

Bracco Asset Management, LP

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Boca Raton, FL 33431**

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This “**Brochure**” provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Bracco Asset Management, LP (hereinafter “**Bracco**”, “**we**”, “**us**”, “**our**” or the “**Firm**”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact our Chief Compliance Officer (“**CCO**”), Andrew Strober, by email at astrober@braccoam.com. Information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) or by any state securities authority.

Bracco is a Registered Investment Adviser with the SEC. Registration as an investment adviser does not imply that Bracco or any of its principals or employees possesses a particular level of skill or training in the investment advisory business or any other business.

Additional information about Bracco Asset Management, LP is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Material Changes

This Brochure is Bracco's Annual Update to its Form ADV Part 2A. Since the 120-day Update filing made in August 2023, there have been no material changes to the Firm's business except the following. Bracco added a Florida office located at 1900 Glades Road, Boca Raton, Florida 33431. In the future, if the Brochure contains material changes from our last update, we will identify and discuss those changes in this section. This Brochure may be requested at any time, without charge, by contacting Bracco's CCO at astrober@braccoam.com.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Bracco Asset Management, LP (hereinafter “**Bracco** “**we**”, “**us**”, “**our**” or the “**Firm**”) is organized as a Delaware limited partnership with a principal place of business in Purchase, New York, and an office in Boca Raton, Florida. Bracco is principally owned by Michael Goldstein and Joshua Neren (the “**Principals**”).

We serve as the investment adviser, with discretionary trading authority, to private, pooled investment vehicles, the securities of which are offered through a private placement memorandum to accredited investors, as defined under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and qualified purchasers, as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. We do not tailor our advisory services to the individual needs of any particular investor.

Bracco currently manages the following pooled investment vehicles:

- Bracco Credit Opportunity Offshore Fund Ltd., a Cayman Islands exempted limited company (the “**Offshore Fund**”);
- Bracco Credit Opportunity Fund LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the “**Onshore Fund**”); and
- Bracco Credit Opportunity Master Fund LP, a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership (the “**Master Fund**”).

The Master Fund, the Onshore Fund and the Offshore Fund are herein each referred to as a “**Fund**” or “**Client**”, and collectively referred to as the “**Funds**” or the “**Clients**”.

The Onshore Fund’s “**Limited Partners**” and the Offshore Fund’s “**Shareholders**” are hereafter collectively referred to as the “**Investors**” where appropriate.

Bracco Fund GP LLC will serve as the “**General Partner**” to the Onshore Fund and the Master Fund.

Our investment decisions and advice with respect to the Funds are subject to each Fund’s investment objectives and guidelines, as set forth in its respective “**Offering Documents**.”

We do not currently participate in any Wrap Fee Programs.

As of December 31, 2023, Bracco managed Regulatory Assets under Management (“**RAUM**”) of approximately \$276,179,004 on a discretionary basis.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

The fees applicable to each of the Funds are set forth in detail in the corresponding Offering Documents. A brief summary of such fees is provided below.

Management Fee

Bracco is paid an investment management fee (“**Management Fee**”) equal to a quarter of the result of the Management Fee Rate multiplied by the balance of each Capital Account of each Investor as of the beginning of such fiscal quarter (before taking into account estimated accrued Incentive Allocation, if any). The Funds will calculate and pay the Management Fee in advance but will amortize the Management Fee monthly over the fiscal quarter for which such Management Fee is paid. The Funds will pay the Management Fee within 10 days of the first day of each fiscal quarter.

The Firm, in its sole discretion, may waive or modify the Management Fee for any Investor.

Incentive Allocation

Generally, at the end of each Fiscal Year, the Funds will reallocate from each Series Capital Account to the Funds capital account of the General Partner, in its capacity as general partner of the Funds, an amount (the “**Incentive Allocation**”) equal to the result of the applicable Incentive Allocation Rate multiplied by the amount of the net capital appreciation allocation to each Series Capital Account for such Fiscal Year (taking into account, as applicable, gains and losses realized or deemed realized with respect to Special Investments allocation during such Fiscal Year) after reduction by an amount equal to the amount of the Management Fee debited to such Series Capital Account for such Fiscal Year and expenses of the Funds corresponding to such Series Capital Accounts for such Fiscal Year. Provided, however, the net capital appreciation upon which the calculation of the Incentive Allocation is based will be reduced to the extent of any balance in such Series Capital Account’s Loss Recovery Account.

The Incentive Allocation will also be made with respect to net capital appreciation attributable to amounts withdrawn, amounts distributed, and amounts transferred (provided that such transfer results in a change in the beneficial ownership of the Interest transferred) and in connection with the termination of the Funds.

The Incentive Allocation will be determined separately with respect to each Capital Account established for an Investor. Accordingly, it is possible that an Incentive Allocation may be made with respect to one Series Capital Account even though another Series Capital Account corresponding to a different Capital Account held by the same Investor has not appreciated, or has depreciated in value during the same period.

The Firm, in its sole discretion, may waive or modify the Incentive Allocation for any Investor.

Other Types of Fees or Expenses

Bracco is authorized to incur and pay in the name and on behalf of the Funds all expenses which they deem necessary or advisable.

The Firm is responsible for and shall pay, or cause to be paid, all of their own ordinary administrative and overhead expenses, including, without limitation, all costs and expenses related to rent, furniture, fixtures, equipment, office supplies, clerical expenses and all salaries, bonuses and benefits paid to, or on behalf of, personnel of the Firm.

The Funds bear all other expenses, which include, without limitation, the following expenses incurred by or allocable to the Funds:

- (a) Organizational and offering expenses.
- (b) Expenses associated with all investments and transactions considered, evaluated and/or consummated by the Funds, including, without limitation, those expenses incurred before the initial closing of the Funds, including, without limitation, expenses associated with sourcing, negotiating, investigating, researching, financing and structuring of investments and potential investments, whether or not consummated, including, without limitation, third-party research, data, analytics, modeling, structuring, pricing, execution and other third-party information systems, software and service fees (including, without limitation, the expenses with respect to data feeds, subscriptions, expert networks, political intelligence providers, and reports).
- (c) Research-related computer hardware and software expenses, including, without limitation, Bloomberg terminals.
- (d) The Funds' pro rata share of the Firm's order management system, portfolio management system and any other software used for accounting and/or monitoring of the portfolio.
- (e) Expenses associated with holding, financing, monitoring, hedging, maintaining and disposing of all investments of the Funds and all transaction and other costs associated therewith.
- (f) Travel and related expenses associated with investments and potential investments.
- (g) Professional fees associated with investments and potential investments, including, without limitation, consulting, due diligence, accounting, valuation, financial, legal, and other advisory fees and expenses.
- (h) Transaction fees, brokerage commissions, custodial fees, clearing and settlement charges and similar fees and expenses associated with the acquisition, disposition and settling of investments and potential investments.
- (i) Expenses associated with legal and regulatory filings of the Funds (including, without limitation, pursuant to Section 13 and 16 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**")) and the Funds' pro rata portion of the expenses associated with preparation of the Firm's Form 13F, Form 13H and Form PF, and any other similar filing in any other U.S. or non-U.S. jurisdiction.
- (j) Administrative, custodial, appraisal, valuation, legal, regulatory, compliance, consulting, advisory and similar fees and expenses associated with the Funds' operations, investments and transactions, including, without limitation, fees and expenses of the Funds' administrator.
- (k) Expenses incurred in connection with responding to requests or inquiries from any U.S. federal, state, local or non-U.S. governmental entity or authority, regulatory body or self-regulatory organization and all extraordinary expenses; broken-deal, failed transaction, break-up and similar fees, costs and expenses, if any.
- (m) Costs and expenses of leverage or any other borrowings of the Funds, including, without limitation, interest charges and fees.
- (n) Expenses incurred in the collection of monies owed to the Funds, as applicable.

(o) Auditing and accounting expenses of the Funds, including, without limitation, expenses associated with the preparation of financial statements, tax returns and Schedules K-1 and the fees and expenses of the auditor.

(p) Any entity level taxes, fees or other governmental charges on the Funds, including, without limitation, any withholding taxes not due to the status or noncompliance of a particular Investor.

(q) Costs and expenses associated with investor communications and reports and the delivery thereof to investors.

(r) The costs of service providers or software to measure or monitor risk metrics, to aggregate positions and/or to provide reporting with respect to risk metrics and/or positions.

(s) Costs and expenses associated with meetings of the Investors.

(t) Insurance expenses; including, without limitation, directors' and officers' liability insurance, general partner liability insurance, errors and omissions insurance and other policies, if any.

(u) Costs and expenses (including, without limitation, entity-level taxes, fees or other governmental charges) associated with the formation, organization and operation of any subsidiary, special purpose vehicle, alternative investment vehicle, holding company, or similar entity formed with respect to investments, credit facilities or other transactions entered into for the benefit of the Funds.

(v) Wind-up, liquidation, termination and dissolution expenses.

(w) Costs, fees and expenses related to registration, qualification and/or exemption under any applicable U.S. federal, state, local or non-U.S. laws, rules or regulations, including, without limitation, blue sky fees, Form D, Form 8.3, CFTC filings and notices and other securities and/or investment-related filing expenses.

(x) costs related to any transfers of interests in the Funds, unless otherwise charged to or borne by the applicable transferor and/or transferee.

(y) expenses incurred in connection with the preparation of any amendment to the Funds' governing documents and/or Offering Documents.

(z) expenses incurred in connection with pursuing, defending or participating in any litigation, arbitration, mediation or similar proceeding by the Funds.

(aa) any extraordinary expenses (including, without limitation, all litigation-related and indemnification and contribution expenses, including, without limitation, the amount of any judgment or settlement paid in connection therewith).

(bb) the Management Fee.

(cc) All other fees, costs, charges and expenses associated with the business, affairs and/or operations of the Funds.

In general, each Investor will bear its proportionate share of the Funds expenses on a pro rata basis with respect to the size of such Investor's capital account(s) or with respect to the relative net asset value of the shares held by such Investor, as applicable.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Funds General Partner and/or the Firm, as applicable, may specially allocate the expenses described herein in any other manner, including by allocating

certain expenses to certain (but not all) Investors, if the Fund General Partner and/or the Firm, as applicable, reasonably determines, in its discretion, that it is more equitable to do so.

To the extent that expenses to be borne by the Funds are paid by the Firm or its affiliates, the Funds will reimburse the Firm or its affiliates for such expenses. We may waive any such reimbursement with respect to any Fund expenses. Any waiver by us for reimbursement of any Fund expenses shall not serve as a waiver of reimbursement for any future Fund expenses to be paid by us or our affiliates.

Neither the Firm nor its employees accept compensation, including sales charges or service fees, from any person for the sale of securities or other investment products.

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

We and our affiliates are entitled to a performance-based compensation. As a result, we and our affiliates do not face certain conflicts of interest that may arise when an investment adviser accepts performance-based fees from some clients, but not from other clients.

Performance-based allocation arrangements may create an incentive for us to recommend investments which may be riskier or more speculative than those which we would recommend under a different arrangement.

Item 7: Types of Clients

Our clients are the Funds, as described in Item 4 above, and the Funds are generally open to, among others, institutions, pension plans, endowments, high net-worth individuals, financially sophisticated individuals, and other sophisticated investors.

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

The descriptions set forth in this Brochure of specific advisory services that we offer to Clients, and investment strategies pursued and investments made by us on behalf of our Clients, should not be understood to limit in any way our investment activities. We may offer any advisory services, engage in any investment strategy and make any investment, including any not described in this Brochure, that we consider appropriate, subject to each Client's investment objectives and guidelines as set forth in the Offering Documents. The investment strategies we pursue are speculative and entail substantial risks. Clients should be prepared to bear a substantial loss of capital. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of any Client will be achieved.

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The investment objective of the Onshore Fund and Offshore Fund, through their investment in the Master Fund, is to seek to provide investors with attractive risk-adjusted returns through investments made pursuant to the investment strategy of the Master Fund. The Funds seek to capture multiple return streams in public credit markets from active asset allocation, rigorous long and short security selection and a robust hedging strategy. The Funds will primarily focus on bank loans, high yield, and investment grade bonds, and to a lesser extent convertibles and structured securities. The Funds currently intend to utilize derivative instruments, including CDX, interest rate futures and swaps, options, and single name CDS.

Risk Management

The Funds' investment program is speculative and entails substantial risks. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of the Funds will be achieved or that the Funds will be

profitable, and results may vary substantially over time. The Firm will focus on managing risk through the quality of its investment process and monitoring of investments. The Firm may not broadly diversify the portfolio, and, in such event, the Funds will bear greater risk with respect to each investment than would be the case with respect to a diversified portfolio.

Risk of Loss Factors

The following risk factors do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in the clients advised by us. These risk factors include only those risks we believe to be material, significant or unusual and relate to particular significant investment strategies or methods of analysis employed by us.

An investment involves significant risks and is suitable only for those persons who can bear the economic risk of the loss of their entire investment, who have limited need for liquidity in their investment, and who have met the conditions set forth in the Offering Documents. There can be no assurances that we will achieve our investment objectives. An investment carries with it the inherent risks associated with investments in publicly traded stocks and bonds, options, and related instruments, including, without limitation, the risks described below. Each prospective investor should carefully review the Offering Documents and the documents referred to herein before deciding to invest with Bracco Investment Management, LP.

Counterparty Risk:

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

The Funds may effect transactions in the "over-the-counter" or "OTC" derivatives markets. The stability and liquidity of OTC derivatives transactions depends in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. In the OTC markets, the Funds enter into a contract directly with dealer counterparties which may expose the Funds to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms because of a solvency or liquidity problem with the counterparty. Delays in settlement may also result from disputes over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide). In addition, the Funds may have a concentrated risk in a particular counterparty, which may mean that if such counterparty were to become insolvent or have a liquidity problem, losses would be greater than if the Funds have entered into contracts with multiple counterparties. Certain OTC derivative contracts require that the Funds post collateral.

Collateral that the Funds post to its counterparties that is not segregated with a third-party custodian may not have the benefit of customer-protected "segregation" of such funds. In the event that a counterparty were to become insolvent, the Funds may become subject to the risk that it may not receive the return of its collateral or that the collateral may take some time to return.

In addition, the Funds may use counterparties located in jurisdictions outside the United States. Such local counterparties usually are subject to laws and regulations in non-U.S. jurisdictions that are designed to protect customers in the event of their insolvency. However, the practical effect of these laws and their application to the Funds' assets are subject to substantial

limitations and uncertainties. Because of the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a counterparty and the potentially large number of entities and jurisdictions that may be involved, it is impossible to generalize about the effect of such an insolvency on the Funds and their assets. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any such counterparty would result in significant delays in recovering the Funds' Securities from or the payment of claims therefor by such counterparty and a loss to the Funds, which could be material.

Competition; Availability of Investments:

Certain markets in which the Funds may invest are extremely competitive for attractive investment opportunities. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Firm will be able to identify or successfully pursue attractive investment opportunities in such environments.

Volatility Risk:

The Funds' investment program may involve the purchase and sale of relatively volatile Securities and/or investments in volatile markets. Fluctuations or prolonged changes in the volatility of such Securities and/or markets can adversely affect the value of investments held by the Funds.

Credit Ratings:

In general, the credit rating assigned by a nationally recognized rating agency to a Security represents such rating agency's opinion of the safety of the principal and interest payments of the rated instrument based on available information. Such ratings are relative and subjective; they are not absolute standards of quality and do not evaluate the market value risk of such Securities. Such ratings also do not reflect macroeconomic or systemic risk, including the risk of increased illiquidity in the credit markets. Further, credit ratings may change over time due to various factors, including changes in the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or changes in the rating agency's analytics and processes. It is possible that a rating agency might not change its rating of a particular issue on a timely basis to reflect subsequent events and, as a result, outstanding ratings may not reflect the issuer's current credit standing. The Funds may incur losses if it makes investments based on credit ratings that subsequently change in a way not favorable to the Funds' investment objective.

Co-Investments with Third Parties:

The Funds may co-invest with third parties through joint ventures or other entities. Third-party involvement with an investment may negatively impact the returns of such investment if, for example, the third-party co-venturer has financial difficulties, has economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Funds or is in a position to take (or block) action in a manner contrary to the Funds' investment objective. In circumstances where such third parties involve a management group, such third parties may enter into compensation arrangements relating to such investments, including incentive compensation arrangements. Such compensation arrangements will reduce the returns to participants in the investments.

Commodity Interest Trading Limit:

The Firm currently operates the Funds subject to the CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3) de minimis exemption (the "4.13(a)(3) Exemption"). While the 4.13(a)(3) Exemption provides relief from certain CFTC reporting and recordkeeping requirements, it generally requires the Funds to, among other things, have de minimis levels of commodity interest trading. Accordingly, the Funds will operate with significant restrictions upon its trading of the instruments that are restricted under the 4.13(a)(3) Exemption, such as commodity futures, security futures options thereon and certain swaps. As a substitute for such instruments, the Funds may trade other

instruments that are not restricted under the 4.13(a)(3) Exemption. As a result, the Funds may incur higher transaction costs or effect a less optimal hedge than it would otherwise be able to if it were not operated subject to the 4.13(a)(3) Exemption.

Litigation Risk:

Some of the tactics that the Firm may use involve litigation. The Funds' could be a party to lawsuits either initiated by it, or by a company in which the Funds' invest, other shareholders of such company, or U.S. federal, state and non-U.S. governmental bodies. There can be no assurance that any such litigation, once begun, would be resolved in favor of the Funds.

Exposure to Material Non-Public Information:

From time to time, the Firm may receive material non-public information with respect to an issuer of publicly traded securities. In such circumstances, the Funds may be prohibited, by law, policy or contract, for a period of time from (i) unwinding a position in such issuer, (ii) establishing an initial position or taking any greater position in such issuer, and (iii) pursuing other investment opportunities related to such issuer.

Currency Exchange Exposure:

The Funds may invest in Securities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Funds, however, values its Securities in U.S. dollars. The Funds may or may not seek to hedge its non-U.S. currency exposure by entering into currency hedging transactions. There can be no guarantee that Securities suitable for hedging currency or market shifts will be available at the time when the Funds wish to use them, or that hedging techniques employed by the Funds will be effective. Furthermore, certain currency market risks may not be fully hedged or hedged at all. To the extent unhedged, the value of the Funds' positions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar will fluctuate with U.S. dollar exchange rates as well as with the price changes of the investments in the various local markets and currencies.

General Credit Risks:

The Funds intend to invest primarily in credit opportunities, a portion of which may be less liquid, illiquid and/or distressed. In addition, the Funds may invest in other debt instruments or obligations that are not secured by collateral, and, thereby, the Funds may be exposed to losses resulting from default and foreclosure of any such investments. Therefore, the value of underlying collateral, if any, the creditworthiness of borrowers and the priority of liens are each of great importance in determining the value of the Funds' investments. No guarantee can be made regarding the adequacy of the protection of the Funds' security, if any, in the debt instruments in which it invests. Moreover, in the event of foreclosure, the Funds or an affiliate thereof may assume direct ownership of any assets collateralizing such foreclosed loans. The liquidation proceeds upon the sale of such assets may not satisfy the entire outstanding balance of principal and interest on such foreclosed loans, resulting in a loss to the Funds. Any costs or delays involved in the effectuation of loan foreclosures or liquidation of the assets collateralizing such foreclosed loans will further reduce proceeds associated therewith and, consequently, increase possible losses to the Funds. In addition, no assurances can be made that borrowers or third parties will not assert claims in connection with foreclosure proceedings or otherwise, or that such claims will not interfere with the enforcement of the Funds' rights.

Long/Short:

The success of the Funds' long/short investment strategy depends upon the Firm's ability to identify and purchase Securities that are undervalued and identify and sell short Securities that are overvalued. The identification of investment opportunities in the implementation of the

Funds' long/short investment strategies is a difficult task, and there are no assurances that such opportunities will be successfully recognized or acquired. In the event that the perceived opportunities underlying the Funds' positions were to fail to converge toward, or were to diverge further from values expected by the Firm, the Funds' may incur a loss. In the event of market disruptions, significant losses can be incurred which may force the Funds to close out one or more positions. Furthermore, the valuation models used to determine whether a position presents an attractive opportunity consistent with the Firm's long/short strategies may become outdated and inaccurate as market conditions change.

Short Selling:

The success of the Funds' short selling investment strategy depends upon the Firm's ability to identify and sell short Securities that are overvalued. A short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying Security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost to the Funds of buying those Securities to cover the short position. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to maintain the ability to borrow Securities sold short. In such cases, the Funds can be "bought in" (i.e., forced to repurchase Securities in the open market to return to the lender). There also can be no assurance that the Securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase at or near prices quoted in the market. Purchasing Securities to close out a short position can itself cause the price of the Securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. Short strategies can also be implemented synthetically through various instruments and be used with respect to indices or in the over-the-counter market and with respect to futures and other instruments. In some cases of synthetic short sales, there is no floating supply of an underlying instrument with which to cover or close out a short position and the Funds may be entirely dependent on the willingness of over-the-counter market makers to quote prices at which the synthetic short position may be unwound. There can be no assurance that such market makers will be willing to make such quotes. Short strategies can also be implemented on a leveraged basis. Lastly, even though the Funds secure a "good borrow" of the Security sold short at the time of execution, the lending institution may recall the lent Security at any time, thereby forcing the Funds to purchase the Security at the then-prevailing market price, which may be higher than the price at which such Security was originally sold short by the Funds.

Long-Term:

The success of the Funds' long-term investment strategy depends upon the Firm's ability to identify and purchase Securities that are undervalued and hold such investments so as to maximize value on a long-term basis. In pursuing any long-term strategy, the Funds may forego value in the short-term or temporary investments in order to be able to avail the Funds of additional and/or longer-term opportunities in the future. Consequently, the Funds may not capture maximum available value in the short-term, which may be disadvantageous, for example, for Investors who withdraw all or a portion of their Capital Accounts before such long-term value may be realized by the Funds.

Leverage for Investment Purposes:

The use of leverage will allow the Funds to make additional investments, thereby increasing their exposure to assets, such that its total assets may be greater than its capital. However, leverage will also magnify the volatility of changes in the value of the Funds' portfolios. The effect of the use of leverage by the Funds in a market that moves adversely to its investments could result in substantial losses to the Funds, which would be greater than if the Funds were not leveraged.

Borrowing for Cash Management Purposes:

The Funds have the authority to borrow for cash management purposes, such as to satisfy withdrawal requests. The rates at and terms on which the Funds can borrow will affect the operating results of the Funds.

Collateral:

The instruments and borrowings utilized by the Funds to leverage investments may be collateralized by all or a portion of the Funds' portfolios. Accordingly, the Funds may pledge its Securities in order to borrow or otherwise obtain leverage for investment or other purposes. Should the Securities pledged to brokers to secure the Funds' margin accounts decline in value, the Funds could be subject to a "margin call", pursuant to which the Funds must either deposit additional funds or Securities with the broker or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged Securities to compensate for the decline in value. The banks and dealers that provide financing to the Funds can apply essentially discretionary margin, "haircut", financing and collateral valuation policies. Changes by counterparties in any of the foregoing may result in large margin calls, loss of financing and forced liquidations of positions at disadvantageous prices. Lenders that provide other types of asset-based or secured financing to the Funds may have similar rights. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to secure or maintain adequate financing.

Lending of Portfolio Securities:

The Funds may lend securities on a collateralized and an uncollateralized basis from its portfolios to creditworthy securities firms and financial institutions. While a securities loan is outstanding, the Funds will continue to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the issuer on the securities, as well as interest on the investment of the collateral or a fee from the borrower. The risks in lending securities, as with other extensions of secured credit, if any, consist of possible delay in receiving additional collateral, if any, or in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral, if any, should the borrower fail financially.

Diversification and Concentration:

Although it is expected that the Funds' portfolios generally will be diversified, the Funds may hold a limited amount of positions (both long and short) at any given time. As a result of the Funds' possible lack of diversification, a significant loss in any one position may have a material adverse effect on the net asset value of the Funds and the Investor's rate of return. Therefore, any fluctuation in the overall value of securities in specific industries or sectors likely will have a material effect on the performance of the Funds. The Firm's specialized investment strategy and potential lack of diversification may be more vulnerable to changes in the economy or those industries or other factors than a broad based portfolios, and, as a result, performance results may be highly volatile and may result in the Funds significantly outperforming, or under-performing, the market as a whole.

Hedging Transactions:

The Firm is not required to hedge market risks or other risks inherent in the Funds' positions, including Special Investments. In addition, the Firm may not anticipate a particular risk so as to hedge against it.

The Firm, however, may utilize Securities for risk management purposes in order to: (i) protect against possible changes in the market value of the Funds' investment portfolios resulting from fluctuations in the markets and changes in interest rates; (ii) protect the Funds' unrealized gains in the value of its investment portfolios; (iii) facilitate the sale of any Securities; (iv) enhance or preserve returns, spreads or gains on any Security in the Funds' portfolios; (v) hedge against a directional trade; (vi) hedge the interest rate, credit or currency exchange rate on any of the

Funds' Securities; (vii) protect against any increase in the price of any Securities the Funds anticipates purchasing at a later date; or (viii) act for any other reason that the Firm deems appropriate. The Funds will not be required to hedge any particular risk in connection with a particular transaction or its portfolios generally. The Firm may be unable to anticipate the occurrence of a particular risk and, therefore, may be unable to attempt to hedge against it. While the Funds may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for the Funds than if they had not engaged in any such hedging transaction. Moreover, the portfolios will always be exposed to certain risks that cannot be hedged.

General Economic and Market Conditions:

The success of the Funds' activities will be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, credit defaults, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws (including laws relating to taxation of the Funds' investments), trade barriers, currency exchange controls, and national and international political circumstances (including wars, terrorist acts or security operations). These factors may affect the level and volatility of the prices and the liquidity of the Funds' investments. Volatility or illiquidity could impair the Master Fund's profitability or result in losses. The Funds may maintain substantial trading positions that can be adversely affected by the level of volatility in the financial markets.

Governmental Interventions:

Extreme volatility and illiquidity in markets has in the past led to, and may in the future lead to, extensive governmental interventions in equity, credit and currency markets. Generally, such interventions are intended to reduce volatility and precipitous drops in value. In certain cases, governments have intervened on an "emergency" basis, suddenly and substantially eliminating market participants' ability to continue to implement certain strategies or manage the risk of their outstanding positions. In addition, these interventions have typically been unclear in scope and application, resulting in uncertainty. It is impossible to predict when these restrictions will be imposed, what the interim or permanent restrictions will be and/or the effect of such restrictions on the Funds' strategies.

Potential Interest Rate Increases:

The United States has experienced a sustained period of historically low interest rate levels. In recent years, however, short-term and long-term interest rates have risen. The uncertainty of the U.S. and global economy, changes in U.S. government policy, and changes in the federal funds rate, increase the risk that interest rates will remain volatile in the future. Sustained future interest rate volatility may cause the value of the fixed income securities held by the Funds to decrease, which may result in substantial withdrawals from the Fund that, in turn, force the Funds to liquidate such securities at disadvantageous prices negatively impacting the performance of the Funds.

Discontinuation of LIBOR:

It is expected that the U.S. dollar London Interbank Offered Rate ("**LIBOR**"), which is commonly used as a reference rate within various financial contracts (any such rate, a "**Reference Rate**"), will not be published after June 30, 2023 (the one-week and two-month tenors of U.S. Dollar LIBOR ceased to be published after December 31, 2021). In anticipation of the end of LIBOR, the United States and other countries are replacing LIBOR with alternative Reference Rates. The Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("**SOFR**") (and with respect to term SOFR rates, the CME's term SOFR rates) is the Reference Rate recommended by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (the "**ARRC**") convened by the U.S. Federal

Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The ARRC and regulators have stated that any party choosing another Reference Rate should do so carefully. As a general matter, the expected discontinuation of LIBOR may significantly impact financial markets; specifically, discontinuation may impact financial contracts to which the Funds are a party. Generally, the transition to alternative Reference Rates may (i) cause the value of a Reference Rate to be uncertain or to be lower or more volatile than it would otherwise be; (ii) result in uncertainty as to the functioning, liquidity or value of certain financial contracts; (iii) involve actions of regulators or rate administrators that adversely affect certain markets or specific financial contracts; and (iv) impact the strategy, products, processes, legal positions and information systems of market participants, including the Funds and their counterparties. With respect to financial contracts to which the Funds are a party, including corporate bonds and loans, consumer loans, bank loans, floating rate debt, certain asset-backed securities, and interest rate swaps and other derivatives, any such contract that has a maturity that extends beyond June 2023 and uses LIBOR as a Reference Rate (other than contracts that include curative fallback language or which have other curative mechanisms available, such as safe harbor legislation adopted in the State of New York to permit the replacement of LIBOR with the rates recommended by the ARRC in contracts governed by New York law and the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022) may need to be renegotiated, the process of which will consume resources of the Funds and may result in disputes among counterparties, the result of which may be adverse to the Funds. Regulators encouraged market participants to cease (and in the case of entities that they regulate, have required such entities to cease) entering into new contracts that use U.S. Dollar LIBOR as a reference rate. As a result, U.S. Dollar LIBOR's liquidity and usefulness is expected to diminish. Investors should expect that the Funds will be a party to SOFR-based contracts, or contracts utilizing different Reference Rates. Considered in their entirety, the impacts of the discontinuation of LIBOR on financial markets generally and on the specific financial contracts to which the Funds are a party may adversely affect the performance of the Funds.

MiFID II:

The package of European Union market infrastructure reforms known as “**MiFID II**” increased regulation of trading platforms and firms providing investment services in the European Union. Among its many market infrastructure reforms, MiFID II brought in: (i) significant changes to pre- and post-trade transparency obligations applicable to financial instruments admitted to trading on EU trading venues (including a new transparency regime for non-equity financial instruments); (ii) an obligation to execute transactions in shares and derivatives on an EU regulated trading venue; and (iii) a new focus on regulation of algorithmic and high frequency trading. These reforms may lead to a reduction in liquidity in certain financial instruments over time, as some of the sources of liquidity exit European markets and may result in significant increases in transaction costs.

Other regulatory changes, such as an increase in the scope of commodities and commodity derivatives regulation, including position limits and regulatory position management powers could, over time, similarly lead to liquidity reduction and/or an increase in costs and spreads in the European commodities markets.

Although the full impact of these reforms is difficult to assess at present, it is possible that the resulting changes in the available trading liquidity options and increases in transactional costs may have an adverse effect on the ability of the Firm to execute the investment program.

Climate Change-Related Risks:

The environmental effects of climate change, including rising temperatures, extreme weather, fires, flooding, erratic weather fluctuations, agricultural failures and displacement and

destabilization of human populations, could have materially adverse effects on the Securities held by the Funds. The Firm believes that such risks may increase over time, although the time period over which these consequences might unfold is difficult to predict.

In addition to the physical, economic and geo-political risks associated with climate change, there are transition risks. The willingness of certain governments, industries and businesses, especially those that profit from, or have a reliance on, fossil fuels, to adapt to climate change or transition to sustainable practices may also adversely affect the Securities.

Regulatory changes and divestment movements tied to concerns about climate change could adversely affect the value of certain industries whose activities or products are seen as accelerating climate change, or ill-positioned in light of the economic and social demands imposed by climate change. In recent years, certain investors have incorporated the business risks of climate change and the adequacy of companies' responses to climate change as part of their investment theses. These shifts in investing priorities may result in adverse effects on the trading price of Securities if investors determine that the company has not made sufficient progress on climate change and environmental sustainability matters whether or not climate change proves to be as severe as predicted or preventable.

The values of Securities whose performance is linked to assets and revenue streams that are exposed to climate change risk, may readily be affected by both long-term, systemic effects of climate change, as well as severe environmental events whose occurrence is inherently unpredictable.

Assumption of Catastrophe Risks:

The Funds may be subject to the risk of loss arising from direct or indirect exposure to various catastrophic events, including the following: hurricanes, earthquakes and other natural disasters (which may be caused, or enhanced in frequency and severity, by climate change factors); war, terrorism and other armed conflicts; cyberterrorism; major or prolonged power outages or network interruptions; and public health crises, including infectious disease outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics. To the extent that any such event occurs and has a material effect on global financial markets or specific markets or issuers in which the Funds invest (or has a material negative impact on the operations of the Firm or the Service Providers), the risks of loss can be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on the Funds and the Investors' investments therein. Furthermore, any such event may also adversely impact one or more individual Investors' financial condition, which could result in substantial withdrawal requests by such Investors as a result of their individual liquidity situations and irrespective of Fund performance.

Coronavirus Risks:

In December 2019, the virus SARS-CoV-2, which causes the coronavirus disease known as COVID-19, was first identified in the human population. The disease spread around the world, resulting in the temporary closure of many corporate offices, retail stores, and manufacturing facilities across the globe, as well as the implementation of travel restrictions and remote working and "shelter-in-place" or similar policies by numerous companies and national and local governments. These actions caused the disruption of manufacturing supply chains and consumer demand in certain economic sectors, resulting in significant disruptions in local and global economies. Such disruptions continue to be felt, as many countries and U.S. states struggle to contain the virus and its variants. The short-term and long-term impact of COVID-19 on the operations of the Firm and the performance of the Funds are difficult to predict. Any potential impact on such operations and performance will depend to a large extent on future developments and actions taken by authorities and other entities to contain COVID-19 and its

economic impact. These potential impacts, while uncertain, could adversely affect the performance of the Funds.

Debt Securities:

Debt securities of all types of issuers may have speculative characteristics, regardless of whether they are rated. The issuers of such instruments (including sovereign issuers) may face significant ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse conditions that may undermine the issuer's ability to make timely payment of interest and principal in accordance with the terms of the obligations.

Market Making by Dealers:

The value of the Funds' fixed-income investments will be affected by general fixed income market conditions, such as the volatility and liquidity of the fixed income market, which are affected by the ability of dealers to "make a market" in fixed-income investments. In recent years, the market for bonds has significantly increased while dealer inventories have significantly decreased, relative to market size. This reduction in dealer inventories may be attributable to regulatory changes, such as capital requirements, and is expected to continue. As dealers' inventories decrease, so does their ability to make a market (and, therefore, create liquidity) in the fixed income market. Especially during periods of rising interest rates, this could result in greater volatility and illiquidity in the fixed income market, which could impair the Funds' profitability or result in losses.

Interest Rate Risk:

Changes in interest rates can affect the value of the Funds' investments in fixed-income instruments. Increases in interest rates may cause the value of the Funds' debt investments to decline. The Funds may experience increased interest rate risk to the extent it invests, if at all, in lower-rated instruments, debt instruments with longer maturities, debt instruments paying no interest (such as zero-coupon debt instruments) or debt instruments paying non-cash interest in the form of other debt instruments.

Prepayment Risk:

The frequency at which prepayments (including voluntary prepayments by the obligors and accelerations due to defaults) occur on debt instruments will be affected by a variety of factors including the prevailing level of interest rates and spreads as well as economic, demographic, tax, social, legal and other factors. Generally, obligors tend to prepay their fixed rate obligations when prevailing interest rates fall below the coupon rates on their obligations. Similarly, floating rate issuers and borrowers tend to prepay their obligations when spreads narrow.

In general, "premium" securities (securities whose market values exceed their principal or par amounts) are adversely affected by faster than anticipated prepayments, and "discount" securities (securities whose principal or par amounts exceed their market values) are adversely affected by slower than anticipated prepayments. Since many fixed rate obligations will be discount instruments when interest rates and/or spreads are high and will be premium instruments when interest rates and/or spreads are low, such debt instruments may be adversely affected by changes in prepayments in any interest rate environment.

The adverse effects of prepayments may impact the Funds' portfolios in two ways. First, particular investments may experience outright losses, as in the case of an interest-only instrument in an environment of faster actual or anticipated prepayments. Second, particular investments may underperform relative to hedges that the Firm may have constructed for these investments, resulting in a loss to the Funds' overall portfolios. In particular, prepayments (at

par) may limit the potential upside of many instruments to their principal or par amounts, whereas their corresponding hedges often have the potential for unlimited loss.

Zero-Coupon and Deferred Interest Bonds:

Zero-coupon bonds and deferred interest bonds are debt obligations issued at a significant discount from face value. The original discount approximates the total amount of interest the bonds will accrue and compound over the period until maturity or the first interest accrual date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of the security at the time of issuance. While zero-coupon bonds do not require the periodic payment of interest, deferred interest bonds generally provide for a period of delay before the regular payment of interest begins. Such investments experience greater volatility in market value due to changes in interest rates than debt obligations that provide for regular payments of interest.

Corporate Debt:

Bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero-coupon obligations. Corporate debt instruments may be subject to credit ratings downgrades. Other instruments may have the lowest quality ratings or may be unrated. In addition, the Funds may be paid interest in kind in connection with its investments in corporate debt and related financial instruments (e.g., the principal owed to the Funds in connection with a debt investment may be increased by the amount of interest due on such debt investment). Such investments may experience greater market value volatility than debt obligations that provide for regular payments of interest in cash and, in the event of a default, the Funds may experience substantial losses.

Mezzanine Debt:

Mezzanine debt is typically junior to the obligations of a company to senior creditors, trade creditors and employees. The ability of the Funds to influence a company's affairs, especially during periods of financial distress or following an insolvency, will be substantially less than that of senior creditors. Mezzanine debt instruments are often issued in connection with leveraged acquisitions or recapitalizations in which the issuers incur a substantially higher amount of indebtedness than the level at which they had previously operated. Default rates for mezzanine debt instruments have historically been higher than for investment-grade instruments. In the event of the insolvency of a portfolio company of the Funds or similar event, the Funds' debt investments therein will be subject to fraudulent conveyance, subordination and preference laws.

Stressed Debt:

Stressed issuers are issuers that are not yet deemed distressed or bankrupt and whose debt securities are trading at a discount to par, but not yet at distressed levels. An example would be an issuer that is in technical default of its credit agreement, or undergoing strategic or operational changes, which results in market pricing uncertainty. The market prices of stressed and distressed instruments are highly volatile, and the spread between the bid and the ask prices of such instruments is often unusually wide.

Risks of Investing in Financial Institutions:

Many financial institutions are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit both the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge. Profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers can negatively impact the sector. As the

services offered by financial institutions expand, they are becoming more exposed to well-established competitors.

Changes in Interest Rates:

The U.S. banking sector is affected by the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Board, which regulates interest rates utilized by financial institutions. For many small financial institutions, profitability is primarily dependent upon net interest income, which is the difference between the revenue that is generated from a bank's assets (i.e., interest earned on loans and investment securities) and the expenses associated with paying its liabilities (i.e., the interest paid out on deposits, sub-debt and other borrowings). Accordingly, both increases and decreases in interest rates may impact a bank's ability to maintain a positive net interest income spread and in turn its profitability. Whether a bank is able to maintain a positive net interest income spread will be dependent on a variety of factors, including the institution's ability to increase its loan offering rates and maintain an appropriate mix of assets and liabilities. Small financial institutions are generally more dependent on net interest income than larger financial institutions, which often engage in a broader range of financial activities from which to derive revenue.

Bank Related Laws and Regulations:

The banks and other companies in which the Funds may invest operate in a highly regulated environment and are subject to extensive federal, state and international legal and regulatory restrictions and limitations, as well as supervision, examination, licensing and enforcement by regulatory authorities. The application of such laws and regulations to the Funds' investments may materially impact the business and profitability of such banks, and in turn, the Funds' investments in them. Moreover, such laws and regulations are complex and may lack clear judicial or regulatory interpretation or guidance. Violation of such laws and regulations could result in significant fines and penalties to banks and their directors and officers, which in turn could have an adverse effect on the Funds.

High Yield Securities:

The Funds may invest in high yield securities that are rated below investment grade by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations or unrated but of comparable credit quality to obligations rated below investment grade, and have greater credit and liquidity risk than more highly rated debt obligations. High yield securities are generally unsecured and may be subordinate to other obligations of the obligor. The lower rating of high yield securities reflects a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or in general economic conditions (including, for example, a substantial period of rising interest rates or declining earnings), or both may impair the ability of the issuer to make payment of principal or interest. The value of such securities may also be affected by changes in the market's perception of the entity issuing or guaranteeing them, or by changes in governmental regulations and tax policies. Many issuers of high yield securities, including securitization financing vehicles, are highly leveraged, and their relatively high debt-to-equity ratios create increased risks that their operations might not generate sufficient cash flow to service their debt obligations. Overall declines in the below investment grade bond and other markets may adversely affect such issuers by inhibiting their ability to refinance their debt maturity.

Investment Grade Bonds:

The Funds expect to invest in "investment grade bonds." Investment grade bonds are investment grade rated obligations that have credit ratings that are intended to reflect (but will not necessarily reflect) relatively less credit and liquidity risk than high-yield bonds or mezzanine bonds. Risks of investment grade bonds may include (among others): (i) market

place volatility resulting from changes in prevailing interest rates, (ii) the absence, in many instances, of collateral security, (iii) the operation of mandatory sinking fund or call/redemption provisions during periods of declining interest rates that could cause reinvestment of premature redemption proceeds in lower-yielding bonds and (iv) the declining creditworthiness and potential for insolvency of the issuer of such investment bonds during periods of rising interest rates and economic downturn.

Structured Products:

The Funds invest in structured products. These investments will typically consist of equity or sub-debt issued by a private investment fund or pool that invests, on a leveraged basis, in the real estate, bank loan, high yield debt or other asset groups. Many structured products contain covenants designed to protect the providers of debt financing to such structured products. A failure to satisfy those covenants could result in the untimely liquidation of the structured product, a diversion of payments from lower tranches of the securitization financing vehicle owned by the Funds to holders of higher tranches, and possibly a complete loss of the Funds' investment therein. In addition, if the particular structured product is invested in a security in which the Funds are also invested, this would tend to increase the Funds' overall exposure to the credit of the issuer of such securities, at least on an absolute, if not relative basis.

The value of an investment in a structured product will depend on the investment performance of the assets in which the structured product invests and will therefore be subject to all of the risks associated with an investment in those assets. These risks include the possibility of a default by, or bankruptcy of, the issuers of such assets or a claim that the pledging of collateral to secure any such asset constituted a fraudulent conveyance or preferential transfer that can be subordinated to the rights of other credits of the issuer of such asset or nullified under applicable law. The Funds will not own such assets directly and will therefore not benefit from general rights applicable to the holders of assets, such as the right to indemnify and the rights to setoff, or have voting rights with respect to such assets, and in such cases, all decisions related to such assets, including whether to exercise certain remedies, will be controlled by the structured product. Consequently, there are certain tax and market uncertainties that present risks relating to investing in structured products.

Convertible Securities:

The Funds may hold convertible securities if, for example, an issuer of a debt security in which the Funds' have invested files for protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code and, as part of its plan of reorganization, issues the Funds a convertible security in the reorganized borrower in satisfaction of the debt security. Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest that is generally paid or accrued on debt or a dividend that is paid or accrued on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally (i) have higher yields than common stock but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities, (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock due to their fixed-income characteristics and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

The value of a convertible security is a function of its "investment value" (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its "conversion value" (the security's worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest

rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also have an effect on the convertible security's investment value. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income security. Generally, the amount of the premium decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity.

A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security held by the Funds are called for redemption, the Funds will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Funds' ability to achieve its investment objective.

Equity Securities Generally:

The value of equity securities of public and private, listed and unlisted companies and equity derivatives generally varies with the performance of the issuer and movements in the equity markets. As a result, the Funds may suffer losses if it invests in equity instruments of issuers whose performance diverges from the Firm's expectations or if equity markets generally move in a single direction and the Funds have not hedged against such a general move. The Funds also may be exposed to risks that issuers will not fulfill contractual obligations such as, in the case of convertible securities or private placements, delivering marketable common stock upon conversions of convertible securities and registering restricted securities for public resale.

Derivative Instruments:

Certain swaps, options and other derivative instruments may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, legal risk and operations risk. The regulatory and tax environment for derivative instruments in which the Funds may participate is evolving, and changes in the regulation or taxation of such instruments may have a material adverse effect on the Funds.

Call and Put Options:

The Funds may incur risks associated with the sale and purchase of call options and put options. Under a conventional cash-settled option, the purchaser of the option pays a premium in exchange for the right to receive upon exercise of the option (i) in the case of a call option, the excess, if any, of the reference price or value of the underlier (as determined pursuant to the terms of the option) above the option's strike price or (ii) in the case of a put option, the excess, if any, of the option's strike price above the reference price or value of the underlier (as so determined). Under a conventional physically-settled option structure, the purchaser of a call option has the right to purchase a specified quantity of the underlier at the strike price, and the purchaser of a put option has the right to sell a specified quantity of the underlier at the strike price.

A purchaser of an option may suffer a total loss of premium (plus transaction costs) if that option expires without being exercised. An option's time value (i.e., the component of the option's value that exceeds the in-the-money amount) tends to diminish over time. Even though an option may be in-the-money to the purchaser at various times prior to its expiration date, the purchaser's ability to realize the value of an option depends on when and how the option may

be exercised. For example, the terms of the transaction may provide for the option to be exercised automatically if it is in-the-money on the expiration date. Conversely, the terms may require timely delivery of a notice of exercise, and exercise may be subject to other conditions (such as the occurrence or non-occurrence of certain events, such as knock-in, knock-out or other barrier events) and timing requirements, including the “style” of the option.

Uncovered option writing (i.e., selling an option when the seller does not own a like quantity of an offsetting position in the underlier) exposes the seller to potentially significant loss. The potential loss of uncovered call writing is unlimited. The seller of an uncovered call may incur large losses if the reference price or value of the underlier increases above the exercise price by more than the amount of any premiums earned. As with writing uncovered calls, the risk of writing uncovered put options is substantial. The seller of an uncovered put option bears a risk of loss if the reference price or value of the underlier declines below the exercise price by more than the amount of any premiums earned. Such loss could be substantial if there is a significant decline in the value of the underlier.

Index or Index Options:

The value of an index or index option fluctuates with changes in the market values of the assets included in the index. Because the value of an index or index option depends upon movements in the level of the index rather than the price of a particular asset, whether the Funds will realize appreciation or depreciation from the purchase or writing of options on indices depends upon movements in the level of instrument prices in the assets generally or, in the case of certain indices, in an industry or market segment, rather than movements in the price of particular assets.

Index Futures:

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

Credit Default Swaps:

Credit default swaps can be used to implement the Firm’s view that a particular credit, or group of credits, will experience credit improvement or deterioration. In the case of expected credit improvement, the Funds may sell credit default protection in which it receives a premium to take on the risk. In such an instance, the obligation of the Funds to make payments upon the occurrence of a credit event creates leveraged exposure to the credit risk of the referenced entity. The Funds may also buy credit default protection with respect to a referenced entity if, in the Firm’s judgment, there is a high likelihood of credit deterioration. In such instance, the Funds will pay a premium regardless of whether there is a credit event.

Futures Contracts:

The value of futures contracts depends upon the price of the Securities, such as commodities, underlying them. The prices of futures contracts are highly volatile, and price movements of futures contracts can be influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and

demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, as well as national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, investments in futures contracts are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which the Funds' positions trade or of its clearing houses or counterparties. Futures positions may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits". Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in that contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent the Funds from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the Funds to substantial losses or prevent it from entering into desired trades. Also, low margin or premiums normally required in such trading may provide a large amount of leverage, and a relatively small change in the price of a security or contract can produce a disproportionately larger profit or loss. In extraordinary circumstances, a futures exchange or the CFTC could suspend trading in a particular futures contract, or order liquidation or settlement of all open positions in such contract.

Non-U.S. Futures Transactions:

Foreign futures transactions involve executing and clearing trades on a foreign exchange. This is the case even if the foreign exchange is formally "linked" to a domestic exchange, whereby a trade executed on one exchange liquidates or establishes a position on the other exchange. No domestic organization regulates the activities of a foreign exchange, including the execution, delivery, and clearing of transactions on such an exchange, and no domestic regulator has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of the foreign exchange or the laws of the foreign country. Moreover, such laws or regulations will vary depending on the foreign country in which the transaction occurs. For these reasons, the Funds may not be afforded certain of the protections which apply to domestic transactions, including the right to use domestic alternative dispute resolution procedures. In particular, funds received from customers to margin foreign futures transactions may not be provided the same protections as funds received to margin futures transactions on domestic exchanges. In addition, the price of any foreign futures or option contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss resulting therefrom, may be affected by any fluctuation in the foreign exchange rate between the time the order is placed and the time the foreign futures contract is liquidated or the time the foreign option contract is liquidated or exercised.

Forward Contracts:

The Funds may enter into forward contracts and options thereon, including non-deliverable forwards. The principals who deal in the forward contract market are not required to continue to make markets in such contracts. There have been periods during which certain participants in forward markets have refused to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. The imposition of credit controls or price risk limitations by governmental authorities may limit such forward trading to less than that which the Firm would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of the Funds. In its forward trading, the Funds will be subject to the risk of the failure of, or the inability or refusal to perform with respect to its forward contracts by, the principals with which the Funds trades. The Funds' assets on deposit with such principals will also generally not be protected by the same segregation requirements imposed on certain regulated brokers in respect of customer funds on deposit with them. The Firm may order trades for the Funds in such markets through agents. Accordingly, the insolvency or bankruptcy of such parties could also subject the Funds to the risk of loss.

Preferred Stock:

Investments in preferred stock involve risks related to priority in the event of bankruptcy, insolvency or liquidation of the issuing company and how dividends are declared. Preferred stock ranks junior to debt securities in an issuer's capital structure and, accordingly, is subordinate to all debt in bankruptcy. Preferred stock generally has a preference as to dividends. Such dividends are generally paid in cash (or additional shares of preferred stock) at a defined rate, but unlike interest payments on debt securities, preferred stock dividends are payable only if declared by the issuer's board of directors. Dividends on preferred stock may be cumulative, meaning that, in the event the issuer fails to make one or more dividend payments on the preferred stock, no dividends may be paid on the issuer's common stock until all unpaid preferred stock dividends have been paid. Preferred stock may also be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions.

Restricted Securities:

Restricted securities cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act. Unless registered for sale, restricted securities can be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or pursuant to an exemption from registration (e.g., under Rule 144A of the Securities Act). Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, because there is often little liquidity for these securities, they may be difficult and take a substantial amount of time to sell, and the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by the Funds. Restricted securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk which may result in substantial losses.

Currencies:

A principal risk in trading currencies is the rapid fluctuation in the market prices of currency contracts. Prices of currency contracts traded by the Funds are affected generally by relative interest rates, which in turn are influenced by a wide variety of complex and difficult to predict factors such as money supply and demand, balance of payments, inflation levels, fiscal policy, and political and economic events. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in these markets, with the specific effect, or intention, of influencing prices which may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies:

A special purpose acquisition company (a "SPAC") is a publicly traded company formed for the purpose of raising capital through an initial public offering to fund the acquisition, through a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or other similar business combination, of one or more undervalued operating businesses. Following the acquisition of a target company, a SPAC typically would exercise control over the management of such target company in an effort to increase the value of such target company. Capital raised through the initial public offering of securities of a SPAC is typically placed into a trust until the target company is acquired or a predetermined period of time elapses. Investors in a SPAC would receive a return on their investment in the event that a target company is acquired and such target company's value increased. In the event that a SPAC is unable to locate and acquire target companies by the deadline, the SPAC would be forced to liquidate its assets, which may result in losses due to the expenses and liabilities of the SPAC. Investors in a SPAC are subject to the risk that, among other things, (i) such SPAC may not be able to locate or acquire target companies by the deadline, (ii) assets in the trust may be subject to third-party claims against such SPAC, which may reduce the per share liquidation price received by the investors in the SPAC, (iii) such SPAC may be exempt from the rules promulgated by the SEC to protect investors in "blank check" companies, such as Rule 419 promulgated under the Securities Act, so that investors in

such SPAC may not be afforded the benefits or protections of those rules, (iv) such SPAC may only be able to complete one business combination, which may cause it to be solely dependent on a single business, (v) the value of any target company may decrease following its acquisition by such SPAC, (vi) the value of the funds invested and held in the trust decline, (vii) the inability to redeem due to the failure to hold the securities in the SPAC on the record date or the failure to vote against the acquisition and (viii) if the SPAC is unable to consummate a business combination, public stockholders will be forced to wait until the deadline before liquidating distributions are made. In addition, most SPACs are illiquid and have a concentrated shareholder base that tends to be comprised of hedge funds (at least at inception). The Funds may invest in a SPAC that, at the time of investment, has not selected or approached any prospective target businesses with respect to a business combination. In such circumstances, there may be limited basis for the Funds to evaluate the possible merits or risks of such SPAC's investment in any particular target business. To the extent that a SPAC completes a business combination, it may be affected by numerous risks inherent in the business operations of the acquired company or companies. For these and additional reasons, investments in SPACs are speculative and involve a high degree of risk.

Securities of Sub-Investment Grade Companies:

Special risks may arise if the Funds invest in the securities of sub-investment grade and highly-leveraged companies. Although such investments may result in significant returns to the Funds, they involve a substantial degree of risk. If the "natural leverage" created by a company's high level of borrowing works against a Funds short position, the Funds' losses would be heightened. If the Funds purchase distressed and/or non-performing debt securities, and subsequent to purchasing them finds that they are no longer readily traded by broker-dealers, these securities may not show any return for a considerable period of time. Many distressed and/or non-performing securities ordinarily remain unpaid while the company is in bankruptcy and may not ultimately be paid unless and until the company reorganizes and/or emerges from bankruptcy proceedings. As a result, if they are no longer readily traded by broker-dealers, such securities may have to be held for an extended period of time. There is no assurance that the Firm will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which the Funds invests, the Funds and the Funds may lose their entire investment. Under such circumstances, the returns generated from the Funds' investments may not compensate the Investors adequately for the risks assumed.

Special Situation Investments:

The Funds may invest in companies involved in, or the target of, acquisition attempts or tender offers or in companies involved in or undergoing work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies or other catalytic changes or similar transactions. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of special situation, there exists the risk that the contemplated transaction either will be unsuccessful, take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security, the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Funds of the security or other financial instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the Funds may be required to sell its investment at a loss. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of the transactions involving financially troubled companies in which the Funds may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the Funds of their entire investment in such companies.

Exchange-Traded Funds:

Exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") are publicly traded unit investment trusts, open-end funds or depository receipts that seek to track the performance and dividend yield of specific indexes or

companies in related industries. These indexes may be either broad-based, sector, or international. However, ETF shareholders are generally subject to the same risk as holders of the underlying Securities they are designed to track. ETFs are also subject to certain additional risks, including the risk that their prices may not correlate perfectly with changes in the prices of the underlying Securities they are designed to track, and the risk of trading in an ETF halting due to market conditions or other reasons, based on the policies of the exchange upon which the ETF trades. Generally, each shareholder of an ETF bears a pro rata portion of the ETF's expenses, including management fees. Accordingly, in addition to bearing their proportionate share of the Funds' expenses (e.g., Management Fees and operating expenses), Investors may also indirectly bear similar expenses of an ETF.

Mutual Fund Investments:

Investments in open-end as well as closed-end mutual funds generally involve the payment of duplicative fees through the indirect payment of a portion of the expenses, including advisory fees, of such mutual funds. Investments in mutual funds will be valued at the net asset values provided by those funds (which may in certain circumstances be unaudited valuations). Such investments may cause the expense of investing in the Funds to be greater than an investment in other investment vehicles.

Illiquid Securities:

Certain Securities may be illiquid because, for example, they are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or there is no liquid market for such Securities. Valuation of such Securities may be difficult or uncertain because there may be limited information available about the issuers of such Securities. The market prices, if any, for such Securities tend to be volatile and may not be readily ascertainable, and the Funds may not be able to sell them when it desires to do so or to realize what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of restricted and illiquid Securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of Securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. The Funds may not be able to readily dispose of such illiquid investments and, in some cases, may be contractually prohibited from disposing of such investments for a specified period of time. As a result, the Funds may be required to hold such Securities despite adverse price movements. Even those markets which the Firm expects to be liquid can experience periods, possibly extended periods, of illiquidity. Occasions have arisen in the past where previously liquid investments have rapidly become illiquid.

American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts:

American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") are receipts issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by non-U.S. issuers. ADRs may be listed on a national securities exchange or may be traded in the over-the-counter market. Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") are receipts issued by either a U.S. or non-U.S. banking institution representing ownership in a non-U.S. company's publicly traded securities that are traded on non-U.S. stock exchanges or non-U.S. over-the-counter markets. Holders of unsponsored ADRs or GDRs generally bear all the costs of such facilities. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute investor communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of depositary receipts in respect of the deposited securities. Investments in ADRs and GDRs pose, to the extent not hedged, currency exchange risks (including blockage, devaluation and non-exchangeability), as well as a range of other potential risks relating to the underlying shares, which could include expropriation, confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains, other income or gross sale of disposition proceeds, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect investments

in those countries, illiquidity, price volatility and market manipulation. In addition, less information may be available regarding the underlying shares of ADRs and GDRs, and non-U.S. companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to, or as uniform as, those of U.S. companies. Such risks may have a material adverse effect on the performance of such investments and could result in substantial losses.

Non-U.S. Exchanges:

The Funds may trade on exchanges or markets located outside the U.S. Trading on such exchanges or markets is not regulated by the SEC and the CFTC and may, therefore, be subject to more risks than trading on U.S. exchanges, such as the risks of exchange controls, expropriation, burdensome taxation, moratoria and political or diplomatic events. Risks in investments in non-U.S. Securities may also include reduced and less reliable information about issuers and markets, less stringent accounting standards, illiquidity of securities and markets, higher brokerage commissions and custody fees.

Non-U.S. Investments:

Investing in the Securities of companies (and, from time to time, governments) outside of the United States involves certain considerations not usually associated with investing in Securities of U.S. companies or the U.S. government, including political and economic considerations, such as greater risks of expropriation, nationalization, confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on interest, dividends, capital gains, other income or gross sale or disposition proceeds, limitations on the removal of assets and general social, political and economic instability; the relatively small size of the securities markets in such countries and the low volume of trading, resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility; the evolving and unsophisticated laws and regulations applicable to the securities and financial services industries of certain countries; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversion; and certain government policies that may restrict the Funds' investment opportunities. In addition, accounting and financial reporting standards that prevail outside of the U.S. generally are not as high as U.S. standards and, consequently, less information is typically available concerning companies located outside of the U.S. than for those located in the U.S. As a result, the Funds may be unable to structure its transactions to achieve the intended results or to mitigate all risks associated with such markets. It may also be difficult to enforce the Funds' rights in such markets. For example, Securities traded on non-U.S. exchanges and the non-U.S. persons that trade these instruments are not subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC or the CFTC or the securities and commodities laws and regulations of the U.S. Accordingly, the protections accorded to the Funds under such laws and regulations are unavailable for transactions on non-U.S. exchanges and with non-U.S. counterparties.

Dependence on Developing Countries:

The level of commodity prices can fluctuate widely due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. In particular, recent growth in industrial production and gross domestic product has made many developing countries, particularly China, disproportionately large users of commodities and has increased the extent to which commodity prices are dependent on the markets of those developing countries. Political, economic and other developments that affect these developing countries may affect the level of certain commodities and, thus, the value of the Funds' investments. Because certain commodities may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers, political, economic and supply-related events in those countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of commodity futures contracts and other types of

financial instruments in which the Funds will invest. Events affecting the prices of commodities tend to affect prices worldwide, regardless of the location of the event.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

To the best of our knowledge, there are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to an Investor's or prospective investor's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Neither we nor our management persons are registered as broker-dealers, and neither of us has any application pending to register with the SEC as a broker-dealer or registered representative of a broker-dealer, respectively.

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

Code of Ethics

Bracco has adopted a “**Code of Ethics**” that establishes a high standard of conduct that we expect of our employees. The Firm has also adopted procedures regarding our employees’ personal trading of securities. Our employees are required to certify their adherence to the terms set forth in the Code of Ethics upon commencement of employment and annually thereafter. Employees also are required to provide quarterly certifications of compliance with certain Code of Ethics provisions.

The foundation of our Code of Ethics is based upon the following underlying fiduciary principles:

- Employees must at all times place the interests of the Funds and Investors first;
- Employees must ensure that all personal securities transactions are conducted consistent with the Code of Ethics’ Employee Personal Investment Policy (described below); and
- Employees should not take inappropriate advantage of their position at the Firm.

Employees are permitted to maintain personal brokerage accounts for the purpose of trading “**Reportable Securities**” (as defined in the Code of Ethics, and which includes a wide variety of investments such as stocks, bonds, fixed income, options, warrants, futures, and derivatives) subject to pre-clearance by the CCO. However, single name equity securities or listed options must meet the following requirements: (i) The market capitalization of the issuer at the time of the trade must be greater than \$1 billion; (ii) The issuer is not currently held in a portfolio managed by the Firm or its affiliates; (iii) The issuer is not under active consideration of the Firm or its affiliates; and (iv) The Employee must hold the position for at least 30 days. Employees are prohibited from participating in Initial Public Offerings (“**IPOs**”) and Initial Coin Offerings (“**ICOs**”). Employees are also prohibited from personally, or on behalf of a Client, purchasing or selling securities that appear on the Firm’s Restricted List as well as any Dell Instruments.

Employees must obtain pre-approval from the CCO before: (i) engaging in any outside business activities; or (ii) making any private investments, or (iii) before trading in their covered accounts.

We will provide a copy of our Code of Ethics to our Investors, or any prospective investor, upon request, to be viewed on the premises.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Bracco is authorized to determine the broker-dealer to be used for executing securities transaction for the Funds. In selecting broker-dealers to execute transactions, we do not need to solicit competitive bids and do not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. It is not our practice to negotiate “execution only” commission rates; therefore, the Funds may be deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by the broker which are included in the commission rate.

We shall also have the authority to select and appoint custodians of the assets of the Funds. The Firm’s authority is limited by its own internal policies and procedures and each Fund’s investment guidelines.

Best Execution

In selecting an appropriate broker-dealer to effect a client trade, we seek to obtain “**Best Execution**,” meaning generally the execution of a securities transaction for a client in such a manner that a client’s total costs or proceeds in the transaction are most favorable under the circumstances. Accordingly, in seeking Best Execution, we will take into consideration the price of a security offered by the broker-dealer, as well as a broker-dealers’ full range and quality of their services including, among other things, their facilities, reliability and financial responsibility, execution capability, commission rates, responsiveness to us, brokerage and research services provided to us (for example, research ideas, analysis, and investment strategies), special execution and block positioning capabilities, clearance, and settlement and custodial services.

Soft Dollars

The Firm may use “**Soft Dollars**”. In such cases, Soft Dollar credits, generated by the Fund’s trading activities, would be used to purchase brokerage and research services or products that would otherwise have been Fund expense. We intend to keep any such arrangements within the parameters of the safe harbor of Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act.

Subject to best execution, we may consider, among other things, capital introduction and marketing assistance with respect to Investors in the Funds in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for the Funds.

The provision by a broker of research and other services and property to us creates an incentive for us to select such broker since we would not have to pay for such research and other services and property as opposed to solely seeking the most favorable execution for a client. Any research, services or property provided by a broker may benefit any client and such benefits may not be proportionate to commission dollars related to the provision of such research, services or property.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Our Portfolio Manager and investment professionals continuously monitor and analyze the transactions, positions, and investment levels of the Funds to ensure that they conform with the investment objectives and guidelines that are stated in the Funds’ Offering Documents. In these reviews, the Firm pays particular attention to any changes in the investment’s fundamentals, overall risk management and changes in the markets that may affect price levels.***Account Reporting***

We perform various periodic reviews of each client's portfolio. Such reviews are conducted by our officers.

We will distribute audited financial reports with respect to the previous fiscal year to all Investors within 120 days of fiscal year end. We may also distribute monthly unaudited net asset value statements, month-end performance reports, and a quarterly investor letter to all Investors.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

We do not receive economic benefits from non-clients for providing investment advice and other advisory services. Neither we nor any of our related persons, directly or indirectly, compensate any person who is not a supervised person for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

We are deemed to have custody of the Clients funds and securities because we have the authority to obtain Client funds or securities, for example, by deducting advisory fees from a Client accounts or otherwise withdrawing funds from a Client's account. Account statements related to the Clients are sent by qualified custodians to Bracco.

We comply with Rule 206(4)-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Advisers Act**") (i.e., the "**custody rule**") by meeting the conditions of the pooled vehicle annual audit approach. Upon completion of the relevant Fund's annual audit by an independent auditor that is registered with, and subject to inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB), we will distribute the Fund's audited financials to Investors within 120 days of such Fund's fiscal year end.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

We have full discretionary investment authority with respect to the Funds, including authority to make decisions with respect to which securities to be bought and sold, as well as the amount and price of those securities.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

In compliance with Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act (i.e., the "proxy voting rule"), we have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures. The general policy is to vote all proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions (collectively, "**Proxies**") in a prudent and diligent manner that will serve the applicable Clients' best interests and is in line with the Clients' investment objectives.

We may take into account all relevant factors, as determined by us in our discretion, including, without limitation:

- All aspects of the vote that could affect the value of the issuer or that of the Client;
- The anticipated associated costs and benefits;
- The continued or increased availability of portfolio information;
- Industry and business practices;
- Voting in a manner that the Firm believes is consistent with the Clients' stated objectives; and

- Generally, voting in accordance with the recommendation of the issuing company's management on routine and administrative matters, unless the Firm has a particular reason to vote to the contrary.

Generally, Clients may not direct our vote in a particular solicitation.

Clients may obtain a copy of our Proxy voting policies and our Proxy voting record upon request.

Item 18: Financial Information

We are not required to include a balance sheet for our most recent fiscal year, are not aware of any financial condition reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to Clients and have not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.