prices. Obtaining these benefits may cause its clients to pay higher fees than those charged by other broker-dealers. In addition, transactions executed under commission sharing agreements generate a higher commission rate than transactions executed with a single broker-dealer and result in payments to certain research providers at a date after the actual trade date.

Perry Corp. seeks to mitigate execution conflicts that may exist by implementing a system in which trades are reviewed regularly to ensure they are being executed with its clients' best interests in mind. Most importantly, Perry Corp. cannot open a trading account to generate soft dollars without prior approval from its Chief Compliance Officer, its General Counsel or its Chief Investment Officer. In addition, Perry Corp. cannot open a new commission sharing arrangement without approval from its Chief Compliance Officer and its General Counsel. Second, its trading desk and portfolio managers monitor the execution price of all trades on a daily basis.

Perry Corp. has a Brokerage and Counterparty Committee that is comprised of senior investment, trading, financial operations and legal/compliance personnel. Perry Corp.'s Brokerage and Counterparty Committee meets quarterly to evaluate issues relating to the counterparties it selects on behalf of clients. The Brokerage and Counterparty Committee is responsible for monitoring commissions paid to executing brokers. The Brokerage and Counterparty Committee discusses any significant best execution concerns that may have arisen in the previous quarter.

In addition, the Brokerage and Counterparty Committee evaluates the use of any of Perry Corp.'s commission sharing arrangements, including any payments made to research providers through a commission sharing arrangement, on a quarterly basis. Perry Corp. intends to operate within the safe harbor described above. In addition, before Perry Corp. can pay a new broker-dealer or third party research provider through a commission sharing arrangement, the Chief Compliance Officer (or his designee) must be notified.

Perry Corp. Uses Particular Procedures to Direct Transactions in Return for Soft Dollars. Perry Corp. directs its clients' transactions to particular broker-dealers after weighing the applicable factors and considerations described earlier in this Item.

Perry Corp. Also Receive Benefits from Paying in Hard Dollars. Occasionally, research providers offer Perry Corp. rebate or price discounts because of the quantity of research products Perry Corp. buys with hard dollars or the amount of commission trades Perry Corp. generates with the provider's affiliated broker-dealer.

Perry Corp.'s Clients Do Not Direct Brokerage. Perry Corp. does not recommend, request or require a client, nor does Perry Corp. permit a client to, direct Perry Corp. to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer without its Chief Compliance Officer's prior approval.

Brokerage for Client Referrals. Neither Perry Corp. nor any related person receives client referrals from any broker-dealer or third party. However, subject to best execution, Perry Corp. may consider, among other things, capital introduction with respect to investors in the client funds in selecting or recommending broker-dealers and/or prime brokers for the clients. Perry Corp. does not compensate its prime brokers for such services and does not commit to allocate a particular amount of brokerage to a broker-dealer and/or prime broker in return for capital introduction services. The use of capital introduction services could create a conflict of interest when deciding which prime brokers to use. However, Perry Corp.'s Brokerage and Counterparty Committee periodically reviews Perry Corp.'s allocation of assets to prime brokers.

Trade Errors. On occasion, errors may occur with respect to trades executed on behalf of Perry Corp.'s clients. Trade errors can result from a variety of situations, including, for example, when the wrong security is purchased or sold, when the correct security is purchased or sold but for the wrong account, and when the wrong quantity is purchased or sold (e.g., 1,000 shares instead of 10,000 shares are traded). Trade errors frequently result in losses but may, occasionally, result in gains. Perry Corp. will endeavor to detect and correct trade errors in an expeditious manner. To the extent an error is caused by a third party, such as a broker, Perry Corp. will strive to recover any losses associated with such error from such third party. Perry Corp. will determine whether any trade error has resulted from gross negligence on its part, and, unless it finds that to be the case, any losses generally will be borne by the applicable client. Gains resulting from trade errors may offset any losses resulting from trade errors that the client is obligated to pay within any calendar quarter.

Results of Aggregating Trades

Although, because prices are averaged, each client may end up paying a higher price than if it had acted alone, clients can ultimately benefit when Perry Corp. aggregates trades because each client gets volume discounts on execution costs, and may otherwise be unable to execute an investment decision as effectively as it could have had it acted alone. On the other hand, situations may occur in which one client could be disadvantaged (1) because the average price received for an aggregate order may be worse than what a client would have received had it traded a smaller quantity of shares on its own or (2) because of the investment activities Perry Corp. conducts for other clients, especially when multiple clients need to dispose of commonly held securities or other common investment positions.

Item 13

Review of Accounts

Perry Corp.'s portfolio managers, trading desk and financial operations department review client accounts continuously. On a daily basis, its portfolio managers and financial operations department review transactions that its trading desk executes. Where applicable, these reviews include, but are not limited to, an assessment of daily profit and loss reports with respect to its clients' investment positions, the amount of leverage employed in connection with managing its clients' accounts, and adherence to each client's trading parameters and investment strategies. Perry Corp.'s portfolio managers and trading desk evaluate its clients' investments based on performance, company fundamentals, news and press releases, analyst reports, general market conditions and other considerations. In addition, its trading desk and risk management group conduct continuous analysis and produce regular risk reports including scenario analysis and stress testing. A review of a client account may be triggered by any unusual activity or special circumstances.

In addition, each quarter, Perry Corp.'s Valuation Committee reviews the valuation of its clients' investments that are illiquid and lack a readily ascertainable market value. Perry Corp.'s Valuation Committee consists of Perry Corp.'s Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and other individuals who may be relevant to analyzing the fair value of its illiquid investments.

Perry Corp. generally provides annual audited financial statements to its client funds within 120 days of the applicable client's fiscal year end. Investors in the client funds receive periodic account statements and written reports providing various financial data and fund information on a monthly or quarterly basis as applicable. Additionally, investors receive the client fund's audited financial statements within 120 days and if applicable, the information necessary for the

investor to complete its annual federal income tax return. In addition to the information provided to all of its clients' investors as explained above, Perry Corp. may arrange to provide certain investors with additional information, including (i) position-level transparency, (ii) more frequent reports that other investors will not receive, (iii) answers to due diligence questionnaires upon request of such investors, (iv) OPERA reporting upon request of such investors or (v) third party aggregated reports (which will be provided to certain investors by the aggregator) upon request of such investors. The information described in the previous sentence may provide such investor with greater insight into the client fund's activities and possibly affect such investor's decision to request a redemption from a client.

Item 14

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Perry Corp. may, at times, receive an economic benefit from non-clients for providing advisory services to its clients. Perry Corp. invests some of its clients' assets in certain unaffiliated investment partnerships that purchase marketable securities, real estate and/or other private-equity type investments. Its clients pay such partnerships asset-based fees and performance-based compensation. In these instances, Perry Corp. reimburses its clients for these fees by issuing them a corresponding credit.

At times, when Perry Corp. conducts certain financings and private equity-type transactions on behalf of its clients, Perry Corp. might receive fees from counterparties to those transactions. For example, Perry Corp. might receive loan origination fees, advisory fees, due diligence fees, structuring fees, servicing fees, success fees, directors' fees, break-up fees or other similar fees. Perry Corp. applies the amount of fees Perry Corp. receives in these cases to reduce the asset-based fees payable by the applicable client(s), except in the case of Perry Real Estate Fund I, L.P., in which case Perry Corp. may treat these fees attributable to Perry Real Estate Fund I, L.P. as income.

There are times at which Perry Corp.'s principals or employees serve as directors or officers of companies in which its clients invest. Generally, the compensation they receive in their role as officer or director is contributed or credited to client accounts. During a principal's or employee's tenure as a director or an officer of a company, he or she may possess material non-public information regarding the company or may be subject to trading restrictions in accordance with internal policies of the company. In these instances, Perry Corp. may not be able to purchase or sell securities of the subject company, which may adversely affect all of its clients.

Perry Corp. has entered into an arrangement pursuant to which Perry Corp. compensates the sponsor of certain dedicated third-party feeder funds for investments in Perry Partners L.P. or Perry Partners International, Inc.; no portion of such compensation is borne by Perry Partners L.P. or Perry Partners International, Inc. The sponsor markets interests in such feeder funds only to high net worth individuals. Perry Corp. may enter into similar arrangements with other sponsors of dedicated third-party feeder funds in the future.

Perry Corp. or one of its clients may enter into arrangements with third party placement agents in the future, in which case, when soliciting prospective investors, the placement agent that has been engaged by Perry Corp. or one of its clients will advise the prospective investor of the arrangement and of any fees associated with the arrangement.

Item 15

Custody

Perry Corp. is deemed to have custody of client funds and securities because Perry Corp. has the authority to obtain client funds or securities, for example, by deducting advisory fees from a client's account or otherwise withdrawing funds from a client's account. Account statements related to the clients are sent by qualified custodians to Perry Corp.

Perry Corp. complies with Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act ("Rule 206(4)-2") which mandates that client assets must be held by a qualified custodian, with the exception of certain privately offered securities and certain loans. In accordance with Rule 206(4)-2, Perry Corp. also (1) engages an outside auditor that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, to audit its clients at the end of each fiscal year and (2) distributes the results of the audit in audited financial statements that are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles to all investors in its clients within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year.

Item 16

Investment Discretion

Perry Corp. accepts discretionary authority to manage its clients' securities and investments. Essentially, this means that, on behalf of its clients, Perry Corp. has the authority to determine, without obtaining specific client consent, which securities and investments to buy or sell and the amount of securities and investments to buy or sell, the brokers through which Perry Corp. effects trades and the commission rates at which Perry Corp. effects trades. Despite this broad authority, Perry Corp. is committed to adhering to the investment strategy and program set forth in each of its clients' confidential private placement memorandum and/or investment management agreement. These documents cover matters such as the types and amounts of securities of which a client's portfolio will consist, including position limits, and the degree of risk assumed by a client's portfolio, including leverage limits.

Perry Corp.'s investment decisions and advice with respect to each client fund are subject to each client fund's investment objectives and guidelines, as set forth in its offering documents, as amended from time to time. Perry Corp. entered into an investment management agreement, or similar agreement, with each client fund pursuant to which Perry Corp. was granted discretionary trading authority.

Item 17

Voting Client Securities

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

In compliance with Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-6, Perry Corp. has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures. The general policy is to vote proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions in a prudent and diligent manner that will serve the applicable client's best interests and is in line with each client's investment objectives.

Because clients have, in most cases, delegated the power to vote their securities to Perry Corp., Perry Corp. has implemented proxy voting policies and procedures in accordance with securities laws and its fiduciary obligations to its clients. Perry Corp. always strives to vote client proxies in a manner consistent with each client's best interests. Perry Corp. has procedures designed to minimize situations where its officers, directors and employees could be influenced by outside sources whose interests conflict with its clients' interests.

Perry Corp. has retained Institutional Shareholder Services, an unaffiliated third-party proxy voting research service, to assist with its voting of U.S. and non-U.S. proxies. Institutional Shareholder Services provides Perry Corp. with in-depth research analysis of shareholder meeting agendas, vote recommendations, reporting and recordkeeping. While Perry Corp. ultimately makes all voting decisions, Perry Corp. generally expects to vote in accordance with its recommendations. If one of Perry Corp.'s portfolio managers determines that it is in a client's best interest to vote differently from the Institutional Shareholder Services recommended vote, he or she must obtain approval from a firm compliance officer. Specifically, the Legal/Compliance Department will assess whether any material conflicts of interest exist. It then documents any proxy vote that differs from Institutional Shareholder Services' recommendations and the justification for voting against them. This process helps to document and mitigate the effects of any potential conflicts of interest.

Upon request, any of Perry Corp.'s clients or any of the investors in Perry Corp.'s clients can obtain (1) a copy of Perry Corp.'s proxy voting policies and procedures and (2) information concerning proxy votes on its behalf.

Item 18
Financial Information

Perry Corp. is not required to include a balance sheet for its most recent fiscal year, is not aware of any financial condition reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.