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Part 2A of Form ADV

Firm Brochure

STARK & ROTH LLC

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Suite 790
Milwaukee, WI 53202**

www.starkinvestments.com

March 28, 2017

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Stark & Roth LLC.

If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (414) 294-7000.

The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Stark & Roth LLC also is available on the SEC’s website at: www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2 – Material Changes

Pursuant to the Staff's guidance set forth in Question II.2 of the staff Responses to questions about Part 2 of Form ADV, this Item 2 is designed to identify material changes from one narrative brochure Form ADV Part 2A (the "Brochure") to the next version of the Brochure.

This is Stark Investments annual update to the Brochure.

Terms not defined in this Item 2 are otherwise defined in this Brochure.

Material changes and certain items of important note include the following:

1. As previously stated in all Firm Brochure updates since July 23, 2012, the following Funds' board of directors, general partners, and managing members (as applicable) suspended the issuance and the redemption of shares/interests and commenced an orderly wind down of said Funds with a view towards eventual liquidation.

Deephaven Event Fund LLC

Deephaven Event Fund Ltd.

Deephaven Event Trading Ltd.

Deephaven Global Multi-Strategy Fund LLC

Deephaven Global Multi-Strategy Fund Limited

Deephaven Global Multi-Strategy Master Fund LP

Shepherd Guardian Fund Ltd.

Shepherd Investments International, Ltd.

Stark Investments Limited Partnership

Stark Master Fund Ltd.

Shepherd Select Asset Ltd.

Stark Select Asset Fund LLC

Stark Select Asset Master Ltd.

Stark Asia Fund LP

Stark Asia Fund Ltd.

Stark Asia Master Fund Ltd.

Stark Criterion Fund Ltd.

Stark Global Opportunities Fund LP

Stark Global Opportunities Fund Ltd.

Stark Global Opportunities Master Fund Ltd.

SISF Onshore Fund

SISF Offshore Fund

Please note that the following Funds currently are not accepting new capital and the Adviser is monetizing said Funds' securities/assets.

Stark ABS Opportunities Ltd.

Stark ABS Opportunities Master L.P.

Stark QIC Specialty Ltd.

Consequently, all Funds are defined herein as "Wind-Down Funds."

The Adviser may no longer employ one or more of the investment strategies specifically discussed in each applicable Fund's offering documents (including any supplements thereto) and as discussed in prior versions of the Brochure. Generally, the Adviser will not allocate new investments to the Wind-Down Funds; provided, however, that the Adviser may add new investments to a Wind-Down Fund in the form of a hedge or a defensive transaction.

2. As previously stated in the all Firm Brochure updates since September 16, 2013, certain Stark management persons formed Black Maple Capital Management LP ("Black Maple"), an Investment Manager to private funds, that is independently run and not controlled by Stark Investments. Black Maple is registered as an Investment Adviser with the SEC and as a Commodity Pool Operator with the CFTC and certain Black Maple management persons have associated person and Principal registrations. These individuals have also formed a related entity, Black Maple Capital GP LLC, that acts as the general partner for certain funds established by Black Maple. In addition, Stark Investments (Canada) Corp. acts as a sub-adviser to Black Maple and has done so since the launch of Black Maple's private funds in September 2013. Therefore, Stark Investments draws your attention to disclosure items 10.B, 10.C, 11.B, 11.C, and 11.D related to Stark Investments' relationship with Black Maple, potential conflicts of interest, and the procedures to mitigate said conflicts.

3. The completion of the winding up of the Wind Down Funds does not significantly depend upon the expertise of any one individual and Stark Investments anticipates that staffing levels will continue to decline. However, Stark Investments believes that it has engaged, or otherwise has access to, a sufficient team of experienced professionals to complete the wind-down.

Item 3 - Table of Contents

PART 2A OF FORM ADV: FIRM <i>BROCHURE</i>	I
ITEM 2 -MATERIAL CHANGES	II
ITEM 4 - ADVISORY BUSINESS	1
ITEM 5 - FEES AND COMPENSATION	3
ITEM 6 - PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT	7
ITEM 7 - TYPES OF CLIENTS	8
ITEM 8 - METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS	9
ITEM 9 - DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION	40
ITEM 10 - OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS	42
ITEM 11 - CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING	433
ITEM 12 - BROKERAGE PRACTICES	48
ITEM 13 - REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS	51
ITEM 14 - CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION	502
ITEM 15 – CUSTODY	51
ITEM 16 - INVESTMENT DISCRETION.....	512
ITEM 17 - VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES	53
ITEM 18 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION.....	54
ITEM 19 - REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISORS	54

Item 4 - Advisory Business

A. Describe your advisory firm, including how long you have been in business. Identify your principal owner(s).

The registrant, Stark & Roth LLC (f/k/a Stark & Roth Inc.), was formed in 1992. Stark & Roth LLC controls and oversees the operations of a number of affiliated investment management entities (the “Affiliated Management Entities”), which include the following:

Stark Asia (GP) LLC
SISF Management LLC
Specialty Fund Management Services LLC
SR Financial LLC
Stark Asia Management LLC
Stark Criterion Management LLC
Stark Global Opportunities Management LLC

Stark Investments Fund (GP) LLC
Stark Investments Fund Management LLC
Stark Offshore Management LLC
Stark Onshore Management LLC
Stark Investments (Canada) Corp.

Together with the Affiliated Management Entities, Stark & Roth LLC may be hereinafter referred to as “Stark Investments,” the “Registrant,” the “Adviser,” or the “Investment Manager.” These definitions also may be used to refer to Stark & Roth LLC or a specific Affiliated Management Entity.

Each of the Affiliated Management Entities is under the control and supervision of Stark & Roth LLC, acts as a general partner, managing member, or affiliated sub-advisor (as applicable), and is listed as a “relying adviser” in Section 1.B of Schedule D of Stark & Roth LLC’s Form ADV Part 1A. As such, each of the Affiliated Management Entities is considered to be registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”). To the degree applicable to its operations, each of the Affiliated Management Entities complies with the requirements of the Advisers Act. Certain Affiliated Management Entities may be subject to non-U.S. laws, rules or regulations that impose obligations on such Affiliated Management Entities that differ from the obligations imposed by applicable U.S. laws, rules and regulations. Under such circumstances, and to the extent not deemed contradictory, the Affiliated Management Entity will comply with applicable securities laws, rules or regulations (U.S. and non-U.S. based) when conducting its business in a non-U.S. jurisdiction.

Stark Investments, acting through its principals, employees, associated persons and other supervised persons, provides investment management services to certain private pooled investment vehicles (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”), interests/shares in which are offered only to eligible investors on a private placement basis. The Funds are structured as limited partnerships, limited liability companies or other types of corporate or business entities. In connection with providing these investment management services, Stark Investments has been appointed as the general partner or managing member of the Funds or is otherwise granted discretionary authorization with respect to investment transactions effected for the Funds.

Stark Investments (Canada) Corp. (“Stark Canada”), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Stark & Roth LLC, also provides investment advisory services pursuant to a sub-advisory agreement to Black Maple.

Stark & Roth LLC is wholly owned by Stark & Roth Holding Inc.

Brian J. Stark and Michael A. Roth are the owners of Stark & Roth Holding Inc.

- B. Describe the types of advisory services you offer. If you hold yourself out as specializing in a particular type of advisory service, such as financial planning, quantitative analysis, or market timing, explain the nature of that service in greater detail. If you provide investment advice only with respect to limited types of investments, explain the type of investment advice you offer, and disclose that your advice is limited to those types of investments.**

Stark Investments provides discretionary portfolio management services to private investment funds, including the U.S. Funds, the Offshore Funds (defined below). In its capacity as the managing member, general partner or investment manager of Funds organized under the laws of the United States (collectively, the “U.S. Funds”), Stark Investments has investment discretion over the assets in the U.S. Funds.

Stark Investments may also serve as a sub-adviser to certain of the U.S. Funds.

Stark Investments also serves as the investment manager or sub-adviser to Funds organized under the laws of jurisdictions other than the United States (the “Offshore Funds”).

In addition, Stark Canada acts as a sub-adviser to and provides discretionary or non-discretionary investment advisory services to Black Maple.

- C. Explain whether (and, if so, how) you tailor your advisory services to the individual needs of *clients*. Explain whether *clients* may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.**

Except as disclosed otherwise in the applicable Fund’s offering documents, Stark Investments generally has full discretionary authority with respect to investment decisions for the Funds. Stark Investments provides its investment advice with respect to each Fund in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines set forth in such Fund’s respective offering documents (including any supplements thereto).

When sub-advising Black Maple, Stark Canada provides investment advisory services typically on a fully discretionary basis. Stark Canada adheres to all written investment objectives or guidelines received by Stark Canada from Black Maple that Stark Canada has contractually agreed to adhere to and which may be reasonably administered when implementing the selected investment strategy for Black Maple. Upon termination of its investment discretion with respect to Black Maple, Stark Canada is under no obligation to recommend any action with regard to any securities/assets held in such account.

Stark Investments currently manages a Fund that adopted faith-based investing restrictions, which prevents the Fund from making an investment it may have otherwise made and may require the Fund to divest an investment that it may not have otherwise divested. This fund is a Wind-Down Fund.

- D. If you participate in *wrap fee programs* by providing portfolio management services, (1) describe the differences, if any, between how you manage wrap fee accounts and how you manage other accounts, and (2) explain that you receive a portion of the wrap fee for your services.**

Not Applicable

- E. If you manage *client* assets, disclose the amount of *client* assets you manage on a *discretionary basis* and the amount of *client* assets you manage on a *non-discretionary basis*. Disclose the date “as of” which you calculated the amounts.**

*** Note:** Your method for computing the amount of “*client assets you manage*” can be different from the method for computing “*regulatory assets under management*” required for Item 5.F in Part 1A. However, if you choose to use a different method to compute “*client assets you manage*,” you must keep documentation describing the method you use. The amount you disclose may be rounded to the nearest \$100,000. Your “as

of” date must not be more than 90 days before the date you last updated your brochure in response to this Item 4.E.

As of December 31, 2016, Stark Investments managed “assets under management,” as reported in Item 5.F in its ADV Part 1A, of approximately US\$ 579,023,774 on a discretionary basis.

As of the date of this Brochure, Stark Investments does not manage any client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 - Fees and Compensation

A. Describe how you are compensated for your advisory services. Provide your fee schedule. Disclose whether the fees are negotiable.

Stark Investments does not have a formal fee schedule. Rather, the advisory fees paid with respect to each Fund are determined on a Fund-by-Fund basis, and each Fund may have multiple available fee structures. In addition, different fee structures may be negotiated with individual investors in a Fund.

The fees applicable to each Stark Fund (as defined below) are set forth in detail in the respective Fund’s offering documents, which include any supplements or amendments thereto. A brief summary of those fees is provided below. A “Stark Fund” is any private investment fund which is a U.S. Fund or an Offshore Fund and which is not defined as a Deephaven or Black Maple Fund below.

With respect to the U.S. Funds that are Stark Funds (each a “U.S. Stark Fund”), if Stark Investments is paid a management fee such fee is generally between 0.50% and 2.00% per annum of the net asset value (“NAV”) of each investor’s capital account or each class of shares of the applicable U.S. Stark Fund, payable monthly or quarterly in arrears. If Stark Investments is entitled to an incentive allocation, then such incentive allocation is generally up to 20% of the net annual profits of each U.S. Stark Fund. Net profits generally include both realized gains and losses and unrealized appreciation and depreciation of securities held in a U.S. Stark Fund’s portfolio.

U.S. Stark Funds are typically organized as limited partnerships and generally any net loss in a fiscal year that is allocated to any limited partner is carried forward so that no incentive allocation is charged to such limited partner unless the losses have been recouped, subject to certain adjustments. In addition, the payment of the incentive allocation with respect to Stark ABS Opportunities Ltd. is subject to a requirement that the net annual profits of the applicable Fund exceed a benchmark (or “hurdle”), as specified in the applicable governing documents of each Fund.

Each U.S. Stark Fund reserves the right to waive, or, if the change or modification is to the possible detriment of the investor, impose different fees or otherwise modify the fee arrangements of an existing investor with the consent of such investor. In addition, subject to certain constraints, each U.S. Stark Fund reserves the right to impose different fees on future investors. If an investor redeems and the Stark Fund satisfies all, or a portion of the withdrawal request in-kind, the investor will generally not (after the date of distribution) pay fees to Stark Investments with respect to any holdings of such in-kind distribution, unless such securities are transferred or the investor otherwise consents.

A portion of each U.S. Stark Fund may be invested in securities and other assets Stark Investments determines to be illiquid and/or lacking a readily assessable market value, certain of which may be maintained in special situation sub-accounts, or side pockets, in which case they are not subject to any incentive allocations until a gain is realized or deemed realized. Side pocket investments generally are subject to the management fees described above and are valued at their fair value, which may constitute cost for a reasonable period of time following their acquisition.

Subject to certain constraints, each U.S. Stark Fund reserves the right to impose different fees on future investors.

When an investor withdraws from a U.S. Stark Fund, the investor will generally pay any accrued and unpaid management fees and be subject to an incentive allocation. In addition, a portion of the investor’s redemption

proceeds may be withheld or reserved until such time as necessary to pay for contingent or unforeseen liabilities including, without limitation, certain audit fees, litigation costs and possible outcomes, management fees and expenses on any side pocket investments that remain invested, as more fully discussed in the relevant offering memorandums and any amendments or supplements thereto. As an investor withdraws from a U.S. Stark Fund, any loss carry-forward associated with the withdrawn capital is generally eliminated and with certain limited exceptions, following a full withdrawal of non-side pocket investor capital, no loss carry-forward is applicable to any subsequent side pocket realizations.

With respect to the Offshore Funds which are Stark Funds (each an “Offshore Stark Fund,” collectively the “Offshore Stark Funds”), if Stark Investments is paid a management fee such fee is generally between 0.50% and 2.00% per annum of the NAV of each class of shares of the Offshore Stark Funds (depending on the class of shares), payable monthly or quarterly in arrears. If Stark Investments is entitled to an incentive allocation from an Offshore Stark Fund, then such incentive allocation is generally up to 20% of the net realized and unrealized appreciation in the NAV of the shares subject to the incentive allocation (the “Incentive Allocation Shares”). An incentive allocation will only be paid with respect to the net realized and unrealized appreciation in the NAV of each Incentive Allocation Share in excess of the prior high NAV used to determine the last incentive allocation made with respect to such Incentive Allocation Share.

With respect to certain Offshore Stark Funds, Stark Investments is entitled to receive an incentive allocation only after the Funds have achieved a specified return. The Board of Directors (or Stark Investments as its authorized agent) for each Stark Offshore Fund reserves the right to waive, or, if the change or modification is to the possible detriment of the investor, impose different fees or otherwise modify the fee arrangements of an existing investor with the consent of such investor. In addition, subject to certain constraints, each Offshore Stark Fund reserves the right to impose different fees on future investors. Further, if an investor redeems and the Stark Fund satisfies all, or a portion of the withdrawal request in-kind, the investor will generally not pay fees to Stark Investments (after the date of distribution) with respect to any holdings of such in-kind distribution, unless such securities are transferred or the investor otherwise consents.

A portion of one or more of the Offshore Stark Funds may be invested in securities and other assets that Stark Investments determines to be illiquid and/or lacking a readily assessable market value, certain of which may be maintained in special situation sub-accounts, or side pockets, in which case they are not subject to any incentive allocations until a gain is realized or deemed realized. Side pocket investments generally are subject to the management fees described above and are valued at their fair value, which may constitute cost for a reasonable period of time following their acquisition.

When an investor redeems shares from an Offshore Stark Fund, the investor will generally pay any accrued and unpaid management fees and be subject to an incentive allocation. When disclosed in the applicable Offshore Stark Fund’s offering documents, an investor that makes a voluntary redemption from that Offshore Stark Fund on a date other than specified redemption on dates stated in the offering memorandum and any supplement thereto may incur an additional charge of 1.50% of the amount withdrawn which is payable to the Offshore Stark Fund for the benefit of the remaining shareholders. A portion of the investor’s redemption proceeds may be withheld or reserved until such time as necessary to pay for contingent or unforeseen liabilities including, without limitation, certain audit fees, litigation costs and possible outcomes, management fees and expenses on any side pocket investments that remain invested, as more fully discussed in the relevant offering memorandums and any amendments or supplements thereto. As an investor redeems from an Offshore Stark Fund, any “high water mark” associated with the redeemed capital is generally eliminated and with certain limited exceptions, following a full redemption of non-side pocket investor capital, no “high water mark” associated with the redeemed capital is applicable to any subsequent side pocket realizations.

Effective August 1, 2010, Shepherd Investments International, Ltd. (“Shepherd”) and Stark Investments Limited Partnership (“SILP”) implemented a discounted management fee and incentive allocation program for investors in each of those Fund(s) that committed some or all of their investment in the respective Fund (excluding holdings in side pocket investments) to an extended lock-up period through June 30, 2011, subject to certain exceptions (the “Program”). Program participants were also eligible to receive discounted management fees and incentive allocations for future subscriptions in the respective Fund(s) made on or before July 1, 2012 (though some Program participants are entitled to receive these terms without expiration). In addition, certain investments by Program

participants after August 1, 2010 typically received the “high water mark” attributable to Fund interests then-held by the Program participant. The discount rate varies by the amount of invested capital and may periodically change based on fluctuations in the Program participant’s and its affiliates’ Fund holdings arising from subsequent purchases (including due to the realization of capital associated with side pocket investments and distributions from Shepherd Select Asset Ltd. or Stark Select Asset Fund LLC), redemptions or other actions and is calculated as of the first day of each calendar quarter. The Program discounts will remain in effect from August 1, 2010 through the second anniversary on which the “high water mark” on a participant’s shares/interests subject to the Program is first reached (though some Program participants are entitled to receive these discounts for so long as such capital remains invested in the respective Fund). Following expiration of the discount period, the management and incentive allocation will return to the amount specified in the respective Fund’s offering memorandum for Fund investments not subject to the Program. Shepherd and SILP may offer, in their discretion, the Program’s terms at any time and or may discontinue offering terms as further discussed in each fund’s offering memorandum and supplements thereto.

Stark Investments was appointed the investment manager to certain Deephaven private investment funds previously managed by Deephaven Capital Management LLC (each such fund a “Deephaven Fund” and collectively, the “Deephaven Funds”). The Deephaven Funds are not open to additional capital investment and are Wind-Down Funds. A more complete description of the applicable fees for the Deephaven Funds are set forth in detail in the respective Deephaven Fund’s offering documents and amendments thereto. A brief summary of those fees is provided below and applies to a Deephaven Fund regardless of whether the Deephaven Fund is a U.S. Fund or an Offshore Fund.

For each of the Deephaven Funds, Stark Investments generally charges a management fee consisting of a percentage of assets under management and a performance allocation consisting of a percentage of realized and unrealized profits to each Deephaven Fund. In some cases, Stark Investments may have waived the management fee and/or performance allocation. Other than the “2% Series” and the “Institutional (A) Series” of the feeder Funds of the Deephaven Global Multi Strategy Master Fund LP (the “Deephaven Master Fund”), the management fee is equal on an annual basis to 1.00% of the market value of each investor’s capital account balance in the Deephaven Fund. The management fee charged to the 2% Series interests in the feeder Funds of Deephaven Master Fund is 2.00% of the market value of each investor’s capital account balance in such feeder Funds. The management fee charged to the “Institutional (A) Series” interests of the feeder Funds of the Deephaven Master Fund is 1.50% of the market value of each investor’s capital account balance in such feeder Funds. In all cases, the management fees for the Deephaven Funds are calculated monthly as a percentage of the applicable Deephaven Fund’s Net Asset Value as of the beginning of the month and are paid at the end of that month. Stark Investments is entitled to reimbursement for a wide range of expenses that are attributable to the Deephaven Funds. When assessed, the Deephaven Funds’ performance fees generally are equal to 20% of the net realized and unrealized investment gains allocated to an investor in a fiscal year, subject to a loss carry forward or “high water mark.” A performance fee generally is paid annually or semi-annually in the month following the end of the preceding twelve-month or six-month period, as applicable.

After the assignment of investment management duties to the Deephaven Funds from Deephaven to Stark Investments, Stark Investments continued Deephaven’s practice of waiving all, or a portion of, the management fee and/or performance fee for certain Deephaven Fund investors who are/were former Deephaven employees and their family members, or employees of Deephaven’s corporate affiliates and their family members. Stark Investments may elect to discontinue these waivers at any time.

For each Deephaven and Stark Fund, and as more fully described in each Deephaven or Stark Fund’s offering documents, other events that may impact investor redemptions include, but are not limited to, a Deephaven or Stark Fund’s election to (i) limit aggregate redemptions (or employ “gates”), (ii) suspend redemptions, and (iii) pay redemptions in-kind through the distribution of portfolio securities and assets.

A Deephaven or Stark Fund that elects to pay redemptions in-kind through the distribution of portfolio securities and assets may establish a special purpose vehicle (“SPV”) to facilitate those redemptions and redeeming investors in any such SPV will typically not incur separate management fees or incentive allocations at the SPV level on the value of in-kind SPV interests distributed to the redeeming investors.

Additionally, Stark Investments on behalf of, or as a result of, Stark Canada may receive fees and the reimbursement of certain costs and expenses from Black Maple for the sub advisory services provided to the Black Maple private investments funds (“Black Maple Funds”) by Stark Canada.

B. Describe whether you deduct fees from *clients*’ assets or bill *clients* for fees incurred. If *clients* may select either method, disclose this fact. Explain how often you bill *clients* or deduct your fees.

Pursuant to the discretionary authority granted to it by the Funds, Stark Investments can and does deduct management fees and incentive allocations from the Funds.

Stark Investments generally does not bill clients for fees incurred and does not offer clients the option of selecting that method of paying fees. As discussed in greater detail in Item 5.A. above, fees payable to Stark Investments by the Funds generally accrue in arrears and are deducted on a monthly or quarterly basis depending on the fee arrangement for the particular Fund. Fees payable to Stark Canada by Black Maple will generally accrue in arrears and may be billed pursuant to the sub-advisory agreement between the parties.

C. Describe any other types of fees or expenses *clients* may pay in connection with your advisory services, such as custodian fees or mutual fund expenses. Disclose that *clients* will incur brokerage and other transaction costs, and direct *clients* to the section(s) of your *brochure* that discuss brokerage.

As more fully disclosed in each Fund’s offering memorandum, each Fund bears its own expenses related to the Fund’s operations, which may include, without limitation: expenses related to securities trading activities, including brokerage commissions and custodian fees; interest and commitment fees on loans and debit balances; legal, accounting and other professional fees and expenses, including internal counsel and related staff; expenses for maintenance of corporate records, including the cost and expense of internal systems and related personnel; governmental fees; professional fees for outside consultants; expenses relating to calculation of a Fund’s net asset value; administrative fees and expenses; and non-recurring or extraordinary expenses.

One or more Funds for which Stark Investments serves as the investment manager or sub-adviser may invest in one or more other Funds. This will not result in duplicate management fees or incentive/performance compensation payable to Stark Investments, though may result in additional expenses. The investing Fund may be charged such fees and compensation by any private investment fund(s) in which it invests that are not affiliated with Stark Investments (“Unaffiliated Funds”). In addition, Stark Investments may utilize third-party sub-advisers to manage some or all of a Fund’s assets. Investments by a Fund in Unaffiliated Funds, or the use by a Fund of one or more third-party sub-adviser(s) to manage some or all of a Fund’s assets, may result in additional management fees or incentive/performance compensation and additional expenses than payable to Stark Investments pursuant to the applicable Fund’s Offering Memorandum.

Black Maple will generally be responsible for the trading and investing related costs and expenses arising from Stark Canada’s sub advisory management of the Black Maple’s account.

As discussed above, Stark Investments only manages client assets on a discretionary basis. As such, each Fund grants full discretionary authority to Stark Investments to manage the Fund’s advisory account. Pursuant to this discretion, the Funds may grant Stark Investments full discretion to select brokers to effect transactions in their accounts and to enter orders with such brokers to effect trades for their accounts. When Stark Investments effects transactions for a client account through a broker, the client will incur brokerage and other transaction costs for which the clients, and not Stark Investments, will be solely responsible.

For more information on Stark Investments’ brokerage practices, please refer to *Item 12 – Brokerage Practices*.

- D. If your *clients* either may or must pay your fees in advance, disclose this fact. Explain how a *client* may obtain a refund of a pre-paid fee if the advisory contract is terminated before the end of the billing period. Explain how you will determine the amount of the refund.**

All fees payable by Funds to Stark Investments accrue monthly or quarterly, depending on the particular terms of the advisory agreement with the Fund, but such fees are only deducted in arrears. Stark Investments does not charge fees to, nor deduct fees from, Fund accounts in advance of their being earned by Stark Investments.

- E. If you or any of your *supervised persons* accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including asset-based sales charges or service fees from the sale of mutual Fund(s), disclose this fact and respond to Items 5.E.1, 5.E.2, 5.E.3 and 5.E.4.**

Not Applicable

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

If you or any of your *supervised persons* accepts *performance-based fees* – that is, fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a *client* (such as a *client* that is a hedge fund or other pooled investment vehicle) – disclose this fact.

If you or any of your *supervised persons* manage both accounts that are charged a *performance-based fee* and accounts that are charged another type of fee, such as an hourly or flat fee or an asset-based fee, disclose this fact.

Explain the conflicts of interest that you or your *supervised persons* face by managing these accounts at the same time, including that you or your *supervised persons* have an incentive to favor accounts for which you or your *supervised persons* receive a *performance-based fee*, and describe generally how you address these conflicts.

Most Funds are currently in wind-down (the “Wind-Down Funds”) and are typically not allocated new investments other than in the form of hedging and defensive transactions.

Certain Funds pay both a performance based-fee and an asset-based fee, but not all Funds pay a performance based-fee and an asset-based fee.

Some Wind-Down Funds continue to pay both a performance-based fee and an asset-based fee, some Wind-Down Funds pay only an asset-based fee and some pay neither a performance-based fee nor an asset-based fee. Stark Investment’s concurrent management of Wind-Down Funds that do not pay any fees and Wind-Down Funds that do pay fees potentially could create a conflict of interest for Stark Investments as there may be an incentive for Stark Investments to unwind or liquidate certain assets of non-fee paying Wind-Down Funds prior to liquidating assets of the fee paying Wind-Down Funds. In addition, the performance-based fee paid by certain Wind-Down Funds could provide an incentive for Stark Investments to pay greater attention to the management of those Wind-Down Funds as opposed to the other Wind-Down Funds that either pay Stark Investments a management fee only or that pay no fees to Stark Investments.

Due to the number of Funds which are Wind-Down Funds, a Wind-Down Fund’s payment of an asset-based fee could provide an incentive for Stark Investments to delay the monetization of the Fund’s securities/assets. Further, the payment by some Wind-Down Funds of a performance-based fee, including upon realization in a side pocket, could provide an incentive for Stark Investments to delay the monetization of the Fund’s securities/assets.

Stark Investments generally addresses the potential conflicts of interest discussed above in several ways. First, Stark Investments has adopted a Trade Allocation and Order Aggregation Policy and Procedure (the “Allocation Policy”)

to address certain conflicts of interest and to provide for the equitable allocation of investment and divestment opportunities amongst Funds eligible for the same opportunity, including the Wind-Down Funds.

Second, Stark Investments evaluates the liquidity needs and capital availability of the Funds, as applicable, when allocating trade opportunities amongst the Funds.

Third, Stark Investments' Chief Investment Officer ("CIO") and the Stark Principal Group, as applicable, monitors all client portfolios managed by Stark Investments and manages the day-to-day liquidity and potential conflicts of interests that may arise in making trade allocation decisions, including sell determinations in the Wind-Down Funds.

Finally, Stark Investments makes available to all investors in the Wind-Down Funds an estimate of when specific securities/assets are anticipated to be realized based upon active review by Stark Investments investment personnel of the positions and developments related thereto. These estimates are actively monitored and updated based upon available information.

For a more detailed discussion of Stark Investment's Allocation Policy, please refer to Item 12.B below.

Item 7 - Types of Clients

Describe the types of *clients* to whom you generally provide investment advice, such as individuals, trusts, investment companies, or pension plans.

If you have any requirements for opening or maintaining an account, such as a minimum account size, disclose the requirements.

Stark Investments provides investment advice to Funds that are formed for the purpose of investment in securities, non-securities financial instruments and other investments.

Each of the Funds is exempt from the definition of an investment company under the Investment Company Act and therefore not required to be registered under the Investment Company Act. Interests in the U.S. Funds are offered on a private placement basis pursuant to Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act") to persons who are "accredited investors" as defined under the 1933 Act and typically only to "qualified purchasers" as defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Investment Company Act"), and subject to certain other conditions which are set forth in the offering documents for the U.S. Funds. Pursuant to Sections 3(c)(1) and 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act, the U.S. Funds are each exempt from the definition of an "investment company" and therefore need not register as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. Shares in the Offshore Funds are offered to persons who are not "U.S. Persons," as defined under Regulation S of the 1933 Act, and to U.S. tax-exempt entities which are "accredited investors" under Regulation D under the 1933 Act and "qualified purchasers" under Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act and are offered subject to such conditions as are set forth in the offering documents for the Offshore Funds. Pursuant to Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act, the Offshore Funds are each exempt from the definition of an "investment company" and therefore need not register as investment companies under the Investment Company Act.

Stark Canada also provides investment advice to Black Maple Capital. When providing investment advisory services to Black Maple, Stark Canada does not require a designated minimum amount of capital to sub-advise.

Stark Investments does not impose a minimum dollar value of assets or other conditions for initiating or continuing management of a Fund. Investors in the Funds, however, are generally required to make minimum initial investments of at least \$1 million or \$5 million (depending on the Fund) and typically may not redeem their initial investments without penalty or other limitation for at least one year thereafter, although Stark Investments may accept lower amounts or permit earlier redemptions in its sole discretion as discussed in the applicable Fund's offering documents.

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

- A. Describe the methods of analysis and investment strategies you use in formulating investment advice or managing assets. Explain that investing in securities involves risk of loss that *clients* should be prepared to bear.**

Wind-Down Funds

With respect to the Wind-Down Funds, Stark Investments may employ one or more of the below-listed investment strategies as well as other strategies specifically discussed in the confidential offering memorandum for each Wind-Down Fund.

The ongoing applicability of these strategies to a Wind-Down Fund may be limited due to fact that Stark Investments generally will not seek to allocate new investments to those Funds, excluding hedges and defensive transactions.

More detailed information regarding the specific strategies that may be used within a particular Wind-Down Fund is set forth in the confidential offering memorandum for each Wind-Down Fund.

Stark Investments' methods of analysis include charting, fundamental, technical, cyclical, quantitative and statistical analysis.

Stark Investments may no longer employ one or more of the investment strategies specifically discussed in each applicable Fund's offering documents and as discussed in prior versions of the Brochure.

The principle investment strategies used by Stark Investments to formulate investment advice for and manage the assets of the Funds are described below for the Funds which were the flagship multi-strategy Funds and for Stark ABS Opportunities Ltd., and Stark ABS Opportunities Master L.P. However, as otherwise noted herein, the application of one or more investment strategies is limited by the fact that most Funds currently are Wind-Down Funds, including Stark Master Fund Ltd. Shepherd Investments International, Ltd. Shepherd Guardian Fund, Ltd., Stark Investments Limited Partnership, Stark ABS Opportunities Ltd., and Stark ABS Opportunities Master L.P.

Such descriptions provide only an overview of covered strategies due to the fact that such strategies generally vary widely in practice, are complex, and as most Funds are Wind-Down Funds, strategy implementation is curtailed.

For any Fund adding new investments, as market opportunities shift and certain strategies become more or less attractive, Stark Investments attempts to adjust its strategies to take into account macro-economic and other relevant factors.

Additional and more detailed information regarding the specific strategies used by Stark Investments in advising each of the Funds (including each Wind-Down Fund) is provided in the offering documents for the particular Fund.

Investing in securities (including investing in securities issued by a Fund) involves risk of loss that investors should be prepared to bear.

Stark Master Fund Ltd.; Shepherd Investments International, Ltd.; Shepherd Guardian Fund, Ltd. and, Stark Investments Limited Partnership (Please note that such Funds are now in orderly wind-down)

Solely for purposes of the following discussion regarding the investment strategies used by Stark Investments to manage the assets of Stark Master Fund Ltd., Shepherd Investments International, Ltd., and Stark Investments Limited Partnership, the following terms shall apply:

"Master Fund" means the Stark Master Fund Ltd.;

"Shepherd" means Shepherd Investments International, Ltd.;

"Shepherd Guardian" means Shepherd Guardian Fund, Ltd.;

“SILP” means Stark Investments Limited Partnership;

“Fund” means either Shepherd, Shepherd Guardian or SILP, and “Funds” mean Shepherd, Shepherd Guardian and SILP collectively;

“Intermediate Funds” means Stark Offshore Master Holding Ltd. and Stark Onshore Master Holding LLC;

“Performance Fund” means Shepherd Performance Fund Ltd.;

“Subsidiary Funds” means the Master Fund, the Performance Fund and Stark Offshore Master Holding Ltd.;

Equity Derivative and Convertible Investing

Convertible investing and equity derivative investing typically consists of the purchase (or short sale) of a convertible security, such as a convertible bond, convertible preferred stock, warrant or option, coupled with the short sale (or purchase) of the underlying security into which the convertible security can be exchanged. Profits may be made from buying or selling the convertible security at a price different than its “fair” value, from dividends, coupons and short rebates and from trading profits earned through adjusting the hedge ratio of the positions as the underlying security moves up or down in price. In addition, increases and decreases in volatility, interest rates, dividends, credit spreads and other exposures may significantly impact the profitability of a particular position and may cause the Investment Manager to carry a significant directional bias in the strategy as to one or more of these exposures. The Investment Manager believes that it can also use derivatives to make directional investments and to capture returns related to volatility, interest rates, credit spreads, correlation, price movements and other exposures. The Investment Manager expects that certain convertible or derivative positions will not be hedged. The Investment Manager uses proprietary and commercially available modeling techniques and technology to pursue these investments.

Risk Arbitrage and Catalyst-Style Investing

Risk arbitrage involves the purchase and/or sale of a position in a security subject to a merger, acquisition, an exchange offer, tender offer, reorganization or liquidation. In a typical transaction, the Subsidiary Funds seeks to profit from the “spread” between the current market price and the amount to be realized if the corporate event occurs. If the Subsidiary Funds purchase the target company’s shares, which are to be exchanged for shares of the acquiring company, the Subsidiary Funds may offset, wholly or partially, the purchase with the use of options or other derivatives or a short sale of shares of the acquiring company’s (or a comparable company’s) stock to seek to reduce general market risks and risks specific to the acquiring company. The Subsidiary Funds will remain subject to the risk of the “deal.” From time to time, the Subsidiary Funds may pursue “activist” strategies whereby the Subsidiary Funds will publicly or privately attempt to effect change within companies in an attempt to increase the value of its investments in such companies.

Catalyst-style or event-based investing typically involves the purchase and/or sale of a position in a security or company expected to be subject to, or undergo, valuation enhancing or reducing corporate activity or financial engineering. The Subsidiary Funds approach other types of corporate events (or anticipated corporate events) in this strategy using similar analysis and techniques. Such other corporate events may include asset or subsidiary divestitures, significant legal matters such as products liability litigation, and other legal matters. In addition, the Subsidiary Funds may trade in the voting stock and non-voting stock of the same company, which generally have a historical pricing relationship and a high covariance with each other. Further, cross-holdings may include the purchase of a company’s stock in “local” or “foreign” shares, offset by a short sale of the other. Success is largely dependent upon the ability of the Investment Manager to correctly analyze the outcome and the completion date of the proposed transaction.

Credit Investing

Credit investing can involve providing capital to public and private corporations, financial institutions, real estate-related entities and other entities worldwide through secured and unsecured transactions. The Subsidiary Funds’ investments can involve directional exposure (*i.e.*, long or short only exposure), and may represent senior secured positions, junior positions or other unsecured positions. Some of the secured transactions may be collateralized by equity or equity-linked securities (*e.g.*, share-backed loans). Collateral for other secured loans may include real property (*e.g.*, land (including mineral rights), facilities and equipment), intangible property (*e.g.*, intellectual property and contractual rights) and real and personal property of guarantors. Some of the credit investments may include equity features such as warrants or shares of the borrower. Instruments commonly used in credit investing are investment

grade, high yield and other rated and unrated corporate debt, bank debt, corporate debt indices, Municipal Securities (as defined below), treasury obligations and credit derivatives.

Credit investing also can involve capital structure arbitrage. Capital structure arbitrage (which may be based on yields, structural priorities, temporal factors and covenants, among others factors) may involve the purchase or sale of different types of credit instruments against the purchase or sale of other instruments, both yield and non-yield. The Subsidiary Funds may attempt to take advantage of a misalignment of the pricing of a company's securities in relation to securities within the capital structure of such company or to instruments and securities outside that company's capital structure that bear an indirect relationship to the valuation of such company's securities. These misalignments can be a function of fundamental analysis, quantitative analysis of the relative value within the capital structure, probability assessment and statistical factors.

Distressed Investing

Distressed investing involves the purchase or sale of credit obligations (such as loans, trade claims, bonds and asset-backed obligations) of companies that are experiencing significant deterioration in creditworthiness or are already in financial restructuring, as well other obligations and securities of such companies. This strategy also includes investments in the obligations of foreign and domestic governments (including their agencies). The Investment Manager uses fundamental analysis to identify value in the equity, debt and assets of financially distressed entities. The analysis is specific both to the entity and to the economic environment in which the entity operates and also includes an assessment of the regulatory and legal situation of the entity. Distressed investing sometimes requires active involvement in litigation or participation in official and unofficial creditors' committees. The Investment Manager typically analyzes each level of the capital structure of a given entity (*e.g.*, common stock, equity, trade obligations, senior debt, subordinated debt and mezzanine level financing) and the various assets and liabilities of the entity to determine the optimal investment profile, which may involve several positions in the same entity (and its affiliates). In certain circumstances, the distressed investment may evolve into a private equity investment that requires additional capital from the Subsidiary Funds and/or active management by the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager may also seek to influence companies in which the Subsidiary Funds has invested through the restructuring process.

Long/Short Equity Trading

Long/short equity trading is generally focused on identifying and investing in attractively priced securities that are expected to generate profits on either an absolute or relative basis. The Subsidiary Funds' strategy combines a macroeconomic perspective with bottoms-up fundamental research to identify both long and short investment candidates across multiple industry sectors. In addition, certain investments will be determined in whole or in part through the use of quantitative models. Investments will generally exhibit a meaningful deviation from our estimate of fair value and typically fall into one or more of the following categories:

- (a) Longs or shorts that appear to be fundamentally mispriced relative to the Investment Manager's intrinsic value estimate, comparable valuations, or other benchmarks.
- (b) Longs or shorts supported by fundamentals but largely motivated by the expectation of an event or sequence of events.
- (c) Longs or shorts motivated by an analysis of empirical data, technical factors, or other criteria.
- (d) Longs or shorts that reflect a fundamental, event-oriented, or macro theme that the Investment Manager believes to be improperly reflected in the market price.

The strategy seeks to anticipate changes in market conditions, yet respond thoughtfully and opportunistically to unexpected events. The portfolio is generally managed with a goal of mitigating market risk and generating profits in most environments, however, the Investment Manager will tolerate a degree of directional exposure where deemed sufficiently compensated for the risks taken. Where deemed appropriate, the strategy will actively use

equity derivatives to enhance returns, manage risk, and express equity views that cannot otherwise be reproduced in the cash equity markets.

Structured Finance

The Investment Manager is offered and often takes advantage of special situation opportunities to provide capital to public and private corporations, financial institutions, real estate related entities and other entities worldwide through secured (and sometimes unsecured) transactions. These opportunities may arise through the Investment Manager's relationships with investment banking firms and other intermediaries and private equity sponsors, or they may be sourced directly by the Investment Manager and its affiliates. Borrowers in such transactions may not have access to traditional lenders (*e.g.*, banking institutions) for a variety of economic, operational, underwriting or other factors. The Subsidiary Funds' investments may represent senior secured positions, but may also represent junior or other unsecured positions. Collateral for secured loans may include real property (*e.g.*, land (including mineral rights), facilities and equipment), intangible property (*e.g.*, intellectual property and contractual rights) and real and personal property of guarantors. Structured finance transactions may also include various asset-backed securities, including collateralized loan securities, collateralized debt securities, agency and non-agency mortgage-backed securities and commercial mortgage backed securities, and may be in the debt or equity within these structures. The Investment Manager believes that its experience in highly complex, structured financial transactions, combined with its strong credit analysis capabilities, will enable it to assess the risks inherent in such transactions and, where necessary and practical, to structure hedges to mitigate such risks. The Investment Manager seeks to identify opportunities to acquire undervalued assets as either independent positions or as part of a capital structure, relative value position.

Global Macro Trading

Global macro trading consists of trading in global fixed income, commodities, currency and equity markets, and their related derivatives, in order to exploit fundamental, economic, financial and political imbalances that may exist in and between markets throughout the world. The Investment Manager believes that imbalances in financial markets are created from time to time by the influence of economic, political, regulatory, capital flow and sentiment factors.

Fixed-income trading involves trading in the fixed-income markets (including sovereign credit markets) in an attempt to profit from perceived pricing discrepancies in fixed income markets based upon both quantitative and fundamental analysis. These perceived discrepancies may be very small and the Subsidiary Funds may use a high degree of leverage in order to achieve the Subsidiary Funds' return objectives. The Investment Manager may hedge the purchase of a fixed income security with the short sale of a similar security in the same or similar market, or the Investment Manager may use futures and other derivative securities. Opportunities exist in these markets due to the disequilibrium resulting from, but not limited to, government intervention, policy changes and supply/demand imbalances and macro-economic conditions.

The Subsidiary Funds expect that their fixed-income trading will include securities issued by states, municipalities, agencies of states or municipalities or similar issuers (collectively, "Municipal Securities"). The Investment Manager believes that the municipal securities market presents attractive investment opportunities because of such market's structural inefficiencies, including, but not limited to: the breadth of bond issue structures, the tax benefit inequalities among issuers, the traditionally steep yield curve, the lack of leveraged investments, and the inability to "short sell" a municipal bond. The Investment Manager will use quantitative and qualitative measures to evaluate pricing discrepancies, on a relative basis, of these structural inefficiencies, and expects to engage in trading activities on the basis of its evaluations.

Stark ABS Opportunities Master L.P.; Stark ABS Opportunities Ltd.

Investment Program

The primary investment objectives of Stark ABS Opportunities Ltd. and the Stark ABS Opportunities Master L.P. (the "Master Fund", and collectively with Stark ABS Opportunities Ltd., the "Funds") are to achieve an attractive rate of return relative to the level of risk assumed by investing in protection on mortgage-centric structured products. Stark Offshore Management LLC (the "Investment Manager") anticipates that it will pursue the Funds' investment

objective by investing substantially all of the investable assets of Stark ABS Opportunities Ltd. through the Master Fund. The Master Fund's primary investment approach will be to take short positions on, or otherwise take short exposure to, residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") by purchasing credit default protection using credit default swaps ("CDS") or synthetic indices referencing RMBS. The CDS will generally reference subordinated tranches of RMBS.

The types of RMBS with respect to which the Master Fund may invest in protection include, without limitation, mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") collateralized by prime, agency, Alt-A, Alt-B and sub-prime mortgages. RMBS typically represents interests in pools of residential mortgage loans secured by one to four family residential properties.

The Master Fund may use leverage for liquidity and investment purposes. The Master Fund may lever its assets through various types of financings. The Master Fund may (but need not) employ various hedging techniques to mitigate actual or potential risks to which the Master Fund's investments may be exposed. The Master Fund may also invest in various interest rate products, RMBS cash securities and synthetic indices both to hedge its portfolio positions and to seek to meet the Fund's investment objective opportunistically (as described above). The Master Fund may invest in various cash substitutes (e.g., U.S. treasuries) and derivative instruments and indices.

The Master Fund's portfolio will be significantly concentrated in one strategy.

B. For each significant investment strategy or method of analysis you use, explain the material risks involved.

If the method of analysis or strategy involves significant or unusual risks, discuss these risks in detail. If your primary strategy involves frequent trading of securities, explain how frequent trading can affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transaction costs and taxes.

The following discusses the material risks involved with the principle investment strategies and methods of analysis Stark Investments uses in managing the Funds. More detailed information regarding the various risks that a Fund may experience in connection with Stark Investments' management of the Fund can be found in the confidential offering memorandum for that Fund.

Each of the following major strategies and methods of analysis, and the material risks involved with each, may apply to SMA Client accounts that Stark Investments may manage in the future. As of the filing date of this Form ADV annual updating amendment, Stark Investments did not manage any SMA Client accounts.

Stark Master Fund Ltd., Shepherd Investments International, Ltd., Shepherd Guardian Fund, Ltd. and Stark Investments Limited Partnership

An investment in a Fund is speculative, involves a high degree of risk and is suitable only for investors that are able to assume the risk of losing their entire investment. Prospective investors should carefully consider, among other factors, the risks summarized below. Such risk factors are not meant to be an exhaustive listing of all potential risks associated with acquiring Shares. The risks set forth herein with respect to the Funds are also applicable to the Performance Fund, the Intermediate Fund, Shepherd Select Holding, the Master Fund, Stark Select Master (each as defined below) and any special purpose vehicles formed to facilitate a Fund's investments.

Solely for purposes of the following discussion regarding the risk involved with the principle investment strategies used by Stark Investments to manage the assets of Stark Master Fund Ltd., Shepherd Investments International, Ltd., and Stark Investments Limited Partnership, the following terms shall apply:

"Affiliated Fund" means any fund or other pooled investment vehicle that is managed by Stark Investments.

"Master Fund" means the Stark Master Fund Ltd.;

"Shepherd" means Shepherd Investments International, Ltd.;

"Shepherd Guardian" means Shepherd Guardian Fund, Ltd.;

“SILP” means Stark Investments Limited Partnership;
“Fund” means either Shepherd or SILP;
“Funds” mean Shepherd, Shepherd Guardian and SILP collectively;
“Intermediate Funds” means Stark Offshore Master Holding Ltd. and Stark Onshore Master Holding LLC;
“Non-Affiliated Fund” means any fund or other pooled investment vehicle that is managed by an adviser or general partner entity other than Stark Investments;
“Performance Fund” means Shepherd Performance Fund Ltd.;
“Subsidiary Funds” means the Master Fund, the Performance Fund and Stark Offshore Master Holding Ltd.;
“Stark Select Master” means Stark Select Master Fund Ltd.;
“Select Asset Vehicles” means Shepherd Select Asset Ltd., Shepherd Select Asset Holding Ltd, and Stark Select Asset Fund LLC.

Risks Related to the Business of the Fund, the Performance Fund, the Intermediate Fund, the Select Asset Vehicles, the Master Fund and Stark Select Master

Current Market Conditions and Governmental Actions. The commodity, equity and debt markets of the world have been marked by extreme uncertainty and volatility in recent years. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008, world financial markets experienced extraordinary market conditions, including, among other things, extreme losses and volatility in commodities and securities markets and the failure of credit markets to function. These events have largely been attributed to the combination of a real estate bubble in the United States and the securitization and deregulation of real estate mortgages in a way that made the risks of mortgage-backed securities difficult to assess. In reaction to these events, regulators in the U.S. and several other countries undertook unprecedented regulatory actions. Today, such regulators continue to consider and implement additional measures to stabilize and encourage growth in U.S. and global financial markets. Nevertheless, it is uncertain whether the regulatory actions taken by regulators or any other regulatory actions will be able to prevent further losses and volatility in securities markets, or stimulate the credit markets.

The Investment Manager believes that the Funds have been and may continue to be materially and adversely affected by the foregoing events, or by similar or other events in the future. In the long term, there may be significant new regulations that could limit the Subsidiary Funds’ activities and investment opportunities or change the functioning of capital markets, and there is the possibility the severe worldwide economic downturn could continue for a period of years. Consequently, the Subsidiary Funds may not be capable of, or successful at, preserving the value of its assets, generating positive investment returns or effectively managing its risks.

Business and Regulatory Risks of Hedge Funds. Legal, tax and regulatory developments that may adversely affect the Fund could occur during the term of the Fund. Securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements enforced by the SEC, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivatives transactions and funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial actions. The regulatory environment for private funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of private funds and their trading activities may adversely affect the ability of the Subsidiary Funds to pursue their investment strategy, their ability to obtain leverage and financing and the value of investments held by the Subsidiary Funds. There has been an increase in governmental, as well as self-regulatory, scrutiny of the alternative investment industry in general and the activities of hedge funds and their managers, in particular, have been subject to intense and increasing regulatory scrutiny. Such scrutiny may increase the Funds’ exposure to potential liabilities and to legal, compliance and other related costs. Increased regulatory oversight may also impose additional administrative burdens on the Investment Manager, including, without limitation, responding to investigations and implementing new policies and procedures. Such burdens may direct the Investment Manager’s time, attention and resources from portfolio management activities. It is impossible to predict what, if any, changes in regulations may occur, but any regulations which restrict the ability of the Subsidiary Funds to trade in securities or the ability of the Subsidiary Funds to employ, or brokers and other counterparties to extend, credit in its trading (as well as other regulatory changes that result) could have a material adverse impact on the Subsidiary Funds’ portfolio.

With the passage of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), there will be extensive rulemaking and regulatory changes that will affect private fund managers, the funds that they

manage and the financial industry as a whole. Additionally, under the Dodd-Frank Act, the SEC will mandate new recordkeeping and reporting requirements for investment advisers, which would add costs to the legal, operations and compliance obligations of the Investment Manager and the Fund and increase the amount of time that the Investment Manager spends on non-investment related activities. Until the SEC fully implements the new requirements, it is unknown how burdensome such requirements will be. The Dodd-Frank Act will affect a broad range of market participants with whom the Subsidiary Funds interact or may interact, including banks, non-bank financial institutions, rating agencies, mortgage brokers, credit unions, insurance companies, and broker-dealers. Regulatory changes that will affect other market participants are likely to change the way in which the Investment Manager and the Subsidiary Funds conduct business with their counterparties. Parts of the Dodd-Frank Act, such as the “Volcker Rule” and the “Push-Out Provision,” may change the landscape of the financial industry. Until the implementation of such regulatory changes is complete, it is difficult to anticipate the impact on the Investment Manager, the Subsidiary Funds and the Funds. It may take years to understand the impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on the financial industry as a whole, and therefore, the continued uncertainty may make markets more volatile, and it may be more difficult for the Investment Manager to execute the investment strategy of the Funds.

The Subsidiary Funds and/or the Investment Manager may also be subject to regulation in jurisdictions in which the Subsidiary Funds and the Investment Manager engage in business. Investors should understand that the Funds’ business is dynamic and is expected to change over time. Therefore, the Fund may be subject to new or additional regulatory constraints in the future. Such regulations may have a significant impact on the shareholders or the operations of the Funds, including, without limitation, restricting the types of investments the Subsidiary Funds may make, preventing the Subsidiary Funds from exercising its voting rights with regard to certain financial instruments, requiring the Funds to disclose the identity of its investors or otherwise. The Investment Manager may, in its sole discretion, cause the Funds or the Subsidiary Funds to be subject to such regulations if it believes that an investment or business activity is in the Funds’ interest, even if such regulations may have a detrimental effect on one or more shareholders. Prospective shareholders are encouraged to consult their own advisors regarding an investment in a Fund. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Funds or the Subsidiary Funds could be substantial and adverse.

Investment and Trading Risks in General. An investment in a Fund is subject to all of the risks normally associated with the purchase and sale of securities, including, among others, the difficulty of accurately predicting price movements in particular securities or the market as a whole, including the difficulty of assessing the impact that a multitude of economic and other events will have on prices. The Subsidiary Funds’ investment program may utilize such investment techniques as a wide range of derivative transactions and “exotic” securities, limited diversification, margin transactions, repurchase agreements, short sales and futures and forward contracts, which practices can, in certain circumstances, substantially increase the adverse impact to which a Fund may be subject and, if unsuccessful, could result in a complete loss of a shareholder’s investment in a Fund. The Subsidiary Funds’ strategies are subject to the risk that the Investment Manager might incorrectly identify fair values and may also reflect the likelihood of the fair value being recognized being higher during a “bull” market. While the Investment Manager believes that the Subsidiary Funds’ investment program and research techniques moderate these risks through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments, no guarantee or representation is made that the Subsidiary Funds’ program will be successful. The past investment performance of a Fund, the Investment Manager, its principals or entities with which they have been associated should not be construed as, and is in fact not, an indication of the future results of an investment in the Fund, especially as the Fund’s investment strategies have evolved over the life of the Fund and are expected to continue to evolve. A Fund’s investment program should be evaluated on the basis that there can be no assurance that the Investment Manager’s assessments of the short-term or long-term prospects of investments will prove accurate.

Hedging Transactions. The Subsidiary Funds engage in a variety of hedging transactions, utilizing financial instruments such as forward contracts, futures contracts, currency options and interest rate swaps, caps and floors both for investment purposes and to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of the Subsidiary Funds’ portfolio positions as a result of changes in currency exchange rates, market interest rates, volatility, declines in the equity markets and credit risks associated with investments in the securities of particular issuers. Hedges are often more difficult to implement than many other types of transactions and the possibilities for errors may be greater than for other transactions. The evaluation models and trading techniques that are used by the Investment Manager are extremely complex. Any one or more trades or classes of trades may not be successful and may cause the Fund to incur a loss. Moreover, positions which are established will typically not be fully hedged, or may not be hedged at

all, and in some cases may be over-hedged. In addition, a position may be hedged against one type of risk, but not against other types of risk associated with the position. Due to both its investment program and the scarcity of directly correlated arbitrage opportunities in the market place, the Subsidiary Funds expect to be exposed to correlation (or basis) risks with respect to hedging activities. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge against certain risks in a cost effective manner or, in the case of certain risks, to hedge against them at all. In some instances, during the process of setting up a hedged position, the position may remain temporarily unhedged for a significant period of time. The value of the bonds, debentures and other interest rate-sensitive securities acquired by the Subsidiary Funds may be adversely affected by movements in interest rates.

Financing Arrangements; Availability of Credit. Leverage is an integral part of the Subsidiary Funds' strategy. The Subsidiary Funds obtains leverage from various banks and dealers, and may from time to time obtain financing from public financings or other term facilities. The use of leverage increases the risk of loss and the volatility of the Subsidiary Funds' portfolios. Furthermore, due to an increase in margin requirements or other changes in the terms of financing relationships, there can be no assurance that the Subsidiary Funds will be able to maintain adequate financing arrangements or avoid having to close out positions at losses which if held would have been profitable.

As a general matter, the banks and dealers that provide financing to the Subsidiary Funds can apply essentially discretionary margin, haircut financing as well as security and collateral valuation policies. Changes by banks and dealers in such policies, or the imposition of other credit limitations or restrictions, whether due to market circumstances or government, regulatory or judicial action, may result in large margin calls, loss of financing, forced liquidations of positions at disadvantageous prices, termination of swap and repurchase agreements and cross-defaults to agreements with other dealers. Any such adverse effects may be exacerbated in the event that such limitations or restrictions are imposed suddenly and/or by multiple market participants. The imposition of any such limitations or restrictions could compel the Subsidiary Funds to liquidate all or part of its portfolio at disadvantageous prices, perhaps leading to a complete loss of the Subsidiary Funds' equity.

Market Participant Risk. The institutions, including brokerage firms and banks, with which the Subsidiary Funds trade or invest, may encounter financial difficulties that impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of the Subsidiary Funds. In addition to the risk of a counterparty or broker defaulting, there also is the risk that major institutional investors in the Fund may be compelled to redeem from the Fund or that the Subsidiary Funds' counterparties or brokers will be required to restrict the amount of credit previously granted to the Subsidiary Funds due to their own financial difficulties, resulting in forced liquidation of substantial portions of the Subsidiary Funds' portfolio.

Necessity for Counterparty Trading Relationships; Counterparty Risk. The Subsidiary Funds have established relationships to obtain financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services that permit the Subsidiary Funds to trade in any variety of markets or asset classes over time; however, there can be no assurance that the Subsidiary Funds will be able to maintain such relationships. An inability to maintain such relationships would limit the Subsidiary Funds' trading activities could create losses, preclude the Subsidiary Funds from engaging in certain transactions, financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services and prevent the Subsidiary Funds from trading at optimal rates and terms. Moreover, a disruption in the financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services provided by any such relationships before the Subsidiary Funds establish additional relationships could have a significant impact on the Subsidiary Funds' business due to the Subsidiary Funds' reliance on such counterparties.

Some of the markets in which the Subsidiary Funds may effect transactions are not "exchange-based", including "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to the credit evaluation and regulatory oversight to which members of "exchange-based" markets are subject. The lack of evaluation and oversight of over-the-counter markets exposes the Subsidiary Funds to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Subsidiary Funds to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Subsidiary Funds have concentrated their transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. Generally, the Subsidiary Funds are not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparties. The Investment Manager's evaluation of the creditworthiness of their counterparties may not prove sufficient. It is possible that counterparties may not release cash posted as collateral as the Subsidiary Funds require

in order to consummate investments and/or to pay redemptions. The lack of a complete and “foolproof” evaluation of the financial capabilities of the Subsidiary Funds’ counterparties and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Subsidiary Funds.

“Relative Value” Trading Involves Significant Risk. The Subsidiary Funds generally will attempt to exploit relative mispricings among interrelated instruments (securities/securities; securities/derivatives; securities/futures; derivatives/futures; futures/futures). Mispricings, even if correctly identified, may not be corrected by the market, at least within a timeframe over which it is feasible for the Subsidiary Funds to maintain a position. Even pure arbitrage positions can result in significant losses if the Subsidiary Funds are not able to maintain both sides of the position until expiration. The Subsidiary Funds may trade at a high degree of leverage and could be forced to liquidate positions prematurely in order to meet margin calls, causing an otherwise “pure” arbitrage position to result in major losses.

Convertible Securities. The Subsidiary Funds’ ability to engage in convertible securities investing is extremely dependent on the availability of financing on favorable terms. A host of factors can affect both the rate of return on positions in convertible securities and the risk inherent in those returns. For example, if the issuer of the bond defaults, a portion of the investment may be lost despite the protection offered by the security sold short. Similarly, a takeover of the issuer of the bonds may result in the loss of the bond premium, if any. Also, a convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security’s governing instrument. If a convertible security held by the Subsidiary Funds is called for redemption, the Subsidiary Funds will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third-party. The bond premium (*i.e.*, the incremental value of the bond in excess of the value of the security into which the bond is then convertible) may also be adversely affected by movements in interest rates and a change in market sentiment. Other developments may adversely affect the cash flow associated with a hedged position. For example, the imposition of a dividend or increase in the dividend rate on a stock which is sold short could create or increase the negative cash flow associated with the hedge, or create a disparity in values between the positions held to establish the hedge. A hedged position would also be adversely affected if the Fund was unable to maintain its short position. This could occur if a stock loan is called in before the position is unwound.

Risk Arbitrage and other Event Driven Strategies. The difference between the price paid by the Subsidiary Funds for securities of a company involved in an announced extraordinary corporate transaction and the anticipated value to be received for such securities upon consummation of the proposed transaction will often be very small. Since the price bid for the securities of a company involved in an announced extraordinary corporate transaction is generally at a significant premium above the market price prior to the announcement, if the proposed transaction appears likely not to be consummated or in fact is not consummated or is delayed, the market price of the securities usually declines sharply, often by more than the Subsidiary Funds’ anticipated profit, even if the security’s market price returns to a level comparable to that which exists prior to the announcement of the deal. Agreements governing announced extraordinary corporate transactions often become the subject of litigation or regulatory scrutiny, which can delay or foreclose the consummation of a transaction, and are subject to interpretation of ambiguity and ultimately the potential for one or more parties to a transaction to terminate the transaction.

The risk arbitrage and event driven strategies are extremely competitive. The Subsidiary Funds compete with firms, including many of the larger investment banking firms, which have substantially greater financial resources, larger research staffs and more securities traders than are available to the Subsidiary Funds. In any given transaction, arbitrage activity by other firms tends to narrow the spread between the price at which a security may be purchased by the Subsidiary Funds and the price it expects to receive upon consummation of the transaction.

Quantitative Trading. The success of the Subsidiary Funds’ quantitative investment strategy is heavily dependent on the mathematical models used by the Investment Manager in attempting to exploit short-term and long-term mispricings in equity, debt, swap and commodity markets. The Investment Manager may select models that are not well-suited to prevailing market conditions. Models that have been formulated on the basis of past market data may not be predictive of future price movements. Models may not be reliable if unusual events specific to particular corporations, major events external to the operations of markets or regulatory intervention cause extreme market moves that are inconsistent with the historic correlation and volatility structure of the market. Human error may occur as the mathematical models are developed and updated. Models also may have hidden biases or exposure to broad structural or sentiment shifts. Furthermore, the effectiveness of such models tends to deteriorate over time as

more traders seek to exploit the same market inefficiencies through the use of similar models. In addition, the Investment Manager may override the factor weighting within models and/or override certain factors based on the Investment Manager's fundamental market views. Such actions by the Investment Manager may negatively impact the performance of the strategy or expose the strategy to additional risks.

Distressed Securities Risk. The Subsidiary Funds may invest in securities, debt and other obligations (e.g., trade claims) of issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, or that are involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Investments of this type may involve substantial financial and business risks that can result in substantial, or at times even total, losses. Among the risks inherent in investments in troubled entities is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of such issuers. Such investments also may be adversely affected by laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability, a bankruptcy court's power to disallow, reduce, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims and governmental investment in or other intervention with respect to troubled entities. The market prices of such securities are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and asked prices of such securities may be greater than those prevailing in other securities markets. It may take a number of years for the market price of such securities to reflect their intrinsic value.

In liquidation (both in and out of bankruptcy) and other forms of corporate reorganization, there exists the risk that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful (due to, for example, failure to obtain requisite approvals), will be delayed (for example, until various liabilities, actual or contingent, have been satisfied) or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Subsidiary Funds of the security in respect to which such distribution was made.

In certain transactions, the Subsidiary Funds may not be "hedged" against market fluctuations, or, in liquidation situations, may not accurately value the assets of the company being liquidated. This can result in losses, even if the proposed transaction is consummated.

The administrative costs incurred in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and will be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to creditors (other than out of assets or proceeds thereof, which are subject to valid and enforceable liens and other security interests) and equity holders. In addition, certain claims that have priority by law over the claims of certain creditors (for example, claims for taxes) may be quite high.

The Investment Manager or an affiliate, on behalf of the Subsidiary Funds, may elect to pursue litigation and/or to serve on creditors' committees or other groups to ensure preservation or enhancement of the Subsidiary Funds' position as a creditor. Fees and expenses associated with litigation are very high and to the extent such fees and expenses are not reimbursed by the debtor, they are paid by the Subsidiary Funds. A member of any such committee or group may owe certain obligations generally to all parties similarly situated that the committee represents. If the Subsidiary Funds conclude that their obligations owed to the other parties as a committee or group member conflict with their duties owed to the Subsidiary Funds, they will resign from that committee or group, and the Subsidiary Funds may not realize the benefits, if any, of participation on the committee or group. In addition, if the Subsidiary Funds are represented on a committee or group, it may be restricted or prohibited under applicable law from disposing of its investments in such company during and after the Fund's involvement with such committee or group.

Asset-Backed Securities. The Subsidiary Funds may invest in asset-backed securities ("ABS") and mortgage-backed securities ("MBS"). Through the use of trusts and special purpose corporations, various types of assets, including commercial and residential mortgages, automobile financing loans, student loans and credit card receivables, are pooled and then securitized in pass-through structures. The investment characteristics of ABS and MBS differ from traditional debt securities. Among the major differences are: the underlying receivables in an asset-backed security represent the obligations of a large number of obligors (as opposed to a single corporate borrower), and those obligors may vary widely in the terms applicable to their individual borrowings and the quality of their payment histories. The borrowers' interest and principal payments are made more frequently, usually monthly, and that principal may generally be prepaid at any time. The issuers of these securities may use credit-enhancement techniques such as subordination, excess spread, letters of credit, guarantees or preference rights.

These securities carry risks that are not presented by other types of debt instruments. Holders of ABS and MBS bear risks including credit, market, and interest-rate, structural and legal risk. The securities may not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral. Valuation of these securities may be extremely complex, in part because of the large number of underlying assets and the degree of removal between the originator of the underlying obligations and the eventual investor in the loan pool. Liquidity in some of these instruments may be materially more limited than for debt instruments issued by public corporations, and at times no liquidity may exist at all. In addition, the value of an ABS is affected by, among other things, changes in the market's perception of the assets backing the security and the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans or the financial institution providing any credit enhancement, as well as by the expiration or removal of any credit enhancement. Some or all of the ABS acquired by the Subsidiary Funds may not be rated, or may be rated lower than investment-grade securities, by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.

Residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") represent interests in pools of residential mortgage loans secured by one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. Such loans are obligations of the borrowers thereunder only and are not typically insured or guaranteed by any other person or entity, although such loans may be securitized by government agencies and the securities issued may be guaranteed. The rate of defaults and losses on residential mortgage loans will be affected by a number of factors, including general economic conditions and those in the geographic area where the mortgaged property is located, the terms of the mortgage loan, the borrower's "equity" in the mortgaged property and the financial circumstances of the borrower. Additionally, residential mortgage loans may be prepaid at any time, which could reduce the yield received on the related issue of RMBS. Likewise, the value of commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") will be influenced by factors affecting the value of the underlying real estate portfolio, and by the terms and payment histories of such CMBS.

Investments in the Energy Industry. Investments in the energy industry may be subject to a variety of risks, not all of which can presently be foreseen or quantified. The Subsidiary Funds may invest in companies involved in, or supporting, the production and distribution of power and the related infrastructure. These companies are sensitive to fluctuations in supply and demand, currency exchange rates, environmental regulation, interest rates, special risks of constructing and operating facilities, lack of control over pricing, merger and acquisition activity and regulation. Such fluctuations may, among other things, increase compliance costs and the costs of doing business, and in the past have tended to limit the growth potential of utility companies. Historically, regulations have limited many utility companies to certain geographic areas and to certain lines of business. Examples of such risks may include, but are not limited to: (i) the risk that technology employed in an energy project will not be effective or efficient; (ii) uncertainty about the availability or efficacy of energy sales agreements or fuel supply agreements that may be entered into in connection with a project; (iii) risks that regulations affecting the energy industry will change in a manner detrimental to the industry; (iv) environmental liability risks related to energy properties and projects; (v) risks of equipment failures, fuel interruptions, loss of sale and supply contracts or fuel contracts, decreases or escalations in power contract or fuel contract prices, bankruptcy of key customers or suppliers, tort liabilities in excess of insurance coverage, inability to obtain desirable amounts of insurance at economic rates, acts of God and other catastrophes; (vi) uncertainty about the extent, quality and availability of oil and gas reserves; (vii) risks that interest rate increases may make project financing more difficult to obtain, or impair the cash flow of projects which are leveraged; (viii) political, social and economic uncertainties affecting energy producing regions and countries; (ix) weather conditions; (x) the competitive position of oil or gas as a source of energy as compared with other energy sources; and (xi) the refining capacity of oil purchasers. The occurrence of events related to the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on the Subsidiary Funds and their investments. The energy industry is subject to comprehensive federal, state and local laws and regulations. Present, as well as future, statutes and regulations could cause additional expenditures, restrictions and delays that could materially and adversely affect the prospects of the Subsidiary Funds. In addition, estimates of hydrocarbon reserves by qualified engineers are often a key factor in valuing certain energy companies. These estimates are subject to wide variances based on changes in commodity prices and certain technical assumptions. Accordingly, it is possible for such reserve estimates to be significantly revised from time to time, creating significant changes in the value of the company owning such reserves.

In addition to the risks associated with acquiring and optimizing energy assets, the Subsidiary Funds will take speculative financial energy positions, both within the U.S. and internationally. While the Investment Manager believes that it will employ prudent risk management when outright energy positions are taken, there can be no assurances that such measures will be appropriate or sufficient. Other than market risk, there are additional risk factors associated with this type of speculation. The energy markets will always be sensitive to major weather events

such as hurricanes, sustained periods of cold or heat, etc. The magnitude and duration of price reactions to these events is difficult to quantify and can have a profound impact on profitability. Lack of liquidity for energy investments can also magnify losses in times of perturbed market conditions. Also, counterparty non-performance can negatively impact the Subsidiary Funds' positions.

Bonds and Other Fixed-Income Securities. The Subsidiary Funds may invest a portion of their assets in bonds and other fixed-income securities. Fixed-income securities include, among other securities: bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations; debt securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities or by a non-U.S. government (or its agencies or instrumentalities); Municipal Securities; and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. These securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero coupon obligations. Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (*i.e.*, credit risk) and are subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (*i.e.*, market risk). Certain fixed-income securities, including Municipal Securities, are subject to the risk of changes to tax laws that impact the tax exempt status of interest on certain securities.

The Subsidiary Funds may invest in rated and unrated debt securities and such rated debt securities will include both investment grade and non-investment grade debt securities. Investment grade debt securities are securities that have received a rating from at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") in one of the four highest rating categories or, if not rated by any NRSRO, have been determined by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality. Non-investment grade debt securities (typically called "junk bonds") are securities that have received a rating from a NRSRO of below investment grade or have been given no rating, and are considered by the NRSRO or the Investment Manager to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

Tax-Exempt Securities: Market Risk. The Subsidiary Funds intend from time to time to acquire direct interests in tax-exempt securities such as Municipal Securities. In addition, the Subsidiary Funds may indirectly acquire interests in Municipal Securities using a variety of instruments and structures. The market for tax-exempt securities, such as Municipal Securities, involves certain risks. The amount of public information available with respect to most tax-exempt securities is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds, and the investment performance of the Fund may therefore be more dependent on the analytical abilities of the Investment Manager. The secondary market for tax-exempt securities also tends to be less liquid than the secondary market for many other securities, a circumstance which may adversely affect the price at which Municipal Securities and interests in Municipal Securities may be sold.

The ability of issuers of tax-exempt securities to make timely payments of interest and principal may be diminished during general economic downturns or downturns in particular regions or industries. In addition, laws enacted in the future by the United States Congress or state legislatures or the adoption of referenda could extend the time for payment of principal and/or interest on, or impose other constraints on enforcement of, tax-exempt securities, or on the ability of issuers of tax-exempt securities to levy taxes. Issuers of tax-exempt securities might also in certain circumstances seek protection under the bankruptcy laws.

Forward Trading. Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and "cash" trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals that deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain participants in these markets have refused to quote prices for certain currencies or commodities or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. Disruptions can occur in any market traded in by the Subsidiary Funds due to unusually high trading volume, political intervention or other factors. The imposition of controls by governmental authorities might also limit such forward (and futures) trading to less than that which the Investment Manager would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of the Fund. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to the Fund.

Derivative Instruments. The Subsidiary Funds may invest in derivative instruments. The prices of many derivative instruments, including many options and swaps, are highly volatile. Price movements of options contracts and payments pursuant to swap agreements are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. The value of options and swap agreements also depends upon the price of the securities or currencies underlying them. The Subsidiary Funds are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of their clearinghouses or of counterparties.

The Subsidiary Funds may purchase and sell (“write”) options on securities and currencies on national and international commodities and securities exchanges and in the domestic and international over-the-counter market. The seller (“writer”) of a put option that is covered assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security or currency above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying security or currency plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security or currency below the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security or currency below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the put option.

The writer of a call option that is covered assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security or currency below the value of the underlying security or currency less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security or currency above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security or currency above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option.

Swaps and certain options and other custom instruments are subject to the risk of non-performance by the counterparty, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty.

Swap Agreements. The Subsidiary Funds may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease the Subsidiary Funds’ exposure to long-term or short-term interest rates, non-U.S. currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. The Subsidiary Funds are not limited to any particular form of swap agreement if consistent with the Subsidiary Funds’ investment objective and policies.

Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the Subsidiary Funds’ portfolios. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the specific interest rate, currency or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Subsidiary Funds. If a swap agreement calls for payments by the Subsidiary Funds, the Subsidiary Funds must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if a counterparty’s creditworthiness declines, the value of swap agreements with such counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by the Subsidiary Funds.

Other Derivative Instruments. The Subsidiary Funds may take advantage of opportunities with respect to certain other derivative instruments that are not presently contemplated for use or that are currently not available, but that may be developed, to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with the investment objective of the Fund and legally permissible. Special risks may apply to instruments that are invested in by the Subsidiary Funds in the future that cannot be determined at this time or until such instruments are developed or invested in by the Subsidiary Funds. Certain swaps, options and other derivative instruments may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk, liquidity risk, the risk of non-performance by the counterparty, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty, legal risk and operations risk.

Private Equity Investments. Return of capital and realization of gains, if any, by the Subsidiary Funds in respect of any long-term investments, including private placements and equity, certain energy assets, certain intellectual property assets and certain real estate assets, generally will occur only upon the partial or complete disposition of an

investment. Investments of this nature are often subject to significant contractual limitations that either prevent sale or force sale in certain circumstances. In addition, the Subsidiary Funds may be required to hold the investment for a significant period until the maturation of the business or some other material event, such as a sale of the business or public offering. While the Investment Manager may attempt to sell such investments at any time, it is not generally expected that this will occur for a number of years after such an investment has been made. Prior to such time, there generally will be no current return on investment in respect of such investments. In connection with the disposition of certain investments, the Subsidiary Funds may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of the underlying company, and to indemnify the purchasers of such company if those representations ultimately prove to be inaccurate. The Investment Manager will establish reserves as appropriate to provide for such contingent liabilities. The Subsidiary Funds may hold minority positions in certain private companies. As a result, the Subsidiary Funds may not be able to exercise control over such companies and may be unable to control the timing or occurrence of any exit strategy for any investment in such a company. There are a number of complex factors involved in valuing restricted securities that may require the exercise of discretion by the Investment Manager.

Catastrophe and Reinsurance Investing. The Subsidiary Funds' risk-linked investments are subject to relatively infrequent but severe losses resulting from the occurrence of one or more catastrophic events. The occurrence or non-occurrence of catastrophic events can be expected to result in volatility with respect to the Subsidiary Funds' assets. A major catastrophic loss or series of catastrophic losses may occur from time to time and, if affecting one or more of the Subsidiary Funds' investments, could result in material losses. The results of analyses performed by third-party catastrophe risk modeling firms cannot be viewed as facts, projections, or forecasts of future catastrophic losses and cannot be relied upon as an indication of the future return on the Subsidiary Funds' investments. Actual loss experience can materially differ from that generated by such models. No model of catastrophe events is, or could be, an exact representation of reality. These models rely on various assumptions, some of which are subjective and some of which vary between the different catastrophe risk modeling firms. The loss probabilities generated by such models are not predictive of future catastrophic events, or of the magnitude of losses that may occur. Actual frequency of catastrophic events and their attendant losses could materially differ from those estimated by such models. Investors in the Fund should not view the loss probabilities generated by such models as, in any way, predicting the likelihood of the event occurrence or loss.

Regulatory Risks – Catastrophe & Reinsurance. U.S. state insurance laws and regulations and the laws of many non-U.S. jurisdictions contain broad definitions of the activities that may constitute the conduct of the business of insurance or reinsurance in such jurisdictions. Furthermore, insurance regulatory authorities often have broad discretionary powers in administering insurance laws, including the authority (subject to appeal in court or otherwise) to determine whether a party is conducting the business of insurance or reinsurance within their applicable jurisdictions. Because risk-linked investments have certain features and an investment return that may be based on the occurrence of events that traditionally are the subject of insurance, it is possible that such instruments may be structured in a manner where insurance regulatory authorities or courts would determine that the purchase or holding of such securities or the writing of such derivatives constitutes the conduct of the business of insurance and reinsurance. In the event such a determination is made and a holder of such securities or the writer of such derivatives is not duly licensed to conduct such activities in the applicable jurisdiction, such holder or writer may be subject to regulatory and legal action. Insurance regulatory authorities have broad discretionary powers in administering insurance laws, including the authority to modify or withdraw interpretations or to impose additional requirements. There can be no assurance that any opinions of counsel provided to an issuer or regulatory rulings will continue to be effective or favorable to the Fund or that a modification in such legal opinions or regulatory rulings would not adversely affect the Fund.

Emerging Markets. Investments in emerging market securities involve a greater degree of risk than an investment in securities of issuers based in developed countries. Among other things, emerging market securities investments may carry the risks of less publicly available information, more volatile markets, less strict securities market regulation, government instability, less favorable or uncertain tax provisions, underdeveloped or non-transparent legal, judicial and bankruptcy systems, uncertainty in the enforceability of contract rights, and a greater likelihood of severe inflation, fraud, regulatory changes, unstable currency, war and expropriation of personal property than investments in securities of issuers based in developed countries. In addition, the Investment Manager's investment opportunities in certain emerging markets may be restricted by legal limits on non-U.S. investment in local securities.

Emerging markets generally are not as efficient as those in developed countries. In some cases, a market for the security may not exist locally, and transactions will need to be made on a neighboring exchange. Volume and liquidity levels in emerging markets are lower than in developed countries. When seeking to sell emerging market securities, little or no market may exist for the securities. In addition, issuers based in emerging markets are not generally subject to uniform accounting and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to issuers based in developed countries, thereby potentially increasing the risk of fraud or other deceptive practices. Furthermore, the quality and reliability of official data published by the government or securities exchanges in emerging markets may not accurately reflect the actual circumstances being reported.

The issuers of some non-U.S. securities, such as banks and other financial institutions, may be subject to less stringent regulations than would be the case for issuers in developed countries and therefore potentially carry greater risk. Custodial expenses for a portfolio of emerging markets securities generally are higher than for a portfolio of securities of issuers based in developed countries.

Non-U.S. Investments. The Subsidiary Funds actively trade securities issued by non-United States entities, both on United States and non-U.S. exchanges, and may acquire other assets of non-United States companies. Such securities and assets may be denominated in non-U.S. dollar currencies. Non-United States investments present risks not present in United States markets. Some of these risks include trade balances and imbalances and related economic policies, imposition of exchange control regulation by the United States or non-U.S. governments, imposition of withholding or other taxes on interest, dividends, capital gains, gross sales or disposition proceeds or other income, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets, policies of governments with respect to possible nationalization of their industries, political difficulties, including expropriation of assets, confiscatory or protectionist taxation, economic or political instability in non-U.S. nations, the possibility of government intervention, lack of, sudden changes to or differences in regulatory structure, currency exchange rate fluctuations, the increased volatility of certain markets and the occurrence of significant political or economic events, as well as many of those risks noted under “*Emerging Markets*”.

There may be less publicly available information about certain non-U.S. companies than would be the case for comparable companies in the United States and certain non-U.S. companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to or as uniform as those of United States companies. Securities markets outside the United States, while growing in volume, have for the most part substantially less volume than U.S. markets, and many securities traded on these non-U.S. markets are less liquid and their prices more volatile than securities of comparable United States’ companies. In addition, settlement of trades in some non-U.S. markets is much slower and more subject to failure than in U.S. markets. There also may be less extensive regulation of the securities markets in particular countries than in the United States.

Additional costs could be incurred in connection with the Subsidiary Funds’ international investment activities. Non-U.S. brokerage commissions generally are higher than in the United States. Expenses also may be incurred on currency exchanges when the Subsidiary Funds trade investments from one country to another. Increased custodian costs as well as administrative difficulties (such as the applicability of non-U.S. laws to non-U.S. custodians in various circumstances, including bankruptcy, ability to recover lost assets, expropriation, nationalization and record access) may be associated with the maintenance of assets in non-U.S. jurisdictions.

The Subsidiary Funds may trade futures, options and forward contracts on commodity exchanges and markets located outside the United States where CFTC regulations do not apply. Some non-U.S. exchanges, in contrast to United States exchanges, are “principals’ markets” in which performance is the responsibility only of the individual member with whom the trader has entered into a commodity contract and not of an exchange or clearing corporation. In such a case, the Subsidiary Funds will be subject to the risk of the inability of, or refusal by, the counterparty to perform with respect to such contracts. In addition, the trading of forward contracts on certain non-U.S. commodity exchanges may be subject to price fluctuation limits.

Canadian Tax. On August 27, 2010, the Department of Finance (Canada) released for public consultation draft legislation which included revised tax proposals regarding the taxation of investments in certain non-resident trusts (the “NRT Rules”). These proposals are to be effective for taxation years commencing after 2006 even though they have yet to be passed into law. In the event that the Fund has a Canadian resident investor and invests directly or indirectly in a non-resident trust, other than an “exempt foreign trust” (as defined in the NRT Rules), the NRT Rules

may be relevant. In particular, the non-resident trust could be subject to tax in Canada and the Canadian resident investor could be jointly and severally liable with the non-resident trust for its Canadian tax obligations. In addition, the after-tax returns realized by an investor in the Fund may be reduced to the extent that the Fund receives distributions of income or capital gains from such non-resident trusts. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors about the consequences of the NRT Rules.

Currency. The Subsidiary Funds invest a portion of their assets in debt and equity securities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and in other financial instruments, the price of which is determined with reference to currencies other than the U.S. dollar (collectively, “Non-Dollar Denominated Assets”). The Subsidiary Funds, however, value the assets attributable to Shares in U.S. dollars. To the extent unhedged, the value of the Subsidiary Funds’ assets fluctuates with the exchange rates as well as with price changes of the Subsidiary Funds’ investments in the various local markets and currencies. Thus, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the other currencies in which the Subsidiary Funds make their investments reduces the effect of increases in and magnifies the U.S. dollar equivalent effect of decreases in the prices of the Subsidiary Funds’ Non-Dollar Denominated Assets in their local markets. Conversely, a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar has the opposite effect of magnifying the effect of increases and reducing the effect of decreases in the prices of the Subsidiary Funds’ Non-Dollar Denominated Assets. The Subsidiary Funds, however, value the assets attributable to the Euro Shares in Euro and the Canadian Dollar Shares in Canadian dollars. To the extent unhedged, the value of the Euro Shares and Canadian Dollar Shares will fluctuate with the exchange rates associated with their currencies as well as with price changes of the Subsidiary Funds’ investments in the various local markets and currencies. Thus, an increase in the value of the Euro and Canadian dollar compared to the U.S. dollars and other currencies in which the Subsidiary Funds make their investments reduces the effect of increases and magnifies the Euro and Canadian dollar equivalent of the effect of decreases in the prices of the Subsidiary Funds’ securities attributable to the Euro Shares and Canadian Dollar Shares in their local markets. Conversely, a decrease in the value of the Euro and Canadian dollar has the opposite effect of magnifying the effect of increases and reducing the effect of decreases in the prices of the securities denominated in currencies other than the currencies attributable to the Euro Shares and Canadian Dollar Shares.

Although the Subsidiary Funds expect that they will invest primarily in debt and equity securities denominated in U.S. dollars, the Subsidiary Funds make investments that are denominated in other currencies. Accordingly, to the extent such investments are unhedged, the value of the assets attributable to Shares and Special Shares, which are valued in U.S. dollars, will fluctuate with the U.S. dollars rates as well as with price changes of the Subsidiary Funds’ investments in such local markets and currencies. Thus, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollars compared to other currencies in which the Subsidiary Funds make their investments will reduce the effect of increases and magnify the U.S. dollars equivalent of the effect of decreases in the prices of the Subsidiary Funds’ securities attributable to Euro Shares and Canadian Dollar Shares in their local markets. Conversely, a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollars will have the opposite effect of magnifying the effect of increases and reducing the effect of decreases in the prices of non-U.S. dollar securities attributable to the Euro Shares and Canadian Dollar Shares.

The Subsidiary Funds utilize forward currency contracts, swaps and options to hedge against currency fluctuations which might affect the assets of the Subsidiary Funds, but there can be no assurance that such hedging transactions will be effective. Risks noted under “*Non-U.S. Investments*” may also have a material impact on the Subsidiary Funds’ currency exposure.

In addition, the Subsidiary Funds may trade currencies both through the use of quantitative models and on a speculative basis to generate returns. The general absence of high margins on currency contracts and the low cost of carrying cash positions can result in an extremely high degree of leverage. A relatively small price movement, therefore, in a currency contract could result in immediate and substantial losses to the investor. Like other leveraged investments, any purchase or sale of currency contracts may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in those contracts. The Subsidiary Funds may lose more than its initial margin deposit on a trade.

Failure of Futures Commission Merchants. Under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, futures commission merchants are required to maintain customers’ assets in a segregated account. To the extent that the Subsidiary Funds engage in futures and options contract trading and the futures commission merchants with whom the Subsidiary Funds maintain accounts fail to so segregate the Subsidiary Funds’ assets, the Subsidiary Funds will be subject to a risk of loss in the event of the bankruptcy of any of its futures commission merchants. In certain

circumstances, the Subsidiary Funds might be able to recover, even with respect to property specifically traceable to the Subsidiary Funds, only a *pro rata* share of all property available for distribution to a bankrupt futures commission merchant's customers.

Futures Contracts. Futures markets are highly volatile and are influenced by factors such as changing supply and demand relationships, governmental programs and policies, national and international political and economic events and changes in interest rates. The low margin or premiums normally required in such trading may provide a large amount of leverage, and a relatively small change in the price of a security or contract can produce a disproportionately larger profit or loss. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for futures contracts or options thereon, and the Subsidiary Funds may be required to maintain a position until exercise or expiration, which could result in losses. Trading in futures contracts and options thereon is a highly specialized activity which may entail greater than ordinary investment or trading risks.

Short Sales. The Subsidiary Funds engage in the short sale of securities as part of their trading strategy. A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Subsidiary Funds do not own in the expectation of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable therefore) at a later date at a lower price. To make delivery to the buyer, the Subsidiary Funds must borrow the security, and the Subsidiary Funds are obligated to return the security to the lender, which is accomplished by a later purchase of the security by the Subsidiary Funds. When the Subsidiary Funds make a short sale in the United States, they must leave the proceeds thereof with the broker and they must also deposit with the broker an amount of cash or U.S. government or other securities sufficient under current margin regulations to collateralize their obligation to replace the borrowed securities that have been sold. If short sales are effected on a non-U.S. exchange, such transactions will be governed by local law, which local laws may be uncertain or may change to the detriment of the Subsidiary Funds' position. Since the borrowed securities must later be replaced by purchases at market prices in order to close out the short position, any appreciation in the price of the borrowed securities would result in a loss. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. Theoretically, the potential loss on the securities sold short is unlimited as there is no ceiling on how far the price of the security may rise. Also, a short seller may be prematurely forced out of a position due to an inability to maintain a loan of the stock which is borrowed to establish the short. Furthermore, if the Subsidiary Funds have sold short the securities offered in an exchange offer or merger and has purchased the securities of the target company, the Subsidiary Funds are exposed to the risk that, if the transaction is not consummated, it may suffer losses with respect to its long and its short positions. The Subsidiary Funds have no policy limiting the amount of its capital it may deposit to collateralize its obligation to replace borrowed securities sold short.

Leverage; Interest Rates; Margin. The Subsidiary Funds borrow substantial amounts of money, in the normal course of its business, from brokerage firms and banks, using the securities that it owns as collateral. The Subsidiary Funds may borrow against these securities to the maximum extent permitted by law. The Subsidiary Funds may also, in effect, borrow funds through entering into repurchase agreements, and may "leverage" its investment returns with options, commodity futures contracts, swaps, forwards and other derivative instruments. In addition, the Subsidiary Funds may borrow on an unsecured basis by means of variable rate notes or by incurring other unsecured indebtedness, and these borrowed funds may also be used for investment purposes. Thus, the Subsidiary Funds may be in a highly leveraged position. Consequently, the level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which the Subsidiary Funds can borrow, in particular, affect the operating results of the Fund. In order for the Fund's operations to be profitable, its returns must exceed its interest and other expenses. Moreover, as is the case with other leveraged investments, losses incurred by the Fund may exceed the amount of the capital invested by the Fund. In such event, the claims of the secured and unsecured creditors of the Subsidiary Funds would be senior to the claims of the shareholders.

The Subsidiary Funds may issue variable rate notes or other forms of indebtedness on a secured or unsecured basis. The variable rate notes are likely to provide for the payment of a base rate of interest with additional interest payable on the basis of the Subsidiary Funds' profitability. The holders of such variable rate notes will be creditors of the Subsidiary Funds and, as such, all interest payable to the noteholders will be an expense of the Subsidiary Funds, reducing the net profit available to the Subsidiary Funds. In the event of a liquidation, noteholders would be entitled to be paid in full before the shareholders would be entitled to receive any distributions.

General Real Estate Risks. The Subsidiary Funds anticipate investing in real estate or real estate related assets, either directly or as a result of foreclosure. Real estate investments, including land financing transactions, generally will be subject to all or certain of the risks incident to the ownership and operation of real estate and/or risks incident to the making of mortgage loans secured by real estate, including but not limited to (i) risks associated with both the domestic and international general economic climate; (ii) local real estate conditions; (iii) risks due to dependence on cash flow; (iv) risks and operating problems arising out of the absence of certain construction materials; (v) changes in supply of, or demand for, competing properties in an area (as a result, for instance, of over-building); (vi) the financial condition of tenants, buyers and sellers of properties; (vii) changes in availability of debt financing; (viii) energy and supply shortages; (ix) changes in the tax, real estate, environmental and zoning laws and regulations, including, specifically with respect to land financing transactions, changes to the Financial Accounting Standards Board standards; (x) various uninsured or uninsurable risks; (xi) natural disasters; and (xii) the ability of the third-parties to manage the real properties. With respect to investments in equity or debt securities, the Subsidiary Funds will in large part be dependent on the ability of third parties to successfully operate the underlying real estate assets. In addition, the Subsidiary Funds may invest in mortgage loans that are structured so that all or a substantial portion of the principal will not be paid until maturity, which increases the risk of default at that time. There is no assurance that there will be a ready market for resale of investments because investments in real estate generally are not liquid. Such investments may also require the payment of additional taxes in the countries, and political subdivisions thereof, in which the Subsidiary Funds invest.

Trading in Securities and Other Investments of the Subsidiary Funds may be Illiquid. The Subsidiary Funds may invest in restricted, thinly-traded or otherwise illiquid securities. The Subsidiary Funds may invest in securities of financially troubled companies, illiquid over-the-counter securities, non-publicly traded securities and securities traded on non-U.S. exchanges. If the Subsidiary Funds were forced to rapidly divest these securities, as a result of redemptions from the Fund or for other reasons, it might only be able to do so at disadvantageous prices. The simultaneous redemption by shareholders of a significant amount of the Fund's capital could adversely affect the Fund if the Subsidiary Funds are required to sell securities or liquidate positions at a loss and such loss cannot be passed on, in whole or in part, to the redeeming shareholders. Moreover, the efforts of the Subsidiary Funds in liquidating large positions could depress the market in which the securities are traded, further exposing the Fund to losses. Futures positions may be illiquid because, for example, most United States commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. Futures contract prices in various commodities occasionally have moved the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Similar occurrences could prevent the Subsidiary Funds from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the Fund to substantial losses. In addition, the Subsidiary Funds may not be able to execute futures contract trades at favorable prices if little trading in the contracts involved is taking place. It also is possible that an exchange or the CFTC may suspend trading in a particular contract, order immediate liquidation and settlement of a particular contract, or order that trading in a particular contract be conducted for liquidation only. In addition, although many of the securities which the Subsidiary Funds may acquire may be traded on public exchanges, each exchange typically has the right to suspend or limit trading in all securities which it lists. Such a suspension could render it difficult or impossible for the Subsidiary Funds to liquidate their positions and would thereby expose the Fund to losses.

Special Investments. The Subsidiary Funds will invest in various illiquid investments including "Special Investments," which will typically be illiquid, difficult to value on an ongoing basis and may require a significant amount of time from the date of initial investment before disposition. Sales of Special Investments may not be possible and, if possible, may be made at substantial discounts from cost. The sale of restricted and illiquid securities and other private investments and assets often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. The limited liquidity of these investments may subject them to more extensive fluctuations in value and may impair the ability of the Subsidiary Funds to exit such investments in times of adversity. A redeeming shareholder with an interest in Special Shares will not receive any amount in respect of such interest until the related Special Investment is liquidated or distributed, and may also be subject to a "Holdback Amount."

Each Special Investment may take several years to mature to a point at which it can be sold and proceeds can be returned to investors. The Subsidiary Funds will not hold a Special Investment for a period longer than ten years, which may result in an inopportune sale of a Special Investment, higher brokerage charges to exit an investment early and sale at a discount from cost. In addition, because Special Investments are often difficult to value, additional costs will likely be incurred in valuing these investments than would be typically incurred for securities with a readily assessable market value. Furthermore, the Special Investments will also result in additional administrative costs and expenses for the Special Investments Participating Shares.

Please see Item 2 responses herein regarding certain risks related to valuation, including the procedures by which the values of the securities/assets of the Fund and the Subsidiary Funds are derived in accordance with the Investment Manager's valuation procedures. Special Investments may not have a readily ascertainable market price and will be valued at fair value (as determined by the Investment Manager's Committee, as more fully detailed in Item 2 herein) from time to time. Fair value may be cost, as adjusted by the Investment Manager in the event it determines that there has been an impairment in, or a significant market change that alters, the value, of the Special Investment according to the Investment Manager's Committee's valuation criteria. The Investment Manager generally expects to obtain an independent third-party valuation at least twice a year for each Special Investment to assist the Investment Manager with establishing the fair value of such investment; *provided* that the Investment Manager has not determined, in its discretion, that the cost of the independent valuation significantly outweighs the benefit such valuation provides given the size of the Special Investment relative to the Subsidiary Funds' overall portfolios. The Investment Manager's Committee will review such independent valuations, but will not be bound by them in valuing Special Investments. There is no guarantee that fair value will represent the value that will be realized by the Subsidiary Funds on the eventual disposition of the Special Investment or that would, in fact, be realized upon an immediate disposition of the Special Investment. As a result, to the extent the Investment Manager determines an investment held by the Subsidiary Funds should be a Special Investment, shareholders participating in the profits and losses with respect to such Special Investment may be adversely affected if the Special Investment was overvalued at the time that it became a Special Investment. Conversely, shareholders not participating in the profits and losses with respect to such Special Investment may be adversely affected if the Special Investment was undervalued at the time that it became a Special Investment. Also, it is possible that there may be a divergence in the Fund's fiscal year-end net asset value and in the net asset value reported in the Fund's financial statements in any year where, GAAP requires valuations different from the valuation methodology used by the Investment Manager's Committee with respect to the Special Investments. GAAP conforming changes will be made only to the Fund's financial statements for financial reporting purposes.

Multi-Tiered Structures. The Subsidiary Funds may from time-to-time invest strategically in Non-Affiliated Funds. These investments in Non-Affiliated Funds are subject to various risks, including, but not limited to, operational risks such as the ability of a Non-Affiliated Fund to provide the adequate operating environment for an investment vehicle or managed account such as back office functions, trade processing, accounting, administration, risk management, valuation services and reporting. The Non-Affiliated Funds may also face competition from other investment funds which may be more established and have larger capital bases and have larger numbers of qualified management and technical personnel. Additionally, certain Non-Affiliated Funds may pursue over time different investment strategies which may limit the Fund's ability to assess the Non-Affiliated Fund's ability to achieve its long-term investment objective. Certain of these Non-Affiliated Funds may be newly-formed businesses and may have no track record and little, if any, operating experience. Furthermore, a Non-Affiliated Fund may face additional risks as the assets of an investment vehicle increases over time. In such instances, a Non-Affiliated Fund may not be able to handle properly the operating volumes of a fund vehicle with an increased capital basis.

Market conditions and trading approaches are continually changing, and a particular Non-Affiliated Fund's past successful performance may be largely irrelevant to such Non-Affiliated Fund's prospects for future profitability.

Although the Investment Manager monitors the Non-Affiliated Funds in which the Subsidiary Funds make investments, it is possible that the Investment Manager may not receive sufficient transparency to identify defects in the Non-Affiliated Fund's business. Investments by the Subsidiary Funds in any Affiliated Fund will not result in duplicate management fees or incentive/performance compensation, however, investments by the Subsidiary Funds in Non-Affiliated Funds may be subject to additional management fees or incentive/performance compensation; provided, that under the Fund's current practice, (a) the Incentive Allocation for a given year to be allocated to the Manager with respect to each series of Shares, if any, will be reduced by the Fund's share of any

incentive/performance compensation payable by such Non-Affiliated Funds to its manager for such year and (b) the Management Fee for a given year payable by the Fund to the Investment Manager will be reduced, dollar-for-dollar, by the Fund's share of any management fees payable by Non-Affiliated Funds to its manager for such year.

Risks Related to Brokerage Firms and Other Institutions. There is the possibility that the institutions, including brokerage firms and banks, with which the Subsidiary Funds do business, or with whom securities may be entrusted for custodial purposes, will encounter financial difficulties or fraud that may impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of the Fund. Although the Investment Manager utilizes multiple broker-dealers and regularly monitors the financial condition of such broker-dealers, if one or more of the Subsidiary Funds' broker-dealers were to become insolvent or the subject of liquidation proceedings (both in and out of bankruptcy), there exists the risk that the recovery of the Subsidiary Funds' securities and other assets from such a broker-dealer will be delayed or result in a recovery that is less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such broker-dealer. These risks may be especially significant where the Subsidiary Funds deal with foreign broker-dealers, custodians and clearing agencies, all of which may not be subject to comparable regulation as in the United States.

Concentration of Holdings. Unlike some investment funds which, as a matter of investment policy, diversify portfolio holdings so that no more than a fixed percentage of their assets may be invested in any one issuer or industry, the Fund has not adopted fixed guidelines for diversification of its investments among issuers or industries and may be heavily concentrated, at any time, in a limited number of positions which are considered to be mispriced by the Investment Manager. In attempting to maximize the Fund's return, the Investment Manager may concentrate the holdings of the Subsidiary Funds in those industries and companies which, in the sole judgment of the Investment Manager, provide the best profit opportunity in view of the Fund's investment objective. If events occur that adversely affect the market value of such concentrated positions, the Fund would likely be subject to large, sudden losses of value and may be forced to liquidate its remaining assets to satisfy margin calls and redemption requests.

Competition; Availability of Investments. Certain markets in which the Subsidiary Funds may invest are extremely competitive for attractive investment opportunities and, as a result, there may be reduced expected investment returns. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able to identify or successfully pursue attractive investment opportunities in such environments. Among other factors, competition for suitable investments from other pooled investment vehicles, the public equity markets and other investors may reduce the availability of investment opportunities. In addition, for capacity constrained investment strategies such as the Subsidiary Funds' convertible arbitrage, risk arbitrage and distressed investing, which depend upon the availability of new investment product to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns, it is less likely that these strategies will consistently generate performance exhibiting both low month-to-month volatility and high returns where competition for such new investment product is increased.

Risks of Litigation. Certain types of investments or strategies (e.g., distressed investing) may carry a higher risk of litigation. Different investor groups may have qualitatively different, and frequently conflicting, interests. The Subsidiary Funds' investment activities may include activities that are hostile in nature and will subject the Subsidiary Funds to the risk of becoming involved in litigation. The expense of prosecuting or defending against claims against the Subsidiary Funds by third parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would ultimately be borne by the Fund and would reduce net assets, and any recovery would potentially increase net assets. The Investment Manager and its affiliates will be indemnified by the Fund in connection with such litigation, subject to certain conditions. Currently, the Investment Manager is aware of two claims related to LBO transactions for companies that subsequently filed for bankruptcy in which the bankruptcy estate or creditor groups are potentially pursuing payments to shareholders that tendered shares in the LBO (the "Potential Litigation Claims"). Liability with respect to any potential claims arising from the Potential Litigation Claims would not be allocated to shareholders holding Class MQ Series M-6 Shares, Class MQ Series M-7 Shares, Class MQ Series M-8 Shares and Class MQ Series M-9 Shares.

Risks Related to the Fund and its Management

Discretion of Investment Manager; New Strategies and Techniques. The Investment Manager has considerable discretion in the types of securities which the Subsidiary Funds may trade and has the right to modify the trading strategies or hedging techniques of the Subsidiary Funds without the consent of the shareholders. Any of these new

trading techniques may not be thoroughly tested in the market before being employed and may have operational or theoretical shortcomings which could result in unsuccessful trades and, ultimately, losses to the Fund. In addition, any new investment strategy or hedging technique developed by the Fund may be more speculative than earlier techniques and may increase the risk of an investment in the Fund.

Lack of Control Over Certain Investments. The Subsidiary Funds have the right to make investments in other entities and to enter into joint ventures. As a result, the Investment Manager may lack a degree of control over the management of an as yet undetermined portion of the Subsidiary Funds' assets.

Investments into Affiliated Funds. From time to time, the Subsidiary Funds may make investments in one or more Affiliated Funds. In many instances, such investments may be "seed investments" since they will be made in connection with the launch of a new Affiliated Fund. Such investments may present the Investment Manager with actual or potential conflicts of interest, result in reduced liquidity for the Fund and create more concentrated exposure to certain investment strategies.

Conflicts of Interest. The Subsidiary Funds may, from time to time, engage in transactions with affiliates. These transactions may involve actual or potential conflicts of interest. In addition, the Investment Manager will provide investment advisory and management services to other investment funds and accounts in addition to the Fund and the Subsidiary Funds. Although the Investment Manager has undertaken to act in a manner which it considers fair, reasonable and equitable in allocating investment opportunities among the Subsidiary Funds and its other clients, on occasion investments made on behalf of other clients may differ from those made by the Subsidiary Funds and there can be no assurance that a particular investment opportunity which comes to the attention of the Investment Manager will be allocated to the Subsidiary Funds.

Certain conflicts of interest may also arise from the fact that the Fund will be responsible for paying a portion of the cost and expense of certain personnel of the Investment Manager. Such personnel include "in-house" legal counsel, paralegals, accountants, settlements personnel, finance personnel, stock loan personnel and related staff. While such personnel are currently compensated at levels consistent with industry practice, the Investment Manager has sole discretion in determining the amount of compensation paid to personnel and is not obligated to limit such compensation in any way.

Fees Payable to Other Managers. The Subsidiary Funds may make a private equity investment or other investment where a management team (potentially selected by the Investment Manager) or an agent collects fees and/or allocations but also participates in the equity value of the entity. There is no restriction on the compensation which may be paid or profits which may be allocated to affiliates of such management teams and that compensation will be a Fund expense.

Stark ABS Opportunities Master L.P. and Stark ABS Opportunities Ltd.

An investment in Stark ABS Opportunities Ltd. or Stark ABS Opportunities Master L.P. (collectively, the "Fund") is speculative, involves a high degree of risk and is suitable only for investors that are able to assume the risk of losing their entire investment. Prospective investors should carefully consider, among other factors, the risks summarized below. Such risk factors are not meant to be an exhaustive listing of all potential risks associated with acquiring Interests.

Risks Related to the Business of the Fund and the Fund

Current Market Conditions and Governmental Actions. The commodity, equity and debt markets of the world have been marked by extreme uncertainty and volatility in recent years. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008, world financial markets experienced extraordinary market conditions, including, among other things, extreme losses and volatility in securities markets and the failure of credit markets to function. These events have largely been attributed to the combination of a real estate bubble in the United States and the securitization and deregulation of real estate mortgages in a way that made the risks of mortgage-backed securities difficult to assess. In reaction to these events, regulators in the U.S. and several other countries undertook unprecedented regulatory actions. Today, such regulators continue to consider and implement additional measures to stabilize and encourage growth in U.S.

and global financial markets. It is possible that regulatory actions taken by regulators or any other regulatory actions will be able to prevent or minimize further losses and volatility in securities markets, or stimulate the credit markets.

Stark Offshore Management LLC (the “Investment Manager”) believes that the Fund may be materially and adversely affected by the foregoing events. In the long term, there may be significant new regulations that could limit the Fund’s activities and investment opportunities or change the functioning of capital markets. Consequently, the Fund may not be capable of, or successful at, preserving the value of its assets, generating positive investment returns or effectively managing its risks.

Business and Regulatory Risks of Hedge Funds. Legal, tax and regulatory developments that may adversely affect the Fund could occur during the term of the Fund. Securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements enforced by the SEC, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivatives transactions and funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial actions. The regulatory environment for private funds is evolving, and changes in the regulation of private funds and their trading activities may adversely affect the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategy, its ability to obtain leverage and financing and the value of investments held by the Fund. There has been an increase in governmental, as well as self-regulatory, scrutiny of the alternative investment industry in general and the activities of hedge funds and their managers, in particular, have been subject to intense and increasing regulatory scrutiny. Such scrutiny may increase the Fund’s exposure to potential liabilities and to legal, compliance and other related costs. Increased regulatory oversight may also impose additional administrative burdens on the Investment Manager, including, without limitation, responding to investigations and implementing new policies and procedures. Such burdens may direct the Investment Manager’s time, attention and resources away from portfolio management activities. It is impossible to predict what, if any, changes in regulations may occur, but any regulations which restrict the ability of the Fund to trade in securities or the ability of the Fund to employ, or brokers and other counterparties to extend, credit in its trading (as well as other regulatory changes that result) could have a material adverse impact on the Fund’s portfolio.

With the passage of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), there will be extensive rulemaking and regulatory changes that will affect private fund managers, the funds that they manage and the financial industry as a whole. Additionally, under the Dodd-Frank Act, the SEC will mandate new recordkeeping and reporting requirements for investment advisers, and the SEC and CFTC are expected to mandate margin, capital, reporting and other requirements for market participants, which would add costs to the legal, operations and compliance obligations of the Investment Manager and the Fund and increase the amount of time that the Investment Manager spends on non-investment related activities. Until the SEC and/or CFTC fully implement the new requirements, it is unknown how burdensome such requirements will be. The Dodd-Frank Act will affect a broad range of market participants with whom the Fund interacts or may interact, including banks, non-bank financial institutions, other counterparties, rating agencies, mortgage brokers, credit unions, insurance companies, and broker-dealers. Regulatory changes that will affect other market participants are likely to change the way in which the Investment Manager and the Fund conduct business with their counterparties. Parts of the Dodd-Frank Act, such as the “Volcker Rule” and the “Push-Out Provision,” among others, may change the landscape of the financial industry. Implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act may, for example, impose collateral requirements with which a particular counterparty may not be able to comply. Until the implementation of such regulatory changes is finalized, it is difficult to anticipate the impact on the Investment Manager, the Fund and the Feeder Fund. It may take years to understand the impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on the financial industry as a whole, and therefore, the continued uncertainty may make markets more volatile, and it may be more difficult for the Investment Manager to execute the investment strategy of the Fund.

The Fund and/or the Investment Manager may also be subject to regulation in jurisdictions in which the Fund and the Investment Manager engage in business. Investors should understand that the Fund’s business is dynamic and is expected to change over time. Therefore, the Fund may be subject to new or additional regulatory constraints in the future. Such regulations may have a significant impact on the Limited Partners or the operations of the Fund, including, without limitation, restricting the types of investments the Fund may make, preventing the Fund from exercising its voting rights with regard to certain financial instruments, requiring the Fund to disclose the identity of its investors or otherwise. The Investment Manager may, in its sole discretion, cause the Fund to be subject to such regulations if it believes that an investment or business activity is in the Fund’s interest, even if such regulations

may have a detrimental effect on one or more Limited Partners. Prospective Limited Partners are encouraged to consult their own advisors regarding an investment in the Fund. The effect of any future regulatory change on the Fund or the Feeder Fund could be substantial and adverse.

Risk of Future Legislative, Regulatory or Judicial Action. There can be no assurance as to what actions might be taken by any federal, state or municipal legal authority that may adversely affect investments held by the Fund. Such actions could include, by way of example, further restrictions on the ability of the holder of a mortgage loan to foreclose upon default by the borrower or delays in the foreclosure process, encouragement of modification of the terms of mortgage loans in ways that may be adverse to the interests of the holder of the loans or of related securities, and judicial determinations as to whether particular types of mortgage loans are “unfair” under applicable law.

The federal government, state and local governments, consumer advocacy groups and others continue to urge servicers to be aggressive in modifying mortgage loans to avoid foreclosure, and federal, state and local governmental authorities have enacted and continue to propose numerous laws, regulations and rules relating to mortgage loans generally, and foreclosure actions particularly. Any of these laws, regulations and rules may provide new defenses to foreclosure, insulate servicers from liability for modification of loans without regard to the terms of the securitization agreements or result in limitations on upward adjustment of mortgage interest rates, reduced payments by borrowers, permanent forgiveness of debt, increased prepayments due to the availability of government-sponsored refinancing initiatives and/or increased reimbursable servicing expenses, all of which are likely to result in delays in the foreclosure process and are intended to result in slower rates of delinquency and defaults. In addition, several courts and state and local governments and their elected or appointed officials have taken unprecedented steps to slow the foreclosure process or prevent foreclosures altogether. A number of these laws have been enacted. These laws, regulations and rules will result in delays in the foreclosure process, and would likely cause credit protection positions to lose value.

On October 13, 2010, the attorney generals of all 50 states announced a joint investigation into foreclosure practices. Furthermore, one or more federal regulatory agencies or other state or local regulatory agencies may also conduct investigations into foreclosure practices. In addition, attorney generals in certain states have proposed foreclosure moratoriums and/or have requested that servicers review and report on their foreclosure procedures. At this time, in response to issues raised with respect to possible document deficiencies in connection with foreclosure, it is unclear whether there will be foreclosure moratoriums on a state by state basis or even on a national level.

Investment and Trading Risks in General. An investment in the Fund is subject to all of the risks normally associated with the purchase and sale of securities, including, among others, the difficulty of accurately predicting price movements in particular securities or the market as a whole, including the difficulty of assessing the impact that a multitude of economic and other events will have on prices. The Fund’s investment program may utilize such investment techniques as a wide range of derivative transactions and “exotic” securities, limited diversification, margin transactions, repurchase agreements, short sales and futures and forward contracts, which practices can, in certain circumstances, substantially increase the adverse impact to which the Fund may be subject and, if unsuccessful, could result in a complete loss of a Limited Partner’s investment in the Fund. The Fund’s strategies are subject to the risk that the Investment Manager might incorrectly identify fair values and may also reflect the likelihood of the fair value being recognized being higher during a “bull” market. While the Investment Manager believes that the Fund’s investment program and research techniques moderate these risks through a careful selection of securities, assets and other financial instruments, no guarantee or representation is made that the Fund’s program will be successful. The past investment performance of the Investment Manager, its principals or entities with which they have been associated should not be construed as, and is in fact not, an indication of the future results of an investment in the Fund, especially as the Fund’s investment strategies have evolved over the life of the Fund and are expected to continue to evolve. The Fund’s investment program should be evaluated on the basis that there can be no assurance that the Investment Manager’s assessments of the short-term or long-term prospects of investments will prove accurate.

Hedging Transactions. The Fund may engage in a variety of hedging transactions, utilizing financial instruments such as forward contracts, futures contracts, interest rate swaps, caps and floors both for investment purposes and to seek to hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of the Fund’s portfolio positions as a result of changes in a variety of factors, including market interest rates, volatility, declines in the equity markets and credit risks associated

with investments in the securities of particular issuers. Hedges are often more difficult to implement than many other types of transactions and the possibilities for errors may be greater than for other transactions. The evaluation models and trading techniques that are used by the Investment Manager are extremely complex. Any one or more trades or classes of trades may not be successful and may cause the Fund to incur a loss. Moreover, positions which are established will typically not be fully hedged, or may not be hedged at all, and in some cases may be over-hedged. In addition, a position may be hedged against one type of risk, but not against other types of risk associated with the position. Due to both its investment program and the scarcity of directly correlated arbitrage opportunities in the market place, the Fund expects to be exposed to correlation (or basis) risks with respect to hedging activities. In addition, it may not be possible to hedge against certain risks in a cost effective manner or, in the case of certain risks, to hedge against them at all. In some instances, during the process of setting up a hedged position, the position may remain temporarily unhedged for a significant period of time. The value of the CDS acquired by the Fund may be adversely affected by movements in interest rates.

Market Participant Risk. The institutions, including brokerage firms and banks, with which the Fund trades or invests, may encounter financial difficulties that impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of the Fund. In addition to the risk of a counterparty or broker defaulting, there is also the risk that the Fund's counterparties or brokers will be required to restrict the amount of credit previously granted to the Fund due to their own financial difficulties, resulting in forced liquidation of substantial portions of the Fund's portfolio.

Necessity for Counterparty Trading Relationships; Counterparty Risk. The Fund expects to establish relationships with counterparties from which the Fund will purchase credit default swap protection, as described above, and expects to establish relationships with other parties to obtain financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services that permit the Fund to trade in any variety of markets or asset classes over time; however, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to maintain such relationships or establish such relationships. An inability to establish or maintain such relationships would limit the Fund's trading activities could create losses, preclude the Fund from engaging in certain transactions, financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services and prevent the Fund from trading at optimal rates and terms. Moreover, a disruption in the financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services provided by any such relationships before the Fund establishes additional relationships could have a significant impact on the Fund's business due to the Fund's reliance on such counterparties. The size of the Fund and/or its lack of operating history may affect the Fund's ability to maintain or establish relationships with counterparties on favorable terms.

The Fund will have significant economic exposure to counterparties from which the Fund purchases credit default swap protection. The funds that will be available to make distributions to shareholders are dependent in large part upon whether and to what extent payments are due and payable to the Fund from such counterparties. In the event of the insolvency of such a counterparty, the Fund will generally be treated as a general unsecured creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim of title with respect to any RMBS or other securities referenced in the credit default swaps or other derivative instruments through which the Fund acquires protection. Consequently, the Fund will be subject to the credit risk of its counterparties.

Many of the markets in which the Fund may effect transactions are "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange-based" markets. This exposes the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not *bona fide*) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Fund has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties.

The Fund will not be restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all of its transactions with one counterparty. Moreover, the Fund will have a limited internal credit function which evaluates the creditworthiness of its counterparties. The ability of the Fund to transact business with any one or more counterparties, the lack of complete evaluation of such counterparty's financial capabilities and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Fund.

Collateral; Risk of Default or Bankruptcy of Third Parties. The Fund may have significant credit and operational risk exposure to its counterparties, which will require the Fund to post collateral to support its obligations in

connection with transactions. Generally, counterparties will have the right to sell, pledge, rehypothecate, assign, use or otherwise dispose of the collateral posted by the Fund in connection with such transactions. This could increase the Fund's exposure to the risk of a counterparty default since, under such circumstances, such collateral of the Fund could be lost or the Fund may be unable to recover such collateral promptly. Also, counterparties have an interest in maximizing the return from such collateral. This interest could conflict with the interests of the Fund in preserving and protecting its portfolio.

In situations where the Fund places assets in the care of a custodian or is required to post margin or other collateral with a counterparty, such assets or collateral may not be segregated, or may be commingled with the assets of the relevant custodian or counterparty. As a result, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any custodian or counterparty, the Fund's assets and collateral may be subject to the conflicting claims of the creditors of the relevant custodian or counterparty, and the Fund may be exposed to the risk of a court treating the Fund as a general unsecured creditor of such custodian or counterparty, rather than as the owner of the assets or collateral, as the case may be.

The Fund is subject to the risk that issuers of the instruments in which it invests and trades, and counterparties from which it purchases credit default protection, may default on their obligations under those instruments or other contracts, and that certain events may occur that have an immediate and material adverse effect on the value of those instruments. The stability and liquidity of repurchase agreements, swap transactions, forward transactions and other over-the-counter derivative transactions depend in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. It is expected that the Fund will monitor on an ongoing basis the creditworthiness of firms with which it will enter into credit default swaps, repurchase agreements, interest rate swaps, caps, floors, collars or other over-the-counter derivatives. If there is a default by the counterparty to such a transaction, the Fund will under most normal circumstances have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in the value of the Fund being less than if the Fund had not entered into the transaction. Furthermore, there is a risk that any of such counterparties could become insolvent. There can be no assurance that the issuer of an instrument in which the Fund invests, or a counterparty from which the Fund purchases credit default swap protection, will not default, or that an event that has an immediate and material adverse effect on the value of an instrument or other contract will not occur, and that the Fund will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result.

Forward Trading. Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and "cash" trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals that deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the assets they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. There have been periods during which certain participants in these markets have refused to quote prices for certain assets or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. Disruptions can occur in any market traded in by the Fund due to unusually high trading volume, political intervention or other factors. The imposition of controls by governmental authorities might also limit such forward (and futures) trading to less than that which the Investment Manager would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of the Fund. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to the Fund.

Derivative Investments. The prices of derivative instruments, including futures, are highly volatile. Payments made pursuant to swap agreements may also be highly volatile. Price movements of futures and options contracts and payments pursuant to swap agreements are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. The value of futures, options and swap agreements also depends upon the price of the assets underlying them. In addition, the Fund's assets are subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which their positions trade or of their clearinghouses or counterparties.

The Fund's transactions may be part of a hedging strategy (*i.e.*, offsetting the risk involved in another position) or a form of leverage, in which the Fund has the right to benefit from price movements in a large number of assets with a small commitment of capital. These activities involve risks that can be substantial, depending on the circumstances.

Swaps and other customized instruments are subject to the risk of non-performance by the swap counterparty, including risks relating to the creditworthiness of the swap counterparty, market risk, liquidity risk and operations risk.

Credit Default Swaps. The Fund will invest in CDS. A CDS is a contract between two parties which transfers the credit risk associated with a particular debt instrument as it relates to the issuer's failure to pay principal or interest on time in respect of such referenced debt instrument. Upon an event of default, the swap may be terminated in one of two ways: (i) by the purchaser of credit protection delivering the referenced instrument to the swap counterparty in the same notional amount, or (ii) by the parties pairing off payments, with the purchaser of the protection receiving a payment equal to the par value of the reference security less the realized value of principal payments to the security.

In the manner described above, CDS can be used to hedge a portion of the default risk on a single bond or a portfolio of bonds and loans. In the case of expected credit deterioration, the Fund will purchase credit default protection in which it will pay a premium to short the risk. In such an instance, the Fund will receive payments upon the occurrence of a credit event, which creates leveraged exposure to the credit risk of the referenced entity.

Swap transactions dependent upon credit events are priced incorporating many variables including the pricing and volatility of the underlying pool of mortgages, potential loss upon default and the shape of the U.S. Treasury Yield curve, among other factors. As such, there are many factors upon which market participants may have divergent views.

The Fund will Maintain a Short Exposure. The Fund's investment strategy involves the purchase of CDS protection on subordinate subprime, Alt-A and Alt-B RMBS – positions which may lose value over time in the event that credit spreads narrow or are unchanged or the underlying securities receive principal payments. Purchasing CDS protection results in negative carry due to the premium paid with respect to such positions and thus, even with credit spreads unchanged, the Fund may lose value in the event that the price of the securities do not move in such a way as to offset the negative carry. In a spread tightening environment, a Limited Partner may lose all or part of its investment in the Fund. Losses will be higher with higher leverage and tighter spreads.

Risks Associated with Protection on Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities. Residential mortgage loans are obligations of the borrowers thereunder only and are not typically insured or guaranteed by any other person or entity. However, it is possible that government intervention or regulatory changes allow government agencies to insure or guarantee outstanding residential mortgage loans. The rate of defaults and losses on residential mortgage loans will be affected by a number of factors, including general economic conditions and those in the geographic area where the mortgaged property is located, the terms of the mortgage loan, the borrower's "equity" in the mortgaged property and the financial circumstances of the borrower. The Fund will focus on RMBS collateralized by mortgage loans of subprime credit quality, although it may purchase CDS or other protection on RMBS collateralized by any kind of residential mortgage loans. Delinquencies are more likely with subprime mortgage loans than with mortgage loans that satisfy higher credit standards.

In addition, several major servicers of mortgage loans have recently announced that they were suspending foreclosures or stopping foreclosure sales in certain states pending the resolution of issues related to possible document deficiencies in connection with foreclosure, although some have resumed the foreclosure process in certain states. The deficiencies giving rise to these voluntary suspensions primarily relate to procedures for verification of statements made in affidavits used in connection with foreclosure. However, issues may also be raised as to whether the relevant documentation clearly indicates the ownership (and therefore standing to foreclose) of mortgage loans included in RMBS securitization trusts. There can be no assurance that servicers will not suspend foreclosures for some period of time.

Practices Related to Assignment of Mortgage Loans to Securitization Trusts May Result in Foreclosure Delays. Assignments of mortgage (other than certain mortgage loans recorded in the name of Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. ("MERS")) with respect to the mortgage loans collateralizing RMBS have typically been prepared in blank, and no one is required to complete and record these assignments of mortgage unless or until the servicer begins foreclosure proceedings. Typically, while the beneficial ownership of the mortgage loans, including the related mortgages, has been transferred to the RMBS securitization trust, record title to the related mortgages has

not been assigned to the trust but rather remains in the name of the related mortgagee of record. The failure to complete and record assignments of mortgage could impair the ability of a servicer to take timely servicing actions with respect to the mortgage loans, which could have a negative impact on the value realized from such mortgage loans, and in addition, the servicer will have to complete and record the related assignments of mortgage prior to filing a foreclosure proceeding.

The Recording of Mortgages in the Name of MERS Could Delay Foreclosures and Increase the Risk of Loss on the Referenced Securities. The recording of mortgages in the name of MERS has been challenged in a number of states. Although many decisions have accepted MERS as mortgagee, some courts have held that MERS is not a proper party to conduct a foreclosure and have required that the mortgage be reassigned to the entity that is the economic owner of the mortgage loan before a foreclosure can be conducted. In states where such a rule is in effect, there may be delays and additional costs in commencing, prosecuting and completing foreclosure proceedings and conducting foreclosure sales of mortgaged properties. In addition, any expenses of recording an assignment of mortgage to an RMBS securitization trust will increase foreclosure costs, thereby reducing the amounts payable on the related RMBS. These delays and additional costs could in turn delay the distribution of liquidation proceeds to the RMBS and increase the amount of losses on the mortgage loans.

In addition, borrowers are raising new challenges to the recording of mortgages in the name of MERS, including challenges questioning the ownership and enforceability of mortgage loans registered in MERS. An adverse decision in any jurisdiction may delay the foreclosure process and adversely affect payments on the related RMBS.

Litigation Against RMBS Servicers May Result in Foreclosure Delays. Recently, there has been an increase in litigation against servicers of RMBS. If a particular servicer becomes subject to litigation relating to the mortgage loans in an RMBS securitization trust, this may increase the costs of the servicer in servicing the mortgage loans or the expenses of the securitization trustee. These expenses may be paid from payments on the mortgage loans in the mortgage pool prior to payment of the RMBS. In addition, if a servicer is subject to litigation, this may affect the ability of that servicer to perform its obligations under the related RMBS servicing agreement, even if such litigation is not related to a mortgage loan in the related mortgage pool, and could impact the ability of that servicer to foreclose on mortgage loans. No assurance can be made as to the effect any such litigation may have on payments in respect of the mortgage loans collateralizing RMBS, the allocation of losses to the related RMBS or the ability of the servicer to pursue foreclosures.

Any resulting delays in foreclosure proceedings may be significant, and may also reduce the recovery value of foreclosed properties or increase the costs of foreclosure, resulting in increased loss severities. In addition, the amount of servicing advances recoverable by securitization servicers, if any, from any liquidation may increase as a result of the delay, resulting in a larger realized loss that may be allocated to a subordinate tranche of RMBS than would otherwise be the case. In addition, the costs of resolving these issues may be allocated to RMBS securitization trusts, which may also be allocated to a subordinate tranche of RMBS. Investors should consider the impact of any such delays in the foreclosure process, together with the potential for the allocation of increased losses to subordinated tranches of RMBS, in analyzing the resulting market value of the credit protection positions.

Obligations of Securitization Sponsors to Repurchase Mortgage Loans May Reduce Losses Allocated to Reference RMBS. In a typical RMBS securitization, the sponsor makes various representations and warranties with respect to the mortgage loans as of the closing of the securitization. To the extent a breach of any such representation and warranty is discovered, and the breach has a material adverse effect on the RMBS, the sponsor is required to repurchase the related mortgage loan. To the extent any such repurchased mortgage loan would have otherwise gone into default and resulted in the allocation of a realized loss to a subordinate RMBS tranche, the existence of this repurchase remedy, to the extent the securitization sponsor is solvent, will reduce the amount of such realized losses allocated to the RMBS, which may cause the credit protection positions to lose value.

Rates of Defaults on Mortgage Loans Will Impact Allocation of Losses to Reference Securities. When a mortgagor defaults on its obligation to make its scheduled monthly payment the related servicer may foreclose on the related mortgaged property. To the extent the net proceeds realized from a foreclosure are less than the outstanding principal balance of the related mortgage loan, a realized loss results which is typically allocated to the RMBS securitization through subordination. Any such allocation of a realized loss may result in a reduction in the principal balance of the most subordinate outstanding tranche of RMBS, without a corresponding distribution of principal to

that tranche. The rate of defaults on residential mortgage loans are impacted by a variety of factors as described below.

General trends in consumer borrowing and mortgage lending over the past decade may have increased the sensitivity of the mortgage market to changes in economic conditions. During such time, mortgage lenders loosened their credit criteria, often by increasing lending to first time homebuyers and borrowers with lower credit scores, by making loans made with little or no documentation, no income verification or without regard to ability of the borrowers to pay (including after a rate reset), and by making loans with higher loan-to-value ratios. In addition, certain borrowers may have financed their equity contributions with “piggy-back” junior lien loans, resulting in little to no equity contributed by the borrower with respect to their mortgage loan financing. As property values generally increased during the period ending in 2007, many consumers borrowed against the increasing equity in their homes to cover other expenses, such as investments in home remodeling and education costs, resulting in an increase in debt service as a percentage of income. Increasing property values also encouraged borrowers to obtain mortgage loans to finance investment properties, which generally have a higher tendency to become delinquent and to default than mortgage loans made to finance primary residences. In connection with the origination of low or no documentation loans, lenders were often willing to make such loans by relying primarily on the value of the property rather than the creditworthiness of the borrower. These trends in the mortgage loan industry and in consumer behavior generally have increased the likelihood of defaults, delinquencies and losses on mortgage loan portfolios.

General economic conditions have an impact on the ability of mortgagors to repay mortgage loans. Loss of earnings, reduction of available credit, illness and other similar factors may lead to an increase in delinquencies and bankruptcy filings by mortgagors. Currently, the United States is experiencing a prolonged recession, with rising unemployment and increased bankruptcy filings. In addition, adverse economic conditions and other factors (which may or may not affect real property values) may affect mortgagors’ timely payment of principal and interest on mortgage loans and, accordingly, the actual rates of delinquencies, foreclosures and losses with respect to an RMBS mortgage pool. These other factors could include excessive building resulting in an oversupply of housing in a particular area or a decrease in employment reducing the demand for housing in an area or zoning or environmental restrictions preventing additions to the housing supply in an area. Currently, many areas of the United States have an oversupply of homes available for sale and such supply may increase as a result of foreclosures. Any deterioration in housing prices in the regions in which there is a significant concentration of mortgaged properties in an RMBS securitization trust, as well as the other regions in which the mortgaged properties are located, and any deterioration of economic conditions in such regions which adversely affects the ability of mortgagors to make payments on the mortgage loans, may increase the likelihood of delinquencies and losses on those mortgage loans.

The underwriting standards used in the origination of many mortgage loans comprising RMBS securitization trusts were generally less stringent than those of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac with respect to a borrower’s credit history and in certain other respects. Borrowers on the mortgage loans may have had impaired or unsubstantiated credit histories. A borrower’s income and/or assets may not have been verified in connection with the origination of the applicable mortgage loan. This may increase the possibility that, due to mortgagor error or fraud, the amount of credit extended exceeds the mortgagor’s capacity to pay, particularly with respect to adjustable rate mortgage loans and interest only mortgage loans, on which the payments may increase during the terms of such mortgage loans. As a result of this less stringent approach to underwriting, such mortgage loans will likely experience higher rates of delinquencies, defaults and foreclosures than mortgage loans underwritten in a manner which is more similar to the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac guidelines.

If the mortgage interest rate on an adjustable-rate mortgage loan increases, monthly payments on the related mortgage loan will increase, and this may increase the risk of delinquency, default or prepayment under the related mortgage loan, particularly if the mortgagor is unable to refinance its mortgage loan with a mortgage loan bearing a lower rate of interest. The ability to refinance a mortgage loan will depend on a number of factors prevailing at the time refinancing is desired, such as, among other things, real estate values, the mortgagor’s financial situation, prevailing mortgage interest rates, the mortgagor’s equity in the related mortgaged property, tax laws and prevailing general economic conditions. The level of defaults on adjustable-rate mortgage loans will increase if the mortgagors are unable to make the higher monthly payments resulting from the increased mortgage rate.

An investor property is a property which, at the time of origination, the mortgagor represented would not be used as the mortgagor’s primary residence or second home. Because the mortgagor is not living on the property, the

mortgagor may be more likely to default on the mortgage loan than on a comparable mortgage loan secured by a primary residence, or to a lesser extent, a second home. In addition, income expected to be generated from an investor property may have been considered for underwriting purposes in addition to the income of the mortgagor from other sources. Should this income not materialize, it is possible the mortgagor would not have sufficient resources to make payments on the mortgage loan.

With respect to mortgage loans with an initial interest only period, after the initial interest only period, payments on the mortgage loan will be recalculated to amortize fully its unpaid principal balance over its remaining life and the mortgagor will be required to make scheduled payments of both principal and interest. The required payment of principal will increase the burden on the mortgagor and may increase the risk of delinquency and default under the related mortgage loan. In addition, in underwriting mortgage loans with interest only periods, originators generally did not consider the ability of mortgagors to make payments of principal at the end of the interest only period. In default situations losses may be greater on these mortgage loans because they do not amortize during the related interest only period.

Mortgage loans that have been modified are often subject to high rates of re-default, and there can be no assurance that the related borrowers will be able to make their required monthly payments in accordance with the related modified terms.

Reliance on Credit Ratings. In general, the ratings of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations on RMBS depend primarily on an assessment of the mortgage loans that underlie the securities, the credit enhancement provided to the RMBS by more subordinate securities and the ability of the servicers to service the mortgage loans. Rating agencies rate debt securities based upon their assessment of the likelihood of the receipt of principal and interest payments. These ratings may be used by the Investment Manager as criteria for the selection of portfolio securities. Such ratings, however, are relative and subjective; they are not absolute standards of quality and do not evaluate the market value risk of the securities. Credit rating agencies may change their methods of evaluating credit risk and determining ratings on securities backed by mortgage loans. These changes may occur quickly and often. In general, the ratings of RMBS by a rating agency: (i) only address the likelihood of receipt by holders of RMBS of distributions in the amount of scheduled payments on the mortgage loans; (ii) do not address the possibility that, as a result of principal prepayments, the yield on RMBS may be lower than anticipated; and (iii) do not comment as to the market price or suitability of RMBS for a particular investor. It is also possible that a rating agency might not change its rating of a particular issue on a timely basis to reflect subsequent events.

Leverage Risks. The Fund will use leverage as part of its investment program. The use of leverage will, in certain instances, enable the Fund to achieve a higher rate of return than would be otherwise possible. Leverage may take the form of, without limitation, any of the financial instruments described herein, including derivative instruments which are inherently leveraged and trading in products with embedded leverage such as options, short sales, swaps and forwards. The instruments and borrowings utilized by the Fund to leverage investments may be collateralized by the Fund's portfolio.

The use of leverage will magnify the volatility of changes in the value of the investments of the Fund. Accordingly, any event which adversely affects the value of an investment would be magnified to the extent the investment is leveraged. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage by the Fund in a market that moves adversely to its investments could result in substantial losses to the Fund, which would be greater than if the Fund were not leveraged.

While leverage increases the buying power of the Fund and presents opportunities for increasing total returns, it has the effect of potentially increasing losses as well. For example, funds borrowed for leveraging will be subject to interest, transaction and other costs, and other types of leverage also involve transaction and other costs. Any such costs may or may not be recovered by the return on the Fund's portfolio. Leverage will increase the investment return of the Fund if an investment purchased with or utilizing leverage earns a greater return than the cost to the Fund of such leverage. The use of leverage will decrease the investment return if the Fund fails to recover the cost of such leverage.

Interest Rate Risk. The Fund will be exposed to interest rate risk, meaning that changes in prevailing interest rates could negatively affect the value of the Fund's assets. Over any defined period of time, the Fund's interest-bearing

assets may be more sensitive to changes in market interest rates than the Fund's interest-earning liabilities, or vice versa. Factors that may affect market interest rates include, without limitation, inflation, slow or stagnant economic growth or recession, unemployment, money supply and the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve, international disorder and instability in domestic and foreign financial markets. The Fund expects that it will periodically experience imbalances in the interest rate sensitivities of its assets and liabilities and the relationships of various interest rates to each other. In a changing interest rate environment, the Fund may not be able to manage this risk effectively. If the Fund is unable to manage interest rate risk effectively, the Fund's performance could be materially adversely affected.

Valuation of Portfolio Securities. From time to time, special situations affecting the valuation of the Fund's investments (such as limited liquidity, unavailability or unreliability of third-party pricing information and acts or omissions of service providers to the Fund) could have an impact on the net asset value of the Fund, particularly if prior judgments as to the appropriate valuation of an investment should later prove to be incorrect after a net asset value-related calculation or transaction is completed. The Fund is not required to make retroactive adjustments to prior investment transactions or Management Fees based on subsequent valuation data.

Illiquid Investments. The Fund will invest in securities and financial instruments that are illiquid, that are not publicly traded and/or for which no market is currently available. Such non-publicly traded securities and financial instruments may not be readily disposable and, in some cases, may be subject to contractual, statutory or regulatory prohibitions on disposition for a specified period of time. The market value of the Fund's investments may fluctuate with, among other things, changes in prevailing interest rates, general economic conditions, the condition of financial markets, developments or trends in any particular industry and the financial condition of the issuers of the securities in which the Fund invests. During periods of limited liquidity and higher price volatility, the Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of Fund investments at a price and time that the Investment Manager deems advantageous may be impaired. The Fund's inability to dispose fully and promptly of positions, if the value of such positions is declining, will cause its net asset value to decline as the value of unsold positions is marked to lower prices.

Illiquidity of CDS Owned by the Fund. The lack of an established, liquid secondary market for some CDS may have an adverse effect on the market value of those CDS and will in most cases make it difficult to dispose of such CDS at market or near market prices. Further, the duration of a CDS contract is tied to credit events with respect to the underlying reference security, the occurrence of which are unpredictable. Additionally, CDS may be subject to certain other transfer restrictions that may contribute to illiquidity. Therefore, if the Fund decides to dispose of any particular CDS, no assurance can be given that it will be able to dispose of such CDS at the prevailing market price, if at all. Such illiquidity may adversely affect the price and timing of liquidations of CDS securities by the Fund.

In addition to financial instruments and assets for which no markets exist or that are illiquid by nature (e.g., CDS securities), the Fund's portfolio may include other relatively illiquid investments. Under certain market conditions, such as during volatile markets or when trading in an instrument or market is otherwise impaired, the liquidity of the Fund's positions may be further reduced. During such times, the Fund may be unable to dispose of certain assets or the Fund may be forced to dispose of assets at reduced prices, thereby adversely affecting the Fund's performance. If there are other market participants seeking to dispose of similar assets at the same time, the Fund may be unable to sell such assets or prevent losses relating to such assets. In addition, in conjunction with a market downturn, the Fund's counterparties could incur losses, thereby weakening their financial condition and increasing the Fund's credit risk to them.

Servicer Risks. Individual servicers may engage in loss mitigation efforts affecting foreclosure processes. Such efforts may reduce the value of CDS thereby negatively affecting the Fund. Additionally, it is uncertain whether the regulatory actions taken by regulators or any other regulatory actions will cause servicers to increase loss mitigation, the types of loss mitigation efforts that servicers may employ and the effect of such efforts. As a result of rising numbers of requests for modifications and the increased resources required by servicers to determine mortgagors' eligibility for current modification programs, many servicers are experiencing processing delays, are understaffed and have inadequate resources, all of which may contribute to substantial delays in the foreclosure process. In addition, as a result of general market conditions, including the bankruptcy of many securitization servicers, in the event a particular servicer is not performing in accordance with the terms of the RMBS servicing agreement, it may be difficult to find a replacement servicer in accordance with the terms of that servicing agreement, which may result in further delays in the foreclosure process. Increased costs of servicing generally may prevent a potential

replacement servicer from agreeing to service the mortgage loans in an RMBS securitization trust for the servicing fee that has been allocated for servicing in the RMBS securitization.

Uncertain Exit Strategies. Due to the illiquid nature of some of the positions which the Fund is expected to acquire, the Investment Manager will be unable to predict with confidence what the exit strategy will ultimately be for any given position, or that one will definitely be available. Exit strategies which appear to be viable when an investment is initiated may be precluded by the time the investment is ready to be realized due to economic, legal, political or other factors.

Risks Related to Brokerage Firms and Other Institutions. There is the possibility that the institutions, including brokerage firms and banks, with which the Fund does business, or with whom securities may be entrusted for custodial purposes, will encounter financial difficulties or fraud that may impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of the Fund. Although the Investment Manager utilizes multiple broker-dealers and regularly monitors the financial condition of such broker-dealers, if one or more of the Fund's broker-dealers were to become insolvent or the subject of liquidation proceedings (both in and out of bankruptcy), there exists the risk that the recovery of the Fund's securities and other assets from such a broker-dealer will be delayed or result in a recovery that is less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such broker-dealer. These risks may be especially significant where the Fund deals with foreign broker-dealers, custodians and clearing agencies, all of which may not be subject to comparable regulation as in the United States.

Concentration of Holdings. Unlike some investment funds which, as a matter of investment policy, diversify portfolio holdings so that no more than a fixed percentage of their assets may be invested in any one issuer or industry, the Fund has not adopted fixed guidelines for diversification and may be heavily concentrated, at any time, in a limited number of positions which are considered to be mispriced by the Investment Manager. In attempting to maximize the Fund's return, the Investment Manager may concentrate the holdings of the Fund in those positions which, in the sole judgment of the Investment Manager, provide the best profit opportunity in view of the Fund's investment objective. If events occur that adversely affect the market value of such concentrated positions, the Fund would likely be subject to large, sudden losses of value and may be forced to liquidate its remaining assets to satisfy margin calls.

Competition; Availability of Investments. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able to successfully pursue investment opportunities the Investment Manager believe are attractive in the current competitive environment.

Risks Related to the Fund and its Management

Discretion of Investment Manager; New Strategies and Techniques. The Investment Manager has considerable discretion in the types of securities which the Fund may trade and has the right to modify the trading strategies or hedging techniques of the Fund without the consent of the Limited Partners. Any of these new trading techniques may not be thoroughly tested in the market before being employed and may have operational or theoretical shortcomings which could result in unsuccessful trades and, ultimately, losses to the Fund. In addition, any new investment strategy or hedging technique developed by the Fund may be more speculative than earlier techniques and may increase the risk of an investment in the Fund.

Conflicts of Interest. The Fund may, from time to time, engage in transactions with affiliates. These transactions may involve actual or potential conflicts of interest. In addition, the Investment Manager will provide investment advisory and management services to other investment funds and accounts in addition to the Fund and the Feeder Fund. Although the Investment Manager has undertaken to act in a manner which it considers fair, reasonable and equitable in allocating investment opportunities among the Fund and its other clients, on occasion investments made on behalf of other clients may differ from those made by the Fund and there can be no assurance that a particular

- C. If you recommend primarily a particular type of security, explain the material risks involved. If the type of security involves significant or unusual risks, discuss these risks in detail.**

Not Applicable

Item 9 - Disciplinary Information

If there are legal or disciplinary events that are material to a *client's* or prospective *client's* evaluation of your advisory business or the integrity of your management, disclose all material facts regarding those events.

Items 9.A, 9.B, and 9.C list specific legal and disciplinary events presumed to be material for this Item. If your advisory firm or a *management person* has been *involved* in one of these events, you must disclose it under this Item for ten years following the date of the event, unless (1) the event was resolved in your or the *management person's* favor, or was reversed, suspended or vacated, or (2) you have rebutted the presumption of materiality to determine that the event is not material (see Note below). For purposes of calculating this ten-year period, the "date" of an event is the date that the final *order*, judgment, or decree was entered, or the date that any rights of appeal from preliminary *orders*, judgments or decrees lapsed.

Items 9.A, 9.B, and 9.C do not contain an exclusive list of material disciplinary events. If your advisory firm or a *management person* has been involved in a legal or disciplinary event that is not listed in Items 9.A, 9.B, or 9.C, but nonetheless is material to a *client's* or prospective *client's* evaluation of your advisory business or the integrity of its management, you must disclose the event. Similarly, even if more than ten years have passed since the date of the event, you must disclose the event if it is so serious that it remains material to a *client's* or prospective *client's* evaluation.

A. A criminal or civil action in a domestic, foreign or military court of competent jurisdiction in which your firm or a *management person*

1. was convicted of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere ("no contest") to (a) any *felony*; (b) a *misdemeanor* that *involved* investments or an *investment-related* business, fraud, false statements or omissions, wrongful taking of property, bribery, perjury, forgery, counterfeiting, or extortion; or (c) a conspiracy to commit any of these offenses;

Not Applicable

2. is the named subject of a pending criminal *proceeding* that involves an *investment-related* business, fraud, false statements or omissions, wrongful taking of property, bribery, perjury, forgery, counterfeiting, extortion, or a conspiracy to commit any of these offenses;

Not Applicable

3. was *found* to have been *involved* in a violation of an *investment-related* statute or regulation; or

Not Applicable

4. was the subject of any *order*, judgment, or decree permanently or temporarily enjoining, or otherwise limiting, your firm or a *management person* from engaging in any *investment-related* activity, or from violating any *investment-related* statute, rule, or *order*.

Not Applicable

B. An administrative proceeding before the SEC, any other federal regulatory agency, any state regulatory agency, or any foreign financial regulatory authority in which your firm or a management person

1. was *found* to have caused an *investment-related* business to lose its authorization to do business;
or

Not Applicable

2. was *found* to have been *involved* in a violation of an *investment-related* statute or regulation and was the subject of an *order* by the agency or authority

- a) denying, suspending, or revoking the authorization of your firm or a *management person* to act in an *investment-related* business;

Not Applicable

- b) barring or suspending your firm's or a *management person's* association with an *investment-related* business;

Not Applicable

- c) otherwise significantly limiting your firm's or a *management person's investment-related* activities; or

Not Applicable

- d) imposing a civil money penalty of more than \$2,500 on your firm or a *management person*.

Not Applicable

C. A self-regulatory organization (SRO) proceeding in which your firm or a management person

1. was *found* to have caused an *investment-related* business to lose its authorization to do business;
or

Not Applicable

2. was *found* to have been *involved* in a violation of the SRO's rules and was: (i) barred or suspended from membership or from association with other members, or was expelled from membership; (ii) otherwise significantly limited from *investment-related* activities; or (iii) fined more than \$2,500.

Not Applicable

Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

- A. If you or any of your *management persons* are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer, disclose this fact.**

Not Applicable

- B. If you or any of your *management persons* are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities, disclose this fact.**

Management Persons

Certain Stark Investments management persons and other personnel have formed the entity Black Maple Capital Management LP (“Black Maple”), an Investment Manager that is registered as an as a Commodity Pool Operator with the CFTC and has Associated Person and Principal registrations on behalf of Black Maple. See Item 10.C for a more detailed description of the relationship between Stark Investments and Black Maple.

- C. Describe any relationship or arrangement that is material to your advisory business or to your *clients* that you or any of your *management persons* have with any *related person* listed below. Identify the *related person* and if the relationship or arrangement creates a material conflict of interest with *clients*, describe the nature of the conflict and how you address it.**

1. broker-dealer, municipal securities dealer, or government securities dealer or broker
2. investment company or other pooled investment vehicle (including a mutual fund, closed-end investment company, unit investment trust, private investment company or “hedge fund,” and offshore fund)
3. other investment adviser or financial planner
4. futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, or commodity trading advisor
5. banking or thrift institution
6. accountant or accounting firm
7. lawyer or law firm
8. insurance company or agency
9. pension consultant
10. real estate broker or dealer
11. sponsor or syndicator of limited partnerships.

Relationship with Black Maple Capital

Certain Stark Investments Principals and other personnel have formed Black Maple, an Investment Manager that is registered as an Investment Advisor with the SEC, as a Commodity Pool Operator with the CFTC, and has Associated Person and Principal registrations on behalf of Black Maple. These individuals have also formed a related entity, Black Maple Capital GP LLC, that acts as the general partner for certain funds established by Black Maple. Black Maple is independent from and not controlled by Stark Investments though Stark Investments (Canada) Corp. acts as a sub-adviser to the Black Maple and has done so since the launch of Black Maple’s initial private investment funds in September 2013 and certain resources, including physical space, furniture, computers and systems will be shared between the Stark Investments and Black Maple. Black Maple has been established to provide investment advisory services to hedge funds.

The concurrent management of the Funds and the Black Maple creates potential conflicts of interest for Stark Investments personnel as there may be an incentive for certain Stark Investments personnel to pay greater attention to Black Maple matters as opposed to the Funds. Stark Investments addresses any potential conflicts with respect to Black Maple in several ways.

- Stark Investments monitors employee time spent on matters, such as Black Maple's matters, to ensure that proper allocation of time is undertaken to meet the Adviser's responsibilities and commitments to the Stark and Deephaven Funds.
 - Further, expenses are actively monitored by Stark Investments to ensure that expenses related to activities such as Black Maple are not borne by the Stark and Deephaven Funds and that the Stark and Deephaven Funds only bear expenses according to such Funds' constitutional documents.
 - Also, Stark Investments intends to continue to provide investment advisory services to the Stark and Deephaven Funds through the orderly wind down of such Funds in the collective best interests of the investors in the Stark and Deephaven Funds. Stark Investments will continue to devote sufficient personnel and resources to such Stark and Deephaven Funds.
 - In addition, Black Maple and its employees in their personal trading accounts are generally prohibited from acquiring or disposing of any investment if such investment is currently held by a Stark or Deephaven Fund (excluding any exposure to a company that may be present through an investment in an index, ETF, or similarly structured security/instrument), until such time as such Fund has fully disposed of such investment.
 - Finally, Stark Investments does not permit any cross trades to occur between a Fund and any private fund managed by Black Maple.
- D. If you recommend or select other investment advisers for your *clients* and you receive compensation directly or indirectly from those advisers that creates a material conflict of interest, or if you have other business relationships with those advisers that create a material conflict of interest, describe these practices and discuss the material conflicts of interest these practices create and how you address them.**

Not Applicable

Item 11 - Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

- A. If you are an SEC-registered adviser, briefly describe your code of ethics adopted pursuant to SEC rule 204A-1 or similar state rules.**

Explain that you will provide a copy of your code of ethics to any *client* or prospective *client* upon request.

Code of Ethics

Stark Investments adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code").

The Code incorporates general principles that all Stark Investments personnel (each an "Advisory Employee" and collectively, the "Advisory Employees") are expected to uphold, including without limitation, that (i) covered securities transactions in personal accounts must be conducted in a manner consistent with the Code and any abuse of an Advisory Employee's position of trust and responsibility must be avoided, and (ii) information concerning the identity of securities and assets and the financial circumstances of the Funds, including the Funds' investors must receive the appropriate level of confidential treatment.

The Code places certain restrictions on personal trades in covered accounts by Advisory Employees, including that they generally disclose their personal securities holdings and transactions to Stark Investments on a periodic basis and that Advisory Employees pre-clear certain personal covered account and covered securities transactions. The Code requires disclosure of, and prior approval of, outside business activities.

The Code sets forth general guidelines for when Advisory Employees may accept/provide non-cash compensation, such as gifts, meals, tickets or event sponsorship (collectively, “Gifts”) from/to various individuals who conduct or desire to conduct business with Stark Investments and/or the Funds, including representatives of broker/dealers, company management or services providers. As more fully described in the Code, Stark Investments may require an Advisory Employee to internally report certain Gifts or to decline receipt of other Gifts based on a consideration of various factors, including, among others, the market value of the Gift.

Existing and prospective Stark and Deephaven Fund investors may request a copy of the Code by contacting Stark Investments at the address or telephone number listed on the first page of the Brochure.

While not part of the Code, Stark Investments adopted, implemented, and enforces an Insider Trading Policy and corresponding procedures. The Insider Trading Policy and corresponding procedures are designed to prevent the misuse, in violation of the securities laws, of material, nonpublic information by Stark Investments and its associated persons.

Stark Investments has related persons who manage manager-managed limited liability companies whose investors consist solely of employees and former employees of Stark Investments (“Employee Pools”). Stark Investments does not receive any fees or compensation for managing these Employee Pools and they are not considered clients of Stark Investments (although the assets under management of the Employee Pools are included in the “regulatory assets under management” that Stark & Roth LLC reports in Item 5.F of its Form ADV Part 1A). Investments made by such Employee Pools are subject to the Code all expenses with respect to the Employee Pools shall be borne solely by the Employee Pool or the Advisor.

Stark Investments and/or its Advisory Employees may make charitable contributions to various organizations, including existing and prospective investors in one or more Funds. In making any such contributions, Stark Investments and/or its Advisory Employees, may have a conflict of interest.

From time to time, Stark Investments may make political contributions when such corporate contributions are permitted by applicable law. Advisory Employees and their family members may also make political contributions. Although not a part of the Code, Stark Investments adopted a political contributions compliance policy that is reasonably designed to (i) identify and address potential conflicts of interest raised by such contributions; and, (ii) meet the requirements of the SEC’s “Pay-to-Play” Rule.

B. If you or a *related person* recommends to *clients*, or buys or sells for *client* accounts, securities in which you or a *related person* has a material financial interest, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents.

Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise.

Financial Interest in Funds

Stark Investments may, from time to time, invest a portion of the assets of one or more of the Funds it manages into one or more other Funds managed by Stark Investments.

Stark Investments may invest in one or more Funds, in part, due to its role as a general partner.

Stark Investments and its Personnel Investment Activities

Stark Investments and its personnel do not purchase or sell any securities for their own accounts from or to the Funds unless such transaction complies with Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act. Cross trades between Funds subject

to Stark Investments' Cross Trade Policy and Procedures and must be approved by Stark Investments senior management and its Legal & Compliance Department.

From time to time, various potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the overall advisory, investment and other activities of Stark Investments and its Advisory Employees. Pursuant to Stark Investments' Conflict of Interest Policy and Procedures, Stark Investments seeks to identify conflicts in order that they may be disclosed, when necessary, and mitigated or resolved, when appropriate.

Stark Investments, the Employee Pools and Advisory Employees may from time to time make or dispose of investments (in the case of Advisory Employees, such investments generally are made in their personal investment accounts) in securities or instruments that are either being purchased, sold, or held by the Funds or that fall within the investment guidelines of the even though not currently held by the Funds.

Such investments may include taking a co-investment position in a particular transaction along with a Stark or Deephaven Fund. Advisory Employees and the Employee Pools may also buy, sell, or hold securities or other instruments for its or their own accounts while Stark Investments enters into different investment decisions for the Funds. These activities may adversely affect the prices and availability of other securities or instruments held by, or potentially considered for, one or more Funds.

Advisory Employees may serve on (and control) the board of directors/mangers of a company in which a Fund, other Advisory Employees and/or the Employee Pools are invested. In addition, Advisory Employees or the Employee Pools may benefit by the market effect of the investment activity by the Funds. Pursuant to the Code, most personal covered account trades and trades by the Employee Pools must be pre-approved in part to address conflicts of interest that may arise from such trading.

The Advisory Employees may take action for their own personal trading accounts that differs from advice given, or action taken, for the Funds. These activities may adversely affect the prices and availability of other securities or instruments held by, or potentially considered for, one or more Funds. Potential conflicts may arise due to the fact that Advisory Employees may have investments in some Funds but not in others, may have different levels of investments in the various Funds and because the Funds may pay different levels of fees to Stark Investments. The Stark Investments Trade Allocation Policy seeks to, in part, address conflicts of interest that arise in connection with the allocation of trades amongst Funds, and/or Employee Pools.

Stark Investments (or control members thereof, when managing the Employee Pools or a personal account) may give advice or take action with respect to the investments of one or more Funds, a personal account, or Employee Pools that may not be given or taken with respect to other Funds with similar investment programs, objectives and strategies. Accordingly, Funds, a personal account, or Employee Pools with similar strategies may not hold the same securities or instruments or achieve the same performance.

Stark Investments (or control members thereof, when managing the Employee Pools or a personal account) may advise Funds or Employee Pools with conflicting programs, conflicting objectives, differing available capital, or conflicting strategies and may manage their personal investments and accounts differently than they advise the Funds and/or Employee Pools. These activities may adversely affect the prices and availability of other securities or instruments held by, or potentially considered for, one or more Funds. The Stark Investments Trade Allocation Policy seeks to address conflicts of interest that arise in connection with the allocation of trades amongst Funds and Employee Pools.

Stark Investments and its Advisory Employees may have conflicts in allocating their time and services among the Funds, Employee Pools, outside business activities, and other business activities of Stark Investments. Stark Investments will devote as much time to each Fund as Stark Investments deems appropriate to perform its duties in accordance with the respective management agreements.

Unrelated to their activities with Stark Investments, Advisory Employees may also carry on investment activities for family members or friends who may or may not invest in a Fund. Although typically not at a level where such activities would be considered an outside business activity of an Advisory Employee, advice that may be provided

by Advisory Employees to their respective family or friends may differ from advice given to, or investments recommended or bought for a Fund even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar.

Stark Investments and/or its Advisory Employees may also have ongoing relationships with organizations whose securities or other assets are owned by, or are being considered for, a Fund or an Employee Pool.

Stark Investments (or control members thereof when managing the Employee Pools or a personal account), may have a conflict of interest due to having a controlling financial interest in, or joint venture arrangement with, firms ("Joint Venture Firms") that provide various services for projects or entities in which Funds or the Employee Pools are invested or are considering investing. Such Joint Venture Firms may receive some or all of their compensation through the funding of projects or entities for which the Fund or Employee Pool provide some or all of the investment capital. In addition, personnel of Joint Venture Firms may be allowed to invest in projects or entities invested in by the Funds and/or Employee Pools. Due to its financial relationship with such Joint Venture Firms, Stark Investments (or control members thereof when managing the Employee Pools or a personal account) may receive a portion of the revenue produced by such entities.

A Joint Venture Firm may share expenses and/or allocate expenses among various Funds, Employee Pools, and/or personal trading accounts of Advisory personnel.

The activities of such Joint Ventures are typically reviewed by the CIO and the Stark Principal Group, as applicable, and may involve Stark Investments' Legal & Compliance Department. Stark Investments accounting area periodically reviews the JV expense allocations.

From time-to-time, an Advisory Employee on her/his own behalf may acquire securities or other financial instruments of an issuer, or Stark Investments may acquire securities or other financial instruments of an issuer for one Fund or an Employee Pool that are senior or junior to securities or financial instruments of the same issuer that are held by, or acquired for, another Fund (e.g., one Fund may acquire senior debt while another Fund may acquire subordinated debt or equity).

Stark Investments may acquire securities or other financial instruments of an issuer for the side pocket investments of one or more Funds that are senior or junior to securities or financial instruments of the same issuer that are held by, or acquired for, the non-side pocket portion of that same Fund, another Fund, an Employee Pool, the personal account of an Advisory Employee, or the side pocket investments of the same Fund or one or more other Funds. Such investments are typically reviewed by the CIO and the Stark Principal Group, as applicable, and may involve Stark Investments' Legal & Compliance Department.

At times, the Funds or Employee Pools may invest in entities established by Stark Investments or an affiliate. Stark Investments and/or its affiliates may structure such investments, for tax, regulatory or other reasons, in such a way that the applicable Funds and any participating Employee Pools, purchase different securities (e.g., senior debt, subordinated debt, mezzanine debt and equity) in the entity. In determining the optimal way to structure the acquisition of such investment opportunities, Stark Investments and/or its affiliates will set the terms of the securities or instruments purchased by the Funds or Employee Pools in a manner it determines to be fair and equitable and taking into account the price and terms that would be obtained in the market for similar transactions. Such transactions are typically reviewed by the CIO and the Stark Principal Group, as applicable, and may involve Stark Investments' Legal & Compliance Department.

From time-to-time, one or more Funds or Employee Pools may sell short a security at a time when it or one or more other Funds or Employee Pools holds a long position in the same security, or vice-versa. Such trading occurs due to the independent investment strategies of each applicable Fund or Employee Pool.

Black Maple and its Personnel Investment Activities

Please see response to Item 10. C

- C. If you or a *related person* invests in the same securities (or related securities, *e.g.*, warrants, options or futures) that you or a *related person* recommends to *clients*, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest this presents and generally how you address the conflicts that arise in connection with personal trading.**

Please see the response to Item 11.B. for responses relating to Stark Investments.

Please see the response to Item 10.C for responses relating to Black Maple.

- D. If you or a *related person* recommends securities to *clients*, or buys or sells securities for *client* accounts, at or about the same time that you or a *related person* buys or sells the same securities for your own (or the *related person's* own) account, describe your practice and discuss the conflicts of interest it presents. Describe generally how you address conflicts that arise.**

Please see the response to Item 11.B. for responses relating to Stark Investments.

Please see the response to Item 10.C for responses relating to the Black Maple.

Item 12 - Brokerage Practices

A. Describe the factors that you consider in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for *client* transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (e.g., commissions).

When selecting an appropriate broker-dealer or counterparty to execute a Fund trade, Stark Investments seeks to obtain best execution, as best execution is defined in the applicable jurisdiction. Pursuant to SEC guidance, Stark Investments may take into consideration the price of a security/asset offered by the broker-dealer, as well as a broker-dealer's full range and quality of its services including, among other things, the ability of the broker-dealer to execute the transaction, the broker-dealer's facilities, reliability and financial responsibility, commission rates, willingness to commit capital to transactions, and the broker-dealer's provision of, or payment for the costs of research and brokerage related services that are of benefit to the Funds or Employee Pools.

Stark Investments need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. Accordingly, as a general matter, if Stark Investments determines in good faith that the amount of commissions charged by a broker-dealer is reasonable in relation to the total value of the brokerage and research provided by such broker-dealer, the Fund may pay commissions to such broker-dealer in an amount greater than the amount another firm might charge.

Certain Affiliated Management Entities may be required to consider different and sometimes conflicting factors when selecting broker-dealers due to applicable regulatory requirements.

From time to time, Stark Investments may authorize payment to a broker-dealer of commissions (or commission-equivalent payments with respect to certain types of riskless principal transactions) for effecting Fund or Employee Pool transactions in excess of that which another broker-dealer might have charged for effecting the transaction in recognition of the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealer.

Stark Investments no longer has any commission sharing or client commission arrangements in which commissions are accumulated by one or more broker-dealers and paid, at Stark Investments' direction, to acquire eligible research and brokerage products and services.

A broker-dealer is not excluded from receiving execution business because it has not been identified as providing research or brokerage products or services.

Stark Investments entered into agreements on behalf of the Funds with certain brokers-dealers who act as prime brokers to the Funds. A Fund's prime brokers generally provide a variety of services to the Fund, which may include: extending margin financing; securities clearing and settlement; securities lending; custody of Fund securities and cash; and foreign exchange execution.

From time to time, the Funds may accept investments from full-service financial firms who are investing on their own behalf or on behalf of third parties. These financial service firms may have related entities that include broker-dealers and Stark Investments may from time-to-time utilize these broker-dealers, though this may constitute a conflict of interest, when Stark Investments determines that a particular broker-dealer provides best execution for a Fund's transactions.

Stark Investments adopted a best execution policy and corresponding procedures that specify factors that should be considered when executing transactions as a fiduciary.

Stark Investments also employed a broker review and rating process to further analyze the execution and other services provided by counterparties. Given the number of Funds which are Wind Down Funds, this process was materially altered in 2013 as the Funds' trading activity is significantly less than was historically undertaken.

B. Discuss whether and under what conditions you aggregate the purchase or sale of securities for various *client* accounts.

If you do not aggregate orders when you have the opportunity to do so, explain your practice and describe the costs to *clients* of not aggregating.

When placing orders for the purchase and sale of securities with brokers for client accounts, Stark Investments may, and frequently does, aggregate orders in the same security for different client accounts into one or more aggregated or “bunched” orders. Stark Investments does so in a variety of situations, including but not limited to, when aggregating the orders (i) would result in a lower overall cost of execution (i.e., lower commission rate or lower transaction costs) to the clients than if their orders were separately placed, (ii) the particular trade is in a security with limited trading volume and Stark Investments believes that a particular broker may be able to provide liquidity, and/or (iii) in order to minimize market and price impact on the Funds’ or Employee Pools’ orders, whereby Stark Investments elects not to enter multiple orders for the same security with multiple brokers and instead chooses to give the aggregate order to a single broker to permit the broker to work the order upstairs over time to minimize price impact.

In making decisions as to how to allocate a fill on a bunched order, it is the policy of Stark Investments to allocate investment opportunities for the Funds equitably over time. When an aggregated order is filled through multiple trades at different prices on the same day, each participating Fund and/or Employee Pool will generally receive the average price with transaction costs allocated pro rata based on the size of each Fund’s or Employee Pool’s participation in the order (or allocation in the event of a partial fill). In the event of a partial fill, allocations generally will be made pro rata based on the initial order, but may be modified on a basis that Stark Investments deems to be equitable. This may result in certain, typically smaller, Funds and Employee Pools receiving full allocations and other accounts participating in the same trade receiving less than full allocations.

In order to address identified conflicts of interest that may arise when Stark Investments allocates investments to Funds with different management and/or performance fees or allocates certain investment opportunities to the Employee Pools, Stark Investments has adopted its Allocation Policy to provide for equitable allocations. Stark Investments has no obligation to purchase, sell or exchange any security or financial instrument for one Fund which Stark Investments may purchase, sell or exchange for one or more other Funds or Employee Pools if Stark Investments believes, in good faith at the time the investment decision is made, that such transaction or investment would be unsuitable, impractical or undesirable for a particular Fund.

In accordance with its Allocation Policy, Stark Investments personnel generally make allocation decisions among the Funds based on various factors including investment objectives, capital availability, risk tolerance and net assets, or on a pro-rata basis in proportion to the actual position size held or to be hedged by each Fund. Additional factors that Stark Investments may take into account include, among others, alternative investment availability, transaction costs versus position size, portfolio composition and concentrations, regulatory restrictions, tax considerations and other factors considered relevant.

Taking into consideration these applicable factors, allocation percentages are generally assigned on a periodic basis by the respective portfolio manager(s) for each participating Fund. Trades are allocated in accordance with such predetermined percentages. However, the Allocation Policy permits exceptions to the predetermined percentages as deemed appropriate by the applicable portfolio manager(s).

For certain negotiated and/or side pocket investments held by the Funds, Stark Investments’ CIO and the Stark Principal Group, as applicable, provides oversight on the allocation of such investment opportunities among participating Funds.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, if it is determined that the purchase or sale of the same security is in the best interest of more than one Fund and/or Employee Pool, Stark Investments may, but is not obligated to, aggregate orders.

Item 13 - Review of Accounts

A. Indicate whether you periodically review *client* accounts or financial plans.

If you do, describe the frequency and nature of the review, and the titles of the *supervised persons* who conduct the review.

Stark Investments performs various periodic reviews of the Funds' portfolios. Such reviews typically are conducted by experienced professionals on Stark Investments' team, as well as Stark Investments' Chief Investment Officer (referred to herein as the "CIO").

Stark Investments' Legal & Compliance Department may also review portions of a Fund's portfolio at such times as it deems appropriate or when the results of certain compliance reviews indicate that additional review is warranted.

All Stark Fund investors receive monthly statements from Stark Investments or the administrator (as specified in Item 7.B.1., responses for the applicable Fund in the Form ADV Part 1A) for the Fund documenting the performance of their investment, along with periodic, often monthly, commentary regarding general market conditions and any impact on Fund performance. Stark Investments provides all investors in certain Funds with periodic, often monthly, standardized risk reports.

Upon request, Stark Investments may provide some Fund investors with information on a more customized, frequent and detailed basis if agreed to by Stark Investments and consistent with Stark Investments' fiduciary duties. Information also may be available through a password-protected website. In addition, Stark Investments arranges for the issuance of audited financial statements within one-hundred and twenty (120) days of the end of the applicable Fund's fiscal year.

Stark Investments' personnel may participate in periodic telephone calls, website presentations or in-person portfolio reviews with Fund investors at Stark Investments' discretion.

B. If you review *client* accounts on other than a periodic basis, describe the factors that trigger a review.

Please see the response to Item 13.A.

C. Describe the content and indicate the frequency of regular reports you provide to *clients* regarding their accounts.

State whether these reports are written.

Please see the response to Item 13.A.

Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. If someone who is not a *client* provides an economic benefit to you for providing investment advice or other advisory services to your *clients*, generally describe the arrangement, explain the conflicts of interest, and describe how you address the conflicts of interest.

For purposes of this Item, economic benefits include any sales awards or other prizes.

Not Applicable

- B. If you or a *related person* directly or indirectly compensates any *person* who is not your *supervised person* for *client* referrals, describe the arrangement and the compensation.**

Not Applicable

Item 15 – Custody

If you have *custody* of *client* Fund(s) or securities and a qualified custodian sends quarterly, or more frequent, account statements directly to your *clients*, explain that *clients* will receive account statements from the broker-dealer, bank or other qualified custodian and that *clients* should carefully review those statements.

If your *clients* also receive account statements from you, your explanation must include a statement urging *clients* to compare the account statements they receive from the qualified custodian with those they receive from you.

Not Applicable – Clients do not receive account statements from any qualified custodians.

Item 16 - Investment Discretion

If you accept *discretionary authority* to manage securities accounts on behalf of *clients*, disclose this fact and describe any limitations *clients* may (or customarily do) place on this authority.

Describe the procedures you follow before you assume this authority (e.g., execution of a power of attorney).

As previously noted, Stark Investments generally has full discretionary authority to manage the Funds including the authority to make decisions with respect to which investments are bought and sold, the amount and price of those investments, the broker-dealers and market centers to be used for a particular transaction, and commissions or markups and markdowns paid.

With respect to a U.S. Fund, discretionary authority is generally granted to a general partner controlled by Stark Investments pursuant to the U.S. Fund's operating agreement and such general partner generally delegates such discretionary authority to Stark Investments.

With respect to the Offshore Funds, discretionary authority is generally granted to Stark Investments pursuant to the advisory agreement between the Offshore Fund and Stark Investments.

With regard to Black Maple, discretionary authority is granted pursuant to a sub advisory agreement between Stark Canada and Black Maple.

Stark Investments manages a particular Fund that has adopted faith-based investing restrictions that prohibit the Fund from making an investment it may have otherwise made or requiring the Fund to divest an investment that it may not have otherwise divested. In providing investment advice to this Fund, Stark Investments adheres to these restrictions. This Fund is a Wind-Down Fund.

Item 17 - Voting Client Securities

- A. If you have, or will accept, authority to vote *client* securities, briefly describe your voting policies and procedures, including those adopted pursuant to SEC rule 206(4)-6.**

Describe whether (and, if so, how) your *clients* can direct your vote in a particular solicitation.

Describe how you address conflicts of interest between you and your *clients* with respect to voting their securities.

Describe how *clients* may obtain information from you about how you voted their securities. Explain to *clients* that they may obtain a copy of your proxy voting policies and procedures upon request.

Stark Investments' proxy voting policy and corresponding procedures provides that proxies should be voted in a manner that serves the best interests of the Funds taking into account certain relevant factors.

From time to time, a security or asset may be held in more than one Fund, within different strategies in the same Fund and/or by one or more Employee Pool(s). In such circumstances, there may be different portfolio managers making investment decisions for each respective Fund, strategy, under these circumstances, the portfolio managers may elect to vote a particular matter for the security or asset differently due to each manager's independent analysis regarding the matter under consideration, provided that the portfolio manager has the authority under the proxy policy to do so.

Stark Investments may refrain from voting proxies or affirmatively elect not to vote if the portfolio manager believes that abstaining or not voting is in the best interests of the Fund or Employee Pool.

Stark Investments does not typically vote proxies for securities which are subject to a securities lending arrangement.

Certain conflicts may arise between the interests of a Fund or Employee Pool and the interests of Stark Investments, its affiliates, and/or the portfolio manager. If the Firm identifies a conflict of interest, the Firm's proxy voting policy and procedures outline, generally, how the Firm will address such conflicts of interest.

Fund investors may obtain a copy of the Stark Investments proxy voting policy and procedures or the particular proxy voting record relating to the Fund by contacting Stark Investments at the address or telephone number on the cover page of this Brochure

- B. If you do not have authority to vote *client* securities, disclose this fact.**

Explain whether *clients* will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or a transfer agent or from you, and discuss whether (and, if so, how) *clients* can contact you with questions about a particular solicitation.

Not Applicable

Item 18 - Financial Information

- A. If you require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per *client*, six months or more in advance, include a balance sheet for your most recent fiscal year.**

Not Applicable

- B. If you have *discretionary authority* or *custody of client* Fund(s) or securities, or you require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per *client*, six months or more in advance, disclose any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair your ability to meet contractual commitments to *clients*.**

Not Applicable

- C. If you have been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years, disclose this fact, the date the petition was first brought, and the current status.**

Not Applicable

Item 19 - Requirements for State-Registered Advisors

Not Applicable