

Item 1 – Cover Page



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This “Brochure” provides information about the qualifications and business practices of ABS Investment Management LLC (the “Adviser” or “ABS”) which is doing business as ABS Global investments. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (203) 618-3700 or info@absinv.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

ABS Investment Management LLC is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an Investment Adviser does not imply any level of skill or training. The oral and written communications of an Adviser provide you with information about which you determine to hire or retain an Adviser.

Additional information about ABS Investment Management LLC also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

Since the last annual update of this brochure, which occurred on March 30, 2023, no material changes were made to this brochure.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

The Adviser is a Delaware limited liability company that commenced operations and became an SEC-registered investment adviser in July 2003. The Adviser has operated as an investment management firm since 2003 and is currently controlled by Laurence Russian, Guilherme Valle and David Finn through a management committee. The Adviser provides investment advisory services to one registered investment company, ABS Long/Short Strategies Fund (the “RIC”), a collective investment trust called the ABS Emerging Markets Local Alpha Portfolio (the “CIT”) and to a collection of private funds engaged in a multi-manager investment program as follows: ABS Offshore SPC, ABS Limited Partnership, ABS Alpha Ltd., ABS Opportunities Ltd., TAMUS LS Fund LP, ABS Emerging Markets Strategic Portfolio, LP, ABS Emerging Markets MA Fund, LP, ABS Japan Strategic Portfolio, LP, ABS Investment Fund LLC and ABS Direct Equity Fund LLC (collectively the “Partnerships” and “Funds”). In addition, separate managed accounts for large individual mandates, called “Managed Accounts” are tailored to a specific client’s needs potentially dealing with among other things geography, sectors, liquidity and market exposure (the RIC, CIT, Managed Accounts, Partnerships and Funds may collectively be referred to herein as “Clients”).

The Adviser invests the assets of each of its Clients primarily in domestic private investment funds, offshore funds or managed accounts (collectively, “Investment Funds,” i.e. hedge funds or pooled investment vehicles) managed by fund managers or sub-advisers (“Fund Managers”) selected by the Adviser. The assets of the various Clients that the Adviser advises are allocated or recommended in accordance with the different objectives and strategies of each Client.

As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser had approximately \$6.5 billion of discretionary regulatory assets under management and approximately \$1 billion of non-discretionary regulatory assets under management.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

The specific manner in which fees are charged by the Adviser is established in a client’s written agreement with the Adviser.

The RIC charges a monthly management fee amounting to an annual management fee of 1%. For its other Clients, the Adviser generally charges a quarterly management fee computed at an annual rate of 1% of assets under management as described in the relevant offering documentation and/or investment management agreements. In addition, performance fees are charged at a rate of up to 10%, in accordance with Rule 205-3 of the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. The Adviser will generally bill its management fees on a quarterly basis and performance fees on an annual basis as set forth in governing documents, including offering documents, management agreements and/or other governing documents, as applicable, for each Client. Clients may elect to be billed in advance or arrears each calendar quarter. Clients may also elect to be billed directly for fees or in most cases, the third-party administrator is authorized to directly debit fees from client accounts. Management fees shall be prorated for each capital contribution and withdrawal made during the applicable calendar quarter. Accounts initiated during a calendar quarter will be charged a prorated fee. Account termination terms generally coincide with fee calculation dates so that management fee refunds are generally not appropriate. However, if such a circumstance were to arise, management fees would be refunded based on the proportionate time the assets were managed during the management fee calculation period.

Investors may withdraw from the Partnerships or Funds as described in the offering documents and/or investment management agreements with up to 90 days notice and generally on a quarterly basis. Early redemption charges may apply within the first 36 months of investment and may be waived at the discretion of the Adviser. As described in the Partnerships and Funds' offering material, the Adviser has the right to negotiate different fee arrangements (including waiving or reducing performance based and or asset-based fees as well as applying different calculation methodologies for such fees) at its discretion. Different fee arrangements may be achieved by creating different share classes, through the use of side letters or by adding/subtracting in kind shares to modify the impact of fees that otherwise would have been charged.

As more fully described in each of the Partnerships' and Funds' offering materials, the Partnerships and Funds also bear additional expenses associated with organizing, administering and continually offering the product. It is important to note that all Clients bear, in addition to their own expenses, their proportionate share of the expenses of Investment Funds in which they are invested. As such, expenses may directly or indirectly include, among other things, brokerage commissions; any exchange fees incurred or costs related to trading in various markets, such as filing, registration, licensing, taxes, surcharges and other trading and investment related costs; costs and fees related to data feeds, software and systems used in the operations, accounting, portfolio management and risk management; research and market data fees, data feed for portfolio securities, data and software used for research (and any exchange fees related thereto), travel expenses (including transportation, lodging and meals) relating to investment research and due diligence on Fund Managers and other advisers; fees and expenses incurred in connection with the risk management systems and processes (including software); fees and expenses of proxy research and voting services legal and auditing fees and expenses; accounting, fund administration, trade execution services and other service provider fees and expenses; fees, compensation and expenses of Fund Managers of Investment Funds; transactional fees; custodian and safekeeping fees and other custody fees and expenses; bank service fees; interest in margin accounts; insurance or bonding premiums (including such premiums with respect to the Adviser and/or any of their principals, partners and officers); expenses incurred with respect to the preparation of annual reports and other financial and/or tax information; management fees (if any); swap termination expenses; borrowing costs, including leverage costs and investment related costs; withholding and transfer taxes; government charges; bank charges; costs of preparing and mailing reports to investors, background checks, directors fees, and other ongoing operational. Any or all of the expenses listed in this paragraph may be expenses that are shared by multiple entities, which may include multiple Partnerships or Funds as well as ABS. When an expense is allocated across multiple entities, ABS endeavors to make the allocation in an equitable manner, as determined by ABS in its sole judgment, and pursuant to any guidelines or restrictions, to the extent applicable, set forth in the offering documents of the Fund(s) to which the expense is being allocated. The Partnership, Funds and Managed Accounts will generally bear expenses in connection with their investment activities, to the extent applicable, which may include custodial fees and transactional costs. Please see Item 12 below for a more detailed discussion of brokerage expenses and practices.

Further, a Client portfolio may be subject to an incentive fee for its investment in a particular Investment Fund even though the portfolio may have experienced a net loss with respect to the portfolio's aggregate investments in Investment Funds generally.

Investors in the RIC are subject to annual RIC operating expenses. It should be noted that the Adviser has agreed to waive its management fee and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to limit total annual RIC operating expenses (excluding the management fee) to 0.10%.

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

As noted in Item 5, the Adviser may also earn performance fees in connection with investments made by qualified clients. In measuring clients' assets for the calculation of performance-based fees, realized and unrealized profit or loss will be included. Performance-based fee arrangements may create an incentive for the Adviser to recommend investments that may be riskier or more speculative than those that would be recommended under a different fee arrangement. Performance fee arrangements may also create an incentive to favor such accounts over other accounts in the allocation of investment opportunities. The Adviser has procedures designed and implemented to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equally, and to prevent this conflict from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities among clients and the valuation of investments. In addition, the Partnership and the Funds each retain a third-party administrator that independently calculates, among other things, profit/loss allocations, management fees and performance-based fees.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

The Adviser generally provides advisory services to the RIC, CIT, Managed Accounts, Partnerships and Funds. The RIC, CIT, Partnerships and Funds will be comprised of investors who range between “accredited investors” as that term is defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and “qualified purchasers” pursuant to Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act. The limited partners of the Partnerships, the Fund investors and the Managed Accounts will consist primarily of banks or thrift organizations, corporate and public pension plans, endowments, foundations, high net worth individuals or other business entities not listed above. The Adviser or its owners generally maintain an investment in the Partnerships and/or the Funds

The Funds, Partnerships, Managed Accounts and RIC are generally subject to minimum investment requirements ranging from \$100,000 to \$100,000,000, although in certain instances such minimums can be waived at the sole discretion of the Adviser.

Any Fund or Partnership investor or Managed Account owner subject to a performance fee must also be a “qualified client” as defined by Section 205 of the Advisers Act. While “qualified purchasers” (as defined above) are presumed to also meet the “qualified client” standard, “accredited investors” (as defined above) may or may not also meet the definition of “qualified client.”

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

General Investment Strategies

In providing investment advice to clients, ABS generally seeks to allocate client capital to a diversified group of Investment Funds, which will in turn invest the capital in underlying securities and investments. ABS will generally invest directly or indirectly in listed equities or late stage private equity through limited partnership interests, shares, or other securities issued by Investment Funds. ABS may also use foreign currency forwards for hedging purposes.

Methods of Analysis

In selecting Investment Funds/Fund Managers, the Adviser will consider, among other things, the following:

- (a) the length of time the Fund Manager has been associated with the applicable Investment Fund;
- (b) the volatility of the results of the Investment Fund;
- (c) the amount of the Fund Manager's own capital that is managed similarly to the applicable Investment Fund;
- (d) potential conflicts of interest;
- (e) the liquidity of an investment in the Investment Fund;
- (f) the liquidity and transparency of the investments of the Investment Fund;
- (g) the degree of correlation or non-correlation between the performance of the Investment Fund and that of the market;
- (h) the degree to which the Investment Fund employs leverage;
- (i) review of the offering materials of the Investment Fund;
- (i) the fees associated with an investment in the Investment Fund; and
- (j) an assessment of intangible characteristics of the Fund Manager, including the degree of risk associated with the Fund Manager's objectives and strategies and the Fund Manager's ability to react dynamically to fluid situations.

Key Risks of ABS' Investment Strategies

All investing involves a risk of loss that investors should be prepared to bear, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. The investment strategies offered by ABS could lose money over short or long periods of time. There are no assurances that ABS's investment strategies will succeed, and ABS cannot give any guarantee that it will achieve the investment objectives it establishes for a client or that any client will receive a return on its investment.

Below is a summary of potentially material risks for the significant ABS investment strategies used, the methods of analysis used, and/or the particular types of investments that a Fund or Managed Account may invest in. The following risk factors do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in a Fund or Managed Account. Investors should ultimately refer to the applicable Memorandum or investment management agreement, as the case may be, for detailed disclosures regarding their investment.

Inadvertent Concentration

There can be no assurance that the selection of the Fund Managers will result in an effective diversification of investment styles. In addition, different Fund Managers acting separately may each acquire significant positions in the same investment, resulting in an inadvertent concentration by ABS in such investment, which may subject the investments of clients to more rapid changes in value than would be the case if the client assets were more widely diversified.

Reliance Upon Reporting and Controls of Investment Fund Managers

ABS is completely reliant upon the reporting and stated controls of Fund Managers of Investment Funds in: (1) assessing investment performance; (2) conducting operational due diligence relating to such Investment Funds; and (3) valuing the holdings of its Client portfolios. Under normal circumstances, there will be little, if any, publicly available data regarding an Investment Fund. There can be no assurance that any of the information provided to ABS by the Fund Manager of any Investment Fund is accurate. To the extent that any such information provided by an Investment Fund Manager is discovered to be inaccurate, the result of such a discovery could include, among other things, a write-down of the valuation of the Investment Fund in a Client's portfolio.

Multi-Level Fees

In addition to the direct fees and expenses borne by Clients as outlined in Item 5 above, Clients indirectly incur similar fees and expenses in their capacity as investors in the Investment Funds. The Investment Funds in turn pay similar fees to their Fund Managers and other service providers. A Fund may be subject to an incentive fee for its investment in a particular Investment Fund even though the Portfolio may have experienced a net loss with respect to the Fund's aggregate investments in Investment Funds generally.

Investment and Trading Risks

All securities investments risk the loss of capital, and no guarantee or representation is made that ABS' program will be successful. The investment program of each Investment Fund may utilize such investment techniques as trading in put and call options and other derivatives, limited diversification, the use of leverage and short sales, which practices can, in certain circumstances, increase the adverse impact to which the Investment Fund may be subject. In addition, in certain transactions, the Investment Fund may not be "hedged" against market fluctuations or, in reorganization or liquidation situations, may not accurately value the assets of the underlying company or the degree of legal and regulatory risk, thereby resulting in losses for the Investment Fund. Clients' losses with respect to an Investment Fund should generally be limited to the amount invested in the relevant Investment Fund.

Short Sales

Certain Fund Managers of the Investment Funds may engage in short sales. A short sale involves the sale of a security that the Investment Fund does not own in the expectation of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable therefore) at a later date at a lower price. To make delivery to the buyer, the Investment Fund must borrow the security and the Investment Fund is obligated to return the security to the lender, which is accomplished by a later purchase of the security by the Investment Fund. A short sale involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the security sold short, which could result in an inability to cover the short position and a theoretically unlimited loss to the Investment Fund. In addition, there is the risk that the securities borrowed by the Investment Fund in connection with a short sale must be returned to the securities lender on short notice. If a request for return of borrowed securities occurs at a time when other short sellers of the security are receiving similar requests, a "short squeeze" can occur, and the Investment Fund may be

compelled to replace borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market at the most disadvantageous time, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received in originally selling the securities short.

Arbitrage Transactions

Certain of the Fund Managers of the Investment Funds utilize a variety of arbitrage strategies. Among the many risks of arbitrage transactions are that two or more buy or sell orders may not be able to be executed simultaneously at the desired prices, resulting in a loss being incurred on both sides of a multiple-trade arbitrage transaction. Also, the transaction costs of arbitrage transactions can be especially significant because separate costs are incurred on each component of the combination. Consequently, a substantially favorable price movement may be required before a profit can be realized.

Foreign Investments

ABS may invest indirectly through one or more Investment Funds in non-U.S. securities and other instruments denominated in non-U.S. currencies and/or traded outside of the United States. Such investments require consideration of certain risks not typically associated with investing in United States securities or property. Such risks include unfavorable currency exchange rate developments, restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital, imposition of exchange control regulation by the United States or foreign governments, confiscatory taxation and economic or political instability in foreign nations. In addition, there may be less publicly available information about certain non-U.S. companies than would be the case for comparable companies in the United States, and certain non-U.S. companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to or as uniform as those of U.S. companies. The Adviser has several Funds that focus on emerging markets where the risks described above are more pronounced.

Call Options

Certain of the Fund Managers may purchase and sell call options on behalf of Investment Funds. There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of call options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (e.g., the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option. If the buyer of the call sells short the underlying security, the loss on the call will be offset in whole or in part by any gain on the short sale of the underlying security.

Put Options

Certain of the Fund Managers may purchase and sell put options on behalf of Investment Funds. There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of put options. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (e.g., the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying security plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the put option. If the buyer of the put holds the

underlying security, the loss on the put will be offset in whole or in part by any gain on the underlying security.

Counterparty Risk

To the extent that ABS indirectly invests in swaps, “synthetic” or derivative instruments, repurchase agreements, certain types of option or other customized financial instruments, or, in certain circumstances, non-U.S. securities, client accounts are indirectly subjected the risk of non-performance by the other party to the contract. This risk may include credit risk of the counterparty and the risk of settlement default. This risk may differ materially from the risks involved in exchange-traded transactions that generally are supported by guarantees of clearing organizations, daily mark-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered into directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections and expose the parties to the risk of counterparty default.

Debt Securities

Certain of the Fund Managers may invest in unrated or low-grade debt securities on behalf of Investment Funds that are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated debt securities. Investment Funds may invest in debt securities that rank junior to other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, all or a significant portion of which other securities may be secured by substantially all of that issuer’s assets. Investment Funds may invest in debt securities that are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. In addition, evaluating credit risk for foreign debt securities involves greater uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparison across countries difficult. The Adviser’s Client portfolios were not materially impacted by the financial services industry’s transition from the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR).

Calculation of Net Asset Value

Managed Accounts valuations and Fund net asset values shall be calculated by reference to the net asset value of the Investment Funds. The procedures for the calculation of the net asset value of the Investment Funds may not correspond to the method of calculation adopted by ABS’ clients and the dates on which the Investment Funds calculate net asset value may not coincide with client account valuation dates. As a result, the calculation of Managed Accounts valuations and Fund net asset values may be made based on the net asset values for Investment Funds, which are either estimated or historic. Such estimated net asset values and historic net asset values may vary significantly from the actual value of the net assets of the respective Investment Funds on the valuation date. Such variations may not be reflected in the calculation of Managed Accounts valuations and Fund net asset values, which, among other things, could result in the subscription price, the management fee, performance-based fee and the withdrawal/redemption proceeds, as applicable, representing a discount or a premium.

Leverage

Investment Funds may borrow funds from brokerage firms, banks and other available sources in order to be able to increase the amount available for investments. In addition, Investment Funds may in effect borrow funds through entering into repurchase agreements, and may purchase or sell options, forwards and other derivative instruments. The amount of borrowings which an Investment Fund may have outstanding at any time may be large in relation to its capital. Consequently, the level of interest rates, generally, and the rates at which Investment Funds can borrow, in particular, will affect the operating results of Investment Funds, and thus affect

client returns. Leverage has the effect of magnifying both profits and losses compared with unleveraged positions.

Short-term borrowings by Investment Funds could result in certain additional risks to client assets. For example, should the securities pledged to brokers to secure an Investment Fund's margin accounts decline in value, the Investment Fund could be subject to a "margin call" pursuant to which the Investment Fund would either have to deposit additional funds with the broker or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a sudden precipitous drop in the value of an Investment Fund's assets, the Fund Manager might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to pay off its margin debt and the Investment Fund may therefore also suffer additional significant losses as a result of its default.

Commodity Trading

Certain of the Fund Managers may engage in commodities trading on behalf of Investment Funds. The prices of commodities and all derivative instruments, including futures and options contract prices, are highly volatile. Price movements of commodities, futures and options contracts are influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships, domestic and foreign governmental programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, interest rates and governmental monetary and exchange control programs and policies. Moreover, certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in commodity futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." During a single trading day, no trades may be executed on such exchanges at prices beyond the daily limit. Commodity futures contract prices have occasionally moved the daily limit for several consecutive days with little trading. Similar occurrences could prevent an Investment Fund from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the Investment Fund to substantial losses.

Forward Trading

Certain Fund Managers may engage in forward trading on behalf of Investment Funds. Forward contracts (including foreign exchange) and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized; rather banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and "cash" trading is substantially unregulated -- there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade, and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration, which could result in substantial losses to Investment Funds.

Return of Redemption Proceeds from Investment Funds

Under extraordinary circumstances, following a redemption from an Investment Fund, a Client may be required to return all or a portion of the redemption proceeds it received from the Investment Fund to such Investment Fund if and to the extent required by applicable law or the Investment Fund's organizational or offering documents. For instance, if the Investment Fund later determines that its net asset value was previously misstated and the Client received redemption proceeds in excess of the amount it was entitled to, then, the Client may be required to return the applicable portion of the redemption proceeds to the extent required by applicable law or the Investment Fund's organizational or offering documents. Other circumstances, such as indemnification obligations, could also require the Client to return the proceeds to an Investment Fund.

Operational and Information Security Risk from Cyberattacks

ABS and its Clients generally rely on information technology systems for current and planned operations. Information and technology systems of ABS may be vulnerable to damage and interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages, and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. In addition, the Adviser, its Clients and their service providers may be subject to operational and information security risks resulting from cyberattacks. Cyberattacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cybersecurity breaches. Cybersecurity attacks affecting the Adviser, the Funds, and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Adviser and the Clients. The Adviser has implemented a framework to help prepare, prevent, detect, respond and recover from cybersecurity incidents. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in ABS's and/or Clients' normal operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors (and the beneficial owners of investors). Such a failure could harm ABS or Clients' reputations, subject them to legal claims and otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

Bank Failures

The economic and regulatory environment is raising the risk of bank failures. Exposure to the risk of bank failure for Clients can take effect directly through depositary accounts exceeding FDIC limits and via exposure through loans, subscription facilities and security deposits through letters of credit issued by such banks, which can no longer be drawn from. These risks can apply at the management company, fund and/or investment level. ABS mitigates these risks by keeping track of various banking relationships and acting on contractual provisions where a bank failure triggers a change and by limiting depositary account amounts to the FDIC insured levels where practical. We are reviewing direct banking relationships as part of our ongoing diligence of key service providers. As of the date of this filing we have no direct impact from the current bank failures and expect no impact on near-term cash management given the sufficient available capacity from our banks.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of the Adviser or the integrity of the Adviser's management. The Adviser has no information applicable to this Item.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The Adviser is the General Partner of ABS Limited Partnership, TAMUS LS Fund LP, ABS Emerging Markets Strategic Portfolio LP, ABS Emerging Markets MA Fund, LP and ABS Japan Strategic Portfolio, LP, the investment manager to the RIC, the CIT, ABS Offshore SPC, ABS Opportunities Ltd. and ABS Alpha Ltd., the Managing Member of ABS Direct Equity Fund LLC and ABS Investment Fund LLC and the investment advisor, sub-advisor or special limited partner for other Clients' fund of fund products or portfolios. Furthermore, certain Clients or investors may invest into other products, Investment Funds or Funds managed by the Adviser. While the Adviser does select Investment Funds for investments made by the Clients, some of

which may be Investment Funds managed by the Adviser, it does not receive direct or indirect compensation from Fund Managers related to the Investment Fund's selection nor would the Adviser charge a dual layer of fees to affiliated Funds or Clients invested in a product managed by the Adviser.

The Adviser has availed itself of an exemption with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission not to be registered as a Commodity Trading Adviser.

Neither the Adviser nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative thereof.

On December 29, 2011, Evercore LP ("Evercore"), a majority-owned subsidiary of Evercore Partners Inc, an investment banking advisory firm, completed an investment in the Adviser. In accordance with the purchase agreement among Evercore, the Adviser's members and the Adviser, Evercore purchased a 45% non-controlling interest in the Adviser. In 2018 ABS restructured its management company which resulted in no change in control and the stakeholders owning their equity interests through ABS Investment Management Holdings LP and ABS Investment Management GP LLC. In 2022, ABS partners purchased approximately 18% of equity interests back from Evercore.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics for all supervised persons of the firm describing its high standard of business conduct, and fiduciary duty to its clients. The Code of Ethics includes provisions relating to the confidentiality of client information, a prohibition on insider trading, a prohibition of rumormongering, restrictions on the acceptance of significant gifts and the reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items, and personal securities trading procedures, among other things. All supervised persons at the Adviser must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually (or as amended) commensurate with their annual attestation of the terms of the compliance manual.

At times, employees of the Adviser (or their immediate family members) may invest in the Partnerships, Funds, or the same Investment Funds in which the Clients invest, provided that it complies with the Code of Ethics and applicable laws.

The Code of Ethics is designed to assure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of the employees of the Adviser will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of the Clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts. The Code of Ethics permits certain investments to be traded by employees, based upon a determination that these would not interfere with the best interest of the Clients. In addition, the Code of Ethics requires pre-clearance of certain investments, such as subscriptions into Investment Funds. Nonetheless, because the Code of Ethics in some circumstances would permit employees to invest in the same securities as Clients, there is a possibility for a conflict of interest. As such, employee trading is monitored to identify conflicts of interest between the Adviser and the Clients.

Clients or prospective clients may request a copy of the firm's Code of Ethics by contacting a representative of the Adviser at the email address or telephone number listed at the beginning of this brochure.

It is the Adviser's policy that the firm will not affect any principal securities transactions for Client accounts nor will it cross trades between Client accounts. In certain instances it is possible that one Client account needs liquidity while another Client portfolio has uninvested cash, in such an instance a transfer of a suitable investment directly between portfolios might be in the best interest of each Client, but would be prohibited as a cross trade.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

As the Clients generally invest in Investment Funds, brokers or dealers that receive commissions for securities transactions are not utilized. However, underlying Investment Funds do incur brokerage, custody and other transaction costs associated with their investment transactions and holdings and in limited cases ABS may, through an outsourced trading firm, have discretion over certain brokerage practices.

When the Adviser believes that it is prudent to do so, it may purchase forward currency contracts. Such transactions include commissions paid to the broker(s) through which the transactions are executed. The Adviser may, for operational and/or other reasons, and at its sole discretion, utilize a limited number of parties to execute such transactions and potentially only one counterparty. When choosing the counterparty or counterparties through which Client foreign currency transactions will be executed, the Adviser will do so based upon the belief that any such party will provide favorable execution for the foreign currency transactions entered into by ABS for its Clients.

The Clients' portfolios may vary substantially in size, investment objectives, acceptable risk levels, return targets, permissible asset classes, preferred asset classes, regulatory requirements and liquidity requirements. In addition to their investment objectives, investment opportunities may vary based among other things, available capacity to specific types of investors or number of investors, reporting, currencies and domicile. From time to time, certain investment opportunities may be appropriate for more than one Client portfolio and in such instances, the Adviser will take all the above factors into consideration to act in the best interest of the Clients and allocate the investment in a suitable manner.

With respect to a Client managed on a non-discretionary basis (to the extent applicable), the Investment Manager's authority may be limited as described in the investment advisory agreement.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

Laurence Russian, Guilherme Valle and Michael Halper, each a portfolio manager, monitor the performance of the Clients' portfolios on an ongoing basis and formally on a monthly basis.

Clients and investors in the Partnerships or Funds typically receive monthly reports describing allocation of assets and performance, quarterly investment letters and annual audited financial statements. The Adviser may, if requested by a Client or an investor in the Partnership or Funds, participate in periodic meetings or conference calls.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

ABS has entered into, and in the future may enter into, contractual agreements with individuals and organizations (hereafter referred to as "Agents") that solicit clients for ABS or investors for the Funds. While the specific terms of each arrangement may differ, generally an Agent's compensation is based upon the value of assets of the referred clients managed by ABS or investors who invest in the Funds managed by ABS or a portion of the management and

incentive fee paid by such clients or investors. The Agent's compensation will be disclosed as required and may or may not increase the referred client's or investor's fees beyond that which ABS would otherwise charge the client or investor for its investment management services. Furthermore, ABS or the Funds may receive client or investor referrals/introductions from organizations that may provide ABS or the Funds with services, such as legal, accounting or custodial.

An Agent's receipt of the fees noted above presents an inherent conflict of interest for the Agent in that it may have an incentive to recommend a business relationship with ABS or its Funds to a prospective investor based on the fees it anticipates receiving from such sale (as opposed to the best interests of the prospective investor). Such a conflict will usually be mitigated (at least in part) by the placement agent's fiduciary duty to place the interests of its clients over its economic interests. Nevertheless, prospective investors should independently assess whether an investment with ABS is in their best interests and appropriately aligned with their portfolios' investment objectives and guidelines, investment restrictions (if any), asset allocation guidelines and restrictions, liquidity needs, and overall risk/return profiles.

Item 15 – Custody

The Adviser is generally deemed to have constructive custody of the assets of the Funds. However, it is not required to comply (or is deemed to have complied) with certain requirements of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the "Custody Rule") with respect to each Fund because it complies with the provisions of the so-called "Pooled Vehicle Annual Audit Exception", which, among other things, requires that (i) each Fund be subject to audit at least annually by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and (ii) each Fund shall distribute their audited financial statements to all its investors within 120 or 180 days (in the case of a fund of funds) of the end of its fiscal year.

The Adviser is of the view that it does not have custody of the client funds and securities in the Managed Accounts.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

The Adviser manages both discretionary and non-discretionary accounts. The Adviser generally maintains full discretionary authority with respect to the Funds, Partnerships, CIT and RIC to select the identity and amount of Investment Funds to be bought or sold. With respect to Managed Accounts, the Adviser's level of discretion varies and is set forth, on a case-by-case basis, in the written investment advisory contract for each Managed Account. The Adviser as the managing member of ABS Direct Equity Fund LLC also manages long equity securities on a discretionary and non-discretionary basis with sub-advisers.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

The Adviser exercises voting authority over traditional proxies sent to shareholders of listed equity securities on a limited basis in connection with ABS Direct Equity Fund LLC. From time to time, it may also receive requests to vote on a matter or provide consent with respect to an Investment Fund in a Client portfolio. In both such instances the Adviser's policy is to respond (often through a custodian) in the best interest of its clients and to the extent the vote poses a conflict, the Adviser may seek a third party to cast the vote in its place.

The Adviser generally does not accept client directed ballot-voting requests, but may do so, in its sole discretion, on a case-by-case basis. Any client who wishes to request a copy of the proxy voting policy or discuss a particular vote may contact David Finn at the number on the front of this brochure or by email at ir@absinv.com.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Registered investment advisers are required in this Item to provide you with certain disclosures about the Adviser's financial condition. At this time, the Adviser has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to Clients and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding at any time during the past ten years. Additionally, ABS does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees six months or more in advance.