

FIRM BROCHURE
FORM ADV, PART 2A

Weiss Asset Management LP
222 Berkeley Street, 16th Floor
Boston, MA 02116
Telephone: (617) 778-7780
Email: info@weissasset.com
www.weissasset.com

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Weiss Asset Management LP. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (617) 778-7780 or info@weissasset.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 Weiss Asset Management LP also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Weiss Asset Management LP is an investment adviser registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Registration with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

The following section discusses the material changes since the last brochure was filed on March 30, 2015.

- Weiss has been engaged as investment manager for a separate account for an institutional client. Multiple items have been updated to reflect changes to policies, procedures, conflicts, risks and other items affected by the investment manager advising this new type of client.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Weiss Asset Management LP (“Weiss”), a Delaware limited partnership, was originally formed in June 2003 as Weiss Capital LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. In January 2010, Weiss changed its name and converted to a limited partnership. Weiss serves as the investment manager to two privately offered pooled investment vehicles (each a “Private Fund,” and together, the “Private Funds”), one closed-end investment vehicle that is listed on the AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange plc (the “AIM-Listed Fund”), and an institutional client in a separate-account structure (the “Institutional Account”). Each of the Private Funds and the AIM-Listed Fund (which are collectively referred to herein as the “Funds” and each a “Fund”) is exempt from registration as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”). Weiss may also serve as investment manager for additional funds or separate accounts in the future. The Funds and the Institutional Account are together referred to in this brochure as “Clients.”

The investment strategy for each of the Private Funds is substantially similar, but each Private Fund was designed for different types of potential investors. The objective of each Private Fund is to seek high risk-adjusted returns while attempting to control risk. One of the primary investment strategies that Weiss seeks to employ is purchasing securities, instruments or other assets at a discount to observable and measurable reference values. This strategy is most easily understood in the rudimentary example of purchasing shares of an investment fund at a discount to its net asset value or a special purpose acquisition company at a discount to the cash in its trust account, but is equally applicable to other economic arbitrage type trades where a security of any type of issuer may be trading at a price that is a discount to the underlying (and realizable) estimated value of its assets, or where two securities with similar economic entitlements are trading at a price differential that does not reflect differences in their economic entitlements.

The AIM-Listed Fund is geographically focused on South Korean companies, and specifically invests primarily in listed preferred shares issued by companies incorporated in South Korea, which in many cases are currently trading at a discount to the corresponding common shares of the same companies. Weiss invests on behalf of the AIM-Listed Fund to assemble a portfolio of South Korean preferred shares that it believes are undervalued and could appreciate based on criteria it selects. Some of the considerations that affect Weiss’ choice of securities to buy and sell may include the discount at which a preferred share is trading relative to its respective common shares, its dividend yield, its liquidity and its common shares weighting (if any) in the benchmark index for the AIM-Listed Fund, as described in the admission document for the AIM-Listed Fund.

Weiss may tailor its advisory services for any client invested in a separate account. Weiss may agree to manage the client’s investments against a particular benchmark or pursuant to investment guidelines discussed and agreed upon with the particular client. The Institutional Account is invested in a strategy somewhat similar to that of the AIM-Listed Fund, but with certain modifications agreed upon with the client from time to time.

For further details on the Clients’ investment strategies, please see Items 7 (“Types of Clients”) and 8 (“Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss”) below.

Weiss is principally owned by Andrew M. Weiss.

Weiss is responsible for the management of each Client’s portfolio pursuant to investment management agreements between Weiss and each Client. Weiss manages each Client consistent with the investment strategies and objectives of that Client, as set forth in the applicable offering documents of a Fund or the investment management agreement of the Institutional Account, as applicable.

Weiss manages the assets of the Funds and the Institutional Account on a discretionary basis. As of January 31, 2016, Weiss' net assets under management were approximately \$1,275,731,222.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

In consideration for the investment management services that Weiss provides to its Clients, Weiss and its affiliates receive fees and other compensation from each Client. This compensation generally takes the form of an asset-based management fee (the “Management Fee”) and performance-based compensation that is dependent on the investment performance of the relevant Client (the “Performance-Based Compensation”).

The Management Fee from each Client is paid to Weiss pursuant to investment management agreements between Weiss and each Client (each, an “Investment Management Agreement”). For the AIM-Listed Fund, such Management Fee is calculated weekly and payable monthly in arrears; it is generally equal to 1.5% per annum of the net asset value of the AIM-Listed Fund. Each month, after the calculation of net assets has been finalized, Weiss invoices the AIM-Listed Fund for the amount of earned Management Fee. The administrator of the AIM-Listed Fund procures the payment of the Management Fee to Weiss on the authority of the directors of the AIM-Listed Fund. With respect to each of the Private Funds, the Management Fee is payable quarterly in arrears, in an amount generally equal to 0.25% (approximately 1.0% annualized) of the net asset value of (i) each series of shares in the context of the Private Fund that is a Cayman Islands company (the “Cayman Fund”), and (ii) each limited partner’s capital account in the context of the Private Fund that is a New York limited partnership (the “U.S. Fund”), in each case as computed at the end of each quarter (before deducting the Performance-Based Compensation, as defined below), and subject to modification for any particular investor as may be negotiated between the Fund and the particular investor. Additionally, an investor whose capital is invested or subscribes for shares (as applicable), other than on the first day of a calendar quarter or that withdraws or redeems (as applicable) from a Private Fund other than on the last day of a calendar quarter, will be subject to a *pro rata* portion of the Management Fee paid for such quarter based upon the portion of the calendar quarter for which such capital was invested in the U.S. Fund or shares were issued by the Cayman Fund, as applicable. The Management Fee is paid by the Private Funds to Weiss after the conclusion of each calendar quarter in accordance with the Investment Management Agreement with each Private Fund. Management Fees for an institutional separate account are generally negotiated between the relevant institutional client and Weiss, and may vary depending on the particular investment strategy pursued by the separate account.

In addition, Weiss receives Performance-Based Compensation from the Cayman Fund and the Institutional Account, and the general partner of the U.S. Fund (the “General Partner”), which is an affiliate of Weiss, receives Performance-Based Compensation from the U.S. Fund. Generally, at the end of each fiscal year, each Private Fund will pay (or allocate) to Weiss or the General Partner, as applicable, Performance-Based Compensation in an amount generally equal to 25% of the aggregate net profits during such calendar year that (i) for the Cayman Fund are attributable to each series of shares and (ii) for the U.S. Fund are attributable to each capital account maintained for a limited partner by such Private Fund, subject in each case to a high watermark described below and as may otherwise be negotiated between the Fund and any particular investor. Net profits and net losses are calculated for a period by combining the aggregate net realized and unrealized changes in the value of each Private Fund’s assets with all other items of income and expenses of any kind for such period. In the event that any series of shares or any capital account of a limited partner has unrecovered net losses from any prior period, Weiss or the General Partner, as the case may be, will not be paid or allocated Performance-Based Compensation with respect to such series of shares or capital account until such net losses have been recovered (which net losses are proportionately reduced by any redemptions or withdrawals from such series of shares or capital account, respectively). In the event of a redemption or withdrawal by an investor in a Private Fund on any date other than the last day of a fiscal year, the Performance-Based

Compensation in respect of the amount redeemed or withdrawn will be computed as of the date of such redemption or withdrawal. Unrealized appreciation and depreciation relating to investments segregated by a Private Fund as “Designated Investments” because they may be illiquid or difficult to value would generally not be allocated to a shareholder’s series of shares or a limited partner’s capital account, as applicable, for purposes of determining the Performance-Based Compensation until such Designated Investment is sold or the relevant Private Fund otherwise determines that it should no longer be treated as a Designated Investment. Institutional separate accounts generally pay Weiss Performance-Based Compensation on an annual basis as may be negotiated between the institutional client and Weiss for the particular investment strategy pursued by the separate account, and may involve the use of benchmarks and returns over a given benchmark.

All fees and compensation are deducted from the relevant Fund’s assets and paid or allocated to Weiss or the General Partner, as applicable. With respect to the Private Funds only, Weiss may, in its sole discretion, waive or reduce, in whole or in part, or otherwise negotiate a different Management Fee and/or Performance-Based Compensation with respect to any particular investor or group of investors. Further details regarding the calculation of Management Fees and Performance-Based Compensation are provided in each Fund’s respective offering documents. Fees and compensation for the Institutional Account are paid by the client or its designee based on invoices prepared by Weiss. Certain fees and expenses related to the Institutional Account are borne by the Client, and payable either from the investment portfolio or otherwise.

In addition to the Management Fees and Performance-Based Compensation described above, each Client bears all costs and expenses related to its trading strategy and operations. Such costs and expenses borne by each Client include, but are not limited to, brokerage and other transaction costs, clearing and settlement charges, costs of establishing subsidiary entities to help facilitate the making and settlement of certain trades, interest and commitment fees on debit balances or borrowings, borrowing charges on securities sold short, custody fees, the fees and expenses of professionals providing services to each Client (legal, audit, accounting, tax and administration), the costs of reporting and providing information to the investors of each Fund, filing fees, stamp duties, taxes, government and fiscal charges, and foreign exchange costs. Each Client would also pay for applicable costs and expenses related to any litigation or investigation arising out of the activities of such Client and Weiss and/or its affiliates’ role in connection therewith.

The Private Funds also bear their portion of all operational expenses and overhead incurred by Weiss and/or its affiliates, except for expenses related to marketing the Private Funds to prospective investors and rent and furnishings of Weiss’ offices, as specifically excluded in each Private Fund’s offering memorandum. Operational expenses and overhead paid for by the Private Funds include, without limitation, the cost of office supplies, data, communications infrastructure, computers, servers and other information technology expenses, legal advice, compliance expenses relating to the Private Funds and Weiss complying with applicable regulations, consultants and outside advisers relating to Weiss’ business and operations in addition to those of the Private Funds. The Private Funds do not pay any compensation to Dr. Weiss, other than that received through his participation in the Management Fee and Performance-Based Compensation, but the Private Funds bear a portion of the compensation (including salaries, bonuses and employee benefits) of all employees and senior management of Weiss other than Dr. Weiss. Such compensation to employees and senior management may be significant, and the portion paid by the Private Funds may, and generally has, included a portion of the compensation paid to senior management even if Dr. Weiss also determines, in his discretion, to share portions of the Management Fee and/or Performance-Based Compensation with employees and members of senior management. Other funds and

accounts managed by Weiss (such as the AIM-Listed Fund and the Institutional Account) may not have similar expense reimbursement provisions. For any such fund or account (each, a “Non-Reimbursement Account”), Weiss bears its portion of the operational expenses and overhead attributable to such Non-Reimbursement Account. For purposes of determining the portion of operational expenses and overhead of Weiss that are properly attributable to a particular fund or account, Weiss may use several methodologies, depending on the nature of the particular expense. As between the two Private Funds, expenses are generally allocated based on the relative net assets of the Private Funds, unless a particular expense relates to only one of the two funds. As between the Non-Reimbursement Accounts on the one hand, and the Private Funds on the other hand, Weiss generally uses several different methodologies, depending on the nature of the expense.

With respect to non-personnel operational expenses or overhead of Weiss, if a particular expense relates to services provided only to one or more particular funds or accounts, then such expense will be allocated only to such funds or accounts. For expenses that relate to the provision of investment management services to multiple funds and accounts, such expenses and overhead are generally allocated on a monthly basis between the Weiss on behalf of the Non-Reimbursement Accounts, on the one hand, and the Private Funds, on the other hand, as a function of the time allocation discussed in the paragraph below, and if applicable, a determination by Weiss, in its discretion, of the usage of the particular item that relates to the expense. For example, if a particular expense relates to an item that is used by only certain personnel or disproportionately by certain personnel or disproportionately for the benefit of a particular fund or account, then the time allocation may be weighted accordingly for such expense.

For the purpose of allocating compensation and other expenses, Weiss generally requires all employees to submit monthly estimates of the portion of their working time in a given month spent on particular categories of activities, with percentages attributable to services performed for the Non-Reimbursement Accounts and other categories of activities such as marketing, that are not chargeable to the Private Funds. Weiss then uses these time estimates in its allocation of compensation expenses between Weiss on behalf of the Non-Reimbursement Accounts, on the one hand, and the Private Funds, on the other hand. Not all compensation is allocated strictly based on these time estimates, however, as Weiss may determine in its discretion to compensate an employee more or less for particular efforts or results. For example, an employee could receive a bonus for a particular project or result that may be fully chargeable to the Private Funds or may not be chargeable at all to the Private Funds. In addition, Clients should note that the time allocation used by Weiss is based solely on monthly estimates self-reported by employees, without independent verification, monitoring or reconciliation by Weiss; Weiss has determined, in its discretion, that the benefits of a more precise and rigorous time tracking system do not outweigh the substantial costs of such a system, including the potential unintended negative effects on employee morale, the operations of Weiss, its ability to attract and retain key employees, and the performance of investments.

Weiss acknowledges there is an inherent conflict of interest in determining any allocation of expenses between the Non-Reimbursement Accounts and the Private Funds, and there is a conflict of interest even in the determination of the appropriate allocation methodology. In all cases, Weiss seeks to make the allocation in a manner that is fair under the circumstances, and other allocation methods and criteria from those described above may be used currently or in the future if Weiss determines that such alternative method is more appropriate under the circumstances or if using a given allocation methodology would not provide a fair result under the particular circumstances.

The amount of operating expenses of Weiss and/or its affiliates that are charged to each Private Fund does not have a “cap.” The expenses charged to each Private Fund by Weiss and/or its affiliates may include the cost of employees hired to perform certain services that could be performed by consultants, lawyers and other external service providers, the fees and expenses of which would otherwise generally be paid directly by each Private Fund. Weiss, on behalf of each Private Fund, may be engaged in aggressive corporate actions, precise hedging, and trading in securities, instruments and other assets that have especially high transaction costs and that require investment banking-type activities, which could be costly. The expenses of Weiss and/or its affiliates charged to each Private Fund may be significant. The amount of operating expenses that are charged to each Private Fund will be set forth in the annual audited financial statements of that Private Fund. Each of the General Partner and Weiss may, in its sole discretion, elect to pay and not to seek reimbursement, from time to time, for expenses that would otherwise be borne by the Private Funds.

If Weiss and/or its affiliates receive remuneration from any entity in which a Fund is trading, such Fund will be credited (as an offset against fees or expenses otherwise owed to Weiss and/or such affiliates) with that portion of the remuneration represented by such Fund’s share of the equity in such entity. Any director fees paid to employees of Weiss and/or its affiliates from an entity in which a Fund is invested will be credited to the Fund and other accounts, if applicable, managed by Weiss and/or its affiliates, based on the size of their respective investments in the applicable issuer.

As mentioned above, the Funds generally incur brokerage and other transaction costs. For further details regarding brokerage costs, see Item 12 (“Brokerage Practices”) below.

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

As disclosed in further detail in Item 5 (“Fees and Compensation”) above, Weiss and/or its affiliates are eligible to receive Performance-Based Compensation from the Private Funds and the Institutional Account but not the AIM-Listed Fund. As a result, Weiss faces certain conflicts of interest and in some circumstances has a financial incentive to favor the Private Funds or the Institutional Account over the AIM-Listed Fund. The conflicts are reduced, however, by the structure of the Clients, their relative investment mandates and investor bases, and certain policies and procedures that Weiss has adopted.

The AIM-Listed Fund is a closed-ended investment scheme quoted on AIM. There is an independent Board of Directors that oversees the AIM-Listed Fund and a third-party administrator that conducts the day-to-day administrative functions of the AIM-Listed Fund, and Weiss serves only as investment manager to the AIM-Listed Fund. Weiss periodically reports to the Board of Directors of the AIM-Listed Fund. In accordance with its offering documents, the AIM-Listed Fund is geographically focused on South Korean companies, and specifically invests primarily in listed preferred shares issued by companies incorporated in South Korea, which in many cases trade at a discount to the corresponding common shares of the same companies. The Private Funds, on the other hand, have no geographic restrictions on their investments and trade in markets worldwide. The Private Funds also can invest anywhere in the capital structure of companies and are not focused on preferred shares; so within the South Korean market even, the Private Funds may invest in bonds and ordinary shares of companies. While the Private Funds may also invest in South Korean preferred shares, that sector has been, and is expected to continue to be, a relatively small portion of the Private Funds’ overall assets and strategy. Moreover, in accordance with their investment mandate, the Private Funds generally engage in hedging when it is cost-effective to do so; thus the Private Funds typically prefer securities that can be cost-effectively hedged. The AIM-Listed Fund and the Institutional Account generally do not engage in hedging and thus do not typically consider whether a particular investment can be cost-effectively hedged.

At the launch of the AIM-Listed Fund, there was some overlap in the investor bases of the AIM-Listed Fund and the Private Funds, with almost half of the investors in the AIM-Listed Fund being existing investors in one or both of the Private Funds. Most importantly with respect to the above identified conflicts of interest, both at the launch of the AIM-Listed Fund and as of the date of this brochure, Dr. Weiss and other members of senior management of Weiss all have significant investments in both the AIM-Listed Fund and the Private Funds, with such “internal capital” representing a material portion of the investor base of each of the Funds. Such investments in all three Funds reduce any financial incentive for Weiss to favor one Fund to the detriment of another Fund.

The AIM-Listed Fund and the Institutional Account are both geographically focused on South Korean companies but have different investment restrictions that have been imposed on their investment strategies. There are specific restrictions in the offering document of the AIM-Listed Fund and the investment management agreement for the Institutional Account. In addition, Weiss may consult from time to time with the Board of Directors of the AIM-Listed Fund and the Client that has engaged Weiss to manage the Institutional Account. The Institutional Account is expected to be invested substantially similarly to the strategy of the AIM-Listed Fund, with the exception of variations caused by capital inflows and outflows and some additional flexibility to invest in additional securities and instruments in a portion of the Institutional Account’s Portfolio. Weiss may have a financial incentive to favor the Institutional Account over the AIM-Listed Fund because it is eligible to receive Performance-Based Compensation from the Institutional Account, but Weiss seeks to treat all Clients fairly and use objective criteria when making decisions that affect more than one Client.

Weiss seeks to resolve and control the above conflicts of interest through its policies and procedures. In the first instance, Weiss seeks to typically allocate trades in South Korean preferred shares among the three Funds and the Institutional Account *pro rata* based on an objective formula. Generally speaking, this formula is a function of the relative net asset value of the AIM-Listed Fund and the Institutional Account (each of which are dedicated to the South Korean preferred share strategy) compared to the target net assets of the Private Funds invested in the South Korean preferred share strategy. By having a formula applicable on a strategy-wide basis, the conflict associated with any particular single investment is diminished. With respect to a specific security or transaction, however, Weiss may make an allocation in a different manner, but only if Weiss determines in its discretion, that a different allocation structure would be more appropriate or if the foregoing formula would provide an unfair result.

In addition, because different Clients may have different mandates, restrictions, available cash and costs of capital, there may be times when one Client may want to sell a security or other instrument at about the same time another Client may want to purchase the same security or other instrument. When such a situation occurs, Weiss will seek to use an objective procedure such as a predetermined rotational system (i.e., a system by which Clients take turns as to which one will transact first for a particular transaction) to reduce conflicts when more than one Client is seeking to transact in opposite directions in a security that is relatively illiquid or the Clients' expected trading activity is expected to be a large portion of the trading volume of the security.

The Chief Compliance Officer of Weiss regularly monitors the allocation of trades among the Clients to ensure that Weiss is not improperly favoring one Client over another.

Item 7. Types of Clients

As noted in Item 4, Weiss is an investment adviser to three pooled investment vehicles and a separate account. Two of the Funds (the Private Funds) are privately offered open-end hedge funds, and one of the Funds (the AIM-Listed Fund) is a closed-end fund listed on AIM. All three of the Funds are exempt from registration as investment companies under the Investment Company Act. None of the Funds was publicly offered in any jurisdiction, but the AIM-Listed Fund has been listed for trading on AIM. The separate account is managed for one institutional client pursuant to an investment management agreement. Weiss may serve as investment manager for additional funds or separate accounts in the future.

Each investor in the U.S. Fund and each U.S. investor in the Cayman Fund must be (i) an “accredited investor,” as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and (ii) a “qualified client,” as that term is defined in Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). Each Private Fund imposes a minimum initial investment of \$5,000,000 for each investor. However, the minimum initial investment may be modified or waived for any particular prospective investor by the General Partner of the U.S. Fund or the Board of Directors of the Cayman Fund, as applicable, in their sole discretion, subject to applicable law. Except in the discretion of the General Partner of the U.S. Fund or the Board of Directors of the Cayman Fund, as applicable, no partial withdrawal or redemption that would reduce an investor’s balance below the lesser of \$5,000,000 or the investor’s initial investment will be accepted.

At its launch, the AIM-Listed Fund was privately offered in the United States under Regulation D under the Securities Act only to investors that were both accredited investors under the Securities Act and “qualified purchasers” as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act. The AIM-Listed Fund was privately offered to investors outside of the United States in accordance with the laws and rules of the applicable jurisdictions. The AIM-Listed Fund is a closed-end fund and has not issued any additional shares subsequent to its initial launch.

The minimum account size for a separate account is subject to negotiation and depends on several factors, including the proposed strategy.

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

The investment objective and potential strategies employed by the Private Funds are broader than those applicable to the AIM-Listed Fund and the Institutional Account. However, there is overlap in the methods of analysis used for all the Clients. The primary differences among the Clients relate to the broader mandate of the Private Funds (both in terms of geography and types of investments), as well as to their use of leverage and hedging. The AIM-Listed Fund is permitted to use leverage and hedging but generally has not done so to date. The Institutional Account has a similar strategy to that of the AIM-Listed Fund, and is generally not expected to use leverage or hedging.

The objective of each Private Fund is to seek high risk-adjusted returns while attempting to control risk. Weiss' overall goal for the Private Funds is that trades should increase the risk-adjusted expected return to investors. This is generally determined by estimating, when possible, with various degrees of precision, an expected annualized return on the trade, the opportunity cost of the free equity used over the expected life of the trade with respect to foregone alternative investments, and depending upon the risk characteristics and size of the trade, the effect the trade would have on the probability of the Private Funds' current portfolio, or a likely future portfolio, suffering losses of various magnitudes.

One of the primary investment strategies that each Private Fund seeks to employ to achieve this objective is purchasing securities, instruments and other assets at a discount to observable and measurable reference values. This strategy is most easily understood in the rudimentary example of purchasing shares of an investment fund at a discount to its net asset value, or a special purpose acquisition company at a discount to the cash in its trust account, but is equally applicable to other economic arbitrage type trades where a security of any type of issuer may be trading at a price that is at a discount to the underlying (and realizable) estimated value of its assets, or where two securities with similar economic entitlements are trading at a price differential that does not reflect differences in their economic entitlements. However, the Private Funds are not limited to trading such investment funds and other similarly structured securities, or to engaging only in economic arbitrage trades, and the Private Funds expect to trade in a wider range of financial instruments, assets and securities and types of trades and may employ such trading techniques as option transactions, margin transactions, short sales, forwards, leverage, and other derivatives trading. The Private Funds are not restricted geographically in where they may invest; the Private Funds often invest in non-U.S. markets, including emerging markets throughout the world. The Private Funds may purchase restricted securities, including purchasing securities directly from companies. Weiss may also take an activist approach, acting for the Private Funds to convince management and/or the directors of such company to take actions that Weiss believes are in the best interests of shareholders, or may seek to replace directors, and may do so to seek to either increase returns or reduce risk. The Private Funds may incur significant expenses in such activities and could become subject to lawsuits.

Weiss expects to be opportunistic in its trading strategies on behalf of the Private Funds. The Private Funds may trade securities in countries that are receiving unfavorable media coverage, that are in the midst of political changes or that are otherwise perceived as exceptionally risky. The Private Funds may also trade securities whose market value is expected to be meaningfully affected by future events including a debt repayment obligation; a management transition; changes, implementation or enforcement of legislation or regulations; market recognition of mispriced assets or liabilities; lawsuits; or a bankruptcy or financial restrictions.

The AIM-Listed Fund's investment objective is to provide shareholders with an attractive return on their investment predominantly through long-term capital appreciation, but the AIM-Listed Fund also intends

to return to shareholders dividends received on an annual basis. The AIM-Listed Fund is geographically focused on South Korean companies and specifically invests primarily in listed preferred shares issued by companies incorporated in South Korea, which in many cases are currently trading at a discount to the corresponding common shares of the same companies. Weiss generally seeks to assemble a portfolio of South Korean preferred shares that it believes are undervalued and could appreciate based on criteria it selects. Some of the considerations that affect Weiss' choice of securities to buy and sell may include the discount at which a preferred share is trading relative to its respective common shares, its dividend yield, its liquidity and its common shares weighting (if any) in the Korea Index, among other factors. Not all of these factors will necessarily be satisfied for particular investments. The AIM-Listed Fund invests primarily in South Korean preferred shares, but it may invest some portion of its assets in other securities, including exchange-traded funds, futures contracts and other types of options, swaps and derivatives related to South Korean equities, as well as cash and cash equivalents. The AIM-Listed Fund does not have any concentration limits.

The Institutional Account has a strategy similar to that of the AIM-Listed Fund. Its objective is to outperform over time a benchmark designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the South Korea market, adjusted for the taxes applicable for a non-resident of South Korea. The strategy is to invest in companies with the goal of generating an attractive risk-adjusted rate of return over time. The Institutional Account is expected to be invested substantially similarly to the strategy of the AIM-Listed Fund, with the exception of variations caused by capital inflows and outflows and some additional flexibility to invest in additional securities and instruments in a portion of the Institutional Account's Portfolio. The Institutional Account has limits on concentration and overweights or underweights of securities in the portfolio as compared to the account's benchmark.

The Funds may utilize certain trading techniques that can, in certain circumstances, substantially increase the adverse impact to which the Funds may be subject. In addition, securities which Weiss believes are fundamentally undervalued or incorrectly valued may not ultimately be valued in the capital markets at prices and/or within the time frame that Weiss anticipates. Securities in which the Funds invest may also be subject to risks of fraud or other loss that Weiss does not anticipate.

Material Risks

Investors must recognize that investing in securities involves risk of loss that investors should be prepared to bear. The following describes certain risks involved with the trading strategies and the methods of analysis for each Fund that Weiss considers to be material. Investors and prospective investors in any Fund should carefully read the respective offering documents for the relevant Fund for a more detailed discussion of risks involved with investing in that Fund.

Investment and Trading Risks.

An investment in a Fund involves a high degree of risk, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. The Funds trade in securities and other financial instruments using strategies and trading techniques with significant risk characteristics. No guarantee or representation is made that Weiss' trading strategy will be successful. Each Fund's trading strategy may utilize such trading techniques as option transactions, margin transactions, short sales, forwards, leverage, and other derivatives trading; such techniques can, in certain circumstances, substantially increase the adverse impact to which a Fund may be subject. In addition, securities, instruments and other assets which Weiss believes are fundamentally mispriced may not ultimately be valued in the capital markets at prices and/or within the time frame that Weiss anticipates. Securities and other instruments in which the Clients invest may also be subject to risks

of fraud or other loss that Weiss does not anticipate. As a result, each Client may lose all or substantially all of its investment in any particular instance.

Weiss provides investment management to each Fund but not to investors in the funds individually. As a result, each investment made by a Fund may or may not be appropriate for a particular investor in a Fund. For example, in choosing between investments for the U.S. Fund, Weiss may take into account the tax attributes from the point of view of a U.S. taxable investor; Weiss may also take into account how the timing of a disposition would affect the taxes payable by a U.S. taxable investor. Investors in the U.S. Fund likely have differing tax status, brackets, income and losses outside of the fund, and therefore investment decisions will not necessarily optimize tax outcomes equally for all investors.

General Economic and Market Conditions.

The success of the Clients' activities will be affected by levels and changes in general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, credit defaults, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws (including securities laws and laws relating to taxation of the Clients' investments), accounting standards, trade barriers, currency exchange controls, and national and international political circumstances (including wars, terrorist acts or security operations). These factors may affect, among other things, the level and volatility of securities' prices, the liquidity of the Clients' investments and the availability of certain securities and investments, and may make investing in certain types of securities, including securities in which the Client may wish to invest, less profitable. Volatility or illiquidity could also impair the Clients' profitability or result in losses. The Clients may maintain substantial trading positions that can be materially adversely affected by the level of volatility in the financial markets — the larger the positions, the greater the potential for loss.

Foreign and Emerging Market Securities.

The Funds' trading of securities and instruments in global markets involves substantial risks not typically associated with trading in U.S. securities. Trading in such foreign securities may be affected by changes in currency rates or exchange control regulations, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in the U.S. and abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. To the extent not effectively hedged, changes in foreign currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar may affect the U.S. dollar value of the Funds' assets denominated in that currency, and the dollar value of the underlying assets of foreign issuers whose prices are quoted in dollars and thereby impact upon the Funds' total return on such assets. Moreover, with respect to the AIM-Listed Fund in particular, its assets are generally expected to be denominated principally in South Korean won, but dividends will be paid to shareholders of the AIM-Listed Fund in British pound sterling. The AIM-Listed Fund has not generally engaged in hedging activities and thus is exposed to movements in currency exchange rates.

Foreign currency exchange rates are affected by the international balance of payments and other economic and financial conditions, government interventions including capital controls, speculation and other factors. Moreover, foreign currency exchange rates may be affected by the regulatory control of the exchanges on which the currencies trade. The Funds may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. The Funds may utilize options and forward contracts to hedge against currency fluctuations but there can be no assurance that such hedging transactions will be effective or will be available to the Funds on acceptable terms.

Trading in securities and instruments of foreign issuers, particularly in emerging markets, may also expose the Funds to risks relating to political and economic developments abroad, including the possibility of expropriations or confiscatory taxation, limitations on the use or transfer of the Funds'

assets and any effects of foreign social, economic or political instability. Foreign companies are not subject to the regulatory requirements of U.S. companies and, as such, there may be less publicly available information about such companies. Moreover, many foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. The occurrence of adverse events affecting one particular foreign country or region could have more widespread effects and adversely impact the global trading market.

The legal systems in foreign countries may not be as sophisticated as those in the U.S. and it may be difficult to predict with any degree of assurance the resolution of legal issues in adjudications or governmental proceedings. For instance, in the event of a default of any foreign obligations, it may be more difficult for the Funds to obtain or enforce a judgment against the issuers of such securities. This risk may be particularly pronounced for certain emerging markets.

Some countries may require governmental approval for foreigners to trade in foreign securities and the amount of foreign ownership may be limited. Repatriation of trading income, capital and the proceeds of sales by foreign entities may require governmental registration and/or approval. The Funds could be adversely affected by delays in or a refusal to grant any required governmental registration or approval for such repatriation or by taxes imposed by another foreign governmental entity or regulatory body on a prospective or retroactive basis.

Securities of foreign issuers may be less liquid than comparable securities of U.S. issuers and, as such, their price changes may be more volatile and this reduced liquidity may diminish the Funds' abilities to execute trades. Furthermore, foreign exchanges and broker-dealers are generally subject to less government and exchange scrutiny and regulation than their U.S. counterparts. Governments may impose new rules or suspend trading in securities that prevent the Funds from unwinding positions at a time when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so. Brokerage commissions, dealer concessions and other transaction costs may be higher in foreign markets than in the U.S. In addition, settlement systems in emerging markets are often less well organized than in developed markets. Supervisory authorities may also be unable to apply standards which are comparable with those in developed markets. Thus there may be risks that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities belonging to the Funds may be in jeopardy because of failures or defects in the systems. In particular, market practice may require that payment shall be made prior to receipt of the security which is being traded or require that delivery of a security must be made before payment is received. These factors may result in losses to the Funds. Governments may also restrict the Funds' ability to repatriate capital gains or income. Furthermore, the inability of the Funds to make intended security transactions due to settlement problems could result in a failure of the Funds to make potentially advantageous trades.

Custody services in many countries remain underdeveloped and although the Funds' primary custodian, prime broker or local broker, as the case may be, endeavors to put in place control mechanisms, including the selection of agents to register securities on behalf of the Funds or their subsidiaries, there is a transaction and custody risk of dealing in securities in certain foreign markets. In limited circumstances in the event of the insolvency of a sub-custodian, the Funds may not be able to recover segregated assets. Such circumstances may include retroactive application of legislation and improper registration of title.

Taxation of dividends, interest and capital gains received by non-residents varies among foreign countries and, in some cases, is comparatively high. Shares in which the Funds trade that are exempt from taxation on dividends and/or capital gains at the fund or company level at the time of investment may have their tax treatment changed in the relevant jurisdiction. This could have an adverse effect on the value of the

shares traded by the Funds. In addition, foreign countries may have less well-defined tax laws and procedures and such laws may permit retroactive taxation so that the Funds could in the future become subject to foreign tax liability that they had not reasonably anticipated in conducting their trading activities or valuing their assets. The Funds may, but are not required to, take certain steps as Weiss (or its affiliates) considers appropriate, including the establishment of subsidiaries in suitable jurisdictions, with a view to minimizing the taxation incurred on the Funds' income and capital gains.

Diversification.

Weiss generally seeks to control each Fund's net exposure, both across and within countries, although the AIM-Listed Fund is focused exclusively on South Korea. The Institutional Account is also focused exclusively on South Korea, but Weiss is only one of several managers engaged by that Client and such account is not intended to be a complete investment program. Weiss also may seek to examine the holdings of the issuers in which a Fund has positions or is considering establishing or increasing its position size to determine if, in the aggregate, such Fund's net exposure to one or more particular securities owned by such issuers would exceed in the aggregate a certain percentage of the Fund's net assets, as determined by Weiss from time to time. However, for many securities, such information may not be readily available and, if available, may not be timely or accurate. There is no assurance that each Fund will be adequately diversified in all market conditions. Although each Private Fund has certain self-imposed guidelines on diversification, there are no limits on the Private Fund's trading discretion. At any given time, it is therefore possible that a Private Fund may select securities that are concentrated in a particular market, country, type of security, currency, sector or issuer. In addition, if, after having traded shares, the value of the shares increases dramatically and the risk-adjusted returns justify keeping the position given its relative size and liquidity, the portfolio could have less diversification than was intended by Weiss when the trade was originally made. This limited or reduced diversity could expose each Fund to significantly greater volatility than in a more diversified portfolio. The insolvency or other business failure of any one or more of the issuers in which the Funds have traded shares could have a material adverse effect on each Fund's performance and ability to achieve its objectives.

Use of Leverage.

Weiss may leverage each Fund's portfolio through loans, margin and other debt or use of derivatives in order to increase the amount of capital available for trading, or by engaging in swaps and other transactions that have the economic effect of increasing the Fund's exposure to securities or instruments. If a Fund fails to earn as much on the incremental trades made with borrowed funds as it pays for such funds, the use of leverage decreases returns to the investors of such Fund. In the event a Fund leverages its portfolio, fluctuations in the market value of the Fund's portfolio will have a significant effect in relation to the Fund's capital and the risk of loss and the possibility of gain will each be increased. In addition, in the event a Fund utilizes leverage, the level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which the Fund can borrow in particular, will be an expense of the Fund and therefore affect the operating results of the Fund. Although Weiss will determine from time to time the maximum amount of leverage to be used by each Fund (subject to such leverage being available), a maximum amount is not imposed under the terms of each Fund's constituent documents. To date, Weiss has not used leverage to fund investments by the AIM-Listed Fund or the Institutional Account.

Each Fund may use short-term margin borrowing to trade securities. Such borrowing, if undertaken, may result in certain additional risks to the Fund. For example, should the securities pledged to brokers to secure the Fund's margin accounts decline in value, the Fund could be subject to a "margin call," pursuant to which the Fund must either deposit additional funds with the broker or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. In addition, in many cases, the margin

borrowing could be terminated by the lender to the Fund with little notice and for no reason. In the event of a sudden, precipitous change in the value of the Fund's assets, the Fund might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to pay off its margin debt.

The securities in which the Funds trade may themselves be leveraged. Alternatively, these securities may be deleveraged by having large cash holdings. The leverage (borrowing) or deleveraging (cash holdings) of the securities in which the Funds hold shares will affect the risk of the Funds' portfolios, and consequently, to the extent Weiss is able to obtain sufficient information from the issuer of the security to make such determination, may also affect the leverage chosen by Weiss for the Funds. The use of leverage by each Fund may also be affected by accounts receivable on securities that have been submitted for redemption but for which cash has not yet been received. The timing of the receipt of that cash may be longer than initially anticipated by Weiss.

Control Positions.

A Fund (alone or possibly together with any other accounts managed by Weiss and its affiliates) may take an activist approach to seek to either increase returns or reduce risk. As such, each Fund may purchase (possibly with any other accounts managed by Weiss or its affiliates) a large enough position in any issuer, or coordinate with other shareholders (in accordance with applicable law) to have some influence, friendly or unfriendly, on the management and/or governing board of the issuer. The Private Funds in particular may propose resolutions, hire proxy solicitation firms to oppose company sponsored resolutions, nominate one or more persons (whether affiliated with Weiss or not) to the governing board, or otherwise attempt to influence the issuer's direction. The Funds may incur significant expenses in connection with such activities, and could become subject to lawsuits. The large size of the position, combined with the possibility that Weiss may obtain "insider information" in such situations, may make the position difficult to sell.

Service on Boards of Directors.

Individual representatives of Weiss or its affiliates may serve on the board of directors of one or more entities in which the Funds invest. In their capacity as board members, such individuals may become subject to fiduciary, reporting or other duties which may adversely affect the Funds.

Mispriced Equity Securities.

Weiss' trading strategy involves trading in particular securities, instruments and other assets that Weiss believes are mispriced. For certain Clients, these opportunities may also be coupled with short positions. Opportunities to invest in mispriced securities arise from market inefficiencies, or because of faulty analysis by market participants of the potential impact (positive or negative) that specific events or trends may have on the value of a security. The identification of trading opportunities in undervalued or overvalued securities is a difficult task, and there is no assurance that such opportunities will be successfully recognized or acquired. While trading in mispriced securities offers the opportunities for above-average returns, these trades involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses. In addition, limits on price fluctuations imposed by exchange rules or regulations can prevent closing positions when the Clients would otherwise elect to do so.

Illiquid Securities; Designated Investments.

As referenced above, each Client's positions may be illiquid, whether known at the time of investment or determined in the future due to changes resulting from or imposed by a number of factors, including the market conditions and applicable regulations. The Private Funds may also invest in private equity funds and restricted securities, including purchasing securities directly from private companies. Such illiquid

securities may have to be held for a substantial period of time before they can be liquidated, if at all, and may be difficult to value. Such illiquidity could result in a Fund's inability to satisfy redemption requests in a timely manner. In addition, certain illiquid positions may be segregated at the time the securities are acquired as Designated Investments, as defined in each Private Fund's respective offering documents. Only investors at the time any such Designated Investment is made will participate in any such Designated Investments and the gains and losses of any such Designated Investments will accrue solely to such investors. If an investor that participates in a Designated Investment desires to redeem their entire interest in the Private Fund, such investor may not receive proceeds for the Designated Investment until it is liquidated.

Short Sales.

A portion of the investment program for the Funds may include short selling. Weiss may engage in short sales as part of hedging transactions or when it believes securities are overvalued. Short sales are sales of securities each Fund borrows but does not actually own. Short sales may be made with the anticipation that the prices of the securities will decrease and the Funds will be able to make a profit by purchasing the securities at a later date at the lower prices, or short sales may be made for hedging purposes. Each Fund could incur a potentially unlimited loss on a short sale if the price of the security increases prior to the time it purchases the security to replace the borrowed security. A short sale presents different risk than purchasing a security outright since there is no ceiling on the possible cost of replacing the borrowed security, whereas the risk of loss on a "long" position is generally limited to the purchase price of the security. Closing out a short position may cause the price of the security to rise, creating a greater loss. To date, Weiss has not engaged in any short selling on behalf of the AIM-Listed Fund or the Institutional Account.

Short sale transactions have been subject to increased regulatory scrutiny in response to market events in and after 2008, including the imposition of restrictions on short selling certain securities and reporting requirements. The Funds' ability to execute a short selling strategy may be materially adversely impacted by temporary and/or new permanent rules, interpretations, prohibitions, and restrictions adopted in response to these adverse market events. Temporary restrictions and/or prohibitions on short selling activity may be imposed by regulatory authorities with little or no advance notice and may impact prior trading activities of the Funds. Additionally, the SEC, its foreign counterparts, other governmental authorities and/or self-regulatory organizations may at any time impose additional or different permanent or temporary limitations or prohibitions. The SEC might impose different limitations and/or prohibitions on short selling from those imposed by various non-U.S. regulatory authorities. These different regulations, rules or interpretations might have different effective periods.

Regulatory authorities may from time-to-time impose restrictions that adversely affect the Funds' abilities to borrow certain securities in connection with short sale transactions. In addition, traditional lenders of securities might be less likely to lend securities under certain market conditions. As a result, the Funds may not be able to effectively pursue a short selling strategy due to a limited supply of securities available for borrowing. The Funds may also incur additional costs in connection with short sale transactions, including in the event that it is required to enter into a borrowing arrangement in advance of any short sales. Moreover, the ability to continue to borrow a security is not guaranteed and the Funds are generally subject to strict delivery requirements. The inability of the Funds to deliver securities within the required time frame may subject the Funds to mandatory close out by the executing broker-dealer. A mandatory close out may subject the Funds to unintended costs and losses. Certain action or inaction by third-parties, such as executing broker-dealers or clearing broker-dealers, may materially affect the Funds' abilities to effect short sale transactions.

Risks of Trading in Options.

Trading options can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent trading in the underlying asset and can provide a hedge against particular risks. 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, changes in the market's expectation of future interest rates or dividends, and other market variables. 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 when a call option is written 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. Over-the-counter options which the Funds may use in its trading strategies generally are not assignable except by agreement between the parties concerned, and no party or purchaser has any obligation to permit such assignments. The over-the-counter market for options is relatively illiquid, particularly for relatively small transactions.

Other Derivative Instruments.

Derivative instruments, or "derivatives," 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 to speculate upon the price movements of a particular security, financial benchmark, currency or index. 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 additional 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 cannot only result in the loss of the entire position, but may also expose the Funds 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. Swaps and certain options and other custom instruments are subject to the risk of non-performance by the swap counterparty, including risks relating to the creditworthiness of the swap counterparty.

Futures positions may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent Weiss from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the Funds to substantial losses. In addition, Weiss may not be able to execute futures contract trades at favorable prices if little trading in the contracts involved is taking place. It also is possible that an exchange or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") may suspend 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.

Weiss and its affiliates are exempt from registration with the CFTC as commodity pool operators pursuant to Section 4.13(a)(3) of the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended. In addition, Weiss is exempt from registration with the CFTC as a commodity trading advisor pursuant to Rule 4.14(a)(10) under the

CEA. Complying with the applicable exemptions may prevent the Funds from entering into transactions that they would otherwise be able to enter into.

Hedging.

All of the Funds may utilize certain financial instruments for both trading and risk management purposes, although to date, the AIM-Listed Fund has not engaged in hedging activities. These instruments could include writing or buying options and other derivatives, as well as shorting securities, funds, indices, or swaps, and combining long and short positions in securities and instruments to reduce overall risk. For example, the Funds may seek to hedge the interest rate or currency rate on certain of the Funds' positions. The success of the Funds' hedging strategy will depend on Weiss' ability to predict the future relationship between the performance of the instruments utilized for hedging purposes and the performance of the positions being hedged. The change in the relationship may also result in the hedge increasing the overall risk of the portfolio. There is also a risk that such relationship will change over time rendering the hedge ineffective. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of the Funds' hedging strategies may also be subject to Weiss' ability to correctly readjust and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. In addition, the lack of futures and derivatives markets or high transaction costs in certain foreign markets may reduce or eliminate the Funds' abilities to hedge certain exposures. Even when the underlying values may have the predicted relationship, pricing imperfections may become worse and thus the hedge could increase risk over the time period until the underlying values are realized.

Trading in Fixed-Income Securities.

Each Private Fund may allocate a portion of its assets to bonds or other fixed income securities, including, without limitation, notes and debentures issued by corporations; annuity shares of split investment trusts; debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof; commercial paper; convertible bonds; asset-backed or structured-finance securities; and "higher yielding" (and, therefore, higher risk) debt securities of the former categories. 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 indexed to FX changes and the tax treatment of interest and dividends or inflation. These and other risks are particularly prevalent with fixed income securities of issuers in emerging and foreign markets. It is likely that a major economic recession or other event could disrupt severely 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 for such securities.

Repurchase Agreements.

The Funds may enter into repurchase agreements with banks and broker-dealers, which are agreements by which one party acquires a security for cash and obtain a simultaneous commitment from the other party to repurchase the security at an agreed upon price and date. The resale price is in excess of the acquisition price and reflects an agreed upon market rate unrelated to the coupon rate of the purchased security. Such transactions afford an opportunity for the Funds to earn a return on temporarily available cash at no market risk, although there is a risk that the seller may default in its obligation to pay the agreed upon sum on the redelivery date. Such a default may subject the Funds to expenses, delays and risks of loss. The Funds may also participate as buyers in such transactions (sometimes referred to as engaging in reverse repurchase agreements) to meet short-term funding needs.

Event Driven Transactions.

The Funds may trade securities whose market value is expected to be meaningfully affected by future events. These outcomes may be uncertain and the trading decisions may be based on whether Weiss believes the market price does not accurately reflect the probability of particular outcomes. Weiss will need to forecast the likelihood of the events on which trading decisions are based and analyze the likely impact of the event if it occurs. Such events may include a change in the issuer's corporate or capital structure (such as a merger, spin-off or recapitalization), a debt repayment obligation, a management transition or a bankruptcy or financial restrictions. If the proposed event does not occur or is delayed, the market price of the security may decline and result in losses to the Funds if at the time the Funds are net long the security. In certain transactions, the Funds may not be hedged against market fluctuations unrelated to the anticipated event but that may affect the value of the consideration to be received. This may result in losses even if the event occurred and the outcome of the anticipated event was beneficial to the position. It is also possible that the short-run market reaction to a particular outcome may be unfavorable even if the long-run result is favorable.

Political and Regulatory Risk.

The value of certain of the Clients' investments may change in response to changes in law or regulation. These changes may be difficult to predict. Additionally, laws or regulations could potentially have retroactive effects, so while the Funds may no longer own affected securities, they may still be adversely affected by such changes in regulation. The Funds trade in various U.S. and international jurisdictions, and may be subject to the risk of changes in law in those countries or their political subdivisions. Additionally, as the Private Funds have exposure to companies and investment funds globally, those investments each have their own unique political and regulatory risk. Examples of political and regulatory risk may include currency controls, changes to tax law, changes to limits on ownership of certain securities, changes to the structure of financial markets, and changes to rules and practice governing property rights. Political and regulatory risk may be particularly pronounced in less developed markets, and to the extent a Client's investments are concentrated in a particular market, this risk will be greater for such Client.

Forward Trading.

Forward trading involves contracting for the purchase or sale of a specific quantity of, among other things, a financial instrument at an agreed price, with delivery and settlement at a specified future date. 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 trading is mostly unregulated and therefore there are no requirements with respect to record-keeping, segregation of funds or financial responsibility. The principal risks relating to the use of forwards are: (a) when used for hedging purposes, the possible imperfect relationship between the prices of the forwards and the market value of the securities or currencies in the Funds' portfolios intended to be hedged by the forwards; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for closing out a forwards position; (c) losses on forwards resulting from interest rate or currency movements not anticipated by Weiss; and (d) the risk of counterparty defaults.

Prime Broker and Custodian Risk; Counterparty Risk.

Each Fund's assets may be held in one or more accounts maintained for the Fund by its prime brokers, at other brokers, or custodian banks, which may be located in various jurisdictions, including emerging market jurisdictions. The prime brokers, other brokers (including those acting as sub-custodians) and custodian banks are subject to various laws and regulations in the relevant jurisdictions that are designed

to protect their customers in the event of their insolvency. Accordingly, the practical effect of the laws protecting customers in the event of insolvency and their application to the Funds' assets may be subject to substantial variations, limitations and uncertainties. For instance, in certain jurisdictions brokers could have title to the Fund's assets or not segregate customer assets. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a custodian, prime broker, another broker or a clearing corporation, it is impossible further to generalize about the effect of the insolvency of any of them on the Fund and its assets. The insolvency of any of the prime brokers, local brokers, custodian banks or clearing corporations may result in the loss of all or a substantial portion of the Fund's assets or in a significant delay in the Fund having access to those assets.

In addition, investments made by the Funds in foreign securities may require the appointment of sub-custodians, some of which may be based in jurisdictions where the custodians do not operate as nominee for the client but may take title to the custodied assets. In such cases, if the sub-custodian becomes insolvent, its clients may simply rank as unsecured creditors of the foreign custodian in a foreign insolvency proceeding rather than having a right to reclaim the custodied assets.

Some of the markets in which the Funds may effect transactions are "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets. 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. This exposes the Funds to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not *bona fide*) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Funds to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Funds have concentrated their transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. Counterparties in foreign markets may face increased risks, including the risk of being taken over by the government or becoming bankrupt in countries with limited, if any, rights for creditors. The Funds are not restricted from concentrating any or all of their transactions with one counterparty. Weiss' evaluation of the creditworthiness of counterparties may not prove sufficient. The ability of the Funds to transact business with any one or number of counterparties and the lack of a complete and "foolproof" evaluation of the financial capabilities of the Funds' counterparties may increase the potential for losses by the Funds.

Currency Risk.

The Private Funds expect to make investments in securities that will be denominated in one or more currencies other than U.S. dollars. Weiss may, to the degree it deems appropriate, cause the Private Funds to enter into arrangements in an attempt to hedge the Private Funds' exposure to significant currency fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the applicable currency or currencies. Weiss may also determine not to hedge a particular currency exposure as part of its investment strategy. There can be no assurance that the hedging arrangements, if any, entered into on behalf of the Private Funds will be sufficient to address all currency risks. More particularly, the success of such hedging arrangements, if any, is subject to the ability of Weiss to correctly hedge against movements in the direction of currency rates. Therefore, while Weiss may enter into such transactions to seek to reduce currency exchange rate risks, unanticipated changes in currency rates may result in a poorer overall performance for the Private Funds than if Weiss had not engaged in any such hedging transaction.

With respect to the AIM-Listed Fund, its assets are generally expected to be denominated principally in South Korean won, but dividends will be paid to shareholders of the AIM-Listed Fund in British pound sterling. With respect to the Institutional Account, its assets are generally expected to be denominated principally in the South Korean won, but the client's operating activities are based in the currency of the

country in which it operates. The AIM-Listed Fund and the Institutional Account have not generally engaged in hedging activities and thus are exposed to movements in currency exchange rates.

Tax Restatement Risk.

Weiss, on behalf of the Funds, expects to provide tax reporting information to Fund investors annually. Weiss attempts to distribute such information in a timely manner, but a Fund may have thousands of different investments in many different countries globally. There is a risk that Weiss and the Fund will not receive tax information from its underlying investments in a timely basis and that tax information Weiss receives will be modified after the investors have received such tax reporting. In such a scenario, the relevant Fund may need to reissue tax reporting information, which may cause an investor to delay filing or to file an amended tax return.

Risks Particular to the AIM-Listed Fund and the Institutional Account with a Similar Strategy

Potential Escalation in Tensions with North Korea.

South Korea may be adversely affected by political, military, economic and other factors related to North Korea, including the possibility of war. Relations between South Korea and North Korea have been tense throughout South Korea's modern history. The level of tension between the two countries has fluctuated and is currently high; the tension may increase abruptly as a result of current and future events. In recent years, there have been heightened security concerns stemming from North Korea's nuclear weapon and long-range missile programs and increased uncertainty regarding North Korea's actions and possible responses from the international community. There can be no assurance that the level of tension on the Korean peninsula will not continue to escalate in the future. Any further increase in tension, rhetoric or actual war would likely have a material adverse effect on the Korean stock market and the value of assets of the AIM-Listed Fund's and the Institutional Account.

South Korean Equity Market Risk.

Weiss does not currently intend to hedge the AIM-Listed Fund's or Institutional Account's investments, so the value of such assets will likely fluctuate as the South Korean stock market fluctuates. South Korean equity market indices could decline, perhaps severely, over short or long time periods. Such a decline would likely adversely affect the value of the assets of the AIM-Listed Fund and the Institutional Account.

South Korean Preferred Share Portfolio Concentration of the AIM-Listed Fund and the Institutional Account.

South Korean preferred shares are concentrated with a small number of issuers, which could result in significant industry, company and other concentrated risks. The market capitalization and trading volume of issuers in South Korean securities markets, particularly preferred shares, are concentrated in a small number of issuers, which results in potentially fewer investment opportunities for the AIM-Listed Fund and the Institutional Account than the South Korean equity market as a whole. The investments of the AIM-Listed Fund and the Institutional Account will likely be concentrated in a small number of issuers and may not be diversified as a result. The AIM-Listed Fund and Institutional Account may each also have a significant proportion of its assets invested in multiple preferred share classes related to the same issuer. As a result, the AIM-Listed Fund and the Institutional Account are likely to have a high degree of portfolio concentration. Investors should be aware that the risk of investing in the AIM-Listed Fund or another fund or account with a similar strategy could be greater than the risk of investing in an entity that is more diversified.

Risks Particular to the AIM-Listed Fund

Risks Particular to the AIM-Listed Fund Being Quoted on AIM.

The shares of the AIM-Listed Fund have been admitted to AIM. An investment in shares quoted on AIM may be less liquid and may carry a higher risk than an investment in shares quoted on the Official List of the UK Listing Authority (the “Official List”). The rules of AIM are less demanding than those of the Official List. Further, the London Stock Exchange plc has not itself examined or approved the contents of the AIM-Listed Fund’s offering materials. A prospective investor in the AIM-Listed Fund should be aware of the risks of investing in such companies and should make the decision to invest only after careful consideration and, if appropriate, consultation with an independent financial adviser.

The market price of the shares of the AIM-Listed Fund may not reflect the underlying value of the Fund’s net assets. The price at which investors may dispose of their shares will be influenced by a number of factors, some of which will be outside the AIM-Listed Fund’s control. On any disposal shareholders may realize less than the original amount invested. Stock markets have also from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which have affected the market prices of securities and which have been unrelated to the operating performance of the companies affected. These broad market fluctuations, as well as general economic and political conditions, could adversely affect the market price of the AIM-Listed Fund’s shares.

IFRS Financial Statements Differ From Those Prepared Under US GAAP.

The AIM-Listed Fund’s financial statements are prepared under the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) rather than the United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“US GAAP”). Financial Statements prepared under IFRS differ from those prepared under US GAAP in a number of respects including, but not limited to, revenue recognition, accounting for business combinations and acquisitions of intellectual property and accounting for capital instruments. Potential investors in the AIM-Listed Fund are advised to consult their own professional advisers as to the significance of these differences.

The AIM-Listed Fund is Closed-End with Limited Redemption Rights for Shareholders.

The AIM-Listed Fund has been established as a listed closed-ended vehicle. Accordingly, it is subject to decisions by its directors to make share repurchases. Shareholders will have no right to have their shares in the AIM-Listed Fund redeemed or repurchased by the AIM-Listed Fund prior to the fourth anniversary of the listing of the fund (as specifically set forth in the offering documents of the AIM-Listed Fund). Shareholders wishing to realize their investment in the shares of the AIM-Listed Fund will therefore generally be required to dispose of their shares through AIM. Accordingly, shareholders’ ability to realize their investment in the AIM-Listed Fund at net asset value or at all is in part dependent on the continued existence of a market for the AIM-Listed Fund’s shares.

Investors should be aware that the value of the AIM-Listed Fund’s shares may be volatile and may go down as well as up and investors may therefore not recover their original investment. In addition, the price at which investors may dispose of their shares may be influenced by a number of factors, some of which may pertain to the AIM-Listed Fund, and others of which are extraneous. These factors could include the performance of the Fund’s investments, large market purchases or sales of the AIM-Listed Fund’s shares on AIM, liquidity (or absence of liquidity) in the shares, currency fluctuations, legislative or regulatory or taxation changes and general economic and political conditions. The value of the AIM-Listed Fund’s shares therefore may fluctuate and may not reflect their underlying asset value.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

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

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Weiss and its affiliates and employees and principals may engage in other activities, including providing investment management and advisory services to other accounts and investing directly, and shall not be required to refrain from any activity, to disgorge profits from any such activity or to devote all or any particular amount of time or effort of any of its officers, directors or employees to the Funds and their affairs. The General Partner, which is an affiliate of Weiss, serves as the general partner of the U.S. Fund.

Weiss currently serves as the investment manager to each Fund and to the Institutional Account. As noted in Item 8, each of the two Private Funds has a trading strategy substantially similar to that of the other; the AIM-Listed Fund and Institutional Account each have a similar strategy to each other and a different strategy than the Private Funds. Weiss may also serve as investment manager for additional funds or accounts in the future. Such other funds or accounts may pursue substantially similar strategies to those of the Funds or the Institutional Account. When it is determined by Weiss that it would be appropriate for the Funds and one or more such other accounts or funds to participate in an investment opportunity, Weiss will seek to execute orders for all of the participating investment accounts, including the Funds and the Institutional Account, on an equitable basis under the circumstances, taking into account such factors as the relative amounts of capital available for new investments, relative exposure to the particular type of assets in question and the investment programs and portfolio positions of the Funds and the affiliated entities for which participation is appropriate. Weiss and its affiliates may give advice and recommend securities to other managed accounts or funds which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, the Clients, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar.

Some issuers in which a Client may wish to invest may limit the percentage of outstanding shares that any one stockholder or group of stockholders, directly or indirectly, can own or exercise certain rights in corporate actions. Depending on the provisions applicable to the particular issuer, a Fund or the Institutional Account may be considered part of a “group” with other funds or accounts managed by Weiss currently or in the future. In such cases, a Client may be forced to limit its investment in an issuer to a level below what it might otherwise wish to invest. Moreover, if one of such Clients already has a pre-existing investment in such issuer and the limit on ownership or corporate action rights has already been reached by the investment of such Client, a different Client in the “group” (including a Fund or the Institutional Account) may be precluded from investing in that issuer altogether.

Weiss or its affiliates may provide investment management services to other collective investment vehicles (including closed-end funds) in which a Fund may invest; provided, however, that a Fund shall not be subject to additional layers of management and/or performance-based fees with respect to such other collective investment vehicles. The officers, directors and employees of Weiss and its affiliates may trade in securities for their own accounts, subject to restrictions and reporting requirements as may be required by law or otherwise determined from time to time by Weiss. A Client may engage in certain transactions with its affiliates provided the terms thereof are commercially reasonable, as determined by Weiss.

Weiss has certain responsibilities with respect to valuing securities. A conflict may arise with respect to this responsibility given the Performance-Based Compensation to be earned by Weiss and the General Partner, as applicable, from the Private Funds and the Institutional Account and the Management Fee to be paid to Weiss from all four Clients. Individual representatives of Weiss or its affiliates may serve on the board of directors of one or more entities which securities the Clients trade. In their capacity as board members, such individuals may become subject to fiduciary, reporting or other duties which may adversely affect the Clients.

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

Weiss has adopted a written code of ethics (the “Code”) pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code sets out basic principles to guide the officers and employees of Weiss in discharging their duties for Weiss. The Code has been adopted with the objectives of deterring wrongdoing and promoting, among other things: (1) honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships, (2) full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in all public communications made by Weiss, (3) compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations, (4) prompt internal reporting of violations of the Code, and (5) accountability for adherence to the Code. The Code includes policies and procedures related to personal securities transactions by officers and employees considered to be “access persons.” The Code requires access persons to obtain prior written authorization from the Chief Compliance Officer of Weiss (or his designee) in order to buy or sell certain securities for their own account. The Code also requires access persons to provide periodic reports regarding transactions and holdings in all reportable securities. Access persons are required to submit quarterly reports regarding securities transactions and newly opened accounts, as well as annual reports regarding holdings and existing accounts. The officers and employees of Weiss or its affiliates and their household members may invest in securities for their own accounts, or the accounts of foundations or trusts for which they are fiduciaries, subject to restrictions and reporting requirements as may be required by law or otherwise determined by the Code. Additionally, individual representatives of Weiss or its affiliates may serve on the board of directors of one or more entities in which a Fund invests, subject to restrictions and reporting requirements as may be required by law or otherwise determined by the Code. Weiss will provide a copy of the Code to any client or prospective client upon request.

Weiss and its employees may invest in the Funds, and in securities or other assets in which the Funds may invest, subject to applicable law, the Code, and to applicable investor eligibility requirements of each Fund.

Weiss and its affiliates may cause a security to be traded between one of the funds or accounts and any of the other funds or accounts it (or any of its affiliates) manages (a “cross transaction”) where it believes such trade to be in the interest of each fund or account and otherwise in compliance with applicable laws and any contractual restrictions with particular Clients. Weiss and/or its affiliate’s duty to be fair to the clients on both sides of a cross transaction may pose inherent conflict of interests. Weiss will seek to be fair and equitable to each client in a cross transaction in determining the appropriateness of the transaction for each client, and will determine market prices based on market quotations. A Fund or the Institutional Account may also engage in certain other transactions with affiliates of Weiss and/or the funds or accounts they manage, provided the terms thereof are commercially reasonable, as determined by Weiss and otherwise in compliance with applicable laws and any contractual restrictions with particular Clients.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Weiss is responsible for selecting broker-dealers to execute trades and negotiating any commissions paid on such transactions. Weiss' primary consideration in placing transactions with particular broker-dealers is to obtain execution in the most effective manner possible, which generally includes primary factors of quantity purchased/sold and net execution price. Weiss may take into account a variety of factors, including the availability and supply of buyers or sellers sourced by a broker-dealer, the commissions charged by the broker-dealer, the ability to enforce requested risk controls, and the financial strength, integrity and stability of the broker-dealer. Weiss may also consider the quality, comprehensiveness and frequency of available research, ability of a broker-dealer to source certain hard-to-find securities or provide access to certain markets, and other products and services considered to be of value. The products and services furnished by broker-dealers may include, among other things, written information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; investment ideas; market, financial and economic studies and forecasts; statistics and pricing or appraisal services; discussion with research personnel; and special execution capabilities.

Weiss is authorized to pay higher prices for the purchase of securities from, or accept lower prices for the sale of securities to, brokerage firms that provide it with such research products and execution services or to pay higher commissions to such firms if Weiss determines such prices or commissions are reasonable in relation to the overall services provided. Accordingly, a portion of expenses for research related products and services might be paid with "soft dollars" generated through the Clients' investment activities. However, Weiss has committed to the Private Funds that it will not use "soft dollars" generated by the Private Funds to pay for any type of product or service that the Private Funds would not otherwise pay for directly as a fund expense in accordance with the Private Funds' governing documents. Weiss will also use soft dollars only if it believes it is in the best interest of its Clients. It is anticipated that any use of commissions or "soft dollars" to pay for research products or services would fall within the safe harbor created by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

While Weiss will not use "soft dollars" generated by the Private Funds to pay for any type of product or service that the Private Funds would not otherwise pay for directly as fund expenses and when Weiss believes such use is in the best interests of the Private Funds, the use of brokerage commissions to obtain research services can nonetheless create a conflict of interest between Weiss and the Funds. The use of "soft dollars" may result in the Clients paying higher brokerage commissions than might be paid if transactions were effected through brokers that do not provide such services. To the extent that Weiss is able to acquire certain products and services at reduced prices or without spending money from each Client directly, Weiss' use of "soft-dollars" may prevent Clients and investors in the Funds from seeing a complete picture of the composition of expenses. Moreover, if Weiss uses brokerage commissions to obtain research or other products or services that benefit the Non-Reimbursement Accounts, Weiss receives a benefit because it might otherwise have to produce or pay for such research, products or services itself. Weiss therefore may have an incentive to select a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving the research or other products or services, rather than its Clients interest in receiving most favorable execution. Moreover, while all Clients are eligible to benefit from products and services obtained with "soft dollars," not all products and services obtained with "soft dollars" may benefit all Clients equally or in proportion to the "soft dollars" generated by that Client. Any new arrangements with broker-dealers regarding third-party soft dollar payments must be approved in advance by the Chief Compliance Officer.

Currently, Weiss receives a discount on certain electronic news and research services in recognition of brokerage commissions paid to an electronic broker affiliated with the news and research provider. This discount is deducted by the provider and thus passed along to the Clients in accordance with the Clients'

expense policies. In addition, from time to time, brokers may call Weiss with research regarding potential investment opportunities that the broker believes fit within the strategies of the Funds or the Institutional Account. If Weiss determines to pursue any such investment opportunity on behalf of a Client, Weiss may use the broker that brought the idea to Weiss to execute trades relating to that opportunity, and Weiss may pay higher commissions to that broker for trades in those or other securities in recognition of the research provided. Any above-market commissions must be approved by a senior portfolio manager at Weiss.

From time to time, representatives of Weiss may speak at conferences and programs for investors interested in investing in hedge funds or other investment opportunities that are sponsored by prime brokers and other brokers. These conferences and programs may provide opportunities by which Weiss is introduced to potential investors in the Funds or other investment vehicles it manages. The prime brokers are not generally compensated by Weiss, the Funds, or potential investors for providing such “capital introduction” opportunities. Prime brokers and other brokers may also provide financing and other services to the Funds and Weiss. Such additional services by a prime broker or other broker, including capital introduction services, may present a potential conflict of interest to Weiss in deciding whether to use the services of such prime broker or other broker in connection with the activities of the Funds. Weiss seeks to mitigate this conflict by adopting procedures to review best execution of trades, by having separate personnel responsible for trading and investor relations, and giving the traders and related personnel authority to decide which prime broker or other broker should be utilized for a particular service.

Weiss will seek to allocate securities transactions in a manner that is fair to each Client in light of each Client’s investment strategy, size, diversification, cash availability, tax or regulatory impact, and any other relevant factors. When the purchase or sale of a security is considered to be in the best interest of more than one of the Clients (which is typically the case), the securities to be purchased or sold may be aggregated in order to obtain superior execution and/or lower brokerage expenses. Furthermore, if Weiss or an affiliate manages other accounts or funds, such aggregation may also occur when the purchase or sale of a security is considered to be in the best interest of more than one fund or account (including a Client). Execution prices for identical securities purchased or sold on behalf of multiple accounts in any one business day may be averaged. In such instance, allocation of prices, as well as expenses incurred in the transaction, shall be made in a manner Weiss considers to be equally as favorable to each Client as to any other participating account or fund.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Weiss provides continuous advisory services for the Clients. The portfolio managers and certain designated analysts review and monitor the portfolios and aggregate portfolio risk exposures of the funds on a regular basis. Such review may involve an examination of the current market value of portfolio investments, developments in portfolio companies, recent transactions and other factors affecting investment decisions with respect to the portfolio. A formal risk report is produced on a regular basis to review risks to which the Funds are exposed. The portfolio managers also review the liquidity requirements of the Clients and are informed of margin requirements at the various counterparties. The Chief Compliance Officer or his designee regularly reviews positions and transactions for compliance with regulatory requirements.

Weiss' settlements group works to ensure that each trade is reconciled with the appropriate broker-dealer on a timely basis, and communicates with the Funds' third-party administrators and Institutional Account's custodian, who independently maintain the official records for the relevant Client and reconcile positions and activity. The settlements staff monitors and communicates with brokers and the administrators to detect trade breaks, improper allocations, or other potential trade errors.

Investors in each Private Fund receive month-end unaudited statements of performance and net asset value from the Private Fund's independent third-party administrator. In addition, Weiss expects to provide quarterly investment letters to investors in the Private Funds, which typically include commentary about performance and various metrics of exposures, liquidity and performance. Audited financial statements of each Private Fund are prepared and delivered to such Private Fund's investors annually.

The AIM-Listed Fund makes certain public news announcements as required by applicable law, rules of AIM, and as stated in the AIM-Listed Fund's admission document. Generally, the AIM-Listed Fund announces its net asset value weekly and as of the end of each month. Weiss also prepares a monthly investment manager's report which is publicly released by the AIM-Listed Fund. The AIM-Listed Fund also prepares annual audited financial statements that are included in the AIM-Listed Fund's annual report to shareholders and unaudited semi-annual financial statements.

The Institutional Account client receives written reports periodically pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement with Weiss.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

No person that is not a Client or an investor in the Funds provides Weiss with an economic benefit for providing investment advice or other advisory services to the Clients. Neither Weiss nor any related person compensates any person for client referrals. However, the Funds and Weiss may enter into agreements with one or more third parties providing for, among other things, (i) payments to such third parties of a fully disclosed sales charge, which may be paid from the investments of certain investors that agree thereto, or (ii) payments by Weiss to one or more of such third parties of a one-time or ongoing fee based upon the capital contributions of certain investors.

Item 15. Custody

Weiss is deemed to have custody of the U.S. Fund's assets because of the authority the General Partner (an affiliate of Weiss) has over those assets. Weiss is also deemed to have custody over the Cayman Fund's assets because Weiss has the authority to automatically deduct funds from the Cayman Fund to pay its fees in accordance with the Investment Management Agreement of the Cayman Fund. To satisfy the SEC's custody rule requirements, the Private Funds will provide each investor in the Private Fund with audited financial statements within 120 days of the end of each year.

Weiss is not deemed to have custody of the assets of the AIM-Listed Fund or the Institutional Account.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Weiss has discretionary authority to manage the assets of each Client. This discretionary authority is conferred to Weiss pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement between Weiss and each respective Client. For each Client, the applicable Investment Management Agreement provides that Weiss has complete discretion regarding the investment of the applicable Client's assets in accordance with the investment objectives, policies and parameters set forth in the applicable agreement.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

Weiss has authority to vote proxies on behalf of the Funds. Absent specific Fund instructions, Weiss has adopted proxy voting procedures designed to ensure that proxies are properly identified and voted and that any conflicts of interest are addressed appropriately. Weiss will generally seek to exercise its proxy voting authority in a way that seeks to maximize the value of the Funds' assets. Weiss evaluates proxies to determine whether the vote is material in relation to the value of the investment, whether it has beneficial value to the Funds to vote, and if so, whether it requires special attention or handling. In connection with any vote that is material, Weiss' operations staff consults with Weiss' investment management staff for instructions on how to vote the upcoming proxy. In connection with any vote that either (i) Weiss determines is not material, or (ii) Weiss determines that it may have a material conflict of interest, then Weiss may choose to outsource the proxy voting decision to an outside proxy voting service or consultant. If Weiss does not outsource a proxy voting decision and Weiss identifies a material conflict of interest, Weiss' Compliance Committee will review the relevant votes to monitor whether the votes are consistent with Weiss' proxy voting procedures, including whether the votes are made in a manner that seeks to maximize the value of the applicable Fund's assets.

Weiss does not have authority to vote proxies on behalf of the Institutional Account. The Institutional Account receives any proxies directly from its custodian. Upon request from the underlying Client of the Institutional Account, Weiss will provide its views on voting in a manner consistent with the interests of the Institutional Account.

A client may obtain a copy of Weiss' proxy voting policy, as well as information regarding how Weiss voted proxies on behalf the client, by sending a request to Weiss' Investor Relations staff at info@weissasset.com or calling (617) 778-7780.

Item 18. Financial Information

Weiss does not require or solicit prepayment of any fees six months or more in advance, is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to its clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time.