



Form ADV Part 2 Brochure

2101 Cedar Springs Road
Suite 1400
Dallas, Texas 75201

Updated: March 2011

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Hayman Capital Management, L.P. ("HCM" or the "Adviser"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 214-347-8050. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority.

This brochure does not constitute an offer, solicitation or recommendation to sell or an offer to buy any securities or investment products. Such an offer may only be made to eligible persons by means of delivery of offering memoranda and/or other similar materials that contain a description of the material terms related to such investment.

Additional information about HCM is also available on the SEC's website at: www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Summary of Material Changes

HCM's most recent annual update to Part 2 of Form ADV was made in March 2010. Since that update, the Adviser has changed its legal name from Hayman Advisors, L.P. to Hayman Capital Management, L.P. During this period, HCM also began serving as investment manager to the Japan Macro Opportunities Master Fund, L.P. and its feeder funds, Japan Macro Opportunities Partners, L.P. and Japan Macro Opportunities Offshore Partners, L.P. In addition, the Adviser began serving as investment manager to Hayman ATP Partners, L.P. and Hayman Lodgepole, L.P. The investment mandates and fees for these funds are described herein.

Other than the items described above, HCM's business activities have not changed materially since the time of that update. However, in 2010 the SEC required significant changes to the content and format of Part 2 of Form ADV. This brochure, which reflects those changes, is materially different in format from brochures used by HCM in prior years.

Table of Contents

Brochure

Summary of Material Changes	2
Table of Contents	3
Advisory Business	4
Fees and Compensation	5
Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management	7
Types of Clients	7
Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	7
Disciplinary Information	12
Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	12
Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading	12
Brokerage Practices	12
Review of Accounts	14
Client Referrals and Other Compensation	15
Custody	15
Investment Discretion	15
Voting Client Securities	15
Financial Information	16

Brochure Supplements

J. Kyle Bass	2
Jeffrey Cate	3
Stephen Fitzpatrick	4
Richard J.W. Howard	5
Andrew N. Jent	6
Brandon Osmon	7
Wesley Swank	8

Advisory Business

HCM, a Delaware limited partnership with a principal place of business in Dallas, Texas, was founded in December 2005 and is owned, directly and indirectly, by Kyle Bass. HCM has been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment adviser since April 2008. As of February 28, 2011 HCM managed approximately \$693 million on a discretionary basis on behalf of its clients.

HCM provides investment management services primarily to private pooled investment vehicles (individually, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”). Investors in the Funds are typically institutions, funds-of-funds, family offices, and high-net-worth individuals. The investment mandates and restrictions of the Funds are described in their respective offering documents. Individual investors are not permitted to impose their own investment restrictions on the Funds.

The Hayman Funds

HCM is the general partner of Hayman Capital Partners, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (“HCP” or the “Hayman Onshore Fund”) and is the managing general partner of Hayman Capital Master Fund, L.P., a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership (the “Hayman Master Fund”). Hayman Offshore Management, Inc., a Cayman Islands exempted company (“HOM”) and affiliate of the Adviser, serves as the general partner of Hayman Capital Offshore Partners, L.P., an exempted limited partnership organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (“HCOP” or the “Hayman Offshore Fund”) and the Hayman Master Fund. The Adviser serves as investment manager to HCP, HCOP, and the Hayman Master Fund (collectively, the “Hayman Funds”). HCP and HCOP place substantially all of their assets in, and conduct substantially all of their investments and trading activities through, the Hayman Master Fund. The primary purpose of the Hayman Master Fund is to make investments in securities of all types and kinds, but the fund focuses principally on special situation and event-driven investments.

The Japan Funds

HCM is the general partner of Japan Macro Opportunities Partners, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (“JMOP” or the “Japan Onshore Fund”) and is the managing general partner of Japan Macro Opportunities Master Fund, L.P., a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership (“JMOMF” or the “Japan Master Fund”). HOM serves as the general partner of Hayman Macro Opportunities Offshore Partners, L.P., an exempted limited partnership organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands (“JMOOP” or the “Japan Offshore Fund”) and the Japan Master Fund. The Adviser serves as investment manager to JMOP, JMOOP and the Japan Master Fund (collectively, the “Japan Funds”). The Onshore Fund and Offshore Fund place substantially all of their assets in, and conduct substantially all of their investments and trading activities through, the Hayman Master Fund. The primary purpose of the Japan Master Fund is to make investments in the Japanese foreign currency exchange and interest rate markets.

The investments received from investors in the Japan Funds at each closing are maintained in a special memorandum account on the books and records of the Japan Master Fund, each referred to as a “tranche”. An investor is only entitled to the assets of the Japan Funds attributable to the tranche in which it invests.

Hayman ATP Partners, L.P. and Hayman Lodgepole, L.P.

Hayman ATP Partners, L.P. (“ATP”) and Hayman Lodgepole, L.P. (“Lodgepole”) are Delaware limited partnerships formed to acquire specific oil and gas-related investments (collectively, “O&G Partnerships”). HCM serves as the general partner and investment manager for the O&G Partnerships.

The O&G Partnerships are currently closed to new investors.

Separate Accounts

HCM occasionally provides investment management services to separately managed accounts held by institutional investors. The investment mandates of separate accounts are set through negotiation with each client.

Fees and Compensation

Clients of HCM, as well as investors in the Funds, are subject to the fees and expenses described below. HCM has the authority to negotiate these fees and expenses at its discretion. HCM has waived or negotiated lower fees or expenses for certain clients and investors, including employees and their family members.

The management fee is prorated for investments made in the middle of a billing period. In the event that the advisory services of the Adviser are terminated prior to the end of any calendar quarter, a proportionate amount of the applicable management fee will be refunded to such client or investor, as applicable. As described below, certain investments may be subject to withdrawals fees. Investors in the Funds should consult the offering documents for the relevant Fund for a detailed description of the fees and expenses applicable to their investment.

The Hayman Funds

Investors in the Hayman Onshore Fund and the Hayman Offshore Fund are subject to the following fee schedule:

Quarterly Management Fee:	0.5% (2% annually), payable in advance
Annual Performance Allocation:	20% of net profits, subject to high water mark
Withdrawal Fee:	6% for withdrawals within first year, payable to the Fund

The Japan Funds

Investors in the Japan Onshore Fund and the Japan Offshore Fund are subject to the following fee schedule:

Quarterly Management Fee:	0.3125% (1.25% annually), payable in advance
Performance Distribution:	20% of distributions after return of initial capital, 35% after a 10X return on initial capital

Investors are subject to a 5% withdrawal penalty, payable to the relevant tranche, for withdrawals within three years of investing. This penalty does not apply to single investor tranches.

Hayman ATP Partners, L.P. and Hayman Lodgepole, L.P.

Investors in ATP are subject to a 0.375% quarterly management fee (1.5% annually), payable in advance. Investors in Lodgepole are subject to a 0.25% quarterly management fee (1% annually), payable in advance. HCM receives a 10% performance distribution from Lodgepole investors after return of capital and an 8% annual compounded return.

Separate Accounts

HCM does not maintain a fee schedule for separate accounts. Fees and expenses applicable to each account are negotiated separately.

Expenses

Clients of HCM, including the Funds, will generally bear costs associated with management of their accounts, including (a) broker's commissions, exchange fees, interest expenses, withholding and other taxes, custodial fees, clearing fees and account fees; (b) securities lending fees and expenses; (c) expenses related to third-party research, publications, data and data services, including real-time pricing and market information (such as Bloomberg and Reuters services) and historical pricing and other data; (e) outside professional fees and expenses, including those of attorneys, accountants, consultants and independent advisors; (f) travel expenses incurred in connection with evaluating, negotiating, managing, or disposing of investments; and (g) indemnification payments, insurance costs and extraordinary expenses (including, but not limited to, litigation expenses). Please see the *Brokerage Practices* section of this brochure for further information regarding commissions and other transaction costs incurred by clients.

The Funds will generally bear all of their organizational and other operational expenses, including administrator fees; expenses associated with preparing the Funds' financial statements and tax filings; legal and accounting fees; printing costs; travel costs; directors' fees; and costs of compliance with applicable laws and regulations of governmental and self-regulatory bodies.

Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

As described above, HCM receives performance-based fees or allocations from all of its clients, with the exception of ATP. Management of accounts that do not pay performance-based compensation side-by-side with accounts that do pay such compensation may create an incentive for an adviser to favor the accounts with performance compensation. In order to mitigate this potential conflict, the Adviser does not manage accounts that pay performance-based compensation side-by-side with accounts following a similar strategy that do not pay such compensation.

Types of Clients

HCM provides investment management services to private pooled investment vehicles and separate accounts. Investors in the Funds are typically institutions, funds-of-funds, family offices, and high-net-worth individuals. The minimum initial capital contribution for the Hayman Funds is \$5 million. The minimum initial capital contribution for the Japan Funds is currently \$10 million, the minimum required for an investor to establish a single investor tranche. The general partner to the Hayman Funds and the Japan Funds may grant exceptions to these minimums.

The Adviser occasionally also provides investment management services to separately managed accounts held by institutional investors.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Kyle Bass, HCM's Portfolio Manager, is responsible for implementation of the investment process and portfolio construction. Mr. Bass regularly consults with the Adviser's senior investment professionals (collectively, the "Investment Team"), but is ultimately responsible for investment decisions made on behalf of HCM's clients. While each member of the Investment Team has the authority to enter into transactions within certain prescribed limits, all activity is reviewed daily by Mr. Bass.

HCM's investment process begins with idea generation driven by Investment Team members' monitoring of a defined set of sovereign actions, corporate events, global market conditions, and internal and external sources. Once an idea is generated, a preliminary evaluation of intrinsic value and risk/reward characteristics is conducted by the broader Investment Team. Potential investments are subject to further evaluation, generally including a fundamental analysis of government and/or company economics and an assessment of pricing discrepancies and identified catalysts. Country risk(s) (government, GDP, capital account, political situation, and currency assessment) are also assessed by the Investment Team.

Based on this process, the Portfolio Manager makes the final decision whether to proceed with an investment idea and position sizing. Capital is allocated on a position-by-position basis, depending on the specific opportunity and risk/return profile of a potential investment. However, concentration of exposures to certain industries or product types is monitored closely by the Portfolio Manager, Chief Risk Officer, and the Investment Team, who help formulate portfolio construction.

HCM's primary investment strategy focuses on the use of special situation and event-driven investments. Depending on the investment mandate of the specific client, the Adviser may invest in any type of asset, including swaps, options, futures, commodities, currencies, distressed debt, and other types of equity and fixed-income securities. The specific risks involved with the major investment techniques and instruments utilized by the Adviser are discussed below. All of these investments involve a risk of loss of invested capital, which clients and investors should be prepared to bear.

Special Situation Companies/Distressed Investments. The Adviser may invest in securities of issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial financial needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, or that are involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Investments of this type involve substantial financial business risks that can result in substantial or total losses. Among the problems involved in assessing and making investments in troubled issuers is that fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the condition of such issuer. The market prices of the securities of such issuers are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and asked prices of such securities may be greater than normally expected. It may take a number of years for the market prices of such securities to reflect their intrinsic values. Some securities may not be widely traded and the Adviser's positions in such securities may be substantial in relation to the overall market for such securities.

These types of securities require active monitoring and, at times, may require participating in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings by the Adviser. To the extent that the Adviser becomes involved in such proceedings, client accounts may have a more active participation in the affairs of the issuer than originally contemplated. In addition, the Adviser's participation in such proceedings may restrict or limit clients' ability to trade securities of the subject company.

Risk Arbitrage Transactions. The Adviser may engage in risk arbitrage transactions where it purchases securities at prices slightly below the anticipated value of the cash, securities or other consideration to be paid or exchanged for such securities in a proposed merger, exchange offer, tender offer or other similar transaction. Such purchase price may be substantially in excess of the market price of the securities prior to the announcement of the merger, exchange offer, tender offer or other similar transaction. If the proposed merger, exchange offer, tender offer or other similar transaction later appears likely not to be consummated or in fact is not consummated or is delayed, the market price of the security purchased by the Adviser may decline sharply and result in losses if such securities are sold, transferred or exchanged for securities or cash, the value of which is less than the purchase price. In certain transactions, the position may not be "hedged" against market fluctuations. This can result in losses, even if the proposed transaction is consummated. In addition, a security to be issued in a merger or exchange offer may be sold short by the Adviser in the expectation that the short position will be covered by delivery of such security when

issued. If the merger or exchange offer is not consummated, the Adviser may be forced to cover its short position at a higher price than its short sale price, resulting in a loss.

Concentration. Although the Adviser generally intends to diversify investments made by its clients, investments may at times be concentrated in a limited number of companies or industries. If such an investment performs poorly, this concentration could cause a proportionately greater loss than if a larger number of investments were made, and if such proportionately greater loss occurs, it may adversely impact the overall return on investment realized by clients.

Illiquid Investments. Certain investments may not be able to be sold except pursuant to a registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “Securities Act”) or in accordance with Rule 144 or another exemption under the Securities Act. Furthermore, because of the speculative and non-public nature of some investments, the Adviser may, from time to time, sell or otherwise dispose of investments that later prove to be more valuable than anticipated at the time of such disposition. Any premature sales or dispositions may prevent clients from realizing the same overall return on investment as may have been realized if such sales or dispositions had been made at a later date.

Certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and price that the Adviser desires. The Adviser may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forego an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the performance of the affected client accounts.

Leverage. When permitted, leverage increases the account’s exposure to losses. Moreover, if an account’s revenues were not sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the debt when due, the client could sustain a total loss of investment.

Counterparty Creditworthiness. When the Adviser engages in certain transactions, including, but not limited to, swap transactions, forward foreign currency transactions and bonds and other fixed-income securities, the Adviser relies on the creditworthiness of its counterparty. In certain instances, counterparty risk or credit risk is affected by the lack of a central clearinghouse.

In times of market distress consistent with current economic conditions, a counterparty may default rapidly and without notice to the Adviser, and the Adviser may be unable to take action to cover its exposure, either because it lacks the contractual ability or because market conditions make it difficult to take effective action in a timely manner. In the event of a counterparty default, the affected accounts could incur significant losses. In the event that one of the counterparties becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, the ability to eventually recover any losses suffered as a result of that counterparty’s default may be limited by the liquidity of the counterparty or the applicable legal regime governing the bankruptcy proceeding. Concerns about, or a default by, one large participant could lead to significant liquidity problems for other participants, which may in turn expose affected accounts to significant losses. In the event of a counterparty

default, particularly a default by a major investment bank, affected clients could incur material losses.

Off-Balance Sheet Risk. In the normal course of business, the Adviser may invest in financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk. These instruments include forward contracts, swaps and securities and options contracts sold short. An off-balance sheet risk is associated with a financial instrument if such instrument exposes the investor to an accounting and economic loss in excess of the investor's recognized asset carrying value in such financial instrument, if any; or if the ultimate liability associated with the financial instrument has the potential to exceed the amount that the investor recognizes as a liability in the investor's statement of assets and liabilities. Additionally, in the normal course of business, the Adviser may purchase long positions in option contracts that do not have off-balance sheet-risk.

Short Sales. The Adviser may effect short sales. Short selling is the practice of selling securities that are not owned by the seller, generally when the seller anticipates a decline in the price of the securities or for hedging purposes. To complete a short sale, an account generally must borrow the securities from a third party in order to make delivery to the buyer. The account generally is required to pay a brokerage commission that will increase the cost of selling such securities. The proceeds of the short sale plus additional cash or securities must be deposited as collateral with the lender of the securities to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements. The amount of the required deposit will be adjusted periodically to reflect any change in the market price of the securities that the account is required to return to the lender. The account is obligated to return securities equivalent to those borrowed at any time on demand of the lender of the securities borrower by purchasing them at the market price at the time of replacement. An increase in the value of any security that is the subject of short selling by an account may, as a result of the foregoing, have a material adverse effect on the assets of the account.

Options. Both the purchasing and selling of call and put options entail risks. Although an option buyer's risk is limited to the amount of the original investment for the purchase of the option, an investment in an option may be subject to greater fluctuation than is an investment in the underlying securities. In theory, an uncovered call writer's loss is potentially unlimited, but in practice the loss is limited by the term of existence of the call. The risk for a writer of a put option is that the price of the underlying security may fall below the exercise price.

Futures Contracts. The Adviser may invest in commodities futures contracts, options on futures contracts and in other products that may be traded on commodities exchanges regulated by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission or international exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. Futures prices generally are extremely volatile. Because of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, an extremely high degree of leverage is common in a futures trading account. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in substantial losses. Similar to other leveraged investments, any purchase or sale of a futures contract may

result in losses in excess of the amount invested. In addition, futures trading may be illiquid and frequently involves high transaction costs.

Index Contracts. The Adviser may invest in customized instruments to seek to hedge against the risk of changes in the level of prices of broad market averages or indices, as well as narrower indices or baskets of securities, foreign currencies or commodity prices. These hedging strategies may be executed by the Adviser through the use of exchange-traded equity index options, standardized or individually negotiated over-the-counter contracts or other forms of derivative contracts (collectively, "index contracts") structured by investment banking institutions.

Index contracts generally have substantial risks associated with them, including possible default by the counterparty to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent the Adviser's view as to certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of such index contracts could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. In addition, certain over-the-counter index contracts may have no markets. As a result, the Adviser might not be able to close a transaction without incurring substantial losses, if at all.

Foreign Securities. The Adviser may invest in securities of companies domiciled or operating in one or more foreign countries. Investing in foreign securities involves considerations and possible risks not typically involved in investing in securities of companies domiciled and operating in the United States, including instability of some foreign governments, the possibility of expropriation, limitations on the use or removal of funds or other assets, foreign currency risk, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in the United States or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The application of foreign tax laws (e.g., the imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments) or confiscatory taxation may also affect investment in foreign securities. Higher expenses may result from investment in foreign securities than would from investment in domestic securities because of the costs that must be incurred in connection with conversion between various currencies and foreign brokerage commissions that may be higher than in the United States. Foreign securities markets also may be less liquid, more volatile and subject to less governmental supervision than in the United States, including lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.

Swaps and Similar Contracts. In addition to index contracts and other exchange-traded option contracts, the Adviser may invest in over-the-counter contracts that involve dealing with counterparties and their ability to satisfy their obligations under such contracts. Specifically, the Adviser may utilize repurchase agreements, forward contracts or swap arrangements, each of which may expose clients to credit risks to the extent that any counterparties to such contracts default on their obligations to perform under the relevant contracts.

Disciplinary Information

HCM and its employees have not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of the Adviser.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

HCM is affiliated with Hayman Woods, LLC ("Hayman Woods"), a Texas limited liability company registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. Hayman Woods provides investment management services to pooled investment vehicles that invest in real estate and real estate-related assets.

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

Neither the Adviser nor its employees are prohibited from buying or selling securities for their own accounts, and may take investment positions similar or contrary to those acquired for clients. Certain of HCM's employees may invest in the Funds as limited partners. The Adviser waives the management fee and the performance allocation with respect to Fund investments held by employees.

HCM has adopted a written Code of Ethics that is applicable to all employees. Among other things, the code requires HCM and its employees to adhere to high ethical standards, act in clients' best interests, and abide by all applicable regulations. The Code of Ethics includes an Insider Trading Policy that is designed to prevent employees from misusing material non-public information, including information regarding the Funds' transactions. The Adviser's Code of Ethics also includes a Personal Trading Policy, which requires employees to hold personal investments for at least six months and to pre-clear most personal securities transactions with the Chief Compliance Officer. Employees are prohibited from engaging in transactions in securities on HCM's restricted list, as well as from trading ahead of clients or otherwise engaging in transactions that may harm clients. Any personal investment opportunities that may be appropriate for the Adviser's clients must be presented to HCM's Investment Team for consideration of client investment prior to an employee making an investment. Restrictions on personal trading apply to employees, as well as employees' family members living in the same household. A copy of HCM's Code of Ethics is available upon request.

Brokerage Practices

HCM has the discretion to decide on the securities to be bought or sold on behalf of clients. The Adviser also has the discretion to decide the broker-dealers to be used to execute such transactions. HCM works with Goldman Sachs & Co., J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. and BNP Paribas as its prime brokers in connection with securities transactions.

Some separate account clients may be permitted to direct HCM to use specific broker-dealers. HCM may be unable to achieve best execution for client transactions when a client limits the Adviser's ability to direct securities transactions.

In selecting broker-dealers to execute client transactions, HCM seeks to obtain the best net execution available. The Adviser evaluates execution quality on a variety of factors, including the following: the ability to achieve prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices; the operational efficiency with which transactions are effected; the financial strength, integrity and stability of the broker; the value of research and/or brokerage related services provided; and the competitiveness of commission rates in comparison with other brokers satisfying the Adviser's other selection criteria.

The term "soft dollars" refers to the receipt by an adviser of products and services provided by brokers without any cash payment by the adviser, based on the volume of revenues generated from brokerage commissions for transactions executed for clients of the investment manager. Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (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 the investment manager in the performance of investment decision-making responsibilities. Although the offering documents for the Funds permit HCM to utilize soft dollar benefits outside of the Section 28(e) safe harbor, the Adviser keeps its soft dollar usage within the safe harbor as an internal policy.

Using soft dollars to obtain investment research and/or brokerage related services creates a potential conflict of interest between the Adviser and its client accounts, because the soft dollars may be used to acquire products and services that are not exclusively for the benefit of the accounts which paid such commissions and that may primarily or exclusively benefit the Adviser. To the extent that the Adviser is able to acquire these products and services without expending its own resources (including management fees paid by client accounts), the Adviser's use of soft dollars would tend to increase the Adviser's profitability.

HCM obtains research and/or brokerage related services from some broker-dealers at which its client accounts generate commissions, which benefits the Adviser. Research and brokerage related services furnished within the last year include written information and analysis concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; market, financial and economic studies and forecasts; statistics and pricing services; discussions with research personnel; and certain market connectivity and order management products. The Adviser does not, however, maintain formal soft dollar agreements with any brokers or other third-parties, and does not otherwise negotiate higher rates on fees and expenses to be paid by its client accounts in exchange for lower rates on fees and expenses to be paid by the Adviser.

HCM may receive capital introduction services from some of the broker-dealers it uses to execute and/or settle its transactions. Although such services may benefit HCM by increasing its assets under management, the Adviser does not direct brokerage transactions based on the availability of capital introduction services or the referral of clients or investors.

Aggregated Trades

In certain instances, HCM may determine that it is in one or more of its clients' best interests to engage in a block trade comprised of shares to be purchased or sold by more than one client account. Such a block trade may result in a lower brokerage commission, thereby benefiting the client accounts. Block trades are allocated based on the capital allocated to the trade by the Portfolio Manager for each account. Intended allocations are documented prior to execution, and partial fills are allocated pro-rata to the intended allocation, within round lot parameters.

Best Execution Reviews

HCM maintains a Best Execution Committee which meets on at least a semi-annual basis. The Best Execution Committee's review includes consideration of broker performance and execution quality, broker financial condition, conflicts of interest, value of research and brokerage services provided, and trading-related recordkeeping. Relevant investment personnel are surveyed regarding their ratings of brokers on a variety of factors.

Trade Errors

While HCM takes the utmost care in making and implementing investment decisions on behalf of client accounts, trade errors may inevitably occur. Trade errors can include, but are not limited to: (i) purchasing securities not legally permitted for an account or fund, or not within the investment guidelines of an account or fund; (ii) purchasing or selling the wrong securities (or amount of securities) for an account or fund; or (iii) allocating securities to the wrong account or fund. HCM's Operations Group reconciles transaction journals from its prime brokers daily against internal trading records. Any trade error must be immediately reported to the COO and CCO. The Adviser seeks to correct all trade errors promptly and in a manner that minimizes any impact on affected accounts. The CCO is responsible for maintaining records of all trade errors and their resolution.

To the extent that a trade error results in a loss to a client account, the account will generally bear the loss, absent willful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of the Adviser. Any gains that result from a trade error will also be retained by affected accounts. Notwithstanding the foregoing, federal and state securities laws impose liabilities under certain circumstances on persons who act in good faith. HCM's policies are not intended to limit any rights that a client may have under such laws.

Review of Accounts

Accounts under HCM's management are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Portfolio Manager, the Chief Risk Officer, and the rest of the Investment Team, as well as the Chief Compliance Officer. With respect to accounts that are actively managed, the Chief Risk Officer regularly reviews reports that are designed to identify accounts or positions that are outside of the Adviser's risk guidelines. The Portfolio Manager and Investment Team are alerted immediately if a risk guideline has been breached. On at

least a monthly basis, the Chief Risk Officer performs stress tests, including shocks to volatility, CDS spreads, currency, and interest rates.

Investors in the Hayman Funds and Japan Funds receive capital account statements on a monthly basis. Investors in ATP receive distribution reports quarterly. Investors in Lodgepole receive periodic updates, depending on the activity within the fund. Investors in all of the Funds receive audited financial statements and K-1s annually.

Separate account clients receive account statements directly from their chosen custodian on at least a quarterly basis. HCM may supplement these custodial statements with reports, as negotiated with each client.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

HCM pays a portion of its advisory fees to an unaffiliated broker-dealer in connection with that broker-dealer's referral of clients and investors to the Adviser.

Other than the previously described products and services that HCM receives from certain broker-dealers with which it trades on behalf of clients, HCM does not receive economic benefits from non-clients in connection with the provision of investment advice to clients.

Custody

All of the Funds' accounts are held in the custody of unaffiliated broker-dealers or banks. HCM is generally deemed to have custody over the cash and securities held by the Funds due to its affiliation with the general partners of each Fund, which gives the adviser access to these assets. HCM employs robust internal controls to protect the Funds' assets, including a dual signature requirement for transfers to non-client accounts. All investors in the Funds receive audited financial statements annually.

The Adviser does not have custody over cash or securities held by separate account clients.

Investment Discretion

HCM has investment discretion over all clients' accounts. Clients grant HCM trading discretion through the execution of a power of attorney included in HCM's advisory contract. HCM generally does not accept limitations on this authority.

Voting Client Securities

In accordance with its fiduciary duty to clients and Rule 206(4)-6 of the Investment Advisers Act, HCM has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures governing the voting of client securities. All proxies that HCM receives will be treated in accordance with these policies and procedures.

The Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures are designed to vote proxies in the best interests of clients. This proxy voting policy, together with information regarding

how the Adviser has voted past proxies, is available to clients and investors upon written request. Upon written request, separate account clients can take responsibility for voting their own proxies, or can give HCM instructions about how to vote their respective shares.

HCM considers the reputation, experience, and competence of a company's management and board of directors when it evaluates a prospective investment. In general, HCM votes in favor of routine corporate matters, such as the re-approval of an auditor or a change of a legal entity's name. HCM also generally votes in favor of compensation practices and other measures that are in-line with industry norms, that allow companies to attract and retain key employees and directors, that reward long-term performance, and that align the interests of management and shareholders.

The Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for oversight of the proxy voting process. In the absence of a conflict of interest, the Chief Compliance Officer consults with relevant members of the Investment Team in deciding how to vote a proxy. HCM infrequently encounters conflicts of interest with respect to proxy voting, but such a conflict could arise if, for example, a client is a publicly traded company and other clients held securities issued by that company. If a conflict arises with respect to a security held by a Fund, the Chief Compliance Officer will consult with the HCM General Counsel, as well as outside counsel or consultants as necessary, in deciding how to vote the proxy. If a conflict arises with respect to a security held by a separate account client for which HCM votes proxies, the Chief Compliance Officer will consult with the client in deciding how to vote the proxy.

Financial Information

HCM has never filed for bankruptcy and is not aware of any financial condition that is expected to affect its ability to manage client accounts.



HAYMAN
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.

Form ADV Part 2 Brochure Supplement

2101 Cedar Springs Road
Suite 1400
Dallas, Texas 75201

Updated: March 2011

This brochure supplement provides information about Kyle Bass, Jeffrey Cate, Stephen Fitzpatrick, Richard Howard, Andrew Jent, Brandon Osmon, and Wesley Swank. It supplements HCM's accompanying Form ADV brochure. Please contact HCM's Chief Compliance Officer, Joel Sauer, at 214-347-8050 if you have any questions about the Form ADV brochure or this supplement, or if you would like to request additional or updated copies of either document.

Additional information about the above-referenced individuals is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

J. Kyle Bass

Managing Partner and Portfolio Manager

Educational Background and Business Experience

Mr. Bass was born in 1969. Prior to organizing HCM, in April 2001, Mr. Bass formed the first institutional equity office in Texas for Legg Mason, Inc. where he was the Managing Director in charge of advising special situation accounts on investments. While overseeing all of Legg Mason's institutional equity business in Texas, Mr. Bass covered key special situation accounts for the firm in New York, Connecticut, and Texas. Prior to joining Legg Mason, Mr. Bass was employed from August 1994 to April 2001 at Bear Stearns & Co. Inc. where he became one of the youngest senior managing directors in the firm's history at the age of 28. While at Bear Stearns, he primarily advised event-driven hedge funds on investment strategy. He began his career in September 1992 at Prudential Securities where he was a top producer in his nationwide training group as a retail securities broker, where he remained until August 1994.

Mr. Bass graduated with honors with a B.S. in Finance and Real Estate Finance from Texas Christian University in May 1992.

Disciplinary Information

Mr. Bass has not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of Mr. Bass or HCM.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Bass is a minority owner and member of the investment committee for Hayman Woods, LLC, an SEC-registered investment adviser to private real estate funds. Mr. Bass is not involved in the day-to-day operations of this adviser.

Mr. Bass serves on the Board of Directors of the University of Texas Management Company (UTIMCO). He is also a Founding Member of the Advisory Board for Serengeti Asset Management. Mr. Bass is not compensated for serving in either of these positions, but receives reimbursement for reasonable travel expenses to attend meetings.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Bass does not receive economic benefits from any person or entity other than HCM in connection with the provision of investment advice to clients.

Supervision

As HCM's founder and Managing Partner, Mr. Bass oversees all of the company's operations. As Portfolio Manager, Mr. Bass regularly consults with the members of HCM's Investment Team, but is ultimately responsible for investment decisions made on behalf of the Adviser's clients. Operational decisions made by Mr. Bass are generally discussed with HCM's senior officers. Any of these individuals can be reached directly by calling the telephone number on the cover of this brochure.

Jeffrey Cate

Director of Fixed-Income Research

Educational Background and Business Experience

Mr. Cate was born in 1973. Mr. Cate is a member of HCM's Investment Team. Prior to joining the Adviser in January 2011, Mr. Cate served as a primary consultant to the firm for over two years, focusing on investment opportunities in high-yield bonds, leveraged loans, and distressed credits. Previously, he was employed by Atlas Capital Management LP for three years and Highland Capital Management LP for two years, where he was responsible for investments in equities, structured products and corporate fixed income. Mr. Cate started his career at CIGNA Investment Management, where he worked as an Associate investing in leveraged loans and collateralized loan obligations.

Mr. Cate graduated from Southern Methodist University in 1996 with a Bachelor of Science in Management Science, and earned a Masters in Finance from London Business School in 2000. Mr. Cate is also a CFA charter holder, and has taught CFA review courses in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Disciplinary Information

Mr. Cate has not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of Mr. Cate or HCM.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Cate is not engaged in any other investment-related business, and does not receive compensation in connection with any business activity outside of HCM.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Cate does not receive economic benefits from any person or entity other than HCM in connection with the provision of investment advice to clients.

Supervision

Mr. Cate's investment-related activity is supervised by HCM's Portfolio Manager, Kyle Bass. Mr. Cate has the authority to enter into transactions within certain prescribed limits and all activity is reviewed daily by Mr. Bass. Mr. Cate's activities are also overseen by the Chief Operating Officer, Debby LaMoy, the General Counsel, Christopher Kirkpatrick, the Chief Financial Officer, Jeffrey Knowlton, and the Chief Compliance Officer, Joel Sauer. Any of these individuals can be reached directly by calling the telephone number on the cover of this brochure supplement.

Stephen Fitzpatrick

Managing Director – Trading

Educational Background and Business Experience

Mr. Fitzpatrick was born in 1969. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a member of HCM's Investment Team. Prior to joining HCM in January 2009, Mr. Fitzpatrick spent three years trading New York-based Wesley Capital Management's portfolio. At Wesley Capital, he was responsible for supervision of order flow, as well as disseminating news and research to analysts and portfolio managers. Prior to joining Wesley Capital, Mr. Fitzpatrick worked with Mr. Bass at both Legg Mason and as a Senior Managing Director at Bear Stearns.

Mr. Fitzpatrick earned his Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration with emphasis in accounting from Texas Christian University in May 1992.

Disciplinary Information

Mr. Fitzpatrick has not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of Mr. Fitzpatrick or HCM.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Fitzpatrick is not engaged in any other investment related business, and does not receive compensation in connection with any business activity outside of HCM.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Fitzpatrick does not receive economic benefits from any person or entity other than HCM in connection with the provision of investment advice to clients.

Supervision

Mr. Fitzpatrick's investment-related activity is supervised by HCM's Portfolio Manager, Kyle Bass. Mr. Fitzpatrick has the authority to enter into transactions within certain prescribed limits and all activity is reviewed daily by Mr. Bass. Mr. Fitzpatrick's activities are also overseen by the Chief Operating Officer, Debby LaMoy, the General Counsel, Christopher Kirkpatrick, the Chief Financial Officer, Jeffrey Knowlton, and the Chief Compliance Officer, Joel Sauer. Any of these individuals can be reached directly by calling the telephone number on the cover of this brochure supplement.

Richard J.W. Howard

Managing Director – Global Strategist

Educational Background and Business Experience

Mr. Howard was born in 1980. Mr. Howard is a member of HCM's Investment Team and serves as Co-Portfolio Manager of the Japan Funds with Mr. Bass. His responsibilities include macroeconomic and geopolitical research, as well as investment thesis generation for non-US interest rates, foreign exchange, equities and sovereign credit. Prior to joining HCM in March 2007, Mr. Howard spent two years in Washington D.C. as a strategic consultant with Clark & Weinstock, one of Washington's leading public affairs and strategic consulting firms. During this time, he represented several clients across a range of industries throughout the U.S. and Asia-Pacific region. Previously, he was employed by the Australian law firm of Clayton Utz Attorneys, where he worked in the Project Finance, Insurance Litigation and Construction practice groups.

Mr. Howard graduated from the University of New South Wales in December 2003, with a Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Commerce in International Business. He is also accredited in Sovereign Credit Risk Analytics by Standard & Poor's.

Disciplinary Information

Mr. Howard has not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of Mr. Howard or HCM.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Howard is not engaged in any other investment-related business, and does not receive compensation in connection with any business activity outside of HCM.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Howard does not receive economic benefits from any person or entity other than HCM in connection with the provision of investment advice to clients.

Supervision

Mr. Howard's investment-related activity is supervised by HCM's Portfolio Manager, Kyle Bass. Mr. Howard has the authority to enter into transactions within certain prescribed limits and all activity is reviewed daily by Mr. Bass. Mr. Howard's activities are also overseen by the Chief Operating Officer, Debby LaMoy, the General Counsel, Christopher Kirkpatrick, the Chief Financial Officer, Jeffrey Knowlton, and the Chief Compliance Officer, Joel Sauer. Any of these individuals can be reached directly by calling the telephone number on the cover of this brochure supplement.

Andrew N. Jent

President

Educational Background and Business Experience

Mr. Jent was born in 1969. Mr. Jent is a member of HCM's Investment Team. Prior to joining the Adviser in January 2008, Mr. Jent was a Principal at CXO, LLC, an international crisis management and turnaround firm. Mr. Jent brings more than 19 years of experience in developing and implementing appropriate strategies designed to maximize corporate value including corporate turnarounds, financial reorganizations and asset sales, and advisory and interim management engagements. Prior to joining CXO, Mr. Jent served as the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of FlashNet Communications, Inc., one of the country's largest Internet service providers. He was responsible for the company's initial public offering and was instrumental in negotiating the merger between FlashNet, Prodigy, and SBC. Additionally, Mr. Jent has held positions of responsibility with portfolio companies of several leading private equity firms including Hicks Muse, Warburg Pincus, Willis Stein, Fleet Equity Partners, and Burr Egan Deleage.

Mr. Jent earned a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration with an emphasis in Finance from Texas Christian University in May 1991.

Disciplinary Information

Mr. Jent has not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of Mr. Jent or HCM.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Jent is not engaged in any other investment-related business, and does not receive compensation in connection with any business activity outside of HCM.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Jent does not receive economic benefits from any person or entity other than HCM in connection with the provision of investment advice to clients.

Supervision

Mr. Jent's investment-related activity is supervised by HCM's Portfolio Manager, Kyle Bass. Mr. Jent has the authority to enter into transactions within certain prescribed limits and all activity is reviewed daily by Mr. Bass. Mr. Jent's activities are also overseen by the Chief Operating Officer, Debby LaMoy, the General Counsel, Christopher Kirkpatrick, the Chief Financial Officer, Jeffrey Knowlton, and the Chief Compliance Officer, Joel Sauer. Any of these individuals can be reached directly by calling the telephone number on the cover of this brochure supplement.

Brandon Osmon

Chief Risk Officer and Managing Director – Financials

Educational Background and Business Experience

Mr. Osmon was born in 1975. Mr. Osmon is a member of HCM's Investment Team. Prior to joining HCM in September 2007, Mr. Osmon was employed by Countrywide Financial Corporation. As a Senior Vice President in Treasury, he was responsible for structuring and maintaining all of the company's asset-backed financing programs as well as capital optimization strategies. Previously, Mr. Osmon was employed by AmeriCredit Corp., where he managed the non-public finance, securitization modeling and derivatives groups.

Mr. Osmon graduated from the University of Texas in May 1999, with a Bachelor of Business Administration in Finance.

Disciplinary Information

Mr. Osmon has not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of Mr. Osmon or HCM.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Osmon is not engaged in any other investment-related business, and does not receive compensation in connection with any business activity outside of HCM.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Osmon does not receive economic benefits from any person or entity other than HCM in connection with the provision of investment advice to clients.

Supervision

Mr. Osmon's investment-related activity is supervised by HCM's Portfolio Manager, Kyle Bass. Mr. Osmon has the authority to enter into transactions within certain prescribed limits and all activity is reviewed daily by Mr. Bass. Mr. Osmon's activities are also overseen by the Chief Operating Officer, Debby LaMoy, the General Counsel, Christopher Kirkpatrick, the Chief Financial Officer, Jeffrey Knowlton, and the Chief Compliance Officer, Joel Sauer. Any of these individuals can be reached directly by calling the telephone number on the cover of this brochure supplement.

Wesley Swank

Managing Director – Energy & Natural Resources

Educational Background and Business Experience

Mr. Swank was born in 1981. Mr. is a member of HCM's Investment Team. Prior to joining HCM in March of 2008, Mr. Swank worked in the mergers and acquisitions group of Citi's investment bank. While at Citi, Mr. Swank was involved in strategic financial advisory assignments across multiple industries including consumer products, energy, media, technology and homebuilding. Mr. Swank has closed transactions exceeding \$5 billion in aggregate value and has worked with notable clients such as Williams Companies, Pathmark Stores and Andrew Corporation.

Mr. Swank graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in May 2003, where was valedictorian of his class and earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. Mr. Swank earned a Master of Business Administration from Stanford University in June 2005.

Disciplinary Information

Mr. Swank has not been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's evaluation of Mr. Swank or HCM.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Swank is not engaged in any other investment-related business, and does not receive compensation in connection with any business activity outside of HCM.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Swank does not receive economic benefits from any person or entity other than HCM in connection with the provision of investment advice to clients.

Supervision

Mr. Swank's investment-related activity is supervised by HCM's Portfolio Manager, Kyle Bass. Mr. Swank has the authority to enter into transactions within certain prescribed limits and all activity is reviewed daily by Mr. Bass. Mr. Swank's activities are also overseen by the Chief Operating Officer, Debby LaMoy, the General Counsel, Christopher Kirkpatrick, the Chief Financial Officer, Jeffrey Knowlton, and the Chief Compliance Officer, Joel Sauer. Any of these individuals can be reached directly by calling the telephone number on the cover of this brochure supplement.