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# Old Bellows Partners L.P.

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660 Madison Avenue, 20th Floor

New York, NY 10065

(212) 355-5600

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**This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Old Bellows Partners L.P. (“Old Bellows”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (212) 355-5600. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.**

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

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

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## ITEM 2 – MATERIAL CHANGES

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This Item 2 discusses material changes to this Brochure that occurred since the last annual update of this Brochure filed on March 29, 2018. All undefined terms have the meanings ascribed to those terms in the Brochure.

Item 4 – This Brochure includes information about the Class X Worldwide Funds, a new Class of the Worldwide Funds launched in March 2019.

Item 4 – This Brochure includes information about Athena, an investment adviser affiliate of Old Bellows formed in March 2019. Athena is a Relying Adviser of Old Bellows and is deemed to be registered with the SEC through Old Bellows Form ADV filing. To disclose information about Old Bellows and Athena collectively, this Brochure uses the newly defined term the “Firm.”

Item 5 – This Brochure discloses information about Athena’s compensation.

Item 8 – This Brochure discloses information about Athena’s investment strategy and material risks inherent in Athena’s investment strategy.

Item 10 – This Brochure includes information about Old Bellows affiliate, Old Bellows Advisors, and the responsibilities it has with respect to the Worldwide Fund.

Item 10 – This Brochure includes an updated description of Old Bellows’ allocation policies. In addition, the Worldwide Funds currently are solely owned by persons affiliated with Old Bellows. Therefore, this Brochure discloses conflicts of interest that arise in the allocation of limited opportunity trades between Scoggin International Fund Ltd. and the Worldwide Funds.

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### ITEM 3 – TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

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#### ITEM 4 – ADVISORY BUSINESS

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Old Bellows and its affiliates provide discretionary investment management services regarding securities and other financial instruments. Old Bellows currently provides discretionary investment management services to the following two families of private investment funds: (1) the Scoggin Worldwide Funds-Class A (“Class A Worldwide Funds”) which are a group of funds structured in a master-feeder arrangement; and (2) a number of the segregated portfolios of the SB Special Situation Master Fund SPC (the “Old Bellows SB Funds” and collectively with the Class A Worldwide Funds, the “Old Bellows Funds”).

In addition, Old Bellows is the investment manager of the Scoggin Worldwide Funds-Class X (“Class X Worldwide Funds” and together with the Class A Worldwide Funds, the “Worldwide Funds”). The Scoggin Class X Worldwide Fund is organized as a separate class in the same master-feeder arrangement as the Class A Worldwide Funds. The Class X Worldwide Funds were launched in March 2019. Old Bellows has appointed Athena Partners Management LLC (“Athena”) to act as a discretionary sub-advisor for the Class X Worldwide Funds. Athena is affiliated with Old Bellows and is registered with the SEC as a relying adviser (“Relying Adviser”) of Old Bellows under a single Form ADV filing. Old Bellows and Athena are collectively referred to throughout this Brochure as the “Firm.”

The Worldwide Funds are currently only owned by related persons of Old Bellows or its associated persons. The Old Bellows SB Funds are currently open only to clients of a single third-party independent investment adviser. In the future, the Firm may advise separately managed accounts (“Separate Account Clients”) of individuals and/or entities who meet the definition of “qualified client” in Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”) and other pooled investment vehicles (“Pooled Investment Vehicles” and together with the Old Bellows SB Funds, the Worldwide Funds and Separate Account Clients, “Clients”). For the avoidance of doubt, as of the date of this Brochure, the Firm’s only Clients are the Old Bellows SB Funds and the Worldwide Funds (such funds collectively, the “Firm Funds”) but may in the future also include Separate Account Clients and/or Pooled Investment Vehicles.

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

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

Athena is a New York limited liability company established in 2019. Athena's principals are JMF Investments Inc. and Liquid Consultants LLC which are wholly-owned by Jason Fishoff and Paul Marx, respectively. Old Bellows is the manager of Athena and will oversee Athena's trading activities. For additional information about Athena, see Schedule R of Old Bellows' Form ADV Part 1A.

Dev Chodry is the Chief Investment Officer for Distressed Credit Strategies at Old Bellows and at Scoggin. Craig Effron and Curtis Schenker, principals of Scoggin, are the Co-Chief Investment Officers for Event-Driven Strategies at Old Bellows and Scoggin. Scoggin also acts as investment adviser to private investment funds including (1) its flagship funds ("Flagship Funds") which include Scoggin Capital Management II LLC, Scoggin Capital Management LLC, Scoggin International Fund Ltd., and Scoggin Overseas Ltd. and (2) certain other private investment funds (together with the Flagship Funds, the "Scoggin Funds" and the Firm Funds and the Scoggin Funds, collectively, the "Affiliated Funds"). In addition, Scoggin may in the future manage other types of accounts (such other accounts, the Scoggin Funds and Clients, collectively, the "Affiliated Clients").

Old Bellows had \$285,276,000 of regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis as of December 31, 2018. Athena had approximately \$100,000 of regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis as of March 27, 2019. The Firm does not manage assets on a non-discretionary basis.

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#### **ITEM 5 – FEES AND COMPENSATION**

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In connection with its management of the Old Bellows SB Funds, an affiliate of Old Bellows receives performance-based compensation which generally is charged at the end of each calendar year or at the time of an intra-year redemption. For purposes of calculating the performance-based compensation, net profit includes both realized and unrealized gains and losses must be recouped before performance-based compensation will be charged. Additional information about the performance-based compensation is found in the applicable Old Bellows SB Fund Memorandum.

In connection with its management of the Class X Worldwide Funds, Athena receives 50% of any "cumulative net profit," on all closed transactions earned by the Class X Worldwide Funds as of the end of each calendar month, which amounts will be paid by the 30th day of the next succeeding month. "Cumulative net profits" means the gross profits of the Class X Worldwide Funds as of the end of each calendar month minus (i) any expenses incurred by the Worldwide Funds in respect of, or related to, the Class X Worldwide Funds during such month, including without limitation, custodial fees, administration fees, brokerage commissions, mark-ups, clearing fees, interest fees and withholding or transfer taxes, as well as the pro rata portion of the Funds' accounting, audit and legal fees attributable to the Class X Worldwide Funds; and (ii) any carryforward losses in the Class X Worldwide Funds from prior calendar months.

The Firm Funds' administrator calculates the compensation due from the Funds. Once Old Bellows approves the administrator's compensation calculations, the administrator allocates the Old Bellows SB Funds' performance-based compensation to an account of Old Bellows' affiliate for the Old Bellows SB Funds, and the Class X Worldwide Funds' compensation is paid to Athena. All performance-based

compensation allocated to the Firm or its affiliates is made in conformity with Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act.

Currently, the Class A Worldwide Funds do not pay any management fees or performance-based compensation.

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

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

The Firm has the ability to modify fees for Clients or investors on a case-by-case basis.

Fees for Separate Account Clients and Pooled Investment Vehicles will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis between the Firm and the Separate Account Client and/or the Pooled Investment Vehicle. The terms of such arrangements may differ from those applicable to the Firm Funds. Such Client accounts

managed by the Firm will incur certain charges imposed by custodians, brokers and other third parties, such as commissions, custodial fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions, in addition to the Firm's investment management fees.

See Item 12 below for additional information about brokerage charges.

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

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As noted in Item 5, an Old Bellows affiliate receive performance-based compensation and Athena's compensation is based on net profits. Compensation related to performance create an incentive for Old Bellows and Athena to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than those that would be recommended under a different fee arrangement. Such compensation arrangements also create an incentive to favor accounts that pay higher compensation over other accounts in the allocation of investment opportunities.

The Affiliated Funds have differing management and performance fee structures. Such differing fee structures create certain conflicts of interest between the Firm and its affiliates given the side-by-side management by the Firm and its affiliates of such Affiliated Funds. See Item 10 for a discussion of the Firm's affiliation with other investment advisers and policies and procedures to mitigate any conflicts of interest arising from such relationships and the side-by-side management of Affiliated Funds with different fee structures.

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#### **ITEM 7 – TYPES OF CLIENTS**

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The Firm provides investment management services to U.S. and non-U.S. Funds. Each Firm Fund has a minimum investment requirement for investors. The minimum investment amount for each Old Bellows Fund is set forth in the Old Bellows Fund's Memorandum. The minimum investment amount for the Class X Worldwide Fund is the same as is set forth in the Class A Worldwide Fund offering memorandum. The minimum investment amount is waivable in the general partner's or managing member's discretion, in the case of U.S. Funds, or the board of directors' discretion in the case of non-U.S. Funds. Investors in the Firm Funds are also required to meet certain eligibility standards as set forth in each Old Bellows Fund's Memorandum or, in the case of the Class X Worldwide Fund, as is set forth in the Class A Worldwide Fund offering memorandum.

Old Bellows may also from time to time provide investment management services to Pooled Investment Vehicles and a limited number of Separate Account Clients, which generally are expected to be institutions. Any such Clients will be accepted on a case-by-case basis.

## Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

### Old Bellows

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

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

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

Old Bellows invests directly and indirectly for Clients utilizing the investment strategies described below. Additional information regarding the investment strategies for each Old Bellows Fund are set forth in its Memorandum.

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

2. Trade Claims. Clients invest in claims held by trade creditors in Chapter 7 and Chapter 11 bankruptcy cases. The claims in which Clients invest primarily are expected to be general unsecured claims, but Clients also invest in secured or other claims with priorities for recoveries in bankruptcy. Clients perform diligence into the enforceability and likely recoveries of each of these claims. Claims are purchased utilizing contracts that include customary representations, warranties and covenants, and in



some cases, indemnities and recourse in the event that the claims are deemed unenforceable following their purchase. Trade claims generally trade at a discount to claims of bondholders even though the two claim types lead to the same recovery in the bankruptcy case. This discount is due in part to a difference in liquidity, as well as to the time and expense of performing diligence into, and documenting, a purchase of a trade claim. Therefore, trade claims are attractive because they offer the potential for Clients to recognize greater profits than do bond claims.

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

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

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

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

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

8. Leverage/Borrowings. A Client sometimes employs leverage when Old Bellows deems it appropriate to do so by buying securities on margin and by arranging with banks, brokers and others to borrow money. Historically, Clients have employed leverage through borrowings to a limited extent and

Old Bellows expects that it will continue to use leverage on a limited basis in the future. Leverage also is employed in connection with trading futures and other derivatives, which are inherently leveraged.

9. Derivatives. A Client also engages in various derivative transactions in futures contracts, forward contracts and options thereon for hedging, or possibly for speculative purposes. Swap transactions also are effected. The foregoing transactions generally involve foreign currencies, financial instruments, metals and other instruments and commodities. A Client also engages in trading mortgage-backed securities and similar instruments.

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

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

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

## **Athena**

Athena's investment strategy involves the buying and selling of investment grade bonds and government securities on a short term basis. Athena leverages its relationships in the investment grade credit universe to implement its short term liquidity based trading model. Athena's short term trading strategy capitalizes on a need for liquidity in the investment grade credit markets because primary market makers are providing less liquidity than they historically have provided due to specific regulatory considerations. Such regulatory considerations do not apply to Athena.

## **Material Risks**

### **General Risks**

All trading by the Firm will be subject to the following risks.

- Risk of Loss. Investing in securities involves a risk of loss that Clients and investors should be prepared to bear.
- Failure of a Broker. In the event of the insolvency of a Broker utilized by the Firm there is no assurance that a Client will be able to recover one hundred percent of either its assets on deposit with that prime broker or the value of those assets.

- Disaster Recovery and Data Security. In implementing investment strategies, the Firm relies heavily on information technology and data management systems, which can fail or be subject to interruption or destruction caused by natural or man-made occurrences such as extreme weather, fires, earthquakes, power loss, telecommunications failures, terrorist attacks, hacking, break-ins, sabotage, intentional acts of destruction, vandalism, or similar events or misconduct. Any failure, interruption, or destruction of the Firm's information technology systems or data could have a material adverse impact on Clients and the operations of the Firm. In addition, a breach in the security of the Firm's systems could result in the theft, disclosure, or loss of investor, proprietary, and other sensitive information relating to a Client, which in turn could lead to litigation in which a Client could incur liability. The Firm has in place information security, incident response, backup, and disaster recovery procedures intended to prevent or mitigate damage if such an event occurs. However, a breach could nevertheless occur, and such procedures could fail or be insufficient to avoid, mitigate, or remedy the breach. Moreover, the ever-changing methods and technologies used to obtain unauthorized access to systems through means such as third-party acts, computer error, malicious code, employee error, or malfeasance often are not known until used against a potential target. Therefore, the Firm may be unable to anticipate the destructive or invasive methods and technologies that could be used against its systems or to implement adequate protections.

## **Old Bellows**

A brief explanation of the material risks associated with Old Bellows' significant investment strategies and methods of analysis follows. Additional risk factors for each Old Bellows Fund are set forth in its Memorandum.

- Market Volatility. Investments in securities are subject to the risks of market volatility, which may be severe. Such market volatility may be caused by, among other things, unpredictable domestic and international economic and political events, governmental actions, and overall financial market uncertainties that, in turn, may cause sudden and severe reductions in the value of a Client's investments. The short-term performance of a Client's investments may fluctuate significantly, although Old Bellows seeks to achieve gains over the longer term.
- Purchases of Securities and Other Obligations of Financially Distressed Companies. A company in financial distress may announce a restructuring plan, either in the form of a court-supervised bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding, or an out-of-court restructuring of its indebtedness and other liabilities. An investment in such distressed company's securities may be made if Old Bellows believes that a successful restructuring or reorganization is likely to be completed and that the value of the new securities to be received, plus cash or any other consideration, if any, exceeds the current market price of such securities. Securities or other assets or investments acquired by a Client may have to be held for extended periods of time. Proposed reorganizations of companies that issue distressed securities may not be consummated, or may be significantly delayed, for several reasons, including: opposition by the management or shareholders of the company or companies involved in the reorganization, opposition by regulatory agencies whose approval may be required; discovery of undisclosed facts during the process of legal or commercial due diligence or by other means; a dispute over price or other terms among the parties to a negotiated reorganization; litigation; a

material adverse change in the business of the company or companies involved in the reorganization or the securities markets generally; passage of legislation by governmental entities restricting certain types of reorganizations and other circumstances, including, but not limited to, the failure to meet certain conditions customarily specified in acquisition agreements. In addition, the markets for these securities may be illiquid and therefore significantly impair the Client's ability to buy or sell at advantageous prices.

- High Yield Securities. Clients may invest in "high yield" bonds and preferred stock that are rated in the lower rating categories by the various credit rating agencies (or in comparable non-rated securities). Securities in the lower rating categories are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher rated securities and are generally considered to be predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and dividends and repay principal. They are also generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings in the case of a deterioration of general economic conditions. Because the marketplace generally perceives that there are greater risks associated with the lower rated securities, the yields and prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those of higher rated securities. The market for lower rated securities is thinner and less active than that for higher rated securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which these securities can be sold. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about lower rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, is likely to be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of such lower rated securities. Further, the markets for these securities may be illiquid and therefore significantly impair a Client's ability to buy or sell at advantageous prices.
- Speculative Purchases of Securities. Old Bellows may make speculative purchases of securities that it believes to be undervalued, or securities in which a significant position has been taken by one or more other persons, or securities in an industry or related industry where companies have been the subject of acquisition attempts. There can be no assurances that securities that Old Bellows believes to be undervalued are in fact undervalued, or that undervalued securities will increase in value. If a Client purchases securities in anticipation of an acquisition attempt or reorganization that does not in fact occur, the Client likely will experience losses. Further, a substantial period of time may elapse between the Client's purchase of the securities and the acquisition attempt or reorganization. During this period, a portion of the Client's assets would be committed to the securities purchased and the Client may finance such purchase with borrowed funds on which it will have to pay interest.
- Speculative Short Sales of Securities. Old Bellows also sells short certain securities which it believes are overvalued. There can be no assurances that securities which Old Bellows believes to be overvalued are in fact overvalued, or that overvalued securities will decrease in value. If the price of such securities increases, a Client may be forced to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. A short sale involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the security. Furthermore, if a Client has sold short the securities offered in an exchange offer or merger and has purchased the securities of the target company, the Client is exposed to the risk that, if the transaction is not consummated, it will likely suffer losses with respect to both its long and short positions.

- Options Trading. Old Bellows may engage in options transactions, either in conjunction with or in lieu of investing in underlying securities. There are risks inherent in the sale and purchase of stock options and stock index options. The seller (writer) of a covered call option (*e.g.*, the writer has a long position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security to a level below the purchase price of the underlying security, less the premium received on the call option. The writer of a covered call option also gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the call. The writer 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 buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing the premium invested in the option. If the buyer of the call sells short the underlying security, the loss on the call is offset in whole or in part by any gain on the short sale of the security (if the market price of the underlying security declines.) Old Bellows may purchase put options with respect to securities it anticipates receiving in an exchange offer or merger. If the proposed transaction is not consummated, the exercise price of the put options held by the Fund may be lower than the market price of the underlying securities, with the result that the options will not be exercised and the premiums paid will not be recovered. If Old Bellows has purchased put options with respect to securities that are the subject of a proposed cash tender offer or cash merger and the transaction is consummated, Old Bellows may not exercise its options and may lose the premiums paid therefor.
- Leverage Through Borrowings. Old Bellows sometimes uses borrowed funds in order to make investments. To the extent borrowings are used to create leverage, the risk of loss (and the possibility of gain) is increased in direct proportion to the level of a Client's borrowings. The level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which a Client can borrow in particular, will be an expense of the Client and therefore affect the operating results of the Client.
- Trade Claims. Trade claims represent the monies a company owes to its vendors and are usually unsecured. Trade claims may be, or may become, relatively illiquid and may have no ascertainable market value. Trade claims are often thinly traded and may be subject to transfer restrictions, including contractual limitations prohibiting the disposal of the trade claims or the proceeds thereof, for a specified period of time. Clients ability to trade and to timely liquidate trade claims may be subject to legal risks, including the risks that the trade claims are not timely filed, may be expunged and the risk of fraud by trade vendors or risks inherent in the vendor's creditworthiness.
- Risks From Hedging Activities. Old Bellows may, from time to time, employ various hedging techniques to reduce the risk of highly speculative investments. There remains a substantial risk, however, that hedging techniques will not always be effective in limiting losses. If Old Bellows analyzes market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with a Client's investments, the Client's hedging techniques could result in a loss, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return. These hedging techniques may also increase the volatility of a Client's account, may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed or result in a loss if the other party to the transaction does not perform as promised.
- Derivatives. Old Bellows may enter into derivatives contracts, in which the payment obligations of the parties are defined by reference to chosen market measures. Such derivatives may be linked to

interest rates, currencies, credit and/or securities and may take the form of futures and forward contracts, swaps, swaptions, options, caps, collars and floors and other similar contracts. Old Bellows may also invest in hybrid instruments mixing features of a debt security with those of a derivatives contract. Derivatives and hybrid instruments may be traded on exchanges or over-the-counter. Derivatives may expose Clients to different or increased risks relative to traditional investments involving the purchase and sale of property and assets. In general, every derivative involves some degree of all of the following risks — credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, funding risk, operational risk, legal and documentation risk, regulatory risk and tax risk. Clients will always be subject to the credit risk and risk of nonperformance of its derivatives counterparties and the issuers of its hybrid instruments. This risk can be mitigated, but not eliminated, to the extent that the Client enters into derivatives that are cleared with a clearinghouse. Old Bellows has flexibility to invest in derivatives and hybrid instruments, including new types of such transactions that may be developed in the future. Derivatives may be used as a primary strategy or as a hedging technique for other strategies. If a Client defaults on its own obligations in a derivative contract, the result could be premature termination of that contract and others with the same counterparty and substantial costs for damages suffered by the counterparty. U.S. regulatory requirements currently include mandatory exchange trading and clearing of certain types of over-the-counter derivative transactions, limits on the size of derivative positions that can be held by a single person, increased margin and capital requirements, and enhanced conduct standards for uncleared derivatives. Unlike over-the-counter derivative transactions, cleared derivatives are contracts between a Client and a regulated clearing house and have some of the risk factors previously associated exclusively with futures contracts. The impact of these changes cannot be predicted with certainty but could be adverse including by increasing operating costs and limiting ability to conduct certain U.S. derivatives transactions.

- Special Risks Associated with Futures Trading. Old Bellows invests to a limited extent in futures contracts on behalf of certain Clients. Due to the small amount of margin required, trading in futures involves a high degree of leverage. It is not always possible to execute a buy or sell order for futures contracts at the desired price, or to close out an open position, due to market conditions and/or price fluctuations. When the market price of certain futures contracts reaches its daily price fluctuation limit, no trades or only a limited number of trades can be executed. Daily price fluctuation limits are established by some of the exchanges on which Old Bellows will trade and approved by appropriate regulatory bodies. The holder of a futures contract may therefore be locked into a position for several days or more and during an adverse price move may lose considerably more than the initial margin paid to establish a position. For certain futures instruments, the daily price fluctuation limits may apply throughout the life of the contract. Difficult or impossible execution also occurs in thinly traded markets.
- Risk Arbitrage Investments. The risk arbitrage business is extremely competitive, and many of the major participants in the business are large investment banking firms with substantially greater financial resources, larger research staffs and more securities traders than will be available to Old Bellows. Arbitrage activity by other larger firms may tend to narrow the spread between the price at which a security may be purchased by a Client and the price it expects to receive upon consummation of a transaction. The price offered for the securities of a company in a tender offer, merger or other acquisition transaction will generally be at a premium above the market price of the security prior to

the offer. The announcement of such a transaction will generally cause the market price of the securities to begin rising. Occasionally, Old Bellows will purchase a security in advance of such an announcement if it correctly anticipates the acquisition event. Old Bellows generally purchases securities after the announcement of the transaction at a price that is higher than the pre-announcement market price, but which is lower than the price at which Old Bellows expects the transaction to be consummated. In either event, if the proposed transaction is not consummated, the value of such securities purchased by the Client will likely decline. It is also possible that the difference between the price paid by the Client for securities and the amount anticipated to be received upon consummation of the proposed transaction may be very small. If a proposed transaction is in fact not consummated or is delayed, the market price of the securities will likely decline.

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

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

## **Athena**

A brief explanation of the material risks associated with Athena's significant investment strategies and methods of analysis follows.

- Fixed-Income Investments and Interest Rate Risk. The value of fixed-income financial instruments will change as the general levels of volatility fluctuate and as there are changes in the absolute level of interest rates, in the spread between two rates, in the shape of the yield curve or in any other interest rate relationship. When interest rates decline, the value of fixed-income financial instruments can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of such financial instruments can be expected to decline. To the extent that interest rates move in a direction contrary to the direction anticipated by Athena, the overall investment performance of the Class X Worldwide Funds may be affected. The market value of fixed-income financial instruments also varies according to the relative financial condition of the issuer. Investments in lower rated, while generally providing greater opportunity for gain and income than investments in higher rated financial instruments, usually entail greater risk.
- Credit Risk. Issuers of debt instruments may face significant ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse conditions that will undermine their ability to make timely payments of interest and principal. In addition, major economic downturns and financial market swings have adversely affected, and could in the future adversely affect, the ability of some of the issuers of such instruments to repay principal and pay interest thereon and may increase the incidence of default for such instruments.
- Credit Ratings. Credit ratings of debt securities are not a guarantee of quality. A credit rating represents only the applicable rating agency's opinion regarding credit quality based on the rating agency's evaluation of the safety of the principal and interest payments. In determining a credit rating, rating agencies do not evaluate the risks of fluctuations in market value. In addition, if an issuer has made fraudulent representations, the rating agencies credit ratings are likely to be inaccurate. As a result, a credit rating likely does not fully reflect the risks inherent in the relevant security. Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes to credit ratings in response to subsequent events. In addition, to the extent that a rating agency rates a security at the request of an issuer, the rating agency has a conflict of interest in providing such rating. In the event that ratings are inaccurate, otherwise misleading or untimely, investment performance may be adversely affected.
- Competition and Supply for Fixed-Income Securities. The potential for capital appreciation and interest will depend, in large part, on Athena's ability to acquire investments for the client accounts on advantageous terms. In acquiring fixed-income securities, Athena will compete with a broad spectrum of institutional investors, many of which have greater financial resources than the Class X Worldwide Funds. In addition, the opportunity to participate in the new issue credit market will decrease if the economy shifts to a more risk adverse environment. Increased competition for, or a reduction in the available supply of, qualifying investments could result in higher prices for, and thus lower yields on, such investments.
- Turnover. The Fund's capital will be invested on the basis of short-term market considerations. The ability to move in and out of positions on a short-term basis will depend on there being adequate market volatility. In addition, the high portfolio turnover rate could cause substantial brokerage commissions, mark-ups and/or fees. Such costs will reduce the Class X Worldwide Funds' profits.



- U.S. Government Securities. Neither the U.S. government nor any of its agencies or instrumentalities guarantees the market value of the securities they issue. Therefore, the market value of such securities can be expected to fluctuate in response to changes in interest rates.

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#### **ITEM 9 – DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION**

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The Firm does not have any disciplinary or legal events to report.

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#### **ITEM 10 – OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS**

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Old Bellows’ affiliate, Old Bellows Advisors LLC (“Old Bellows Advisors”), is the managing member of the Worldwide Feeder Fund. In that capacity, Old Bellows Advisors is responsible for the overall administration and operation of the Worldwide Feeder Fund. Old Bellows Advisors also acts as portfolio manager to the Worldwide Master Fund. In that capacity, Old Bellows Advisors is responsible for monitoring Old Bellows compliance with its investment activities, strategies and limitations and overseeing the activities of the Worldwide Master Fund’s administrator.

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

The various Affiliated Funds have differing fee structures. In addition, the Chief Investment Officers of Old Bellows and Scoggin own varying amounts of each investment adviser. Furthermore, the Chief Investment Officers of Old Bellows and Scoggin own different amounts of the various Affiliated Funds. The differing fee structures, the differing ownership levels of Old Bellows and Scoggin and the differing ownership levels of the various Affiliated Funds causes each Chief Investment Officer to derive different amounts of profits from Old Bellows, Scoggin and/or the various Affiliated Funds and thus creates an incentive for an individual Chief Investment Officer to favor one Affiliated Fund over another.

To avoid even the appearance of such impropriety, the Firm and Scoggin have adopted joint policies and procedures for allocation of investment opportunities and trades. It is the policy of the Firm and Scoggin that investment decisions for Affiliated Clients are to be made consistent with the investment objectives, guidelines and restrictions of such Affiliated Clients and that investment opportunities and trades are to be allocated fairly and equitably among accounts participating in each transaction, taking into consideration their investment objectives and restrictions, and after consideration of such factors as their current holdings, available cash for investment and the size of their positions. While the Firm’s goal is to be fundamentally fair to all Clients on an overall basis with respect to the allocation of investment opportunities, on a trade-by-trade basis some Clients may be treated more favorably than other Clients.

In allocating investment opportunities among Clients that pursue different investment strategies and have different objectives and restrictions, given the differing holdings, available cash for investment and primary investment focus, if any, and the size of current positions each such Client will not necessarily

participate in each transaction in a security or instrument that might be considered within the range of permissible investments for that Client account.

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

With respect to distressed credit strategies, Old Bellows and Scoggin, periodically, establish trade allocation formulas for their flagship clients ("Flagship Clients") which include Scoggin International Fund Ltd., the Class A Worldwide master fund and any other client accounts managed according to the same investment strategies as such funds. The trade allocation formulas are based on assets under management and investment strategies for the various Flagship Clients. For each aggregated or bunched distressed credit strategy order, when the trade is entered, the order management system utilized by Old Bellows and Scoggin automatically allocates that trade to each Flagship Client consistent with the existing monthly allocation formula. It is generally the policy of Old Bellows and Scoggin that distressed credit strategy orders executed for Flagship Clients of the same security in the same direction on the same trading day will be aggregated for execution and that all Flagship Clients participating in such orders will receive the average price for the trading day.

Allocations of distressed credit strategy securities for Flagship Clients may be modified from the established monthly trade allocation formulas after preparation of the allocation statement but prior to settlement under the following circumstances:

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

All exceptions to the established allocation formulas for Flagship Clients are subject to review by the Chief Compliance Officer.

As noted in Item 4 above, currently, the Worldwide Funds are solely owned by persons affiliated with Old Bellows. Consequently, Old Bellows and Scoggin's aggregation of distressed credit strategy trades for Scoggin International Fund Ltd., and the Class A Worldwide master fund in limited opportunity trades causes the affiliated Class A Worldwide master fund participation in such allocations to reduce the opportunity available to Scoggin International Fund Ltd.

Trades for event-driven strategy securities for the Worldwide Funds will not necessarily be aggregated with Scoggin International Fund Ltd. transactions and, even when they are aggregated, they will not necessarily be aggregated according to the trade allocation formulas because of the differences in investment guidelines and restrictions between the Worldwide Funds and Scoggin International Fund Ltd. with respect to the event-driven strategies. We are in the process of developing policies that will be designed to prevent the Worldwide Funds from going ahead of Scoggin International Fund Ltd. on limited opportunity trades.

In addition, trades for Affiliated Clients other than Flagship Clients ("Non-Flagship Clients") will not be included in the trade allocation formulas established for Flagship Clients because of the differences in investment guidelines and restrictions between the Non-Flagship Clients and the Flagship Clients. Nonetheless, to the extent Old Bellows and Scoggin seek to make the same investment for Non-Flagship Clients and Flagship Clients at the same time, they will endeavor to allocate such investments fairly between Non-Flagship Clients and Flagship Clients. In addition, the Chief Compliance Officer periodically reviews investments made on behalf of Flagship Clients to determine that Old Bellows and Scoggin are not favoring such clients over Non-Flagship Clients.

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

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

The Firm and its affiliates' principals, employees and certain related persons of such principals and employees (principals, employees and such related persons, collectively, "Employees") are subject to the Firm's personal trading policies. Under such policies, Employees are permitted to maintain personal securities accounts provided that such accounts are disclosed to Old Bellows and that any personal trading is consistent with applicable law and with the Code. Subject to compliance with the Code, Employees may buy, sell or hold, for their own personal accounts, securities that the Firm also may buy, sell or hold for Affiliated Clients.

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

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

The Firm's Code of Ethics is available to Clients or prospective Clients upon request from Scott Cohen, Old Bellows' Chief Compliance Officer, at (212) 355-5600.

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

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

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

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## **ITEM 12 – BROKERAGE PRACTICES**

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

The Firm attempts to enter into brokerage arrangements that are competitive, based on its knowledge of the industry. In making its selection of Brokers, the Firm takes into account the Brokers' reliability, reputation, financial responsibility, stability, ability to execute trades, nature and frequency of sales coverage, commission rate, if any, and the responsiveness of the Brokers. In addition, the Firm considers

the value of brokerage and research products and services, including, among other things, proprietary research from broker-dealers and research either generated and provided by the Brokers, or provided by others and paid for by the Brokers (either by direct or reimbursement payment in whatever form, cash payments, commissions, or any other means). Research services may include, among other things, research concerning market, economic and financial data, a particular aspect of economics or on the economy in general, statistical information, data or pricing regarding securities, financial publications, electronic market quotations, performance analytics, analyses concerning specific securities, companies, industries or sectors and market, economic and financial studies and forecasts. Research may be in written or oral form.

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

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

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

Some products and services may have a mixed-use and only partially be used for purposes that qualify for the Section 28(e) safe harbor. Under such circumstances, Old Bellows makes a good faith effort to reasonably allocate the costs of such products and services according to their use and only allows those portions of the costs that are eligible under Section 28(e) to be paid for with commission dollars. Those portions of the costs that are not eligible to be paid for with commission dollars under Section 28(e) Old Bellows allocates to Clients to the extent they are allowable Client expenses or to Old Bellows to the extent they are ineligible Client expenses. In allocating the costs of a mixed-use product or service, Old

Bellows has an incentive to designate as much as possible of the costs to eligible Section 28(e) soft dollar expenses to minimize the amount that Old Bellows and/or Clients must pay directly. To address this conflict of interest, Old Bellows maintains documentation of its methodology for allocating the costs of mixed-use products and services between allowable and non-allowable soft dollar expenses. Such documentation is periodically reviewed by the Chief Compliance Officer to determine that the allocations were reasonable.

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### **ITEM 13 – REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS**

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

- Operational personnel monitor and reconcile the cash and trades daily for each account and advise portfolio managers of any apparent anomalies.
- For any Separate Account Clients and or Pooled Investment Vehicle that the Firm may manage in the future, each such account's portfolio will be monitored by the portfolio manager or a member of the portfolio management team through the use of an electronic trading system for compliance with investment objectives and restrictions.
- For the Firm Funds, the portfolio manager or a member of the portfolio management team continuously monitors trading for consistency with each Old Bellows Fund's investment objectives and restrictions.

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

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### **ITEM 14 – CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION**

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The Firm does not currently but may in the future pay certain brokers, finders and/or other third parties fees or similar compensation in connection with the referral of investors to the Worldwide Funds. Investors in the Worldwide Funds will not pay higher advisory fees based on such referrals.

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

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### **ITEM 15 – CUSTODY**

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The Firm does not have physical custody of any Client assets. Because the Firm or related persons of the Firm act as the managing member or general partner of certain Clients, the Firm is deemed to have custody of the assets of those Clients under SEC rules. The Firm maintains the assets of all Clients with qualified custodians, within the meaning of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act. The Firm satisfies

reporting requirements under that rule by furnishing audited financial statements annually to all investors in the Old Bellows Funds within time periods required under the custody rule.

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

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#### **ITEM 16 – INVESTMENT DISCRETION**

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

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#### **ITEM 17 – VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES**

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Old Bellows exercises discretion to vote proxies for Old Bellows Funds' securities. Scoggin, for itself and on behalf of Old Bellows, engages Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS") to vote any proxies and Old Bellows has so notified each Old Bellows Fund. The Chief Financial Officer manages the relationship with ISS. The Chief Financial Officer ensures that ISS votes all proxies, consistent with Scoggin's agreement with ISS and Scoggin's and Old Bellows' general guidance and retains all required documentation associated with proxy voting. Old Bellows reserves the right to vote any proxy instead of ISS, and Old Bellows exercises such right on rare occasions. Old Bellows does not disclose how it expects to vote on upcoming proxies. Additionally, Old Bellows does not disclose the way it voted proxies to unaffiliated third parties who do not have a legitimate need to know such information.

Old Bellows must act as a fiduciary when voting proxies on behalf of Old Bellows Funds. In that regard, Old Bellows will seek to avoid possible conflicts of interest in connection with proxy voting. Normally, conflicts of interest are addressed by having ISS vote the proxy consistent with Scoggin's and Old Bellows' general guidance on proxy voting but independent of Scoggin and Old Bellows input on the particular proxy. However, in the limited cases when Old Bellows chooses to exercise a vote itself, the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Compliance Officer will consider whether Old Bellows is subject to any material conflict and will take action to mitigate such conflict. ISS will retain and provide copies to Old Bellows of information in connection with each proxy vote.

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

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

Old Bellows' proxy voting policy and procedures are available upon request. An Old Bellows Fund may obtain Old Bellows' proxy voting policy or a record of Old Bellows' proxy voting for such Old Bellows Fund by contacting Scott Cohen, Old Bellows' Chief Compliance Officer, at (212) 355-5600.

It is not anticipated that the Class X Worldwide Fund will have to vote any proxies because it does not invest in equity securities.

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**ITEM 18 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

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