
Old Bellows Partners L.P.

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Old Bellows Partners L.P. (“Old Bellows”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (212) 355-5600. 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.

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

Additional information about Old Bellows also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 2 – MATERIAL CHANGES

Material changes from our Form ADV Part 2A dated March 27, 2015 relate to the following:

- Disclosure in Item 5 regarding the allocation among Affiliated Funds (as defined in Item 4 below) of shared expenses, the allocation of costs of products and services when only a portion of the costs constitute allowable Affiliated Fund expenses and expanded disclosure regarding applicable Affiliated Fund expenses.
- Disclosure in Item 12 regarding Old Bellows' Best Execution Committee, the allocation of costs of products and services when only a portion of the costs are eligible to be paid for with soft dollars and expanded disclosure regarding the conflicts of interest related to the use of soft dollars.

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ITEM 4 – ADVISORY BUSINESS

Old Bellows and its affiliates provide discretionary investment management services regarding securities and other financial instruments to U.S. and non-U.S. institutional clients (collectively, “Clients”). Old Bellows provides discretionary investment management services to private investment funds (“Old Bellows Funds”) and may advise separately managed accounts for Clients who meet the definition of “qualified purchaser” in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“Separate Account Clients”).

Old Bellows directly or indirectly invests on behalf of its Clients in securities of distressed companies, bank debt, high yield bonds, trade claims and other special situations. Old Bellows is responsible for all of the investment and trading activities of its Clients. The investment objectives, strategies, fees and risks of each Old Bellows Fund and other material information are set forth more fully in each Old Bellows Fund’s confidential offering document (“Memorandum”), which is available to investors and qualified prospective investors with whom Old Bellows or its agents have a pre-existing substantive relationship.

Old Bellows is a Delaware limited partnership established in 2006. The principals of Old Bellows are (i) Old Bell Associates LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, (ii) Dev Chodry, and (iii) Scoggin LLC (“Scoggin”), an affiliate of Old Bellows that is also a registered investment adviser.

Dev Chodry is the Chief Investment Officer for Distressed Credit Strategies at Old Bellows and at Scoggin. Craig Effron and Curtis Schenker, principals of Scoggin, are the Co-Chief Investment Officers for Event-Driven Strategies at Old Bellows and Scoggin. Scoggin also acts as investment adviser to private investment funds (the “Scoggin Funds” and collectively, the Old Bellow Funds and the Scoggin Funds, the “Affiliated Funds”).

Old Bellows had \$371,674,000 of regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis at December 31, 2014. Old Bellows does not manage assets on a non-discretionary basis.

ITEM 5 – FEES AND COMPENSATION

In connection with Old Bellows’ management of Old Bellows Fund assets, it generally receives a management fee of 2% per annum of assets under management, charged quarterly in advance. Investors redeeming intra-quarter will be charged management fees only for the portion of the quarter that they were invested in an Old Bellows Fund.

Old Bellows Fund investors also pay performance-based compensation, that generally is equal to 20% of new net capital appreciation, subject to the provision of a loss recovery amount. Such compensation generally is charged at the end of each calendar year or at the time of an intra-year redemption and is payable to an affiliate of Old Bellows that provides administrative services. For purposes of calculating the performance-based compensation, net profit includes both realized and unrealized gains. Losses must be recouped before performance-based compensation may be charged.

Each Affiliated Fund is also responsible for its (i) ongoing expenses, including, without limitation, legal, accounting, auditing, tax preparation (if applicable), and related charges, insurance costs, and filing and other regulatory fees; (ii) directors fees and expenses (if applicable); (iii) administrators' fees and expenses; (iv) expenses associated with the offering of interests and/or shares, including, but not limited to, regulatory filing fees, legal, printing, solicitation and other related expenses; (v) operational expenses, including, but not limited to, photocopying, postage, telephone and facsimile expenses; and (vi) extraordinary expenses (including litigation costs and indemnification obligations), if any. In addition, each Affiliated Fund is also responsible for all transaction costs and investment related expenses incurred directly or indirectly in connection with its trading activities, including, without limitation, (i) execution and clearing charges; (ii) custodial charges; (iii) dealer markups; (iv) interest; (v) consulting fees; (vi) other investment related expenses; (vii) legal charges directly related to investment activities; (viii) its proportionate share of the expenses of any entity in which it may invest; and (ix) other expenses routinely incurred by investment managers engaged in investment activities similar to those of such Affiliated Fund or otherwise determined by Old Bellows or its affiliate to be beneficial to the proper performance of its investment activities for such Affiliated Fund. When more than one Affiliated Fund incurs a shared expense, Old Bellows or an affiliated entity allocates such shared expense among the applicable Affiliated Funds (i) in proportion to the net asset value of each applicable Affiliated Fund; (ii) in proportion to the size of the investment made by each Affiliated Fund to which the expense relates; or (iii) in such other manner as Old Bellows or its affiliated entity considers fair and reasonable. At any time, Old Bellows or its affiliates may elect to bear certain Affiliated Fund expenses, but have no obligation to do so.

When a particular product or service has a mixed-use such that only a portion of its costs constitutes allowable Affiliated Fund expenses, Old Bellows or its affiliate makes a good faith effort to reasonably allocate the costs of such product or service according to its use and only allocates to each applicable Affiliated Fund the portion of such costs that constitutes allowable expenses for such Affiliated Fund. Those portions of the costs that are not allowable Affiliated Fund expenses and are not otherwise eligible to be paid for by another entity are paid for by Old Bellows or its affiliates. In allocating the costs of a mixed-use product or service, Old Bellows or its affiliate has an incentive to designate as much of the costs as possible to allowable Affiliated Fund expenses to minimize the amount that Old Bellows or its affiliates must pay directly. To address this conflict of interest, Old Bellows or its affiliate maintains documentation of its methodology for allocating the costs of mixed-use products and services between allowable and non-allowable Affiliated Fund expenses. Such documentation is reviewed periodically by the Chief Compliance Officer to determine that the allocations were reasonable.

Old Bellows has the ability to modify fees for its Clients or investors on a case-by-case basis.

Fees for Separate Account Clients are negotiated on a case-by-case basis between Old Bellows and the Separate Account Client. The terms of such arrangements may differ from those applicable to the Old Bellows Funds.

Any investment management agreements with Separate Account Clients will be terminable following a notice period of no more than 30 days, as negotiated between Old Bellows and the Separate Account Client.

ITEM 6 – PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Performance-based compensation from the Old Bellows Funds generally is equal to 20% of new net capital appreciation and is paid annually or at the time of an intra-year redemption by an investor in an Old Bellows Fund. Performance-based compensation is in conformity with Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”). Certain investors or Separate Account Clients may be subject to different fee arrangements. Please see Item 5 for more information.

Performance-based fee arrangements may create an incentive for Old Bellows to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those that would be recommended under a different fee arrangement. Such fee arrangements also create an incentive to favor higher fee paying accounts over other accounts in the allocation of investment opportunities.

Old Bellows and its affiliates manage various private investment funds and other Client accounts that have differing fee structures. Such differing fee structures create certain conflicts of interest between Old Bellows and its affiliates given the side-by-side management by Old Bellows and its affiliates of such private investment funds or other Client accounts. See Item 10 for a discussion of Old Bellows’ affiliation with other investment advisers and policies and procedures to mitigate any conflicts of interest arising from such relationships and the side-by-side management of Client accounts with different fee structures.

ITEM 7 – TYPES OF CLIENTS

Old Bellows provides investment management services to U.S. and non-U.S. Funds. Each Old Bellows Fund has a minimum investment requirement for investors as set forth in the Old Bellows Fund’s Memorandum, which is waivable in the general partner’s or managing member’s discretion, in the case of U.S. Funds, or the board of directors’ discretion in the case of non-U.S. Funds. Investors also are required to meet certain eligibility standards as set forth in each Old Bellows Fund’s Memorandum.

Old Bellows may also provide investment management services for a limited number of Separate Account Clients, which generally are expected to be institutions and are accepted on a case-by-case basis.

ITEM 8 – METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

Old Bellows uses a multi-disciplined investment approach that relies on fundamental analysis to take advantage of market opportunities and mispricings and to realize gains when investments reach Old Bellows’ price targets. Old Bellows’ main sources of information include general sources of news and analysis, news releases, industry publications, industry analysts and sales people, industry research, and company specific information (e.g., indentures and financial statements). Old Bellows representatives may also attend industry conferences, visit the offices of target companies and perform other types of due diligence on its investments for Clients.

Old Bellows intends to maximize capital appreciation of its assets and investment income by investing primarily in securities of distressed companies, bank debt, high yield bonds, trade claims and other special situations. Secondly, Old Bellows will seek attractive opportunities in other event-driven strategies such as spin-offs, restructurings and mergers.

Old Bellows has the ability to make a broad range of investments for its Clients (including derivatives) and to act opportunistically. Clients may, to a limited extent, invest in securities in which trading may be restricted under the Securities Act of 1933 Act, as amended. Old Bellows may use leverage to attempt to increase returns to Clients.

1. Distressed Companies; Issuers of High Yield Securities. Clients invest principally in high yield and distressed bonds and bank debt. High yield bonds generally are defined as bonds that are rated BBB- or lower by Standard & Poor's. Distressed bonds generally are defined as bonds that have a yield to maturity that is more than 10% above U.S. government bonds of similar maturities. Clients focus principally on bonds that are senior and/or secured, which Old Bellows believes are likely to mature or be refinanced at par. Clients also may invest in junior bonds if Old Bellows believes that they are attractively valued. In some instances, a Client will invest in bonds that have defaulted, or are likely to default in the belief that the bonds will be restored, exchanged for equivalent or greater value, or converted into equity of the issuer at an attractive valuation. Clients may also purchase securities, including common stock, of formerly distressed companies.

2. Trade Claims. Clients may invest in claims held by trade creditors in Chapter 7 and Chapter 11 bankruptcy cases. The claims in which Clients may invest primarily are expected to be general unsecured claims, but Clients may also invest in secured or other claims with priorities for recoveries in bankruptcy. Clients perform diligence into the enforceability and likely recoveries of each of these claims. Claims are purchased utilizing contracts that include customary representations, warranties and covenants, and in some cases, indemnities and recourse in the event that the claims are deemed unenforceable following their purchase. Trade claims generally trade at a discount to claims of bondholders even though the two claim types lead to the same recovery in the bankruptcy case. This discount is due in part to a difference in liquidity, as well as to the time and expense of performing diligence into, and documenting, a purchase of a trade claim. Therefore, trade claims are attractive because they offer the potential for Clients to recognize greater profits than do bond claims.

3. Mergers. When an exchange offer or a proposal for a merger is publicly announced, the value of the securities proposed to be issued by the acquiring entity typically is greater than the market price of the securities of the target company for which they are to be exchanged. If Old Bellows finds it probable that the transaction will be consummated, or that another merger proposal will be made, a Client may purchase shares of the target company or purchase call options involving the underlying security.

4. Corporate Restructuring. Companies from time to time engage in restructuring transactions, such as self-tender offers or debt-for-equity or other exchange offers. If Old Bellows believes it is probable that an announced restructuring transaction will be consummated and that the value to be received in the transaction will be greater than the current market price of the securities to be exchanged, a Client may purchase such securities.

5. Spin-offs. A spin-off is a form of corporate divestiture that results in a subsidiary or division of a company becoming an independent entity. As a result of such divestiture, shares of the new entity are distributed pro-rata to the parent corporation's shareholders. Old Bellows will evaluate the proposed spin-off, and if Old Bellows believes that the transaction is likely to increase the value of the securities of the parent, a Client may purchase securities of the parent. If the transaction is consummated, the Client would expect to realize a profit from the increase in the value of the securities purchased. The Client also may purchase the shares of the new entity following the spin-off if an extraordinary perceived value exists.

6. Short Sales. Clients may make short sales of securities. A short sale is a transaction in which the Client sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in market price. The profit realized, if any, will be the price differential between the price received in the short sale and the cost of the securities purchased to cover the short sale. However, a loss may be suffered if the price of the security which was sold short rises, thereby increasing the cost to purchase securities to cover the short sale.

7. Use of Options. Where deemed appropriate by Old Bellows a Client may engage in options transactions either in lieu of, or in combination with, the purchase of the underlying securities. A Client will buy and sell only those options that are listed on a national securities exchange and/or over-the-counter options. Stock options give the purchaser the right to purchase or sell an individual stock at a certain price during a certain time period. Options on the stock indices are similar to the options on individual stocks described above, except they are based upon an index.

8. Leverage/Borrowings. A Client may employ leverage when Old Bellows deems it appropriate to do so by buying securities on margin and by arranging with banks, brokers and others to borrow money. Clients do not intend to employ leverage through borrowings in a ratio exceeding 2:1. Historically, Clients have employed leverage through borrowings to a limited extent and Old Bellows expects that it will continue to use leverage on a limited basis in the future. Leverage also is employed in connection with trading futures and other derivatives, which are inherently leveraged.

9. Derivatives. A Client may engage in various derivative transactions in futures contracts, forward contracts and options thereon for hedging, or possibly for speculative purposes. Swap transactions also may be effected. Transactions may involve foreign currencies, financial instruments, metals and other instruments and commodities. A Client also may invest in mortgage-backed securities and similar instruments, to a limited extent.

10. Loan Participations. A Client may, in certain isolated cases (generally no more than 5 per year) purchase an interest in a primary loan made to a company with which Old Bellows is familiar. Typically, in such circumstances, such a company, in need of a capital infusion, would retain an agent to structure a loan. The Client would then purchase from that agent all or some portion of such loan. These loans generally will be illiquid and have no secondary market, although they are expected to have high yields (as compared to more conventional loans.) No more than 10% of a Client's Net Asset Value will be allocated to such instruments at any one time.

Old Bellows is also permitted to make such other investments as it may determine, in its sole discretion, to be potentially profitable, whether or not such investments are within the investment strategies discussed above.

There can be no assurance that a Client will achieve its investment objective or that the strategies pursued and methods utilized by Old Bellows will be successful under all or any market conditions.

Material Risks

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that Clients and investors should be prepared to bear. A brief explanation of the material risks associated with Old Bellows' principal investment strategy and methods of analysis follows.

- Purchases of Securities and Other Obligations of Financially Distressed Companies. A company in financial distress may announce a restructuring plan, either in the form of a court-supervised bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding, or an out-of-court restructuring of its indebtedness and other liabilities. An investment in such distressed company's securities may be made if Old Bellows believes that a successful restructuring or reorganization is likely to be completed and that the value of the new securities to be received, plus cash or any other consideration, if any, exceeds the current market price of such securities. Securities or other assets or investments acquired by a Client may have to be held for extended periods of time. Proposed reorganizations of companies that issue distressed securities may not be consummated, or may be significantly delayed, for several reasons, including: opposition by the management or shareholders of the company or companies involved in the reorganization, opposition by regulatory agencies whose approval may be required; discovery of undisclosed facts during the process of legal or commercial due diligence or by other means; a dispute over price or other terms among the parties to a negotiated reorganization; litigation; a material adverse change in the business of the company or companies involved in the reorganization or the securities markets generally; passage of legislation by governmental entities restricting certain types of reorganizations and other circumstances, including, but not limited to, the failure to meet certain conditions customarily specified in acquisition agreements. In addition, the markets for these securities may be illiquid and therefore significantly impair the Client's ability to buy or sell at advantageous prices.
- High Yield Securities. Clients may invest in "high yield" bonds and preferred stock that are rated in the lower rating categories by the various credit rating agencies (or in comparable non-rated securities). Securities in the lower rating categories are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher rated securities and are generally considered to be predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and dividends and repay principal. They are also generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings in the case of a deterioration of general economic conditions. Because the marketplace generally perceives that there are greater risks associated with the lower rated securities, the yields and prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those of higher rated securities. The market for lower rated securities is thinner and less active than that for higher rated securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which these securities can be sold. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about

lower rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of such lower rated securities. Further, the markets for these securities may be illiquid and therefore significantly impair a Client's ability to buy or sell at advantageous prices.

- Speculative Purchases of Securities. Old Bellows may make speculative purchases of securities that it believes to be undervalued, or securities in which a significant position has been taken by one or more other persons, or securities in an industry or related industry where companies have been the subject of acquisition attempts. There can be no assurances that securities that Old Bellows believes to be undervalued are in fact undervalued, or that undervalued securities will increase in value. If a Client purchases securities in anticipation of an acquisition attempt or reorganization that does not in fact occur, the Client may experience losses. Further, a substantial period of time may elapse between the Client's purchase of the securities and the acquisition attempt or reorganization. During this period, a portion of the Client's assets would be committed to the securities purchased and the Client may finance such purchase with borrowed funds on which it will have to pay interest.
- Speculative Short Sales of Securities. A Client may sell short certain securities that Old Bellows believes are overvalued. There can be no assurances that securities that Old Bellows believes to be overvalued are in fact overvalued, or that overvalued securities will decrease in value. If the price of such securities increases, the Client may be forced to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. A short sale involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the security. Furthermore, if the Client has sold short the securities offered in an exchange offer or merger and has purchased the securities of the target company, the Client is exposed to the risk that, if the transaction is not consummated, it may suffer losses with respect to both its long and short positions.
- Options Trading. The principal risk of trading options is that they are wholly speculative. The purchaser of a call option runs the risk of losing the entire amount of the premium paid for the option. Thus, a Client could incur significant losses in a relatively short period of time. The ability to trade in or exercise options also may be restricted in the event that trading in the underlying security becomes restricted. Options trading may also be illiquid in the event that the Client's assets are invested in contracts with extended expirations.
- Leverage Through Borrowings. Old Bellows may use borrowed funds in order to make investments. Under current margin regulations, the maximum amount which, as a general rule, can be borrowed using securities as collateral in a single transaction is 50%. To the extent borrowings are used to create leverage, the risk of loss (and the possibility of gain) is increased in direct proportion to the level of a Client's borrowings. The level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which a Client can borrow in particular, will be an expense of the Client and therefore affect the operating results of the Client.
- Trade Claims. Trade claims represent the monies a company owes to its vendors and are usually unsecured. Trade claims may be, or may become, relatively illiquid and may have no ascertainable market value. Trade claims are often thinly traded and may be subject to transfer restrictions,

including contractual limitations prohibiting the disposal of the trade claims or the proceeds thereof, for a specified period of time. Clients ability to trade and to timely liquidate trade claims may be subject to legal risks, including the risks that the trade claims are not timely filed, may be expunged and the risk of fraud by trade vendors or risks inherent in the vendor's creditworthiness.

- Risks From Hedging Activities. There is a substantial risk that hedging techniques may not always be effective in limiting losses. If Old Bellows analyzes market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with the Client's investments, the Client's hedging techniques could result in a loss, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return. These hedging techniques may also increase the volatility of the Client, may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed or result in a loss if the other party to the transaction does not perform as promised.
- Derivatives. Old Bellows may enter into derivatives contracts, in which the payment obligations of the parties are defined by reference to chosen market measures. Such derivatives may be linked to interest rates, currencies, credit and/or securities and may take the form of futures and forward contracts, swaps, swaptions, options, caps, collars and floors and other similar contracts. Old Bellows may also invest in hybrid instruments mixing features of a debt security with those of a derivatives contract. Derivatives and hybrid instruments may be traded on exchanges or over-the-counter. Derivatives may expose Clients to different or increased risks relative to traditional investments involving the purchase and sale of property and assets. In general, every derivative involves some degree of all of the following risks — credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, funding risk, operational risk, legal and documentation risk, regulatory risk and tax risk. Clients will always be subject to the credit risk and risk of nonperformance of its derivatives counterparties and the issuers of its hybrid instruments. This risk can be mitigated, but not eliminated, to the extent that the Old Bellows Fund enters into derivatives that are cleared with a clearinghouse.
- Special Risks Associated with Futures Trading. Futures prices are highly volatile. Price movements for commodity futures are influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships, government, trade, fiscal, and economic events and changes in interest rates. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") has jurisdiction to establish, or cause exchanges to establish, position limits with respect to all commodities traded on exchanges located in the United States and may do so, and any exchange may impose limits on positions on that exchange. No such limits presently exist in the forward contract markets or on certain non-U.S. exchanges. In addition, United States commodity exchanges may limit fluctuations in futures contracts prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Even if futures prices have not moved the daily limit, the Client may not be able to execute futures trades at favorable prices if little trading in such contracts is taking place (a "thin" market). Further, the low margin deposits normally required in options and futures trading permit an extremely high degree of leverage. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement may result in immediate and substantial gain or loss to the Client.
- Risk Arbitrage Investments. The risk arbitrage business is extremely competitive, and many of the major participants in the business are large investment banking firms with substantially greater

financial resources, larger research staffs and more securities traders than will be available to Old Bellows. Arbitrage activity by other larger firms may tend to narrow the spread between the price at which a security may be purchased by a Client and the price it expects to receive upon consummation of a transaction. The price offered for the securities of a company in a tender offer, merger or other acquisition transaction will generally be at a premium above the market price of the security prior to the offer. The announcement of such a transaction will generally cause the market price of the securities to begin rising. Occasionally, Old Bellows will purchase a security in advance of such an announcement if it correctly anticipates the acquisition event. Old Bellows generally purchases securities after the announcement of the transaction at a price that is higher than the pre-announcement market price, but which is lower than the price at which Old Bellows expects the transaction to be consummated. In either event, if the proposed transaction is not consummated, the value of such securities purchased by the Client may decline significantly. It is also possible that the difference between the price paid by the Client for securities and the amount anticipated to be received upon consummation of the proposed transaction may be very small. If a proposed transaction is in fact not consummated or is delayed, the market price of the securities may decline sharply.

- Concentration of Investments. Certain Clients maintain concentrated portfolios and do not limit the amount of capital that may be committed to any one investment. These Clients may hold a few (or even one), relatively large (in relation to their capital) securities positions, with the result that a loss in any one position could have a more adverse impact on the Client than would a loss position in a more diversified portfolio.
- Foreign Securities. Foreign securities may be highly volatile and involve greater risks than comparable U.S. investments, because of, among other things, instability of some foreign governments, the possibility of expropriation, limitations on the use or removal of funds or other assets, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in the United States or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The application of foreign tax laws (e.g., the imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments) or confiscatory taxation may also affect investment in foreign securities. Higher expenses also may result from investment in foreign securities than domestic securities. Foreign securities markets also may be less liquid, more volatile and less subject to governmental supervision than in the United States.
- Loan Participations. Interests in primary loans generally will be illiquid and have no secondary market. Moreover, borrowing companies likely will be in a weak or transitional financial position. The risk of loss associated with such illiquid investments is greater than that related to investments in securities that are more liquid because even if Old Bellows determines that such an investment is likely to be unprofitable, it will likely be unable to avoid losses in Client accounts in connection therewith because it will be unable to dispose of the investment.

The foregoing is a summary of the material risks involved in Old Bellows' investment strategies. Further discussion of risk factors related to each Old Bellows Fund is presented in its Memorandum, which is available to current and eligible prospective investors in such Old Bellows Fund.

ITEM 9 – DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Old Bellows does not have any disciplinary or legal events to report.

ITEM 10 – OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Scoggin, also a registered investment adviser, is an affiliate of Old Bellows by virtue of partial common ownership. Scoggin acts as the investment manager to the Scoggin Funds for which Dev Chodry is Chief Investment Officer for Distressed Credit Strategies and Craig Effron and Curtis Schenker are Co-Chief Investment Officers for Event-Driven Strategies.

Scoggin Capital UK Ltd, an investment adviser organized in the United Kingdom and registered with the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, is an affiliate of Old Bellows. Scoggin Capital UK Ltd is not a U.S. registered investment adviser.

In addition, the TCW Group and S&E Partners, L.P. ("S&E Partners"), an affiliate of Scoggin and Old Bellows, are the owners of TCW/Scoggin LLC ("TCW/Scoggin"), another registered investment adviser. TCW/Scoggin is a sub-advisor to one series of an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. TCW/Scoggin is a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2013 as a joint venture between (i) Old Bellows; (ii) TCW Asset Management Company ("TAMCO"), a subsidiary of the TCW Group, Inc. ("TCW"), and (iii) S&E Partners, L.P. Old Bellows also is a principal of TCW/Scoggin.

The Old Bellows Funds, the Scoggin Funds and the TCW/Scoggin Client have differing fee structures. In addition, the Chief Investment Officers of Old Bellows, Scoggin and TCW/Scoggin own varying amounts of each investment adviser. The differing fee structures and differing ownership levels of Old Bellows, Scoggin and TCW/Scoggin may cause each Chief Investment Officer to derive different amounts of profits from Old Bellows, Scoggin and TCW/Scoggin and thus could create an incentive for an individual Chief Investment Officer to favor one Client over another.

To avoid even the appearance of such impropriety, Old Bellows, Scoggin and TCW/Scoggin have adopted procedures for allocation of investment opportunities and trades. It is the policy of Old Bellows, Scoggin and TCW/Scoggin that investment decisions for Clients of Old Bellows, Scoggin and TCW/Scoggin are to be made consistent with the investment objectives, guidelines and restrictions of such Clients and that investment opportunities and trades are to be allocated fairly and equitably among accounts participating in each transaction, taking into consideration their investment objectives and restrictions, and after consideration of such factors as their current holdings, available cash for investment and the size of their positions.

Old Bellows generally attempts to manage its Client accounts in the same manner so that they have similar holdings and positions, and typically invests for the those Clients proportionally based upon relative net assets. However, given the differing holdings, investment objectives and restrictions, available cash for investment, and primary investment focus, if any, and the size of current positions each

Client will not necessarily participate in each transaction in a security or instrument that might be considered within the range of permissible investments for that Client account.

Craig Effron and Curtis Schenker, the Co-Chief Investment Officers for Event-Driven Strategies for the Old Bellows Funds, also are Co-Chief Investment Officers for Event-Driven Strategies for Scoggin, Old Bellows' affiliated adviser. Mr. Effron and Mr. Schenker allocate some event-driven investments to the Old Bellows Funds, as well as to the Scoggin Funds. Clients with a primary investment focus in event-driven investments (i.e., the Scoggin Funds) may be given greater than a pro-rata share of such securities in certain trades.

At the beginning of each month Old Bellows and Scoggin establish pro-rata trade allocation formulas based on assets under management, investment strategy and product for the Old Bellows and Scoggin Client accounts. For each aggregated or bunched order, when the trade is entered, the order management system utilized by Old Bellows and Scoggin automatically allocates that trade to each Client consistent with the applicable monthly allocation formula.

Trades for the TCW/Scoggin investment company Client will not be aggregated with the trades made for the Old Bellows and Scoggin Client accounts because of the different investment guidelines and restrictions of the investment company.

Allocations of securities may be modified after preparation of the allocation statement but prior to settlement under the following circumstances:

- *Investment Guidelines.* Trades may be reallocated if it is determined that an allocation would result in a violation of any Client's investment objectives or guidelines.
- *Legal Requirements.* Trades may be reallocated if it is determined that an allocation would result in a violation of any law or regulation applicable to the type of Client or transaction.
- *Portfolio Manager Discretion.* Trades may be reallocated in other circumstances at the direction of, or with approval from, the portfolio managers.
- *Hedging Transactions.* Because different Clients may participate in different transactions, hedges against industry, or country-specific portfolio exposure will be made selectively and will not follow pre-set allocations procedures.
- *Rebalancing Trades.* Upon subscriptions to or redemptions from the Old Bellows Funds, the portfolio managers may or may not choose to rebalance the portfolio, depending on market conditions at the time. Instead, the portfolio managers may choose to adjust positions over time with rebalancing trades that result in deviations from pre-set allocations.

All exceptions to the pro-rata allocation procedures are subject to review by the Chief Compliance Officer.

For Separate Account Clients, if any, the investment strategy to be followed for the account is set forth in the investment management agreement. If the Separate Account Client directs that its assets are to be managed in the style of an Old Bellows Fund, the trades for the Separate Account Client will be executed consistent with these allocation procedures, as applied to the Old Bellows Fund.

It is generally the policy of Old Bellows and Scoggin that orders for multiple Clients of the same security in the same direction on the same trading day will be aggregated for execution, and that all Clients participating such orders will receive the average price for the trading day. However, as noted above, TCW/Scoggin investment company trades are not aggregated with other Client account trades. Nonetheless, Old Bellows, Scoggin and TCW/Scoggin have adopted joint policies and procedures that seek to facilitate that investment opportunities and trades be allocated fairly and equitably among their respective Clients participating in such opportunities, taking into consideration their investment objectives and restrictions, and after consideration of such factors as their current holdings, available cash for investment and the size of their positions. Furthermore, because of the liquid nature of the securities traded for the registered investment company, trades made in the same security for the investment company and other Client accounts are expected to be fully filled for both sets of Clients.

ITEM 11 – CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Old Bellows has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that sets forth the ethical and fiduciary principles and related compliance requirements under which Old Bellows operates and the procedures for implementing those principles. The Code includes provisions that govern fiduciary duty, Client opportunities, insider trading, personal trading, gifts and entertainment, political contributions, outside business activities and confidentiality.

With respect to personal trading, principals, employees and related accounts (collectively, “Employees”), are permitted to maintain personal securities accounts provided that such accounts are disclosed to Old Bellows and that any personal trading is consistent with applicable law and with the Code. Subject to compliance with the Code, Employees may buy, sell or hold, for their own personal accounts, securities that Old Bellows also may buy, sell or hold for Old Bellows Funds and Separate Account Clients.

The Code contains policies and procedures that, among other things:

- prohibit Employees from taking personal advantage of opportunities belonging to Clients;
- prohibit trading on the basis of material nonpublic information;
- place limitations on personal trading by Employees to avoid direct conflict with Client trading and impose preclearance (in most cases) and reporting obligations with respect to trading; and
- require initial and annual reports of securities holdings and quarterly transaction reports by Employees.

Old Bellows' Code of Ethics is available to Clients or prospective Clients upon request from Daniel S. Taub, Old Bellows' Chief Compliance Officer, at (212) 355-5600.

Old Bellows does not "solicit" its Clients, which are private funds, to invest in other funds managed by it or its affiliates. From time to time, however, Old Bellows may, in the exercise of its investment discretion, invest assets of an Old Bellows Fund in another fund managed by it or an affiliate. Such investments are expected to be infrequent.

Old Bellows, consistent with Clients' investment objectives and in accordance with applicable law, may cause accounts it manages to purchase or sell securities in which the manager or employees of Old Bellows, directly or indirectly, have a position or interest.

Old Bellows does not generally purchase securities for one Client account from another Client account or sell securities from one Client account to another Client account. (Such transactions between client accounts are commonly known as "cross trades".) From time to time, however, Old Bellows may determine that it is in the best interest of certain Old Bellows Clients to cross trade certain securities between their accounts, or with accounts managed by its affiliated investment adviser, Scoggin. Any such transaction will be effected at the market price of the security determined at the time of the transaction. Cross trades will be effected only if consistent with the investment objectives and restrictions of the Clients involved and with Old Bellows' internal cross trade policies and procedures.

ITEM 12 – BROKERAGE PRACTICES

In the exercise of its discretionary authority, Old Bellows has the authority to determine, without obtaining specific Client consent, the broker-dealers ("Brokers") to be used for each transaction for an Old Bellows Client and to negotiate the rates and commissions the Client will pay. In selecting Brokers to execute transactions, Old Bellows need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. It is not Old Bellows' practice to negotiate "execution only" commission rates; thus, a Client may be deemed to be paying for other products and services provided by the Brokers which are included in the commission rate.

Old Bellows attempts to enter into brokerage arrangements that are competitive, based on its knowledge of the industry. In making its selection of Brokers, Old Bellows takes into account the Brokers' reliability, reputation, financial responsibility, stability, ability to execute trades, nature and frequency of sales coverage, commission rate, if any, and the responsiveness of the Brokers. In addition, Old Bellows considers the value of brokerage and research products and services, including, among other things, proprietary research from broker-dealers and research either generated and provided by the Brokers, or provided by others and paid for by the Brokers (either by direct or reimbursement payment in whatever form, cash payments, commissions, or any other means). Research services may include, among other things, research concerning market, economic and financial data, a particular aspect of economics or on the economy in general, statistical information, data or pricing regarding securities, financial publications, electronic market quotations, performance analytics, analyses concerning specific securities, companies,

industries or sectors and market, economic and financial studies and forecasts. Research may be in written or oral form.

Old Bellows maintains a Best Execution Committee, which meets quarterly to review the quality of executions and the value of other services received from brokers used by Old Bellows and based on such reviews the Best Execution Committee may add or remove approved brokers. The members of the Best Execution Committee are the CFO, the head trader, the Chief Investment Officer for Distressed Credit Strategies and the CCO.

Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides a “safe harbor” for investment managers who use brokerage commissions or transaction fees (also known as “soft dollars”) generated by their client accounts to obtain certain products and services. Eligible Section 28(e) expenses include investment research that provides lawful and appropriate assistance to an investment manager in performing investment decision-making responsibilities and/or brokerage products and services (beyond traditional execution services) that perform functions incidental to transaction execution. Old Bellows’ use of soft dollars to purchase products and services is intended to comply with the requirements of Section 28(e).

Nonetheless, Old Bellows’ use of soft dollars under the Section 28(e) safe harbor to obtain products and services creates various conflicts of interest. For example, by using Client commissions to obtain products and services, Old Bellows does not have to produce or pay for such products and services. Consequently, Old Bellows may have an incentive to select or recommend Brokers based on its interest in receiving products and services, rather than its Clients’ interests in receiving most favorable execution. In addition, when products and services are received, Clients may pay higher commissions than those charged by other Brokers (from or through whom such products and services were not received). In addition, some products and services may not necessarily be used by a particular Client even though the Client’s commission dollars were used to obtain the products and services. Therefore, a Client may not always be the direct or indirect beneficiary of the products and services generated by its brokerage transactions.

Some products and services may have a mixed-use and only partially be used for purposes that qualify for the Section 28(e) safe harbor. Under such circumstances, Old Bellows makes a good faith effort to reasonably allocate the costs of such products and services according to their use and only allows those portions of the costs that are eligible under Section 28(e) to be paid for with commission dollars. Those portions of the costs that are not eligible to be paid for with commission dollars under Section 28(e) Old Bellows allocates to its Clients to the extent they are allowable Client expenses or to Old Bellows to the extent they are ineligible Client expenses. In allocating the costs of a mixed-use product or service, Old Bellows has an incentive to designate as much as possible of the costs to eligible Section 28(e) soft dollar expenses to minimize the amount that Old Bellows and/or its Clients must pay directly. To address this conflict of interest, Old Bellows maintains documentation of its methodology for allocating the costs of mixed-use products and services between allowable and non-allowable soft dollar expenses. Such documentation is periodically reviewed by the Chief Compliance Officer to determine that the allocations were reasonable.

ITEM 13 – REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Old Bellows undertakes the following activities in an effort to ensure that investments for its Clients are made in accordance with their respective investment objectives and restrictions:

- Operational personnel monitor and reconcile the cash and trades daily for each account and advise portfolio managers of any apparent anomalies.
- For Separate Account Clients, if any, each Separate Account Client's portfolio is monitored by the portfolio manager or a member of the portfolio management team through the use of an electronic trading system for compliance with investment objectives and restrictions.
- For the Old Bellows Funds, the portfolio manager or a member of the portfolio management team continuously monitors trading for consistency with each Old Bellows Fund's investment objectives and restrictions set forth in its Memorandum.

Investors in the Old Bellows Funds generally are provided with written unaudited monthly statements of their account from the administrator and annually receive audited financial statements.

ITEM 14 – CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Old Bellows may pay brokers, finders or other third parties fees or similar compensation in connection with the referral of investors to the Old Bellows Funds. Investors in the Old Bellows Funds do not pay higher advisory fees based on these relationships.

Other than the soft-dollar benefits described in Item 12 above, Old Bellows does not receive any economic benefit for providing advice to its Clients from anyone other than its Clients.

ITEM 15 – CUSTODY

Old Bellows does not have physical custody of any Client assets. Because Old Bellows or related persons of Old Bellows act as the managing member or general partner of certain Clients, Old Bellows is deemed to have custody of the assets of those Clients under SEC rules. Old Bellows maintains the assets of all of its Clients with qualified custodians, within the meaning of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act. Old Bellows satisfies reporting requirements under that rule by furnishing audited financial statements annually to all investors in the Old Bellows Funds within time periods required under the custody rule.

Old Bellows would not typically have physical or constructive custody over Separate Account Client accounts.

ITEM 16 – INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Old Bellows has the authority to determine for its Clients, without obtaining their specific consent, (1) securities or other instruments to be bought or sold, (2) the amount of the securities to be bought or sold, (3) the broker or dealer to be used, and (4) commission rates paid. Limitations on Old Bellows' authority are imposed by the investment strategies and objectives of its Clients. See Item 4.

ITEM 17 – VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Given the nature of its investment management services, Old Bellows exercises discretion to vote proxies for its Clients' securities only in limited circumstances. As a result, Scoggin, for itself and on behalf of Old Bellows, engages Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS") to vote any proxies and Old Bellows has so notified each Client. The Chief Financial Officer manages the relationship with ISS. The Chief Financial Officer retains all required documentation associated with proxy voting. Old Bellows does not disclose how it expects to vote on upcoming proxies. Additionally, Old Bellows does not disclose the way it voted proxies to unaffiliated third parties who do not have a legitimate need to know such information.

Old Bellows must act as a fiduciary when voting proxies on behalf of its Clients. In that regard, Old Bellows will seek to avoid possible conflicts of interest in connection with proxy voting. Conflicts of interest in connection with proxy votes arise only in limited cases when a proxy vote is withdrawn from the ISS proxy voting system. In such event, the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Compliance Officer will consider whether Old Bellows is subject to any material conflict and will take action to mitigate such conflict. ISS will retain and provide copies to Old Bellows of information in connection with each proxy vote.

ISS and the Chief Financial Officer will maintain the following records with respect to proxies: (i) proxy statements received regarding Client securities; (ii) records of votes cast on behalf of a Client, including each security as to which votes were cast, the number of shares voted and how they were voted on each issue; (iii) written records of requests by Clients for proxy voting information; (iv) written responses to any written or oral requests; and (v) any documents prepared or used by Old Bellows that were material to how a proxy was voted or that memorialized the basis for the voting decision.

Old Bellows does not accept requests from Clients to vote proxies in a particular manner.

Old Bellows' proxy voting policy and procedures are available upon request. A Client may obtain Old Bellows' proxy voting policy or a record of Old Bellows' proxy voting for such Client by contacting Daniel S. Taub, Old Bellows' Chief Compliance Officer, at (212) 355-5600.

ITEM 18 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Old Bellows has no financial condition that impairs its ability to meet contractual commitments to Clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.