

ITEM 1

COVER PAGE

PART 2A OF FORM ADV: FIRM BROCHURE



AHL Partners LLP

June 29, 2018

AHL Partners LLP

Riverbank House
2 Swan Lane
London EC4R 3AD
England

Phone: +44 20 7144 1000

Fax: +44 20 7144 2001

Website: www.ahl.com
www.man.com

This brochure (this "Brochure") provides information about the qualifications and business practices of AHL Partners LLP. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at +44 20 7144 1000 and/or ahlcompliance@man.com. 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.

AHL Partners LLP is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Registration with the SEC or with any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about AHL Partners LLP also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 2

MATERIAL CHANGES

AHL Partners LLP's last update to its Brochure was on June 29, 2017. Since this update, the following amendments have been made to the Brochure that may be deemed to be material:

- Item 8.B has been updated to include additional risk disclosures.
- Item 11.B.3 has been updated with regards to AHL Partner LLP's current valuation practices.
- Item 12.A has been updated to incorporate the new compliance requirements of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II with respect to brokerage practices.

Even though a concerted effort is made to keep clients/investors informed of notable changes to the AHL Partners LLP's business throughout the year, clients/investors are encouraged to review this update carefully, much like all of AHL Partners LLP's reports and communications, in its entirety.

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ITEM 4

ADVISORY BUSINESS

A. General Description of Advisory Firm

AHL Partners LLP (hereinafter, “AHL” or the “Investment Manager”) is a limited liability partnership established in England with its principal place of business in London, England. AHL is authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom, and primarily provides investment advisory or sub advisory services to pooled investment vehicles, commodity pools, registered investment companies and institutional separately managed accounts on a discretionary basis. AHL provides discretionary investment advice and/or management services according to the stated investment objectives, restrictions and policies of each client. AHL Partners LLP is a member of Man Group plc, which is listed on the London Stock Exchange and is a component of the FTSE 250 Index. Man Group plc, through its investment managers (collectively, "Man"), is a global alternative investment management business and provides a range of fund products and investment management services for institutional and private investors globally. As of March, 31 2018, Man had approximately \$112.7 billion of funds under management.

AHL has full discretionary advisory investment management authority with respect to investment decisions for U.S. and non-U.S. pooled investment vehicles, including private funds and commodity pools (the "Funds"). AHL's advice with respect to the Funds is provided in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines as set forth in the applicable Fund's offering memorandum or the managed account's investment management agreement. AHL may manage a Fund's assets through separately managed portfolios or through investments in other pooled investment vehicles, which may include pooled investment vehicles managed by AHL. AHL or an affiliate may act as general partner or managing member of such Funds. Proprietary assets of AHL or affiliates of AHL also may be directly or indirectly invested in the Funds. "Funds" include one or more funds that AHL, affiliates or employees have seeded or invested over 25% of the capital of such Funds.

As used herein, the term "client" generally refers to each Fund and each beneficial owner of a managed account.

AHL may utilize investment management, research and trading services of certain of its affiliates in providing services to its clients. In addition, AHL's affiliates may utilize certain of AHL's investment management, research and trading services in providing services to their clients.

Certain affiliated advisory firms are considered to be “Participating Affiliates” of AHL (as that term is used in relief granted by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”)) allowing investment advisers registered with the SEC to use portfolio management, operations, and trading resources of advisory affiliates and personnel subject to the supervision of an SEC-

registered adviser. Professionals from such Participating Affiliates may render portfolio management, valuation, operations, research, risk management, trading or other related services to AHL clients and/or AHL as affiliated “associated persons” of AHL and are subject to supervision by AHL. In addition, AHL may provide portfolio management, risk management, research, trading or other related services to the Participating Affiliates under separate services agreements. Fees may be paid by and received from the parties under these arrangements.

AHL complies with applicable US securities regulations only with respect to its US clients.

B. Description of Advisory Services

Please see Item 8 herein.

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

This Brochure does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any securities. The securities of the Funds which are “private funds” are offered and sold on a private placement basis under exemptions promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and other exemptions of similar import under U.S. state laws and the laws of other jurisdictions where any offering may be made. In the U.S., shares in the Funds are generally offered on a private placement basis to U.S. persons, and outside the U.S., in accordance with Regulation S of the Securities Act with respect to non-U.S. persons, and subject to certain other conditions, which are fully set forth in the offering documents for the Funds. The interests in the Funds are generally offered in the U.S. on a private placement basis, pursuant to Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Company Act”), to persons who are “accredited investors” as defined under the Securities Act and “qualified purchasers” as defined under the Company Act, and subject to certain other conditions, which are set forth in the offering documents for the Funds. Persons reviewing this Brochure should not construe this as an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy the securities of any of the Funds described herein. Any such offer or solicitation will be made only by means of an offering memorandum.

C. Availability of Customized Services for Individual Clients

AHL’s investment decisions and advice with respect to each Fund are subject to the relevant Fund’s investment objectives and guidelines, as set forth in its offering documents. Similarly, AHL’s investment decisions and advice with respect to each managed account are subject to each client’s investment objectives and guidelines, as set forth in the client’s investment management agreement/trading advisor agreement, as well as any written instructions provided by the beneficial owner to AHL.

An existing Fund may issue other classes, sub-classes, tranches, sub-tranches and/or series (or sub-series) of shares or interests, as applicable, in the future (or enter into “side letter”

agreements with certain investor(s) that alter, modify or change the terms of the shares or interests, as applicable, held by the investor(s)), which may differ and may be more favorable from the shares or interests, as applicable, currently offered by the Fund in terms of, among other things, performance compensation, management fee, redemption rights (including redemption dates and notice periods), currency denomination, minimum and additional subscription amounts, informational rights and other rights. New classes, sub-classes, tranches, sub-tranches and/or series (or sub-series) of shares or interests, as applicable, may be issued (or "side letter" agreements may be entered into) by a Fund's board of directors and/or managing member, in its sole discretion, on behalf of the Fund, in consultation with AHL, without providing prior notice to, or receiving consent from, existing investors. The terms of such classes, sub-classes, tranches, sub-tranches and/or series (or sub-series) or "side letter" agreements will be determined by the board of directors and/or managing members, in its sole discretion, in consultation with AHL. In general, a Fund will not be required to notify investors of any such "side letter" agreements or any of the rights and/or terms or provisions thereof, nor will a Fund be required to offer such additional and/or different rights and/or terms to any or all of the other investors.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

AHL does not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

AHL manages approximately \$20.1 billion in regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis as of March 31, 2018.

ITEM 5

FEES AND COMPENSATION

AHL does not maintain a basic fee schedule. The following is a general overview of the types of fees AHL charges its clients:

A. Advisory Fees and Compensation

AHL does not have a standardized fee schedule. For those private funds as disclosed herein AHL generally receives an annual management fee of up to 2% of a Fund's assets under management, payable monthly in arrears. AHL may receive incentive or performance-based compensation of up to 20% of net profits, realized and unrealized, generally payable annually in arrears. As applicable, AHL performance-based compensation complies with SEC Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"). The Investment Manager's fees and compensation may be shared with its affiliates providing services to the Fund.

Certain of the Funds also charge their investors a services management fee on a monthly basis which generally ranges from .06% to .15% per annum of the Fund's assets under management with a minimum charge of USD 20,000 per annum which is paid to an affiliate for their services with regards to the selection and appointment of service providers to the Funds.

The Funds have different share classes which may have different fee schedules. Fees may be negotiable or waivable depending upon a variety of factors, including, among other things, type and extent of advisory services offered, amount of assets under management, the overall relationship with the investor and other services offered to the Fund or investor.

Allocations may be made by investing in investment funds, managed accounts and other investment vehicles managed by AHL or its affiliates. No additional investment management fees will be charged by any affiliates of AHL. However, further operating expenses are likely to be incurred at the level of such investment funds, managed accounts and other investment vehicles. Such expenses will be borne indirectly by the relevant Fund.

AHL reserves the right to charge a discounted management fee or performance-based fee in its sole discretion. In addition, fees may be negotiable or waivable depending upon a variety of factors, including, among other things, type and extent of advisory services offered, amount of assets under management, the overall relationship with the investor and other services offered to the Fund or investor.

B. Payment of Fees

Fees and compensation paid to AHL or its affiliates by the Funds are generally paid by the Fund from its assets. With regards to the Funds, the fees are calculated by the Fund's administrator and are paid directly from the Fund's assets. Management fees are generally paid on a monthly or quarterly basis in arrears, services management fees are generally paid on a monthly basis in arrears, and the performance compensation is generally deducted on a monthly or annual basis, or at the time of a redemption or withdrawal, as applicable, further described in the Fund's governing documents or managed account's investment management agreement. With regards to managed accounts, fees are negotiated and agreed upon with the client directly and may include a management fee or a combination of management fee and performance compensation. Management fees and performance-based compensation may be pro-rated for partial periods.

C. Additional Fees and Expenses

Each class or series of Shares shall pay, directly or indirectly, all reasonable expenses incidental to the Investment Manager's operations and business, the cost of which may vary, including, without limitation; (a) all investment expenses; (b) all fees and expenses of transactional, risk, market data and trade-related services (e.g., brokerage commissions and transaction costs, all fees for investment research and/or trade ideas, currency hedging costs, listing and audit costs, clearing and settlement charges, custodial fees, prime broker fees, interest expense, consulting, investment banking and any other professional fees or compensation relating to particular investments or contemplated investments and research-related expenses, including, without limitation, news and quotation equipment and services (including fees for data and software providers)); (c) the costs of the Investment Manager's service providers including, without limitation, external accounting, legal, custodial, audit, tax preparation, paying agent and Investment Manager's secretarial fees and expenses (other than the costs of the Administrator which are borne by the Services Manager); (d) Directors fees, expenses and all of the costs of insurance for the benefit of the Directors (if any); (e) promotional and marketing expenses; (f) all entity-level taxes and corporate fees payable to governments or agencies; (g) all communication expenses with respect to investor services, of preparing, printing and distributing financial and other reports, proxy forms, prospectuses and similar documents to Shareholders and all expenses of meetings of Shareholders; (h) all interest on borrowings; (i) liquidation costs; (j) out-of-pocket costs and expenses suffered or incurred by the Services Manager for the benefit of the Investment Manager including expenses, if any, incurred by the Service Providers and charged to them and paid on behalf of the Investment Manager by the Services Manager; (k) external legal and compliance expenses (which include, without limitation, responding to formal and informal inquiries, subpoenas, investigations and other regulatory matters, indemnification expenses and expenses associated with regulatory filings relating to the Investment Manager; and (l) all administrative expenses.

Such expenses will be borne on a pro-rata basis by each class or series of Shares. The Investment Manager may, in the absolute discretion of the Directors, also bear expenses, the

cost of which may vary, incurred with respect to addressing the legal, tax and/or regulatory requirements of a particular class or series of shares or individual shareholders.

In implementing the Investment Strategies, the Investment Manager may invest part or all of its assets in regulated or unregulated collective investment schemes or other pooled vehicles managed by the Investment Manager and/or other members of the Man Group. No additional investment management fees and performance fees will be charged at the level of the underlying investment vehicles managed by any members of the Man Group other than those set out in this Offering Memorandum. However, further operating expenses are likely to be incurred at the level of such underlying investment vehicles. Such expenses will be borne indirectly by the Investment Manager. AHL or its affiliates may pay certain of the aforementioned expenses and may therefore be entitled to be reimbursed by a Fund in respect of such expenses.

Allocation of Expenses

A Fund may incur an expense which forms part of a larger aggregate expense (“Expense”) relating to a number of investment entities for which AHL or its affiliates provide services. Such Expense will normally be allocated between the relevant investment entities, including the Fund, pro rata to the value of the net assets of the relevant investment entity, in conjunction with a flat fee per investment entity for a portion of the Expense, where possible and appropriate. The relevant Fund’s Directors shall liaise with the Investment Manager in order for the aforementioned Directors to determine the basis on which the Expense shall be allocated to the Fund and in doing so will seek to ensure that all expenses borne by the Fund are equitable.

Costs may be amortised over time to ensure that large expenses are borne in an equitable manner.

Each managed account may bear certain of the fees and expenses described above. The expenses borne by a managed account are set forth in the managed account's investment management agreement.

ITEM 6

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

AHL accepts performance-based fees for some, but not all clients to which it provides investment advisory services. AHL has a conflict of interest by managing accounts that are subject to a performance-based fee or allocation and accounts that are not subject to a performance-based fee or allocation, including that AHL may have an incentive to favor accounts for which it receives performance-based fees or allocations. AHL also may have an incentive to favor accounts from which AHL will receive a performance fee calculated at a higher rate over accounts from which AHL will receive a performance fee or allocation calculated at a lower rate. AHL addresses this conflict of interest by utilizing an allocation of investment opportunity policy designed to treat all accounts fairly and equitably regardless of the types of fees or fee rates paid. Please see Items 11.B.2 and 11.D below for more information.

ITEM 7
TYPES OF CLIENTS

AHL provides advisory or sub advisory services primarily to the Funds and institutional managed accounts on a discretionary basis. The securities of these Funds are not registered under the Securities Act. In addition, the Funds are not registered under the Company Act, and may or may not be continuously offered. In addition, AHL provides sub-advisory services to a registered investment company on a discretionary basis.

ITEM 8

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

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

AHL manages investment strategies (hereinafter, "AHL Programmes"), each of which employs sophisticated computerized processes to identify trading opportunities across a wide range of markets around the world. These systematic trading opportunities generally fall into three broad categories: momentum, fundamental, and technical strategies. AHL primarily uses proprietary quantitative models to implement the AHL Programmes and underlying investment strategies.

Trading signals are generated and executed via a trading and implementation infrastructure. This process is quantitative, meaning that investment decisions are entirely driven by mathematical models based on quantitative analysis of historical relationships. It is underpinned by rigorous risk control, ongoing research, diversification and the constant quest for efficiency.

Trading takes place around the clock and real-time price and non-price information is used to adjust positions across a diverse range of global markets. AHL Programmes may invest in a varied portfolio of financial instruments including, but not limited to, futures, options, forward contracts, swaps, CFDs, cash bonds, cash equities, securitized products and other financial derivatives both on and off exchange. AHL may, where possible, take short positions with respect to any or all investments. AHL may also systematically choose to hold derivative contracts (such as futures) through to cash or physical delivery. Sectors may be accessed directly or indirectly and include, without limitation, stocks, rates, bonds, debt, currencies, credit, energies, commodities, volatility and insurance risks. Sectors may also be accessed through direct or indirect investment in registered or unregistered collective investment schemes, funds or other pooled vehicle(s).

In line with the principle of diversification, AHL's approach to portfolio construction and asset allocation is premised on the importance of deploying investment capital across a full range of sectors and markets. Particular attention is paid to the correlation of markets and sectors, expected returns, market access costs and market liquidity. Portfolios are regularly reviewed and, when necessary, adjusted to reflect changes in these, and other, factors. A systematic process for adjusting market risk exposure in real time to reflect changes in the volatility of individual markets is also in place. Through AHL's ongoing investment in research and technology, the number and diversity of markets and strategies traded directly or indirectly by the AHL Programmes may change over the life of the investment, and may also be subject to specific legal, regulatory or investor specific restrictions. It should also be noted that the implementation of the AHL Programmes for certain AHL managed Funds may differ from the way in which similar AHL Programmes are implemented by other investment products managed by AHL or its affiliates. These differences may include, among other things, differences in the types of financial instruments, markets and asset classes traded which arise out of legal structuring, applicable law and other restrictions and/or considerations with respect to such investment products.

The Investment Manager's investment strategies are speculative and entail investment and market-related risks. There can be no assurance that client's investment objectives will be achieved. The client's activities could result in substantial losses under certain circumstances. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

Important information regarding each Fund, including investment objectives, strategy, and other material information, are contained in such Fund's offering memorandum.

B. Material, Significant or Unusual Risks Relating to Investment Strategies

The following risk factors do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of all risks involved in an investment in a Fund or managed account managed by AHL. A Fund's offering memorandum may include additional risks not included herein.

The following risk factors may not be applicable to all clients. Investments in a Fund are speculative and involve a substantial degree of risk, including the risk that an investor could lose some or all of its investment in a Fund. Prospective investors should carefully consider the risks of investing, which include, without limitation, those set forth below which are more fully described in the applicable Fund's offering documents. These risk factors include only those risks AHL believes to be material, significant or unusual and relate to particular significant investment strategies or methods of analysis employed by AHL and do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in a Fund or to clients advised by AHL.

Speculative investment

There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in a Fund is not guaranteed or subject to principal or capital protection and investors could lose some or all of their investment. Both an investment in the Fund and the investments which the Fund proposes to make are speculative. Furthermore, the Fund's investments may be subject to sudden, unexpected and substantial price movements (which may be influenced by factors such as changes in interest rates, currency exchange rate and economic and political events which are beyond the control of, and not predictable by, the Investment Manager). Unexpected and substantial price movements may lead to substantial fluctuations in the Net Asset Value of the Fund within a short period of time. Accordingly, an investment in the Interests should be made only by those persons who could afford to sustain a loss in such an investment.

Regardless of the fact that the Investment Manager intends to manage the Fund diligently in pursuit of the Fund's investment objective, no guarantee or representation can be made that the Fund's investment program will be successful, that the various investment strategies and trading strategies utilized will have low correlation with each other or that the Fund's returns will exhibit low correlation with an investor's traditional investment portfolio. The Fund may utilize a variety of investment techniques, each of which can involve substantial volatility and can, in certain circumstances, substantially increase the adverse impact to which the Fund's investment portfolio may be subject.

In order to meet its investment objective, the Fund may invest in financial instruments of all kinds including various, non-standard, complex, thinly-traded and/or novel financial instruments in relation to their structure, operation and underlying exposure. By their very nature, investment in such financial instruments carries a greater risk than that of more common investment products, which may result in a complete or partial loss of investor capital. Investors unable or unwilling to bear such risks should not invest.

Performance history

There can be no assurance that information on the Investment Manager or the investment strategies set out in a Fund's offering memorandum or elsewhere, including information on past performance, will be indicative of how the Interests will perform (either in terms of profitability or low correlation with other investments) in the future.

Dependence on the Investment Manager

The success of the Funds is significantly dependent upon the ability of the Investment Manager to develop and implement effectively the Fund's investment objective. Except as otherwise discussed herein, investors will be relying entirely on the Investment Manager to conduct and manage the affairs of the Fund. Subjective decisions made by the Investment Manager may cause the Funds to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities on which it could otherwise have capitalized.

The performance of the Investment Manager is largely dependent on the talents and efforts of the personnel of AHL. The success of the Funds depends on AHL's ability to identify and willingness to provide acceptable compensation to attract, retain and motivate talented investment professionals and other personnel. There can be no assurance that AHL's investment professionals will continue to be associated with AHL throughout the life of one or more of the Funds and there is no guarantee that the talents of AHL's investment professionals could be replaced. The failure to attract or retain such investment professionals could have a material adverse effect on the Funds.

Breaches in information technology security

The Investment Manager maintains global information technology systems, consisting of infrastructure, applications and communications networks to support the Fund's as well as its own business activities. These systems could be subject to security breaches such as 'cyber-crime' resulting in theft, a disruption in the Investment Manager's ability to close out positions and the disclosure or corruption of sensitive and confidential information. Security breaches may also result in misappropriation of assets and could create significant financial and/or legal exposure for the Fund. The Investment Manager seeks to mitigate attacks on its own systems and those of the Fund but will not be able to control directly the risks to third-party systems to which it may connect. Any breach in security of the Investment Manager's systems could disrupt the Fund's and the Investment Manager's business and may cause the Fund to suffer, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of its business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

Performance fees

Performance fees may create an incentive for the Investment Manager to make investments which are riskier than would be the case in the absence of a fee based on performance. In addition, performance fees may be calculated and paid based on unrealized gains which may subsequently not be realized.

Substantial fees payable regardless of profit

The Funds will incur obligations to pay brokerage commissions, option premiums and other transactional costs to the brokers. The Funds will also incur obligations to pay a monthly management fee to the Investment Manager and pay the Fund's and its share of the operating, legal, accounting, auditing, Directors' and other fees and expenses including the costs of the offering of the Fund. These expenses will be payable regardless of whether the Fund makes a profit.

Transaction costs

The investment approach may involve a high level of trading and turnover of a Fund's investments which may generate substantial transaction costs which will be borne by the respective Fund and its investors.

Lack of secondary market

An investment in the Funds provides limited liquidity since a secondary market for shares is not usually expected to develop and shareholders have limited redemption rights.

Limited liquidity

An investment in one or more of the Funds, managed by the Investment Manager, provides limited liquidity since an active secondary market is not always expected to develop. The Interests are not freely transferable and are subject to limitations on withdrawals as provided herein. There is no public market for the Interests, and it is not expected that a public market will develop. A Fund may compulsorily withdraw all or any portion of a Member's Interest at any time in the interests of the Fund. A Fund also has broad powers to suspend the determination of Net Asset Value and/or withdrawals at the option of the Managing Member in a number of circumstances including any period during which the Managing Member so determines, all as more fully described elsewhere in the Fund's offering memorandum.

Use of Estimates for Subscriptions and Redemptions

The Net Asset Value of the Fund holdings may be based in part on estimated valuations which may prove to be inaccurate or valuations which contain significant discretionary factors.

Where subscription and/or redemption prices are based on estimated Net Asset Values, it should be noted that such prices may not be revised if such estimates prove to be inaccurate. In the case that any subscriptions or redemptions are effected at prices based wholly or partly on estimates then, to the extent that these estimates are too high, net new subscriptions at this price will provide a benefit to continuing investors, to the detriment of new investors, and net new redemptions will cause continuing investors to suffer a dilution in the value of their shares, to the benefit of redeemers. If these estimates are too low, net new subscriptions at this price will cause continuing investors to suffer a dilution in the value of their shares, to the benefit of new investor and net new redemptions will provide a benefit to continuing investors, to the detriment of redeemers.

Effect of Substantial Redemptions

Several factors cause substantial redemptions to be a risk factor for investors. The Investment Manager will pursue a variety of Investment Strategies that will take time to develop and implement. Subject to the applicable investment objective and Investment Strategies, a portion of the Fund's portfolio may be comprised of financial instruments that are OTC and which may experience reduced liquidity. The Investment Manager may not be able to dispose of such financial instruments readily. Substantial redemptions could be triggered by a number of events, including, for example, unsatisfactory performance, significant change in personnel or

management of the Investment Manager, a decision by the investors to liquidate the Fund's assets by redeeming shares, investor reaction to redemptions from the Investment Manager's Other Accounts, legal or regulatory issues that investors perceive to have a bearing on the Fund or the Investment Manager, or other factors. Actions taken to meet substantial redemption requests from the Fund (as well as similar actions taken simultaneously in the Investment Manager's Other Accounts) could result in prices of financial instruments held by the Fund decreasing and in Fund expenses increasing (e.g., transaction costs and the costs of terminating agreements). The overall value of the Fund also may decrease because the liquidation value of certain assets may be materially less than their mark-to-market value. The Fund may be forced to sell its more liquid positions which may cause an imbalance in the portfolio that could adversely affect the remaining Shareholders. Substantial redemptions could also significantly restrict the Fund's ability to obtain financing or derivatives counterparties needed for its investment and trading strategies, which would have a further material adverse effect on the Fund's performance.

Service Provider Risks

The Investment Manager and certain of the service providers will not be liable, or have limited their liability, to the Fund under certain circumstances.

Discretion to Employ New Strategies and Techniques

The Investment Manager has considerable discretion in the types of markets which AHL Programmes may trade, and may trade in any issuer or group of related issuers, country, region and sector that it believes will help AHL Programmes achieve their investment objectives and, subject to investment objective and policies of the AHL Programmes, has the right to modify the investment strategies and hedging techniques of AHL Programmes without the consent of investors. Both new and modified investment strategies as well as hedging techniques may not be thoroughly tested in production trading before being allocated to the Funds and may have operational or theoretical shortcomings which could result in unsuccessful trades and, ultimately, losses to the Funds. In addition, any new investment strategy and hedging technique deployed by an AHL Programme may be more speculative than earlier techniques and may increase the risk of an investment in the Funds.

Ramp-up periods

There may be a limited amount of suitable investment opportunities for the Funds, especially during a "ramp-up period," with regard to each investment strategy pursued by each of the Funds. This could cause a Fund to hold significant cash from Member subscriptions, which may be invested in a variety of financial instruments, including, without limitation, money market funds, US treasury securities or any other instruments deemed appropriate by the Investment Manager. Long "ramp-up periods" and/or holding excess cash and investments in cash equivalent financial instruments may reduce the overall performance of a Fund. It may,

therefore, be some time, due to market conditions, bid/ask prices, execution opportunities or other factors affecting the availability or attractiveness of investment opportunities, before a Fund is able to locate suitable investment opportunities. Therefore, the overall performance of a Fund may be reduced.

Risk Relating to Investments

General Economic and Market Conditions

The success of the Investment Manager's investment decisions on behalf of its investors will be impacted by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, credit defaults, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws (including laws relating to taxation of the Investment Manager's investments), trade barriers, currency exchange controls, and national and international political circumstances (including wars, terrorist acts or security operations). These factors may affect the level and volatility of a financial instruments price as well as the liquidity of the totality of a Fund's investments. Volatility and/or illiquidity could impair the Funds profitability or result in losses. The Funds may maintain substantial positions that can be adversely impacted by the level of volatility in the financial markets — the larger the positions, the greater the potential for loss.

The economies of some countries may differ favourably or unfavourably from the US and Western European economies in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, asset reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Further, certain economies are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. The economies of certain countries may be based, predominantly, on only a few industries and may be vulnerable to changes in trade conditions and may have higher levels of debt or inflation.

Model and Data Risk

The Investment Manager relies heavily on proprietary mathematical quantitative models and strategies (each a "Model" and collectively, "Models") and data developed both by the Investment Manager and those supplied by third parties (collectively, "Data") rather than granting trade-by-trade discretion to the Investment Manager's investment professionals. In combination, Models and Data are used to construct investment decisions, value both current and potential investment opportunities, handle order creation and trading decisions and, to provide risk management insights.

The Investment Manager's Models, strategies and methods are highly reliant upon technology which includes but is not limited to hardware and software systems. The vast majority of the Investment Manager's processes are highly automated and systematic. Such processes include research, strategy development, model forecasting, order handling, trade allocation, risk management as well as processes for handling of trades including systems handling operations, middle, back office and accounting functionalities. Automation of such processes is reliant on a combination of proprietary software, software created and provided by affiliates as well as third-party hardware and software. When developing proprietary software the Investment Manager generally does not maintain design documents and as such the code of the proprietary software is typically the sole documentation for detailing how such software is expected to operate.

Models, Data and software are known to have errors, omissions, imperfections and malfunctions (collectively, "System Events").

The Investment Manager seeks to reduce the incidence and impact of System Events, to the extent feasible, through a combination of internal testing, simulation, real-time monitoring and development of independent safeguards in the overall portfolio management process and often in the software code itself. Despite such testing, monitoring and independent safeguards, System Events will result in, among other things, the execution of unanticipated trades, the failure to execute anticipated trades, delays in the execution of anticipated trades, the failure to properly allocate trades, the failure to properly gather and organise available data, the failure to take certain hedging or risk reducing actions and/or the taking of actions which increase certain risk(s)—all of which may have a materially adverse effects on the Funds. System Events in third-party provided Data is generally entirely outside of the control of the Investment Manager.

The research and modelling processes engaged in by the Investment Manager on behalf of its managed Funds is extremely complex and involves the use of financial, economic, econometric and statistical theories, research and modelling; the results of this investment approach is then translated into computer code. Although the Investment Manager seeks to hire highly skilled individuals and to provide appropriate levels of oversight and employ other mitigating measures and processes, the complexity of certain tasks, the difficulty of integrating such tasks, and the limited ability to perform "real world" testing of the end product, even with simulations, processes and similar methodologies, increase the potential of one or more errors in Model code, software releases and/or data processing. In addition as a result of the complexity of certain of these tasks other errors may arise that can potentially result in a System Event. One more of such System Events could adversely affect the Funds' investment performance.

The Investment Strategies of the Investment Manager are highly reliant on the gathering, cleaning, culling and performing of analysis of large amounts of Data. Accordingly, Models rely heavily on appropriate Data inputs. However, it is impossible and impracticable to factor all relevant, available Data into forecasts, investment decisions and other parameters of the Models. The Investment Manager will use its discretion to determine what Data to gather with respect to each investment strategy and what subset of that Data the Models take into account to produce forecasts which may have an impact on ultimate investment decisions. In addition, due to the automated nature of Data gathering, the volume and depth of Data available, the complexity and often manual nature of Data cleaning, and the fact that the substantial majority of Data comes from third-party sources, it is inevitable that not all desired and/or relevant Data will be available to, or processed by, the Investment Manager at all times. Irrespective of the merit, value and/or strength of a particular Model, it will not perform as designed if incorrect Data is fed into it which may lead to a System Event potentially subjecting the Fund to a loss. Further, even if Data is input correctly, "model prices" anticipated by the Data through the Models may differ substantially from market prices, especially for financial instruments with complex characteristics, such as derivatives, in which the Funds may invest.

Where incorrect or incomplete Data is available, the Investment Manager may, and often will, continue to generate forecasts and make investment decisions based on the Data available to it. Additionally, the Investment Manager may determine that certain available Data, while potentially useful in generating forecasts and/or making investment decisions, is not cost effective to gather due to, among other factors, the technology costs or third-party vendor costs and, in such cases, the Investment Manager will not utilise such Data. The Investment Manager has full discretion to select the Data it utilizes. The Investment Manager may elect to use or may refrain from using any specific Data or type of Data in generating forecasts or making trading decisions with respect to the Models. The Data utilised in generating forecasts or making trading decisions underlying the Models may not be (i) the most accurate data available or (ii) free of errors. The Data set used in connection with the Models is limited. The foregoing risks associated with gathering, cleaning, culling and analysis of large amounts of Data are an inherent part of investing with a quantitative, process-driven, systematic adviser such as the Investment Manager.

When Models and Data prove to be incorrect, misleading or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose the Fund to potential losses and such losses may be compounded over time. For example, by relying on Models and Data, the Investment Manager may be induced to buy certain investments at prices that are too high, to sell certain other investments at prices that are too low, or to miss favourable opportunities altogether. Similarly, any hedging based on faulty Models and Data may prove to be unsuccessful and when determining the Net Asset Value of the Fund, any valuations of the Fund's investments that are based on valuation Models

may prove to be incorrect. In addition, Models may incorrectly forecast future behaviour, leading to potential losses on a cash flow and/or a mark-to-market basis. Furthermore, in unforeseen or certain low-probability scenarios (often involving a market event or disruption of some kind), Models may produce unexpected results which may or may not be System Events.

Errors in Models, Data and software are often extremely difficult to detect, and, in the case of Models, the difficulty of detecting System Events may be exacerbated by the lack of design documents or specifications. Regardless of how difficult their detection appears in retrospect, some System Events may go undetected for long periods of time and some may never be detected. Finally, the Investment Manager will detect certain System Events that it chooses, in its sole discretion, not to address or fix, and the third party software will lead to System Events known to the Investment Manager that it chooses, in its sole discretion, not to address or fix. The degradation or impact caused by these System Events can compound over time. The Investment Manager generally will not perform a materiality analysis on the potential impact of a System Event. The Investment Manager believes that the testing and monitoring performed on Models will enable the Investment Manager to identify and address those System Events that a prudent person managing a quantitative, systematic and computerised investment programme would identify and address by correcting the underlying issue(s) giving rise to the System Events, however there is no guarantee of the success of such processes. Investors should assume that System Events and their ensuing risks and impact are an inherent part of investing with a process-driven, systematic investment manager such as the Investment Manager. Accordingly, the Investment Manager does not expect to disclose discovered System Events to its investors.

The Funds will bear the risks associated with the reliance on Models and Data including bearing all losses related to System Events other than in relation to losses arising from the Investment Manager's wilful default, fraud, Gross Negligence or breach of fiduciary duty under ERISA, if applicable.

Obsolescence Risk

The Investment Manager is unlikely to be successful in the deployment of its quantitative, systematic, investment strategies unless the assumptions underlying the Models are realistic and either remain realistic and relevant in the future or are adjusted to account for changes in the overall market environment. If such assumptions are inaccurate or become inaccurate and are not promptly adjusted, it is likely that the Models will not generate profitable trading signals. If and to the extent that the Models do not reflect certain relevant factors, and the Investment Manager does not successfully address such omission through its testing and evaluation by modifying the Models accordingly, major losses may result—all of which will be

borne by the Funds. The Investment Manager will continue to test, evaluate and add new Models which may also result in the modification of existing Models from time to time. Investors will not be informed of nor will investors approve the addition, modification or removal of Models and investment strategies. There can be no assurance as to the effects (positive or negative) of any changes including additions, modifications and/or removals of Models or investment strategies on a Fund's performance.

Crowding/Convergence

There is significant competition among quantitatively-focused managers and the ability of the Investment Manager to deliver returns that have a low correlation with global aggregate equity markets and other hedge funds is dependent on its ability to employ Models that are simultaneously profitable and differentiated from those employed by other managers. To the extent that the Investment Manager is not able to develop sufficiently differentiated Models, the Fund's investment objective may not be met, irrespective of whether the Models are profitable in an absolute sense. In addition, to the extent that the Models come to resemble those employed by other managers, there is an increased risk that a market disruption may negatively affect predictive Models such as those employed by the Investment Manager, as such a disruption could accelerate reductions in liquidity or rapid re-pricing due to simultaneous trading across a number of funds utilising Models (or similar quantitatively-focused investment strategies) in the marketplace.

Trading Systems and Execution of Orders

The Investment Manager relies extensively on computer programmes, systems, technology, Data and Models to implement its execution strategies and algorithms. The Investment Manager's investment strategies, trading strategies and algorithms depend on its ability to establish and maintain an overall market position in a combination of financial markets selected by the Investment Manager. There is a risk that the Investment Manager's proprietary algorithmic trading system may not be able to adequately react to a market event without serious disruption. Both, trading strategies and algorithms may malfunction causing severe losses to the Funds. While the Investment Manager has employed tools to allow for human intervention to respond to significant system malfunctions, it cannot be guaranteed that losses will not occur in such circumstances as unforeseen market events and disruptions and execution system issues.

Orders may not be executed in a timely and efficient manner due to various circumstances, including, without limitation, trading volume surges or systems failures attributable to the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager's counterparties, brokers, dealers, agents or other

service providers. In such event, the Investment Manager might only be able to acquire or dispose of some, but not all, of the components of such position, or if the overall position were to need adjustment, the Investment Manager might not be able to make such adjustment. As a result, the Funds would not be able to achieve the market position selected by the Investment Manager, which may result in a loss.

Hedging Transactions

The Investment Manager trades financial markets both for investment purposes and for risk management purposes in order to: (a) protect against possible changes in the market value of one or more of the positions of the Funds investment portfolio resulting from fluctuations in the markets and changes in interest rates; (b) protect the Funds unrealised gains in the value of its investment portfolio; (c) facilitate the sale of any such investments; (d) enhance or preserve returns, spreads or gains on any investment in the one or more of the Fund's portfolios; (e) hedge against a directional trade; (f) hedge the interest rate, credit or currency exchange rate on financial instruments; (g) protect against any increase in the price of any financial instruments the Investment Manager anticipates purchasing at a later date; or (h) act for any other reason that the Investment Manager deems appropriate. The Investment Manager will not be required to hedge any particular risk in connection with a particular transaction or a Fund's positions more generally. While the Investment Manager may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for the Funds than if the Investment Manager had not engaged in any such hedging transaction. Moreover, it should be noted that the Funds will always be exposed to certain risks that may not be fully hedged.

Trade Error Risk

The complex execution modalities operated by the Investment Manager and the speed and volume of trading invariably result in occasional trades being executed which, with the benefit of hindsight, were not required or intended by the execution strategy or occasional trades not being executed when they should have been. To the extent a trade error is caused by a counterparty, such as a broker, the Investment Manager will generally, to the extent reasonable and practical, attempt to recover any loss associated with such trade error from the respective counterparty. To the extent a trade error is caused by the Investment Manager, a formalised process is in place for the documentation and resolution of such trade errors, provided that during any time that the underlying assets of the Fund are considered for purposes of ERISA or Section 4975 of the IRC to be plan assets, the Investment Manager will be liable for trade errors caused by a breach of investment guidelines or of fiduciary duties under ERISA. Given the volume, diversity and complexity of transactions executed by the Investment Manager on behalf of each Fund, investors should assume that trade errors will occur on occasion. If such trade errors result in gains to the Fund(s), such gains will be retained by the Fund(s). However,

if a trade error result in losses, they will be borne by the Investment Manager in accordance with its internal policies unless otherwise determined by the Directors.

Trade and Settlement Systems Risks

Each Fund depends on the Investment Manager and its other service providers to develop and implement adequate systems for processing of each Fund's trading and settlement activities.

Further, the Investment Manager relies on systems and technology (and may rely on new systems and technology in the future) for various purposes including, without limitation, to trade, clear and settle transactions, to evaluate certain financial instruments, to monitor its portfolio and net capital, and to generate risk management and other reports that are critical to oversight of a Fund's activities. Certain of the Investment Manager's operations processes will be dependent upon systems operated by third parties, including but not limited to executing brokers, prime brokers, the administrator of the market counterparties and their sub-custodians as well as other service providers. These third-party programmes, systems and/or technology may be subject to certain limitations, including, but not limited to, those caused by computer "worms", viruses, power failures and/or other technology-related impairments. The Investment Manager's operations are highly dependent on each of these systems and technology and the successful operation of such systems and technology is often out of the Investment Manager's control. The failure of one or more systems and technology or the inability of such systems to satisfy the Investment Manager's current and evolving requirements could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. For example, systems failures could cause settlement of trades to fail, lead to inaccurate accounting, recording or processing of trades, and cause inaccurate reports, all or any of which may affect the ability of the Investment Manager to monitor and/or manage the investment portfolio and risks.

Cash Management

The Fund may enter into arrangements by which cash not required by the Fund for trading purposes will be managed by the Investment Manager. Such arrangements may include the entry by the Fund into repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions and other cash management arrangements, including holding cash in bank accounts or secured or unsecured deposits, or investing such cash in corporate or government bonds, or such other instruments as deemed appropriate by the Investment Manager.

A repurchase transaction involves the sale of securities by a seller to a buyer for a purchase price, and an agreement for the seller to repurchase such securities on a mutually agreed future date for the same purchase price, plus interest at a negotiated rate. From the perspective of the buyer, the transaction is referred to as a reverse repurchase transaction, and involves buying securities against payment of a cash price, with the buyer agreeing to resell the securities at a future date, and the original seller agreeing to repurchase such securities at the same price, plus

interest at a negotiated rate. Such transactions are economically equivalent to a cash loan collateralized by the securities.

The use of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements by the Fund involves certain risks. For example, if the seller of securities to the Fund under a reverse repurchase transaction defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the Fund will seek to dispose of such securities, which action could involve costs or delays. The Fund may suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the disposal of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price due from the defaulting seller.

Borrowing for Operations

The Fund may borrow money for cash management purposes and to meet withdrawals that would otherwise result in the premature liquidation of its investments. The use of short-term borrowing creates several additional risks for the Fund. If the Fund is unable to service the debt, a secured lender could liquidate the Fund's position in some or all of the financial instruments that have been pledged as collateral and cause the Fund to incur significant losses. The occurrence of other material defaults and other financing agreements may trigger cross-defaults under the Fund's agreements with other brokers, lenders, clearing firms or other counterparties, multiplying the materially adverse impact to the Fund. The amount of debt which the Fund may have outstanding at any time may be large in relation to its assets. Consequently, the level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which the Fund can borrow particularly, will affect the operating results of the Fund.

Involuntary Disclosure Risk

The ability of the Investment Manager to achieve its investment goals for the Funds is dependent in large part on its ability to develop and protect its models and proprietary research. The models and proprietary research and the Models and Data are largely protected by the Investment Manager through the use of policies, procedures, agreements, and similar measures designed to create and enforce robust confidentiality, non-disclosure, and similar safeguards. However, aggressive position-level public disclosure obligations (or disclosure obligations to exchanges or regulators with insufficient privacy safeguards) could lead to opportunities for competitors to reverse-engineer the Investment Manager's models, and thereby impair the relative or absolute performance of the Funds.

Limited Diversification and Risk Management Failures

A Fund's portfolio could become significantly concentrated in a limited number of issues, types of financial instruments, industries, sectors, strategies, countries, or geographic regions, and any such concentration of risk may increase losses suffered by a Fund. This limited diversity could expose a Fund to losses disproportionate to market movements in general. Even when the Investment Manager attempts to control risks and diversify the portfolio, risks associated with different assets may be correlated in unexpected ways, with the result that a Fund faces

concentrated exposure to certain risks. In addition, many pooled investment vehicles pursue similar strategies, which creates the risk that many funds would be forced to liquidate positions at the same time, reducing liquidity, increasing volatility and exacerbating losses. Although the Investment Manager attempts to identify, monitor and manage significant risks, these efforts do not take all risks into account and there can be no assurance that these efforts will be effective. Many risk management techniques are based on observed historical market behavior, but future market behavior may be entirely different. Any inadequacy or failure in the Investment Manager's risk management efforts could result in material losses for a Fund.

Competition for Investments

Certain markets in which the Investment Manager, on behalf of the Funds, may invest are extremely competitive for attractive investment opportunities and, as a result, there may be reduced expected investment returns, or the liquidity of one or more of the Fund's positions may be reduced. 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. There has been significant growth in the number of firms organised to make such investments, which may result in increased competition to the Investment Manager, on behalf of the Funds, in obtaining suitable investments.

Market Risk

The Investment Manager, on behalf of the Funds, may make investments in markets that are volatile and/or which may become illiquid. Accordingly, the ability of the Investment Manager to respond to market movements may be impaired, which may result in significant losses to the Funds.

To the extent that the Investment Manager, on behalf of the Funds, invests on a public exchange, it bears the risk that the exchange may exercise a right to suspend or limit trading in all securities that it lists. Such a suspension could render it impossible for the Investment Manager to liquidate Fund positions and thereby exposes the Funds to potential losses. In addition, there is no guarantee that markets will remain liquid enough for the Investment Manager to close out positions on behalf of the Funds.

Systemic Risk

Credit risk may arise through a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution causes a series of defaults by the other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as a "systemic

risk" and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearinghouses, banks, securities firms and exchanges, with which the Investment Manager interacts on a daily basis. Such risks may be exacerbated by the obligations for certain financial instruments to be centrally cleared by a third-party clearing house.

Further, world events and/or the activities of one or more large participants in the financial markets and/or other events or activities of others could result in a temporary systemic breakdown in the normal operation of financial markets. Such events could result in liquidity and counterparty issues which could result in substantial losses.

Counterparty Risk

The Investment Manager, and in turn the Funds, will have significant credit and operational risk exposure to its counterparties, which will require the Funds to post collateral to support its obligations in connection with transactions involving forwards, swaps, futures, options and other derivative instruments. Generally, counterparties will have the right to sell, pledge, re-hypothecate, assign, use or otherwise dispose of the collateral posted by the Funds in connection with such transactions. Additionally, for example, the Funds may lend securities, on a collateralised and an uncollateralised basis, from its portfolio.

Should any counterparty transacting with the Investment Manager (or other underlying vehicles through which the Funds directly or indirectly invests) become insolvent, any claim that the Funds (or underlying vehicles) may have against such counterparties would ordinarily be unsecured.

Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Funds has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. If there is a default by the counterparty to a transaction, the Fund will under most normal circumstances have contractual remedies and in some cases collateral pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in the Net Asset Value of the Funds being less than if the Funds had not entered into the transaction.

If one or more of the Investment Manager's counterparties that act as custodian, prime broker or broker-dealer for the Funds were to become insolvent or the subject of liquidation proceedings, there exists the risk that the recovery of the Funds securities and other assets from such custodian, prime broker or broker-dealer will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such custodian, prime broker or broker-dealer. In addition, the Funds cash held with the counterparties as collateral may not be segregated from the counterparty's own cash and may be used by the counterparty in the course

of its investment business. The Funds will therefore rank as an unsecured creditor in relation thereto and in the event of insolvency of any such counterparties, the Funds may not be able to recover such equivalent assets in full.

Investors should assume that the insolvency of any counterparty would result in a loss to the Funds, which could be material.

Interest and Exchange Rate Risks

Fluctuations in exchange rates could cause the value of investments made by Members to increase or decrease. The Funds and the underlying vehicles through which the Funds directly or indirectly invests may have exposure to foreign exchange and/or interest rate risks. The Funds may seek to mitigate its risks through hedging transactions. To the extent these hedging transactions are imperfect or are only placed over a portion of the target investment exposure, the relevant Members will realize the resulting benefit or loss.

The Funds may invest in financial instruments denominated in non-US currencies, the prices of which are determined with reference to currencies other than the US Dollar. However, the Funds value its financial instruments in US Dollars. The Funds may or may not seek to hedge its non-US currency exposure by entering into currency hedging transactions, such as treasury locks, forward contracts, futures contracts and cross-currency swaps. There can be no guarantee that financial instruments suitable for hedging currency or market shifts will be available at the time when the Funds wishes to use them, or that hedging techniques employed by the Funds will be effective. Furthermore, certain currency market risks may not be fully hedged or hedged at all.

To the extent unhedged, the value of a Fund's direct or indirect positions in non-US investments will fluctuate with US Dollar exchange rates as well as with the price changes of the investments in the various local markets and currencies. In such cases, an increase in the value of the US Dollar compared to the other currencies in which a Fund makes investments will reduce the effect of any increases and magnify the effect of any decreases in the prices of a Fund's financial instruments in their local markets and may result in a loss to a Fund. Conversely, a decrease in the value of the US Dollar will have the opposite effect on a Fund's non-US Dollar investments.

Terrorism and Catastrophe Risks

A Fund's portfolio is subject to the risk of loss arising from exposure that it may incur, directly or indirectly, due to the occurrence of various events, including, without limitation, hurricanes, earthquakes and other natural disasters, terrorism and other catastrophic events. These risks of loss can be substantial and could adversely affect the return of a Fund.

Leverage and Financing Arrangements

The Funds may borrow and/or utilize various forms of leverage including leveraged or short positions under derivative instruments. While leverage presents opportunities for increasing total return, it has the effect of potentially increasing losses as well. Accordingly, any event which adversely affects the value of an investment by a Fund would be magnified to the extent leverage is employed, and substantial losses may result from unwinding short positions.

The Funds may, in particular, generate leverage through the use of options, futures, options on futures, swaps and other synthetic or derivative financial instruments. Such financial instruments inherently contain much greater leverage than a non-margined purchase of the underlying security, commodity or instrument. This is due to the fact that generally only a small portion (and in some cases none) of the value of the underlying security, commodity or instrument is required to be paid in order to make such investments. As a result of leverage employed in relation to these instruments, small changes in the value of the instruments may cause a relatively large change in the value of a Fund. Many such financial instruments are subject to variation or other interim margin requirements, which may force premature liquidation of investment positions.

As a general matter, the banks and dealers that provide financing to the Funds can apply essentially discretionary margin, haircut financing as well as security and collateral valuation policies. For example, should the financial instruments pledged to brokers to secure a Fund's margin accounts decline in value, a Fund could be subject to a "margin call", pursuant to which a Fund must either deposit additional funds or financial instruments with the broker or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged financial instruments to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a sudden drop in the value of a Fund's portfolio, the Fund might not be able to liquidate financial instruments quickly enough to satisfy its margin requirements. Increases in the amount of margin or similar payments could result in the need for trading activity at times and prices which could be disadvantageous to the Fund or the underlying vehicles through which the Fund directly or indirectly invests and could result in substantial losses.

As a consequence of leverage, interest expense may be material as a percentage of the assets of the Fund. Interest expense could force a reduction in the exposure of the Interests to the investment strategies. The use of such leverage means that even comparatively small losses, or insufficient profits to offset expenses, could rapidly deplete the capital available to the Fund and reduce or eliminate its profit potential. Further fees relating to any Financing Arrangements such as arrangement, commitment, minimum utilization and renewal fees may also be payable. 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 Fund to liquidate all or part of its portfolio at disadvantageous prices, which may lead to a complete loss of the Fund's equity.

There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to maintain adequate Financing Arrangements or avoid having to close out positions at losses which if held would have been profitable. There is also no assurance that any Financing Arrangement will be renewed and, if any Financing Arrangement in respect of the Interests is renewed, it may be renewed on less favorable terms. In particular, third parties may not be available to act as Financing Providers. Additionally, any Financing Arrangement may be subject to early termination in accordance with its terms and may be terminated by a counterparty. A loss of, a termination of, or a reduction in, a Financing Arrangement may have the effect of causing the Fund to reduce its overall investment exposure in respect of the Interests with a corresponding reduction in investment return expectations. The renewal of a Financing Arrangement might be subject to a change in terms of that Financing Arrangement including but not limited to a change in applicable interest margins.

Equities

The value of these financial instruments generally will vary with the performance of the issuer and movements in the equity markets. As a result, the Funds may suffer losses if it invests in equity instruments of issuers whose performance diverges from the Investment Manager's expectations or if equity markets generally move in a single direction and the Investment Manager has not hedged against such a general move. The Investment Manager also may be exposed to risks that issuers will not fulfil contractual obligations such as, in the case of convertible securities, delivering marketable common stock upon conversions of convertible securities and registering restricted securities for public resale.

Investments in Emerging Markets

The Funds may invest its assets in securities or currencies of emerging market countries. Investing in emerging markets involves additional risks and special considerations not typically associated with investing in other more established economies or markets. Such risks may include: (a) increased risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (b) greater social, economic and political uncertainty, including war; greater risk of change of government policy, change of interpretation of law or level of enforcement of law; (c) higher dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (d) greater volatility, less liquidity and smaller capitalization of markets; (e) greater volatility in currency exchange rates; (f) greater risk of inflation; (g) greater controls on foreign investment and limitations on realization of investments, repatriation of invested capital and on the ability to exchange local currencies for US Dollars; (h) increased likelihood of governmental involvement in and control over the economy; (i) governmental decisions to cease support of

economic reform programs or to impose centrally planned economies; (j) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in the unavailability of material information about issuers; (k) less extensive regulation of the markets; (l) longer settlement periods for transactions and less reliable clearance and custody arrangements; (m) less developed corporate laws regarding fiduciary duties of officers and directors and the protection of investors; (n) certain considerations regarding the maintenance of the Fund's financial instruments with non-US brokers and securities depositories; (o) less publicly available information; and (p) less favorable tax provisions.

The economies of certain emerging market countries may be based predominantly on only a few industries and may be vulnerable to changes in trade conditions and may have higher levels of debt or inflation.

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 may be 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.

Some securities may be subject to brokerage or stock transfer taxes levied by governments, which would have the effect of increasing the cost of investment and which may reduce the realized gain or increase the loss on such securities at the time of sale. The issuers of some of these 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. In addition, settlement of trades in some emerging markets is much slower and subject to greater risk of failure than in markets in developed countries.

Repatriation of investment income, assets and the proceeds of sales by foreign investors may require governmental registration and/or approval in some emerging countries. The Funds could be adversely affected by delays in or a refusal to grant any required governmental registration or approval for such repatriation or by withholding taxes imposed by emerging market countries on interest or dividends paid on financial instruments held by the Funds or gains from the disposition of such financial instruments.

In emerging markets, there is often less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, over-the-counter markets, brokers, dealers, counterparties and issuers than in other more established markets. Any regulatory supervision which is in place may be subject to manipulation or control. Some emerging market countries do not have mature legal systems comparable to those of more developed countries. Moreover, the process

of legal and regulatory reform may not be proceeding at the same pace as market developments, which could result in investment risk. Legislation to safeguard the rights of private ownership may not yet be in place in certain areas, and there may be the risk of conflict among local, regional and national requirements. In certain cases, the laws and regulations governing investments in securities may not exist or may be subject to inconsistent or arbitrary appreciation or interpretation. There may also be a lack of standard practices and confidentiality customs characteristic of developed markets. Both the independence of judicial systems and their immunity from economic, political or nationalistic influences, together with the ability to enforce domestic or international judicial or arbitral awards against local counterparties, remain largely untested in many countries.

Where the Funds seeks exposure to emerging markets, including markets that limit or prevent direct access by non-local investors, the Funds may where permissible seek to obtain indirect access via derivative transactions with counterparties located in those emerging markets, which may lead to many of the risks, including those identified in this section, being significantly increased.

Undervalued Securities

The identification of investment opportunities in undervalued securities is a difficult task and there can be no assurance that such opportunities will be successfully recognised. While investments in undervalued securities offer opportunities for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses. Returns generated from a Funds' investments may not adequately compensate for the financial risks assumed. The Funds may make certain speculative investments in securities which the Investment Manager believes to be undervalued. However there can be no assurance that the securities purchased will in fact be undervalued. In addition, the Funds may be required to hold such securities for a substantial period of time before realising their anticipated value. During this period, a portion of the Funds capital would be committed to the securities purchased, thus possibly preventing the Funds from investing in other opportunities.

Short Selling

Short selling involves selling securities which are not owned by the short seller, and borrowing them for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to replace the borrowed securities at a later date. Short selling allows the seller to profit from a decline in market price to the extent such decline exceeds the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities. The extent to which the Funds engages in short sales will depend upon the Funds investment strategy and opportunities. A short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost to the Funds of buying those securities to cover the short position. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to maintain the ability to borrow securities sold short. In such cases, the

Funds can be "bought in" (i.e., forced to repurchase securities in the open market to return to the lender). There also can be no assurance that the securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase at or near prices quoted in the market. Purchasing securities to close out a short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss.

Debt Securities

The Funds may invest directly or indirectly in corporate and government debt securities and instruments, and may take short positions in these securities. The Funds may invest in these securities when they offer opportunities for capital appreciation (or capital depreciation in the case of short positions) and may also invest in these securities for temporary defensive purposes and to maintain liquidity. Debt securities include, among others: bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations; debt securities issued or guaranteed by a sovereign government; municipal securities; and mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and asset backed securities ("ABS"), including securities backed by collateralised debt obligations ("CDO"). The Funds may also be exposed to the underlying creditworthiness of corporations, municipalities and sovereign states (among others) by the use of credit default swaps ("CDS"). These securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero coupon obligations.

Debt securities are subject to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility resulting from, among other things, interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk). An economic recession could severely disrupt the market for most of these securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such instruments. It is likely that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities.

The Funds may invest in both investment grade debt securities and non-investment grade debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds), as well as unrated debt securities. Non-investment grade debt securities in the lowest rating categories and unrated debt securities may involve a substantial risk of default or may be in default. Adverse changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the individual issuer are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of the issuers of non-investment grade debt securities to make principal and interest payments than issuers of higher grade debt securities. Moreover, the market for lower grade debt securities may be thinner and less active than for higher grade debt securities.

The financial crisis demonstrated that even securities backed by very large pools of assets may be subject to volatility where markets may be subject to volatility levels which are higher than might ordinarily be expected. Pre-crisis, debt securities backed by CDOs were considered to be low-risk instruments, as historical statistics appeared to demonstrate that cash flows from a sufficiently large pool of assets, such as credit card debts or mortgage debts, should be highly stable. Accordingly, ratings agencies frequently assigned investment grade ratings to these securities and, in many cases, "AAA" or equivalent ratings. In spite of such high ratings, during the financial crisis, the holders of many of these debt securities suffered significant losses due, among other factors, to statistically unprecedented levels of defaults by underlying debtors. There can be no assurance that, in comparable markets, MBS or ABS held by the Funds would not be subject to similar losses.

Where the Funds invests in MBS and other debt securities secured by real estate, it will be exposed to the fluctuations and cycles in value which are characteristic of real estate markets, as well as specific risks including, among others: adverse changes in national or international economic conditions; changes in supply of or demand for properties; the financial condition of tenants, buyers and sellers of properties; changes in the availability of debt financing; changes in interest rates, exchange rates, real estate tax rates and other operating expenses; and government actions including potential regulations on rent control, environmental laws and regulations, real estate laws and regulations, zoning and planning laws, regulations and other rules and fiscal policies.

Derivative Instruments

The Investment Manager, on behalf of the Funds, may enter into derivative instruments, such as credit derivatives. It may take advantage of opportunities with respect to certain 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 Funds and legally permissible. Special risks may apply to instruments that are invested in by the Funds in the future that cannot be determined at this time or until such instruments are developed or invested in by the Funds. For example, risks with respect to credit derivatives may include determining whether an event will trigger payment under the contract and whether such payment will offset the loss or payment due under another instrument. In the past, buyers and sellers of credit derivatives have found that a trigger event in one contract may not match the trigger event in another contract, exposing the buyer or the seller to further risk. Other swaps, options, and other derivative instruments may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk, regulatory risk, tax 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. Where the Funds invest in derivatives such as

futures or forwards that are linked to commodities, there is a risk that, were there to be an error in closing out the relevant position in time, the Funds might be required to take physical delivery of such commodities, or arrange for another party to take delivery on short notice, with resulting additional costs. In addition, as new derivative instruments are developed, documentation may not be standardised, leading to potential disputes or misunderstanding with counterparties. The regulatory and tax environment for derivative instruments in which the Funds may participate is evolving, and changes in the regulation or taxation of such financial instruments may have a material adverse effect on the Funds.

Further general risks of dealing in derivatives include (i) leverage; (ii) inability to close out a position on favourable terms or at all; (iii) the price of the underlying securities; (iv) over-the-counter contracts; and (v) contractual asymmetries and inefficiencies.

Over-the-Counter Contracts

Off-exchange or "over-the-counter" contracts, such as forward financial exchange contracts, are subject to greater price volatility and greater illiquidity than those traded on an exchange: (i) as they are traded through an informal network of banks and other dealers which have no obligation to make markets in these instruments; (ii) as there are fewer market makers, likely resulting in wider spreads between their bid and asked prices and lower trading volumes; and (iii) as positions are not marked-to-market on a daily basis. It may be impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value of a position or to assess the exposure to risk. Counterparties to a transaction may be unable or unwilling to perform their side of such a contract and as such contracts are not guaranteed by an exchange or clearing house any such default would eliminate any profit potential and compel the Funds to cover its commitments for resale or repurchase, if any, at the then-prevailing price, which may be difficult to determine. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Funds and returns to Shareholders.

Contractual Asymmetries and Inefficiencies

The Investment Manager, on behalf of the Funds, may enter into certain contracts that contain provisions that place it in an "asymmetrical" position relative to its counterparty, such as break clauses, whereby a counterparty may unilaterally terminate a transaction on the basis of a specified reduction in net asset value, incorrect collateral calls or delays in collateral recovery. Where the Investment Manager does not have similar rights against the counterparty, the exposure of the Funds to such counterparty is increased, which could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Funds and returns to Shareholders.

Futures

The value of futures depends upon the price of the financial instruments, such as commodities, underlying them. The prices of futures are highly volatile, and price movements of futures contracts can be influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, investments in futures are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which the Investment Manager trade or of its clearinghouses or counterparties.

Futures positions may be illiquid because certain 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 particular futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in that contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent the Investment Manager from promptly liquidating unfavourable positions and subject the Fund's to substantial losses or prevent it from entering into desired trades. In extraordinary circumstances, a futures exchange or other regulator could suspend trading in a particular futures contract, or order liquidation or settlement of all open positions in such contract.

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

Options

Funds may incur risks associated with the sale and purchase of call options and/or put options.

The seller (writer) of a call option, which is covered (i.e., the writer holds the underlying security), assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the

opportunity for gain on the underlying security 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 above the exercise price of the option. The securities necessary to satisfy the exercise of an uncovered call option may be unavailable for purchase, except at much higher prices, thereby reducing or eliminating the value of the premium. Purchasing securities to cover the exercise of an uncovered call option can cause the price of the securities to increase, thereby exacerbating the loss. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire premium investment in the call option.

The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (i.e., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying security plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security if the market price falls 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 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.

Swaps

The Fund may enter into swap transactions. Swaps are entered into in an attempt to obtain a particular return without the need to purchase the underlying reference asset. The use of total return swaps, price return swaps, volatility swaps, variance swaps, performance swaps, rate swaps, basis swaps, forward rate transactions, swaptions, basket swaps, index swaps, cap transactions, floor transactions, collar transactions, currency swap transactions, cross-currency rate swap transactions or any other similar transactions, whether referencing fixed income, equity or hybrid securities, credit, rates, commodities, currencies, baskets or indices (including any option with respect to any of these transactions) is a highly specialised activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary securities transactions. Swaps are individually negotiated transactions where each party agrees to make a one-time payment or periodic payments to the other party. Certain swap agreements require one party's payments to be "up-front" and timed differently than the other party's payments (such as is often the case with currency swaps), in which case the entire principal value of the swap may be subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. Other swap agreements, such as interest rate swaps, typically do not obligate the parties to make "principal" payments, but only to pay the agreed rates or amounts as applied to an agreed "notional" amount. Accordingly, the Fund's risk of credit loss may be the amount of interest payments it is entitled to receive on a net basis. As swap transactions are not typically fully funded, a payment of margin is often required by the

counterparty. Where a trade is 'in the money', the Investment Manager is further exposed to the creditworthiness of the counterparty until any excess margin is returned.

Certain swap agreements are principal-to-principal transactions in which performance is the responsibility of the individual counterparty and not an organised exchange or clearinghouse. As such, the Investment Manager is exposed to the risk of counterparty default and counterparty credit risk. In addition, the margin rate associated with the transaction is often at the discretion of the Investment Manager's counterparty, which may result, in certain circumstances, in an unexpectedly large margin call and an associated liquidity drain for the Investment Manager. However, global regulators have recently moved to more closely regulate the over-the-counter market, and accordingly currently require that certain swaps be executed in regulated markets and be submitted for clearing through regulated clearinghouses, and will require that a substantial portion of current over-the-counter swaps be so executed and cleared and subject to mandated margin requirements. In addition, a swap transaction is a contract whose value is derived from another underlying asset. As such, a move in the price of the underlying asset can, due to the embedded leverage in the swap, magnify any gains or losses resulting from the transaction. As is the case with any derivative transaction, the counterparty hedge-based pricing and funding costs on entry and exit may be more costly than buying the underlying reference asset directly. Moreover, the Investment Manager's forecasts of market values, interest rates, and currency exchange rates may be inaccurate and may result in overall investment performance results that are worse than the results that would have been achieved if the Fund did not engage in swap transactions.

Forward Contracts

The Investment Manager may make use of forward contracts. Forward contracts are transactions involving an obligation to purchase or sell a specific instrument or entitlement at a future date at a specified price. Forward contracts may be used by the Investment Manager for hedging purposes, such as to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency exchange rates. Forward contracts may also be used to attempt to protect the value of one or more Fund's existing holdings of securities held in currencies other than the base currency of a Fund. As is the case for any attempt at hedging downside risk, there is a risk that there is an imperfect correlation between the value of the securities and the forward contracts entered into with respect to those holdings resulting in an unprotected loss. Forward contracts may also be used for investment, non-hedging purposes to pursue a client's investment objective, for example where it is anticipated that a particular currency will appreciate or depreciate in value.

Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are generally not traded on exchanges and are not standardised; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets,

negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. However, certain forward currency exchange contracts are regulated as swaps by the CFTC and have begun being voluntarily traded on swap execution facilities. To the extent a Fund is treated as a US Person or if the Investment Manager's swap counterparty is a US person (for the purposes of the CFTC's swap regulations), some of these contracts may be required to be centrally cleared by a regulated US clearinghouse, and may be required to be traded on regulated exchanges in the future. Interbank forward and "cash" trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. As in the case of a futures contract, a forward usually only requires a much smaller amount of margin to be provided relative to the economic exposure which the forward contract provides to the relevant investment; it creates a 'gearing' or 'leverage' effect. This means that a small margin payment can lead to enhanced losses as well as enhanced gains. It also means that a relatively small movement in the underlying instrument can lead to a much greater proportional movement in the value of the forward contract. The principals who deal in the interbank 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 forward markets, particularly the currency markets, due to unusually high trading volume, political intervention, market dislocations, unanticipated third country events affecting the underlying asset, unscheduled holidays and market closures or other factors. The imposition of controls by governmental authorities might also limit such forward trading to less than that which the Investment Manager would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of a Fund. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in major losses to a Fund.

CFD

A CFD is a contract between two parties, buyer and seller, stipulating that the seller will pay the buyer the difference between the current value of an asset (a security, instrument, basket or index) and its value at contract time. If the difference is negative then, instead, the buyer pays the seller. CFDs allow investors to take synthetic long or synthetic short positions with a variable margin, which, unlike futures contracts, have no fixed expiry date or contract size. Unlike shares, with CFDs the buyer is potentially liable for far more than the amount they paid on margin.

Cryptocurrency

The Investment Manager may invest in cryptocurrencies including but not limited to Bitcoin and Ethereum on behalf of certain Funds. In such instances, the Funds may gain exposure to cryptocurrencies indirectly, for example, through investments in exchange-traded and OTC-traded securities, futures and other instruments which are linked to an underlying cryptocurrency (“Cryptocurrency-linked Investments”), or purchase cryptocurrencies directly.

Investments in cryptocurrencies carry significant risk. The Funds may lose the value of its entire investment or part of its investment in Cryptocurrency-linked Investments and/or cryptocurrencies.

Cryptocurrencies, and consequently Cryptocurrency-linked Investments, may be subject to significant price volatility. Prices may be affected by a wide range of factors, including:

- level of world-wide growth in the adoption and use of cryptocurrencies – cryptocurrencies are not backed by a central bank, a national or international organization, assets or other credit, and the price of cryptocurrencies is entirely dependent on the value that market participants place on them, meaning that any increase or loss of confidence in cryptocurrencies may affect their value;
- level of supply of cryptocurrencies versus level of demand;
- investment and trading activities of market participants - use of cryptocurrencies in the retail and commercial marketplace is limited and the significantly speculative trading activity may lead to price distortion and volatility;
- inflation and interest rates; and governmental monetary policies, trade restrictions, currency devaluations and revaluations; and global or regional, political, economic or financial events and situations;
- ability to convert cryptocurrencies into fiat currencies, and associated currency exchange rates; and
- regulation of cryptocurrencies, cryptocurrency networks, platforms and exchanges and restrictions on the right to acquire, own, hold, sell, use or exchange cryptocurrencies.

There is no assurance that cryptocurrencies will maintain their long-term value or become more widely adopted as a form of currency. On the contrary, they may cease to be used altogether.

In the event that the prices of cryptocurrencies decline, the value of the cryptocurrency and the Cryptocurrency-linked Investments held by the Funds may also decline, which, in turn, may impact the value of the Interests.

Cryptocurrencies are stored in a digital wallet and are controllable only by the holder of two unique keys, one public and one private, specific to the digital wallet in which such cryptocurrencies are held. The currency holder publishes the public key to the digital wallet used to receive the currency as part of any currency transfer, and the public key then forms part of the public blockchain (the public transaction ledger of the relevant cryptocurrency network, the “Blockchain”) of the cryptocurrency network or platform. The private key is used by the currency holder to verify each currency transaction and is not public information. The currency holder, or a custodian or other third party on behalf of the currency holder, must safeguard the private keys using an appropriately secure storage system. If the private keys relating to the cryptocurrencies are lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised, the currency holder will be unable to access the cryptocurrencies stored in the digital wallets to which those private keys relate. Moreover, private keys are not recoverable or restorable by the cryptocurrency network or platform. Any loss of private keys relating to digital wallets used to store either (i) cryptocurrencies held by the issuer of any Cryptocurrency-linked Investments in which the Fund has invested, or (ii) cryptocurrencies held directly by the Fund, could adversely affect an investment in the Interests.

The Funds are reliant on the Investment Manager’s and/or a third party custody provider’s security systems and processes to ensure the safe storage of any Funds’ cryptocurrency investments. Likewise, where the Funds invest in Cryptocurrency-linked Investments, the Funds will be depending on the adequacy of the custody arrangements in place in respect of the cryptocurrencies attributable to the Cryptocurrency-linked Investment. The safety of the relevant security measures could be affected by a number of factors, including (but not limited to):

- existing or new technological threats;
- undetected errors, software flaws or vulnerabilities;
- security breaches arising from cyber-attacks, computer malware, computer hacking or sabotage;
- fraud, wilful default or negligence or other failures on the part of the relevant custody provider.

To the extent that the relevant custody provider is unable to identify and mitigate or stop new security threats, the Funds’ cryptocurrencies may be subject to theft, loss, destruction or other attack, which could have a negative impact on the performance of the Cryptocurrency-linked Investments or the Interests, or result in loss of the Funds’ assets.

Cryptocurrency networks are based on cryptographic, algorithmic protocols that govern the peer-to-peer interactions between users of the relevant network. The source code that sets forth the protocol is typically open-source, managed by a decentralized development team. The development team can propose amendments to the source code through one or more software upgrades that alter the protocols and software that govern the network and the properties of the cryptocurrency. Such upgrades could relate to, for example, the irreversibility of transactions and limitations on the generation of new currency.

The majority of cryptocurrencies are open-source projects, meaning they do not have official development teams that are responsible for overseeing upgrades and modifications to the network. Instead, cryptocurrencies are reliant on individual developers to generate software updates, which are proposed to users through software downloads and upgrades. However, users must consent to those software modifications by downloading the altered software or upgrade implementing the changes; otherwise, the changes do not become a part of the network. If a substantial number of users disagree that a proposed modification to the network should be implemented, a “fork” in the Blockchain could develop, resulting in two different networks. This type of “fork” could materially and adversely affect the price of the relevant cryptocurrency, and therefore any related Cryptocurrency-linked Investments, and may harm the sustainability of the cryptocurrency economy.

Cryptocurrency networks, platforms and exchanges may be subject to attack by malicious persons, entities or malware. A malicious actor or group of actors could obtain a majority of the processing power on a particular cryptocurrency network, and could implement modifications to the network in a way that is detrimental to the liquidity or value of the cryptocurrency. To the extent that such malicious person (or persons) does not yield its majority control of the processing power on the network, reversing any changes made to the source code or Blockchain may not be possible. Such changes could adversely affect an investment in the Interests.

Cryptocurrency exchanges, which are largely unregulated and provide only limited transparency with respect to their operations, are similarly open to hostile interventions. In the past, many exchanges have been closed due to fraud, failure or security breaches. In many of these instances, the customers of such exchanges were not compensated or made whole for the partial or complete losses of their account balances in such exchanges. While smaller exchanges are less likely to have the infrastructure and capitalization that make larger exchanges more stable, larger exchanges are more likely to be appealing targets for hackers and malware. Malicious activities such as these may reduce confidence in cryptocurrencies and result in greater price volatility. Cryptocurrency transactions and transfers are generally irreversible. To the extent that any of the Fund’s directly held cryptocurrencies, or the

cryptocurrencies underlying the Fund's Cryptocurrency-linked Investments, are incorrectly or fraudulently transferred, they are likely to be irretrievable.

Furthermore, where the cryptocurrencies have been lost, stolen or destroyed under circumstances rendering a party liable to the Funds, the Funds may have limited recourse against the responsible party. For example, as to a particular event of loss, the only source of recovery for the Funds might be limited to the relevant custody provider or, to the extent identifiable, other responsible third parties (e.g. a thief or terrorist), any of which may not have the financial resources (including liability insurance coverage) to satisfy a valid claim of the Funds.

The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risk involved in an investment in a Fund managed by the Investment Manager. A full list of risk factors is included in a respective Fund's offering memorandum.

IT IS CRITICAL THAT INVESTORS REFER TO THE APPLICABLE GOVERNING DOCUMENTS FOR A COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING OF THE MATERIAL RISKS INVOLVED IN AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUNDS, INCLUDING THE RISK OF FINANCIAL LOSS. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS A SUMMARY ONLY AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY SUCH DOCUMENT.

ITEM 9

DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

A. CME Settlement

Pursuant to an offer of settlement, Man Investments Limited (“MIL”), an advisory affiliate of AHL, presented at a hearing on March 22, 2012 to a panel of the CME Business Conduct Committee (“BCC”) whereby MIL voluntarily submitted itself to the jurisdiction of the BCC for purposes of settling the following matter. On November 4, 2011, a date subject to the 300 contract position limit for the expiring November 2011 feeder cattle contract (“Nov 11 Feeder”), MIL maintained a long Nov 11 Feeder position of 436 contracts, 136 contracts (45.33%) in excess of the applicable speculative spot month position limit. MIL liquidated the overage position and realized profits in the amount of \$35,050. The BCC found that as a result, MIL violated CME Rule 562. Without admitting or denying the rule violation, MIL entered into a settlement offer to pay a fine to the CME in the amount of \$25,000 and to disgorge profits in the amount of \$35,050.

B. NYMEX Settlement

Pursuant to a separate offer of settlement, MIL presented at a hearing on March 21, 2012 to a panel of the NYMEX Business Conduct Committee (“BCC”) whereby MIL voluntarily submitted itself to the jurisdiction of the BCC for purposes of settling the following matter. On November 20, 2009, a date subject to the 1000 contract expiration month position limit for the expiring December 2009 Natural Gas Futures contracts (“Dec 09 Nat Gas”), MIL maintained a short Dec 09 Nat Gas position of 4,455 contracts, 3,455 contracts (345.5%) in excess of the applicable speculative spot month position limit. The BCC found that as a result MIL violated NYMEX Rule 443. Without admitting or denying the rule violation, MIL entered into a settlement offer to pay a fine to the NYMEX in the amount of \$70,000.

ITEM 10

OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

A. **Broker-Dealer Registration Status**

AHL is not registered as a broker-dealer and does not have any application pending to register with the SEC as a broker-dealer. AHL's affiliate, Man Investments Inc. ("MII"), is a limited purpose broker-dealer registered with the SEC and a member of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA"). MII may act as solicitor, selling agent and/or investor servicing agent for certain AHL clients and Funds for which it may be compensated as agreed between AHL and MII.

B. **Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator or Commodity Trading Adviser Registration Status**

AHL is a commodity pool operator ("CPO") and commodity trading advisor ("CTA") registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and a member of the National Futures Association ("NFA").

C. **Material Relationships or Arrangements with Industry Participants**

AHL through its managing member Man Investments Limited is affiliated with the following London based entities that are authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority: Financial Risk Management Limited ("FRM"), Man Solutions Limited, an investment adviser registered with the SEC and a commodity pool operator registered with the CFTC and a member of the NFA; GLG Partners LP, an investment adviser registered with the SEC and a commodity pool operator registered with the CFTC and a member of the NFA and Man Global Private Markets UK Ltd. an investment adviser registered with the SEC. AHL is also affiliated with Man Investments AG ("MIAG") and Man Investments (CH) AG, both registered with Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). Certain of AHL's Funds have a distribution agreement with MIAG. AHL is also affiliated with FRM Investment Management Limited, and Man Fund Management (Guernsey) Limited both based in Guernsey and regulated by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission. FRM Investment Management Limited may, on behalf of its clients and/or funds, invest in the Funds advised by AHL or its affiliates. Nevertheless, FRM Investment Management Limited undergoes the same due diligence process for investments it considers in Funds advised by AHL as it would for unaffiliated funds.

Furthermore, AHL is affiliated with the following New York based entities: Man Investments Inc., a limited purpose broker dealer registered with the SEC and member of FINRA which provides placement agent services to certain of AHL Funds as well as marketing and sales services to AHL; FRM Investment Management (USA) LLC, an investment adviser registered with the SEC, a commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor registered

with the CFTC and a member of the NFA; and GLG LLC, an investment adviser registered with the SEC and a commodity pool operator registered with the CFTC and a member of the NFA. In addition, AHL is affiliated with Numeric Investors LLC, based in Boston, MA which is an investment adviser registered with the SEC, a commodity pool operator registered with the CFTC and a member of the NFA; Silvermine Capital Management LLC, based in Stamford, CT which is an investment adviser registered with the SEC and a commodity pool operator registered with the CFTC and a member of the NFA and Man Global Private Markets (USA) Inc., based in Charlotte, NC which is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. Man Investments (USA) Corp., a corporation incorporated in the State of Delaware, United States, is the managing member of the AHL Delaware Funds and has responsibility for providing management services to the Delaware Funds. AHL is also affiliated with Man Investments (Hong Kong) Ltd, an entity licensed by the Hong Kong Securities and Futures Commission. AHL utilizes Man Investments (Hong Kong) Ltd. for certain trading services. AHL is also affiliated with Man Asset Management (Ireland) Limited, a firm that is registered with the Central Bank of Ireland, Man Fund Management Netherlands B.V. a firm that is registered with the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM), Man (Europe) AG a firm that is registered with the Financial Market Authority Liechtenstein (FMA), Man Investments Australia Ltd. a firm that is registered with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and Man Investments (Shanghai) Ltd. and Man Investment Management (Shanghai) Co. Ltd , both firms registered with the Asset Management Association of China (AMAC). In addition AHL may utilize certain investment management, research, trading, operations and administrative services of its affiliates in providing certain services to its clients. In addition, from time to time AHL provides sub-advisory or other investment management services to clients of Man Solutions Limited. Man Solutions Limited is an affiliated investment adviser which provides customized portfolios to its clients across strategies managed by its affiliates, including AHL.

AHL, its affiliates and its personnel serve as investment advisers and investment managers to multiple pooled investment vehicles and managed accounts. AHL may manage accounts on behalf of its affiliates alongside its clients. AHL, its affiliates and its personnel may take action or give advice with respect to certain clients and accounts that differs from the advice given to other clients and accounts. AHL, its affiliates and its personnel will devote as much time to the activities of each client and account as deemed necessary and appropriate and the amount of time devoted to different clients and accounts may vary.

D. Material Conflicts of Interest Relating to Other Investment Advisers

AHL does not recommend or select other third party investment advisers for its clients. AHL's Funds may invest in other AHL Funds.

ITEM 11

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

A. Code of Ethics

Potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise from the activities described herein. AHL has established policies and procedures to monitor and to the extent possible resolve conflicts and will endeavor to resolve conflicts with respect to investment opportunities in a manner it deems equitable to the extent possible under the prevailing facts and circumstances.

AHL strives to adhere to the highest industry standards of conduct based on principles of professionalism, integrity, honesty and trust. Accordingly, AHL has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to the Advisers Act that is applicable to all of AHL's employees. The Code of Ethics contains policies and procedures that, among other things:

- Require employees to observe fiduciary duties owed to clients;
- Prohibit employees from taking personal advantage of opportunities belonging to clients;
- Prohibit trading on the basis of material nonpublic information;
- Place limitations on personal trading by employees and impose pre-clearance and reporting obligations with respect to such trading (except for US open-ended mutual funds, US Treasury securities, or other investments listed in the Code of Ethics);
- Impose limitations on the giving or receiving of gifts and entertainment;
- Restrict employee outside business activities;
- Require employees to disclose family members' business activities that may present a conflict;
- Require pre-clearance on political contributions; and
- Prohibit disclosure by employees of confidential information of AHL and its clients.

AHL's employees are subject to the prohibition on trading on the basis of material nonpublic information and to the limitations and pre-clearance requirements on personal trading. Employee personal trades in securities covered by the Code of Ethics are monitored by the Chief Compliance Officer or designee and governed by the procedures set forth in the Code of

Ethics. Employees may from time to time have proprietary investments in which clients advised or sub-advised by AHL also take a position, may trade and invest simultaneously with such clients, and may take investment positions that are different from or opposite to the positions taken by such clients. In general, all personal securities transactions (except for unaffiliated US open-ended mutual funds, US Treasury securities, or other permitted investments listed in the Code of Ethics) are subject to pre-clearance by the Chief Compliance Officer, or designee. A copy of AHL's Code of Ethics is available to clients and prospective clients upon request by contacting ahlcompliance@man.com.

Furthermore, AHL has adopted procedures to prevent and detect misuse of material nonpublic information. Specifically, AHL's procedures prohibit any employee from trading, either personally or on behalf of others (such as client accounts advised or sub-advised by AHL), while in possession of material, nonpublic information, and prohibit employees from communicating material, nonpublic information to others in violation of the law.

From time to time, as part of its business activities, AHL or its affiliates may come into possession of material non-public information concerning specific issuers. Under applicable laws and AHL's procedures, this may limit AHL's flexibility to buy or sell securities of such issuers.

AHL clients are subject to Man's Cluster Munitions and Anti-Personnel Mines Policy, which is designed to ensure compliance with The Convention on Cluster Munitions and relevant laws. This may limit AHL's flexibility to buy or sell securities of issuers that, among a range of other activities, are involved in cluster munitions or anti-personnel mines related activity for its clients.

AHL and its affiliates are subject to certain commodity position limits. Under applicable laws and internal procedures, this may limit AHL's flexibility to buy certain futures contracts or derivatives thereon.

Related persons and personnel of AHL and its affiliates (the "Advisory Affiliates") may invest in or have a financial interest in the Funds and may not invest in all such Funds. It is expected that the size of these investments or the financial interest will change over time. Potential conflicts may arise due to the fact that the Advisory Affiliates may have investments or financial interests in some Funds but not in others or may have different levels of investments or financial interests in various Funds, and because the Funds may pay different levels of fees.

In addition, certain Advisory Affiliates may from time to time make personal investments in securities or financial instruments which may be appropriate for, may be held by, or may fall within client investment guidelines. Such Advisory Affiliates may buy, sell, or hold securities or other financial instruments for their own accounts while entering into different investment decisions for one or more clients. These activities may adversely affect the prices and availability of securities or financial instruments held by or potentially considered for one or more clients.

From time to time, AHL or the Advisory Affiliates may form and manage additional pooled investment vehicles and advise other client accounts with similar or different investment strategies as the Funds or managed accounts currently advised or sub-advised by AHL. It may be appropriate for more than one Fund or managed account advised by AHL to trade in the same securities at the same time. AHL has policies and procedures to manage the conflicts of interest in connection with such trades.

B. Securities that the Investment Adviser or a Related Person Has a Material Financial Interest.

1. Cross Transactions and Principal Transactions

AHL generally does not engage in cross trades for its U.S. clients. However, should AHL engage in a cross transaction on behalf of the Funds, each cross transaction will be performed in conjunction with AHL's policies and procedures.

To the extent that AHL engages in cross trades and a cross trade is considered a principal transaction covered by Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act AHL will comply with the requirements of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act with respect to any US client or fund, including that AHL will notify the applicable client (or an independent representative of the client) in writing of the transaction and obtain the client's consent (or the consent of an independent representative of the client). Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act (i) only applies with respect to principal transactions involving the purchase or sale of securities (and not, for the avoidance of doubt, commodities, currencies or many of the other financial instruments in which a Fund may trade) and (ii) does not apply to principal transactions effected between a non-US registered investment adviser such as AHL and a non-US client or fund.

For the avoidance of doubt an inadvertent cross trade between two or more AHL Funds or between an AHL Fund(s) and one of its affiliates is not considered a Cross Transaction or Principal Transaction as defined herein.

2. Allocation of Investment Opportunities

AHL provides discretionary advisory or sub-advisory investment advice and/or management services to multiple client accounts that may seek to invest in the same or similar investment opportunities. This may create potential conflicts particularly where there is limited availability or liquidity for certain investments. AHL has developed policies and procedures that provide that both investment opportunities and trades will be allocated among these client accounts in a manner that is considered to be reasonable and equitable and in a manner that is consistent with each client's investment objectives and guidelines. AHL utilizes proprietary computer based algorithms to determine allocations of orders and subsequent fills to its client accounts with the goal of allocating trades fairly and equitably across its managed funds.

Due to various market conditions, including but not limited to price volatility, variations in liquidity, and differences in order execution, it is impossible for AHL to obtain identical trade execution for all of its Funds. In general, orders for any proprietary or testing accounts will be subject to the same allocation procedures as those applicable to client accounts.

AHL may determine that an investment opportunity or particular transaction is appropriate for one or more client accounts, but not for other clients, or are appropriate for or available to certain clients but in different sizes, terms, or timing than is appropriate for others. AHL will make allocations for client accounts of such investments with reference to numerous factors including, without limitation, AHL's perception of the appropriate risks and rewards for each client account, investment objectives and guidelines of each client account, leverage of each client account, the liquidity of the account at the time of the investment and on a going-forward basis, risk parameters for each client account, regulatory restrictions affecting the client, and such other factors as are relevant in the judgment of AHL. Although allocating orders among client accounts may create potential conflicts of interest because of the interests of AHL or its employees or because AHL may receive greater fees or compensation from one client account over another, AHL will not make allocation decisions based on such interests or greater fees or compensation. Allocation among accounts in any particular circumstance may be more or less advantageous to any one account. In addition, transactions in investments by multiple client accounts may have the effect of diluting or otherwise impairing the values, prices or investment strategies of an individual client, particularly, but not limited to, in small capitalization, or less liquid strategies. Therefore, the amount, timing, structuring, or terms of an investment by some clients may differ from, and performance may be lower than, investments and performance of other clients.

AHL, its affiliates, their principals and their employees may trade securities and commodity interests for their own accounts. Such proprietary and employee trading may be in competition with a Fund and may be conducted at brokerage commission rates substantially lower than rates charged a Fund. Investors in a Fund will not be permitted to inspect the proprietary and employee trading records of AHL, its affiliates, their principals or their employees.

1. **Valuation**

The Funds have established valuation policies and procedures that seek to establish a consistent framework and methodology for the determination, validation, approval, regular monitoring and review of pricing all positions of each Fund. The Fund's directors have appointed an Independent Pricing Committee (the "IPC") to undertake certain services concerning the valuation policies and procedures relating to each Fund. The IPC is an independent body set up to: (1) establish a pricing matrix (a table which lays out a pricing source for certain assets and liabilities) which the directors will decide whether to adopt for the Fund and if so will thereafter be used by the administrator to calculate the value of the assets and liabilities held by the Fund; and (2) establish the prices of any positions held in the Fund that do not have an independently ascertainable value as per the pricing matrix. In addition, the IPC provides general governance and oversight of the valuation process.

C. Investing in Securities that the Investment Adviser or a Related Person Recommends to Clients

The Code of Ethics places restrictions on personal trades by employees, including that they disclose their personal securities holdings and transactions to AHL on a periodic basis, and requires that employees pre-clear certain types of personal securities transactions. Generally, and subject to certain exceptions, AHL's employees may not engage in personal securities trading without pre-clearance. Accordingly, under certain circumstances, AHL, its affiliates and its employees may invest on behalf of themselves in securities and other instruments that would be appropriate for, held by, or may fall within the investment guidelines of clients.

AHL, its affiliates and its employees may give advice or take action for their own accounts that may differ from, conflict with or be adverse to advice given or action taken for clients. These activities may adversely affect the prices and availability of other securities or instruments held by or potentially considered for one or more clients. Potential conflicts also may arise due to the fact that AHL and its personnel may have investments in some Funds but not in others or may have different levels of investments in the various Funds.

AHL has established policies and procedures to monitor and resolve conflicts with respect to investment opportunities in a manner it deems fair and equitable, including the restrictions placed on personal trading in the Code of Ethics, as described above, and regular monitoring of employee transactions and trading patterns for actual or perceived conflicts of interest, including those conflicts that may arise as a result of personal trades in the same or similar securities made at or about the same time as client trades.

D. Conflicts of Interest Created by Order Aggregation and Contemporaneous Trading

AHL manages investments on behalf of a number of client accounts. Certain client accounts have investment strategies that are similar to or, in part, overlap and may, therefore, participate in one or more orders with each other. It is the policy of AHL to allocate trades among all clients fairly, to the extent practical and in accordance with each client's applicable investment strategies, over a period of time. AHL may aggregate orders with similar orders that are generated on or around the same time for other client accounts if, in their reasonable judgment, such aggregation is reasonably likely to result in an overall economic benefit to the participating client accounts. When there is trading on behalf of one client managed Fund on or around the same time as trading on behalf of another client managed Fund such trades may be made at slightly different prices.

AHL employs a two-part allocation algorithm which (i) determines the percentage of each aggregated order will be allocated to each participating client managed Fund at the time of order creation ("Pre-Allocation Percentage") and (ii) handles fill allocation in accordance with

the Pre-Allocation Percentage. The allocation algorithm is subject to change over time. AHL will have no obligation to purchase or sell a financial instrument for, enter into a transaction on behalf of, or provide an investment opportunity to any client managed Fund solely because AHL purchases or sells the same instrument for, enters into a transaction on behalf of, or provides an opportunity to any client managed Fund if, in its reasonable opinion, such financial instrument, transaction or investment opportunity does not appear to be suitable, practical or desirable for the client managed Fund. Further, there can be no assurance that on a trade-by-trade or overall basis that any particular client managed Fund will not be treated more or less favorably than another client managed Fund.

From time to time, AHL may maintain one or more test trading accounts which may be willing to accept more risk than it believes is acceptable for the Funds and positions in the test trading accounts may be inconsistent or opposite to those of the Funds. In general, the test trading accounts are used to test new trading methodologies, Models, strategies, technology and markets and seek to identify any (i) divergence in expectation of implementation when operating in production, (ii) cost or (iii) illiquidity issues prior to considering the implementation of such strategy or processes to the Funds.

In certain regions and jurisdictions AHL may choose to leverage certain trading modalities and/or trading desk expertise of one or more of its affiliates and, by doing so, direct certain of its client orders to an affiliates trading desk for order handling and execution. In such circumstances the client orders of AHL will be subject to the same order aggregation and trade allocation processes as described herein but AHL client orders may not be aggregated in the same manner with client orders of the respective affiliate.

ITEM 12

BROKERAGE PRACTICES

A. **Factors Considered in Selecting or Recommending Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions**

The Investment Manager will place client orders for the execution of transactions with various brokers, dealers and/or trading venues (as defined by the Markets Financial Instruments Directive) on the basis of best execution (in accordance with the rules of the FCA, SEC and MiFID II) based on a number of factors, including, among other things, execution costs inclusive of commission rates, speed and likelihood of execution, impact on market price, availability of price improvement, liquidity of the instrument, the broker's financial strength, ability to commit capital, stability and responsibility, reputation, reliability, overall past performance of services, responsiveness to the Investment Manager as well as means of communication, ability to execute trades based on the characteristics of a particular trade, technology and trading systems, trading activity in a particular security, block trading and block positioning capabilities, net price, depth of available services, bond capability and options operations, the availability of stocks to borrow for short trades, willingness to execute related or unrelated difficult transactions, back office, settlement processing and special execution capabilities and error resolution. The Investment Manager will take all sufficient steps to execute orders in a manner designed to obtain the best possible results on a consistent basis. However Investment Manager does not need to, nor will it, seek the best result on each and every client order but rather ensures that methodologies employed achieve overall best execution on behalf its Clients. The Investment Manager has established a best execution committee to review execution performance and other execution related decisions taken by Investment Manager on behalf of its Clients.

The Investment Manager does not adhere to any rigid formulas in selecting brokers, but weighs a combination of the factors, some of which are referenced above. There is, however, no direct correlation between these factors and the allocations of brokerage for client accounts advised or sub-advised by the Investment Manager. Because of the range of factors considered by the Investment Manager, it is possible that the Investment Manager's clients may pay brokerage commissions in excess of that which another broker might have charged for effecting the same transaction. The Investment Manager will make a good faith determination that the amount of commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the products and services received, the broker's execution ability, and other factors.

The Investment Manager has delegated certain of its order handling and execution responsibilities to an affiliate. In doing so the Investment Manager believes that such delegation is consistent with its obligations and will review execution quality received by the respective affiliate as part of its overall execution measurements to confirm such engagement continues to meet the Investment Manager's obligations.

1. **Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits**

The Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II (“MiFID II”), which went into effect on January 3rd, 2018, requires Investment Managers authorized and regulated by FCA to separate execution commission from any investment research payments. In light of these regulatory changes the Investment Manager has ceased using and/or accruing soft dollars in its provision of investment management services on behalf of the Funds. Effective as of January 3rd, 2018 the Investment Manager pays for all investment research as defined by MiFID II and the safe harbour of Section 28(e) on behalf of the Funds.

In 2017, the Investment Manager received products and/or services within the safe harbor of Section 28(e) with regards to its US Clients. With regards to its non-US clients or Funds, the Investment Manager may have generated “soft” or commission dollars through transactions other than agency transactions or riskless principal transactions in securities such as contracts for difference, swaps, futures, currencies, derivatives and other principal transactions involving securities that are not riskless principal transactions that currently do not fall within the safe harbor of Section 28(e).

During 2017, research services provided by broker-dealers has generally included research received from advisory board members, the Oxford-Man Institute, information on the economy, industries, groups of securities, statistical information, accounting and tax law interpretations, political and policy developments, legal developments affecting portfolio holdings, technical market action, pricing and appraisal services, credit analysis, risk measurement analysis, performance analysis, and analysis of corporate responsibility issues. In addition, such research services may be provided in the form of access to various computer-generated data, and meetings arranged with corporate and industry spokespersons, economists and academics, among others. In some cases, research services may be generated by third parties but are provided to the Investment Manager by or through broker-dealers.

If a product or service obtained provided both research and non-research assistance to the Investment Manager (i.e., a “mixed use item”), the Investment Manager will make a good faith effort to determine the relative proportion of the product or service used to assist the Investment Manager in carrying out its investment decision making responsibilities, and the relative proportion used for administrative or other non-research purposes. The proportionate amount of the product or service that is used to assist the Investment Manager in carrying out its investment decision making responsibilities will be paid through brokerage commissions generated by client transactions; the proportionate amount attributable to administrative or other non-research purposes will be paid for by the Investment Manager from its own resources. In making good faith allocations of costs between administrative benefits and research and brokerage services, a conflict of interest may exist by reason of the Investment Manager’s allocation of the costs of such benefits and services between itself and its clients.

2. **Brokerage for Client Referrals**

The Investment Manager does not consider introduction and marketing assistance with respect to investors in the Funds in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for the Funds. However, the Investment Manager or its affiliates may be invited to capital introduction events as a result of the relationship the Investment Manager and its affiliates have with certain broker dealers.

3. **Directed Brokerage**

AHL does not generally allow for directed brokerage arrangements. In addition, the Investment Manager does not typically recommend brokers to be used by client accounts. If the Investment Manager does deem it appropriate to make such a recommendation, Investment Manager will generally take into account the factors and considerations discussed above.

B. Trade Error Policy

In the event that AHL experiences a trade error with respect to order handling and execution on behalf of clients, a formalized process is in place for the resolution of such trade errors. The Investment Manager will correct such trade error in accordance with its policies and procedures. If the Investment Manager, in its sole discretion determines that a client should be reimbursed as a result of a trade error caused by the Investment Manager interest will generally not be paid on such losses.

C. System Event Policy

The systematic approach to the development and deployment of investment strategies utilised by the Investment Manager harnesses complex econometric and statistical theories, research and modelling which may result in a “System Event” (e.g., errors or omissions regarding trading systems, coding/programming/modelling, etc.). The Investment Manager, to the extent feasible and reasonable, will correct a System Event in accordance with its policies and procedures. The Fund will benefit from any gains and bear any losses unless it otherwise determined by the Investment Manager.

ITEM 13

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

A. **Frequency and Nature of Review of Client Accounts or Financial Plans**

The Investment Manager's portfolio managers are primarily responsible for reviewing accounts of the clients and do so individually or in a group, depending upon account needs and market conditions. The portfolio managers, individually or in a group, perform daily, weekly, or monthly reviews of all accounts as they deem appropriate or as otherwise required. Reviews may be undertaken because of changes in market conditions; change of security positions; changes in investment objectives or policies; capital inflows/outflows; and other reasons. Various matters may be discussed during such reviews, (*e.g.*, performance of accounts in connection with investment objectives, portfolio construction, risk/reward, security positions, and investment opportunities).

B. **Factors Prompting Review of Client Accounts Other than a Periodic Review**

A review of a client account may be triggered by changes in market conditions; change of security positions; changes in investment objectives or policies; capital inflows/outflows; and other reasons.

C. **Content and Frequency of Account Reports to Clients**

The requirements for frequency and content of reports will be set forth in the documents for each client account.

Investors in the Funds generally receive estimated and final monthly statements, as applicable, generally showing account values, changes in account values, account activity, asset allocation, currency exposure and performance. Depending on specific requirements, investors in private funds also generally receive audited financial statements prepared within either 90 or 120 days of the applicable fund's fiscal year end.

Investors generally receive similar information, however, to the extent an investor requests additional information and reporting, and other investors may not receive some or all items provided in response to such requests. The additional information could affect an investor's decision to request a redemption from the Fund. In addition, affiliated investment advisers that invest in AHL Funds will receive information with greater transparency on such Fund that may not otherwise be made available to other investors.

ITEM 14

CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

A. Economic Benefits for Providing Services to Clients

The Investment Manager does not receive economic benefits from non-clients for providing investment advice and other advisory services.

B. Compensation to Non-Supervised Persons for Client Referrals

From time to time, the Investment Manager or its affiliates may engage affiliated and non-affiliated entities, which may include SEC-registered broker-dealers, to solicit investors or act as selling agent, marketing consultant or investor services agent for a Fund, for which such parties receive compensation. Such compensation generally may be an upfront selling commission, a percentage of the management fees and/or performance-based compensation earned by the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates based on investments by such investors, ongoing services compensation, a fixed amount or other agreed upon compensation. The Investment Manager or its affiliates may benefit from the arrangements where clients are referred directly to it and/or investors are referred directly to a Fund, since the management fees are generally based upon a percentage of such client's assets under management. Thus the more assets the Investment Manager or its affiliates has under management, the higher the management fee income. If applicable, any such arrangement with a third-party solicitor will comply with Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act.

MII, a US based affiliate of the Investment Manager, acts as the selling agent and/or investor servicing agent for certain Funds in the US. AHL may pay a portion of its fees to MII for its services. MII may also receive compensation directly from a Fund. In addition, MII has entered into agreements with other broker-dealers and certain financial advisers to solicit interests in Funds and/or to provide ongoing investor services and account maintenance services to investors. Each such broker-dealer and financial adviser generally receives compensation based on the aggregate value of outstanding interests held by investors that receive services from such persons, fixed amounts or other agreed upon compensation. Such compensation generally will be paid by MII from the fees that it receives from a Fund or the Investment Manager.

In addition, certain of AHL Funds have a distribution agreement with MIAG and other affiliated entities.

ITEM 15

CUSTODY

With regards to its US clients and private funds, the Investment Manager is subject to Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the "Custody Rule"). In accordance with the Custody Rule each Fund complies with the provisions of the "Pooled Vehicle Annual Audit Exception" and is subject to audit at least annually by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and distributes its audited financial statements to all investors within 120 days of the end of its fiscal year.

With respect to certain managed accounts and, as agreed, AHL may directly debit fees from such clients' accounts and may be deemed to have custody as a result of such authority. In these cases in order to comply with the Custody Rule, managed accounts will receive statements directly from the managed account's qualified custodian(s) (as defined in the Custody Rule) on at least a quarterly basis.

ITEM 16

INVESTMENT DISCRETION

In general, AHL provides discretionary advisory, sub-advisory investment advice and/or management services to its clients. As such, AHL has discretion regarding all investment decisions and is authorized to determine and direct execution of transactions within each client's specified investment objectives, restrictions and policies. However, AHL's discretion is subject to limits imposed on the investment manager as described in the applicable offering document in the case of the Funds, as applicable, and investment management agreements or other relevant documents with each client advised or sub-advised by AHL. AHL may utilize certain trading capabilities of its affiliates in providing services to certain of its clients.

ITEM 17

VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

A. Proxy Voting

AHL has adopted policies and procedures to ensure that any proxy voted on behalf of its clients is voted in a manner which is in the best interests of such clients.

Proxies may be voted for clients at AHL's or the Portfolio Manager's discretion, where AHL has been specifically instructed by a client to vote proxies or where AHL is required to vote a proxy for a client (each a "Proxy Client"). In such cases, proxies will be evaluated and voted in the best interest of the relevant Proxy Client(s) with the goal of increasing the overall economic value of the investment. It should be noted that there may be times whereby Portfolio Managers invest in the same securities/assets while managing different investment strategies and/or client accounts; accordingly, it may be appropriate in certain cases that such securities/assets are voted differently across different investment strategies and/or client accounts, based on their respective investment thesis and other portfolio considerations. AHL will only vote proxies on securities currently held by clients. Proxies received for securities that are loaned will generally not be voted.

AHL will endeavour to identify material conflicts of interest, if any, which may arise between AHL and one or more issuers of clients' portfolio securities, with respect to votes proposed by and/or affecting such issuer(s), in order to ensure that all votes are voted in the overall best interest of clients.

AHL will appoint one or more proxy voting service companies, to provide it with proxy voting services for certain Proxy Clients. Where applicable, AHL will generally vote proxies for the relevant Proxy Clients in accordance with the relevant proxy voting service company's proxy voting guidelines, unless otherwise specifically instructed to vote otherwise by the Portfolio Manager or such Proxy Client.

The proxy voting service company's guidelines generally provide that (i) when the view of the company's management is favourable, AHL will generally support current management initiatives with exceptions as noted below and (ii) when the view is that changes to the management structure would probably increase shareholder value, AHL will not necessarily support current management initiatives. Exceptions in supporting current management initiatives may include:

- Where there is a clear conflict between management and shareholder interests, the Proxy Voting Guidelines may call to elect to vote against management.

- In general, the Proxy Voting Guidelines will call to oppose proposals that act to entrench management.
- In some instances, even though AHL may support management, there may be corporate governance issues that, in spite of management objections, AHL believes should be subject to shareholder approval.

Furthermore, with respect to certain proxy issues including, but not limited to, option re-pricing and the terms and conditions of members of the Board of Directors and/or Managing Members, AHL may choose to vote on a case-by-case basis, which may be different from the recommendations set forth in relevant proxy voting guidelines. Nevertheless, in voting proxies, AHL will take into account what is the overall best economic interest of its Proxy Clients. AHL will maintain documentation memorializing the decision to vote a proxy in a manner different from what is stated in the relevant proxy voting guidelines.

AHL may abstain from voting a proxy when it is determined that the cost of voting the proxy exceeds the expected benefit to the client. Documentation will be maintained of all proxies that are not voted for Proxy Clients and the reasons therefor where AHL Partners LLP has been instructed by the Proxy Client to vote.

Upon request, clients may receive a copy of the Global Proxy Voting Policy and/or information regarding the manner in which securities held in their account were voted by contacting AHL at +44 20 7144 1000.

B. Class Actions

AHL will generally participate in class actions on behalf of the Funds. Unless specifically stated in the client's investment management agreement, AHL will not participate in class actions on behalf of managed accounts. AHL utilizes the services of a third party class actions service provider to file claims and participate in class action settlements. Only current Fund investors will receive any proceeds received from class action recoveries. Investors that have fully redeemed will not receive any class action proceeds.

AHL may from time to time receive notification of and/or determine to engage or participate in litigation regarding investments held in Accounts. It is AHL's policy to review each lawsuit and to participate in those lawsuits where AHL has made the determination that the potential benefit to its client(s) outweighs the costs of participation in the litigation. Any monies recovered as a result of any such litigation will be allocated on a pro rata or other appropriate basis to the Account(s) which hold/held the investment at issue. AHL will not be responsible for reimbursing any client(s) or investor(s) who may have been invested during the period that is the subject of any litigation but had redeemed or withdrawn such investment prior to such a recovery.

AHL may consider a *de minimus* amount with regards to distributing any proceeds received.

ITEM 18

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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