

Item 1 – Cover Page

Overland Advisors, LLC

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www.overlandadvisors.com

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Overland Advisors, LLC (“Overland” or the “Firm”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 650-989-2811 or natasha.salins@overlandadvisors.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Overland is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Registration of an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

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

March 25th, 2015

Item 2 – Material Changes

Effective December 16th, 2013, Derek Dunn and Gordon C. Holterman, former members of Dunn & Holterman LLC, determined that it was in the best interest of Dunn & Holterman LLC and its members to convert Dunn & Holterman LLC into Dunn & Holterman LP, a Delaware limited partnership. Dunn & Holterman GP LLC is the General Partner of Dunn & Holterman LP.

As of October 1, 2013, ADH Agency Plus Master Fund LP and its feeders were transferred to a third party investment manager and the names of the funds were changed. ADH Mortgage Opportunities Master Fund LP and its feeders have been liquidated. ADH Investment Management LP was dissolved in June 2014. Overland Advisors, LLC does not and has not served as investment adviser to these ADH funds.

Effective August 13, 2012, Park Hill Group LLC serves as placement agent with respect to the interests in private investment funds sponsored and advised by Overland.

On June 4, 2012, Overland Advisors, LLC moved to new offices located at 601 Gateway Boulevard, Suite 1050, South San Francisco, CA 94080.

On April 1, 2012, Wells Fargo & Company sold a majority interest in Overland Advisors, LLC, to a new company controlled by principals, Gordy Holterman and Derek Dunn.

A copy of our current Brochure may be requested by contacting the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer, Natasha Salins at 650-989-2811 or Natasha.salins@overlandadvisors.com.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

Overland Advisors, LLC (“Overland” or the “Firm”), provides discretionary investment management services for a fee to individual and institutional clients and to pooled investment vehicles. Overland has been in business since February 2010. Overland’s principal owners are Dunn & Holterman, LP, which owns a majority stake, and Wells Fargo & Company, which holds a minority stake. Derek Dunn and Gordon C. Holterman, through entities they control, are the sole owners of Dunn & Holterman, LP.

Overland generally seeks to generate positive risk adjusted returns and preserve capital with low correlation to major asset classes such as equities and fixed income. Overland strives to construct diversified multi-strategy portfolios designed to extract high current yields, capital gains and undervalued optionality. Overland currently focuses on relative value trades intended to take advantage of mispricing across a company’s capital structure (senior debt, subordinated debt and preferred and common stock). Overland invests primarily in investment-grade and non-investment-grade debt securities, equities, and other assets, as well as equity and interest rate derivatives and certain commodity futures. Typically, there are no limits on the types of investment instruments Overland may utilize, and no formal diversification constraints.

As of December 31, 2014, the Firm’s regulatory assets under management were \$3,506,183,303.56; all assets were managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

The Firm generally charges fees for its services consisting of a base management fee, calculated as a percentage of assets under management in a client account and paid to the Firm on a monthly basis, and a performance-based fee or allocation, calculated as a percentage of any income and realized and unrealized gains earned by the account and generally paid or allocated to the Firm on an annual basis unless a client withdraws their money before year end. The Firm’s management fee and incentive allocation rate with clients vary based on how much they invest with the Firm. Client fees are deducted monthly in arrears.

The Firm’s fees are exclusive of brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related fees and expenses which may be incurred by clients. See Item 12 below for a discussion of the Firm’s brokerage practices. Clients also may incur certain charges imposed by custodians, brokers, and other third parties such as custodial fees, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. These charges, fees and commissions are exclusive of and in addition to the Firm’s fee, and the Firm will not receive any portion of these charges, fees, and commissions.

The Firm's fee schedule is omitted because this Brochure is only being delivered to qualified purchasers as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940.

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

As discussed in Item 5 above, The Firm's fees include a performance-based component which is dependent on the underlying performance of the clients' investments. To the extent the Firm manages various client accounts that are charged differing levels of performance-based fees, the Firm has an incentive to select investments for performance-based fee accounts that may be riskier or more speculative than those that would be selected under a different fee arrangement.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Overland provides investment advisory services to pooled investment vehicles (e.g., hedge funds), trusts, pension plans, corporations and other institutions, and ultra high net worth individuals. The minimum size of an investment advisory account managed by Overland is \$100,000,000 and the minimum investment into the funds managed by Overland is \$100,000. Smaller accounts may be accepted in the sole discretion of the Firm.

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

The Firm may invest in any part of a firm's capital structure, or any derivative thereof, including equity securities, corporate fixed-income securities, convertible bonds, syndicated bank loans, stocks, stock options, credit default swaps, credit default tranches, and other derivative instruments. Investments in U.S. government securities, index options, non-U.S. currencies, interest rate swaps, futures, non-fixed income securities, commodities, and other assets may also be part of the portfolio. There are no absolute restrictions on the types of investments or investment strategies that the Firm may employ, although Overland currently intends to focus primarily on relative value strategies.

Overland's security analysis methods include charting, fundamental, technical and cyclical. The investment strategies used to implement any investment advice given to clients include margin transactions, long/short equity, capital structure arbitrage, convertible arbitrage, credit curve trading, event driven, basis trading, distressed credit events, and options trading. Overland attempts to achieve, on behalf of its clients, superior risk-adjusted returns with limited downside volatility primarily by exploiting inefficiencies in the pricing of corporate securities. However, the portfolio at any time may include trades with diverse return attributes that together exhibit an

attractive risk versus reward profile. Trades may be event, volatility or value-driven, and may include investments which carry a static return or yield income component. Overland aims to limit downside volatility by maintaining a bias toward trades that display a positively convex payout structure.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Strategies include frequent trading of securities which can affect investment performance.

Strategy Risks

Portfolio Turnover

The Firm may invest on the basis of short-term market considerations. The turnover rate of investment portfolios managed by the Firm may be significant, potentially involving substantial brokerage commissions and fees.

Trade Execution

Certain of the investment techniques used by the Firm may require the rapid and efficient execution of transactions, or the ability of the Firm to accumulate or liquidate large positions. Inefficient execution can eliminate the market opportunities sought with such techniques.

Transactions may be executed on terms other than those intended by the Firm. For example, a transaction may be executed in the wrong instrument, for the wrong quantity or price, as a buy when the Firm meant a sell, or a sell when the Investment Firm meant to buy. The Firm will generally bear the losses or costs of any such errors, except as set forth in the governing documents for a pooled investment vehicle or other account documentation. The Firm will also be subject to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions, thereby causing an account to suffer a loss.

Liquidity

Market liquidity often falls in periods of market turmoil, dramatically increasing transaction costs for investors seeking to acquire or liquidate positions. In the event the Firm were to seek to liquidate assets in a period of poor liquidity, clients could experience substantial losses. At the extreme, numerous alternative investment programs have incurred significant or total losses when attempting to liquidate positions during periods of extreme illiquidity – often when seeking to raise cash to meet margin calls issued by counterparties.

Disparity between Quoted and Actionable Values

The prices quoted by dealers for certain investment instruments may differ materially from the prices at which such dealers are willing to execute transactions in such instruments. This disparity can result in unexpected losses and/or strategy disruption when such investments are bought or sold.

Potential for Insufficient Investment Opportunities

The Firm may not be able to secure a sufficient number of investment opportunities for the accounts. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing attractive investments is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. The availability of investment opportunities generally is subject to market conditions as well as to the prevailing regulatory and political climate.

Short Positions

The Firm routinely takes short positions in a wide range of investment instruments. A short sale of an investment involves the risk of an unlimited increase in the market price of that instrument, which can, in turn, result in an inability to cover the short position and a theoretically unlimited risk of loss to the client. Purchasing investments to close out a short position can itself cause the market price to rise further, increasing losses. Furthermore, clients may prematurely be forced to close out a short position if a lender of such instrument demands the return of the instrument sold short.

During the severe market disruptions following the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in September 2008, securities regulators in a number of countries imposed bans on the short-selling of the securities and certain other listed instruments of certain issuers and implemented other new short-selling rules. These limitations were typically imposed on an “emergency” basis, making it impossible for numerous market participants either to continue to implement certain strategies or to control the risk of certain of their open positions. Short selling constitutes an important element of a number of the Firm’s strategies, and any regulatory limitations on short-selling which may result from the current (or future) market disruptions could materially adversely affect the Firm’s ability to implement certain of its strategies for the benefit of its clients. Regulators and legislators may, at any time, impose additional restrictions on short selling. Specifically, the SEC has reinstated an “uptick test” for short sales, and its impact on the strategies employed by the Firm are unclear.

Difficulties in Implementing Short Positions

It is typically significantly more difficult to take short positions in a particular issuer’s debt instruments than it is to do so in the same issuer’s common stock. Credit default swaps may be available to do so, but these instruments are themselves subject to incremental risks.

Hedging Risks

The Firm may choose to hedge certain market or other risks inherent in client portfolios, but will have no obligation to do so. In certain cases, it is not economically feasible — and may be impossible — to hedge a substantial portion of such risks. When hedging risk exposures associated with particular positions or in respect of an overall portfolio, the Firm may use a variety of investment instruments, the choice of which may turn out in retrospect to have failed to create the intended risk mitigation. Furthermore, the Firm may choose to use dynamic hedging approaches which may ultimately fail to achieve the intended risk mitigation if the market experiences rapid changes in price, volatility or liquidity. The Firm will not, in general, attempt to hedge all market or other risks inherent in client portfolios, and will hedge certain risks, if at all, only partially.

Changing Market Conditions

Certain changes in market conditions — for example a decrease in trading volume or liquidity — could materially reduce a client's profit potential.

Reliance on Financial Reporting of Others

The investment strategies employed by the Manger rely on the financial information made available by the issuers in which the Firm invests. The Firm has no ability to independently verify the financial information disseminated by the numerous issuers in which the Firm invests and is dependent upon the integrity of both the management of these issuers and the financial reporting process in general. Clients could incur material losses as a result of corporate mismanagement, fraud and accounting irregularities at the issuers in which it invests.

Rating Agency Uncertainty

Downgrading of issuers in which clients invest could lead to substantial losses, and the Firm may not be able to rely with confidence on the ratings given to issuers.

Emerging Markets

Emerging market investing is subject to risks not generally applicable to investing in more developed economies, including inefficient clearing systems, inadequate regulatory, accounting and disclosure standards, the risk of government intervention, expropriation and/or confiscatory taxation. The Firm generally believes that in emerging markets it has access to inferior information in comparison to that possessed by many local market participants. Emerging markets are also generally more vulnerable to periods of less liquidity and extreme volatility than more developed markets. In addition, when periods of stress occur in developed financial markets, emerging markets as a group may suffer major price declines and less liquidity.

Fluctuating Correlation with Stocks and Bonds

Many investors seek to achieve diversification in their holdings by investing in alternative asset management programs. The Firm does not seek to achieve any particular correlation with traditional asset classes such as stocks and bonds. However, there can be no assurance that the Firm's clients will experience a low level of correlation with a traditional portfolio of stocks and bonds. This may be particularly true during periods of market disruption and stress when the risk control benefits of diversification may be most important. In fact, at any time, client portfolios, or portions of such portfolios, may be highly correlated with the financial markets in general, and during such periods may not provide diversification benefits.

Technical Strategies

The trading strategies to be utilized by the Firm are primarily fundamental, but also employ technical factors, *i.e.*, the analysis of historical and current market data. Technical strategies are subject to the risk that unexpected fundamental factors or other factors may dominate the market during certain periods. Furthermore, a frequent premise of technical strategies is that past market conditions are indicative of future market prices. The influx of different market participants, structural changes in the markets (for example, the "penny pricing" of options or the

implementation of the SEC's Regulation NMS), the introduction of new financial products and other developments could materially adversely affect the profitability of technical strategies.

Model Risk

Certain of the strategies employed by the Firm are highly dependent on quantitatively based pricing theories and valuation models, which the Firm uses to evaluate investment opportunities. These models generally seek to forecast future price changes based upon a limited number of factors and inputs. The forecasts generated by these models may differ substantially from actual future price realizations, resulting in major losses. There can be no assurance that the models used by the Firm will be effective or that they will be effectively utilized by the Firm. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the Firm will be able to continue to develop, maintain and update the models.

The models used by the Firm may depend upon inputs from various sources, and in the event such inputs are not accurate, unexpected losses may be incurred.

The Firm anticipates the continued modification, enhancement and development of models. Each new generation of models (including incremental improvements to current models) exposes clients to the possibility of unforeseen losses from a variety of factors, including conceptual failures and implementation failures.

No Formal Diversification Policies

Although Overland focuses primarily on the corporate credit and equity markets, its investment strategy is not subject to any formal diversification policies. At any given time, client portfolios may be overly concentrated in instruments as grouped by counterparty, issuer, industry, geography, market and/or investment strategy (in each case, directly, or in the case of derivative instruments, by reference). Any such concentration may subject clients to greater risk of loss than would a more diversified approach.

Relative Value Strategies

The success of relative value strategies is dependent on the Firm's ability to exploit relative mispricings among interrelated instruments. Although relative value positions are considered to have a lower risk profile than directional trades as the former attempt to exploit price differentials not overall price movements, relative value strategies are by no means without risk.

Mispricings, even if correctly identified, may not converge within the time frame within which the clients maintain their positions. Even true "riskless" arbitrage—which is rare—can result in significant losses if the arbitrage is not able to be sustained (due, for example, to margin calls) until expiration, and few, if any, of the Firm's client positions will constitute true arbitrage as opposed to relative value trades. The Firm's relative value strategies are subject to the risks of disruptions in historical price relationships, the restricted availability of credit and the obsolescence or inaccuracy of its or third-party valuation models. Market disruptions may also force the Firm to prematurely close out one or more positions. Such disruptions have in the past resulted in substantial losses for funds employing relative value strategies.

Spread or Arbitrage Trading Risks

One component of the Firm's trading operations involves spreads and arbitrage trades between two or more positions. Arbitrage strategies attempt to take advantage of perceived price discrepancies of identical or similar financial instruments, on different markets or in different forms. To the extent the price relationships between such positions remain constant, no gain or loss on the positions will be recognized; to the extent that the requisite elements of an arbitrage strategy are not properly analyzed, or unexpected events or price movements intervene, the high degree of leverage typically applied will increase client losses.

Directional Strategies

Directional investing is subject to all the risks inherent in incorrectly predicting future price movements. Often these price movements will be determined by unanticipated factors, and the Firm's analysis of known factors may prove inaccurate, in each case potentially leading to substantial losses.

Illiquid Investments

Certain of the investments that may be held by client accounts may be illiquid and may not have readily ascertainable asset values. Such valuations will affect the Firm's performance reporting as well as the calculation of its performance-based fee. In addition, the Firm may only be able to liquidate these instruments, if at all, at disadvantageous prices, should the Firm determine, or it becomes necessary, to do so.

No Limitations on Investment Instruments

There is no limitation on the types of investment instruments in which the Firm may invest. New investment instruments are continually developing and investments in such instruments may involve material and as yet unanticipated risks.

Market Volatility

The prices of the investment instruments to be traded by the Firm can be volatile during certain, perhaps prolonged, periods. Market volatility creates the risk of the positions held by clients being highly unprofitable on an interim basis, even if over time they would ultimately be profitable. Under certain market conditions, clients potentially may be forced to liquidate positions and to realize significant losses.

A number of the trading and risk management models used by the Firm depend in part on the ability of the Firm to forecast near-term market volatility. Given the number of factors which can affect market volatility, such forecasts are inherently subjective and unreliable. Clients could incur substantial trading losses, and the risk management models used by the Firm may not function as designed if realized market volatility differs materially from the forecasts of the Firm.

Investment Instrument Risks

Debt Securities

Debt securities may be subject to price volatility due to various factors including changes in interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. In addition to the sensitivity of debt securities to overall interest rate movements, debt securities involve a fundamental credit risk based on the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments on the debt it issues.

The Firm may invest in both investment grade debt securities and non-investment grade debt securities (commonly referred to as "junk bonds"). Non-investment grade debt securities in the lowest rating categories may involve a substantial risk of default or may be in default. Debt securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, may include zero coupon obligations and may be subordinated (and thus exposed to the first level of default risk) or otherwise subject to substantial credit risks.

Derivative Instruments

The Firm makes extensive use of various derivative instruments. These instruments typically involve highly leveraged exposure to underlying referenced assets from which such instruments derive their performance, at least in part. The use of derivatives involves a variety of material risks, including the possibility of counterparty non-performance as well as of deviations between the actual and the theoretical value of such derivatives. Derivatives are subject to a wide variety of contractual terms including a range of "early termination events" permitting the counterparty to liquidate the position prematurely. Derivatives may be extremely illiquid, and in many cases, derivative positions may be offset only by transacting with the counterparty to the derivative.

Some of the derivatives that may be traded by the Manger may be principal-to-principal or OTC contracts between the Firm and third parties entered into privately, rather than on an established exchange. As a result, the Firm would not be afforded the regulatory protections of an exchange or its clearinghouse, or of a government regulator that oversees the exchange or clearinghouse, if a counterparty fails to perform. In privately negotiated transactions, the risk of the negotiated price deviating materially from fair value is substantial, particularly when there is no active market available from which to derive benchmark prices.

Distressed and High Yield Investment Instruments

The Firm may invest in investment instruments issued by companies in weak and/or deteriorating financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, needing substantial capital investment, perhaps having negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems or involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Investments of this type may involve substantial financial and business risks, which are often heightened by an inability to obtain reliable information about the issuers. Such investments can result in significant or even total losses. In addition, the markets for distressed and high-yield investment instruments are frequently illiquid.

The market prices of distressed and high-yield investment instruments are subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility, and the spreads between the bid and asked prices of such investment instruments may be greater than those prevailing in other

markets. In liquidation and other forms of corporate reorganization, there exists the risk that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful, will be delayed, or will result in a distribution of cash or new investment instruments the value of which will be less than the purchase price of the investment instruments in respect to which such distribution was made. Distressed investment instruments also may be adversely affected by U.S. state and federal laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments and lender liability, as well as the Bankruptcy Court's power to disallow, reduce, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims.

Credit Default Swap Agreements

The Firm invests in and trades credit default swap agreements, or "CDSs" and uses them in its hedging strategies. Investing in CDSs involves greater risks than investing in the reference obligation directly. In addition to general market risks, CDSs are subject to liquidity risk and credit risk. CDSs are a relatively new form of security, but the volume of trading in CDSs has grown rapidly in recent years. The size and relative immaturity of the CDS market may expose clients to large and unexpected risks. During periods of economic stress the CDS market may not function as expected and may experience disruption, illiquidity, counterparty default, extreme volatility or imperfect price discovery.

Given the recent increases in volume of CDSs in the market, settlement of such contracts may also be delayed beyond the time frame originally anticipated by counterparties, and disputes are more likely to arise as settlement is delayed. Such delays may adversely affect Overland's ability to otherwise productively deploy any capital that is committed with respect to such contracts.

Bank Loans

The Firm may invest in loans and loan participations originated by banks and other financial institutions. These investments may include highly leveraged loans to borrowers whose credit is rated below investment grade. Such loans are typically private corporate loans that are negotiated by one or more commercial banks or financial institutions and syndicated among a group of commercial banks and financial institutions. In order to induce the lenders to extend credit and to offer a favorable interest rate, the borrower may provide the lenders with information about the borrower's business that is not generally available to the public. To the extent that the Firm obtains such information, the Firm may be unable to trade in the securities of the borrower.

Leveraged Loans

Leveraged loans have historically experienced significantly higher default rates than investment-grade debt. These investment instruments are commonly under intense price pressure, and the dynamics driving their value are often company-specific issues unrelated to market-wide investor sentiment. The liquidity for defaulted obligations is very limited, and such obligations typically may only be sold at severe discounts to face value. There can be no assurance that

the ultimate recovery on any defaulted obligation will not be materially less than the recovery rate assumed by the Firm in determining whether to acquire such obligation.

Structured Finance Obligations

Structured finance obligations are subject to prepayment, credit, liquidity, market, structural, legal and interest (among other) risks. The performance of a structured finance obligation is affected by a variety of factors, including the level and timing of the payments and recoveries on the underlying assets and the adequacy of the related collateral.

Subordinated Interests and Note Classes

The Firm may invest in subordinated interests and note classes, each representing a highly leveraged investment in the underlying reference assets. The market value of these interests or notes will be significantly affected by, among other things, changes in the market value of, distributions and prepayments made by, and the prices and interest rates of, the underlying reference assets.

Options

The Firm may buy or sell (write) both call options and put options on behalf of clients on either a covered or an uncovered basis. The value of options is materially affected by market volatility. Were the Firm to incorrectly forecast near-term market volatility, clients would likely incur substantial losses on such options trading. The seller of an uncovered call option bears the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price, theoretically unlimited.

Futures

The Firm may trade futures. Futures are often inherently highly leveraged, often with margin deposits as low as 2% to 15% of contract value, highly volatile and can become illiquid due to exchange-imposed price fluctuation limits.

The regulation of futures trading on non-U.S. exchanges differs materially from that on U.S. exchanges. The Firm may be placed at significant competitive disadvantage to other market participants in trading on such exchanges.

The successful trading of futures for speculative purposes is subject to the ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant market, and, to the extent the transaction is entered into for hedging purposes, to determine the correlation between the position being hedged and the price movements of the futures contract.

Currencies

Clients are subject to the exchange rate risk inherent in investing in global investment instruments denominated in different currencies.

Certain of the investment instruments in which the Firm invests are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. In holding non-U.S. currency denominated positions, clients are subject to the risk that exchange rate movements will cause losses on positions which would otherwise have been profitable.

Equity Securities

Overland invests in equity securities (including equity-based derivatives), the values of which vary with an issuer's performance and movements in the broader equity markets. As a result, clients may suffer losses if Overland invests in equity securities of issuers whose performance diverges from Overland's expectations. Numerous economic factors, as well as market sentiment, political and market-related factors, among others, influence the value of equities. At any given time, clients may have significant investments in companies with smaller market capitalizations. These securities often involve greater risks than the securities of larger, better-known companies, including less liquidity and greater volatility.

Other Investment Instruments

The Firm invests in a variety of other corporate credit and equity instruments, including warrants, trade claims and structured products. These investment instruments each involve their own particular risks. There is no material limitation on the investment instruments (including investment instruments other than corporate credit and equity instruments) which Overland may trade.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

None.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Park Hill Group LLC serves as placement agent with respect to the interests in private investment funds sponsored and advised by Overland.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics

The Firm has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to SEC Rule 204A-1. All Firm personnel must comply with the Code. The Code states that the Firm and its personnel have a fiduciary obligation to the Firm's clients that requires them to act in the best interests of such clients. In addition, Firm personnel must avoid actions or activities that allow, or appear to allow, them or their family members to profit or benefit from their relationships with the Firm and its clients.

The Code also contains prohibitions on insider trading, restrictions on the acceptance of significant gifts, reporting obligations with respect to the receipt of certain gifts and business entertainment items, policies governing the safeguarding of proprietary and non-public information, and restrictions on the use of non-public information regarding a client. The Code also requires Firm personnel to pre-clear certain personal securities transactions and to report their securities transactions and holdings. All supervised persons at the Firm must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually, or as amended.

The Firm's supervised persons cannot buy and sell, for their own accounts, and hold proprietary positions in any single named securities. As these situations may involve conflicts between the interests of the Firm's supervised persons, on the one hand, and the interests of its clients, on the other, the Firm has established internal policies to ensure that the Firm's personnel do not prefer their own interests to those of clients and that clients are treated fairly.

A copy of the Code will be provided to any client or prospective client upon request. Firm clients or prospective clients may request a copy of the Firm's Code of Ethics by written request to:

Compliance
c/o "Code of Ethics"
Overland Advisors, LLC
601 Gateway Blvd, Suite 1050, South San Francisco, CA 94080

To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Firm may cause client accounts to (i) purchase securities from an affiliate of the Firm, (ii) enter into transactions in which an affiliate of the Firm, acting as principal or as agent for its customers, serves as the counterparty, or (iii) purchase investments that are issued, or are the subject of an underwriting or other distribution, by the Firm's affiliates. The Firm also may cause clients to invest in the same securities held in proprietary accounts of the Firm's affiliates, or securities of issuers in which an affiliate has an equity or participation interest. The purchase, holding and sale of such investments by the Firm's clients may enhance the profitability of investments made by its affiliates.

The Firm's affiliates are engaged in a broad spectrum of activities, including financial advisory activities, and have extensive activities that are independent from and may from time to time conflict with those of the Firm's clients. The Firm's affiliates are actively engaged in transactions in the same securities and instruments in which the Firm's clients may be invested.

The activities of the Firm's affiliates may have a negative effect on the value of the positions held by the Firm's clients. The Firm's clients and such affiliates may be competing for positions in the marketplace (e.g., both seeking to purchase the same or similar positions, one selling and the other buying, vice versa, etc.).

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

The Firm makes investment decisions and arranges for the placement of buy and sell orders and the execution of portfolio transactions for client accounts. In arranging for the execution of portfolio transactions on behalf of client accounts, the Firm seeks to obtain best execution at favorable prices on a client's behalf. In evaluating "best execution," the Firm reviews, among other things, the size and complexity of the order, the total cost or net proceeds, the timeliness and quality of the proposed execution, the reputation, integrity and financial and operating condition of the executing brokerage firms, the commission and the services provided.

The Firm does not currently receive research or other products or services other than execution services from broker-dealers or other parties in connection with client securities transactions.

Clients may direct the Firm, in writing, to execute trades with specific securities brokers. These instructions must specify the brokers to be utilized, the approximate target percentage of transactions to be directed, and the procedures for monitoring the arrangement. All brokers utilized for directed trading by clients must meet minimum trading requirements established by Overland's Chief Investment Officer ("CIO"). The Firm may be unable to achieve most favorable execution of client transactions in directed brokerage arrangements, *i.e.*, a client may pay higher brokerage commissions because the Firm may not be able to aggregate orders to reduce transaction costs, or the client may receive less favorable prices.

The Firm will attempt (to the extent appropriate, permissible and/or feasible) to aggregate multiple orders for the purchase or sale of the same investment instrument in the same direction placed at or around the same time to achieve best execution with respect to all transactions being effected on behalf of various accounts. In all instances, the Firm will not aggregate a trade unless it is in the best interest of all clients involved and it is consistent with the Firm's duty to seek best execution. The CIO will monitor decisions to aggregate or not aggregate trades, as needed. If a determination is made that more than one client account should purchase or sell the same securities at the same time, the Firm will allocate these purchases and sales after consideration of factors such as the taxability of the account, cash available for investment, asset mix of the account, objectives and restrictions of the account, company and industry concentrations, broker designations specified by the client, size of execution versus the total order size, and partial positions versus full positions. Circumstances may arise, however, in which an allocation could adversely affect a client account with respect to the price or the size of securities positions obtainable or saleable.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

The Firm regularly reviews client accounts based on an analysis of key operational, regulatory, risk and performance characteristics. Accounts are reviewed by the Firm's CIO and the Firm's Chief Operating Officer ("COO") as well as the Firm's compliance and risk management personnel.

On a daily basis, all accounts managed by the Firm are reviewed by the CIO and by the relevant portfolio Firms, as well as operations staff under the supervision of the Firm's COO to ensure that all transactions have been properly posted to the respective accounts. For private investment funds managed by the Firm, the outside administrator for the fund prepares the clients account statements which are also reviewed by the Firm's finance team.

Compliance staff periodically review transactions executed and posted to all accounts managed by the Firm to ensure the transactions meet the investment criteria for the account and comply with the Firm's policy.

The Firm manages accounts for a small number of clients, so reviewers are not assigned specific accounts; each reviewer reviews all Firm accounts.

Firm clients receive monthly statements which include details of their individual capital balance activity plus their pro-rata investment gains or losses over the period. In addition, the statements present the client's period ending capital balance net of incentive allocations (if any) payable to the Firm.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Not applicable.

Item 15 – Custody

The Firm urges you to carefully review statements provided by your custodian and compare such official custodial records to the account statements that we may provide to you. Our statements may vary from custodial statements based on accounting procedures, reporting dates, or valuation methodologies of certain securities.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

The Firm receives discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of its clients at the outset of an advisory relationship via the execution of an investment management agreement. In all cases, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives and investment guidelines for the particular client account. Investment guidelines must be provided to the Firm in writing.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

The Firm has adopted a proxy voting policy to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of its clients. The Firm exercises its voting responsibility as a fiduciary, with the goal of maximizing value to clients consistent with the governing laws and investment policies of each portfolio. While securities are not purchased to exercise control or to seek to effect corporate change through share ownership, the Firm supports sound corporate governance practices within companies in which it invests on behalf of client accounts. Social, political, or other objectives unrelated to the value of clients' investments will not be considered.

The Firm has appointed a proxy voting coordinator with responsibility for, among other things, collecting proxy materials and providing them to appropriate Firm personnel, transmitting votes and maintaining records with respect to the Firm's proxy voting. The Firm may engage other service providers to perform administrative functions in connection with voting of proxies. The Firm portfolio Firm responsible for management of a specific account is responsible for timely voting, or determining not to vote in appropriate cases, proxies relating to securities in the account in accordance with the Firm's proxy voting policy. The Firm may engage in "security lending" programs on behalf of client accounts, and will generally refrain from voting securities on loan. The Firm may be unable to retrieve loaned securities for voting purposes even where it decides that voting loaned securities is desirable.

In furtherance of the Firm's goal of voting proxies in the best interests of clients, the Firm monitors for potential conflicts of interest with respect to voting proxies on behalf of client accounts that result from personal relationships, significant client relationships, or other circumstances that may arise during the conduct of the Firm's business. If a proxy relates to an issuer with respect to which the Firm becomes aware that it may have a conflict of interest, it will not vote the proxy on behalf of client accounts until it has been determined that the conflict of interest is not material or a method for resolving the conflict of interest has been agreed upon and implemented. Methods that may be used to resolve material conflicts include without limitation: disclosing the conflict to clients and obtaining their consent before voting; suggesting to clients that they engage another party to vote the proxy on their behalf; and engaging a third party to recommend a vote with respect to the proxy based on application of the principles set forth in the Firm's proxy voting policy. The Firm will maintain a written record of the method used to resolve a material conflict of interest.

Investment advisory clients of the Firm may request a copy of the Firm's proxy voting policy, as well as relevant proxy voting records, by making a written request to:

Compliance
c/o "Proxy Voting"
Overland Advisors, LLC
601 Gateway Boulevard, Suite 1050, South San Francisco, CA 94080

Item 18 – Financial Information

The Firm has no financial condition that would impair its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.