

PART 2A OF FORM ADV:
FIRM BROCHURE

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of DME Advisors, LP. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (212) 973-1900 and/or info@greenlightcapital.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

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

Being a "registered investment adviser" or describing ourselves as being "registered" does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

This brochure is not an offering or solicitation of interests in funds managed by DME Advisors, LP or its affiliates.

Item 2. Material Changes

This brochure includes no material changes since the brochure dated October 31, 2023.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

DME Advisors, LP is a Delaware limited partnership that began operations in 2004. We are a value-oriented investment management firm that primarily invests and trades in long and short publicly-listed equity securities, as well as distressed debt when cyclically attractive. DME Advisors GP, LLC is our general partner and David Einhorn is our President and portfolio manager.

We provide investment advisory and other services to Solasglas Investments, LP (“*Solasglas*”), the limited partners of which are certain subsidiaries (“*Greenlight Re subsidiaries*”) of Greenlight Capital Re, Ltd., a Cayman Islands publicly-traded reinsurance company (“*Greenlight Re*”).

We are required to follow the investment guidelines of the Greenlight Re subsidiaries (collectively, the “*Investment Guidelines*”) but otherwise make investment decisions on behalf of Solasglas. Our primary responsibilities for Solasglas are to identify, review, and select investment opportunities that can achieve Solasglas’ investment objectives. We and our affiliates, DME Advisors, LLC and DME Advisors II, LLC, also provide certain administrative services to Solasglas. As discussed in greater detail in Item 10, we are an affiliate of Greenlight Re. Mr. Einhorn is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Greenlight Re and a significant investor in Greenlight Re.

The primary investment objective of Solasglas is to achieve capital appreciation by buying securities with trading values materially lower than their intrinsic values and by selling short securities with trading values materially higher than their intrinsic values. Solasglas aims to achieve high absolute rates of return while minimizing the risk of capital loss. There can be no assurance that this investment objective will be achieved and investment results may vary substantially.

Subject to the Investment Guidelines (which may be amended or modified from time to time and certain other contractual limitations in the advisory agreement), Solasglas is permitted to invest, on margin or otherwise, in securities and other financial instruments of United States and foreign issuers, including, but not limited to: (i) capital stock; shares of beneficial interest; partnership interests and similar financial instruments; loans; bonds, notes, debentures (whether subordinated, convertible or otherwise), bank debt and other evidence of indebtedness; debt securities or other obligations of United States and foreign governments, or any states, agencies or instrumentalities thereof; commercial paper; other obligations and instruments or evidences of indebtedness of whatever kind or nature; in each case, of any person, government or other entity whatsoever, whether or not publicly traded or readily marketable; equipment lease certificates; equipment trust certificates; accounts and notes receivable and payable held by trade or other creditors; trade acceptances; contract and other claims; executory contracts; participations; open- and closed-end investment companies and other mutual funds; money market funds; exchange traded funds (“*ETFs*”); repurchase agreements; certificates of deposit; banker’s acceptances; trust receipts; currencies; and commodities; (ii) futures on the securities and instruments listed in (i) above, as well as futures relating to stock indices and other financial instruments; and (iii) derivatives, such as swaps, options, warrants, caps, collars, floors and forwards on the securities,

instruments and futures listed in (i) and (ii) above, as well as interest rate, currency, commodity, equity and other derivatives, all without restriction of any kind.

We currently do not provide investment advisory services to clients apart from our management of Solasglas and do not participate in wrap fee programs, although an affiliate does provide advice to other persons and/or entities (including other privately-offered pooled alternative investment vehicles, some of which have an investment strategy substantially similar to Solasglas) and we and/or one or more affiliates may do so in the future. Investment advice is provided directly to Solasglas and not to the individual investors in Solasglas.

As of January 31, 2024, the regulatory assets under management by DME Advisors, LP were approximately \$563,027,682. All assets are managed on a discretionary basis.

For a further discussion of these and related items, see **Item 7** (Types of Clients), **Item 8** (Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss) and **Item 10** (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations).

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

Management Fee and Performance Allocation

We receive from Solasglas a monthly management fee (the “**Management Fee**”) at an annual rate of 1.5% of the value of the investment portfolio (as defined in the Limited Partnership Agreement) (the “**Investment Portfolio**”) attributed to each Greenlight Re subsidiary, valued and payable as of the beginning of each month (0.125% per month). We may waive or reduce the Management Fee.

Our affiliate, DME Advisors II, LLC (“**DME II**”), receives from Solasglas a performance-based profit allocation (the “**Performance Allocation**”) on the positive performance change of each Greenlight Re subsidiary’s investment equal to 20% of net profits calculated per annum, subject to a loss carryforward provision. That provision allows DME II to earn a reduced Performance Allocation of 10% on profits in any year subsequent to the year in which the investment of a Greenlight Re subsidiary incurs a loss, until all the losses are recouped and an additional amount equal to 150% of the loss is earned. DME II is not entitled to a Performance Allocation in a year in which the Investment Portfolio incurs a loss. However, DME II is entitled to earn the reduced Performance Allocation in subsequent years to the extent we generate profits. We may waive or reduce the Performance Allocation.

Expenses

Solasglas pays, whether directly or through reimbursement of us and our affiliates, all costs and expenses related to its investments and operations, including Solasglas’ pro rata share of such costs and expenses incurred, which costs and expenses include, without limitation, brokerage and other transaction costs, data fees, clearing and settlement charges, outsourced trading service expenses, trade break fees, research (including research-related travel expenses incurred with respect to specific potential or existing investments) and brokerage products and services (including market data terminals, risk management services and order management systems) that fall within Section 28(e) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended

(the “*Exchange Act*”), legal fees and other expenses in connection with conducting due diligence and negotiating the terms of investments (including investment-related travel expenses incurred with respect to specific potential or existing investments), regardless of whether such investments are consummated, custodial fees, administrator fees and expenses, third party valuation services, expenses and costs of expert networks, expenses and costs of obtaining surveys, analysis or other data sets from third parties related to prospective investments or sectors in which Solasglas may invest, initial and variation margin, interest and commitment fees on debit balances or borrowings, stock borrowing fees and proxy solicitation expenses, legal costs and expenses, audit and tax preparation expenses, accounting fees, insurance expenses including costs of any liability insurance and fidelity bonds obtained on behalf of Solasglas or officers’ and directors’ insurance, indemnification expenses, government and regulatory costs and expenses (including filing and license fees and preparation and submission of filings and licenses, including without limitation, Form PF preparation and filing fees) in connection with specific investments or offering interests in Solasglas, any issue or transfer taxes chargeable in connection with any securities transactions, any entity level taxes and fees, costs of reporting and providing information to investors (including updates to offering documents), cost of maintaining recognition as a professional fund, costs of maintaining registered agents and registered offices, costs of litigation or investigation involving Solasglas’ activities and fees of the administrator. A portion of these operating expenses may be shared with other investment entities or accounts we and our affiliates manage on an equitable basis as determined in our sole discretion.

Neither our principals, members, managers, directors, officers and employees (collectively, “*supervised persons*”) nor we accept any compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

For a further discussion of these and related items, see **Item 12** (Brokerage Practices).

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

We manage only Solasglas, which is subject to the Performance Allocation. We may provide investment advisory services to additional clients in the future that may have similar or different performance-based fees and/or allocations than the performance-based fees and/or allocations of Solasglas (including other privately-offered pooled alternative investment vehicles, some of which may have an investment strategy substantially similar to Solasglas).

The Performance Allocation may create an incentive for us to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of the Performance Allocation. Differences in the formulas used to calculate the performance-based profit allocations received from our and our affiliates’ clients may create an incentive to prefer one or more clients over the others.

We are required to act in a manner that we consider fair, reasonable and equitable in allocating investment opportunities to Solasglas, but we and our affiliates are not otherwise subject to any specific obligations or requirements concerning the allocation of time, effort or investment opportunities, or any restrictions on the nature or timing of investments for Solasglas. We are not required to accord exclusivity or priority to Solasglas in the event of limited

investment opportunities arising from the application of speculative position limits or other factors.

For a further discussion of these and related items, see **Item 5** (Fees and Compensation).

Item 7. Types of Clients

We provide investment advisory services to Solasglas. We may in the future provide investment advisory services to additional clients including, but not limited to, other pooled investment vehicles, corporations, trusts, institutions, high net worth individuals, investment companies, pension plans, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, foundations and endowments.

For a further discussion of these and related items, see **Item 4** (Advisory Business) and **Item 10** (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations).

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

Investment Objective

We are a value-oriented investment management firm that primarily invests and trades in long and short publicly-listed equity securities, as well as distressed debt when cyclically attractive. We combine a practical understanding of markets with an approach rooted in fundamental analysis and rigorous examination of financial statements.

All investments involve risk of loss, including loss of principal. There can be no assurance that our investment objective will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially.

Investment Philosophy

We believe that trading values in the long term are determined by fundamental analysis. Notwithstanding this belief, technical, psychological and liquidity factors can influence a security's trading value in the short term.

Fundamentals: This refers to a security's "intrinsic" value. We define intrinsic value as the present value of the cash flows that will be distributed to the owners of a security discounted at a rate that properly reflects the time value of money, the risk that expected cash flows will not be obtained, the volatility of the cash flows, and the security's liquidity. In the case of corporate securities, the cash flows derive either from the company's operations or from the sale of the company's assets. We believe the key determinants of intrinsic value are the level, growth and prospective use of discretionary cash flows and realizable asset values; in other words, corporate securities represent ownership in, or a claim on, a business.

Technicals: This refers to a security's historical trading pattern and prices. An example of a strategy that relies largely upon technical analysis is "momentum" investing where investors purchase securities that have recently appreciated in price in the expectation of further price increases.

Psychology: This refers to the propensity of investors to make investment decisions based on greed and fear. Investors who have made money in an investment are often inclined to increase their exposure in anticipation of additional profits, while investors who have lost money in an investment are often inclined to reduce their exposure over fear of further losses. Group psychological swings can foster excessive movements in security prices.

Liquidity: This refers to the amount of capital committed to investing in an asset class relative to the size of the asset class. Assuming that intrinsic value remains unchanged, supply and demand dictate that security prices will rise when additional investment capital enters an asset class and will fall when investment capital leaves an asset class. For example, when investors add liquidity by purchasing mutual funds or ETFs, the managers of those funds face pressure to buy stocks regardless of the cheapness or dearness of equity prices.

Opportunity Identification. We benefit from a large and diverse flow of ideas. We source ideas through proprietary research as well as our professional relationships with investment bankers, independent researchers, brokers, sell-side analysts, other fund managers, and corporate managers.

We see attractive investment opportunities where there is a temporary value dislocation caused by the influences of technicals, psychology and liquidity, or where we believe the market has miscalculated intrinsic value. We invest on the premise that the market will ultimately refocus on fundamentals and/or correct its assessment of intrinsic value, and the trading value will adjust accordingly.

Investment Analysis. Consistent outperformance in the capital markets requires successive narrowings of the opportunity universe based on one's competencies and desired level of risk. Throughout our history, we have evaluated thousands of investment opportunities and selected only a small fraction for inclusion in our portfolio.

In assessing a potential investment in a company, we typically use thorough financial analysis to determine whether or not a disparity exists between the company's intrinsic value and its market value. While we do not limit the industries in which we invest, subject to the Investment Guidelines and other contractual limitations contained in the advisory agreement, we concentrate our efforts on situations where intrinsic value is most readily determinable by financial or accounting analysis. In developing a financial analysis, we typically evaluate information from company financial statements and meetings and conversations with management, competitors, industry analysts and other market participants.

If a financial analysis confirms a valuation disparity hypothesis, we next attempt to identify the reason for the disparity. Possible reasons include the market's miscalculation of intrinsic value (often because the analysis is technically difficult), selling pressure from investors who are either unable (e.g., a distressed seller) or unmotivated (e.g., a tax-driven seller) to hold the position, or overly strong market optimism or pessimism as a result of recent news events.

Portfolio Strategy. In each opportunity, we endeavor to determine the risk/return characteristics of the potential investment. We generally conduct an evaluation of all available investment instruments, which might include publicly-listed equity securities and corporate debt,

private placements, futures, currencies, commodities, credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, sovereign debt, derivatives and other instruments, to best exploit an opportunity.

Long equity positions may be in securities where we believe there are systematic inefficiencies, such as spinoffs or companies undergoing significant structural or organizational changes. Long positions also include securities trading at a discount to intrinsic value.

Short positions are generally in securities that we believe are overvalued and subject to fundamental deterioration.

The portfolio is generally constructed from the bottom up and each position stands on its own merit. On a case by case basis, we may hedge risk inherent in certain investments, and we generally hedge the currency risk associated with foreign investments. Although the short portfolio effectively acts as a hedge to the long portfolio, we generally prefer to sell securities short that we believe will fall regardless of market conditions. We also consider and analyze the global macroeconomic environment and may make certain macro investments based on such analysis.

The Board of Directors of each of the Greenlight Re subsidiaries may modify or waive the Investment Guidelines at any time on a temporary or permanent basis. Currently, the Investment Guidelines for one of the Greenlight Re subsidiaries are:

- *Composition of Investments:* At least 80% of the assets in its Investment Portfolio will be held in debt or equity securities (including swaps) of publicly-traded companies (or their subsidiaries) and governments of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development high income countries, cash, cash equivalents and gold. No more than 10% of Greenlight Re Surplus (as defined in the Limited Partnership Agreement) will be held in private equity securities.
- *Concentration of Investments:* Other than cash, cash equivalents and United States government obligations and gold, no single investment in its Investment Portfolio will constitute more than 10% of Greenlight Re Surplus.
- *Liquidity:* Assets will be invested in such fashion that the subsidiary has a reasonable expectation that it can meet any of its liabilities as they become due. The subsidiary will review the liquidity of the portfolio with us on a periodic basis.
- *Monitoring:* The subsidiary requires us to re-evaluate each position in its Investment Portfolio and to monitor changes in intrinsic value and trading value and provide monthly reports on its Investment Portfolio to the subsidiary as it may reasonably determine.
- *Leverage:* No new investment to increase net long exposure may be made when the subsidiary's pro rata share of assets of Solasglas (excluding cash equivalents) exceed its Investment Portfolio. In any event, the subsidiary's pro rata share of assets of Solasglas (excluding cash equivalents) may not exceed 110% of its Investment Portfolio.
- *Currency hedging activities are excluded from leverage calculation:* In addition to currency hedging, where we enter into a secondary investment with the primary purpose of

reducing the risk of another existing investment, we may exclude the secondary investment from the calculation of leverage provided that we receive approval from the subsidiary's Chief Financial Officer. Such authority is limited such that no more than 10% of gross exposure may be excluded from leverage calculations and may be netted from the primary investment for concentration limits.

In addition, the Investment Guidelines for another Greenlight Re subsidiary are:

- *Composition of Investments:* At least 80% of the assets in its Investment Portfolio will be held in debt or equity securities (including swaps) of publicly-traded companies (or their subsidiaries) and governments of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development high income countries, cash, cash equivalents and gold. No more than 10% of GRIL Surplus (as defined in the Limited Partnership Agreement) will be held in private equity securities.
- *Concentration of Investments:* Other than cash, cash equivalents and United States government obligations, (1) no single investment in its Investment Portfolio will constitute more than 7.5% of GRIL Surplus, (2) the 10 largest investments shall not constitute greater than 40% of GRIL Surplus and (3) its Investment Portfolio shall at all times be comprised of a minimum of 50 debt or equity securities of publicly traded companies (or their subsidiaries).
- *Liquidity:* Assets will be invested in such fashion that the subsidiary has a reasonable expectation that it can meet any of its liabilities as they become due. The subsidiary will review the liquidity of the portfolio with us on a periodic basis.
- *Monitoring:* The subsidiary requires us to re-evaluate each position in its Investment Portfolio and to monitor changes in intrinsic value and trading value and provide monthly reports on its Investment Portfolio to the subsidiary as it may reasonably determine.
- *Credit default swaps:* The sale of credit default swaps is prohibited.
- *Leverage:* No new investment to increase net long exposure may be made when the subsidiary's pro rata share of assets of Solasglas (excluding cash equivalents) exceed its Investment Portfolio. In any event, the subsidiary's pro rata share of assets of Solasglas (excluding cash equivalents) may not exceed 110% of its Investment Portfolio.

The investment objectives and methods summarized above represent our current intentions. Depending on conditions and trends in the securities markets and the economy in general, we may pursue any objectives, employ any investment techniques or purchase any type of security or commodity, including digital assets and currency, that we consider appropriate and in the best interests of Solasglas that are otherwise consistent with each Greenlight Re subsidiary's Investment Guidelines whether or not described in this section. The discussion above includes and is based upon numerous assumptions and opinions concerning global financial markets and other matters. These assumptions and opinions may not be accurate. **There can be no assurance that Solasglas' investment strategy will achieve profitable results.**

Risk Factors

Investment and Trading Risks Generally. No guarantee or representation is made that Solasglas' investment program, including, without limitation, Solasglas' investment objective, diversification strategies or risk monitoring goals, will be successful. Investment results may vary substantially over time. No assurance can be made that profits will be achieved or that substantial or complete losses will not be incurred. Past investment results of the investments otherwise made by our investment professionals or the investment professionals of our affiliates are not necessarily indicative of Solasglas' or our future performance.

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

The performance of any investment is subject to numerous factors which are not predictable by us or within our control. Such factors include a wide range of economic, political, competitive and other conditions (including acts of terrorism and war) that may affect investments in general or in specific industries or companies. In recent years, the securities markets have become increasingly volatile, which may adversely affect the ability of Solasglas to realize profits. As a result of the nature of Solasglas' investing activities, the Greenlight Re subsidiaries may incur substantial losses on their investments in Solasglas, and it is possible that Solasglas' financial performance may fluctuate substantially from period to period.

Broad Discretionary Power to Choose Investments and Strategies. We have broad discretionary power to decide what investments Solasglas will make and what strategies it will use. We may choose any investments and strategies that we believe are advisable and consistent with the Greenlight Re subsidiaries' Investment Guidelines and Solasglas' investment objective.

Potential Concentration of Investments. Solasglas will seek to maintain a diversified portfolio (except as provided above). Although we expect to spread Solasglas' capital among a number of investments, we may depart from such policy from time to time and may hold a few, relatively large positions in Solasglas' portfolio. Since Solasglas' portfolio will not necessarily be diversified, the investment portfolio of Solasglas may be subject to more rapid changes in value than would be the case if Solasglas maintained a more diversified investment portfolio.

Control Positions. Solasglas may have controlling positions in publicly traded companies. Such controlling positions may be subject to increased restrictions on transfer, and the disposition of such control positions may be subject to increased transaction costs. There may be other circumstances in which our involvement or the involvement of our affiliates with an issuer may limit Solasglas' ability, for certain periods of time, to liquidate or reduce their positions in such issuer at all or at favorable prices, which could have a material adverse effect on Solasglas. Further, Solasglas, our affiliates, and we may be subject to heightened disclosure requirements by various regulatory authorities as a result of our aggregate holdings of a security.

Board and Committee Participation. Solasglas' investment program from time to time enables Solasglas to place representatives on creditors' committees and/or boards of certain companies in which Solasglas has invested. While such representation may enable Solasglas to enhance the sale value of its investments, such representatives will acquire fiduciary duties to the company on whose board or committee the representatives sit and such representation may also prevent Solasglas from freely disposing of its investments and may subject Solasglas to additional potential liability. Such fiduciary duties may require such representatives to take actions that are in the best interests of the company or the shareholders, members, unitholders, partners or other owners of the company. Accordingly, situations may arise where such representatives may have a conflict of interests between any duties that they owe to the company and the shareholders, members, unitholders, partners or other owners of the company, on the one hand, and any duties that they owe to the Solasglas, on the other hand. Solasglas will indemnify us and any other person designated by us for claims arising from such board or creditors' committee representation.

Material, Nonpublic Information. From time to time, certain of our personnel or our affiliates' personnel come into possession of material, nonpublic information that would limit Solasglas' ability to buy and sell investments. Solasglas may experience losses if it is unable to establish an initial position, take a larger position, sell an investment, or cover a short position that it holds or pursue any other investment opportunities related to an investment because we or an affiliate have obtained material, nonpublic information about such investment.

Accuracy of Public Information. We make investment decisions for Solasglas, in part, on the basis of information and data filed by issuers with various government regulators or made directly available to us by the issuers or through sources other than the issuers. Although we generally evaluate such information and data, we are not in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information and data, and in some cases, complete and accurate information may not be available.

Short Sales. Solasglas sells securities short, which involves borrowing a security that Solasglas does not own, selling the security, and then purchasing the security at a later time to replace the borrowed security. A short sale results in a gain if the price of the security sold short declines between the date of the short sale and the date on which the security is purchased to replace the borrowed security. A short sale results in a loss if the price of the security sold short increases. Any gain is decreased, and any loss is increased, by the amount of any payment, dividend or interest that Solasglas must pay for the borrowed security. A short sale involves a finite opportunity for gain, but unless Solasglas has otherwise hedged its exposure, a theoretically unlimited risk of loss.

If the price of a security sold short increases, Solasglas may have to provide additional collateral to maintain the short position. This could require Solasglas to increase the amount of Solasglas' leverage or sell other portfolio investments to provide such additional collateral. Such sales might not be at favorable prices. Also, the lender of the securities sold short can request their return. Under adverse market conditions, or in illiquid markets, Solasglas might not be able to purchase securities to meet the delivery requirement or may not be able to borrow securities from other lenders. In such an event, Solasglas may be subject to a mandatory close-out of the short position, which could result in unintended costs and losses.

It may not be possible to borrow securities when we wish to make a short sale, particularly in illiquid markets. Traditional lenders of securities might be less likely to lend securities under certain market conditions. As a result, Solasglas may not be able to effectively pursue a short selling strategy due to a limited supply of securities available for borrowing.

In addition, regulatory authorities may from time to time impose restrictions and prohibitions on short selling activities that could adversely affect Solasglas' ability to engage in short sales or borrow certain securities in connection with short sales. For example, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**") adopted a short sale price test by amending Rule 201 of Regulation SHO which limits short sales in a security if the price of that security has declined by a certain amount. Temporary restrictions and/or prohibitions on short selling activity may be imposed by regulatory authorities with little or no advance notice. Restrictions on the short selling of securities could limit Solasglas' ability to execute certain aspects of its investment strategies, including its ability to hedge certain exposures and execute transactions to implement its risk management measures, and any such limitations may adversely affect the performance of Solasglas. See the risks described under "*Enhanced Regulation of Short Sales in the EU*" below.

Derivative Investments. Solasglas may use derivative instruments, or "derivatives," which include futures, options, swaps, structured securities and other instruments and contracts that are derived from, or the value of which is related to, one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, currencies or indices. Derivatives allow an investor to hedge or speculate upon the price movements of a particular security, financial benchmark, currency or index at a fraction of the cost of investing in the underlying asset. The value of a derivative depends largely upon price movements in the underlying asset. Therefore, many of the risks applicable to trading the underlying asset are also applicable to derivatives of such asset. However, there are a number of other risks associated with derivatives trading. For example, because many derivatives are "leveraged," and thus provide significantly more market exposure than the money paid or deposited when the transaction is entered into, a relatively small adverse market movement can result not only in the loss of the entire investment, but may also expose Solasglas to the possibility of a loss exceeding the original amount invested. Derivatives may also expose investors to liquidity risk, as there may not be a liquid market within which to close or dispose of outstanding derivatives contracts.

Exchange Traded Funds. Solasglas may invest in and sell short shares of ETFs and other similar instruments. These transactions may be used to adjust Solasglas' exposure to the general market, industry sectors, commodities or interest rates, to manage Solasglas' risk exposure and to provide leverage. ETFs and other similar instruments involve risks generally associated with investments in a broadly based portfolio of common stocks or commodities, including the risk that the general level of stock prices or commodity prices, or that the prices of stocks within a particular sector, may increase or decrease, thereby affecting the value of the shares of the ETF or other instruments.

Options. Solasglas may invest in options. Investing in options can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying asset. The value of an option may decline because of a change in the value of the underlying asset relative to the strike price, the passage of time, changes in the market's perception as to the future price behavior of

the underlying asset, or any combination thereof. In the case of the purchase of an option, the risk of loss of an investor's entire investment (i.e., the premium paid plus transaction charges) reflects the nature of an option as a wasting asset that may become worthless when the option expires. Where an option is written or granted (i.e., sold) uncovered, the seller may be liable to pay substantial additional margin, and the risk of loss is unlimited, as the seller will be obligated to deliver, or take delivery of, an asset at a predetermined price which may, upon exercise of the option, be significantly different from the market value.

Swap Transactions. Solasglas may enter into swap transactions with respect to equity and debt securities, interest rates, commodities, including, without limitation, physical gold and gold securities, currencies, options, indices or baskets of the foregoing and other assets and liabilities, including credit default swaps. In a standard "swap" transaction, the counterparties agree to exchange payments based on the values (or the differential in values) of the particular underlying assets. Traditionally, such transactions were privately-negotiated bilateral contracts entered into between two counterparties under which each swap counterparty was subject to the risk of non-performance by the other swap counterparty, including risks relating to the creditworthiness of such swap counterparty. Depending on the type of swap transaction, the nature of the counterparty and the market in which a swap transaction is executed, swap transactions may present a variety of risks, including counterparty credit risk and illiquidity. See the risks described under "*Credit Risk*" and "*Counterparty Risk*" below. In addition, the full effect of current and future swaps regulations remains unclear, and it is possible that these regulations may make swaps less desirable. As a result, Solasglas' investments in swaps may be reduced and Solasglas' returns may be negatively impacted. See the risks described in "*Regulation of Over-the-Counter Derivatives*" below.

Futures Contracts. Solasglas may trade in futures contracts (and options on futures). Futures positions may be illiquid because, for example, most U.S. commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the futures contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent Solasglas from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject Solasglas to substantial losses. In addition, Solasglas may not be able to execute futures contract trades at favorable prices if trading volume in such contracts is low. It is also possible that an exchange or a regulator (such as the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "*CFTC*")) may suspend trading in a particular contract, change margin requirements on a particular contract, order immediate liquidation and settlement of a particular contract or order that trading in a particular contract be conducted for liquidation only. In addition, the CFTC and various exchanges impose speculative position limits on the number of positions that may be held in particular underliers. Trading in futures contracts and options are highly specialized activities that may entail greater than ordinary investment or trading risks. Furthermore, low margin or premiums normally required in such trading may provide a large amount of leverage, and a relatively small change in the price of a security or contract can produce a disproportionately larger profit or loss.

Forward Trading. Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and “cash” trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements, and speculative position limits are not applicable. In addition, there are no requirements with respect to record keeping, financial responsibility or segregation of customer funds or positions. In contrast to exchange-traded futures contracts, interbank-traded instruments rely on the dealer or contracting counterparty to fulfill its contracts. As a result, trading in interbank contracts may be subject to more risks than futures or options trading on regulated exchanges, including, but not limited to, the risk of default due to the failure of a counterparty with which Solasglas has forward contracts. See the risks described under “*Credit Risk*” and “*Counterparty Risk*” below. The forward markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. The imposition of controls by governmental authorities might also limit our ability to engage in forward trading to the possible detriment of Solasglas. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in significant losses to Solasglas.

Hedging. Solasglas may in our sole discretion utilize certain financial instruments and investment techniques for risk management or hedging purposes. There is no assurance that such risk management and hedging strategies will be successful, as such success will depend on, among other factors, our ability to predict the future correlation, if any, between the performance of the instruments utilized for hedging purposes and the performance of the investments being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of Solasglas’ hedging strategies may also be subject to our ability to correctly readjust and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. There is also a risk that such correlation will change over time, rendering the hedge ineffective. While Solasglas may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in poorer overall performance for Solasglas than if it had not engaged in any such hedging transaction. Solasglas’ portfolio will not be completely hedged and at times we may elect to have minimal, if any, hedging in place. Accordingly, Solasglas’ assets may not be protected from market volatility and other conditions.

Securities Lending. Some of the securities held by Solasglas may be pledged as collateral in Solasglas’ margin accounts, which will subject Solasglas to the risks associated with such pledging arrangements. Solasglas may also engage in additional programs of securities lending. To the extent Solasglas engages in securities lending, there may be risks of delay and costs involved in the recovery of securities or even losses should the borrower of the securities have financial difficulty or otherwise fail to meet its obligations under the securities lending arrangement.

While Solasglas expects to receive collateral in connection with the lending of securities, there is the risk that the price of the securities could increase while they are on loan and that the collateral will be inadequate to cover their value. In general, it is expected that Solasglas will seek to consider all relevant facts and circumstances, including the creditworthiness of the broker, dealer or other borrower, in making decisions with respect to the lending of securities, although this cannot be assured.

Leverage. Subject to applicable margin and other limitations, Solasglas may borrow funds in order to make additional investments and thereby increase both the possibility of gain and risk of loss. Consequently, the effect of fluctuations in the market value of Solasglas' portfolio would be amplified. Interest on borrowings will be a portfolio expense of Solasglas and will affect the operating results of Solasglas. Also, Solasglas could potentially create leverage via the use of instruments such as options and other derivative instruments.

Investments in Fixed-Income Securities. Solasglas may invest in bonds or other fixed-income securities, including, without limitation, notes and debentures issued by corporations, debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof, commercial paper and higher yielding debt securities of such issuers. These securities may pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest, and may include zero coupon obligations. Fixed-income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations and are subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. It is likely that a major economic recession or other event could disrupt the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default on such securities.

Distressed Securities. Solasglas may invest in securities and other obligations of companies that are experiencing significant financial or business distress, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganizations and liquidation proceedings. Although such investments may produce significant returns to Solasglas, they involve a high degree of risk over a potentially lengthy period of time, as well as less liquidity than many other investments. Investment in these types of securities requires sophisticated analysis, and there can be no assurance that we will accurately predict various factors that could affect the prospects of a successful restructuring. Many of these investments ordinarily remain stagnant until the company reorganizes and/or emerges from bankruptcy proceedings, and, as a result, may have to be held for an extended period of time.

Commodities. Solasglas may invest in commodities and derivatives on such commodities. The prices of commodities and commodities contracts are highly volatile. Price movements of commodities 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. The value of certain futures, options and swap agreements also depends upon the price of the commodities underlying them. In addition, Solasglas' assets are subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of its clearinghouses or counterparties. See the risks described under "*Credit Risk*" and "*Counterparty Risk*" below.

As part of its emergency powers, an exchange or the CFTC can suspend or limit trading in a particular contract, order immediate liquidation and settlement of a particular contract, or order that trading in a particular contract be conducted for liquidation only. The possibility also exists that non-U.S. governments may intervene to stabilize or fix exchange rates, restricting or substantially eliminating trading in certain affected currencies.

Investments in Digital Assets. Solasglas may invest in digital tokens that may be used as currencies (“***Digital Assets*”**), including, without limitation, ether and bitcoin. A Digital Asset is usually an asset attached to a blockchain network secured by cryptographic authentication. As relatively new products and technologies, Digital Assets have not been widely adopted as a means of payment for goods and services, and have a limited history. It is currently expected that many Digital Assets will derive their speculative value from the perceived usefulness of the blockchain networks they are attached to. There is no assurance that Digital Assets will continue to grow or maintain their long-term value in terms of purchasing power or that there will be an acceptance of Digital Asset payments by merchants and businesses. Solasglas, and consequently, investors in Solasglas, could lose all or substantially all of their investment related to Digital Assets.

The creation of a Digital Asset transaction requires the use of a unique numerical code known as a “private key.” To the extent a private key is lost, destroyed or otherwise compromised and no backup of the private key is accessible, we will be unable to access any Digital Assets of Solasglas. There is a risk that some or all of the Solasglas’ holdings of Digital Assets could be lost, stolen, destroyed or inaccessible, potentially by the loss or theft of the private keys held by Solasglas’ custodian associated with public addresses that hold Solasglas’ Digital Assets or the destruction of storage hardware. Any loss of private keys relating to digital wallets used to store Digital Assets could have a material adverse effect on Solasglas.

Currently, derivatives markets for Digital Assets in the United States are developing as registered futures exchanges regulated by the CFTC that have begun to offer listed futures and options contracts on ether and bitcoin. Currently, the use and trading of Digital Assets, and the operation of the underlying blockchain networks, are not regulated or lightly regulated in most countries, including the United States. However, the regulatory treatment of Digital Assets is rapidly evolving. Since the regulation of Digital Assets continues to evolve, the ultimate impact of such regulations remains unclear and may adversely affect, among other things, the availability, value or performance of Digital Assets and, thus, Solasglas’ investments. As the regulatory environment evolves, Solasglas may be subject to a more complex regulatory framework, and incur additional costs to comply with new requirements.

Credit Risk. Although Solasglas intends to enter into transactions only with counterparties that we believe to be creditworthy, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default and that Solasglas will not sustain a loss on a transaction as a result. If an obligor (such as the issuer or a party offering credit enhancement) for a security held by Solasglas, a counterparty to a financial contract with Solasglas, a prime broker or other service provider to Solasglas, or the grantor of a participation interest in an investment (such as bank debt) to Solasglas, fails to pay, otherwise defaults or is perceived to be less creditworthy, a security’s credit rating is downgraded or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines, the value of such investment could decline. In addition, Solasglas may incur expenses to protect Solasglas’ interests in securities experiencing these events.

Counterparty Risk. Solasglas has relationships that provide prime brokerage, derivative intermediation and financing services that permit Solasglas to trade in a variety of markets and asset classes over time as well as custody its cash and investments. However, there can be no assurance that Solasglas will be able to maintain such relationships. An inability to maintain

such relationships could limit Solasglas' trading activities, create losses, preclude Solasglas from engaging in certain transactions or prevent Solasglas from trading at optimal rates and terms. Moreover, a disruption in the prime brokerage, derivative intermediation and financing services provided by such counterparties could have a negative impact on Solasglas' business and operations.

The assets of Solasglas will generally be held in accounts maintained for it by its prime brokers or in accounts with other market participants, including non-U.S. sub-custodians. The accounts generally will not be segregated, bankruptcy-remote accounts titled in Solasglas' name and, therefore, a failure of any broker or market participant is likely to have a greater adverse impact than if the assets, or the accounts in which they are held, were registered in the name of Solasglas. In addition, because Solasglas' securities generally will be held in margin accounts, and the prime brokers will have the ability to lend those securities to other market participants, Solasglas' ability to recover all of its assets in the context of a bankruptcy or other failure of a prime broker may be further limited.

Many of the markets in which Solasglas will effect transactions are not "exchange-based," such as "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets. The stability and liquidity of over-the-counter transactions depends in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to the credit evaluation and regulatory oversight to which members of "exchange-based" markets are subject. The lack of evaluation and oversight of over-the-counter markets could expose Solasglas to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms or because of a credit or liquidity problem, causing Solasglas to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated where Solasglas has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. Generally, Solasglas will not be restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty. Our evaluation of the creditworthiness of counterparties may not prove sufficient, which, combined with the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement, may increase the potential for losses by Solasglas.

If a counterparty defaults, under normal circumstances Solasglas will have contractual remedies against the counterparty. However, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs. Furthermore, there is a risk that a counterparty could become insolvent. In such an event, Solasglas' ability to recover securities from such counterparty or receive payment of claims therefor may be significantly delayed and Solasglas may recover less than the full value of its securities. This is particularly true with respect to counterparties located in jurisdictions outside the United States where the application of non-U.S. insolvency laws may be subject to substantial limitations and uncertainties.

Lack of Valuation Data; Limited Liquidity of Investments. Solasglas may invest in securities and other assets which are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or for which no liquid market exists. The market prices for such investments tend to be volatile and may not be readily ascertainable, and Solasglas may not be able to sell such investments when Solasglas desires to do so or to realize what Solasglas perceives to be the fair value of such investments in the event of a sale. The sale of restricted and illiquid securities often requires more time and typically results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-

counter markets. Solasglas may not be able to readily dispose of such illiquid investments and, in some cases, may be contractually prohibited from disposing of such investments for a specified period of time. Restricted securities may sell at a price lower than similar securities that are not subject to restrictions on resale.

In addition, for all securities traded on public exchanges, each exchange typically has the right to suspend or limit trading in all securities that it lists. Such a suspension could render it impossible to liquidate positions and thereby expose Solasglas to losses.

Dependence on the Investment Advisor and the Principals. Solasglas relies exclusively on us and, more specifically, on David Einhorn and our other principals, for the management of its investment portfolios. There could be adverse consequences to Solasglas in the event that the principals cease to be available to devote their services to Solasglas. The success of Solasglas is therefore expected to be significantly dependent upon our expertise and, more particularly, the expertise of our principals.

No Assurance of Investment Return. The task of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, managing such investments and realizing a return for investors is difficult. Many organizations operated by persons of competence and integrity have been unable to make, manage and realize such investments successfully. There is no assurance that Solasglas will be able to invest its capital on attractive terms or generate returns for investors.

Performance Allocation. The Performance Allocation allocated to our affiliate may create an incentive for us to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such Performance Allocation. The Performance Allocation is generally equal to 20% of the net profits allocated to each Greenlight Re subsidiary's investment, subject to a loss carry forward provision. Under the loss carry forward provision, our affiliate may receive a Performance Allocation in respect of the Greenlight Re subsidiaries' investments even though such investments may not have recouped all losses since inception. In addition, because the Performance Allocation is calculated on a basis which includes unrealized appreciation of Solasglas' assets, the Performance Allocation may be greater than if it were based solely on realized gains. Differences in the formulas used to calculate the performance-based profit allocations received from our and our affiliates' clients may create an incentive to prefer one or more clients over the others.

Investment Expenses, Management Fees and Other Fees. The investment expenses (e.g., expenses related to the investment and custody of Solasglas' assets, such as brokerage commissions, custodial fees and other trading and investment charges and fees) as well as other fees (e.g., the Management Fee and operating expenses) may, in the aggregate, constitute a high percentage relative to expenses incurred by other investment entities. Solasglas, and in turn the Greenlight Re subsidiaries, will bear these costs regardless of Solasglas' profitability.

Trade Errors. Solasglas on occasion experiences errors with respect to trades made on their behalf. Trade errors may result in losses or gains. We generally will endeavor to detect trade errors prior to settlement and correct and/or mitigate them in an expeditious manner. Our affiliates, we, and the personnel of both will generally not be liable to Solasglas for any act or omission, absent gross negligence (as determined under New York law), willful misconduct or

reckless disregard of our obligations under the investment advisory agreements and Solasglas will generally be required to indemnify such persons against any losses they may incur by reason of any act or omission related to Solasglas, absent gross negligence (as determined under New York law), willful misconduct or reckless disregard of our obligations under the investment advisory agreements. As a result of these provisions, Solasglas (and not us) will benefit from any gains resulting from trade errors and will be responsible for any losses (including additional trading costs) resulting from trade errors and similar human errors, absent gross negligence (as determined under New York law), willful misconduct or reckless disregard of our obligations under the investment advisory agreements.

Electronic Delivery of Information. Solasglas' information and information with respect to an investment in Solasglas may be delivered electronically. There are risks associated with such electronic delivery including, but not limited to, that e-mail messages are not secure and may contain computer viruses or other defects, may not be accurately replicated on other systems, or may be intercepted, deleted or interfered with or without the knowledge of the sender or the intended recipient.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, Solasglas and we are susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyberattacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyberattacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber incidents affecting Solasglas, us or service providers and counterparties (including, but not limited to, lawyers, accountants, prime brokers and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with Solasglas' ability to value its securities or other investments, impediments to trading, the inability of investors to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber incidents affecting issuers of securities in which Solasglas invests, counterparties with which Solasglas engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions (including financial intermediaries and service providers for investors) and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While Solasglas' and our service providers have generally established business continuity plans in the event of, and systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, Solasglas and we cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect Solasglas or us. Solasglas could be negatively impacted as a result.

Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ("**GDPR**") took effect on May 25, 2018. To the extent Solasglas is subject to the requirements of the GDPR, if Solasglas breaches its obligations under the GDPR to adequately safeguard personal data, it could be subject to substantial fines.

Exchange Rate Risks; Currency Risk. It is expected that Solasglas' portfolio will be comprised of U.S. Dollar denominated investments and investments denominated in other currencies. However, all monies returned to investors, the valuation of Solasglas' securities and other capital and the reported net asset value will be denominated in U.S. Dollars. Changes in the value of other currencies against the value of the U.S. Dollar could have an adverse impact on the performance of Solasglas and to the extent that an investor does not value the investment in Solasglas in dollars, the value of such investor's interests will fluctuate with the U.S. Dollar exchange rate as well as with price changes of Solasglas' investments. Solasglas generally hedges the currency risk associated with foreign investments, but it is not required to do so and may not continue to do so in the future, and such transactions have an associated cost that could reduce investment returns. Spot and forward currency prices are highly volatile and price movements for spot and forward currency contracts may be influenced by, among other things, the foregoing risks. In addition, governments from time to time intervene directly and by regulation in certain markets. Such intervention is often intended to influence prices directly. See the risks described in "*Forward Trading*" above.

Investments in Foreign Securities. Investments in foreign securities involve certain factors not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities, such as risks relating to (a) currency exchange matters, including fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S. Dollar (the currency in which the books of Solasglas are maintained) and the various foreign currencies in which Solasglas' portfolio securities will be denominated and costs associated with conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another, (b) differences between the U.S. and foreign securities markets, including the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices and disclosure requirements, and greater or lesser government supervision and regulation, (c) political, social or economic instability, (d) the extension of credit, especially in the case of sovereign debt, and (e) certain tax-related risks including, without limitation, uncertainties in the application of tax laws by non-U.S. jurisdictions, the imposition of withholding and other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gains or other income, the possibility of expropriation, confiscatory taxation and limitations on the removal of funds or other assets of Solasglas from such non-U.S. jurisdictions.

Furthermore, changes or modifications in existing judicial decisions or in the current positions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, either taken administratively or as contained in published revenue rulings and revenue procedures (which changes or modifications may apply with retroactive effect), or the passage of new legislation, could lead to unfavorable treatment of certain non-U.S. investments, which could adversely impact Solasglas' portfolio.

Enhanced Scrutiny and Evolving Regulation of Private Investment Funds and their Advisers. There continues to be discussion regarding enhanced governmental scrutiny and/or increased regulation of the private investment fund industry. There can be no assurance that such scrutiny or regulation will not have an adverse impact on Solasglas' activities, including the ability of Solasglas or our ability to effectively and timely address such regulations, implement operating improvements or otherwise execute their investment strategy or achieve their investment objectives.

The combination of such scrutiny of private investment funds, their advisers (including us) and their investments by various politicians, regulators and market commentators may place

increased burdens from the time and resources of our personnel on compliance, counterparty and investor relation matters that moves time and resources away from the day-to-day portfolio management of Solasglas. Moreover, other legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur that may adversely affect the companies in which Solasglas invests, which in turn would adversely impact the value of Solasglas' investments in such companies. Solasglas may also invest in companies that operate in highly regulated environments and that are subject to extensive legal and regulatory restrictions and limitations, and to supervision, examination and enforcement by regulatory authorities. New and existing regulations and burdens of regulatory compliance may directly impact the business and results of the operations of, or otherwise have a material adverse effect on, companies that are subject to regulation, with a corresponding impact on the value of Solasglas' investments in such companies.

Private Fund Adviser Rules. On August 23, 2023, the SEC adopted new rules and amendments under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “***Advisers Act***”) to enhance the regulation of private fund advisers (the “***Private Fund Adviser Rules***”). Section 202(a)(29) of the Advisers Act defines the term “private fund” as an issuer that would be an investment company under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “***1940 Act***”), but for the exemption provided under Sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) thereunder. Because Solasglas will rely on Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, it will be considered a “private fund” within the meaning of the Private Fund Adviser Rules, and we will be required to comply with the enhanced obligations set forth below.

The Private Fund Adviser Rules require all investment advisers, including us, to prohibit: (i) engaging in certain activities and practices, unless they provide certain disclosures to investors, and in some cases, receive investor consent; (ii) providing certain types of preferential treatment having a material negative effect on other investors; and (iii) other types of preferential treatment unless disclosed to current and prospective investors. Among other obligations, the Private Fund Adviser Rules require registered investment advisers, including us, to: (a) provide investors with quarterly statements detailing information regarding private fund performance, fees and expenses; and (b) obtain an annual audit for each of its private funds.

Additionally, the Private Fund Adviser Rules restrict all private fund advisers, including us, from: (i) charging or allocating fees or expenses associated with an investigation of the adviser without disclosure and consent from fund investors; (ii) charging fees and expenses related to an investigation that results or has resulted in a court or governmental authority imposing a sanction for a violation of the Advisers Act; (iii) charging or allocating to a private fund regulatory, examination or compliance fees or expenses of the adviser, unless such fees and expenses are disclosed to investors; (iv) charging or allocating fees or expenses related to a portfolio investment on a non-pro-rata basis, unless the allocation is fair and equitable and the adviser distributes advance written notice of the non-pro-rata charge and a description of how the allocation approach is fair and equitable under the circumstances; and (v) borrowing or receiving an extension of credit from a private fund client without disclosure to, and consent from, fund investors.

Further, the Private Fund Adviser Rules restrict preferential treatment by a private fund adviser, including us, of certain investors, including through certain side letters. Preferential terms to investors regarding (i) certain withdrawals from a fund and (ii) certain preferential

information about portfolio holdings or exposures, in each case, are prohibited. In addition, the Private Fund Adviser Rules prohibit all private fund advisers from providing preferential treatment to investors, unless certain terms are disclosed in advance of an investor's investment and all terms are disclosed after the investor's investment.

The Private Fund Adviser Rules provide for a "legacy status" for certain terms entered into before the Private Fund Adviser Rules' compliance date (the "**Compliance Date**"). Our Compliance Date will be September 14, 2024.

Regulation of Over-the-Counter Derivatives. Transactions in certain derivatives are required to be centrally cleared and are subject to regulatory oversight, while other derivatives are subject to risks of trading in the "over-the-counter" markets or on non-U.S. exchanges. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act requires clearing and exchange trading of those products mandated by the CFTC and the SEC. The European Market Infrastructure Regulation ("**EMIR**") has similar requirements applicable to derivatives traded in Europe. Such requirements may make it more difficult and costly for Solasglas to enter into tailored or customized transactions, and may also render certain strategies in which Solasglas might otherwise engage impossible or so costly that they will no longer be economical to implement. The CFTC currently requires the clearing of certain interest rate and credit index derivatives. Additional products are expected to be required to be cleared in the future. EMIR clearing obligations are being implemented on a rolling basis with respect to similar products. However, other swaps will not necessarily be cleared through registered clearinghouses, and therefore may not be subject to the protections afforded to participants in cleared swaps (for example, centralized counterparty, guaranteed funds, customer asset segregation and mandatory margin requirements).

U.S. and European regulators also have broad discretion to impose margin requirements on non-cleared derivatives and new requirements on the holding of customer collateral by derivatives dealers. Many market participants in the U.S. and the European Union are required to post and collect variation margin. These requirements may increase the amount of collateral that Solasglas is required to provide and the costs associated with providing it.

There remains uncertainty regarding global regulation of derivatives and, consequently, the full impact that such regulation ultimately will have on Solasglas' derivative instruments is not fully known to date. For all the foregoing reasons, while Solasglas may benefit from the use of derivatives and other hedging mechanisms, the use of derivatives and related techniques can expose Solasglas and its investments to significant risk of loss and may result in a poorer overall performance for the Solasglas than if it had not entered into such transactions.

CFTC/NFA. We and certain of our affiliates are members of the National Futures Association (the "NFA") and are registered as Commodity Pool Operators ("**CPOs**") with the CFTC. We have claimed an exemption from certain of the CFTC's disclosure, reporting and record-keeping requirements applicable to registered CPOs pursuant to Rule 4.7 under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (the "**CEA**"). Pursuant to Rule 4.7 under the CEA, an offering memorandum for Solasglas is not required to be, and have not been, filed with the CFTC. The CFTC does not pass upon the merits of participating in a pool or upon the adequacy

or accuracy of an offering memorandum. Consequently, the CFTC has not reviewed or approved the offering or any offering memorandum for Solasglas.

Additionally, we have invested in and intend to continue to invest in underlying or spot digital currency transactions for Solasglas. Although the NFA has jurisdiction over us and Solasglas, investors should be aware that the NFA does not have regulatory oversight authority for underlying or spot market digital currency products or transactions or digital currency exchanges, custodians or markets. Investors should also be aware that given certain material characteristics of these products, including a lack of a centralized pricing source and the opaque nature of the digital currency market, there currently is no sound or acceptable practice for the NFA to adequately verify the ownership and control of a digital currency or the valuation attributed to a digital currency by us.

Solasglas may trade foreign futures or options contracts. Transactions on markets located outside the United States, including markets formally linked to a United States market, may be subject to regulations which offer different or diminished protection to Solasglas and its participants. Further, United States regulatory authorities may be unable to compel the enforcement of the rules of regulatory authorities or markets in non-U.S. jurisdictions where transactions for Solasglas may be effected.

Enhanced Regulation of Short Sales in the EU. Certain EU-related short sales and credit default swaps are subject to the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 236/2012 (the “***EU Short Selling Regulation***”). The EU Short Selling Regulation imposes restrictions, including a ban on uncovered short selling, and disclosure requirements for persons taking short positions in the shares of certain EU companies and sovereign bonds issued by EU states, and prohibits entry into uncovered credit default swaps in relation to EU sovereign debt (i.e., where the investor is not seeking to hedge its exposure to either the sovereign debt itself or to assets or liabilities whose value is correlated to the sovereign debt). In addition, the EU Short Selling Regulation permits the competent authorities of EU member states to prohibit or restrict short sales, limit sovereign credit default swaps and impose emergency disclosure requirements, among other things, during times of stressed markets, which may preclude Solasglas from implementing its investing strategy. Competent authorities may also restrict short sales of individual financial instruments which have suffered a significant fall in price in a single day.

MiFID II. The revision of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive and the introduction of Regulation (EU) 600/2014 (together, “***MiFID II***”), which took effect in January 2018, has introduced additional rules and requirements applicable to the trading of financial instruments in the EU. The application of MiFID II to Solasglas may be subject to different interpretations in the different EU member states on the markets of which, or in the instruments of companies established in which, Solasglas may trade. As the rules have not yet been fully tested, Solasglas, we, and/or our affiliates may be subject to requirements that could restrict our ability to trade, or impose additional and unforeseen operating costs.

EU Market Abuse Regulation. Regulation (EU) 596/2014 on market abuse (“***EU MAR***”) sets out the regulatory framework in the EU regarding insider dealing and market manipulation. However, some provisions of the EU MAR appear to be ambiguous and contradictory, and the interpretation and enforcement of the EU MAR by local regulators and

courts in the different member states of the EU may differ substantially. Given such uncertainties, the EU MAR may limit Solasglas', our affiliates', or our ability to successfully make investments in issuers subject to the EU MAR, or share information about such issuers with investors, other investment professionals or the markets in general.

Evolving Privacy Laws. In the ordinary course of business, we collect, process, receive, share and maintain personal information, including data relating to personnel. As a result, we are subject to various U.S. federal, state, and foreign privacy and information security laws regulating personal information that create potential liability for the mishandling, misuse or compromise of that personal information. These laws are evolving, and new legislation may be enacted over time. New privacy laws add additional complexity to compliance programs and alternative data use that may require additional investment in resources, and could impact trading strategies. Additionally, the full impact to us and investment research industries of new laws broadly regulating the collection, disclosure and sale of personal information, such as the new California Consumer Privacy Act, is not yet known. Moreover, such new laws may contract the market of available investment research and data sources, thus limiting the utility of alternative data-informed investment strategies utilized by us.

For a further discussion of these and related items, see **Item 10** (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations), **Item 11** (Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading) and **Item 12** (Brokerage Practices).

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

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

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Mr. Einhorn is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Greenlight Re and a significant investor in Greenlight Re.

We are affiliated with a group of entities (identified below) that provide investment advisory and other services to third parties.

- DME Capital Management, LP and DME Management GP, LLC, which provide discretionary investment advisory and other services to pooled investment vehicles and a separately managed account that have an investment strategy that is substantially the same as Solasglas, and special purpose vehicles created to hold shares in a single issuer (collectively, the "***DMEM Clients***"); and
- Greenlight Masters, L.L.C. and Greenlight Masters GP, L.L.C., which provide discretionary investment advisory and other services to privately-offered funds of funds (the "***Masters Funds***"), which have investments in certain DMEM Clients.

DME Capital Management, LP and Greenlight Masters, L.L.C. are separately registered with the SEC as investment advisers.

DME Advisors, LP and DME Capital Management, LP are members of the NFA and are registered as CPOs with the CFTC. Mr. Einhorn and Chief Operating Officer Daniel Roitman are registered as associated persons of both advisors.

No management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

From time to time, we may select one or more other investment advisers for our clients. We do not generally receive compensation, directly or indirectly, from those other investment advisers.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

As discussed in **Item 11** below, subject to the provisions of our code of ethics, including pre-clearance requirements for purchases and sales of certain investments, supervised persons may engage in investment trading activities for their own accounts.

In addition to managing Solasglas, we and our affiliates may engage in investment and trading activities for our own accounts and/or for the accounts of third parties. We and our affiliates are not obligated to devote any specific amount of time to the affairs of Solasglas. Our affiliates manage and expect to continue to manage other client accounts, some of which have objectives similar to those of Solasglas, including other collective investment vehicles that may be managed by us or our affiliates and in which we or any of our affiliates may have an equity interest. In managing other clients or our own accounts, we and our affiliates may take positions that are opposite, or ahead of, positions taken by Solasglas. Neither Greenlight Re nor its subsidiaries are entitled to inspect the trading records of our affiliates.

When we and our affiliates determine that it would be appropriate for Solasglas and one or more other investment accounts to participate in an investment opportunity, we will seek to execute orders for all of the participating investment accounts on an equitable basis. If we have determined to invest at the same time for more than one of the investment accounts, we and our affiliates will in most instances place combined orders for all such accounts simultaneously and if all such orders are not filled at the same price, we will generally average the prices paid. Similarly, if an order on behalf of more than one account cannot be fully executed under prevailing market conditions, we and our affiliates will allocate the trade among the different accounts on a basis that it considers equitable. Situations may occur where Solasglas could be disadvantaged because of the investment activities conducted by affiliates or us for other investment accounts.

Certain DMEM Clients have investment strategies that are similar to Solasglas' investment strategies. In addition, we and our affiliates may launch other funds or provide services to other accounts that compete with Solasglas or have a similar investment strategy. We refer to such funds and accounts, collectively with the DMEM Clients and Solasglas, as the "**Greenlight Entities.**" The Greenlight Entities may invest in parallel with Solasglas.

The Greenlight Entities generally make investments alongside Solasglas on a pro rata basis in accordance with each Greenlight Entity's assets under management at the time of the investment, unless (1) in the judgment of us and our affiliates, tax, regulatory, legal, accounting

or other considerations make such investments inappropriate or impractical or require an alternate investment structure, or (2) we and our affiliates determine to allocate trades on a non-pro rata basis in order to rebalance the Greenlight Entities' portfolios. As it may prove impossible to manage the Greenlight Entities on a parallel basis at all times, there may be material performance disparities among the Greenlight Entities. We and our affiliates also provide investment management and administrative services to the Greenlight Entities.

Our authority to use "soft dollar" credits generated by Solasglas' securities transactions to pay for expenses that might otherwise have been borne by us may give us an incentive to select brokers or dealers for transactions of Solasglas, or to negotiate commission rates or other execution terms, in a manner that takes into account the soft dollar benefits received by us rather than giving exclusive consideration to the interests of Solasglas.

Please see **Item 8** (Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss), **Item 11** (Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading) and **Item 12** (Brokerage Practices).

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

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading

We have adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 204A-1. Our code of ethics requires full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations governing the provision of investment management services to our clients. In addition, our code of ethics highlights the fiduciary duty that we owe to our clients, including the affirmative duty to act in the best interests of our clients and to make full and fair disclosure of material facts. We expect each supervised person to act with integrity, competence, dignity, and in an ethical manner when dealing with the public, Solasglas, the Greenlight Re subsidiaries, service providers and fellow supervised persons. We also expect supervised persons to adhere to the highest standards with respect to any potential conflict of interest with clients.

Our code of ethics contains guidelines relating to personal trading by supervised persons (and certain of their immediate family members). In addition to being prohibited (with limited exceptions) from trading in certain types of investments, including, but not limited to, individual publicly-traded equity and corporate debt securities, our supervised persons are not permitted to purchase or sell other securities without the advance approval of the Chief Compliance Officer or the General Counsel. Supervised persons are permitted to make personal investments without the prior approval of the Chief Compliance Officer or the General Counsel in the following investments: (a) shares issued by open-end funds, (b) shares issued by certain unit investment trusts, (c) broad-based ETFs, (d) gold and precious metals, or ETFs thereof, (e) obligations of investment grade United States municipalities, (f) certain life insurance policies, (g) personal residences (excluding real estate investments made for the primary purpose of investment or rental), (h) direct obligations of the Government of the United States, (i) bankers' acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper and high quality short-term debt instruments, including repurchase agreements, (j) shares issued by money market funds and (k) interests in certain DMEM Clients, a Masters Fund, or the general partners thereof.

Our code of ethics also requires supervised persons to provide us with certain securities holdings and periodic transaction reports, as required by Advisers Act Rule 204A-1.

Our code of ethics has specific provisions relating to identifying potential conflicts of interest. The provisions prohibit a supervised person from entering into any activity that could create a conflict of interest without prior written approval from the Chief Compliance Officer or the General Counsel. For example, they prohibit a supervised person from, among other activities, obtaining outside employment or serving as an officer or board member of a public or private entity without such approval. They also generally prohibit financial gain, or avoidance of financial loss, at the expense of a client without prior approval. We have also adopted provisions relating to exchanging business gifts or business entertainment with third parties.

All violations of the code of ethics must be immediately reported to our Chief Compliance Officer, who is primarily responsible for administering our code of ethics, or the General Counsel. A violation of the code of ethics may result in the imposition of remedial action, including censure, fine, restriction on activities, suspension or termination of employment.

Clients may obtain, free of charge, a full copy of our code of ethics by contacting us at the following address:

DME Advisors, LP
140 East 45th Street, 24th Floor
New York, New York 10017
Attention: Chief Compliance Officer
Telephone: 212-973-1900
Facsimile: 212-973-9219
Email: info@greenlightcapital.com

Participation in Client Transactions

We and our related persons do not recommend to Solasglas, or buy or sell for Solasglas, securities in which we or our related persons have a material financial interest. Although our supervised persons may buy and sell securities for their own account or the account of others, they may not buy securities from or sell securities to Solasglas.

For a further discussion of these and related items, see **Item 8** (Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss), **Item 10** (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations) and **Item 12** (Brokerage Practices).

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

General

Solasglas has appointed several prime brokers. The prime brokers maintain on deposit Solasglas' cash, securities, and other investments in brokerage accounts. In addition, Solasglas maintains custodial accounts to hold cash, securities, commodities and other investments.

Purchases and sales of securities through brokers involve a commission to the broker. Purchases and sales of securities from dealers serving as market makers include the spread between the bid and the asked price.

In placing securities transactions, we seek to obtain best execution, which requires us to take into account the circumstances of each specific transaction. In selecting a broker for each specific transaction, we will use our best judgment to choose the broker most capable of providing “best execution.” Brokers are selected on the basis of our evaluation of the overall value and quality of the services provided by such brokers. No one factor controls our decision. In seeking the best price and execution quality, we consider not only the commission rate, spread or other compensation paid, but also the price at which the transaction is expected to be executed, bearing in mind that it may be in our clients’ best interest to pay a higher commission, spread or other compensation in order to receive better execution.

Examples of some of the specific factors we generally consider when deciding which brokers to utilize when entering into security transactions include, but are not limited to:

- the ability to effect prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices (including the applicable dealer spread or commission, if any);
- the operational efficiency with which transactions are effected, taking into account the size of the order and difficulty of execution;
- the financial strength, integrity and stability of the broker;
- the broker’s risk in positioning a block of securities;
- the quality, comprehensiveness and frequency of available brokerage or research services considered to be of value;
- the competitiveness of commission rates in comparison with other brokers satisfying our other selection criteria;
- the ability of the broker to appropriately handle our transactions and the ability to maintain confidentiality;
- a broker’s willingness to enter into difficult transactions, including transactions in which the broker’s capital is put at risk;
- the broker’s expertise in effecting difficult trades in less liquid, smaller capitalized, and more closely held issues;
- the speed of execution on competing markets;
- access to underwritten offerings and secondary market trades;
- the broker’s demonstrated ability to achieve the best net results on transactions in a particular sector or of a particular size; and

- the broker's ability to complete the transaction satisfactorily through to clearance, confirmation and delivery.

Our application and the importance of the specific criteria will vary depending upon the nature of the transaction, the asset class, the market in which it is effected, and the extent to which it is possible to select from among multiple brokers or dealers capable of effecting the transaction. When we use direct market access, we assess whether the execution venues included in our order execution policy provide for best execution. Where appropriate, we must also consider any regulatory requirements in the jurisdiction in which a transaction is to be conducted.

Subject to the foregoing, we are not prohibited from selecting a broker that has other business relationships with us, our affiliates, or the Greenlight Entities, such as, but not limited to, prime brokerage arrangements, access to research services, referrals to prospective investors, underwriting commitments, investments in the broker, or access to lending facilities, provided that the broker also provides best execution.

We evaluate the execution arrangements of broker-dealers and other intermediaries through which we place trades. Further, we monitor our compliance with our internal policies on trading and the use of soft dollars on at least a semi-annual basis. Our periodic reviews consider, among other things:

- the execution and research quality of broker-dealers or other intermediaries;
- the reasonableness of brokerage commissions and mark-ups and mark-downs in light of the brokerage and research services received;
- the relative benefit to clients of research paid for by soft dollars and the allocation of the cost of any "mixed use" research products;
- the nature of research products paid for by soft dollars and their qualification for protection under Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act;
- the appropriateness of mitigating controls and disclosures with respect to conflicts of interest that potentially arise from trading and trade-related activities;
- the adequacy and effectiveness of our procedures with respect to trading and trade-related activities; and
- the details surrounding any trade errors, including the cause of such errors and the resolution.

In reviewing the selection or use of brokers, we consider any potential conflicts of interest, such as the occurrence of referrals or other business dealings between the broker-dealer and us or our principals.

Soft Dollars

Solasglas is authorized to pay higher commissions to brokers than the minimum rates obtainable in the marketplace, or to pay higher prices for the purchase of securities from or accept lower prices for the sale of securities. Solasglas will make these payments to brokerage firms that provide us with investment and research information (even though the research services may not be for the exclusive benefit of Solasglas) if we determine such commissions or prices are reasonable in relation to the overall services provided.

Research services furnished by brokers may include written information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; market, financial and economic studies and forecasts; statistics and pricing or appraisal services; discussions with research personnel; and invitations to attend conferences or meetings with management or industry consultants or other information or services. We are not required to weigh these factors equally. Information so received is in addition to and not in lieu of services required to be performed by us, and our fee is not reduced as a consequence of the receipt of any supplemental research information. Research services provided by broker-dealers used by Solasglas may be utilized by us and our affiliates in connection with providing investment services for clients other than Solasglas. Also, research services provided by broker-dealers used for other clients may be utilized by us in performing services for Solasglas.

We have the option to use soft dollars generated by Solasglas to pay for the research-related services described above or to have these services paid directly by Solasglas. The products and services available from brokers include both internally generated items (such as research reports prepared by employees of the broker) as well as items acquired by the broker from third parties (such as quotation equipment). Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act provides a “safe harbor” to investment managers who use soft dollars generated by their advised accounts to obtain investment research and brokerage services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to such managers in the performance of investment decision-making responsibilities. The agreements we have with Solasglas permit us to use soft dollars for expenses that do not fall within the safe harbor of Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act. However, we will not use soft dollar credits generated by Solasglas to pay for any goods or services outside of this safe harbor.

Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act allows us to use soft dollar credits generated by the securities transactions conducted on behalf of Solasglas and the Greenlight Entities to pay for expenses that we might otherwise have to pay ourselves. As a result, we will not have to pay these expenses directly. This may give us an incentive to select brokers or dealers for transactions of Solasglas, or to negotiate commission rates or other execution terms, in a manner that takes into account the soft dollar benefits received by us rather than giving exclusive consideration to the interests of Solasglas. However, we only use soft dollars to pay for expenses that would otherwise be borne by Solasglas and the Greenlight Entities.

Any use of soft dollars requires approval of the Chief Compliance Officer. We generally seek to allocate soft dollar benefits pro rata among Solasglas and the Greenlight Entities.

Although we are authorized to allocate transactions to brokers who assist in the distribution of Solasglas’ interests, it is our policy not to do so. However, we are not prohibited from using the services of a broker-dealer that has made a referral of potential investors or with which we or our principals have other business dealings provided that the dealings are disclosed

to the Chief Compliance Officer and the broker-dealer provides best execution. Subject to the foregoing, we may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker based on investor referrals, rather than just best execution.

We do not recommend, request or require that a client direct us to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer, and we do not permit clients to direct brokerage.

Aggregation of Transactions

We generally aggregate trades of our clients when consistent with the clients' investment objectives and restrictions. If an aggregated order is not completely filled, shares purchased or sold will generally be allocated pro rata based on assets under management by clients participating in the aggregated transaction.

Our trade allocation policy seeks to allocate trades in a manner that treats Solasglas and the Greenlight Entities fairly. From time to time, we may allocate trades and securities on a non-pro rata basis in order to rebalance Solasglas' and the Greenlight Entities' portfolios and for other legal, regulatory, tax, accounting and other reasons.

For a further discussion of these and related items, see **Item 8** (Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss), **Item 10** (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations) and **Item 11** (Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading).

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Generally, Solasglas is reviewed on a regular basis by our investment professionals, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Operating Officer, and the Chief Compliance Officer. These reviews are designed to monitor and analyze transactions, positions and investment levels.

The Greenlight Re subsidiaries are furnished with annual reports containing financial statements examined by Solasglas' independent auditors within 90 days after the end of each taxable year. The Greenlight Re subsidiaries are also furnished with monthly reports describing Solasglas' performance for such month, and monthly attribution information.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

For a discussion of these and related items, see **Item 10** (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations) and **Item 12** (Brokerage Practices).

Item 15. Custody

We and our affiliates have custody of the assets of Solasglas and the qualified custodian for the accounts sends monthly account statements directly to the Greenlight Re subsidiaries. Solasglas will distribute its annual audited financial statements to the Greenlight Re subsidiaries within 90 days of its fiscal year-end. We urge the Greenlight Re subsidiaries to carefully review Solasglas' audited financial statements.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

We and our affiliates have discretionary authority with respect to the investment decisions on behalf of Solasglas pursuant to the investment advisory agreements with Solasglas, or otherwise through the formation documents of Solasglas, as applicable. Investment decisions for Solasglas are made in accordance with the Investment Guidelines and Solasglas' investment objectives and guidelines.

For a further discussion of these and related items, see **Item 4** (Advisory Business) and **Item 10** (Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations).

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

We have been delegated the authority and right to vote proxies received by Solasglas. We and our affiliates have adopted a proxy voting policy to ensure that we vote proxies to further the best interests of each client. We determine how to vote after studying the proxy materials and any other materials that may be necessary or beneficial to voting. We vote in a manner that we believe reasonably furthers the best interests of Solasglas and is consistent with our investment philosophy.

The major proxy-related issues generally fall within five categories: corporate governance, takeover defenses, compensation plans, capital structure and social responsibility. We will cast votes for these matters on a case-by-case basis. We will generally vote in favor of matters that follow an agreeable corporate strategic direction, support an ownership structure that enhances shareholder value without diluting management's accountability to shareholders and/or present compensation plans that are commensurate with enhanced manager performance and market practices.

If a proxy vote creates a material conflict between our interests and the interests of Solasglas, we will resolve the conflict before voting the proxies. In the event that the conflict cannot be reasonably resolved prior to voting, we will either disclose the conflict to Solasglas or take other steps designed to ensure that a decision to vote the proxy was based on our determination of Solasglas' best interest and was not the product of the conflict.

Solasglas cannot generally direct how we vote in a particular situation.

Clients may obtain, free of charge, a full copy of our proxy voting policies and procedures and/or a record of proxy votes by contacting us at the following address:

DME Advisors, LP
140 East 45th Street, 24th Floor
New York, New York 10017
Attention: Chief Compliance Officer
Telephone: 212-973-1900
Facsimile: 212-973-9219
Email: info@greenlightcapital.com

Item 18. Financial Information

We do not require or solicit prepayment of fees six months or more in advance.

We are not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

We have not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

We are not registered with any State as an investment adviser.