

**Part 2A of Form ADV**  
**Orsus Research, LLC**  
*The Brochure*

**Item 1 - Cover Page**

June 29, 2018

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Orsus Research, LLC (“Orsus”, the “Firm”, or the “Adviser”) is a federally registered investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Being registered as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Orsus. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (646) 693-0990. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Orsus also is available on the SEC’s website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

## **Item 2 - Material Changes**

As required, the Firm must discuss material changes since the last annual update. On June 29, 2018, the Firm filed its initial registration application with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

### **Item 3 - Table of Contents**

Item 1 - Cover Page .....	1
Item 2 - Material Changes .....	2
Item 3 - Table of Contents .....	3
Item 4 - Advisory Business .....	4
Item 5 - Fees and Compensation .....	5
Item 6 - Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management .....	6
Item 7 - Types of Clients .....	7
Item 8 - Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.....	8
Item 9 - Disciplinary Information.....	13
Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations .....	14
Item 11 - Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading.....	15
Item 12 - Brokerage Practices .....	16
Item 13 - Review of Accounts.....	18
Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation .....	19
Item 15 - Custody .....	20
Item 16 - Investment Discretion .....	21
Item 17 - Voting Client Securities .....	22
Item 18 - Financial Information.....	23

#### Item 4 - Advisory Business

- A. The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company and has its principal place of business located in New York City, New York. The Adviser provides discretionary investment advice through sub-advisory services to private investment funds for sophisticated, qualified investors (the “Funds” or the “Clients”).<sup>1</sup> Currently, the Adviser sub-advises one Client.

The Adviser was formed in 2016 by its founder, Hongliang Ren (the “Principal”).

- B. The Adviser seeks to achieve capital appreciation consistent with risk parameters, limits and restrictions through pursuing an equity based quantitative analysis strategy.
- C. While each of its Clients will follow the general strategy stated above, the Adviser may tailor the specific advisory services with respect to each Client based on the particular investment objectives and strategies described in the applicable Client’s (i) confidential offering memorandum or investment management agreement (as applicable) and (ii) other governing documents (referred to collectively as “Offering Documents”).

**All discussion of the Clients in this Brochure, including but not limited to their investments, the strategies used in managing the Clients, and conflicts of interest faced by the Adviser in connection with the management of the Clients are qualified in their entirety by reference to each Client’s respective Offering Documents.**

- D. The Adviser does not participate in wrap fee programs.
- E. As of May 31, 2018, the Adviser manages \$810,582,449 in discretionary assets and \$0 in non-discretionary assets.

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<sup>1</sup> As a registered investment adviser, the Adviser owes a fiduciary duty to all of its clients. In 2006, the decision by the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in *Goldstein v. SEC*, 451 F.3d 873 (D.C. Cir. June 23, 2006), with respect to private funds, clarified that the “client” of an investment adviser to a private fund is the fund itself and not an investor in the fund.

## Item 5 - Fees and Compensation

- A. Below is a discussion of how the Adviser is compensated in connection with providing advisory services to its Clients. The Adviser may enter into different fee arrangements on a Client by Client basis.

*Management Fees* The fees and expenses associated with each Client account will be negotiated with each Client and are described in detail in each Client's Offering Documents. Currently, the Adviser is not entitled to a management fee with respect to Client account assets.

*Performance Allocation.* The Adviser is entitled to a performance-based profit allocation at the end of each calendar year equal to (i) twenty percent (20%), based on net profits (the "Performance Allocation").

*Direct Client Expenses.* Clients are responsible for all direct expenses related to their operations and activities, including all of its expenses associated with its investment portfolio, including brokerage commissions and other transaction costs. Clients bear the full cost of expenses related to proxies, underwriting and private placements, brokerage commissions, interest on debit balances or borrowings, custody fees and any withholding or transfer taxes imposed on the Fund.

- B. Currently, Clients are billed with respect to Fund Performance Allocations which are payable at the end of each calendar year.
- C. Clients will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. Item 12 of this brochure discusses how the Adviser selects brokers and determines the reasonableness of their compensation. The direct expenses borne by each Client are described in more full detail in each Client's Offering Documents.
- D. Other than as described above, neither the Adviser nor any of its supervised persons receives any compensation from the sale of securities or other investment products.

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

As stated in Item 5 above, the Adviser receives performance-based fees or allocations from certain Clients. These payments are subject to Section 205(a)(1) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”), in accordance with the available exemptions thereunder, including the exemption set forth in Rule 205-3, which requires that performance-based fees only be charged to “qualified clients” (as such term is defined in Rule 205-3).

Performance-based fees, in general, may create an incentive for an adviser or its supervised persons to make investments that are riskier and more speculative than would be the case in the absence of a performance-based fee. Such fee arrangements may also create an incentive to favor higher fee-paying clients over other clients in the allocation of investment opportunities. To address these conflicts of interest with respect to any future clients, the Adviser will implement policies and procedures to ensure that all clients receive equitable and fair treatment over time with respect to the allocation of investment opportunities.

## **Item 7 - Types of Clients**

As mentioned in Item 4, the Adviser provides investment advice through sub-advisory services to private investment funds for sophisticated, qualified investors.

Agreements made by the Adviser to provide sub-advisory services to a Fund and the associated requirements for initiating and maintaining the relationship are determined on a case-by-case basis.

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

### **Investment Strategy Overview and Methods of Analysis**

Orsus' investment strategy is summarized below with more detail included in the Offering Documents of each Client.

The Adviser's investment objective is to achieve capital appreciation consistent with risk parameters, limits and restrictions through pursuing an equity based quantitative analysis strategy. The Adviser's principal investment strategy is based on selecting securities using quantitative analysis. It employs computer-based models and machine learning techniques to aiming to determine when an investment is attractive. Orsus uses proprietary models that aim to measure and control various forms of risk while employing dynamic investment portfolios. The Adviser focuses on Global equities but is agnostic to any particular vertical.

### **Risk of Loss**

The Adviser's investment strategy involves a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses and is suitable only for investors prepared to bear such risk. The risks factors below are not intended to be exhaustive. Prospective investors should carefully review the risks described in the applicable Client's Offering Documents:

#### **Investment and Trading Risks**

All securities investments bear significant risk of capital loss. The Adviser believes that its trading program and research techniques will moderate this risk through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments. However, no guarantee or representation is made that the Clients' trading programs will be successful or that the Clients will not incur losses. The Clients' trading programs may utilize trading techniques including, but not limited to, trading in put and call options and other derivatives, the use of leverage, and short sales, which in practice can, in certain circumstances, increase the adverse impact to which the Clients may be subject.

#### **General Operational Risks**

The volume and complexity of the Clients' transactions may place substantial burdens on the Adviser's operational systems and resources, including those related to trade entry and execution, position reconciliation, corporate actions, collateral and margin maintenance, marking procedures, finance, accounting, profit and loss reporting, internal management and risk reporting and funds transfers. Human error (including, without limitation, trading errors), system failure or other problems with any of these processes could result in material losses or costs, which generally will be borne by the Clients.



### Proprietary Strategies and Software

Orsus has developed proprietary strategies and software that expected to guide and facilitate the day-to-day investment selections for its Clients. There are numerous risks associated with proprietary trading software generally, the strategies and the risk management software used by the Adviser. The strategies require significant real-time and historical data to be effectively analyzed. The ability of the Clients to achieve their investment objective is, therefore, based in part on the ability of Orsus to receive such data as required by the strategies and the performance of the strategies as implemented. In addition, there is no assurance that the strategies will be effective in all market conditions or that the Adviser has considered all factors necessary for the strategies to function properly. There is also no assurance that risk management factors will be accurately or timely determined by The Adviser given changing market conditions. Accordingly, there are no assurances that the Clients will not be exposed to the risk of significant losses, particularly if the underlying patterns of market behavior studied by Orsus and which provide the basis for its statistical models change in ways not anticipated by Orsus.

As the strategies and software are proprietary, a Client will not be able to determine the full details of the Client's investment process or whether the process is being followed. Although Orsus intends to monitor its strategies and seeks to make enhancements and changes as necessary, there is no assurance that the Adviser will be able to modify the strategies to adapt to changing market conditions or other factors. Orsus and its affiliates will be required to attract and retain scientists, mathematicians and other professionals in connection with monitoring and enhancing the strategies and the software. The competition for attracting and retaining such professionals may be significant and there is no assurance that the Adviser and its affiliates will be able to continue to do so.

Orsus may elect to disregard any trade recommendation generated by the strategies if, in the opinion of the Principal, such recommendation is based on information that is not representative of then-current risk, liquidity or other market conditions or factors. The Adviser also employs a rigorous research process to develop strategies and utilizes human judgment and the consideration of the portfolio characteristics of different strategies and the combinations thereof to guide the choice of which strategies and configurations to incorporate into the portfolio. There are certain risks associated with such intervention and human judgment including that such person has sufficient facts to make an accurate determination to disregard a trade recommendation and select or develop the appropriate strategy and, given the expected rapid nature of trades, which such determination can be made in a timely manner.

### Dependence on the Adviser

Clients must rely on the ability of the Adviser to manage the Client's trading and investment program. The Adviser, in turn, depends on the services of certain key personnel. The loss of the Adviser's services could be material and adverse to the Clients.

### Dependence on the Adviser's Personnel

The Clients' success depends upon the ability of the Adviser's personnel to develop and implement, as well as allocate the Clients' capital among investment strategies in an attempt to achieve the Clients' investment objectives. If the Adviser were to lose the services of the Adviser's personnel, the consequences to the Clients could be material and adverse.

### Leverage

The Adviser may have the authority to borrow funds and may do so when deemed necessary or appropriate by the Adviser or its affiliates. The Adviser may borrow funds on behalf of its Clients from brokers, banks and other lenders to finance its investing and trading operations, which borrowings may be secured by Client assets. The use of such leverage can, in certain circumstances, maximize the losses to which a Client's investment portfolio may be subject. Any event that adversely affects the value of an investment would be magnified to the extent that a particular asset or the Client as a whole is leveraged. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage in a market that moves adversely to Client investments could result in a substantial loss to Clients, which would be greater than if Clients were not leveraged.

### Lack of Liquidity

The markets in which the Clients trade will from time to time experience periods of illiquidity. Illiquid markets can make it economically unfeasible for the Clients to recognize profits on open positions or to close out open positions against which the market is moving.

### Investment Judgment; Market Risk

The profitability of a significant portion of the Adviser's investment program depends to a great extent upon correctly assessing the future course of the price movements of securities and other investments. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to predict accurately these price movements. With respect to the investment strategy utilized by the Adviser, there is always a degree of market risk.

### Equity Securities

Numerous inter-related and difficult-to-quantify economic factors, as well as market sentiment, subjective and extraneous political, climate-related and terrorist factors, influence the cost of equities; there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to predict future price levels correctly. In addition, the Clients' directional equity positions may be leveraged, and, if they are leveraged, even comparatively minor adverse market movements may result in substantial losses.

### Non-U.S. Securities

Investing in securities of non-U.S. governments and companies that are generally denominated in non-U.S. currencies and utilization of options on non-U.S. securities involves certain considerations comprising both risks and opportunities not typically associated with investing in securities of the United States government or United States companies. These considerations include changes in exchange rates and exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, foreign government restrictions, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, greater risks associated with counterparties and settlement, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility.

### Short Sales

A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Clients do not own in the expectation of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable therefor) at a later date at a lower price. To make delivery to the buyer, the Clients must borrow the security and the Clients are obligated to return the security to the lender, which is accomplished by a later purchase of the security by the Clients. When the Client makes a short sale in the United States, it must leave the proceeds thereof with the broker and it must also deposit with the broker an amount of cash or U.S. government or other securities sufficient under current margin regulations to collateralize its obligation to replace the borrowed securities that have been sold. If short sales are effected on a foreign exchange, such transactions will be governed by local law. A short sale involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the security that would result in a theoretically unlimited loss to the Clients. The extent to which the Clients will engage in short sales will depend upon the Adviser's trading strategy and perception of market direction and the value of individual securities. The Adviser may engage in short sales on behalf of the Clients as a hedge against potential market declines and/or based on its fundamental analysis of the subject issuers. Additionally, from time to time, the U.S. government or other foreign jurisdictions have imposed restrictions on the abilities of investors to enter short sales, including a complete prohibition of taking short positions of certain companies. Such restrictions may affect the ability of the Adviser to carry out the investment strategy.

### Inflation

There has been an unusually low rate of inflation in the United States and most other developed economies for some time. At the same time, the central governments have been injecting unprecedented amounts of financial stimulus into these economies — historically a recurring cause of serious inflation. Were significant inflation to occur, the effect on the Adviser's strategy could be materially adverse — while unpredictable, stocks have traditionally been considered a form of "hedge" against inflation, but that is not always the case (particularly in the case of any individual stock) and the Clients will take short as well as long positions.

### Systemic Risk

The events of late 2008 demonstrated the systemic risk of a general loss in confidence, or simply uncertainty, concerning the stability of financial institutions in general. It is difficult, if not impossible, for any counterparty to know the financial condition of another counterparty in detail, and in a scenario in which a major investment bank declares bankruptcy, resulting in lasting uncertainty concerning, and material losses of, its customer funds, financial institutions can suddenly cease ordinary course dealings with each other, resulting in “credit freezes,” the inability to refinance short-term borrowings and general dysfunction of the financial markets.

Many other highly successful financial market participants sustained major losses as a result of the systemic dysfunction of the global financial system following the Lehman Brothers bankruptcy. There can be no assurance that such disruptions will not recur or that the Clients will not incur major losses as a result.

### Availability of Suitable Investments

While the Adviser believes that there are currently available many attractive investments of the type in which the Clients currently invest, there can be no assurance that such investments will continue to be available for the Clients’ investment activities, or that available investments will meet the Clients’ investment criteria.

### Custody Risk

The Clients, prime brokers and their affiliates, and other primary custodians may, subject to the restrictions imposed by the Advisers Act, appoint sub-custodians in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions to hold the assets of the Client. The Clients’ primary custodians may not be responsible for cash or assets held by sub-custodians in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, or for any losses suffered by the Client as a result of the misconduct, bankruptcy or insolvency of any such sub-custodian.

### Changes in Counterparties and/or Custodians

The Adviser may change Clients’ brokerage and custodial arrangements without prior notice to, and without the consent of, the Clients.

**THE FOREGOING LIST OF RISK FACTORS DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE A COMPLETE ENUMERATION OR EXPLANATION OF THE RISKS INVOLVED IN ADVISER’S METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND INVESTMENT STRATEGIES USED IN FORMULATING INVESTMENT ADVICE OR MANAGING ASSETS. PROSPECTIVE CLIENTS SHOULD CAREFULLY REVIEW THE RISKS DESCRIBED IN THE APPLICABLE GOVERNING DOCUMENTS.**

**Item 9 - Disciplinary Information**

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of the Adviser's advisory services or the integrity of management.

Neither Orsus, nor any of its affiliates, have ever been disciplined or sanctioned by any regulatory agency.

**Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations**

- A. The Adviser is not registered, and does not have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or registered representative of a broker-dealer. Currently, no employees of the Adviser are registered representatives of a broker-dealer.
- B. Neither the Adviser nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.
- C. The Adviser does not have any other relationships or arrangements with any related persons that is material to its advisory business or to its Clients.
- D. The Adviser does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its Clients.

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

- A. The Adviser has adopted a written Code of Ethics designed to address and avoid potential conflicts of interest as required under Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act (the "Code"). The Code sets forth a standard of business conduct and compliance with federal securities laws by all of the Adviser's employees. The Code contains policies and procedures that ensure that all personal securities trading by employees of the Adviser is conducted in such a manner as to avoid actual or potential conflicts of interest or any abuse of an individual's position of trust and responsibility. Employees must pre-clear transactions in single name companies (including IPOs) and other reportable securities in their personal accounts. The Adviser requires periodic reporting of employees' personal securities transactions and holdings; and requires prompt internal reporting of Code violations.

The Adviser has established procedures to prevent the abuse of material, non-public information, which includes procedures for, among other things, the use and maintenance of restricted trading lists. Because the structure of the Adviser would make information barriers impractical, the firm has not imposed information barriers to restrict the internal flow of possible material, non-public information. Thus, all professionals are deemed to be in receipt of material, non-public information, in all instances where any professional of the Adviser has received material, non-public information, and, therefore, may not trade on the basis of that information.

The Adviser will provide a copy of the Code to any Client upon request.

- B. The Adviser does not have a material financial interest in securities for which it recommends to Clients, or buys or sells for Client accounts.

The Adviser or related persons may invest in securities that it recommends to Clients. This may create an incentive for the Adviser to allocate securities in favor of the Adviser's proprietary accounts over the Client's accounts. To address these conflicts of interest, the Adviser has implemented personal trading policies within the Code that requires pre-clearance of personal trades in certain circumstances; requires periodic reporting of employees' personal securities transactions and holdings; and requires prompt internal reporting of Code violations.

- C. Subject to the requirements of the Code, the Adviser or related persons may recommend investments to Clients, or make investments for Clients, at or about the same time that the Adviser or its related persons buys or sells the same investments for their own account.

## Item 12 - Brokerage Practices

- A. The Adviser has complete discretion to determine, subject to each Client's Disclosure Documents, including but not limited to, disclosed investment objectives, policies and strategies, the securities to be purchased or sold and in what amounts, the broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries use in effecting the transactions for Clients, and the commission rates to be paid for such transactions.

*Brokerage.* The Adviser selects the broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries used to effect transactions on behalf of its Clients. The Adviser seeks to obtain "best execution" from these broker-dealers based on a variety of factors. In selecting broker-dealers to effect portfolio transactions, the Adviser may cause a Client to enter into arrangements pursuant to which the Client pays transaction costs in an amount greater than would be incurred if another broker-dealer were used. The Adviser is not required to solicit competitive bids or seek the lowest available commission or transaction costs. The transactions executed by a Client may be cleared through, and the Client's investment instruments may be held by, a number of financial institutions the Adviser selects on terms negotiated with each such financial institution individually. Subject to the Adviser's agreement with each Client, the Adviser may use a variety of financial institutions both to take advantage of differing expertise and capabilities and to avoid, due to credit concerns, having all investment instruments concentrated at one firm. The Adviser does not consider the receipt of Client referrals when selecting broker-dealers to execute transactions.

The Adviser does not permit clients to direct brokerage to a specified broker-dealer. All brokerage transactions will be executed through the broker-dealers selected by the Adviser.

*Soft Dollars.* The Adviser or its affiliates may receive from a Client's broker-dealer products and services in addition to brokerage services.

A portion of the commissions generated on a Client's brokerage transactions may generate "soft dollar" credits that the Adviser is authorized to use to pay for research and other non-research related services and products used by the Adviser or its affiliates. The Adviser may enter into "soft dollar" arrangements with one or more broker-dealers whereby the Adviser will direct securities transactions to the broker-dealer in return for research products and services from the broker-dealer. Although the Adviser will use the research and services in making investment decisions for the applicable Client, the Adviser may use such research or services for other Clients and the applicable Client will generally pay more than the lowest available commissions for execution of these transactions. The Adviser may also enter into "soft dollar" arrangements to cover Client expenses or costs and expenses of the Adviser to the extent such arrangements are permitted by law.



The Adviser has authority to use “soft dollar” credits generated by a Client’s securities transactions to pay for expenses that might otherwise have been borne by the Adviser. This may give the Adviser an incentive to select brokers or dealers for Client transactions, or to negotiate commission rates or other execution terms, in a manner that takes into account the soft dollar benefits received by the Adviser rather than giving exclusive consideration to the interests of the Clients. In the event that the Adviser elects to use soft dollars, it intends to limit such use to services that fall within the safe harbor afforded by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or such services that are otherwise reasonably related to the investment decision-making process.

The term “soft dollars” refers to the receipt by an investment adviser of products and services provided by brokers, without any cash payment by the investment adviser, based on the volume of revenues generated from brokerage commissions for transactions executed for clients of the investment adviser. The products and services available from brokers include both internally generated items (such as research reports prepared by employees of the broker) as well as items acquired by the broker from third parties (such as quotation equipment).

The use of brokerage commissions to obtain investment research services and to pay for the administrative costs and expenses of the Adviser creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its Clients, because a Client may pay for such products and services that are not exclusively for the benefit of the Client and that may be primarily or exclusively for the benefit of the Adviser. To the extent that the Adviser is able to acquire these products and services without expending its own resources, the Adviser’s use of “soft-dollars” would tend to increase the Adviser’s profitability. In addition, the availability of these non-monetary benefits may influence the Adviser to select one broker rather than another to perform services for its Clients. Certain of the Clients’ Offering Documents, including the Funds’ Offering Documents, specifically authorize these practices to the fullest extent permitted by law.

- B. In general, (and when applicable), the Adviser attempts to aggregate multiple orders for the purchase or sale of the same instrument into block transactions, subject to the overall obligation to achieve best price and execution for its Clients.

**Item 13 - Review of Accounts**

- A. The Principal of the Adviser is responsible for reviewing Client investment portfolios on a continuous basis relating to, among other factors, position sizes; exposure levels; margin requirements; and investment strategy compliance.
- B. See Item 13.A. above.
- C. The Adviser provides Clients with periodic written reports and other communications, and all tax information relating to their investments necessary for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

**Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation**

- A. The Adviser does not receive any economic benefit, including sales awards or prizes, from any third party for providing advisory services to the Fund.
- B. Neither the Adviser nor a related person of the Adviser directly or indirectly compensates any person who is not a supervised person for client referrals.

**Item 15 - Custody**

The Adviser is not a custodian and does not hold client assets.

**Item 16 - Investment Discretion**

The Adviser exercises discretion in managing the Clients' investments based on the Clients' investment objectives, policies, and strategies disclosed in its Offering Documents.

The Adviser contractually assumes discretionary authority with each Client account under an investment management agreement.

## **Item 17 - Voting Client Securities**

The Adviser follows a proxy voting policy to ensure that proxies the firm votes, on behalf of each Client, are voted to further the best interest of that Client. The policy establishes a mechanism to address any conflicts of interests between the Adviser and its Clients. Further, the policy establishes how a Client's underlying investors may obtain information on how the proxies have been voted.

The Adviser determines how to vote after studying the proxy materials and any other materials that may be necessary or beneficial to voting. The Adviser votes proxies in a manner that it believes reasonably furthers the best interests of its Clients and is consistent with the investment philosophy as set forth in the relevant Client Offering Documents.

If a proxy vote creates a material conflict between the interests of the Adviser and a Client, the Adviser will resolve the conflict before voting the proxies. The Adviser will take steps designed to ensure that a decision to vote the proxy was based on the Adviser's determination of the Client's best interest and was not the product of the conflict.

The Adviser maintains records of (i) all proxy votes that are made on behalf of its Clients; (ii) all written requests from each Client's underlying investors regarding voting history; and (iii) all responses (written and oral) to investors' requests. Such records are available to each Client's underlying investors upon request.

**Item 18 - Financial Information**

- A. The Adviser does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$500, six months or more in advance.
- B. The Adviser does not believe it has any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments to its Clients.
- C. The Adviser has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.