

TWO SIGMA ADVISERS, LP

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Two Sigma Advisers, LP (the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact the Adviser at (212) 625-5700. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about the Adviser also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

The Adviser is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). Registration with the SEC or with any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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Important Note about this Brochure

This brochure is not:

- An offer or agreement to provide advisory services to any person;
- An offer to sell interests (or a solicitation of an offer to purchase interests) in any fund; or
- A complete discussion of the features, risks or conflicts associated with any fund or advisory service.

As required by the Advisers Act, the Adviser provides this brochure to current and prospective Clients (as defined herein) and may also, in its discretion, provide this brochure to current or prospective investors in a Client that is a fund managed by the Adviser, together with other relevant offering documents, such as such a fund's offering memorandum, prior to, or in connection with, such persons' investment in such a fund. The delivery of this brochure to an investor or prospective investor in a Client is not an acknowledgement that the investor or prospective investor is a Client under the Advisers Act or that there is any direct client relationship with the Adviser.

Additionally, this brochure is available through the SEC's Investment Adviser Public Disclosure website. Although this publicly available brochure describes investment advisory services and products of the Adviser, persons who receive this brochure (whether or not from the Adviser) should be aware that it is designed solely to provide information about the Adviser as necessary to respond to certain disclosure obligations under the Advisers Act. As such, the information in this brochure differs from information provided in relevant offering documents. More complete information about each product managed by the Adviser is included in relevant offering documents, certain of which will be provided only to current and eligible prospective investors by the Adviser. To the extent that there is any apparent conflict between discussions herein and similar or related discussions in any offering documents, the relevant offering documents shall govern and control.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

The Adviser is an investment adviser with its principal place of business in New York, New York. The Adviser commenced operations as an investment adviser in December 2009 and has been registered with the SEC since February 18, 2010. Two Sigma Management, LLC is the general partner of the Adviser. Trusts established by John A. Overdeck and David M. Siegel are the principal owners of the Adviser.

The Adviser provides advisory services on a discretionary basis to its clients, which include various private investment funds, consisting of both commingled vehicles and funds of one, as well as separately managed accounts. The Adviser also provides advisory services on a discretionary basis, as an investment sub-adviser, to an investment company registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), as well as an investment manager or sub-adviser to funds formed and registered under foreign law in accordance with the European Union’s Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (“UCITS”), which are authorized for public offer and sale in certain jurisdictions. The private investment funds, commingled vehicles, investment company, UCITS funds, funds of one and separately managed accounts to which the Adviser provides advisory services are referred to herein collectively as “Clients,” and each as a “Client.”

The Adviser specializes in process-driven, systematic investment management, generally by employing quantitative analysis including licensed mathematical strategies that rely on patterns inferred from historical prices and other data in evaluating prospective investments. These strategies are implemented by various optimization and execution Techniques (as defined below). In addition to systematic strategies and Techniques, the Adviser utilizes, to a lesser extent, certain non-systematic and/or discretionary strategies and Techniques often based, at least in part, on quantitative analysis. In certain cases, the Adviser expects to rely primarily or solely on human discretion, including for the purpose of pursuing what are viewed by its investment professionals as opportunistic trade ideas or discretionary strategies.

Two Sigma Investments, LP (“TSI”), an affiliate of the Adviser, develops investment strategies as well as risk management, investment, optimization and execution techniques (collectively, the “Techniques”) that are used in connection with the provision of investment advisory and execution services by TSI to TSI’s clients (the “TSI Clients”). To provide advisory services to its own Clients, the Adviser licenses from TSI (i) a sub-set of TSI’s strategies and Techniques (such licensed strategies and Techniques, the “Analytics”) and (ii) derived data, in each case, pursuant to the terms of a Licensing and Services Agreement entered into between the Adviser and TSI (the “Licensing and Services Agreement”). TSI has complete discretion regarding which of its strategies and Techniques it elects to license to (and correspondingly withhold from) the Adviser. The Adviser exercises its delegated authority from Clients by choosing which of such licensed Analytics to utilize on behalf of each Client and by adjusting or modifying various programmable settings in certain of such Analytics in order to accommodate each Client’s investment objectives, risk/return profiles, leverage rates and liquidity terms (each, a “Mandate” and, collectively, the

“Mandates”). The Adviser, TSI and other affiliates of the Adviser are referred to herein collectively as “Two Sigma Affiliates.”

The Adviser provides advisory services with respect to a broad range of securities and financial instruments, which include or may include, without limitation, U.S. and non-U.S. equity and equity-related securities, exchange traded products (including exchange traded products on equity or sector indices), debt instruments, FX, futures, bonds and other fixed income securities (including, without limitation, corporate, agency, non-U.S. and U.S. government or municipality bonds, insurance-linked bonds and other fixed income instruments), currency contracts, spot trades, forward contracts, warrants, options (both listed and over-the-counter (“OTC”) including, without limitation, caps and floors), repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, swaps (of any and all types including, among other things, total return swaps, equity swaps, commodity swaps, interest rate swaps, coupon swaps, currency swaps, futures look-alike swaps and credit default swaps, and indices thereof), swaptions, foreign exchange contracts (including options, forwards and non-deliverable forward contracts), commodities, derivatives on virtual currencies and/or other digital assets, U.S. and non-U.S. money market funds and money market instruments (including, but not limited to, government and agency securities, municipal notes, commercial paper, time deposits, promissory notes and Eurodollar deposits) non-deliverable forward contracts on currencies and any derivatives or financial instruments which exist now or are hereafter created (collectively, “Instruments”).

The Adviser provides advisory services to Clients based on specific Mandates set forth in each Client’s offering memorandum, investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement, prospectus and supplemental disclosure document and/or other governing documents, as applicable. Other than the restrictions set forth therein, Clients may not impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or certain types of securities. Offering memoranda are made available to investors only through the Adviser or another authorized party. Where relevant, prospectuses and supplemental disclosure documents, including Statements of Additional Information, are publicly available on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser had approximately \$75,812,890,885 of regulatory assets under management, all on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees & Compensation

Asset-Based Compensation

Certain Clients pay the Adviser management fees for its management services (the “Management Fees”) through a deduction by the Client’s custodian of such Management Fees from the Client’s account. Furthermore, in its capacity as a sub-adviser to an investment company and as an investment manager or sub-adviser to UCITS funds, the Adviser receives management fees from the primary investment adviser (or in the case of certain UCITS, the management company) of each such entity, and the Adviser also receives management fees from certain Clients, or a deduction by a Client’s administrator, in the course of providing advisory services to separately managed accounts (collectively, the “Advisory Fees”). The Management Fees and Advisory Fees are typically based on the Client’s assets under management with the Adviser and are determined based on an annualized rate. Currently, such fees have annualized rates of up to 3%, as described in each such Client’s applicable offering memorandum, investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement or prospectus and supplemental disclosure document or other governing document, as applicable (though, as noted below, such rates could be higher or lower for certain investors in Clients). The Management Fees and the Advisory Fees are generally payable monthly or quarterly in advance or in arrears, depending on the Client.

The Adviser has waived, reduced and/or modified Management Fees for certain investors in Clients and may do so in the future. Similarly, the Adviser (or its affiliate, as applicable) has substituted Management Fees in whole or in part with incentive allocations or incentive fees as agreed with Clients (or investors therein, as applicable) and may do so in the future.

Performance-Based Compensation

The Adviser (or its affiliate) also receives performance-based compensation from certain Clients, which is compensation that is based on a share of capital gains or capital appreciation of the assets of a Client, in some cases as measured above the applicable benchmark. This compensation will be reallocated to or paid to the Adviser (or to its affiliate).

Currently, the Adviser is entitled to receive incentive fees (“Incentive Fees”) from certain Clients in amounts currently ranging generally from 20% to 35% of the net profits (in certain cases, above an applicable benchmark) for each calendar quarter or year, as applicable; provided that the Incentive Fees are generally subject to adjustment for any previously unrecovered net losses (or underperformance relative to an applicable benchmark), subject to certain other adjustments and provisions. Where applicable, the Incentive Fees are paid to the Adviser from such Client, or deducted from the Client’s account by the Client’s custodian, generally as of the close of each such calendar quarter or year.

Additionally, Two Sigma Institutional Partners, LLC (“TSIP”), an affiliate of the Adviser, as the general partner, member, allocation shareholder (or similar entity), as applicable, of certain Clients, is entitled to receive an incentive allocation from certain Clients (each, an “Incentive Allocation”). Where applicable, the Incentive Allocation amount generally ranges from 20% to 38% of the net profits (in certain cases, above an applicable benchmark) allocated to each investor

in such Clients for each calendar quarter or year, as applicable (and in certain cases, greater amounts depending on Client performance); provided that certain Clients have Incentive Allocations taken at higher or lower rates for certain investors in such Clients. In addition, the Incentive Allocations are generally subject to adjustment for any previously unrecovered net losses (or underperformance relative to an applicable benchmark) allocated to each investor in prior periods, subject to certain other adjustments and provisions. The Incentive Allocations are deducted from Client accounts following instructions by the Adviser.

The Adviser (or its affiliate, as applicable) has waived, reduced and/or modified the performance-based compensation for certain investors in Clients and may do so in the future.

Other Fees and Expenses

In addition to paying investment management fees and/or performance-based compensation to the Adviser (or an affiliate of the Adviser), Clients typically are responsible for their own operating and investment expenses including, but not limited to: fees, costs and out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the formation of a Client that is a private investment fund; fees and expenses of any advisers and consultants to the Client; external legal, auditing, accounting, administration, registered office, trustee, tax return preparation and other professional fees and expenses; fees and expenses of the Client's directors, where applicable, including the costs associated with meetings; fees and expenses of the Client's administrator; out-of-pocket costs of the Client's reporting to regulatory authorities; taxes, fees and governmental charges or filing fees (including foreign marketing registration and filing fees and expenses); fees and expenses of prime brokers, futures commission merchants, dealers, custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and registrars; expenses of registering or qualifying securities and other investments; brokerage commissions and dealer collateral and other fees, charges, payments and expenses and other costs of trading, acquiring, monitoring or disposing of any investments of the Client (including, for the avoidance of doubt, exchange membership fees and expenses related to trading, acquiring, monitoring or disposing of any investments in preparation for an inflow or outflow of capital); research expenses, including fees and expenses of any third-party research, data, recommendations and/or services used by the Adviser in its investment decision-making process (*e.g.*, in connection with the use, implementation and support of alpha capture systems and/or any other contributor platforms, including those developed by third parties, or by TSI and licensed to the Adviser); fees and expenses of valuation and/or pricing services and software; interest expenses; expenses of preparing and distributing reports, financial statements and notices to investors in the Client; litigation and other extraordinary expenses; certain insurance expenses (including fees for directors' and officers' liability insurance, if applicable); and other expenses as detailed in the Client's offering memorandum, investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement, prospectus and supplemental disclosure document or other governing document, as applicable. Where applicable, Clients also pay their pro-rata share of the expenses of the underlying investment vehicles in which they directly or indirectly invest. Please refer to Item 8 of this brochure for further discussion of conflicts of interest with respect to Client expenses.

The Adviser pays TSI a fee for the use of the licensed Analytics. Such fee will not be borne directly or indirectly by Clients. Please refer to Item 8 of this brochure for further discussion of the licensed Analytics.

Please refer to Item 12 of this brochure for further discussion of the Adviser's brokerage practices, including the use of soft dollars to pay for research.

Item 6. Performance-Based Fees & Side-by-Side Management

Investment Services to Multiple Clients

The Adviser and its investment personnel provide investment management services to multiple Clients that are charged asset-based fees and/or performance-based compensation.

Certain Clients (and certain clients of Two Sigma Affiliates) have higher asset-based fees and/or performance-based compensation arrangements than other Clients. In addition, certain Clients utilize a higher degree of leverage than other Clients. Because the Adviser and its investment personnel manage more than one Client, the potential exists for one Client to be favored over another Client. The Adviser and its investment personnel have a greater incentive to favor Clients that pay the Adviser (and indirectly its personnel) higher performance-based compensation or higher asset-based fees and/or use a higher degree of leverage.

In addition, certain Two Sigma Affiliates including the Adviser (as well as their respective principals and certain personnel and their estate planning vehicles) invest in a number of Clients and/or TSI Clients. Certain of such Clients or TSI Clients utilize a higher degree of leverage than other Clients, including certain Clients offered to outside investors. Because of the varying fee structures and leverage levels, and due to the allocation of proprietary capital from certain Two Sigma Affiliates including the Adviser (and/or their respective principals and certain personnel), the potential exists for one Client to be favored over another Client. The Adviser and its personnel have a greater incentive to favor Clients, TSI Clients and/or Two Sigma Affiliates that contain more proprietary capital, since those Clients are expected to provide Two Sigma Affiliates (as well as their respective principals and certain personnel) with a greater return on their investment.

Certain Conflicts of Interest Associated with Side-By-Side Management

There are additional actual and potential conflicts of interest inherent in the organizational structure and operation of the Adviser and its affiliates, certain of which are described below. The discussion below does not purport to be a comprehensive discussion of all of the conflicts of interest associated with the Adviser and an investment in any Client. Each Client's offering memorandum, investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement, prospectus and supplemental disclosure document or other governing document, as applicable, contain additional information with respect to the actual and potential conflicts associated with an investment in such Client (as applicable).

General

The Two Sigma Affiliates (as well as their respective principals and certain personnel) engage in a wide range of investment and other financial activities, many of which are not offered to Clients (or investors therein). The Adviser's affiliates manage various private investment funds (*e.g.*, the TSI Clients), including funds that are primarily or entirely owned, directly or indirectly, by principals and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates ("Proprietary Trading Vehicles"), which often have the most attractive risk-reward profiles. Certain TSI Clients and (in particular)

Proprietary Trading Vehicles utilize strategies and Techniques that have not been made available to the Adviser.

As Two Sigma Affiliates (and the assets they manage or advise) grow and/or evolve, Two Sigma Affiliates will continue to seek to balance the following challenges: (i) a desire to increase the amount of proprietary capital invested; (ii) an increasingly diverse and numerous investor base; (iii) greater variation in the Mandates and fee structures of Clients and other clients managed or advised by Two Sigma Affiliates; (iv) a shifting regulatory landscape; (v) managing a larger and more diverse set of strategies and Techniques; and (vi) maintaining a more diverse and profitable set of businesses through the Two Sigma Affiliates. The Two Sigma Affiliates are not and cannot be free from inherent conflicts of interest in balancing these and related considerations. The Adviser anticipates that the activities of Two Sigma Affiliates will continue to lead to increased competition (including, but not limited to, trading competition) between and among the Two Sigma Affiliates, Clients and clients of such affiliates (including the Proprietary Trading Vehicles). Such competition will decrease the number of investment opportunities and strategies, as well as finite resources, available to Clients and clients of the Adviser's affiliates, as well as result in increased transaction costs incurred by Clients and clients of the Adviser's affiliates that utilize the same or similar underlying strategies.

TSI Research Platform

TSI maintains a research and data platform that serves both its proprietary and client-focused investment and other financial activities (including its licensing activities), as opposed to separately staffed teams for every portfolio (the "TSI Research Platform"). In addition, research and portfolio management personnel develop and make improvements to strategies and Techniques (often via systematic processes) that are deployed (i) for proprietary capital and/or Two Sigma Affiliates alongside TSI Clients' and licensed to the Adviser, (ii) exclusively for Proprietary Trading Vehicles and/or Two Sigma Affiliates or (iii) exclusively for certain TSI Clients' capital and/or for license to the Adviser (although this is less common). The Adviser often has limited access to the research documentation associated with such research and the Analytics. While TSI sets broad research objectives, employees working on the TSI Research Platform are afforded significant independence and have a potential conflict of interest to focus more heavily on research efforts that are more likely to result in benefits to employee investment vehicles, employee deferred compensation arrangements and other employee benefits that are tied to certain portfolios and/or business lines of Two Sigma Affiliates. Research developed and/or utilized on the TSI Research Platform could be based on a particular portfolio managed by a Two Sigma Affiliate or on a representative portfolio, and, in many cases, is not tailored to each of the specific portfolios in which it is implemented, which could result in suboptimal results in such portfolios.

As the TSI Research Platform critically impacts the development of the strategies and Techniques that have been and may in the future be licensed to the Adviser and utilized by the Adviser in its investment decision-making process for Clients, Clients should be aware that the Adviser's (and therefore Clients') reliance on the TSI Research Platform creates conflicts of interest within TSI and among the Two Sigma Affiliates. The continued expansion of the size and number of the Adviser's and other Two Sigma Affiliates' portfolios and their participation in other investment and financial activities will only increase the magnitude and complexity of these conflicts. Similarly, Two Sigma Affiliates' sharing of strategies, Techniques, personnel, technology and

trading infrastructure, will likely exacerbate existing conflicts of interest within the Adviser and among the Two Sigma Affiliates.

TSI has licensed to the Adviser various Analytics developed on the TSI Research Platform. TSI's decision to license the Analytics is based on, among other things, TSI's considerations of excess capacity and overall firm profitability (*i.e.*, the profit which accrues to the Two Sigma Affiliates from management fees, performance-based compensation, proprietary capital returns and/or other factors that are expected to contribute to the long-term success and enterprise value of the Two Sigma Affiliates) ("Firm Profitability"). In addition to licensing the Analytics to the Adviser, TSI continues to use such licensed Analytics for its own activities, including the investment activities of the TSI Clients. Further, TSI licenses strategies, Techniques and/or other information to certain Two Sigma Affiliates such as TSS. These activities have the goal of increasing Firm Profitability and the effect of negatively impacting the performance of Client portfolios. TSI may revoke any or all licenses granted, or discontinue the provision of services, to the Adviser, in accordance with the terms of the Licensing and Services Agreement. In addition, the Adviser's license is non-exclusive, and TSI retains full discretion to use, share, license, select, move or exclude strategies and Techniques it has licensed to the Adviser, other Two Sigma Affiliates or third parties, if applicable. Further, certain business units of Two Sigma Affiliates (including certain business units that conduct activities on behalf of certain Proprietary Trading Vehicles) use research from the TSI Research Platform but do not share the research they develop. As a result, certain strategies and Techniques will not be made available on the TSI Research Platform.

Finally, notwithstanding the fact that TSI generally maintains the TSI Research Platform that serves both its proprietary and client-focused activities, portfolios and trading strategies that are more reliant on human discretion than systematic processes can and do rely on research and/or trading ideas developed by dedicated personnel for their respective portfolios. While such research and/or trading ideas may be shared with other personnel of TSI and its affiliates from time to time, the research and/or trading ideas are typically utilized exclusively on behalf of the portfolio(s) managed by dedicated personnel.

Allocation of Licensed Analytics

As described in Item 4 above, the Analytics that TSI currently licenses to the Adviser represent only a sub-set of the strategies and Techniques that TSI uses on behalf of TSI Clients. In particular, TSI does not license certain strategies and Techniques to the Adviser that are used by the Proprietary Trading Vehicles. TSI makes its licensing decisions based on, among other factors, considerations of excess capacity and overall Firm Profitability. Further, certain strategies and Techniques, including those that may be labeled as "high frequency" in nature, that are utilized by the Adviser's affiliates (including TSS) and/or by TSI Clients (including the Proprietary Trading Vehicles) are not licensed to the Adviser. Two Sigma Affiliates or TSI portfolios utilizing these strategies and Techniques generally (i) are afforded more, and more timely, access to research; (ii) achieve or are expected to achieve higher returns on capital; (iii) exhibit or are expected to exhibit higher Sharpe ratios; (iv) have higher trading costs; and (v) have higher turnover. TSI's and its affiliates' use of these strategies and Techniques on behalf of its and their own clients has had, and will continue to have, a material adverse impact on the Adviser's Clients. To seek to manage the level of competition between and among Client portfolios and TSI Clients (including the Proprietary Trading Vehicles) and to maximize overall Firm Profitability, Client portfolios are

designed with certain constraints such as lower turnover, longer-term investment horizons, less frequent optimization, greater transaction cost aversion and/or restrictions on investable Instruments and/or markets. Given that TSI Clients are expected to trade at higher volumes and more frequently than Clients, their impact on Client portfolios tends to be greater than the impact of Client portfolios on TSI Clients.

TSI has and will continue to research a variety of other strategies and/or Techniques that meet the investment objectives of Clients, including strategies and/or Techniques with higher or lower aggregate risk and return profiles. TSI has complete discretion regarding which of its strategies and Techniques it elects to license to (and correspondingly to withhold from) the Adviser. If assets managed by Two Sigma Affiliates continue to grow, whether from third-party or proprietary capital, the breadth of, and overall capacity associated with, the strategies and Techniques that TSI elects to license or has licensed to the Adviser will likely be reduced. This continued growth and resulting pressure, as well as the higher amount of leverage that can be utilized by certain TSI Clients (including Proprietary Trading Vehicles), creates increasing conflicts of interest between third-party capital and proprietary capital in relation to, among other things (i) the determination as to how much proprietary capital will be invested in or withdrawn from each strategy, (ii) TSI's determination as to which strategies and Techniques it will license to the Adviser, and (iii) how much third-party capital the Adviser and/or TSI elect to accept or return to investors going forward. Such decisions are made due to a variety of factors, including but not limited to performance and capital needs, as Two Sigma Affiliates seek to maintain a diverse and profitable set of businesses. TSI is not free from conflict in making these decisions, and may elect to withhold all or any portion of its strategies and/or models at any time for any reason. Such reasons include, but are not limited to, maximization of its own pecuniary interests or those of its related persons, pressure from the continued growth of TSI's and its affiliates' proprietary capital (and the higher amount of leverage that TSI can apply to proprietary capital) and/or higher fee-paying capital relative to other capital and potential fluctuations in the amount of available capacity. TSI's elections regarding which strategies and/or Techniques to license to the Adviser should in no way be viewed as creating any type of fiduciary or other type of relationship between TSI and any Client, however, certain shared personnel across TSI and the Adviser are responsible for performing functions on behalf of Clients.

Subject to each Client's Mandate, the Adviser has complete discretion regarding the allocation of licensed Analytics among Clients. The Adviser may license certain strategies and Techniques from TSI which the Adviser chooses not to use, in whole or in part, on behalf of certain Clients. These under-utilized or unutilized strategies and Techniques will generally differ for some Clients from those that are fully utilized by other Clients because, among other reasons, (i) they do not work well within or are limited by the Mandates of one or more Clients; (ii) they have less capacity than can be optimally used for one or more Clients; (iii) they involve asset classes outside the Mandates of one or more Clients; (iv) certain Clients are not subject to the same investment regulatory restrictions (*e.g.*, the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA")); (v) they are hedged by taking smaller or larger exposures (as applicable) to certain style factors, sectors or other directional risks than those targeted by one or more Clients; and/or (vi) they involve greater liquidity risk than that targeted by one or more Clients. In some instances, the Adviser will choose to deploy the Analytics differently (or not at all) for certain Clients, for example, in respect of specific geographical regions or Instruments. The net result(s) is that one or more Clients will not have access to certain Analytics that produce higher predicted

rates of return, lower volatility or shorter trading horizons than those strategies and/or Techniques utilized (in degree and/or manner) by other Clients.

Two Sigma Affiliates have deployed and continue to deploy portions of proprietary capital for testing, incubating and/or trading a range of new asset classes, strategies and/or Techniques, including Alternative Strategies (as defined below) and certain discretionary strategies, across both liquid and illiquid asset classes in either Proprietary Trading Vehicles or other entities in which Clients do not participate (though, for the avoidance of doubt, such activity could also be conducted within Client portfolios from time to time). Such strategies and Techniques can be experimental and/or represent departures (to varying degrees) from approaches and methodologies that the Adviser has historically deployed on behalf of Clients (e.g., are less conducive to reliable back-testing; do not follow certain portfolio optimization techniques, including in the case of certain discretionary strategies; may trade in a more opportunistic fashion and may not be possible to simulate; may represent new asset classes for the Adviser; and may employ different execution modalities). Strategies employed for Proprietary Trading Vehicles or other entities in which Clients do not participate may be shared, licensed, moved or excluded among or from Clients, or alternatively retained for use by proprietary capital, in the discretion of the applicable Two Sigma Affiliates.

Decisions Relating to Systematic Strategies and Techniques

The Adviser typically evaluates licensed Analytics for use in a portfolio in light of certain factors described in detail in each Client's offering memorandum, investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement, prospectus and supplemental disclosure document or other governing document, as applicable. The Adviser assigns weights to its strategies. Oftentimes, the modelers provide certain metrics, which specialized research teams take into account when running methodologies that generate weighting recommendations for portfolios. These methodologies and/or the recommended weight are subject to approval by authorized portfolio management personnel. In other cases, portfolio management personnel play a more active role in the strategy weighting process. Regardless of the process used to weight strategies, the relevant portfolio managers retain the ultimate discretion to adjust, override or otherwise make the final decision with respect to strategy selection and weighting pursuant to applicable Mandates, though weighting recommendations from these specialized research teams are typically adopted in the ordinary course of business pursuant to agreed-upon methodologies.

Strategies are periodically re-weighted based on, among other things, ongoing research and simulated, forecasted and/or live trading results. One goal of these weighting exercises is to prevent any single strategy or limited set of strategies from unintentionally dominating a portfolio, although, for the avoidance of doubt, the Adviser's portfolios do employ heavily weighted strategies or sets of strategies in the Adviser's discretion. Research decisions such as strategy selection are typically made on a portfolio-by-portfolio basis without regard to the impact of such decisions on other portfolios of Clients or TSI Clients (i.e., ignoring the fact that other portfolios may be trading the same or similar strategies). Similarly, when reviewing such recommendations prior to release, the portfolio managers have typically only analyzed the simulation results of the strategy as they relate to the particular trading vehicle for which they have oversight responsibility. However, in certain situations, the Adviser has incorporated and will in the future seek to incorporate, cross portfolio impact analyses into a number of these and other decisions.

Subject to the oversight and control of the Adviser, in addition to such decisions, portfolio managers are responsible for a variety of duties in overseeing their respective portfolios. Among other things, portfolio managers monitor and adjust optimizer settings, including with respect to leverage, turnover, position limits, certain exposures and overall risk. The portfolio managers are supported by a broader team of portfolio management personnel to whom certain of these activities are delegated, as well as by certain specialized research teams that perform various facets of portfolio research and make specific portfolio setting or other portfolio recommendations. Portfolio managers also seek to ensure compliance with Clients' Mandates, as applicable, primarily through their oversight of certain delegates. Both the specialized research teams, as well as certain delegates of portfolio managers, are responsible for tasks regarding the TSI Research Platform and/or tasks of general applicability for the benefit of multiple Clients and/or Two Sigma Affiliates and their clients. Furthermore, portfolio managers in many cases have research, business and/or portfolio management duties on behalf of other portfolios of the Adviser and/or Two Sigma Affiliates. For example, from time to time, in addition to performing research for the portfolios to which they are assigned, portfolio managers engage in research that is generalizable and/or extendible to various asset classes and/or portfolios. In other cases, research performed by these individuals may be designed to more specifically benefit a particular portfolio other than the one(s) for which such portfolio managers are responsible. The Adviser's portfolio management personnel and the specialized research teams report, directly or indirectly, to senior leadership personnel that oversee the equities and macro business lines, respectively, across the Adviser and certain affiliates, including TSI. This portfolio management supervisory structure presents certain benefits as well as conflicts of interest. Please refer to "Cross-Adviser Leadership and Other Shared Personnel" below.

Strategy and Technique selection and portfolio management decisions are oftentimes not themselves automated despite the highly automated nature of the Adviser's investment process in which strategies and Techniques are employed, and so a certain degree of subjectivity and diversity of practice is inherent in the Adviser's operations.

Trading and Execution; Use of TSI Execution Desk

The Adviser utilizes TSI's proprietary and third party order and execution management algorithms, systems, technology and services (the "TSI Execution Desk") in order to direct the execution of Clients' orders. The Adviser has reviewed and adopted the order aggregation and trade allocation policies and procedures of TSI for application to such Clients. Traders on the TSI Execution Desk are employees supervised directly or indirectly by senior leadership personnel who oversee the equities and macro asset classes, respectively, across the Adviser and TSI.

The Instruments traded on behalf of each Client (as well as certain TSI Clients) will involve substantial overlap with those traded on behalf of other Clients and the TSI Clients. However, such Instruments will often not be traded in the same way or at the same time on behalf of each Client or TSI Client. From the standpoint of each Client and each TSI Client, simultaneous identical portfolio transactions for Clients and TSI Clients tend to decrease the prices received, and increase the prices required to be paid for their portfolio sales and purchases, as applicable.

As a general matter, the TSI Execution Desk routes orders in an automated fashion to a wide range of third-party venues (including "dark liquidity" venues). The systems employed by the TSI

Execution Desk seek to algorithmically aggregate orders and to ensure proper allocation of fills among the Clients and TSI Clients that trade the same Instrument concurrently on the TSI Execution Desk, as discussed in more detail below. For the avoidance of doubt, the Adviser's order aggregation and trade allocation policy described herein is only applicable to trades that are made on the TSI Execution Desk and does not apply to trades made on separate execution desks maintained by TSI, which handle a material amount of trading volume as compared to the volume handled by the TSI Execution Desk. While the Adviser does not directly utilize such separate execution desks, in certain cases Clients invest in TSI Clients that directly or indirectly utilize such a separate execution desk, as discussed in the Clients' offering memoranda. TSI may for a variety of regulatory, operational or other reasons create other additional execution desks in the future and may decide to employ a different trade allocation policy.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, traders retain broad discretion in the execution of orders and their ability to manually execute trades. In most cases of manual execution on the TSI Execution Desk, fills are allocated algorithmically in the same manner as indicated herein in respect of Instruments executed in an automated manner. Each trader's discretion regarding execution of orders for Clients may change such that the discretion granted to the traders regarding Clients is broadened or narrowed and exercised differently for different Clients.

In particular, market characteristics and/or system limitations for a given Instrument will, in certain cases, result in traders on the TSI Execution Desk handling trades manually (rather than in a fully automated manner). For example, for certain swaps and derivative Instruments (including those executed on a swap execution facility) and for other Instruments that are not liquid or exchange-listed, Client and TSI Client orders are typically aggregated with those that seek to trade the same Instrument concurrently on the TSI Execution Desk, and then routed and placed manually by traders on the TSI Execution Desk.

The Adviser's trade allocation policy applicable to the TSI Execution Desk is designed to seek to: (i) provide a fair allocation of purchases and sales of Instruments among the various Clients and the various TSI Clients, (ii) not systematically advantage one Client or TSI Client over another, and (iii) ensure compliance with appropriate regulatory requirements. However, the Adviser's trade allocation policy is dependent upon the TSI Execution Desk's order aggregation logic, which determines whether to aggregate desired positions of the various Clients and various TSI Clients based on certain time and size rules. As a result, from time to time, smaller orders will be disadvantaged and certain Clients and TSI Clients will be advantaged over others with respect to the timing of order placement and, ultimately, fill quality received. The TSI Execution Desk's order aggregation and/or trade allocation logic are monitored, reviewed and periodically modified in an effort to minimize the occurrence of these events; however, preferential allocations will occur, and it is not expected that such allocations will be reversed or otherwise changed. Such preferential allocations are not deemed by the Adviser to be trade errors.

The TSI Execution Desk generally seeks to aggregate the desired positions of Clients and TSI Clients that are sent to the TSI Execution Desk concurrently in an attempt to achieve more efficient execution and to seek to provide for equitable treatment among such portfolios. As a general matter, the aggregation logic seeks to aggregate goal positions of like order marking characteristics (*i.e.*, sell, sell short, buy, and buy to cover) received concurrently by the TSI Execution Desk. In the event that multiple Clients and/or TSI Clients (including Proprietary Trading Vehicles) wish

to buy, sell, buy to cover, or sell short the same Instrument concurrently through the TSI Execution Desk, the execution system is designed to aggregate orders and allocate all filled orders and corresponding prices ratably, based on desired trade amounts and like order marking instructions determined at the time the aggregated order was created, subject to the limitations discussed herein. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in certain circumstances, orders will be aggregated or allocated on a basis different from that specified above (or not aggregated at all). Examples of reasons for aggregating or allocating orders on a different basis (or not at all) include, among other things, different Mandates; available cash; liquidity requirements; macro risk parameters set by the applicable portfolio manager or investment personnel; to avoid a misallocation of fills; legal and/or regulatory reasons (including a desire to avoid and/or minimize a regulatory filing, disclosure or other obligation); to avoid odd lots; to facilitate the execution of relative value, hedged or packaged transactions or strategies; to facilitate the execution of orders with specific instructions that are not conducive for joint execution; unusual market conditions; and/or, in certain markets, the use of different counterparties to trade the same Instruments. For certain Instruments and/or in certain situations (e.g., rolling positions in FX and futures), the overall volume of non-aggregated orders should be assumed to be material when compared to orders handled in an aggregated manner by the TSI Execution Desk.

As noted, the portions of the order aggregation and trade allocation policy described above are only applicable to trades that are made on the TSI Execution Desk, but TSI also employs separate execution desks. Separate execution desks are used by TSI for a variety of reasons relating to the applicable portfolios and/or the instruments traded, as discussed in more detail below. Separate desks can and often do provide execution services for types of instruments that overlap with the types of instruments traded by other execution desks (including the TSI Execution Desk) without aggregating orders across any such other execution desks, and in each case the resulting trades are allocated entirely to the entity utilizing each such separate execution desk. Further, in some cases, separate execution desks (including desks processing orders on behalf of Proprietary Trading Vehicles) can and do utilize trading personnel who are also assigned to the TSI Execution Desk and who have visibility into the trades across such execution desks. TSI has implemented monitoring controls in an attempt to mitigate certain conflicts of interest that may result from sharing trading personnel across execution desks, but there can be no guarantee that Clients will not be adversely affected by the varied responsibilities of such personnel.

For example, in some cases, TSI uses separate execution desks on behalf of TSI Clients that employ certain derivative and relative value strategies and/or discretionary strategies. Separate execution desks are used in these instances in part due to strategies and/or instruments that can require more manual execution than those typically traded by the TSI Execution Desk. However, there is still significant overlap between the instruments traded by such desks and the TSI Execution Desk, and the orders processed on such desks are not aggregated with orders on the TSI Execution Desk. Accordingly, trades via such separate execution desks are not allocated to portfolios using the TSI Execution Desk, notwithstanding any concurrent trading via the TSI Execution Desk. The separate execution desks currently do not use order aggregation and/or trade allocation logic, and they are not currently expected to do so even if utilized by multiple portfolios. Clients and investors therein should assume that such separate treatment will not be beneficial to any such Client. While the Adviser does not directly utilize a separate execution desk, in certain cases Clients invest in TSI Clients that directly or indirectly utilize such separate execution desks, as discussed in the Clients' offering memoranda.

Additionally, TSI utilizes certain strategies and Techniques, including certain low latency strategies and Techniques, trading capabilities and related execution modalities (“Alternative Strategies”) via separate execution desks for certain TSI Clients and, in some instances, solely for Proprietary Trading Vehicles. Some of the Alternative Strategies generally rely on different execution logic, venues, sources of liquidity, and pathways than the strategies and Techniques deployed on behalf of other Clients, many of which are not currently accessed by the TSI Execution Desk. Certain of these Alternative Strategies utilize much of the same investment management research from the TSI Research Platform that is also used by many of the Clients and TSI Clients which are not using such Alternative Strategies. The Alternative Strategies will frequently impact, to varying degrees, competition for and the price or amount of Instruments available to the Clients not using Alternative Strategies. Alternative Strategies are not always, but are often, housed in or executed through TSS (please refer to Item 10 of this brochure for a discussion of TSS and TSES, affiliated broker-dealers of the Adviser). Oftentimes, the use of a separate execution desk, in conjunction with shared investment management research and the use of TSS, will result in the TSI Clients using such Alternative Strategies and/or TSS receiving fills before Clients not using such Alternative Strategies, which will likely result in the TSI Clients using such Alternative Strategies and/or TSS often receiving better executions than the Clients, or such fills having a materially adverse impact on the prices paid or received on transactions by a Client. The trading volume of the Alternative Strategies is material when compared to the volume of trades handled by the TSI Execution Desk.

In addition, the introduction of any new strategy, capability or execution method, either by the Adviser, one of its affiliates, or by another market participant, increases competitive effects and will often adversely impact the profit and loss capabilities of existing strategies and execution methodologies.

Finally, because certain strategies used by certain TSI Clients have a shorter forecast horizon, use certain separate execution modalities and/or trade through separate execution desks than similar strategies used by Clients, it is likely that in many instances those Clients will buy (or sell) Instruments prior to or after the TSI Clients buying (or selling) the same or similar Instruments and thereby have a materially adverse impact on the prices paid or received by a Client on its transactions or the available liquidity in such Instruments.

In certain cases, the Adviser will utilize personnel employed by one or more non-U.S. Two Sigma Affiliates for trading and other services. Please see Item 10 of this brochure for more information and Item 8. “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies & Risk of Loss—Material Risks (Including Significant or Unusual Risks) Relating to Investment Strategies—Risks of Participating Affiliates” for a discussion of certain potential conflicts of interest and risks associated with such arrangements. Additionally, please refer to Item 12 of this brochure for further discussion of the Adviser’s brokerage practices.

Certain Structural Conflicts Regarding Portfolio Management Operations and Activities

Certain Clients of the Adviser invest, directly or indirectly, in TSI Clients, and certain TSI Clients invest in the Adviser’s Clients. The Adviser acts on behalf of its Clients, rather than TSI Clients, when making portfolio management and other decisions, such as when to make and liquidate investments, how much leverage to use and how much capital to allocate among portfolios, among

other decisions. However, when certain Clients invest, directly or indirectly, in portfolios managed by TSI, TSI acts on behalf of TSI Clients in making portfolio management and other decisions for such portfolios. The interests of Clients, as determined by the Adviser, can and from time to time likely will differ from the interests of TSI Clients as determined by TSI. Each of the Adviser and TSI will make decisions without necessarily considering the best interests of the other's clients.

Finally, the Adviser faces certain conflicts of interest in making decisions with respect to the investments by Clients in TSI-managed portfolios. Among other things, significant proprietary capital of Two Sigma Affiliates and their employees, including principals of the Adviser, are invested in TSI portfolios via TSI Clients. Accordingly, the Adviser is conflicted to the extent that activities it deems to be in the best interest of Clients are not in the best interest of such TSI Clients (and vice versa).

Cross-Adviser Leadership and Other Shared Personnel

As discussed above, the Adviser's portfolio management personnel report, directly or indirectly, to senior leadership personnel who oversee the equities or macro asset classes, respectively, across the Adviser, TSI and certain affiliates. Such senior personnel also supervise traders on the TSI Execution Desk, as well as various research personnel, including personnel who perform portfolio-related research. Such senior management with overall responsibility for equities and macro, respectively, help to set the business strategy, objectives and research agendas with respect to their respective asset classes, though the day-to-day portfolio management of Clients and TSI Clients is conducted by certain portfolio management teams with authority and responsibility over their respective portfolios. Similarly, specialized research teams perform various research services for both the Adviser, TSI and other Two Sigma Affiliates. The Adviser and TSI have sought to mitigate conflicts of interest, including by ensuring that the Adviser and TSI maintain separate portfolio managers who have day-to-day responsibility for one or more portfolios managed by the Adviser or by TSI (as applicable).

The Adviser believes that there are efficiencies and other benefits to organizing the research, portfolio management and trading functions across the Adviser and TSI under a single senior management structure for the equities and macro asset classes, respectively. However, such a structure also presents various actual and potential conflicts of interest. Senior leaders across both the Adviser and TSI perform supervisory functions including managing portfolio management personnel for both Clients and TSI Clients and are responsible for providing cohesive coordination and/or performance of certain research capabilities, portfolio management activities and business functions for applicable asset classes on behalf of both the Adviser and TSI. Performance of these duties by such shared personnel involves participation in key decision-making processes in the face of conflicts, as the interests of Clients and TSI Clients can and do diverge, and there can be no assurance that decisions made by such personnel will equally benefit such Clients and TSI Clients. Investors should assume that such shared personnel will be required to balance competing interests among the Adviser, TSI, TSI Clients and Clients (including those comprised primarily or exclusively of Two Sigma proprietary capital), and will make recommendations or decisions that are based, in whole or in part, on one set of clients and/or on Firm Profitability, as further discussed in "Decisions Relating to Systematic Strategies and Techniques" above; "Allocation of Certain Finite Resources" below; and elsewhere herein.

Similarly, the Adviser believes that the sharing of certain leadership personnel and certain portfolio-related information across the Adviser and TSI facilitates the identification of portfolio risks across (typically similar) portfolios. While information sharing and collaboration between and among portfolio management teams enables more efficient and effective portfolio research and improves overall portfolio and risk management, it also presents conflicts of interest as to the appropriate flow and usage of information in maintaining the independence of portfolio management decision-making.

Allocation of Certain Finite Resources

Because of various legal, regulatory, risk management, operational and counterparty-related considerations (and in part due to the overlap in the trading done on behalf of various Clients and TSI Clients), the Adviser and TSI are often required to manage the allocation of locates, stock borrow, financing (which is constrained by counterparty balance sheet, credit and risk considerations), position limit and reporting threshold capacity, and various other finite resources and/or to apply regulatory reporting, risk or counterparty-mandated limits across multiple Clients and TSI Clients, as well as the Adviser's affiliates and their clients in certain instances. The Adviser and its affiliates seek to apply a systematic and/or objective set of allocation rules and methodologies to manage certain of these finite resources, however, certain Clients or TSI Clients will benefit from the allocation of these finite resources more or less than others. These allocation rules and methodologies vary by, among other things, trading volumes, capital levels, leverage levels, risk exposures, market, asset class and/or trading modality, and in some cases also account for Mandate and strategy-specific needs or requests. A disproportionate benefit will generally result to those TSI Clients that have greater trading volumes, capital levels, leverage levels and/or risk exposures than other Clients or TSI Clients. Such TSI Clients tend to be those portfolios owned solely or primarily by proprietary capital. To the extent that proprietary capital is invested in such portfolios, proprietary capital will benefit from larger allocations of these finite resources under allocation rules and methodologies based on such factors.

For example, the Adviser and its affiliates seek to address unused position limit capacity by permitting Clients and clients of Two Sigma Affiliates to temporarily request and receive additional capacity beyond such client's standard allocation for specific financial instruments, where position limit capacity of other clients for those instruments is underutilized. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in certain limited instances, senior management retains discretion to permit the requesting client to temporarily continue to utilize this additional capacity beyond the period when it would otherwise be underutilized by other clients. Requests for additional position limit capacity have generally come from TSI Clients, including Proprietary Trading Vehicles, that are less reliant on systematic investment processes or that use discretionary investment strategies.

Expenses

Clients typically pay all of their own operating and investment expenses as described in Item 5 of this brochure. Expenses borne by one or more Clients could differ from the expenses borne by other Clients and by clients of Two Sigma Affiliates. Common expenses frequently are incurred on behalf of multiple Clients and clients of Two Sigma Affiliates. The Adviser seeks to allocate those common expenses in a manner that is fair and reasonable over time. However, expense

allocation decisions involve conflicts of interest (*e.g.*, amount of proprietary capital invested; the effect of expense arrangements on a Client's performance and thus Firm Profitability). The Adviser and its affiliates use a variety of methods to allocate common expenses, including allocating the expense equally among applicable Clients, as well as methods based on assets under management, relative use of a product or service, the nature or source of a product or service, the relative benefits derived by the Clients from a product or service, or other relevant factors. Nonetheless, the portion of a common expense that the Adviser allocates to a Client for a particular product or service often will require a subjective determination and might not directly reflect the relative benefit derived by the Client from that product or service in any particular instance.

Prime Brokers, Futures Commission Merchants and Custodians

Two Sigma Affiliates have leveraged their global relationships with certain prime brokers, futures commission merchants and custodians to seek to negotiate more favorable terms, such as aggregate margin requirements, on behalf of their clients. While the Adviser and TSI will endeavor to equitably allocate these benefits to the Clients and the TSI Clients (respectively), at any point in time, some of such clients, including clients which contain primarily proprietary capital or that pay the Adviser or TSI higher performance-based compensation or fees, may benefit more or less than others due to a variety of factors, as discussed in "Allocation of Certain Finite Resources" above. It should be noted that certain prime brokers, futures commission merchants and custodians provided services to multiple Clients and also to clients of Two Sigma Affiliates. See Item 12. "Brokerage Practices."

Total Return Swaps

Certain Clients (including each UCITS for which the Adviser provides sub-advisory or investment management services as of the date hereof) have entered into, or authorized the Adviser to enter into on behalf of each such Client, a total return swap with a swap counterparty (the "Swap Counterparty") that is designed to gain exposure to an underlying long/short portfolio of securities that is also managed by the Adviser (each such underlying portfolio, a "TRS Portfolio"). Strategies employed in respect of a TRS Portfolio are generally based on strategies of one or more other Clients organized as private investment funds. Accordingly, there is significant overlap in terms of strategies, Techniques and Instruments traded by such Clients.

The Adviser provides multiple Clients with exposure to the same TRS Portfolio through a separate total return swap with the Swap Counterparty (all such Clients, the "Swapholders"). As a result, multiple Clients will have exposure to the same TRS Portfolio through separate total return swaps with the same Swap Counterparty. Expenses of the TRS Portfolio will generally be attributable pro-rata to each Swapholder through each total return swap. The Adviser and the Swap Counterparty will each enter into separate agreements with each Swapholder whereby such Swapholder is granted terms and conditions that are more advantageous than and/or different from those with other Swapholders and are considered preferential in relation to the applicable TRS Portfolio. For example, such terms and conditions include event-driven notification rights; a right to receive certain financial and other portfolio information; fee and expense structures; certain confidentiality terms; termination and/or liquidity rights (including rights relating to frequency, advance notice or otherwise); rights to receive reports related to the TRS Portfolio on a more frequent basis or that include information not provided to other Swapholders (including, without

limitation, more detailed information regarding portfolio positions); various assurances, representations, clarifications and warranties (including in relation to certain investment, tax, legal and regulatory matters); and such other rights and obligations as negotiated between the Adviser and a Swap holder. Certain of these agreements also impact the trading of the TRS Portfolio for regulatory, tax or other contractual reasons, such as UCITS regulations and positions restricted from trading, which will adversely affect other Swap holders that have exposure to the same TRS Portfolio. In its sole discretion, the Adviser may also determine to waive or modify a term or condition with a Swap holder without providing the same waiver or modification to other Swap holders. Additionally, capital activity related to changes in a Swap holder's exposure to a TRS Portfolio can negatively impact the TRS Portfolio and, as a result, the performance of another Swap holder's total return swap.

Charitable Giving Activities

The Adviser, its affiliates and their employees from time to time directly or indirectly engage in philanthropic activities unrelated to the business activities of Clients. These activities include, for example, charitable contributions, academic and/or research grants, sponsorships and offers of collaboration or assistance. For the avoidance of doubt, these activities are in no way intended to influence any investor's investment decision-making process, including any decision to invest or remain invested in any Client. To the extent that an investor, its affiliates, or any of their employees, directly or indirectly benefit from these philanthropic activities, it is the investor's obligation to make such inquiry as it deems necessary to ensure that the acceptance of any such benefit prior to or after such investor's investment in a Client does not violate such investor's policies, or any law, rule or regulation applicable to such investor.

Allocation of Human Capital; Support for Affiliates

The Adviser and its principals and affiliates have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and activity among the Clients and Two Sigma Affiliates, in allocating investments, strategies and Techniques among the Clients and Two Sigma Affiliates, and in effecting transactions among the Clients and Two Sigma Affiliates, including ones in which the Adviser and its principals have a greater financial interest or on the basis of Firm Profitability.

The Adviser will from time to time share personnel and other resources among its affiliates, which could adversely impact the Clients. Among other things, certain employees of the Adviser will devote time (including full-time support for certain employees) to providing services to Two Sigma Affiliates that could otherwise be spent in support of Clients. Such services include but are not limited to engineering, data strategy, data science services and investment research. In addition, such activities present a risk that the Adviser will receive material non-public information through relationships maintained by Two Sigma Affiliates, which could adversely affect Clients, as discussed in more detail in Item 8 and Item 11 of this brochure. Other examples of resource sharing among Two Sigma Affiliates include arrangements between TSI and TSS, as discussed in more detail in Item 10 of this brochure, and the pursuit of Digital Assets trading by Two Sigma Affiliates, as discussed in Item 8 of this brochure.

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Adviser provides advisory services to private investment funds, including commingled vehicles and funds of one, as well as sub-advisory or investment management services, as applicable, to an investment company and UCITS funds. Such Clients are typically organized as Delaware limited partnerships, Delaware limited liability companies, Massachusetts business trusts or Delaware statutory trusts, Cayman Islands exempted companies or other similar structures in the same or other jurisdictions. The Adviser also provides advisory services to separately managed accounts, including such accounts owned by financial institutions, non-U.S. governmental entities, limited liability companies and other business and similar entities.

Clients organized as private investment funds are generally set up as either stand-alone structures or as master-feeder structures, wherein each feeder fund invests portions of its assets (directly or indirectly) into a master fund. The master fund then, in certain cases, invests a significant majority (if not all) of its assets into certain trading vehicles managed by the Adviser. Further, certain stand-alone funds and master funds invest, directly or indirectly, in commingled funds, trading vehicles and/or cash management vehicles managed by TSI. The Adviser's Clients organized as private investment funds rely on the exemption set forth in Section 3(c)(7) of the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The structure of any given Client is described in further detail in its offering memorandum, investment management agreement, prospectus and supplemental disclosure document or other governing document, as applicable.

With respect to Clients, initial and additional subscription minimums, if any, are disclosed in such Client's applicable offering memorandum, investment management agreement, prospectus and supplemental disclosure document and/or other governing document. The Adviser is typically authorized to waive, reduce or modify such subscription minimums, subject to certain limitations in accordance with applicable law or regulation.

Item 8. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies & Risk of Loss

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies. The Adviser utilizes a variety of methods and strategies to make investment decisions and recommendations. The Adviser primarily combines multiple hedged and leveraged investment strategies with Techniques to make investment decisions for its Clients. The Adviser integrates information, computing power and human skill to attempt to systematically (and, in certain cases, non-systematically) extract alpha (in absolute terms or relative to a benchmark).

The investment strategies that the Adviser employs include, but are not limited to, the following: statistically-based strategies; merger (or risk) arbitrage; closed-end fund/constituent arbitrage; fundamentally-driven strategies; event-driven strategies; spread-based and long/short strategies; volatility arbitrage and trading strategies; structured credit trading strategies; and contributor-based and sentiment-based strategies (*e.g.*, strategies based on TSI's proprietary alpha capture system). The specific strategies utilized on behalf of any given Client are described in greater detail in such Client's offering memorandum, investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement, prospectus and supplemental disclosure document and/or other governing document, as applicable.

In general, the Adviser primarily uses the Analytics to implement its strategies and to seek to achieve the Mandates of each Client. Such Analytics rely on patterns inferred from historical prices and other financial data in evaluating prospective investments. These Analytics are typically implemented using high-powered computers that generate buy or sell indications to assist the Adviser in the purchase and sale of securities and other Instruments or alternatively send buy or sell orders directly to brokers or other third-party venues. The strategies comprising the Analytics used are highly complex and rely on quantitative (and to a lesser extent, technical) analysis of large amounts of real-time and historical financial and other data with a view towards identifying pricing discrepancies, inefficiencies and/or anomalies.

In addition to the strategies described above, the Adviser also employs strategies and Techniques that focus more on fundamental analysis and research conducted by internal and external analysts (rather than computer-based quantitative and technical analysis) and/or strategies that combine two or more types of analysis in varying degrees. Fundamental analysis and research explores, among other things, issuers, industries, current market and financial conditions and an understanding of the drivers of change within these areas. Such fundamental analysis and research is generated by internal personnel and substantial numbers of external investment professionals, data vendors, market participants, experts, other consultants and/or licensors and is augmented from time to time by the Adviser. The Adviser has discretion to apply systematic mathematical formulae (such as the Analytics) to such analysis and research, or to use such analysis and research alone without further quantitative analysis, to assist in the Adviser's investment decision-making process.

The Adviser may authorize the sharing or discussion of certain investment ideas, theses, strategies or derived data, including as they relate to current holdings or strategies of the Adviser or Clients,

with other investors or financial professionals. Given the differences among Clients and their respective Mandates, investment ideas, theses, strategies or derived data discussed or shared by the Adviser with such other investors, investment professionals or more broadly, may not reflect the forecasts and/or investment activity of all Clients. To the extent that other investors or financial professionals use such investment ideas, theses, strategies or derived data to buy (or sell) certain Instruments while one or more Clients are buying (or selling) the same Instruments, there is potential for Clients' returns to be impacted to varying degrees. All of the investment methods and strategies used by the Adviser involve the risk of loss that Clients and investors in Clients should be prepared to bear. Investors are responsible for appropriately diversifying their assets to help guard against the risk of loss.

Discretionary Strategies. In addition to systematic investment strategies, the Adviser and, to a greater extent, TSI also engage in various forms of discretionary and less-systematic methods of analysis and portfolio management. Such discretionary methods are utilized in strategies and Techniques that, while often aided by quantitative analysis, are typically based primarily or solely on human discretion on behalf of Clients.

Such discretionary strategies and Techniques are utilized in order to, among other things, express certain views based on fundamental research, market sentiment, perceived or predicted events, opportunities or market conditions, as well as to manage certain risks. Discretionary strategies and Techniques often rely on manual processes and do not benefit from the full range of tools and systems used by the Adviser and TSI for systematic portfolio management, risk management and trading. While the Adviser believes that discretionary strategies present certain opportunities, discretionary strategies and Techniques are more susceptible to certain risks, errors and/or behavioral biases that could adversely affect Clients.

Certain of such strategies and Techniques are expected to be materially reliant on human discretion and in many cases will not utilize optimization processes and/or other systematic Techniques as described elsewhere in this brochure. While such strategies are often aided by quantitative analysis, the investment and risk management decision-making for such strategies is directly dependent upon human judgment. Discretionary decision-making will likely result in a different evaluation of the nature and magnitude of various factors that affect the value and risk of investments, as compared to a more systematic approach. There can be no assurance that such discretionary decisions will perform comparably with a more systematic process or that such discretionary decisions will not result in material losses. See "Reliance on Individuals."

Finally, in many cases discretionary strategies employed by Two Sigma Affiliates and their clients, and the investment opportunities pursued by such strategies, will not be made available to Clients and/or other clients of Two Sigma Affiliates due to, among other things, their dependence on the expertise of portfolio-specific personnel, implementation challenges, regulatory considerations and resource limitations. In addition, portfolio management personnel dedicated to one or more specific portfolios and/or research personnel may generate trading opportunities that are made available exclusively for certain Clients and/or clients of Two Sigma Affiliates and not others. In those cases, Clients with more systematic Mandates will typically not benefit from the investment opportunities, expertise or judgment of such personnel. Further, see Item 6 above for more information on Two Sigma Affiliates' practices of testing, incubating and/or trading new or

experimental strategies from time to time with proprietary capital, which has included certain discretionary strategies.

Overview of Risk Management. Risk management is an integral part of the Adviser's investment process, and maintaining a controlled overall level of risk is part of the Adviser's objective in managing Client assets. The Adviser generally seeks to control risk systematically through the use of TSI's proprietary portfolio management and risk management systems and Techniques. However, the Adviser can and does at times also employ certain non-systematic strategies in order to manage certain risk. Client portfolio managers, working together with other personnel, evaluate various risks related to a given Client's trading program (including many of the risks discussed below in "Material Risks (Including Significant or Unusual Risks) Relating to Investment Strategies") and work to develop techniques for measuring, managing, and mitigating those risks, though there can be no assurance that any such risks will be effectively managed or mitigated. The Adviser's Chief Risk Officer serves as an independent check on the risks taken across the platform and runs stress tests of various sorts to measure those risks. When needed, the Risk Department liaises with the portfolio managers to understand and potentially mitigate sources of risk. Except where otherwise noted, the discussion of risk management processes below applies to the Adviser's systematic strategies.

In the case of systematic strategies, the Adviser primarily seeks to control risk for a given Client through a combination of strategy weightings, position limits, and other controls that are programmed into each optimizer, and seeks to eliminate unwanted risk and factor other risks into the decision-making process when deciding which positions to hold in a given portfolio. This process is generally automated, but remains under the oversight of the portfolio managers and the Chief Risk Officer (and their respective teams), though there can be no assurance that any such risks will be effectively managed or mitigated.

The Adviser at times also employs certain manual, discretionary and/or non-systematic strategies and/or processes in order to seek to manage certain risk (as well as to take advantage of perceived or predicted events or market conditions), as discussed in more detail in "Discretionary Strategies" above.

The Adviser evaluates various risks related to Clients' trading programs (including many of the risks discussed in this Item 8) and has worked to develop techniques for measuring and seeking to manage and mitigate those risks (though there can be no assurance that any such risks will be effectively managed or mitigated).

In order to seek to better control aggregate risk and to obtain efficiency in execution, multiple strategies are often traded together in combined, quantitatively-optimized portfolios within Clients' systematic portfolios. The Adviser primarily relies upon its optimization process to determine such a portfolio's "target goal position" in a given Instrument. The optimization process incorporates certain risk parameters and factors that, combined with other metrics, shape the final "target goal position" value. These risk constraints and metrics are developed, in part, in an effort to seek to ensure that the Client stays within its Mandate.

When a Client's systematic portfolio seeks to buy or sell an Instrument, the applicable optimizer measures certain known risks that would result from trading in such an Instrument and adjusts the

target goal positions accordingly. An optimizer makes target goal position adjustments based on risks related to size, liquidity, sector exposure and certain other factors. Hedging trades can also be used as a mechanism to seek to limit or offset certain risk taking orders generated by an optimizer on behalf of the Clients.

Portfolio managers and the Chief Risk Officer (and their teams) monitor each Client's risk on an ongoing basis, and the portfolio managers may take action, or the risk teams may advise the portfolio managers to take action, if unwanted risk is detected. Such actions include but are not limited to reducing strategy weights, lowering optimizer risk limits, adjusting other optimizer parameters and/or managing exposure through trading including, but not limited to, hedging. The monitoring tools available include, but are not limited to, Value at Risk (VaR) and similar calculations, stress-testing (based on both various historical and forward-looking scenarios), and other risk factor measurements.

The Adviser can vary the risk of a Client's investments (and therefore, possibly, a Client's returns), in part, by varying the manner in which, and/or the degree to which, a Client's investments are hedged or leveraged, including through the use of equity index futures, exchange traded products, swaps or similar instruments. A Client may, at times, maintain a substantial portion of its assets in money market instruments and government securities, either directly or indirectly through a cash management vehicle, with the objective of assuring the Client's ability to satisfy the various credit and other obligations incurred in connection with its investment activities. Additionally, at any given time, the Analytics employed by a given Client or portfolio may involve significant systematic and non-systematic risks.

The Adviser generally seeks to manage each Client's liquidity through its portfolio management systems and risk management activities in an effort to ensure that the liquidity profile of portfolio investments is consistent with a given Client's redemption terms.

The Adviser utilizes a Conflicts Committee comprised of certain of the Adviser's and its affiliates' senior management and control personnel. The primary purpose of the Conflicts Committee is to provide a body to which such personnel can raise potential conflicts of interest for evaluation, including potential conflicts which relate to investment process decisions.

Material Risks (Including Significant or Unusual Risks) Relating to Investment Strategies.

Quantitative Strategies and Trading. Quantitative strategies and execution techniques cannot fully match the complexity of the financial markets and therefore sudden unanticipated changes in underlying market conditions can significantly impact their performance. Further, as market dynamics shift over time, previously highly successful strategies and execution techniques tend to become outdated – perhaps without the Adviser recognizing that fact before substantial losses are incurred. Even without becoming completely outdated, a given Analytic's effectiveness may decay in an unpredictable fashion for any number of reasons including, but not limited to, an increase in the amount of assets managed, the sharing of such Analytic with other Clients or TSI Clients, the use of similar strategies and execution techniques by other market participants and/or market dynamics shifting over time. Moreover, there are likely to be an increasing number of market participants who rely on strategies and execution techniques that are similar to those used by the Adviser, which could result in a substantial number of market participants taking the same

action with respect to an investment, and some of these market participants could be substantially larger than any given Client. Should one or more of these other market participants begin to divest themselves of one or more positions, a “crisis correlation”, independent of any fundamentals and similar to the crises that occurred, for example, in September 1998 and August 2007, could occur, thereby causing certain Clients to suffer material, or even total, losses. Certain of these risks could be compounded by the use of ML Technologies by the Adviser and other market participants as well as how these ML Technologies could potentially interact. See “Reliance on ML Technologies” below.

Although the Adviser generally will attempt to deploy relative value strategies, this does not mean that the Clients will not be affected by adverse market conditions similar to those described above and/or others. There can be no assurances that the Analytics pursued or Techniques implemented will be profitable, and various market conditions will be materially less favorable to certain strategies than others. Mispricings, even if correctly identified, may not be corrected by the market, at least within a time frame over which it is feasible for any given Client to maintain a position. In the event that the perceived mispricings underlying the Adviser’s relative value trading positions were to fail to converge toward, or were to diverge further from, relationships expected by the Adviser, Clients would incur a loss. Even pure arbitrage positions can result in significant losses if a Client does not maintain both sides of the position until expiration. Certain Clients utilize high degrees of leverage and therefore could be forced to liquidate positions prematurely in order to meet margin or collateral calls, causing an otherwise “pure” arbitrage position to result in major losses.

The research and expertise developed by the Adviser and its affiliates in pursuing Clients’ investment objectives are considered confidential and generally will not be disclosed to investors. Similarly, position level and other portfolio information related to the Clients will not be disclosed to investors unless otherwise agreed by the Adviser. For the avoidance of doubt, the Adviser is not required and does not expect to disclose information (including to investors) that the Adviser reasonably and in good faith considers proprietary and/or a trade secret (*e.g.*, investment models) and which cannot be presented in a way that reasonably avoids such a confidential disclosure.

Statistical Measurement Error. The Analytics employed by the Adviser rely on patterns inferred from the historical series of prices and other data. Even if all of the assumptions underlying the strategies were met exactly, the strategies can only make a prediction, not afford certainty. There can be no assurance that the future performance will match the prediction. Further, most statistical procedures cannot fully match the complexity of the financial markets and as such, results of their application are uncertain. In addition, changes in underlying market conditions and/or market practices can adversely affect the performance of a statistical strategy and could require changes to such strategy or the development of new strategies.

Reliance on Technology. The Analytics utilized by the Adviser are fundamentally dependent on technology, including hardware, software and telecommunications systems. The data gathering and processing, research, forecasting, portfolio construction, order execution, trade allocation, risk management, operational, back office and accounting systems, among others, utilized by the Adviser are all highly automated and computerized. Such automation and computerization is dependent upon an extensive amount of TSI-licensed software and third-party hardware and software. Such dependencies (including with respect to third-party software) have and will likely

continue to increase over time. TSI typically does not utilize design documents or specifications when building its proprietary software. The proprietary software code thus typically serves as the only definitive documentation and specification for how such software should perform.

The TSI-licensed software and third-party hardware and software are known to have errors, omissions, imperfections and malfunctions (collectively, “Coding Errors”). Coding Errors in third-party hardware and software are generally entirely outside of the control of the Adviser.

Both the Adviser and/or TSI, as applicable, seek to reduce the incidence and impact of Coding Errors through a certain degree of internal testing and real-time monitoring, and the use of independent safeguards in the overall portfolio management system and often, with respect to proprietary software and TSI-licensed software, in the software code itself. Despite such testing, monitoring and independent safeguards, Coding Errors can and do occur and will result in, among other things, the execution of unanticipated trades, the failure to execute anticipated trades, the failure to properly allocate trades, the failure to properly gather, organize and/or process available or accurate data, the generation of erroneous and/or incomplete model forecasts, the failure to take certain hedging or risk reducing actions and/or the taking of actions which increase certain risk(s), all of which can and do have adverse (and materially adverse) effects on Clients and/or their returns.

Coding Errors are often extremely difficult to detect and resolve, and, in the case of proprietary software and TSI-licensed software, the difficulty of resolving potential Coding Errors is exacerbated by the lack of design documents or specifications. Regardless of how difficult their detection appears in retrospect, some of these Coding Errors will go undetected for long periods of time and some will never be detected. The degradation or impact caused by these Coding Errors can compound over time. Moreover, the Adviser will detect certain Coding Errors that it chooses, in its sole discretion, not to address or fix and the TSI-licensed software will contain Coding Errors known to TSI that it chooses, in its sole discretion, not to address or fix. While neither the Adviser nor TSI will perform a materiality analysis on many of the Coding Errors they discover, the Adviser believes that the testing and monitoring performed on such software will enable the Adviser to identify and address those Coding Errors that a prudent person managing a process-driven, systematic and computerized investment program would identify and address by correcting the Coding Errors or limiting the use of the TSI-licensed software, generally or in a particular application. Clients (and investors therein) should assume that Coding Errors and their ensuing risks and impact are an inherent part of investing with a process-driven, systematic investment manager such as the Adviser. Accordingly, the Adviser does not expect to disclose discovered Coding Errors to the Clients or their investors. For the avoidance of doubt, Coding Errors are generally not considered trade errors under the Adviser’s trade errors policy. See “Trade Errors” below.

The Adviser and TSI seek, on an ongoing basis, to create adequate backups of software and hardware where possible but there is no guarantee that such efforts will be successful.

Further, to the extent that a software or hardware malfunction or problem is caused by a defect, security breach, virus or other outside force, the Clients may be materially adversely affected.

Reliance on Data. The Analytics employed by the Adviser are highly reliant on the gathering, cleaning, culling, mapping and analyzing of large amounts of both market and non-traditional (i.e., alternative) data from third-party and other sources in the U.S. and other jurisdictions. It is not possible or practicable, however, to factor all relevant, available data into forecasts and/or trading decisions. The Adviser and/or TSI, as applicable, will use its discretion to determine what data to gather with respect to any strategy or Technique and what subset of that data the strategies and Techniques will take into account to produce forecasts which have an impact on ultimate trading decisions. The Adviser's and/or TSI's determinations, and the Adviser's and/or TSI's access to vendors and other sources of data, are subject to various legal, regulatory, risk management, operational, commercial and counterparty-related considerations and constraints. For example, vendors may adjust, degrade, limit, suspend, or choose not to renew the provision of data for a variety of reasons, or the Adviser or TSI may elect to take some of those actions. In addition, it is inevitable that not all desired and/or relevant data will be available to, or processed by, the Adviser and/or TSI, as applicable, at all times due to, for example, the automated nature of such data gathering and the fact that much of this data comes from third-party sources. This could result from Coding Errors and/or the failure of a technological dependency or other processes at the Adviser, its affiliate, a third-party data source or data processor, or because a vendor, the Adviser or TSI (as applicable) has adjusted, degraded, limited, suspended or chosen not to renew the provision of data (in their sole discretion or as a result of various legal, regulatory, risk management, operational, commercial and counterparty-related considerations and constraints). In such cases, the Adviser often generates forecasts and makes investment and trading decisions based on the data available to it. Additionally, the Adviser and/or TSI, as applicable, may determine that certain available data, while potentially useful in generating forecasts and/or making investment and trading decisions, is not cost effective to gather, store, process, clean and/or organize due to either the technology costs or third-party or affiliated vendor costs and, in such cases, the Adviser will not utilize such data. Further, the Adviser is affiliated with certain data processors. While the Adviser believes there can be certain benefits associated with utilizing such affiliates, it is conflicted in the use of affiliated data processors, which could be less efficient or effective as compared to third-party data processors.

Clients (and investors therein) should be aware that, for all of the foregoing reasons and more, certain data or types of data will inevitably not be utilized in generating forecasts or making investment and trading decisions on behalf of the Clients, and the data actually utilized in generating forecasts or making investment and trading decisions on behalf of the Clients will inevitably contain a degree of inaccuracies and errors (whether due to Coding Errors, manual human errors or other factors). Certain data errors (e.g., errors in pricing data) could materially adversely affect trading for Clients. Clients (and investors therein) should assume that the foregoing limitations and risks associated with gathering, cleaning, culling, mapping and analyzing large amounts of data from third-party and other sources are an inherent part of investing with a data- and process-driven, systematic investment manager, especially one that invests in a large universe of Instruments such as the Adviser.

Reliance on TSI. The Adviser has licensed from TSI (i) certain Analytics developed by TSI, and (ii) derived data, in each case, pursuant to the terms of the Licensing and Services Agreement, both of which TSI uses to provide investment advice to, and execute transactions for, the vast majority of TSI Clients. The Analytics are comprised of quantitative models, optimizers and other order and execution management systems and execution algorithms used to exercise investment and

brokerage discretion for Clients (as well as by TSI for TSI Clients). The Adviser's license permits the Adviser to modify various programmable settings in certain of the Analytics. The Adviser exercises its delegated authority from Clients by choosing which licensed Analytics to utilize on behalf of each Client and by adjusting or modifying the various programmable settings of the licensed Analytics to accommodate each Client's Mandate.

While TSI has and will continue to research a variety of other strategies and Techniques which might meet the Mandates of one or more Clients, including strategies and Techniques with higher or lower aggregate risk and return profiles, the Adviser has no ability to decide which of TSI's strategies and Techniques are available to it for licensing. TSI has the exclusive authority to determine which of its strategies and Techniques it elects to license to the Adviser (or withhold from the Adviser), in whole or in part. In some instances, TSI will elect to license to the Adviser modified versions of strategies or Techniques employed by TSI. Firm Profitability is a material factor in TSI's decision as to which strategies and Techniques it will license to the Adviser and the manner in which it will do so. TSI periodically reviews the profitability associated with and assesses the amount of capital that can reasonably be allocated to the existing investment strategies licensed to the Adviser.

TSI performs periodic capacity analyses to determine the amount of capital that can reasonably be allocated to its existing strategies and Techniques (including the Analytics). The capacity of a given strategy is ultimately dependent on a variety of factors including, among others, each TSI Client's and each Client's Mandates, current and projected market conditions, the development of new strategies and Techniques, available capital, leverage and obtainable financing (both in absolute terms and on a relative basis between third-party capital and proprietary capital), tax implications, legal or regulatory requirements, various risk considerations, overall Firm Profitability, the level of investor demand and the amount of available third-party capital and proprietary capital. Based on these same factors, TSI limits the strategies and Techniques it chooses to license to the Adviser and places limits on the usage of the licensed Analytics by the Adviser. TSI is conflicted in making these elections, and may elect to withhold from the Adviser all or any portion of its strategies and Techniques at any time for any reason. Such reasons include, but are not limited to, maximization of its own pecuniary interests or those of its related persons, pressure from the continued growth of TSI's and its affiliates' proprietary capital and the higher amount of leverage that TSI can apply to proprietary capital.

In addition, TSI may, under the terms of the Licensing and Services Agreement, revoke any or all licenses granted to the Adviser. There can be no assurances that TSI will make decisions that will be beneficial to the Adviser or the Clients. Further, the Clients (and investors in Clients) should be aware that TSI does not have any fiduciary obligations to the Clients (or such investors) and that Clients (and/or investors) will not have any recourse against TSI with respect to any such decisions made by TSI.

TSI also provides various services to the Adviser pursuant to the Licensing and Services Agreement, including, but not limited to, administrative, legal, technical and clerical services, access to technology equipment and office facilities, maintenance and support services, and other related and miscellaneous services. The Adviser pays TSI a fee for the provision of these services; however, such fee is borne by the Adviser and not directly or indirectly by the Clients. All employees of the Adviser also have a separate and direct employment relationship with TSI. Soft

dollars generated by Clients are also used to pay for research that TSI obtains, as discussed in Item 12.

Because of the above, the Adviser's performance is materially dependent on TSI and the talents and efforts of individuals employed by TSI. TSI is not a fiduciary to the Adviser or to any Clients, however certain shared personnel across TSI and the Adviser are responsible for performing functions on behalf of Clients. The success of the Adviser and its Clients is largely dependent upon TSI to (i) continue to develop and license to the Adviser strategies and Techniques necessary for the Adviser to achieve the Clients' investment objectives; and (ii) continue to provide services to the Adviser. If TSI ceases to do so, or to do so effectively, the Adviser and the Clients will be adversely affected. The Adviser has no control over TSI and TSI has made and may make decisions without regard to, knowledge or consideration of, the business objectives of the Adviser or the investment objective of any of the Clients (subject to the Licensing and Services Agreement).

Reliance on ML Technologies. The Adviser utilizes machine learning and artificial intelligence tools and techniques, including generative AI and large language models (collectively, "ML Technologies"), in the course of its business, including in connection with trading, data analysis and other research, code generation, and other investment management activities. ML Technologies can be developed in whole or in part by third parties (including open source materials) and by Two Sigma Affiliates.

There are risks associated with the use of ML Technologies. The Adviser's use of ML Technologies (as well as the use of ML Technologies by third-parties, as discussed below) will tend to amplify the risks faced by the Adviser and Clients, including those risks described under "Quantitative Strategies and Trading," "Reliance on Data," "Use of Simulations," "Cybersecurity and Business Continuity Risk," and "Competition," and could introduce additional risks, all of which could adversely impact the Adviser and Clients.

Certain ML Technologies are typically highly reliant on the collection and analysis of large amounts of data. It is not possible or practicable to screen all available data incorporated into or reviewed by ML Technologies, and it is inevitable that not all desired and/or relevant data will be available to, or processed by, the ML Technologies, and that such data will be incomplete or incorrect. The Adviser will also not necessarily be aware of the importance assigned to any particular piece of data by the ML Technologies.

ML Technologies will sometimes generate incomplete or inaccurate outputs that could negatively impact the Adviser's investment decisions, operations and other functions, which could result in losses. In addition, ML Technologies can make underlying logic for computations and results difficult to interpret, and therefore undesired or unexpected behavior can be difficult to detect and/or remediate; improvements can similarly be difficult to implement as well. Further, the Adviser utilizes ML Technologies developed by third parties, and the Adviser often does not have visibility into the data used to train the models or the specific technologies that comprise such ML Technologies and it could be even more difficult to detect and/or remediate undesired or unexpected behavior of such ML Technologies. The Adviser's use of ML Technologies could therefore adversely impact Clients.

Clients will also be exposed to risks to the extent third-party service providers and/or counterparties of the Adviser or the Clients use ML Technologies in their business activities. The Adviser has limited transparency into the use of such ML Technologies, and to the extent it is aware of such use, it will likely not be in a position to control the manner in which third-party products are developed or maintained or the manner in which third-party services utilizing ML Technologies are provided.

Use of Simulations. The Adviser sets expectations for Client performance based on, among other things, simulated performance results from portfolio simulations that use historical and simulated data and take into account the size and trading activities of other Clients and TSI Clients. The Adviser also uses simulations in its portfolio management activities. These portfolio simulations have inherent limitations. For example, these portfolio simulations are designed with the benefit of hindsight and do not represent actual trading; actual returns will be different than those of the simulations. In addition, Clients (and investors therein) should note that the interpretation of simulated results is an inherently subjective process, requires significant interpretation by portfolio management personnel, and is ultimately based upon the knowledge, expertise and subjective beliefs of portfolio management personnel about the workings of the strategies, Techniques and markets. For the avoidance of doubt, differing interpretations of any given portfolio simulation's results are common. There can be no assurance that the future performance of any strategies employed by a Client will match any simulated performance results from portfolio simulations. Furthermore, simulations are also used internally to represent strategy behavior and/or performance on an ongoing basis. In addition to the limitations discussed above, certain simulations are likely to imprecisely simulate actual activity. This occurs for various reasons, including due to the timing of data ingestion in simulations that differs from that of actual forecasting and trading activity. Certain portfolio management decisions may be based on these imprecise simulations, with or without the knowledge as to what extent the simulations are imprecise. The Adviser's reliance on simulations can materially adversely impact Clients.

Political, Social and Economic Uncertainty Risk. Social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, wars, conflicts, economic sanctions activity and social unrest) occur from time to time, and will likely continue to occur. Such events create uncertainty and have significant impacts on financial markets, exchanges, issuers, industries, governments, counterparties, service providers and other systems to which Clients and the Instruments in which they invest are exposed. As global systems, economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, events that once had only local impact are now more likely to have regional or even global effects. Events that occur in one country, region or financial market will, more frequently, adversely impact issuers in other countries, regions or markets, including in established markets such as the United States. These impacts can be exacerbated by failures of governments and societies to adequately respond to an emerging event or threat.

The foregoing events and related uncertainty can result in or coincide with: increased volatility in the global financial markets; a decrease in the reliability of market prices and difficulty in valuing assets; greater fluctuations in currency exchange rates; increased risk of default (by government and private issuers, service providers and counterparties); inability to purchase and sell assets or otherwise settle transactions (e.g., a market freeze or disruption); substantial rates of inflation; recessions; depressions; difficulties in obtaining and/or enforcing legal judgments; further social,

economic, and political instability (which can compound these effects); greater governmental and regulatory involvement in the economy, in financial markets or in social factors that impact the economy (e.g., the imposition of quarantines and/or travel restrictions). Many of the foregoing risks implicate risk factor disclosures included elsewhere in this brochure, such as “Risk of Independent Management, Independent Deleveraging or Liquidation;” “Highly Volatile Markets;” “Regulatory Changes;” and “Derivative, Counterparty and Settlement Risk.”

For example, beginning in early 2020, a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and related respiratory disease (COVID-19) spread rapidly across the world, including within the United States. This outbreak led to disruptions in the worldwide economy. This outbreak had, and any future developments of current events (such as ongoing military conflict in Ukraine and the Middle East) could have, an adverse impact on the economies of certain nations and on the global economy in general, including volatility in or disruption of markets in which Clients invest, which could have a material adverse impact on the Clients.

The Instruments in which Clients invest have been and could further be significantly impacted by emerging events and uncertainty of this type, and Clients will be negatively impacted if the value of their portfolio holdings decreases as a result of such events and the uncertainty they cause. Clients will also be negatively affected if the operations and effectiveness of Two Sigma Affiliates, Clients’ counterparties or their service providers are compromised or if necessary or beneficial systems and processes are disrupted. See, e.g., “Reliance on Technology” above and “Cybersecurity and Business Continuity Risks” below.

Sustainability Risk and Principal Adverse Impact under the European Union’s Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (“SFDR”). The Adviser utilizes a variety of methods and strategies to make investment decisions and recommendations for Clients and generally seeks to control risk systematically through the use of its proprietary portfolio management and risk management systems and Techniques. The SFDR defines a “sustainability risk” to mean an environmental, social, or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment. It is not the Adviser’s practice to consider these sustainability risks as a distinct element of risk within its investment processes. Rather, portfolio managers, working together with other personnel, evaluate various risks related to the Clients’ trading program and work to develop techniques for measuring, managing, and mitigating those risks.

To the extent that these or other sustainability risks are integrated into certain Clients’ investment decisions, they are typically integrated within the totality of events and conditions that inform investment decisions under the Adviser’s investment and risk management programs. Please see “Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies” and “Overview of Risk Management” above for a broader discussion of, among other things, the investment strategies and analytics used on behalf of such Clients and the Adviser’s efforts to systematically control risk, each of which is discussed in greater detail in such Clients’ offering memoranda.

Clients subject to SFDR do not pursue sustainable investment mandates and do not promote environmental or social characteristics, in each case for the purpose of SFDR. Such Clients are therefore not subject to the disclosure requirements for products referred to in Article 8 or Article 9 of SFDR. For the same reason, such Clients are not subject to the requirements of the EU

Regulation on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. Clients' investments do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. In addition, the Adviser believes that the investment strategies targeted by Clients are not compatible with SFDR's "principal adverse impacts" regime without disproportionate effort. Accordingly, the Adviser does not currently consider the principal adverse impacts (as contemplated by SFDR) of its investment decisions on sustainability factors.

Assessment of sustainability risks is complex and may be based on data which is difficult to obtain, incomplete, out of date, or otherwise materially inaccurate. Moreover, the impacts following the occurrence of a sustainability risk may be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk and asset class. As is the case with political, social and economic uncertainty risks (see "Political, Social and Economic Uncertainty Risk" above), sustainability risks (as defined under SFDR) could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment and, even when identified, there can be no assurance that any such risks will be effectively managed or mitigated.

Cybersecurity and Business Continuity Risks. The information and technology systems of the Adviser, TSI, other Two Sigma Affiliates and service providers to the Adviser and Clients are vulnerable to potential damage or interruption from computer attacks, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Such risks are likely increased in some cases as a result of the global activities of Two Sigma Affiliates across different countries, regions and markets. In addition to direct vulnerabilities of the systems of the Adviser and its affiliates, the foregoing (and similar) risks from time to time originate on systems and in locations beyond the Adviser's control. For example, software, data and other services provided by third parties may be compromised without the Adviser's knowledge. Additionally, the Adviser's communications with other persons, including Client counterparties and investors, are susceptible to infiltration due to human error or vulnerabilities in the systems of such persons. Accordingly, investors are advised to ensure communication methods with the Adviser and the relevant administrator(s) are secure so as to prevent interception or impersonation that could result in fraudulent communications being submitted on their behalf.

Although the Adviser has (directly or through its affiliates) implemented various measures designed to seek to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, it may be necessary for the Adviser or a service provider to make a significant investment to fix or replace them and to seek to remedy the effect of such issues. The failure or interruption of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in the operations of the Adviser and the Clients and result in a failure to maintain the confidentiality, integrity or availability of sensitive data, including personal information, as well as reputational damage and/or financial loss, including via adverse, and potentially materially adverse, impacts to Clients' returns. Further, there may be legal and related costs arising from either existing or pending laws or regulations governing cybersecurity requirements for the Adviser and the Clients, as well as litigation and/or regulatory investigations associated with any incidents that occur. While many investment advisers and funds are subject to the same or similar risks in respect of

their operations, these risks are particularly acute with respect to an investment in the Clients due to the Adviser's and the Clients' fundamental dependence on technology (as discussed herein).

Another potential result of the interruption of the Adviser's (and its affiliates') systems and/or implementation of disaster recovery plans is a remote working or distributed workforce environment for employees of the Adviser and its affiliates, which presents certain risks discussed below in "Distributed Workforce Risks."

In addition, in connection with the services provided to a Client, an investor's personal data will be subject to the Adviser's privacy policy, will be shared with certain Two Sigma Affiliates and will be transferred and/or stored in various jurisdictions in which Two Sigma Affiliates, a Client's administrator or sub-administrator and/or their respective affiliates have a presence, including to jurisdictions that might not offer a level of personal data protection equivalent to the investor or prospective investor's country of residence.

Distributed Workforce Risks. In early 2020, the Adviser and its affiliates transitioned the majority of employees across their offices to remote work-from-home arrangements due to the outbreak of the novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and related respiratory disease (COVID-19) discussed above. The Adviser has since transitioned to a "hybrid" work model, wherein generally employees work partly from Two Sigma offices, and partly remotely. While certain of the Adviser's and its affiliates' employees are accustomed to working remotely and working with other remote employees, remote work increases risks relating to cybersecurity, data protection, employee supervision, workforce engagement and cohesion of operations, which could negatively impact the Adviser and its Clients.

Notwithstanding these risks, the Adviser believes that a hybrid working environment provides certain benefits to the Adviser, its affiliates and their employees (including in respect of workforce flexibility and the ability to recruit and retain personnel). The Adviser and its affiliates will endeavor to appropriately protect against the risks and will employ workplace policy arrangements designed to balance the benefits and potential drawbacks of remote work and a distributed workforce going forward. However, there can be no assurance that the operations of Clients will not be adversely affected.

Trade Errors. On occasion, errors occur with respect to trades executed on behalf of Clients. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to identify and resolve trade errors (as defined in the Adviser's trade errors policy) in a timely and appropriate manner. Losses resulting from such trade errors will generally be borne by the Client except to the extent provided in the Client's applicable offering memorandum, investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement or prospectus and supplemental disclosure or other governing document. Accordingly, to the extent such trade errors occur, the Client and/or its returns may be materially adversely affected. The Adviser will have a conflict of interest in determining the cause of an error, whether the Adviser has satisfied the applicable standard of care and any remediation. When a trade error occurs, the Adviser will seek to ensure that the Client is treated in a manner that is consistent with policies and procedures, applicable law and the fiduciary duties owed to the Client. Unless otherwise required by the investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement, offering or organizational documents of the Client, the Adviser generally will not notify the Client (or the investors therein) that a trade error has occurred.

Risk of Process Changes. As evolving companies, it is expected that the numerous processes developed by the Adviser or by TSI to perform various functions (including, without limitation, processes related to data ingestion, research, forecasting, portfolio construction, order execution, trade allocation, risk management, compliance, operations and accounting) will change over time (such changes, “Process Changes”). To the fullest extent permitted by rule, regulation, requirement or law, both the Adviser and TSI reserve the right to make Process Changes in their sole and absolute discretion. Such Process Changes may be made due to: (i) external factors such as, without limitation, changes in law or legal/regulatory guidance, changes to industry practice, market factors or changes to external costs; (ii) internal factors such as, without limitation, personnel changes, changes to proprietary technology, security concerns or updated cost/benefit analyses; or (iii) any combination of the foregoing.

Effects of Process Changes are inherently unpredictable and can lead to unexpected outcomes which can and sometimes do ultimately have an adverse impact on one or more Clients. In addition, certain Process Changes, for example certain Process Changes made due to changes in law or legal/regulatory guidance, could be made despite the Adviser’s belief that such Process Changes will have an adverse impact on one or more Clients. Finally, while the Adviser may choose to notify Clients or investors in Clients about certain of its Process Changes, the vast majority will be made without any such notification.

Leverage Risk. The Adviser employs leverage on behalf of certain Clients. Such leverage is achieved by borrowing funds from U.S. and non-U.S. brokers, banks, dealers and other lenders, purchasing or selling Instruments on margin or with collateral and/or using options, futures, forward contracts, swaps and various other forms of derivatives and other Instruments which have substantial embedded leverage. If a Client can no longer utilize margin or post collateral under such lending arrangements, such Client could be required to liquidate a significant portion of its portfolio, and trading would be constrained, adversely affecting such Client’s performance.

Trading on leverage will result in greater risks, exposures, interest charges and costs, which may be explicit (*e.g.*, in the case of margin loans) or implicit (*e.g.*, in the case of many derivative instruments) and such charges or costs could be substantial. The use of leverage, both through direct borrowing and through the investment in various types of instruments across a wide variety of asset classes, can and will substantially increase the market exposure (and market risk) to which a Client is subject. Specifically, if the value of such Client’s portfolio fell below the margin or collateral level required by a prime broker or dealer, the prime broker or dealer would require additional margin deposits or collateral amounts. If such Client were unable to satisfy such a margin or collateral call by a prime broker or dealer, the prime broker or dealer could liquidate the Client’s positions in the Client’s account with the prime broker or for which the dealer is the counterparty and cause the Client to incur significant losses. The failure to satisfy a margin or collateral call, or the occurrence of other material defaults under margin, collateral or other financing agreements, could trigger cross-defaults under such Client’s agreements with other brokers, dealers, lenders, clearing firms or other counterparties, multiplying the adverse impact to such Client. In addition, because the use of leverage will allow such Client control of or exposure to positions worth significantly more than the margin or collateral posted for such positions, the amount that such Client can lose in the event of adverse price movements will be high in relation to the amount of this margin or collateral amount, and could exceed the value of the assets of such Client. In the event of a sudden decrease in the value of a Client’s assets, a Client might not be

able to liquidate assets quickly enough to satisfy its margin or collateral requirements. In that event, such entity would become subject to claims of financial intermediaries that extended “margin” loans or counterparty credit. Such claims could exceed the value of the assets of the Client. Trading of futures, forward contracts, equity swaps and other derivatives, for example, generally involves little or no margin deposit or collateral requirement and, therefore, provides substantial implicit leverage. Accordingly, relatively small price movements in these Instruments (and others) can result in immediate and substantial losses to such Client. While the Adviser and TSI will endeavor to equitably allocate any benefit from their trading agreements to their respective Clients or TSI Clients, at any point in time some Clients or TSI Clients (including clients that contain primarily proprietary capital or that pay TSI or the Adviser (as applicable) higher performance-based compensation or fees) could benefit more or less than others due to a variety of factors, as discussed in “Allocation of Certain Finite Resources” in Item 6 above.

The banks, dealers, and counterparties (including prime brokers, futures commission merchants and central clearing houses) that provide financing to Clients can apply essentially discretionary margin, haircut, financing and collateral valuation policies. Changes by banks, dealers and counterparties in any of the foregoing may result in large margin calls, loss of financing and forced liquidations of positions at disadvantageous times or prices. There can be no assurance that such Clients will be able to secure or maintain adequate financing or favorable terms for such financing.

Leverage Restrictions; Intra-day and Intra-Settlement Cycle Borrowing. Certain Clients are generally restricted from intentionally employing leverage. Notwithstanding such restrictions, counterparties may and do extend credit both intra-day and within settlement cycles to support such Clients’ trading activity. While such credit is not intended to increase a Client’s net notional exposure, differences in settlement timing may result in such an increase in exposure. As with the use of explicit leverage, there are risks associated with intra-day and intra-settlement-cycle borrowing of this sort, including, among other things, the failure or delayed sale of any Instrument by a Client may require direct borrowing to settle such Client’s outstanding trades to purchase other Instruments. Additionally, a Client’s trades may settle prior to payment, incurring interest expenses for any such delayed payment amount.

Risk of Independent Management, Independent Deleveraging or Liquidation. The Adviser will make portfolio decisions on behalf of a particular Client based on such Client’s Mandate, with the result that decisions made by portfolio management personnel on behalf of one Client could vary materially from the decisions made by portfolio management personnel on behalf of other Clients and/or decisions made by TSI on behalf of TSI Clients, including during times of market stress and during liquidation events. Because the Adviser and TSI employ the same or similar strategies on behalf of many Clients and/or TSI Clients, and because such Clients and TSI Clients often trade the same or similar Instruments, the decisions made by portfolio management personnel on behalf of any individual Client or TSI Client are likely to have a material impact on other Clients. This is particularly true of decisions by TSI because the portfolios managed by TSI tend to utilize more leverage, trade more volume and trade more quickly than Clients do or are permitted to do. This impact is likely to be exacerbated during times of market stress and/or during liquidation events. For example, to the extent that portfolio management personnel decide to liquidate or “delever” all or any portion of one Client’s portfolio for any reason, such liquidation or deleveraging is likely to adversely affect positions held by other Clients or such other Client’s ability to liquidate or delever the same or similar positions, whether or not portfolio management personnel have made

the independent decision to liquidate or delever such other Clients' portfolios. In addition, there is no guarantee that the Adviser will choose to, or will be able to, liquidate or delever the portfolios of Clients simultaneously or in any orderly fashion.

The Adviser and TSI will seek to address these and related potential conflicts of interest in accordance with the applicable fiduciary duties they owe to their respective clients. For instance, depending on the circumstances that have contributed to the decision to liquidate or delever the portfolios of a Client and the Adviser's belief about how such events will unfold, the Adviser may, in its discretion, defer to each portfolio manager and/or such person's delegate, as applicable; restrict the coordination of such individuals across the Clients and/or TSI Clients; or deliberately coordinate across the Clients and TSI Clients for the purpose of seeking to mitigate overall impact. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's chosen course of action will effectively manage or mitigate the adverse impact of such events on the Clients or that a different course of action would not have resulted in a better or worse outcome for the Clients.

Given the size and scope of the portfolios traded by Clients and TSI Clients, the Adviser expects that it is unlikely to be able to liquidate or delever such portfolios in an orderly fashion, particularly during times of market stress and/or during liquidation events.

Varying Liquidity Terms. Different Clients that invest in the same underlying funds or investment trading vehicles have different liquidity terms with respect to such entities. Such differences include, but are not limited to, more frequent redemption dates and/or shorter notice periods. Under certain circumstances, therefore, investors in certain Clients can redeem or withdraw, as applicable, from the applicable underlying fund or investment trading vehicle at times when the ability of investors in other Clients to redeem is restricted.

Highly Volatile Markets. The prices of securities and other Instruments can be highly volatile. Price movements of Instruments in which Clients trade are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and 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. Clients are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of their clearinghouses and subject to the risk of failure of their counterparties in the case of OTC positions. Even if considered safe under normal conditions, such exchanges, clearinghouses or counterparties are nevertheless susceptible to failure, which could materially adversely affect Clients.

Hedging Risk. The Adviser will (directly or indirectly) employ hedging for certain Clients by taking long and short positions in related Instruments. Hedging against a decline in the value of a portfolio position does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of such portfolio positions or prevent losses if the values of such positions decline, but establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus seeking to moderate the decline in the value of such portfolio position. Such hedging transactions also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the portfolio position should increase. In the event of an imperfect correlation between a position in a hedging instrument and the portfolio position that it is intended to protect, the desired protection

may not be obtained, and a Client will be exposed to risk of loss. In addition, it is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against any risk, and hedging entails its own costs. Positions that would typically serve as hedges could actually move in the same direction as the Instruments they were initially attempting to hedge, adding further risk (and losses) to the Client. The Adviser may determine in its sole discretion not to hedge against certain risks. Even in the case of Clients that are designed to seek market neutrality, the Adviser will weigh various considerations in determining the amount of hedging to employ. Among other things, the costs of hedging (*e.g.*, the cost of borrow) any particular position or set of positions can be prohibitive, and therefore certain hedging transactions in some cases will not appear appropriate from a cost/benefit perspective. Furthermore, certain risks exist that cannot be hedged.

Commodities. Commodity investments are affected by business, financial market or legal uncertainties. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on its (direct or indirect) commodity investments. Prices of commodity investments can be volatile, and a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may significantly affect the performance of a Client. In addition, the performance of a Client may fluctuate as the general level of interest rates fluctuates.

Short Selling Risk. A Client's investment program may include a significant amount of short selling. Short selling transactions expose the Client to the risk of loss in an amount greater than the initial investment, and such losses can increase rapidly and without effective limit. Short sales can, in certain circumstances, substantially increase the impact of adverse price movements on a Client's portfolio. A short sale of an Instrument involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss from a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the Instrument, which could result in an inability to cover the short position. In addition, there can be no assurance that securities or other Instruments necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase. There is the risk that the Instruments borrowed by the Client in connection with a short sale would need to be returned to the lender on short notice. If such request for return of Instruments occurs at a time when other short sellers of the subject Instrument are receiving similar requests, a "short squeeze" can occur, wherein the Client might be compelled, at the most disadvantageous time, to replace the borrowed Instruments previously sold short with purchases on the open market possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received earlier in originally selling the Instruments short. Purchasing Instruments to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the Instruments to rise further, thereby exacerbating any loss. In early 2021, several prominent examples of short squeezes occurred, driven at least in part by trading activity attributed to participants on social media networks. Such trading activity targeting particular Instruments presents risks to short selling transactions in those (and potentially other) Instruments by Clients. To the extent such trading activity continues to occur, and particularly if positions held by Clients are intended targets of such activity, Clients may be adversely affected. Short selling transactions could also be subject to margin lending risk and trading restrictions, as described in more detail in "Leverage Risk" above and "Trading Restrictions" below, respectively.

Frequent Trading. The Adviser's primary strategies involve frequent trading of Instruments which results in significantly higher commissions and charges to Clients due to increased brokerage, which will offset Client profits.

Merger Arbitrage/Deal Risk. The most significant risk in merger arbitrage is that a transaction will be abandoned such that the value of securities purchased falls, resulting in loss of capital. This loss will be increased if the price of the shorted security (*i.e.*, the acquiring company) rises as the deal is called off. Abandonment may occur for a number of reasons, including (i) regulatory or antitrust prohibitions, delays or restrictive conditions for approval of the merger; (ii) problems arising out of due diligence review; (iii) incompatibility of the managements of the two parties; (iv) incompatibility of strategies; or (v) a movement outside of the required price range in “collar” transactions. When a deal is not abandoned, there is still a risk of price renegotiation or a timing delay.

Event Driven Strategies Risk. A Client may have investments in companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers or companies involved in work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies and similar transactions. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of business enterprise, there exists the risk that the transaction in which such business enterprise is involved either will be unsuccessful, will 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 a Client of the security or other Instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, a Client may be required to sell its investment at a loss. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving financially troubled companies in which a Client may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by a Client of its entire investment in such companies. In connection with such transactions (or otherwise), a Client may purchase securities on a when-issued basis, which means that delivery and payment take place sometime after the date of the commitment to purchase and is often conditioned upon the occurrence of a subsequent event, such as approval and consummation of a merger, reorganization or debt restructuring. The purchase price and/or interest rate receivable with respect to a when-issued security are fixed when a Client enters into the commitment. Such securities are subject to changes in market value prior to their delivery.

Lack of Diversification. Certain Clients will not be diversified across markets, industries, geographies, instrument types, strategies and/or themes. Further, Clients are typically permitted to concentrate their investments in a few industries, issuers and Instruments in a specific geographic area. In particular, certain discretionary strategies often consist of concentrated investment portfolios. The negative impact on the value of the assets of any Client due to adverse movements in a particular economy or industry or in the value of the securities of a particular issuer or Instrument could be considerably greater than if a Client were not permitted to concentrate its investments to such a significant extent. To the extent that a Client’s portfolio is or becomes concentrated in a limited number of investments, such Client’s performance will not necessarily correlate with the performance of the markets on which Instruments held by the Client are traded. Any loss with respect to a portfolio Instrument in a concentrated portfolio could have a significant adverse impact on a Client.

Adverse Effects of Substantial Growth and Licensing. Many of the Analytics used by a Client will be utilized by the Adviser on behalf of more than one Client and will be licensed from TSI which will also utilize the Analytics on behalf of TSI Clients and/or further license them to other affiliates, including TSS and TSC (as defined in Item 10). A strategy or set of Analytics employed by a Client often will be employed in a significant way (*e.g.*, to support billions of dollars of invested assets) on behalf of one or more other Clients or TSI Clients. A Client does not have

rights (exclusive or otherwise) to any given licensed Analytic. Further, due to a variety of factors, the profitability of many of these strategies and Techniques are expected to decrease as the assets of clients of the Adviser (or its affiliates) increase, thereby potentially decreasing any Client's returns relative to its historical performance. This may be the case whether the Adviser (or its affiliates) utilizes the same strategies, or another strategy that trades in similar or related securities on behalf of different Clients, TSI Clients or Two Sigma Affiliates.

Possible Adverse Effects of Substantial Withdrawals or Redemptions. In the event that there are substantial investor withdrawals or redemptions from a Client in a short period of time (including withdrawals of proprietary capital), the Adviser may find it difficult to adjust its asset allocation and trading strategies to the suddenly reduced amount of such Client's assets under management. Under such circumstances, in order to provide funds to satisfy withdrawal or redemption requests, the Adviser could be required to liquidate positions at an inopportune time or on unfavorable terms, resulting in a lower net asset value for the remaining investors and a lower withdrawal or redemption amount for the withdrawing or redeeming investors. On an ongoing basis, irrespective of the period over which substantial withdrawals or redemptions occur, it may be more difficult for Clients to generate additional profits operating on a smaller asset base and, as a result of liquidating assets to assist a Client to fund withdrawals or redemptions, any such Client could be left with a much less liquid portfolio. Finally, if a substantial number of investors were to withdraw or redeem all or a portion of their investment from a Client and the Client did not have a sufficient amount of cash, the Client might have to meet such withdrawal or redemption requests through distributions of securities or other instruments (which may include then illiquid securities) at a time that is potentially unfavorable.

Position Limits. Various regulators (in the U.S. and elsewhere), exchanges and/or counterparties impose position limits or reporting thresholds that can and do limit a Client's ability to effect desired trades. For example, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") has established position limits on the maximum net position that any person or entity may own, hold, or control in certain futures and related derivatives including swaps that are economically equivalent to in-scope futures contracts. Position limits are also imposed by the Adviser in its discretion for risk management purposes, to avoid triggering regulatory filings or other obligations or for other purposes. All positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity or its affiliates, even if in different Clients or accounts, are often required to be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the applicable position limits have been exceeded. Thus, even if the Client does not intend to exceed applicable position limits, it is often the case that different accounts managed by the Adviser and its affiliates (including TSI) are aggregated. If at any time positions managed by the Adviser exceed applicable position limits, the Adviser would be required to liquidate positions of a Client or reallocate position limit budgets of its Clients to the extent necessary to come within those limits. Further, to avoid exceeding the position limits, Clients might have to forego or modify certain of their contemplated trades and, as a result, will lose the opportunity to fully capitalize on investment opportunities. The Adviser has conflicts of interest in respect of such decisions, which include considerations of Firm Profitability. See also "Allocation of Certain Finite Resources" in Item 6 above. In addition, it is possible that one or more regulators will change applicable position limits and/or aggregation requirements, including requirements across affiliates. In such case, the Adviser may be required to liquidate positions of Clients to the extent necessary to come within the revised limits. Further, any such position limit change could lead to Client losses based on dislocation in the market generally.

Risks Associated with Strategies that Utilize Third-Party Analysis. The Adviser utilizes strategies that rely on third-party research, which can be provided in various forms, including discretionary research, discretionary trade ideas, or systematically generated signals. These strategies are highly reliant on the Adviser's, TSI's and/or a Client's ability to provide adequate incentives to persons or firms (the "Providers") to generate and/or provide good analysis, recommendations or research, as applicable. Further, because many of such Providers will be broker-dealers, other investment advisers or other financial institutions, experts and/or consultants (and/or employees of the foregoing) and will not be directly supervised by the Adviser, utilizing their analysis, recommendations or research, as applicable, presents certain regulatory or other risks. For example, there is a risk that a Provider will furnish material non-public information to the Adviser or its affiliates thereby potentially limiting a Client's ability to trade in the securities of a particular company (including trades that would have been made based on other strategies utilized by the Client) or subjecting the Adviser to regulatory risks or restrictions. See "Trading Restrictions" below.

The analysis, recommendations and/or research generated by Providers are incorporated, in whole or in part, in certain systematic and/or discretionary strategies. In certain cases, such strategies will be materially reliant on and exposed to the risks of a single Provider. The Providers often rely to some degree on human judgment, and there can be no assurance that their analysis, recommendations or research will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect an investment. Moreover, the underlying strategy, thesis and/or research process of the Providers may be inaccessible or opaque to the Adviser, leading to misapplication of the strategy, an inability to identify errors and/or diminished performance by the Adviser and its Clients. In particular, the Adviser anticipates that the back-testing of the data utilized in strategies that rely on a Provider's discretionary research or a Provider's trade ideas may be less predictive than back-testing of other data utilized in other strategies pursued by the Adviser for its Clients.

Risks of Participating Affiliates. As discussed in Item 6 and Item 10, the Adviser expects personnel of non-U.S. Two Sigma Affiliates such as TSIL to engage in certain trading and advisory services for certain Clients. There are certain risks associated with the Adviser's reliance on such participating affiliates.

First, non-U.S. Two Sigma Affiliates are typically subject to various non-U.S. laws and regulations, many of which do not otherwise apply to the Adviser and/or the Clients. In the case of TSIL, these include certain U.K. regulatory requirements arising under the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, such as trade and transaction reporting requirements, as well as certain research unbundling rules that can require brokers to price and supply execution services separately from investment research or other services. Further, such non-U.S. regulatory requirements may change over time, and there can be no guarantee that such non-U.S. laws and regulations will not adversely affect operations of or on behalf of Clients. Please refer to "Regulatory Changes" below for more information.

Additionally, the Adviser's reliance on a non-U.S. affiliate and its personnel could present or increase certain operational risks. For example, in the event of any failure or disruption of systems that are designed to facilitate the interaction of or communication between personnel of the Adviser

and TSIL, trading activities by TSIL affiliate associated persons, and by extension Clients, could be adversely affected.

Competition. There have been and will likely continue to be attempts by others to duplicate the strategies developed by TSI and licensed to the Adviser. Although each of TSI and the Adviser believes that it has taken reasonable measures to protect the confidential and proprietary nature of these strategies, it is likely that certain of TSI's and the Adviser's competitors currently have, or will develop, relationships with certain of the data providers and/or investment service providers that will be providing data and/or conducting much of the analysis, recommendations or research, as applicable, utilized in these strategies and will therefore have access to such data, analysis, recommendations or research, as applicable. Clients do and will continue to compete with other funds (including other funds managed by the Adviser and its affiliates) and institutional investors for the same or similar investment opportunities. Such competition reduces the opportunities available to the Clients to generate returns.

Trading Restrictions. In the course of its activities, there is a risk that the Adviser will receive material non-public information. The Adviser from time to time receives such information directly as a result of investment or business activities or exploration of new business opportunities, or indirectly as a result of its relationship with affiliates including, but not limited to, TSI, TSIL, TSIS, TSPI, TSV, TSS, TSES, TSC and TSRE, which are discussed in Item 10 of this brochure. In such an event, Clients can be and often are restricted from trading certain securities regardless of whether the activities leading to the receipt of material non-public information were for the benefit of such Clients or otherwise. While the Adviser has instituted compliance procedures that it believes will mitigate such risks, such compliance procedures could result in, among other things, a Client not participating in investment opportunities in which it would have otherwise been eligible to participate, not selling an investment it would otherwise sell or not selling an investment at the time it would otherwise choose to sell such investment, resulting in potential or actual losses and potentially hindering the timely liquidation of a Client's portfolio. A client not advised by the Adviser or its affiliates would likely not be subject to such restrictions, and such restrictions can be, and often are, long lasting and could have a material impact on the gains and losses of Clients.

In addition, the legal and regulatory treatment of material non-public information and insider trading continues to evolve and is therefore subject to a level of uncertainty. The effect of any future legal or regulatory change could have a substantial and adverse impact on Clients.

Trading on behalf of a Client may be subject to additional trading restrictions, including with respect to short sales. A number of jurisdictions from time to time have imposed restrictions or outright bans on short sales and related transactions in certain types of financial instruments, making it difficult or impossible for many market participants (including Clients) either to continue to effectively implement their strategies or to control the risk of open short positions relating to such financial instruments. In addition, short sales historically have been, and continue to be, subject to certain restrictions under U.S. federal securities laws. Similarly, other jurisdictions also have adopted or may adopt short-selling restrictions and short-position reporting requirements. Any ongoing or future regulatory limitations on short selling, or any ongoing or future requirement to disclose short sales or short positions, could limit the Adviser's ability and/or willingness to implement strategies involving short sales on behalf of Clients, which would likely have a material

adverse effect on Clients. For additional risks related to short sales, see “Short Selling Risk” above.

In addition, many regulators or operators of trading venues in which Clients may participate have authority to impose price caps, price restrictions, retroactive price changes, position limits, “circuit breakers,” and other mechanisms to address volatility or manage supply and/or demand in such markets. Various authorities may intercede in markets to exercise this authority. Such interventions may be difficult to predict and may significantly affect the markets in which Clients operate or hope to operate. Any form of price cap, price restriction, or other mechanism implemented to try to control or adjust pricing, supply, or other market variables could limit the Adviser’s ability and/or willingness to implement certain strategies on behalf of Clients, which will have a material adverse effect on Clients.

In addition to the restrictions above, see “Position Limits” above for a discussion of certain risks associated with position limits.

Information Asymmetry. Certain employees and/or affiliates of the Adviser who from time to time invest directly or indirectly in Clients will receive and/or have exposure to information related to such Clients’ portfolios and operations, either directly or by means of their respective day-to-day roles at the Adviser or its affiliates, and any such information may not be shared with (or otherwise known by) other investors in such Clients. Additionally, certain Clients that invest in the same or similar portfolios as other Clients may receive, directly or indirectly, more frequent reporting regarding such portfolios than such other Clients receive. As a result, in the event of any overlap among investors in these Clients, such overlapping investors may receive or infer additional or more timely information regarding such portfolios than is known to other investors in such other Clients. Investors with greater exposure to information will be at an advantage as compared to other investors with regard to investment decision-making.

Valuation Risks. Valuing Clients’ assets is complex and can involve uncertainties and discretionary determinations. As a result, values used in determining investors’ sharing percentages (*e.g.*, upon new subscriptions), redemption or withdrawal proceeds and fees might not accurately reflect the amounts the Client could obtain (or would be required to pay as to some types of derivatives positions) if it were to try to sell the security (or close the position). For example, if an investor redeems or withdraws from a Client, subsequent valuation adjustments to investments may occur, and there is a risk that the redeeming or withdrawing investor may receive an amount upon redemption or withdrawal which is greater or less than the amount the investor would have been entitled to receive on the basis of the adjusted valuation. To the extent such subsequently adjusted valuations adversely affect a Client’s net asset value, the Client will be adversely affected to the benefit of investors who had previously redeemed or withdrawn. Conversely, any increases in the net asset value resulting from such subsequently adjusted valuations generally will be entirely for the benefit of current investors and to the detriment of investors who redeemed or withdrew at a net asset value lower than the adjusted amount. New investors may be affected in a similar way as the same principles apply to subscriptions or transfers. Net asset value determinations are generally conclusive and binding on all investors for all purposes, including determining the subscription and redemption or withdrawal prices and fees paid to the Adviser (and/or its affiliate, as applicable).

Reliance on Individuals. Although many of the Analytics are reliant on technology and systematic approaches (as discussed above), model and portfolio settings, data-related and risk management

decisions, non-systematic strategy decisions and/or other activities remain reliant on individuals and their judgment and/or investment discretion to some degree, and in many cases, to a material degree.

In addition, there have been instances where employees of the Adviser or TSI have taken actions that are outside the scope of their employment and failed to perform actions that are required by the scope of their employment (including actions or inactions that deviate from best practices, or the Adviser's and/or TSI's policies or procedures), which have adversely impacted Clients. While the Adviser and/or TSI, as applicable, maintain policies, procedures and supervisory structures designed to mitigate the risk of such conduct and detect it should it occur, no guarantee or representation can be made that such conduct will not occur in the future or that, should such conduct occur, it will be promptly detected. Further, there is no guarantee that personnel will act in an appropriate manner, meet the Adviser's or TSI's expectations (as applicable) or fulfill such personnel's obligations.

Certain Risks Associated with Management and Governance Challenges. There continue to be a variety of management and governance challenges at the Adviser. The Management Committee of the Adviser's general partner (the "Management Committee") has been unable to reach agreement on a number of topics, including: (i) defining roles, authorities, responsibilities and/or compensation for a range of C-level officers, including for the various roles of the members of the Management Committee and Chief Investment Officers; (ii) organizational design and management structure of various teams; (iii) corporate governance and oversight matters; and (iv) succession plans. These disagreements have affected the Adviser's ability to retain and attract employees (including very senior employees) and could continue to impact the ability of employees to fully implement key research, engineering, or corporate business initiatives. As such disagreements continue, the Adviser's ability to achieve Client mandates could be impacted over time.

Regulatory Changes. It is possible that changes in applicable laws and regulations will affect the Adviser's operations. The consequences of additional regulation on the liquidity and the functioning of the markets in which the Adviser trades (and, possibly, on the Adviser itself) cannot be predicted and could materially diminish the profitability of investment opportunities for the Adviser's Clients. Further, changes in regulation could increase public disclosure of trading activity on behalf of, or positions held by, Clients, the Adviser and/or Two Sigma Affiliates.

In particular, as of the date of this brochure, a number of recent rulemaking proposals have been released or adopted but have not yet reached their effective or compliance dates. Some of these rules could materially impact the Adviser's business. Among other things, certain of such rules could make certain strategies more difficult, or impossible, to operate and/or increase costs of operating Clients as well as the businesses of the Adviser and other Two Sigma Affiliates.

In addition, the global financial markets have in the past undergone pervasive and fundamental disruptions which have led to extensive and unprecedented governmental intervention. Such intervention has in certain cases been implemented 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, as one would expect given the complexities of the financial markets and the limited time frame within which governments have

felt compelled to take action, these interventions have typically been unclear and often inconsistent in scope and application, resulting in confusion and uncertainty which in itself has been materially detrimental to the efficient functioning of the markets as well as previously successful investment strategies. It is impossible to predict what additional governmental restrictions will be imposed on the markets and/or the effect of such restrictions on Clients' strategies, however, increased regulation of the financial markets could be materially detrimental to Clients.

Participation in Litigation. From time to time, the Adviser and/or a Client will likely have the opportunity to participate in class action litigations or otherwise pursue potential legal claims, for example in connection with alleged wrongdoing by a counterparty or other service provider, or by virtue of having held an interest in a given issuer (such as in a shareholder class action or shareholder derivative suit). In certain cases, such participation could require or potentially result in the confidential information related to the Adviser and/or the Client becoming subject to discovery, which could include discovery of strategies and Techniques and/or portfolio information of the Client from which strategies and/or Techniques could be derived. The Adviser and/or the Client may decline to participate in any such class action litigation or to pursue such claims in the Adviser's discretion, and the Adviser expects to decline to do so in certain circumstances, including if discovery of confidential information appears reasonably likely to be required, notwithstanding the prospect of monetary recovery for one or more Clients. The determination not to pursue claims on behalf of a Client would result in the Client not recovering damages under these claims, and the amount of damages related to these claims could be material. The Adviser will consider factors such as the protection of its confidential information, and the long-term interests of the Client in protecting such confidential information. The Adviser will have a conflict of interest in making this determination.

Advice of Counsel. The Adviser frequently relies on the advice of internal and external legal counsel in the ordinary course of its business. The advice received by the Adviser will generally not be disclosed to investors in Clients.

Combination or "Layering" of Multiple Risk Factors May Significantly Increase Risk of Loss. Although the various risks discussed herein are generally described separately, a prospective investor should consider the potential effects on its investment of the interplay of multiple risk factors. Where more than one significant risk factor is present, the risk of loss to a Client may be significantly increased.

Risks Associated with Types of Securities that are Primarily Recommended (including Significant or Unusual Risks)

Equity Securities. The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to issuer, political, market, and economic developments. Fluctuations can be dramatic over the short as well as over the long term, and different parts of the market and different types of equity securities can react differently to these developments. For example, large cap stocks can react differently from small cap stocks, and "growth" stocks can react differently from "value" stocks. Issuer, political, or economic developments can affect a single issuer, issuers within an industry or economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact the market as a whole. Terrorism and related geo-political risks have led, and may in

the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.

Rights and Warrants. Rights and warrants entitle the holder to buy equity securities at a specific price for a specific period of time. Rights and warrants are more speculative than certain other types of investments in that they do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying securities nor do they represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. Also, the value of a right or warrant does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities and a right or warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to the expiration date.

Exchange-Traded Products. Certain Clients invest in exchange-traded products (“ETPs”), including, but not limited to, registered investment companies. Investments in an ETP are subject to the fees and expenses of the ETP, which may include a management fee, other fund expenses and a distribution fee. The Investment Company Act places certain restrictions on the percentage of ownership that a private investment fund or registered investment company may have in a registered investment company, including registered investment companies that are exchange-traded. A Client’s positions in ETPs are subject to a number of risks associated with the management and market conditions of the ETP. These include (but are not limited to):

- (i) *Delisting*—An ETP may be delisted and liquidated at the discretion of its issuer. Should a Client hold a position in an ETP when it is delisted, such Client may be subject to costs associated with the ETP’s liquidation, counterparty risk against the issuer, and additional taxes due to cash distributions from the liquidation.
- (ii) *Market Maker Instability*—The supply and demand of ETP shares are kept in balance by its authorized participants. The authorized participants of an ETP may, purposefully or by mistake, destabilize the supply-demand balance of an ETP, causing tracking error of the ETP to its constituent instruments that may negatively affect the value of an entity’s position in the ETP.
- (iii) *Hidden Illiquidity*—The liquidity of an ETP is determined not only by the ETP’s own market liquidity but how easy or difficult it is to transact in the ETP’s constituent instruments. If one or more of an ETP’s constituent instruments becomes difficult to buy or sell, the ETP may become difficult to transact or experience tracking error that negatively affects the value of positions held in the ETP.
- (iv) *Borrow Availability*—The ability to take short positions in an ETP is subject to borrow availability. The ability to take optimal positions in ETPs may be adversely affected by one or more ETPs becoming hard to borrow.
- (v) *Constituent Fluctuation*—ETPs on equity indices attempt to track their underlying indices closely. However, the issuer may in its discretion temporarily introduce ex-index constituents to the ETP, including ex-index equities and foreign currencies. This may introduce risks and tracking error that are difficult to model to the ETP and that may negatively affect the value of positions in the ETP.

- (vi) *Additional Taxation*—Depending on the ETP’s structure, investors may be subject to additional taxation on distributions from ETPs.

Clients may invest in ETPs listed in countries different from their constituent instruments. These ETPs are subject to additional risks not typically associated with ETPs listed in the same country as their constituents, including (i) movements in currency exchange rates; (ii) significant events that affect the ETP’s underlying value that occur when the ETP’s listed exchange is closed; and (iii) risk factors that arise from trading in foreign instruments.

Concentration Risk of Custodians, Dealers and Prime Brokers. Certain Clients will clear their equities, ETPs and futures trades in accounts that they will maintain with custodians, dealers and/or prime brokers and/or their affiliates. As a result, the custodians, dealers and/or prime brokers (and/or their respective affiliates) will maintain custody of all or a material portion of the assets of Clients. In some instances, the Adviser expects to utilize only one custodian for clearing and custody of a particular Client’s futures and swap transactions, as well as equity trades. The Adviser may also, in its sole discretion, elect to utilize other and/or additional custodians, dealers and/or prime brokers for purposes of clearing and custodying equity and/or futures and swap transactions, however, the potential concentration of the clearing and custody of a Client’s assets means that the Client is subject to risks associated with such lack of diversification. In particular, the Client would be subject to material risks in the event of the bankruptcy, default or other credit event involving any custodian, dealer and/or prime broker (or their affiliates) and/or in the event of a material failure of any trading, clearance, settlement or other systems of any custodian, dealer and/or prime broker (or their affiliates).

Options and Derivatives. A Client may engage in trading in options on individual securities, securities sectors, securities indices, futures contracts, foreign exchange contracts or commodities. Trading options entails certain risks, some of which are described below. In addition, if the purchaser of an option exercises the option, the holder will, in effect, be buying or selling the underlying instrument, and will then be subject to the same risks as are attendant to trading in such instrument. Trading in options can result in a greater potential for profit or loss than trading in the underlying instruments. The value of an option will change because of a change in the value of the underlying instruments, the passage of time, changes in the market’s perception as to the future price behavior of the underlying instruments or any combination of the foregoing and/or other factors. In the case of the purchase of an option, the risk of loss of an option buyer’s entire investment in the option (*i.e.*, the premium paid and transaction charges) reflects the nature of an option as a wasting asset that may become worthless at its expiration. Where an option is written (or sold) uncovered, the option seller could be liable to post substantial additional margin or collateral, and the risk of loss is substantial and is theoretically unlimited for written call options, as the option seller will be obligated to deliver, or take delivery of, the underlying instrument at a predetermined price, which could, upon the exercise of the option, be significantly different from its market value at the time the option was initially written (or sold).

Additionally, Clients may purchase and sell exchange-traded options and/or privately negotiated OTC derivatives. There can be no guarantee that there will at all times be a liquid market for these options or derivatives. A market could become unavailable if one or more exchanges or dealers were to stop trading options or OTC derivatives, respectively, or it could become unavailable with respect to options on a particular underlying instrument if exchanges or dealers stopped trading

derivatives on that underlying instrument. In addition, a market could become temporarily unavailable if unusual events (e.g., volume exceeds clearing capability) were to interrupt normal exchange operations. If an options market were to become illiquid or otherwise unavailable, an option holder would be able to realize profits or limit losses only by exercising the option and an options seller or writer would remain obligated until the option is exercised or expires.

If trading is interrupted in an underlying instrument, the trading of options or derivatives on that instrument is usually halted as well. Holders and writers of options or dealers in any derivative will not be able to close out their positions until trading resumes in the underlying instrument, and they could face considerable losses if the instrument reopens at a substantially different price.

In the case of options, even if options trading is halted, holders of options may be able to exercise their options. However, if trading has also been halted in the underlying instrument, option holders face the risk of exercising options without knowing the instrument's current market value. If exercises do occur when trading of the underlying instrument is halted, the party required to deliver the underlying instrument may be unable to obtain it, which would necessitate a postponed settlement and/or the fixing of cash settlement prices.

Futures. Certain Clients are expected to engage in futures transactions, which could include bona fide hedging of existing long and short positions and/or independent profit opportunities. Trading in futures involves significant risks, including, but not limited to: (i) price volatility; (ii) highly leveraged trading; and (iii) possible illiquidity. These risks vary based on the underlying asset referenced by the futures contracts and are more pronounced with certain commodity futures (e.g., futures tied to natural resources such as agricultural products, metals, energy or electricity). Specifically, the natural resources underlying such futures contracts are subject to broad price and liquidity fluctuations as a result of regional or global supply and demand factors, government trade and fiscal policies, international political or economic events, and other economic or geopolitical factors. Clients may sustain a total loss of the initial margin and any maintenance margin that it posts (directly or indirectly) to a broker to establish or maintain a position in the futures market. If the market moves against a Client's position, such Client may be called upon to post a substantial amount of additional margin, on short notice, in order to maintain its position. If a Client does not provide the required margin within the prescribed time, its position may be liquidated at a loss, and a Client will be liable for any resulting deficit in its account. Under certain market conditions, a Client may find it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This can occur, for example, when the market makes a "limit move." Placing contingent orders, such as a "stop-loss" or "stop-limit" order, will not necessarily limit losses to the intended amounts, since market conditions could make it impossible to execute such orders. A "spread" position may not be less risky than a simple "long" or "short" position. The high degree of leverage that is often obtainable in futures trading because of the small margin requirements can work against a Client as well as for it. The use of leverage can lead to large losses. Non-U.S. futures markets may have greater risk than U.S. futures markets, including the risk of fluctuation in foreign exchange rates during the period between the initiation and completion of a futures transaction. Further, unlike trading on U.S. futures exchanges, trading on non-U.S. futures exchanges is not regulated by the CFTC or any other U.S. regulator. See "Foreign Instruments" below for more detail.

An option on a futures contract is a right or an obligation to either buy or sell the underlying futures contract at a specific price. The risks of trading options on futures are similar to the risks of trading

securities options. See “Options and Derivatives” above. In addition, if the purchaser of an option on a futures contract exercises the option, the holder will, in effect, be buying or selling the underlying futures contract, and will then be subject to the same risks as are attendant to futures trading.

Foreign Instruments. Trading in non-U.S. instruments and derivatives on non-U.S. instruments involves risks and considerations not present in the trading of U.S. instruments and derivatives. Since non-U.S. instruments generally are denominated, pay interest and are settled in non-U.S. currencies, the value of the assets of a Client as measured in U.S. Dollars will be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and other currencies. The weakening of a country’s currency relative to the U.S. Dollar will affect, potentially adversely, the U.S. Dollar value of a Client’s investments that are denominated in such country’s currency. As a result, a Client could realize a net loss on an investment, even if there were a gain on the underlying investment before currency losses were taken into account. Currency exchange rates can be affected unpredictably by controls or restrictions imposed by U.S. or non-U.S. central banks or other governmental agencies in joint or unilateral efforts to alter exchange rate trends. Political developments in the United States or abroad may also affect currency exchange rates. To the extent a Client trades instruments denominated in non-U.S. currencies, it may be adversely affected by restrictions on the conversion or transfer of such non-U.S. currencies. The Adviser may (or may not) seek to hedge these risks by trading currencies, currency futures contracts, forward currency contracts, swaps, or any combination thereof (whether or not exchange traded), but there can be no assurance that such strategies if utilized will be effective. Swaps, “synthetic” or derivative instruments, and certain types of customized Instruments are subject to the risk of non-performance by the other party to the contract. As a result, a default on the instrument may deprive a Client of unrealized profits and/or collateral held by the counterparty or may force a Client to cover its commitments for purchase or resale of the underlying currency at the then current market price.

In addition, there often is less publicly available information about foreign economies and foreign companies than the U.S. economy and U.S. companies. Non-U.S. companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Many non-U.S. securities markets have substantially less volume than U.S. securities markets and, therefore, securities of non-U.S. companies are generally less liquid and at times their prices may be more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies.

Trading outside the U.S. may be subject to less protection and greater risks than trading domestically. In many non-U.S. markets there is less government supervision of exchanges, brokers, dealers and issuers than in the United States and U.S. regulators do not have the ability to compel enforcement of any non-U.S. regulations. There is a possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure or nationalization of non-U.S. bank deposits, establishment of exchange controls, the adoption of non-U.S. government restrictions or other adverse political, social or diplomatic developments that could adversely affect any such investment. Some of the instruments could be subject to taxes levied by non-U.S. governments, which have the effect of increasing the cost of such trading and reducing the realized gain or increasing the realized loss on such securities at the time of sale. Income from non-U.S. instruments held by a Client could be reduced by a withholding tax at the source. Tax conventions between certain countries and the

United States, however, may reduce or eliminate such taxes, and some or all of such taxes may be creditable against the U.S. federal income tax liability of investors which are U.S. taxpayers but may be eliminated or changed at any time. In addition, disputes arising from trading outside of the U.S. may not be able to be addressed through alternative dispute resolution procedures.

Forward Contracts. Trading in forward contracts involves significant risks. Forward contracts are typically not traded on exchanges; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets. A Client, in trading forward contracts, will therefore be subject to the risk of credit failure or the inability of or refusal of forward contract dealers to perform with respect to its forward contracts. There is no limitation on the daily price movements of forward contracts, and a dealer is not required to continue to make markets in such contracts. There have been periods during which forward contract dealers have refused to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the bid and ask price. Forward contract trading may therefore be or become highly illiquid.

Foreign Exchange Contracts. A Client may enter into foreign currency spot trades, forward contracts and/or other derivatives thereon for speculative, hedging or other investment purposes. Foreign currency spot trades, forward contracts and other derivatives involve a risk of loss if currency exchange rates move against a Client, unless such derivatives are hedges of foreign currency risk of a Client in its investments. In addition, forward contracts and certain currency derivatives are not guaranteed by an exchange or clearinghouse. Therefore, a default by the forward contract, or derivative counterparty could result in a loss to a Client for the value of unrealized profits on the contract or derivative or for the difference between the value of its commitments, if any, for purchase or sale at the current currency exchange rate and the value of those commitments at the forward contract exchange rate.

It is contemplated that most foreign currency forward contracts will be with banks, including among others, investment banks and brokerage firms. There are no limitations on daily price moves of spot trades, forward contracts or many derivatives. Banks, including investment banks and brokerage firms, are not required to continue to make markets in currencies. There have been periods during which certain banks, including investment banks and brokerage firms, have refused to continue to quote prices for forward contracts or derivatives or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the bid and ask price. The imposition of credit controls by governmental authorities might limit the level of such forward trading to less than that which the Adviser would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of a Client. Clients will be subject to the risk of bank or brokerage firm failure or the inability of or refusal by a bank or a brokerage firm to perform with respect to such contracts.

Non-Deliverable FX Forwards. Non-Deliverable FX Forwards (“NDFs”) are subject to the risks of loss associated with standard foreign exchange transactions. In addition, NDFs are subject to the risk that an event would force the parties to the transaction to find an alternative basis for determining settlement amounts such as, among other things, a general or specific default, inconvertibility, non-transferability or nationalization of one of the underlying currencies in the NDF. If on any date upon which an NDF transaction is to be valued such an event has occurred or is continuing, the settlement amount to be delivered may be adjusted by the clearing broker or its counterparty, acting in a reasonable manner. Such adjustments will result in changes to the prices at which such transactions were effected and such changes could be material. The fixing of

a trade at a settlement price, the determination of whether such a disruption has occurred and the settlement amount associated therewith are beyond the control of the Adviser and the relevant Client.

Fixed Income and Related Instruments. A Client will be subject to interest rate risk in connection with its positions in futures contracts on interest rates, sovereign notes and bonds and futures contracts on sovereign notes and bonds, options on such futures contracts and interest rate swaps. Generally, the value of fixed income instruments will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of such instruments tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of such instruments tends to increase. This risk will typically be greater for instruments based on longer-term interest rates than for instruments based on shorter-term interest rates.

Trading in Emerging Market Instruments. Trading in emerging market Instruments involves additional risks and special considerations not typically associated with trading in other more established economies or securities markets. Such risks include (i) increased risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (ii) greater social, economic and political uncertainty including war; (iii) higher dependence on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (iv) greater controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. Dollars; (v) increased likelihood of governmental involvement in and control over the economies; and (vi) governmental decisions to cease support of economic reform programs or to impose centrally planned economies.

Clients' trading in emerging market Instruments is subject to such additional risks as (i) greater volatility, less liquidity and smaller capitalization of securities markets; (ii) greater volatility in currency exchange rates; (iii) greater risk of inflation; (iv) differences in auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in the unavailability of material information about issuers; (v) less extensive regulation of the securities markets; (vi) longer settlement periods for securities transactions and less reliable clearance and custody arrangements; (vii) less developed corporate laws regarding fiduciary duties of officers and directors and the protection of investors; and (viii) certain considerations regarding the maintenance of Client securities and cash with non-U.S. brokers and securities depositories.

Emerging Market Fixed Income Securities and Futures. A Client may also trade emerging market fixed income securities and futures, including short-term and long-term futures denominated in various currencies. In addition to the risks related to investments in emerging market Instruments outlined above, emerging market debt futures are subject to greater risk of loss due to high volatility. Additionally, evaluating credit risk for non-U.S. fixed income securities and futures involves great uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparisons across countries difficult. Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with such emerging market instruments, the yields or prices of such fixed income securities and futures tend to fluctuate more than those for higher-rated fixed income securities or futures. The market for emerging market interest rate futures is generally thinner and less active than that for developed market futures, which can adversely affect the prices at which futures are sold. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about emerging

market interest rate futures, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor to a decrease in the value and liquidity of such futures.

Sovereign Notes and Bonds and Related Derivatives. A Client may trade in U.S. Government securities and in derivatives upon these instruments. Generally, these securities include U.S. Treasury obligations and obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises. U.S. Government securities also include Treasury receipts and other stripped U.S. Government securities, when the interest and principal components of stripped U.S. Government securities are traded independently. Clients also are permitted to trade in non-U.S. government securities and in derivatives upon these instruments. All of these securities are generally subject to market and interest rate risk. A Client may also trade in domestic or foreign government-issued inflation-protected securities (*e.g.*, Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”), Inflation Linked Gilts (“ILG”), etc.) and in futures, swaps and other derivatives on these securities and/or other inflation related underlyings.

A Client may also trade foreign or U.S. sovereign notes and bonds which are unrated by a recognized credit-rating agency or below investment grade and which are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated debt securities. A Client may trade foreign or U.S. debt securities which rank junior to other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, all or a significant portion of which may be secured on substantially all of that issuer’s assets.

A Client may trade foreign or U.S. sovereign notes and bonds which are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. A Client may trade distressed sovereign notes and bonds which are subject to the significant risk of the issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations (credit risk) and which are also subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity risk. A Client would therefore be subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. In addition, evaluating credit risk for foreign or U.S. sovereign notes and bonds involves uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparison across countries difficult. Also, the market for credit spreads is often inefficient and illiquid, which can make it difficult to accurately calculate discounting spreads for valuing Instruments. A Client may also trade derivatives on any or all such sovereign notes and bonds.

Repurchase Agreements, Reverse Repurchase Agreements or Cleared Repurchase Agreements. Under a repurchase agreement, a Client sells a security to a counterparty and simultaneously agrees to repurchase the security back from the counterparty at an agreed upon price and date, with the difference between the sale price and the repurchase price establishing the cost of the transaction to a Client. Repurchase agreements essentially constitute a form of borrowing secured by collateral in the form of securities and will have the effect of leveraging a Client’s assets. These agreements may be entered into on an overnight, specified term or open-ended basis. Repurchase agreements are subject to the risk of failure of the seller to repurchase the investment purchased by the Client, or delays or limitations on realization of the purchase obligation in the event of the initiation of bankruptcy or other proceedings involving the seller.

A Client may also enter into reverse repurchase agreements, whereby a Client purchases a security from a counterparty and simultaneously agrees to resell the security back to the counterparty at an

agreed upon price and date, with the difference between the purchase price and the resale price establishing a Client's return. Reverse repurchase agreements involve certain risks. If the seller of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, a Client will seek to dispose of such securities, which action could involve costs or delays. If the seller becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under applicable bankruptcy or other laws, a Client's ability to dispose of the underlying securities would likely be restricted. If the seller fails to repurchase the securities, a Client will suffer a loss to the extent proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price.

Clients also enter into cleared repurchase agreements which are executed through a third party that provides settlement and collateral management services, and such repurchase transactions are centrally cleared. Although cleared repurchase agreements are intended to be less operationally demanding and provide a degree of protection for the transaction participants, settlement risk and counterparty risk are not completely mitigated.

Additionally, certain types of bank obligations that could be acquired by a Client may not be covered by insurance from the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the U.S. Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Credit Derivative Contracts. A Client may engage in trading of credit derivative contracts (including indices composed of credit derivative contracts), which are contracts that transfer price, spread and/or default risks of debt and other instruments from one party to another, both for bona fide hedging of existing long and short positions, but also for independent profit opportunities. Such instruments may reference one or more credits, or indices tracking broad types of credit and/or geographic regions. The market for credit derivatives may be relatively illiquid, and there are considerable risks that may make it difficult either to buy or sell the contracts as needed or at reasonable prices. There are also risks with respect to credit derivatives in determining whether an event will trigger payment under the contract and whether such payment will offset the loss or payment due under another instrument. The occurrence of a credit event is generally the occurrence of bankruptcy, a failure to pay, the acceleration of an obligation or modified restructuring of a credit obligation or instrument.

A Client may be either the buyer or seller in these transactions. If a Client is a buyer of credit protection and no credit event occurs, a Client will recover nothing. If a credit event occurs, a Client, as a buyer, typically will receive full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value. Buyers of credit derivatives carry the risk of non-performance by the seller due to an inability to pay.

As a seller of credit protection, a Client would typically receive a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, *provided* that no credit event occurs. If a credit event occurs, the seller pays the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligations. Sellers of credit derivatives carry the inherent price, spread and default risks of the underlying instruments.

Credit default swaps involve greater risks than if a Client had invested in the reference obligation directly. In addition to general market risks, credit default swaps are subject to liquidity risk and credit risk. A buyer of credit protection also may lose its investment and recover nothing should

no credit event occur. If a credit event were to occur, the value of the reference obligation received by the seller, coupled with the periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to a Client. Further, in certain circumstances, the buyer can receive the notional value of a credit default swap only by delivering a physical security to the seller, and is at risk if such deliverable security is unavailable or illiquid. Such a delivery “crunch” is a distinct risk of these investments.

The credit derivatives market is rapidly evolving. As a result, different participants in the credit derivatives markets have different practices or interpretations with respect to applicable terms and definitions, and ambiguities concerning such terms or definitions may be interpreted or resolved in ways that are adverse to a Client. Additionally, there may be circumstances and market conditions (including the possibility of a large number of buyers of credit default swaps being required to deliver the same physical security in the same time frame) that have not yet been experienced that could have adverse effects on Clients and/or their returns.

Illiquidity and Credit Risk of Derivative Instruments. A Client may enter into transactions involving privately negotiated, OTC derivative instruments, which could include, among others, derivatives on interest rates, commodities, bonds, portfolios of selected securities, volatility, energy, foreign currencies, equity and indices of any and all of these underlying instruments. Such transactions could also include derivatives on derivatives of any or all of these underlying instruments. There can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular derivative instrument at any particular time. Although OTC derivative instruments are designed to meet particular financing needs and, therefore, typically provide more flexibility than exchange-listed products, the risk of illiquidity is also greater as these instruments can generally be closed out only by negotiation with the other party to the instrument. OTC derivative instruments, unlike exchange-listed instruments, are not guaranteed by an exchange or clearinghouse and thus are generally subject to greater credit risks and the possibility of non-performance by the counterparty.

High-Yield Securities. A Client may make investments in “high-yield” bonds and preferred securities that are not investment grade. Securities in the lower rating categories are subject to greater risk of loss, as to timely repayment of principal and timely payment of interest or dividends than higher-rated securities. They are also generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings in the case of deterioration of general economic conditions. The yields and prices of lower-rated securities tend to fluctuate more than those for higher-rated securities. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about lower-rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of the securities. High-yield securities that are rated BB or lower by S&P or Ba or lower by Moody’s (or equivalent ratings by other firms) are often referred to in the financial press as “junk bonds” and may include securities of issuers in default. “Junk bonds” are considered by the ratings agencies to be predominantly speculative and may involve major risk exposures such as: (i) vulnerability to economic downturns and changes in interest rates; (ii) sensitivity to adverse economic changes and corporate developments; (iii) redemption or call provisions which may be exercised at inopportune times; and (iv) difficulty in accurately valuing or disposing of such securities.

Total Return Swaps. Certain Clients obtain synthetic exposure to investment strategies through the use of one or more total return swaps through which payments are made to a counterparty (at

either a fixed or variable rate) in exchange for receiving from the counterparty payments that reflect the return of securities, derivatives, or commodity interests representing a particular index or basket (sponsored by the Adviser or a third-party). Such a Client may bear the fees and/or expenses relating to a total return swap directly, or indirectly through their impact (*i.e.*, reduction) on the return that the Client earns from investing in the total return swap.

In addition to the risks involved in investment in swap contracts generally, the Client could potentially be indirectly exposed to additional risks through the use of total return swaps to obtain synthetic exposure to additional investment strategies. The underlying “basket” of securities, derivatives, or commodity interests on which such total return swaps are based may include a broad range of instruments, markets and asset classes, which include, but are not limited to, equity securities, fixed income securities, and derivative and commodity instruments.

Equity Derivatives. The Clients may trade equity derivatives, including, but not limited to, listed equity options and OTC equity derivatives such as variance swaps, conditional variance swaps, correlation swaps and dividend swaps. These types of equity derivatives are frequently valued based on implied volatilities of such derivatives rather than the historical volatility of their underlying securities or instruments. Fluctuations or prolonged changes in the volatility, realized or implied and/or correlation, of such underlying securities or instruments, therefore, can adversely affect the value of equity derivative positions held by the Clients.

Trading in Commodity Derivatives. The Clients may trade commodity forward contracts, commodity futures contracts and/or other commodity derivatives. Trading commodities and commodity derivatives is a highly specialized investment activity entailing substantial risks. Commodity-related markets are also highly volatile. The low margin collateral required in such trading may provide a large amount of leverage, and a relatively small change in the price of a contract or instrument can produce a disproportionately larger profit or loss. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for commodity derivatives purchased or sold, and the Clients may be required to maintain a position until exercise or expiration, which could result in material losses.

Trading in Deliverable Commodities Futures. The Clients’ strategies generally do not anticipate taking or making delivery of underlying commodity positions. Nonetheless, as the strategies may involve active trading of physical commodities contracts close to their delivery date, it is conceivable that a Client might be required to take or make delivery of certain commodities, and/or that market conditions make it commercially unreasonable to avoid such delivery. Such required delivery could result, for example, from a failure to “roll” futures contracts as intended or as necessary to extend a Client’s exposure to certain commodities. In certain cases, such Client may lack the necessary license or approvals to take delivery of various contracts. In this case, such Client would risk being bought in or forced to deliver under commercially unattractive terms.

Convertible Securities. Certain Clients trade convertible securities, securities that may be exchanged or converted into a predetermined number of the issuer’s underlying shares or the shares of another company or that are linked to a passive market index at the option of the holder during a specified time period. Convertible securities may take the form of convertible preferred stock, convertible bonds or debentures, stock purchase warrants, zero-coupon bonds or liquid-yield option notes, stock index notes, mandatories, or a combination of the features of these securities.

Prior to conversion, convertible securities have the same general characteristics as non-convertible debt securities. As with all debt securities, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and conversely, increase as interest rates decline. Convertible securities, however, also appreciate when the underlying common stock appreciates, and conversely, depreciate when the underlying common stock depreciates.

Convertible Arbitrage Risk. To the extent convertible arbitrage strategies are traded, the success of certain Clients' global convertible arbitrage strategies will depend primarily on the Adviser's ability to identify and exploit price discrepancies in the market for convertible bonds and other instruments. In order to capitalize on price discrepancies, a Client generally takes simultaneous long and short positions in a convertible bond and other instruments in the issuer's capital structure or derivatives thereon, as well as macro instruments. The Adviser typically seeks to neutralize each position's exposures to the applicable issuer's stock price, credit spreads, interest rates and equity volatility. While convertible arbitrage is generally intended to be relatively "market neutral," there are associated risks that can affect the results of these strategies. Convertible arbitrage involves an inherently imperfect and dynamic hedging relationship and must be adjusted from time to time, and the failure to make timely or appropriate adjustments may limit profitability or lead to losses. Moreover, among other events, a material change in the dividend policy of the underlying common equity, changes in the issuer's credit rating or the unexpected merger or other extraordinary transactions affecting the convertible security or common equity may adversely affect the prices of the securities involved.

To the extent not hedged, Clients' convertible arbitrage strategies are subject to interest rate risk which may adversely affect the relationship between securities. The price of a convertible bond, like other bonds, changes inversely to changes in interest rates. Accordingly, increases in interest rates could result in a loss on a position to the extent that a Client's short position does not correspondingly depreciate in value. Please refer to "Interest Rate Risks" below.

In addition, a decline in actual or implied stock volatility of the issuer can cause premiums to contract on convertible bonds. Convertible securities tend to be significantly less liquid and have wider bid/offer spreads which may make it more difficult for a Client to enter and profitably exit such positions. Convertible arbitrageurs are also exposed to additional liquidity risk in the form of short squeezes in the underlying equities and liquidity risk can often be exacerbated by margin calls. Convertible arbitrage strategies are also subject to risk due to inadequate or misleading disclosure concerning the securities involved. In the absence of anti-dilution provisions in a convertible security, losses could occur in the event the underlying stock is split, additional securities are issued, a stock dividend is declared or the issuer enters into another transaction that increases its outstanding securities.

Trading in Digital Assets. Certain Clients are permitted to invest in certain digital assets, including assets relating to virtual currencies and/or their derivatives (collectively, "Digital Assets"). Investments in Digital Assets are subject to many specialized risks and considerations, including risks relating to technology, security, regulation, user/market acceptance, volatility and timing. A number of these risks are discussed in more detail elsewhere in this brochure but are particularly heightened in the context of trading Digital Assets. For example, see "Reliance on Technology" and "Regulatory Changes."

As discussed in Item 6, the Two Sigma Affiliates from time to time deploy proprietary capital for testing, incubating and/or trading experimental strategies. Accordingly, notwithstanding any particular Client's investments in Digital Assets, the Adviser currently expects Two Sigma Affiliates to primarily pursue Digital Assets in either Proprietary Trading Vehicles or other entities in which Clients do not participate at this time. Furthermore, the Adviser expects such Two Sigma Affiliates or related entities to trade Digital Assets utilizing TSI's research, trading and portfolio management personnel, who are otherwise responsible for trading similar Instruments and/or strategies on behalf of a portfolio in which Clients invest. Such shared personnel will therefore participate in the day-to-day trading and portfolio management activities on behalf of proprietary and client capital across such portfolios. Two Sigma Affiliates expect to implement certain monitoring controls in an attempt to mitigate the conflicts of interest inherent in the use of shared trading and portfolio management personnel across such portfolios, but there can be no guarantee that Clients will not be adversely affected. For example, as discussed in Item 6, the Two Sigma Affiliates' personnel have a potential conflict of interest to focus time and attention on proprietary portfolios.

Investment in Real Estate and Real Estate Related Securities. Investments in REITs, other real estate related securities or indices and fee simple assets and/or derivatives upon these instruments are subject to the risks incident to the ownership and operation of real estate generally. Some of the risks associated with investments in real estate and/or related derivatives are declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, dependency on management skill, heavy cash flow dependency, possible lack of availability of mortgage funds, overbuilding, extended vacancies of properties, increased taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, losses due to costs resulting from the clean-up of environmental problems, liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems, casualty or condemnation losses, limitations on rents, changes in neighborhood values and the appeal of properties to tenants and changes in interest rates.

Interest Rate Transactions (Swaps, Swaptions, Caps and Floors). The Clients may enter into interest rate swap, cap or floor transactions for speculative or hedging purposes. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Clients with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest (e.g., an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments) computed based on a contractually-based principal (or "notional") amount. Interest rate swaps are entered into on a net basis (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with the Clients receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments). Swaptions are options granting its owner the right but not the obligation to enter into an underlying swap. Swaptions can be traded on a variety of swaps, but typically are done so on interest rate related instruments. Payor swaptions give the owner the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap whereby they pay the fixed leg and receive the floating leg. Receiver swaptions gives the owner the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap whereby they pay the floating and receive the fixed leg. Interest rate caps and floors are similar to options in that the purchase of an interest rate cap or floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds (in the case of a cap) or falls below (in the case of a floor) a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional amount from the party selling the interest rate cap or floor.

Interest Rate Risks. The Clients will be subject to interest rate risk in connection with its investments in debt securities. Generally, the value of debt securities will change inversely with

changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of debt securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of debt securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. Interest rate risks include the following:

- (i) *Directional Movement in Interest Rates.* The Adviser's strategies for certain Clients may presume that changes in interest rates cannot be reliably predicted. The portfolio managers will attempt to construct the Clients' portfolios to produce expected returns which have a low correlation to directional moves in interest rates. General shifts in the level of interest rates, however, could immediately affect the value of all components of the portfolio and, depending on the composition of the portfolio, could adversely affect its net performance. This risk would be greater for time periods less than the holding period of the investment targeted in the design of the portfolio. In addition, realized returns will likely depend not only on the level of rates, but also on the path along which rates move over the time from portfolio inception to the investment horizon.
- (ii) *Correlation of Rates.* Global government bond and swap curves exhibit irregular cycles during which fluctuations of adjacent components (yields for different maturity instruments) are highly correlated for extended periods, followed by brief episodes in which the correlations dramatically decline and the yield curve steepens, flattens or kinks. Although the loss of correlation can be clearly observed in retrospect, it is difficult to anticipate precisely the timing or the changes in the shape of the yield curve. The value of portfolios that are composed of instruments with differing maturities, coupons and embedded option features will be exposed to changes in yield curve shape.
- (iii) *Interest Rate Volatility.* The value of a portfolio depends *inter alia* upon two types of volatilities (measured as the standard deviation of the log of the period to period difference in interest rates): (i) the volatility of rate fluctuations experienced in the market; and (ii) the implied volatility used to price options in the market. The relationship between the two is neither well-defined nor intuitive and cannot generally be anticipated. The Clients may trade in various types of options and securities with embedded options, and their immediate value will be affected by the increase or decline in implied volatility due to its effect on options prices, whether or not actual rate changes are experienced.

Derivative, Counterparty and Settlement Risk. Clients invest in derivative instruments or other OTC transactions. In certain circumstances, a Client will take on credit risk with regard to parties with whom it trades and will also bear the risk of settlement default. These risks differ materially from those entailed in exchange-listed transactions which generally are backed by clearing organization guarantees, daily marking-to-market, daily settlement, segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections and expose the parties to the risk of counterparty default. Further, to the extent these Clients trade swaps or other derivatives in order to replicate underlying positions (e.g., short or similar equity positions), such instruments will often contain the same risks as the underlying positions (e.g., unlimited loss, short squeeze, etc.)

as discussed above under “Short Selling Risk.” To the extent a counterparty defaults on a derivative instrument or is insolvent, there is a risk that the relevant Client will not receive the return of any collateral transferred to the counterparty. Additionally, if the counterparty has not delivered collateral to the Client reflecting the latest mark-to-market valuation of all transactions with the Client, the Client will have an unsecured claim against the counterparty in its insolvency equal to such deficiency. Furthermore, these Clients’ assets will not necessarily be held at a sufficiently diverse number of custodians, brokers or dealers, subjecting these Clients to concentrated credit risk with a small number of such parties (or one such party). In valuing OTC derivative instruments, it is anticipated that these Clients will typically rely on quotes or other information provided by counterparties.

Additionally, the posting of margin or collateral is subject to ongoing regulatory changes. For example, the implementation of Uncleared Margin Rules (“UMR”) has materially affected the practice of posting margin in respect of certain swaps traded by Clients. Among other things, UMR requires certain amounts of margin posted by certain Clients to be placed with third-party custodians rather than directly with a dealer, bank and/or other market participant of the Clients (“Dealer”), and such amounts may exceed the margin amounts that would otherwise be required by the Dealer directly. These UMR requirements expose Clients to the credit risk of any such third party custodian that holds collateral of the Clients. Further, the required use of a third-party custodian could adversely affect the pricing of the associated Instruments that may be obtained from such a Dealer. Additionally, UMR in some cases requires Dealers to post margin collateral as well, which could prove costly and likewise adversely affect the pricing available to Clients. Other impacts from UMR and similar regulatory developments could also negatively affect Clients and may be more difficult or impossible to predict. See “Regulatory Changes” above for more information.

Swap Agreements and OTC Derivative Instruments. Clients may enter into derivative transactions in the form of swap agreements and OTC derivative Instruments. Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors with varying durations. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” (*i.e.*, the return on or increase in value of a particular amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular non-U.S. currency or security, or in a “basket” of securities representing a particular index, or in one or more other underlying measures). The “notional amount” of the swap agreement is only a reference basis on which to calculate the obligations that the parties to a swap agreement have agreed to exchange. Most swap agreements entered into by these Clients would calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a “net” basis. Consequently, these Clients’ obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement.

Whether these Clients’ use of swap agreements, if any, are successful in furthering its investment objective will depend on the portfolio manager’s ability to correctly predict whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. These Clients bear the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. It is possible that developments in the

swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect these Clients' ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such existing agreements.

The risks posed by such swap agreements and OTC derivative instruments, which can be extremely complex and generally involve leveraging of Clients' assets, include (but are not limited to): (i) credit risk (*e.g.*, the exposure to the possibility of loss resulting from a counterparty's failure to meet its financial obligations); (ii) market risk (*e.g.*, adverse movements in the price of a financial asset); (iii) legal risk (*e.g.*, the characterization of a transaction or a party's legal capacity to enter into it could render the financial contract unenforceable, and the insolvency or bankruptcy of a counterparty could preempt otherwise enforceable contract rights); (iv) operations risk (*e.g.*, inadequate controls, deficient procedures, human error, system failure or fraud); (v) documentation risk (*e.g.*, exposure to losses resulting from inadequate documentation); (vi) liquidity risk (*e.g.*, exposure to losses created by inability to prematurely terminate the derivative); (vii) systematic risk (*e.g.*, the risk that financial difficulties in one institution or a major market disruption may cause uncontrollable financial harm to the financial system); (viii) concentration risk (*e.g.*, exposure to losses from the concentration of closely related risks such as exposure to a particular region, index, industry or particular entity); and (ix) settlement risk (*e.g.*, the risk faced when one party to a transaction has performed its obligations under a contract but has not yet received value from its counterparty).

Swap agreements could also contain specific portfolio-level requirements and parameters involving, among other things, maintenance of minimum net assets, maximum net asset value drawdown restrictions, risk exposure limitations and volatility triggers (collectively, "Automatic Termination Events") which, when triggered, could permit Clients' counterparties to, among other things, substantially curtail Clients' trading activities and/or liquidate all or a portion of the Clients' portfolio. Should Clients' trading activities trigger one or more of these Automatic Termination Events, a Client's ability to continue to trade and/or manage its positions would be materially adversely affected. In addition to Automatic Termination Events, in certain cases a swap counterparty will have the right to terminate one or more swap positions of a Client upon the occurrence of certain pre-determined events, and this risk is inherent in the swap market (as compared to positions that are not traded via swap agreements).

Price Limits (so-called "Circuit Breakers"). Certain exchanges do not permit trading at prices that represent a fluctuation in price during a single day's trading beyond certain set limits. If prices fluctuate during a single day's trading beyond those limits, which conditions have in the past sometimes lasted for several days in certain Instruments, a Client could be prevented from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and thus be subject to substantial losses. In addition, even if futures prices remain within daily limits, it still might not be possible to execute futures trades at favorable prices if there is little or no trading in such futures.

Exchange Intervention or Government Intervention in Futures Markets. It is possible that an exchange or a government authority could suspend or limit trading in a particular futures contract or other Instrument, order immediate settlement or order that trading in a particular contract or other Instrument be conducted for liquidation only. This would likely result in losses to a Client.

Credit Risk of Prime Brokers, Dealers and Futures Commission Merchants. Clients will assume the credit risk associated with placing its cash, margin, collateral and other securities with brokers, dealers, futures commission merchants and various other counterparties, and the failure or bankruptcy of any of such broker, dealer, futures commission merchant or other counterparty could have a material adverse impact on the Client. Under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended (the “Commodity Exchange Act”), futures commission merchants are generally required to maintain customers’ U.S. assets in segregated accounts. To the extent a Client engages in futures contract trading and the futures commission merchants with whom a Client maintains accounts fail to so segregate a Client’s assets, a Client will be subject to a risk of loss in the event of the bankruptcy of any of its futures commission merchants. In certain circumstances, a Client might be able to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to a Client, only a pro rata share of all property available for distribution to a bankrupt futures commission merchant’s customers. In addition, while the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act are intended to afford the customers certain protections, such provisions, even if met by futures commission merchants, may not actually provide such protections. Finally, cash, margin, collateral and other securities held outside of the U.S. will not be afforded protections under U.S. law and distributions upon bankruptcy may be unpredictable.

The above summary does not purport to be a comprehensive discussion of all the risks associated with a Client’s specific Mandate. A Client’s offering memorandum or prospectus and supplemental disclosure document contains additional information with respect to the risks to which the Client will be subject.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

On March 28, 2017, a Panel of the Business Conduct Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade (“CBOT”) accepted an offer of settlement from the Adviser’s affiliate, TSI, in connection with a CBOT position limit rule. The CBOT Notice relating to this matter stated that on February 22nd and February 23rd 2016, certain Clients and TSI Clients held aggregated wheat futures positions in excess of the CBOT standard all month limit. Upon discovery, the overage was liquidated to bring the aggregate position into compliance with the CBOT limits. As part of the settlement, TSI agreed to pay a fine of \$25,000, while neither admitting nor denying any rule violation.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations

In addition to the Adviser, Two Sigma Affiliates include four investment advisers registered with the SEC: TSI; Two Sigma Investor Solutions, LP (“TSIS”); TSPI, LP (“TSPI”); and Two Sigma Ventures, LP (“TSV”). TSI, a Delaware limited partnership, manages third-party and proprietary private investment funds. TSIS, a Delaware limited partnership, provides non-discretionary investment-related services, principally through an online analytics platform called Venn by Two Sigma, to help its clients with strategic asset allocation, risk management, and certain other portfolio-related matters. TSPI, a Delaware limited partnership, changed its name from “Sightway Capital, LP” as of August 18, 2020. TSPI generally focuses on private equity-style investments. TSV, a Delaware limited partnership, focuses on venture capital investments, including negotiated transactions in operating entities that utilize advanced science, technology, computing, engineering, and/or mathematics to innovate in their selected market. The brochures for each of TSI, TSIS, TSPI and TSV are available through the SEC’s Investment Adviser Public Disclosure website.

Additionally, the Adviser is affiliated with Two Sigma China Co., Ltd. (“TSC”), which is licensed as a Private Fund Manager with the Asset Management Association of China. TSC, a Chinese Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise incorporated as a limited liability company, manages Chinese private investment funds, which trade a broad range of instruments. There is an overlap with the Instruments traded by the Adviser on behalf of Clients, and the trading activities of TSC may be significant. There can be no assurance that such trading will not adversely affect Clients.

Finally, the Adviser is affiliated with Two Sigma Real Estate, LP (“TSRE”), a Delaware limited partnership, which generally takes a human-led, data science-supported approach to investing in real estate assets.

The Adviser and TSI are each registered as both a commodity pool operator and a commodity trading advisor with the CFTC under the Commodity Exchange Act. Additionally, TSIS is registered as a commodity trading advisor with the CFTC under the Commodity Exchange Act. In connection with the Adviser’s (and certain of its affiliates’) registration as commodity pool operators or commodity trading advisors, certain of the Adviser’s management persons and personnel are registered as associated persons of and/or as principals of the Adviser (and/or its affiliates).

As discussed throughout this brochure, Two Sigma Affiliates (as well as their respective principals and certain personnel) engage in a wide range of investment and other financial activities. Many of the opportunities presented by these investment and other financial activities are not offered to Clients (or investors therein), and participation in such investment and other financial activities by Two Sigma Affiliates could have an adverse impact on Clients. These activities result in certain potential conflicts of interest that are discussed in more detail in Item 6. For the avoidance of doubt, such activities include those of the affiliates of the Adviser discussed in this Item 10.

The Adviser is also affiliated with Two Sigma Securities, LLC (“TSS”), a broker-dealer registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) and the SEC, and Two Sigma

Execution Services, LLC (“TSES”), a broker-dealer in the process of registering with FINRA. While TSS currently serves as introducing broker for one or more Proprietary Trading Vehicles, TSES is expected to replace TSS as introducing broker for such Proprietary Trading Vehicles and route directed orders to TSS. TSS is also licensed as a “High Speed Trader” with Japan’s Financial Services Agency and a member of a number of other self-regulatory organizations and exchanges. Certain of the Adviser’s employees are registered representatives or principals of TSES and/or TSS. Further, the Adviser is affiliated with Two Sigma Securities UK Limited (“TSS UK”), which is authorized as an investment firm with the United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority and trades for its own account. The Adviser and/or its affiliates may form additional broker-dealers and/or other U.S. or non-U.S. regulated entities in the future. TSS is currently a member of a number of self-regulatory organizations and exchanges, while TSES is only expected to be a member of FINRA. TSES, TSS and/or any such additional broker-dealer and/or other regulated entity may, in the future, also become a member of one or more additional self-regulatory organizations, securities exchanges, futures exchanges or other trading venues.

TSS is registered as a market maker and conducts proprietary trading in multiple asset classes. TSS and TSES do not currently and do not currently intend to perform any services for Clients. TSS and TSES do not custody any customer funds, self-clear or settle trades.

TSI, TSS and TSS UK engage in a significant degree of resource and research sharing activities and draw upon shared strategies and Techniques. Other forms of sharing between TSI, TSS and TSS UK include the sharing of personnel, technology and trading infrastructure. These sharing arrangements are governed by licensing or certain expense-sharing arrangements. While there are benefits to TSI and to TSS of such resource and technology sharing, certain conflicts of interest arise including as it relates to the allocation of time of shared personnel. Personnel of TSI dedicate substantial amounts of time and expertise to TSS-related activities, and in some instances, will likely prioritize certain TSS-related activities ahead of TSI’s activities on behalf of TSI Clients, which could indirectly adversely affect the Adviser and its Clients. It is also the case that certain of these research or technology collaborations result in the development of strategies and Techniques that are deployed in TSS but not on behalf of TSI Clients and/or Clients. These resource and technology sharing activities are subject to a range of supervisory and compliance controls that seek to ensure that the activity is appropriately governed and performed in a manner consistent with TSI’s and TSS’s regulatory obligations. There can be no guarantee, however, that such controls and oversight functions will fully mitigate the adverse impacts and effects to TSI Clients and/or the Clients from these sharing activities.

Two Sigma Affiliates and companies in which they invest (including portfolio companies of Two Sigma Affiliates’ clients) may serve as counterparties or participants in agreements, transactions or other arrangements with the Adviser and/or its affiliates, and such agreements, transactions or other arrangements could be material to such other companies’ success or failure. Such agreements, transactions or other arrangements may involve fees, commissions, servicing payments, discounts, rebates and/or other benefits to such portfolio companies, the Adviser or its affiliates, as applicable. While the Adviser and its affiliates intend to monitor such conflicts, there can be no assurance that any such conflicts will be effectively managed or mitigated.

In order to provide advisory services to Clients, the Adviser licenses from TSI (i) certain Analytics that TSI developed and (ii) derived data, both of which TSI uses to provide investment advice to,

and execute transactions for, the vast majority of TSI's clients. See Item 6. "Performance-Based Fees & Side-by-Side Management—Certain Conflicts of Interest Associated with Side-by-Side Management—Allocation of Licensed Analytics."

TSI also provides various services to the Adviser pursuant to the Licensing and Services Agreement including, but not limited to, administrative, legal, technical and clerical services, access to technology equipment and office facilities, maintenance and support services, and other miscellaneous services (please refer to Item 6 of this brochure for a discussion of the order aggregation and trade allocation policy). The Adviser pays TSI fees for provision of these services; however, such fees are borne by the Adviser and will not be borne, directly or indirectly, by Clients. TSI, at its sole discretion, also licenses and/or allocates certain strategies, Techniques and/or other information to other Two Sigma Affiliates. Investors should assume that any such licensing has had, and will continue to have, a material adverse impact on the Clients.

All employees of the Adviser also have a separate and direct employment relationship with TSI.

In addition to the Licensing and Services Agreement currently in place between the Adviser and TSI, the Adviser, pursuant to the Mandates of certain Clients, currently directs such Clients to invest in certain TSI Clients, and TSI directs one or more of the TSI Clients to invest in certain Clients advised by the Adviser.

The Adviser is also affiliated with Two Sigma International Limited ("TSIL"), which is authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of the United Kingdom and provides a number of services for Two Sigma Affiliates. Among other things, the Adviser relies on personnel employed by TSIL for certain trading and advisory services for certain Clients. Specifically, TSIL serves as a "participating affiliate" of the Adviser, and such personnel as "affiliate associated persons," as such terms are used in no-action relief granted by the SEC for purposes of permitting the sharing of investment advisory personnel and services of a non-U.S. affiliate of a registered investment adviser. Pursuant to these arrangements, TSIL and the affiliate associated persons will be subject to certain oversight requirements by the Adviser, as well as certain conditions and undertakings prescribed by the SEC. Services provided by TSIL to the Adviser for the benefit of Clients are considered to be services provided by the Adviser directly. Accordingly, any operating expenses of Clients will remain payable by Clients if incurred by TSIL to the same extent as if they had been incurred by the Adviser.

Finally, the Adviser and certain of its related persons are affiliated with and/or own interests in TSIP, which, as the general partner, member, allocation shareholder (or similar entity) of various Clients, is entitled to receive performance-based compensation from certain Clients as discussed in Item 5 hereof. The Adviser and certain of its related persons are affiliated with and/or own interests in Two Sigma Principals, LLC, which, as the general partner, member, allocation shareholder (or similar entity) of various TSI Clients, is entitled to receive similar performance-based compensation from certain TSI Clients. Additionally, the Adviser is affiliated with entities that serve as the general partners and/or managing members of clients of TSPI and TSV.

Item 11. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions & Personal Trading

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) and certain other policies and procedures that obligate its “access persons” (*e.g.*, any partner, officer, director, member, or employee of the Adviser) to put the interests of the Clients before their own personal interests and to act honestly and fairly in all respects in their dealings with Clients. All of the Adviser’s personnel are also required to comply with applicable federal securities laws. The Adviser will supply a complete copy of its Code to any Client or prospective Client or any investor or prospective investor in a Client upon request.

The Adviser and its related persons effect transactions for their own accounts in the same securities or other Instruments purchased and sold for Clients.

To ensure trading by the Adviser’s access persons is conducted in a manner that (i) does not adversely affect the Adviser’s trading on behalf of the Clients and (ii) is consistent with the fiduciary duties owed by the Adviser to the Clients, the Adviser has adopted the Code and attendant policies and procedures governing, among other things, transactions by the Adviser’s access persons and other “covered persons” (*e.g.*, any such access person’s spouse, immediate family members who share the same household, any person to whom an access person provides primary financial support, partnerships and corporations in which access persons maintain a certain level of beneficial interest, and any person with whom access persons share common financial support). The Code and attendant policies and procedures contain provisions designed to, among other things (i) prevent improper personal trading by the Adviser’s access persons and other covered persons; (ii) identify actual or potential conflicts of interest; and (iii) provide guidance in resolving certain actual or potential conflicts of which the Adviser is aware of in favor of the Clients. To accomplish these objectives, the Adviser’s Code and attendant policies and procedures generally, among other things (i) require pre-clearance of personal trades in “reportable securities” (as defined in the Code) and certain other assets by the Adviser’s access persons and covered persons; (ii) restrict the number of such trades by the Adviser’s access persons and covered persons in a given month; (iii) prohibit certain trading by the Adviser’s access persons and covered persons in securities of issuers listed on any applicable “restricted list” (as defined in the Code); and (iv) require certain minimum holding periods.

The Adviser’s advisory affiliates are permitted to trade in Instruments for their own accounts and engage in personal securities transactions in securities and other Instruments in which Clients invest, in accordance with the Code. These activities create conflicts of interest between the Adviser’s advisory affiliates and the Adviser’s Clients with regard to such matters as allocation of opportunities to participate in, or refrain from participation in, particular Instruments or to dispose of certain Instruments.

The Code contains provisions designed to prevent improper personal trading by the Adviser’s access persons. Pursuant to the Code, all of the Adviser’s access persons and covered persons must obtain pre-approval prior to trading a reportable security, unless such person has a managed account with an independent adviser who has discretionary investment authority. The Adviser’s

access persons and covered persons are prohibited from trading securities on any applicable restricted list and generally are prohibited from participating in “new issues.” Short selling is prohibited. The Adviser’s current personal trading policies limit the brokers that access persons and covered persons can use for personal trading. All accounts that have the ability to hold securities and all holdings in reportable securities need to be disclosed upon joining the Adviser and confirmed and/or updated periodically.

While not anticipated in the ordinary course of business operations, the Adviser and/or its affiliates have engaged, and may further engage, in principal transactions (for example, when transitioning a portfolio from one vehicle to another in connection with a given Client’s launch). In each such instance, the Adviser expects to seek to effect any such transaction in accordance with the requirements of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act. Certain Clients have appointed an independent advisory committee to review and, in their discretion, approve or disapprove principal transactions on behalf of such Clients. In such instances, requests for consent will be directed to such committee, and any approval will be obtained in accordance with the procedures set forth in the relevant Client’s offering documents or other documentation governing such committee. Furthermore, while not currently anticipated in the ordinary course of business operations, the Adviser and/or its affiliates may, in their discretion and without further notice, engage in cross trading on behalf of Clients and others, which transactions would not be subject to the consent requirements of principal transactions.

The Adviser has also adopted policies and procedures regarding the receipt of gifts and entertainment by the Adviser’s access persons from certain third parties (*e.g.*, vendors, broker-dealers, consultants, etc.). Specifically, these policies and procedures require access persons to report the receipt of gifts and entertainment in excess of pre-established *de minimis* thresholds. The Adviser reviews these reports for any potential conflicts of interest with respect to individual instances of gifts or entertainment, as well as patterns of the same over time, to seek to prevent access persons from placing their own interests ahead of the interest of Clients.

The Code and the Adviser’s other policies and procedures also address the following key areas: (i) recordkeeping; (ii) oversight of the Code; (iii) conflicts of interest; (iv) the treatment of confidential information; (v) compliance with SEC rules and regulations; (vi) reporting misconduct; (vii) political contributions; and (viii) outside activities. Periodic training regarding the Code and the Adviser’s other policies and procedures are provided to the Adviser’s access persons.

The Adviser from time to time comes into possession of certain information that it believes to be confidential or material non-public information that, if disclosed, might be material to a decision to buy, sell or hold a security. The Adviser from time to time receives such information directly as a result of its investment advisory activities for any individual Client, indirectly as a result of its relationship with affiliates including, but not limited to, TSI, TSIL, TSIS, TSPI, TSV, TSES, TSS, TSC and TSRE, or through other activities such as strategic partnership negotiations or an employee’s board or credit committee service. The Adviser will often be prohibited from communicating such information to a Client or using such information for a Client’s benefit. The Adviser maintains and enforces written policies and procedures that prohibit the communication of such information outside of the Adviser, that typically prohibit the communication of such information internally within the Adviser to persons other than the General Counsel and/or the

Chief Compliance Officer or their designees and that are reasonably designed to ensure that the Adviser is meeting its obligations to Clients and remains in compliance with applicable law. The Adviser will have no responsibility or liability to the Client for not disclosing such information to the Client (or the fact that the Adviser possesses such information), or not using such information for the Client's benefit, as a result of following the Adviser's policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurances that it is complying with applicable law.

As noted in Item 6. "Performance-Based Fees & Side-by-Side Management," certain of the clients of Two Sigma Affiliates are owned in large part or entirely by proprietary capital. Item 6 also summarizes the Adviser's allocation of trades.

As noted in Item 8, the Adviser and TSI employ a Conflicts Committee comprised of certain of the Adviser's and TSI's senior management and control personnel. The primary purpose of the Conflicts Committee is to provide a body to which such personnel can raise potential conflicts of interest for evaluation, including potential conflicts which relate to investment process decisions.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

As indicated above, the Adviser has licensed certain Analytics from TSI, including certain TSI proprietary order and execution management systems and execution algorithms. Client orders for all Instruments (other than cash management instruments and adjusting the notional amount of certain total return swaps) are processed via TSI's order and execution management systems or through similar third-party platforms, and for liquid, exchange-traded Instruments, execution of orders on those types of Instruments generally occurs in a fully automated manner or with limited employee assistance, and for Instruments that are less liquid and/or exchange-traded (e.g., OTC (including cleared) Instruments), execution of orders on those types of Instruments are generally handled manually by a trader. For more information regarding TSI's execution management system, see Item 6. "Performance-Based Fees & Side-by-Side Management—Certain Conflicts of Interest Associated with Side-by-Side Management— Trading and Execution; Use of TSI Execution Desk."

The traders are equipped with a user interface, which is used as a tool to, among other things: (i) review and monitor certain orders; (ii) create and direct certain orders electronically for liquid, exchange-traded Instruments; and (iii) book certain trades that are handled manually for Instruments that are not liquid and exchange-traded. Using this user interface, a trader has the discretion to determine the appropriate means for handling an order and can choose to do so either via an electronic trading application or manually. In each case, the Clients' orders are sent to an order management system and orders are executed manually or through electronic trading systems maintained by an unaffiliated broker, dealer, trading counterparty, other OTC participant and/or other market intermediary (each, a "Market Intermediary") for execution.

Market Intermediaries used to execute Client trades are selected primarily on the basis of their execution capability, services provided, research provided, financial stability, reputation, access to the market for the securities being traded and expertise. In providing services to the Clients, the Adviser utilizes many brokerage services offered by Market Intermediaries including, but not limited to, traditional brokerage, direct market access and third-party algorithms. As such, the Adviser, at times, exercises significant control over the brokerage process and, at other times, relies more heavily on such Market Intermediaries. In some cases, due to the nature of specific markets, the limited routes of market access and/or the limited counterparty availability for Clients in certain geographical regions, the Adviser expects to obtain exposure to certain Instruments through a single swap-provider (or a very limited number of swap providers) that will serve as a Client's Market Intermediary, subjecting the Client to concentrated counterparty risk and limited execution options. The Adviser has discretion as to how these exposures are acquired through the Market Intermediary. However, in certain cases market access and other capabilities may be limited to offerings provided by such Market Intermediary. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Adviser may, in its discretion, conduct such a Client's investment activities by entering into arrangements with other swap providers and/or directly on various exchanges.

The Adviser need not solicit competitive bids for orders. The Adviser does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost, or require TSI, as a service provider to the Adviser, to seek the lowest available commission costs. It is neither the Adviser's nor TSI's practice, on behalf of the Adviser, to negotiate "execution only" commission rates. Thus Clients may be

deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by Market Intermediaries (or provided by third parties to whom the Adviser directs payment from the Market Intermediaries) in recognition of the commissions, mark-ups or other compensation received by such Market Intermediaries (collectively, “Commissions”).

As part of its best execution responsibilities, the Adviser reviews and monitors, among other things, (a) data and/or reports regarding Market Intermediaries and execution costs of transactions, and (b) transactions being executed through the TSI Execution Desk. The Adviser seeks to ensure that Clients’ transactions are conducted in the best interest of the Clients, including by continuing to seek to obtain best execution for Clients through the Adviser’s review and adoption of TSI’s best execution policies and procedures, and any material updates thereto, with regard to the TSI Execution Desk and with regard to trades placed by or through such desk.

Consistent with seeking overall best execution, the Adviser may also obtain research, brokerage and other services that would otherwise be a Client expense provided by the Market Intermediary (or provided by third parties to whom the Adviser directs payment from the Market Intermediaries) for Commissions paid in connection with the transaction. Additionally, TSI, on behalf of the Adviser, may place transactions that involve increased transaction costs for the foregoing services with a Market Intermediary that also (i) provides the Adviser (or an affiliate) with the opportunity to participate in capital introduction events sponsored by the Market Intermediary; (ii) refers investors to the Adviser or other products advised by the Adviser (or an affiliate); and/or (iii) provides the Adviser (or an affiliate) with the opportunity to participate as appropriate in securities offerings or privately negotiated securities transactions. Accordingly, a Client may pay higher Commissions to Market Intermediaries that provide these services and benefits (or that are provided by third parties to whom the Adviser directs the Market Intermediaries to pay) than such Client would pay to other Market Intermediaries that do not provide these services and benefits (or the ability to direct payments to other third parties) based on the Adviser’s recognition of the value of the research, brokerage and other services that would otherwise be an expense of a Client.

Please refer to Item 6. “Performance-Based Fees & Side-by-Side Management—Certain Conflicts of Interest Associated with Side-By-Side Management” for further information regarding the procedures adopted by the Adviser for allocating trades among its Clients including procedures for order aggregation.

The Adviser currently only uses Commissions to obtain research and brokerage services that constitute research and brokerage within the meaning of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Research services within Section 28(e) include, but are not limited to, research reports (including market research); certain financial newsletters and trade journals; software providing analysis of securities portfolios; corporate governance research and rating services; attendance at certain seminars and conferences; discussions with research analysts; meetings with corporate executives; consultants’ advice on portfolio strategy; data services (including services providing market data, company data (including financial data), certain valuation and pricing data and economic data); advice from brokers on order execution; investment and economic recommendations; and certain proxy services. Brokerage services within Section 28(e) include, but are not limited to, services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions and functions incidental thereto (*i.e.*, connectivity services between an investment manager and a broker-dealer and other relevant parties such as custodians); trading

software operated by a broker-dealer to route orders; software that provides trade analytics and trading strategies; software used to transmit orders; clearance and settlement in connection with a trade; electronic communication of allocation instructions; routing settlement instructions; post trade matching of trade information; and services required by the SEC or a self-regulatory organization such as comparison services, electronic confirms or trade affirmations. Should the Adviser elect in the future to use Commissions arising from a Client's investment transactions for services other than research and brokerage, such usage will be limited to services that would otherwise be a Client expense. The use of Commissions to obtain such other services would be outside the parameters of Section 28(e).

In some instances, the Adviser receives a product or service that may be used only partially for Section 28(e) types of services or services for which a Client is obligated to pay. In such instances, the Adviser will make a good faith effort to determine the proportion of the "mixed use" product or service used for Section 28(e) types of services or services for which such Client is obligated to pay and the proportion used for other purposes. The proportion of the product or service used for Section 28(e) types of services may be paid through Commissions generated by transactions for the Client and the proportion used for other purposes will be paid for by the Adviser from its own resources. To the extent the Adviser uses soft dollars to pay for a product or service that includes a function that is not an eligible research or brokerage service under Section 28(e) or that the Adviser uses for purposes other than investment decision making, the Adviser will make an appropriate allocation of such product or service as a "mixed-use" item.

The Adviser uses "soft dollars" for brokerage and research products and services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the Adviser in carrying out its investment decision-making responsibilities, as permitted under the safe harbor of Section 28(e). While the Adviser currently does not do so, the Adviser is permitted under its Clients' offering documents to also use soft dollars to pay certain Client expenses that are outside of the scope of Section 28(e). The Adviser acknowledges and understands that it has an obligation to seek "best execution" for its Clients' transactions under the circumstances of the particular transaction. Consequently, notwithstanding the Adviser's soft dollar policy, no transaction shall be directed to a broker unless best execution of the transaction is reasonably expected to be obtained.

The use of Commissions (or certain markups or markdowns) to obtain research and brokerage products and services raises conflicts of interest. For example, the Adviser will not have to pay for the products and services itself. This creates an incentive for the Adviser and/or TSI, on behalf of the Adviser, to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on the Adviser's and/or TSI's interest in receiving those products and services (or the ability to instruct such a broker-dealer to pay a third-party vendor for these products and services). In addition, the receipt of benefits and the determination of the appropriate allocation in the case of "mixed use" products or services (as noted above) creates an additional potential conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Clients. The Adviser and/or TSI, on behalf of the Adviser, may cause Clients to pay Commissions (or certain markups or markdowns) higher than those charged by other broker-dealers in return for soft dollar benefits (known as paying-up), resulting in higher transaction costs for Clients. However, the Adviser and/or TSI, on behalf of the Adviser, will make a good faith determination that the amount of Commissions paid is reasonable in light of the research and brokerage services obtained.

Research and brokerage services obtained by the use of Commissions arising from a Client's portfolio transactions are used by the Adviser (and are shared with TSI) in their other investment activities, including, for the benefit of other Clients (and TSI Clients). The Adviser and TSI do not seek to allocate soft dollar credits, generated collectively by Clients and TSI Clients, on a pro rata basis based on the Client or TSI Client which generated such soft dollar credits. Further, soft dollar credits generated by the Clients and TSI Clients are not allocated on a pro rata basis between the Adviser and TSI. None of the Adviser, Clients, TSI or TSI Clients will, in any particular instance, necessarily be the direct or indirect beneficiary of a specific research and/or brokerage service. Additionally, soft dollar balances are likely to be treated as unsecured claims in a bankruptcy and, as such, if a broker were to enter bankruptcy, the Adviser and Clients could lose the benefit of any unused soft dollar credits.

During the Adviser's last fiscal year, as a result of client brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns), the Adviser and/or its related persons acquired research reports (including market research); corporate governance research and rating services; inputs from traders, analysts, experts on selected subjects and other market participants (*e.g.*, in connection with the use, implementation and support of the alpha capture systems, including those developed by TSI and licensed to the Adviser); and data services (including services providing market data, news data, company data (including financial data), certain valuation and pricing data and economic data).

In selecting or recommending broker-dealers, TSI, on behalf of the Adviser, may consider whether TSI, the Adviser or a related person receives client referrals from a broker-dealer or third party. TSI has an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on TSI's, the Adviser's or a related person's interest in receiving client referrals rather than on the Client's or TSI Client's interest in receiving most favorable execution. To address this conflict of interest, TSI, on behalf of the Adviser, may execute trades through broker-dealers that refer clients to TSI, the Adviser or a related person but only if it is determined by TSI's Best Execution Committee that trades with such broker-dealers are otherwise consistent with seeking best execution. In no event will TSI, on behalf of the Adviser, select a broker-dealer or will a Client or a TSI Client pay a higher commission than would otherwise be paid as a means of remuneration for recommending the Adviser, TSI or a related person or any other product managed by the Adviser (or an affiliate) or affording the Adviser, TSI or a related person with the opportunity to participate in capital introduction programs.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Frequency and Nature of Review.

The Adviser's Chief Investment Officer (or his delegates) periodically reviews the trading activity conducted on behalf of Clients in conjunction with the relevant portfolio management personnel responsible for such trading activity. These reviews consist of a review and analysis of (i) various trading data, (ii) internally-generated risk reports and (iii) an evaluation of such other information the Adviser deems appropriate.

Content and Frequency of Regular Account Reports.

A Client's investor(s) receives written reports from the Adviser as described in the investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement, offering or organizational documents of the Client. In the case of Clients that are private investment funds, investors therein are provided with audited annual financial statements typically within one hundred twenty (120) days of the end of any such fund's fiscal year. In addition, such investors are provided with unaudited statements typically within thirty (30) days of the end of each month. In the case of certain sub-advisory relationships, the Adviser provides reports to the primary adviser for inclusion, as applicable, in such adviser's reports to investors as may be described in the applicable sub-advisory agreement or prospectus and supplemental disclosure document of the Client.

Clients and/or the Adviser may enter and have entered into agreements with certain investors to provide such investors with additional (or more frequent) reports, including detailed information regarding portfolio positions.

Quarterly and other periodic reports of the sub-advised investment company are publicly available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Item 14. Client Referrals & Other Compensation

The Adviser does not currently compensate any person for Client referrals. However, the Adviser has entered into arrangements with certain third parties to refer investors in certain Clients, and such third parties are entitled to compensation from such investors and from the Adviser in connection with such referrals. The Adviser's arrangements with third parties to refer investors in certain Clients can and do vary. Any compensation paid pursuant to these arrangements creates an incentive for such third parties to recommend the Adviser, resulting in a material conflict of interest. Moreover, the Clients may engage the third parties (or their affiliates) to provide additional services, and any such relationship could create an additional conflict of interest. Additionally, in accordance with applicable law, the Adviser compensates certain third parties for assistance in connection with soliciting Canadian and Japanese investors in certain Clients. Additionally, the Adviser may compensate broker-dealers that provide referrals, to the extent consistent with best execution as discussed in Item 12.

The Adviser has developed extensive relationships through a lengthy and continued course of dealing with certain third-party investment consultants ("Investment Consultants") that are neither affiliated with nor compensated by the Adviser. Investors and prospective investors in Clients retain these same Investment Consultants from time to time to advise them on the selection and review of investment managers and investment products, including in respect of the Adviser and its Clients. Such Investment Consultants do not act on behalf of the Adviser, and their services are generally outside the scope of any offering of securities by the Adviser and/or its Clients. Furthermore, the Adviser does not participate in the advisory services offered by such Investment Consultants to their clients and generally seeks to ensure that Clients and investors in Clients rely solely on the applicable offering memorandum, investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement or prospectus and supplemental disclosure document.

The Adviser and TSI receive certain research or other products or services from broker-dealers through "soft dollar" arrangements. These "soft dollar" arrangements create an incentive for the Adviser and/or TSI to select or recommend particular broker-dealers based on the Adviser's and/or TSI's interest in receiving the research or other products or services from such broker-dealers (or from third parties to whom the Adviser directs payments from such broker-dealers). Please see Item 12 above for further information on the Adviser's "soft dollar" practices, including the Adviser's and TSI's procedures for addressing conflicts of interest that arise from such practices.

Item 15. Custody

With respect to Clients that are private investment funds, the Adviser and certain of its affiliates are generally deemed to have custody of Client assets and, where applicable, intend to comply with Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act, by meeting the conditions of the pooled investment vehicle annual audit provision. Accordingly, investors in such Clients do not receive account statements directly from qualified custodians holding Clients' assets, though audited financial statements are distributed to such investors. Please refer to Item 13 of this brochure for further discussion of the Adviser's reporting practices.

With respect to Clients that are not private investment funds, if the Adviser has the authority to deduct advisory fees or otherwise withdraw funds from a Client's account, the Adviser will be deemed to have custody of such Client's account. As of the date hereof, the Adviser does not have custody with respect to any such Clients.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The Adviser provides investment advisory services on a discretionary basis to Clients. Other than those restrictions set forth in the applicable offering memorandum, investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement, prospectus and supplemental disclosure document, or other governing document, Clients generally may not impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or certain types of securities.

Prior to assuming full discretion in managing a Client's assets, the Adviser enters into an investment management, sub-advisory or other agreement that sets forth the scope of the Adviser's discretion.

The Adviser generally has the authority to determine (i) the securities and other Instruments to be purchased and sold for Clients (subject to restrictions on its activities set forth in the applicable offering memorandum, investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement, any written investment guidelines or prospectus and supplemental disclosure document) and (ii) the amount of securities and other Instruments to be purchased or sold for Clients. See Item 6 for a discussion of the Adviser's allocation and aggregation practices.

The Adviser may, directly or indirectly, from time to time, cause certain of the Clients to purchase equity securities that are part of an initial public offering (sometimes referred to as "IPOs" or "New Issues"). The Adviser will determine those Clients that are eligible to participate in the IPOs and the Adviser, or TSI on behalf of the Adviser, will allocate such IPO securities in a manner consistent with applicable law and the Adviser's fiduciary duties among such Clients. If the Adviser elects to cause certain of the Clients to purchase New Issues, TSI, as part of the trading and execution services and support provided to the Adviser, will determine, among other things the (i) manner in which New Issues are directly purchased, held, transferred and sold and any adjustments (including interest) with respect thereto; (ii) manner in which the investors will participate in the profits and losses from New Issues; (iii) investors who are eligible and ineligible to participate in the profits and losses from New Issues; (iv) method by which profits and losses from New Issues are to be allocated among the investors in a manner that is permitted under the FINRA rules; and (v) time at which New Issues are no longer considered as such under the FINRA rules. Investors in Clients may elect to be treated as either eligible or ineligible to participate in the profits and losses from New Issues (if any).

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

The Adviser has the authority to vote proxies with respect to the securities of certain Clients. When the Adviser votes proxies with respect to the securities of a Client, the Adviser employs proxy voting guidelines and proxy voting procedures. Certain Clients, pursuant to the applicable offering memorandum, investment management agreement, sub-advisory agreement, any written investment guidelines or prospectus and supplemental disclosure documents, may instruct the Adviser to not vote proxies on behalf of the Client. In addition, the Adviser may choose to cease voting proxies, or not vote proxies, on behalf of certain of its Clients. The Clients are not permitted to direct their votes in a particular solicitation.

When voting proxies, the Adviser generally utilizes the services of a third-party proxy agent that votes pursuant to guidelines agreed upon with the Adviser in advance which will take certain environmental, social, and/or corporate governance (“ESG”) factors into account. Taking ESG factors into consideration might not improve, and, while not currently expected, might detract from, the performance of a Client over any period of time. By considering ESG factors in proxy voting determinations, the Adviser might vote a proxy in a manner that it would not otherwise have done if ESG factors were not considered.

Such services of a third-party proxy agent are believed to mitigate certain conflicts of interest between the Adviser and Clients. However, there can be no assurance that this practice will eliminate all potential conflicts of interest with respect to proxy voting. The third-party proxy agent votes pursuant to guidelines that take certain ESG factors into account, and the Adviser expects to experience certain benefits in connection with such practice (*e.g.*, in the form of reputational benefits and goodwill) that will not, in every case, correspond to measurable benefits experienced by a Client. If a material conflict of interest between the Adviser and a Client is brought to the Adviser’s attention, the Adviser will determine whether voting in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the proxy voting policies and procedures is in the best interests of the Client or take some other appropriate action.

Any Client (or investor therein) can obtain a copy of the Adviser’s proxy voting policies and procedures, which include information as to how the Adviser voted proxies for each applicable Client in which they are invested by contacting the Adviser’s Investor Relations Department at (212) 625-5700.

Item 18. Financial Information

This Item is not applicable.

**Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered
Advisers**

This Item is not applicable.

Appendix: Item 2. Material Changes

Below is a summary of material changes that the Adviser has made to this brochure since the Adviser's last annual Form ADV filing on March 31, 2023. Please be aware that other non-material changes have been included in this brochure.

- Item 8. Updates have been made to provide additional information with respect to risks associated with reliance on data; reliance on machine learning technologies; lack of diversification; strategies that utilize third-party analysis; reliance on individuals; management and governance challenges; recent regulatory rulemaking; futures transactions; and convertible arbitrage risk.