

VERITION FUND MANAGEMENT LLC
Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

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May 2012

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Verition Fund Management LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 203-742-7700. 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.

Registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional Information about Verition Fund Management LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

MATERIAL CHANGES

The initial filing of the Part 2A of Form ADV for Verition Fund Management LLC was made in February 2012. Since February 2012, Verition has made the following material changes to its ADV Part 2A:

- Certain information pertaining to Verition has been revised in light of the court's approval of the outstanding class action settlement on April 9, 2012 as reflected in Item 9.
- Certain financial industry activities and affiliations pertaining to Mr. Maounis have also been revised given the court's approval of the class action settlement as reflected in Item 10.

Verition has disclosed only the material changes to its ADV Part 2 that have occurred since February 2012.

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ADVISORY BUSINESS

Verition Fund Management LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, began operations in October 2008. Verition serves as the investment manager for and provides discretionary investment advisory services to various private investment funds. The funds currently offered to outside investors are Verition Multi-Strategy Fund LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, which is referred to in this brochure as the “U.S. Feeder”, and Verition International Multi-Strategy Fund Ltd., a Cayman Islands exempted company, which is referred to in this brochure as the “Offshore Feeder”. The U.S. Feeder and the Offshore Feeder generally pool their resources by investing in both Verition Multi-Strategy Master Fund Ltd., a Cayman Islands exempted company, which is referred to in this brochure as the “Multi-Strategy Master Fund”, and Verition Canada Master Fund Ltd., a Cayman Islands exempted company, which is referred to in this brochure as the “Canada Master Fund”. The U.S. Feeder and the Offshore Feeder are collectively referred to in this brochure as the “Feeder Funds,” the Multi-Strategy Master Fund and the Canada Master Fund are collectively referred to in this brochure as the “Master Funds,” and all of the above funds are collectively referred to in this brochure as the “Funds.”

Nicholas Maounis along with trusts for the benefit of family members of Mr. Maounis are the sole equity owners of Verition.

Verition acts as investment manager for the Master Funds and the Offshore Feeder, and managing member of the U.S. Feeder.

On behalf of the Funds, Verition trades a variety of securities, futures, derivatives and other instruments, including stocks, convertible securities, bonds, structured instruments and over-the-counter or “OTC” derivatives given that the Funds implement a diversified range of alternative investment trading strategies. Verition’s affiliate, Verition Advisors (Canada) ULC, acts as sub-advisor to the Canada Master Fund. Verition takes both long and short positions in these instruments. All of the Funds have a broad investment mandate; there are no material limitations on the instruments that Verition trades on behalf of the Funds and the Funds are subject to no formal diversification policies. Verition has full discretion in trading on behalf of the Funds. It does not require, and does not seek, approval from the Funds or the investors in the Funds with respect to its trading. Verition does not tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of investors in the Funds, and investors in the Funds may not impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities.

As of April 30, 2012, Verition manages \$247.4 million of client assets, all of which are managed on a discretionary basis.

FEES AND COMPENSATION

Verition receives a profit allocation and a performance fee from the U.S. Feeder and the Offshore Feeder, respectively, for its advisory services. Verition’s fee schedule is omitted because this brochure is only being delivered to qualified purchasers as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Pass-Through Costs.

Subject to a cost cap with respect to certain pass-through costs, referred to as “Capped Costs”, each Feeder Fund bears Verition’s direct and indirect trading, general operating and administrative costs

and expenses, as well as those of Verition parties in providing services to each Fund, including, without limitation: employee compensation, including bonus compensation, and indemnification payments, if any, severance arrangements and non-competition covenant costs; depreciation; office rent; costs of information systems; computer hardware and software; investment research; quotation services; other overhead expenses and the costs of general operating assets, including leasehold improvements, data transmission lines, communications equipment, furniture and fixtures. Any Capped Costs in excess of the cost cap for the applicable year will be paid by Verition. Given that all expenses are not included in the cost cap, each Feeder Fund will be allocated all such expenses in their entirety regardless of whether the cost cap is exceeded at any point in time.

Each Feeder Fund pays the foregoing but is not subject to any “percentage of assets managed” or flat-rate management fee.

Method of Payment of Fees. All fees or allocations received by Verition are deducted directly from the relevant client’s account. The profit allocation and performance fee, if any, received by Verition is calculated and deducted from accounts each January 1. All pass-through costs borne by the Funds are estimated by Verition at the beginning of each year (subject to adjustments by Verition during the course of the year) and then charged to the Funds pro rata over the course of the year at the end of each month.

Fund Operating Expenses, Including Brokerage and Other Transaction Costs.

In addition to compensation payable to Verition, the Funds pay their ongoing operating and offering costs, including, but not limited to:

- organizational and initial offering costs;
- investment expenses and all other expenses, including, without limitation, commissions, clearing fees, all other costs of executing transactions, interest charges, financing charges and applicable withholding and other taxes, related to transactions in and custody of investment assets and related items, as well as the costs and expenses associated with obtaining and maintaining regulatory licenses, exchange memberships and credit ratings;
- on-going expenses of investment assets, if any, such as fees applicable to investments in exchange traded funds or “ETFs”;
- legal, accounting, auditing and other professional fees and expenses, including consulting and appraisal fees and expenses;
- tax-related fees and expenses and the costs of preparing, printing and distributing annual and periodic reports and other investor communications;
- any taxes and duties payable in any jurisdiction in connection with the Funds’ operations;
- fees in connection with the custody of the Funds’ assets;
- insurance costs;

- administrative costs, including the fees and out-of-pocket expenses of third-party administrators, as well as the costs of paying agency, transfer agency and accounting verification services, if any;
- the fees and out-of-pocket expenses of any service providers incurred in performing services for the Funds;
- any other operating or administrative expenses related to accounting, research, due diligence or reporting;
- costs and expenses relating to the Funds' regulatory compliance, including, without limitation, costs of compliance programs, examinations, regulatory inquiries and regulatory filings; and
- any indemnification payments.

Each Feeder Fund that invests in a Master Fund also pays its *pro rata* share of the expenses of that Master Fund.

As noted above, the Funds are charged brokerage commissions, bid-ask spreads and other transaction costs and expenses in connection with their trading and investment activities, and custodian fees for the Funds' assets held in cash or securities at various banks, broker-dealers and other financial institutions. The Funds' trading program generates transaction costs for the Funds that may be higher as a percentage of equity than those of other private investment funds. For a discussion of the brokerage arrangements that Verition enters into on behalf of the Funds, see "Brokerage Practices."

Negotiation of Fees; Waivers. Compensation payable to Verition is generally not negotiable, but under certain circumstances, Verition may, in its discretion, waive all or a portion of its incentive compensation and/or expenses for a particular investor.

PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Verition receives from investors in the U.S. Feeder and the Offshore Feeder performance-based compensation in the form of an allocation or fee, respectively, equal to a percentage of the appreciation in the net asset value of the investor's interest in the Fund. Verition does not manage any accounts that have a different fee structure, such as accounts that pay only an asset-based fee.

Once a Fund's fiscal year has ended, any performance-based compensation earned during that year is not subject to reversal. The performance-based compensation received by Verition creates a conflict between Verition's interest in earning a profit in the short term with the long-term interests of the Funds and their investors. Specifically, Verition may have an incentive to invest assets in investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if Verition were only compensated based on a flat percentage of capital, because these investments may allow Verition to collect larger performance-based compensation.

TYPES OF CLIENTS

Verition provides discretionary investment advice to the Funds. The investors in the Funds may consist of high net worth individuals, fund of funds, institutional investors and trusts. The U.S.

Feeder limits its investors to persons who are both “qualified purchasers” as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 and “accredited investors” as defined in the Securities Act of 1933. Investors in the Offshore Feeder must either be both qualified purchasers and accredited investors, or non-United States persons. These funds each require a minimum initial investment of \$2 million, although this minimum can be reduced in Verition’s sole discretion, subject to certain regulatory minimums.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

Investment Strategies

The Funds implement a diversified range of alternative investment trading strategies.

Quantitative Strategy

The quantitative strategy implemented by the Funds is systematic in nature, buying “long” a security, or basket of securities, options or futures, and selling “short” other securities, options or futures contracts, or baskets, in an attempt to capitalize on financial market anomalies that occur when the prices of these securities, options or futures deviate from their perceived relationships in anticipation of profiting from a reversal in the prices of such securities, options or futures to their expected values.

Verition also opportunistically makes investments based on its market judgment and experience. While the opportunistic trading may be based on quantitative models, there are no material limitations on the discretionary trading in which Verition may engage pursuant to Verition’s qualitative systems.

Credit Strategy

The Funds deploy several credit strategies attempting to capitalize on perceived market inefficiencies and mispricing in securities, loans and/or derivatives driven by issuer, industry, credit tranche, regulatory and/or market-specific conditions. These credit strategies may include long and short trading and investing in various credit products employing fundamental value analysis, technical analysis, capital structure arbitrage, relative value, distressed control, event-driven, directional, mosaic analysis and other related strategies. Verition may execute these strategies utilizing a range of credit products including investment grade bonds, crossover bonds, high-yield bonds, leveraged loans, participations, unsecured claims, credit derivatives, indices and structured products. Verition may utilize hedging strategies in an effort to control volatility and improve risk-adjusted returns.

The Funds invest, both long and short, in loans, securities and other instruments of companies in financial and/or operational distress unable to access the traditional capital markets or otherwise in precarious financial conditions. The markets in stressed and distressed loans, securities and other instruments are inefficient and information is not equally accessible to all market participants, creating substantial and often inconsistent profit opportunities. Verition may, from time to time, elect to attempt to take a “control position” in a company in default or going into bankruptcy in an effort to direct the reorganization of the company to the Funds’ advantage.

Long-Short Equity Strategy

The Funds take both long and short positions in equity securities Verition believes to be under or overvalued. Verition may implement the Funds' long-short equity strategy in a broad range of market sectors, including, but not limited to: consumer goods, cyclicals, financials, healthcare, REITs, technology and/or utilities, industrials and energy. The Funds' long-short equities portfolio composition is fundamentally driven, but influenced by technical factors affecting individual names. There is no limit to the equity market sectors in which the Funds may invest and Verition may, at times, use options and credit-sensitive instruments to tailor positions more precisely to the strategy's fundamental investment conviction.

Although the combination of long and short positions may provide an element of protection against, though not an elimination of, directional market exposure, Verition does not attempt to neutralize the amount of long and short positions held by the Funds, i.e., the Funds will typically have a net long or net short bias at any point in time. Verition expects that the Funds' long-short equities portfolio will typically have a long directional bias, although the portfolio may be net short from time to time.

Convertible Investing Strategy

Verition actively tracks both credit and equity markets in order to identify capital structure pricing inefficiencies in the convertible bond universe. Verition employs predominantly market neutral strategies, but may also invest in directional opportunities. Verition's convertible investing strategies include both relative value trading and capital structure arbitrage. The relative value component of the Funds' convertible investing strategy involves taking offsetting positions in two similar issuers that Verition believes will either diverge or converge to an expected level. The capital structure arbitrage component of the Funds' convertible investing strategy involves purchasing different securities within the capital structure of a single issuer, in an attempt to profit from the relative mispricing of the securities within a company's capital structure.

Event-Driven Trading Strategy

The Funds invest in positions intending to profit from the consummation of a given corporate event, *e.g.*, a takeover, merger, reorganization or conclusion of material litigation, or based upon the perception of a potential pending corporate event. Investments may be acquired passively in the secondary market, acquired through participation in merger and acquisition activity, or acquired with a view toward actively participating in a re-capitalization or restructuring plan. Verition may actively attempt to modify or improve a restructuring plan with the intent of improving the value of the relevant securities upon consummation of a restructuring. Additionally, Verition may take an active role and seek representation in management on a board of directors or a creditors' committee. In order to achieve these objectives Verition may purchase, sell, exchange or otherwise deal in and with restricted or marketable securities including, without limitation, any type of debt security, preferred or common stock, warrants, options and hybrid instruments.

Merger Arbitrage Strategy

The Funds may invest in the securities of publicly-traded companies involved in prospective and definitive mergers or corporate combinations, acquisitions, cash tender offers, exchange offers or corporate recapitalizations in the expectation of profiting from the difference between the price of

such securities at the inception of the investment and the price of such securities in expectation of or upon consummation of particular events.

ETF Arbitrage Strategy

The Funds seek to exploit pricing inefficiencies between the public trading price of the shares of an ETF and the actual net asset value of the shares. The net asset value per share of an ETF will change as fluctuations occur in the market value of the ETF's portfolio. The public trading price of ETF shares, however, may be different from the actual net asset value of such shares, *i.e.*, ETF shares may trade at a premium over, or a discount to, the net asset value of the shares. Consequently, certain parties, such as the Funds, may be able to purchase or redeem ETF shares at a discount or a premium to net asset value. Any difference in the public trading price and net asset value of ETF shares will present Verition with an arbitrage opportunity. The exploitation of such arbitrage opportunities by Verition and other market participants, including those with greater market information, however, should tend to cause the public trading price to track net asset value per share closely over time, thus limiting the opportunities for arbitrage.

Special Situations Strategy

The Funds, from time to time, invest and participate in special situations. The Funds' access to certain of these situations may derive from proprietary relationships of key personnel who have substantial experience in the sourcing, evaluation and trading of convertible securities and private financings. Special situation investments may be made in companies that are in distress or are "orphaned companies" that do not attract sufficient analyst or institutional attention to have ready access to the public capital markets. Verition uses credit analysis and structuring expertise to create equity-linked and debt instruments which attempt to provide opportunities for attractive risk-adjusted returns. Verition also expects that the Funds will attempt to take advantage of situations in which interim "bridge" lenders find themselves unable to close out their position due to the inability of the borrower to refinance their loans. In the current credit market, a number of lenders may be willing to accept substantial discounts to fair value in order to be able to exit both outstanding bridge loans and undrawn lending commitments.

Exchange Membership Strategy

The Funds may invest in futures, equity and/or options exchange memberships for the purposes of garnering exchange discounts and/or for investment purposes. Verition may use the exchange memberships to enter into floor trades for the Funds' accounts. By virtue of their presence on the floor of the exchange, floor traders may have greater access to information on markets and are not subject to some of the fees charged to non-member customers.

Technical Strategy

The trading strategies utilized by Verition on behalf of the Funds may employ technical factors, *i.e.*, the analysis of historical and current market data. Technical strategies are subject to the risk that unexpected fundamental factors or other factors may dominate the market during certain periods. Furthermore, a frequent premise of technical strategies is that past market conditions are indicative of future market prices. The influx of different market participants, structural changes in the markets, such as the "penny pricing" of options or the implementation of the SEC's Regulation NMS, the introduction of new financial products and other developments could materially adversely affect the profitability of technical strategies.

Fundamental Strategy

Fundamental analysis — which posits that markets are imperfect and that mispricings can be identified between prevailing market prices and those indicated by underlying economic data — is subject to the risk of inaccurate or incomplete market information, as well as the difficulty of predicting prices based on such information. Furthermore, even if the analyst is able successfully to identify mispricings on the basis of fundamental factors, there is the additional uncertainty of predicting the duration of such mispricings and, accordingly, when or whether it will be profitable to invest so as to profit from them. Fundamental investing is subject to significant losses when market sentiment leads to investment assets' market prices being materially discounted from the level indicated by fundamental analysis, as in the case of "flights to quality" when the demand for investment assets other than government securities diminishes to a degree significantly in excess of that indicated by the fundamental differences between government and other securities, or when technical factors, such as price momentum or option expirations, dominate the market.

Volatility Arbitrage Strategy

The Funds may take positions, often highly complex, in options and other derivatives in an attempt to capture changes in implied market volatility, which is a principal component of the pricing of these instruments. Verition seeks to monetize such opportunities through the use of both fundamental analysis of the issuing companies and quantitative option and security valuation techniques.

Emerging Markets Strategy

The Funds may invest, directly or indirectly, in securities of non-U.S. issuers — in particular those in emerging markets — which involve certain special risks, including political or economic instability, the risk of confiscatory government actions, price volatility, and the lack of, or different, regulations applicable to such investments as compared to U.S. investments. As compared to U.S. entities, entities in emerging markets generally disclose less financial and other information publicly, and are subject to less stringent and less uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards. Also, it may be more difficult to obtain and enforce legal judgments against emerging market entities than against U.S. entities.

Asset Allocation

As the Funds implement or modify strategies, an important component of Verition's overall management of the Funds' portfolio may be allocating its capital and risk among the different strategies.

There are certain market conditions that are less favorable to certain strategies than others. By analyzing current market conditions, as well as forming an opinion concerning likely short- to medium-term market conditions in the future, Verition may attempt to bias the Funds' combination of strategies towards those which appear to have the greater likelihood of profitability over the foreseeable future.

During sustained periods, Verition may not reallocate the Funds' capital among different strategies, particularly when Verition has little confidence in its opinion concerning short- to medium-term market conditions so that reallocations would not only result in significant transaction costs, but

also could bias the portfolio toward strategies beginning to underperform and away from those beginning to outperform.

Risk Management

Risk management is an important component of any alternative investment strategy. However, Verition does not apply any formal risk control or diversification policies.

Verition does not, in general, attempt to hedge all market or other risks inherent in the Funds' positions, and hedges certain risks only partially, if at all. Verition may choose not to hedge certain risks or determine that hedging is economically unattractive — either in respect of particular positions or in respect of the Funds' overall portfolio. Verition may enter into hedging transactions with the intention of reducing or controlling risk. Even if Verition is successful in doing so, the hedging is likely to reduce the Funds' returns. Furthermore, it is possible that hedging strategies will not be effective in controlling risk, due to unexpected non-correlation, or even positive correlation, between the hedging instrument and the position being hedged, increasing rather than reducing both risk and losses. Although Verition may rely on diversification to control these risks to the extent that Verition believes it is desirable to do so, the Funds are not subject to any formal diversification policies.

In implementing its investment strategies, the Funds — in order to expand the expertise available to investors beyond Verition's own resources — may enter into joint venture or co-investment arrangements, participate in pooled investment vehicles and/or invest capital with unaffiliated advisers or investment managers. In the case of the Funds' third-party ventures, Verition may have limited knowledge of the underlying positions held by such ventures and therefore may not have a basis on which to establish any hedging positions.

To the extent that Verition hedges, its hedges may not be static but rather may need to be continually adjusted based on Verition's assessment of market conditions, as well as the expected degree of non-correlation between the hedges and the portfolio being hedged. The success of Verition's hedging strategies will depend on Verition's ability to implement these strategies efficiently and cost-effectively, as well as on the accuracy of Verition's ongoing judgments concerning the hedging positions to be acquired by the Funds.

Material Risks of Verition's Strategy

Investing in securities and derivatives involves a risk of loss that investors in the Funds should be prepared to bear. The following is a summary of some of the material risks associated with the strategies expected to account for a significant portion of the Funds' trading. This summary does not attempt to describe all of the risks associated with an investment in the U.S. Feeder or the Offshore Feeder, which are the only Funds open to outside investors, or even all risks associated with the Funds' strategy. Although no summary can fully describe all of the risks associated with an investment in the Funds, the confidential private placement memoranda for the U.S. Feeder and the confidential offering memorandum for the Offshore Feeder contain a more complete description of the risks associated with an investment in the U.S. Feeder or the Offshore Feeder.

Reliance on Corporate Management and Financial Reporting. Some of the strategies to be used for the Funds may rely, in substantial part, on the financial information made available by the issuers included in such strategies' data base. Verition will have no ability to verify independently the financial information disseminated by these issuers and depend upon the integrity of both the

management of these issuers and the financial reporting process in general in making investments for the Funds. Investors, such as the Funds, have incurred material losses in the past as a result of corporate mismanagement, fraud and accounting irregularities.

Quantitative Trading. Verition's quantitative strategy is based on statistical models which attempt to identify both absolute and relative mispricings. These models must be continually updated in response to changing market scenarios, participants and conditions. There is substantial competition in the quantitative trading sector, and numerous competitors have intellectual property resources many times greater than those which are available to Verition.

Credit Trading. Credit trading involves the risks not only of interest-rate changes and the creditworthiness of issuers in which the Funds invest but also — as has been made evident during the recent "credit crisis" — market liquidity as well as the unwillingness of lenders to provide financing due to widespread uncertainty concerning the balance sheet integrity of potential borrowers.

Credit trading is typically done on a highly leveraged basis and is particularly susceptible to the disparity between the price which dealers are willing to quote for a position and actually transact in it. Credit trading may involve materially greater risk than many other alternative strategies.

Quoted Value/Transaction Value Disparity. The Funds' portfolio may include substantial positions for which there is only a single broker-dealer quoting prices, which may be preliminary, or "soft." In the absence of actual sale transactions, it is difficult for Verition to test the reliability of preliminary quotes even when multiple broker-dealers are providing "bid" and "ask" prices. Furthermore, if it becomes necessary for the Funds to liquidate certain of such securities, for example, to pay margin calls), the sales price may be dramatically less than expected — resulting in a revaluation of the portfolio and possible additional margin calls, and the possibility of a total loss of the portfolio.

Special Situations Trading. Special situations strategies generally are based on the expected occurrence of an impending event such as a merger, reorganization or spin-off. Accordingly, special situation investors are subject to material non-consummation risk. If the contemplated transaction does not occur, this strategy is likely to incur major losses. Often there is little, if any, means of successfully hedging non-consummation risk.

To the extent that Verition uses activist investing strategies, the Funds may face increased litigation risk. Verition's investment activities may include activities that are hostile in nature and subject the Funds to the risks of becoming involved in litigation by third parties. This risk may be greater where the Funds exercise control or significantly influences the company's direction. The expense of defending against claims and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would be directly borne by the Funds. Further, ownership of companies over certain threshold levels involves additional filing requirements and substantive regulation of such owners, and if Verition on behalf of the Funds fails to comply with all of these requirements, the Funds may be forced to disgorge profits, pay fines or otherwise bear losses or other costs from the failure to comply.

Spread or Arbitrage Trading. Spread and arbitrage trading attempts to capitalize on mispricings between related assets. To the extent the price relationships between such positions remain constant, no gain or loss on the positions will occur. Moreover, an unexpected change in the

price differential between these positions could cause losses which are significantly magnified by the high degree of leverage typically applied to this type of trading.

Relative Value Strategies. The success of any relative value trading in which the Funds engage will involve Verition's attempt to exploit relative mispricings among interrelated instruments. These mispricings are typically small in absolute terms, so that Verition is likely to use substantial leverage in these strategies in order to have a realistic opportunity to generate the profits it seeks. Although relative value positions are considered to have a lower risk profile than directional trades, relative value strategies are by no means without risk. Mispricings, even if correctly identified, may not converge within the time frame within which the Funds are practically able to maintain its positions. Even pure "riskless" arbitrage — which is rare — can result in significant losses if the arbitrage cannot be sustained, due, for example, to margin calls, until expiration. The Funds' relative value strategies are subject to the risks of disruptions in historical price relationships, the restricted availability of credit and the obsolescence or inaccuracy of its or third-party valuation models. Market disruptions may also force the Funds to close out one or more positions.

Event-Driven Investing. Event-driven strategies focus on investing in positions whose profitability depends on the result of some significant corporate event, for example, a merger, tender offer, exchange offer or liquidation, occurring. Corporate events are affected by numerous factors — including not only market movements but also regulatory intervention, shareholder votes and changes in interest rates and economic outlook — that can have a particularly adverse effect on even the most apparently safe risk arbitrage investments. The risk of non-consummation in such transactions is high, and unexpected outcomes can lead to substantial losses.

Directional Trading. Directional trading strategies are designed to profit from forecasting absolute price movements in a particular instrument. Predicting future prices is inherently uncertain, and the losses incurred, if the market moves against a position, will often not be hedged. The speculative aspect of attempting to predict absolute price movements is generally perceived to exceed that involved in attempting to predict relative price fluctuations or mispricings.

Structured Finance Risks. A number of the investment assets purchased by the Funds may be "structured finance" products, such as collateralized debt obligations, collateralized loan obligations or participating notes. Structured finance products distance the purchaser from the underlying assets which are intended to generate the returns of the product. In many cases, it has proven difficult, if not impossible, to identify and/or locate certain of such underlying assets. In addition, the financial structure eliminates any rights of the ultimate investors, such as the Funds, to take action with respect to the underlying assets. Often it is difficult to determine exactly what components of the underlying assets the ultimate investors might actually own in different scenarios. The Funds will be subject not only to economic risk, but to the risk of the financial structures in which it participates.

Trading on Non-U.S. Markets. Verition may trade on markets outside the U.S. on behalf of the Funds. Trading on such markets is not regulated by any U.S. government agency and may involve additional risks not applicable to trading on U.S. exchanges. For example, certain non-U.S. exchanges may be substantially more prone to periods of illiquidity than the U.S. markets due to a variety of factors. Also, some non-U.S. markets, in contrast to U.S. exchanges, are "principals' markets" similar to the forward markets in which performance is the responsibility only of the individual member with whom the trader has entered into a trade and not of any exchange or

clearing corporation. In these cases, the Funds will be subject to the risk of the inability or refusal to perform with respect to the individual member with whom the Funds have entered into a trade.

The Funds may not have the same access to certain trades as do various other participants in markets outside the U.S. Trading on non-U.S. exchanges also involves the additional risks of expropriation, burdensome or confiscatory taxation, moratoriums, exchange or investment controls and political or diplomatic disruptions, each of which might materially adversely affect the Funds' trading activities. In trading on non-U.S. exchanges, the Funds are also subject to the risk of changes in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the currencies in which the non-U.S. contracts are settled.

Leverage. The Funds trade on a highly leveraged basis, both through borrowings and through the significant degree of leverage typically embedded in derivative instruments. Losses incurred on the Funds' leveraged investments increase in direct proportion to the degree of leverage employed. The Funds also incur interest expense on the borrowings used to leverage their positions.

Financing Arrangements; Availability of Credit. The use of leverage is integral to the Funds' strategies, and the Funds depend on the availability of credit in order to finance their portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to maintain adequate financing arrangements under all market circumstances. As a general matter, the banks and dealers that provide financing to the Funds can apply essentially discretionary margin, haircut, financing, security and collateral valuation policies. Changes by banks and dealers in these policies, or the imposition of other credit limitations or restrictions, whether due to market circumstances, governmental, regulatory or judicial action or other factors, may result in margin calls, loss of financing, forced liquidation of positions at disadvantageous prices, termination of swap and repurchase agreements and cross-defaults to agreements with other dealers. These adverse effects may be exacerbated in the event that the limitations or restrictions are imposed suddenly and/or by multiple market participants at or about the same time. The imposition of these limitations or restrictions could compel the Funds to liquidate all or a portion of its portfolio at disadvantageous prices.

Portfolio Turnover. The Funds, in certain cases, invest on the basis of short-term market considerations. The turnover rate of the Funds' positions may be significant, potentially involving substantial brokerage commissions and fees. In addition, frequent trading may result in the Funds being "whipsawed" — trading out of positions starting to be profitable and into positions starting to be unprofitable.

Short Sales. As an integral part of its quantitative strategy, as well as of other strategies which the Funds may employ, the Funds routinely sells securities "short." A short sale is effected by selling a security that the Funds do not own, or selling a security which the Funds own but that they do not deliver upon consummation of the sale. In order to make delivery to the buyer of a security sold short, the Funds must borrow the security. Short selling is subject to a theoretically unlimited risk of loss because there is no limit on how much the price of a security may appreciate before the short position is closed out. There can be no assurance that the securities necessary to cover the short position will be available for purchase by the Funds. In addition, purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of such securities to rise further, thereby increasing any loss incurred by the Funds. Furthermore, the Funds may be forced to close out a short position prematurely if a counterparty from which the Funds borrowed securities demand their return, resulting in a loss on what might otherwise have been a profitable position.

During the severe market disruptions following the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in September 2008, securities regulators in a number of countries imposed bans on the short-selling of financial sector equities. Short selling constitutes an integral component of a number of Verition's strategies, and any regulatory limitations on short-selling which may result from the recent market disruptions could materially adversely affect Verition's ability to implement its strategies for the benefit of the Funds. Short selling may be subject to further regulatory restrictions, or even bans.

Equity Securities. Numerous inter-related and difficult-to-quantify economic factors, as well as market sentiment, subjective and extraneous political, climate-related and other factors, influence the cost of equities; there can be no assurance that Verition will be able to predict future equity price levels correctly.

Futures Contracts. The low margin deposits normally required in futures contract trading, which is typically between 2% and 20% of the value of the contract purchased or sold, permit an extremely high degree of leverage. Like other leveraged investments, any futures trade may result in losses in excess of the amount invested. Futures and related options generally can only be traded while the exchange in question is open and are often subject to daily price fluctuation limits which restrict the maximum amount by which the price of a contract can move during a given trading day. These "daily limits" can create significant illiquidity as once the market has moved to the "daily limit" it becomes extremely expensive, as well as difficult if not impossible, to close out positions against which the market is moving. The governing bodies of the various futures exchanges also may intervene so as to limit trading or require the liquidation of certain positions, resulting in major losses for affected market participants.

Debt Securities. Debt securities may be subject to price volatility due to various factors including, but not limited to, changes in interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market conditions. In addition to "high investment grade" debt securities, Verition may cause the Funds to invest in "low investment grade" or "non-investment grade" debt securities, which are typically subject to greater market fluctuations and risks of loss both in respect of income and principal than lower yielding, "investment grade" securities. The prices of the "low-investment grade" or "non-investment grade" securities acquired by the Funds are often influenced by many of the same unpredictable factors which affect equity prices.

In addition to the general sensitivity of debt securities to overall interest-rate movements, debt securities involve a fundamental credit risk based on the relevant issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments.

Distressed and High Yield Securities. The Funds may invest in the securities of issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, needing substantial capital investment, perhaps having negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems or involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Investments of this type may involve specialized financial and business risks that can result in significant or even total losses. Among the risks inherent in investments in financially troubled issuers is the fact that it is frequently difficult to obtain reliable information as to their true financial condition. The market prices of distressed and high yield securities are subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and excessive price volatility, and unusually wide "bid-ask" spreads.

Derivatives in General. The Funds may make use of various derivative instruments, such as convertible securities, options, futures, forwards and interest rate, credit default, total return and

equity swaps. The use of derivative instruments involves a variety of material risks, including the extremely high degree of leverage sometimes embedded in such instruments. The derivatives markets are frequently characterized by limited liquidity, which can make it difficult as well as costly to close out open positions in order either to realize gains or to limit losses. The pricing relationships between derivatives and the instruments underlying such derivatives may not correlate with historical patterns, resulting in unexpected losses.

Use of derivatives and other techniques such as short sales for hedging purposes involves certain additional risks, including: dependence on the ability to predict movements in the price of the securities hedged; imperfect correlation between movements in the securities on which the derivative is based and movements in the assets of the underlying portfolio; and possible impediments to effective portfolio management or the ability to meet short term obligations because of the percentage of a portfolio's assets segregated to cover its obligations. In addition, by hedging a particular position, any potential gain from an increase in the value of the position may be limited.

Swaps and Other Derivatives. Swap contracts and similar derivative contracts are not currently traded on exchanges; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets. As a result, the Funds are subject to the risk of the inability or refusal to perform with respect to such contracts on the part of the counterparties with which the Funds trade. Participants in the swap markets are not required to make continuous markets in the swap contracts they trade.

Options. Trading options is highly speculative and may entail risks that are greater than investing in other securities. Prices of options are generally more volatile than prices of other securities. In trading options, Verition speculates on market fluctuations of securities and securities exchange indices while investing only a small percentage of the value of the securities underlying the option. A change in the market price of the underlying securities or underlying market index will cause a much greater change in the price of the option contract. In addition, to the extent that Verition purchases options that it does not sell or exercise, the Funds will suffer the loss of the premium paid in the purchase. To the extent Verition sells options and must deliver the underlying securities at the option price, the Funds have a theoretically unlimited risk of loss if the price of such underlying securities increases. If Verition must buy those underlying securities, the Funds risk the loss of the difference between the market price of the underlying securities and the option price. Any gain or loss derived from the sale or exercise of an option will be reduced or increased, respectively, by the amount of the premium paid. The expenses of option investing include commissions payable on the purchase and on the exercise or sale of an option. Furthermore, the risk of nonperformance by the obligor on an option may be greater and the ease with which Verition can dispose of such an option may be less than in the case of an exchange traded option.

Verition may cause the Funds to buy or sell OTC options — options on securities that are not traded on a securities exchange and are not issued or cleared by an internationally recognized clearing corporation. The risk of nonperformance by the obligor on such an option may be greater, and the ease with which Verition can dispose of such an option may be less, than in the case of an exchange traded option issued by an internationally recognized clearing corporation.

Forward Contracts. The Funds may trade forward contracts in the interbank currency market. These forward contracts are not currently traded on exchanges; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets. There is currently no limitation on the daily price movements of forward contracts. Principals in the forward markets have no obligation to continue to make

markets in the forward contracts traded. The imposition of credit controls by governmental authorities or the implementation of regulations might limit such forward trading to less than that which Verition would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of the Fund.

Credit Default Swaps. The Funds may purchase and sell credit derivatives contracts — primarily credit default swaps — both for hedging and other purposes. The typical credit default swap contract requires the seller to pay to the buyer, in the event that a particular reference entity experiences specified credit events, the difference between the notional amount of the contract and the value of a portfolio of securities issued by the reference entity that the buyer delivers to the seller. In return, the buyer agrees to make periodic payments equal to a fixed percentage of the notional amount of the contract. The Funds may also sell credit default swaps on a basket of reference entities as part of a synthetic collateralized debt obligation transaction.

As a buyer of credit default swaps, the Funds will be exposed to the risk that deliverable securities will not be available in the market, or will be available only at unfavorable prices, as would be the case in a so-called “short squeeze.” As a seller of credit default swaps, the Funds will incur leveraged exposure to the credit of the reference entity and is subject to many of the same risks it would incur if it were holding debt securities issued by the reference entity. However, the Funds will not have any legal recourse against the reference entity and will not benefit from any collateral securing the reference entity’s debt obligations. In addition, the credit default swap buyer will have broad discretion to select which of the reference entity’s debt obligations to deliver to the Funds following a credit event and will likely choose the obligations with the lowest market value in order to maximize the payment obligations of the Fund.

Credit default swaps generally trade on the basis of theoretical pricing and valuation models, which may not accurately value the swap positions when established or when subsequently traded or unwound under actual market conditions.

Sovereign Debt. The Funds may invest in debt securities issued by the U.S. Government, or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or any agency thereof. The Funds also may invest in non-U.S. government debt securities, which include debt obligations issued or guaranteed by national, state or provincial governments, political subdivisions or quasi-governmental or supranational entities.

Non-U.S. government debt securities may involve a high degree of risk and governmental entities may default on or restructure their obligations. Certain sovereign debt may have non-investment grade ratings or be in distress or even default.

Governments frequently intervene in the markets by changing the interest rates payable on their sovereign debt.

Bank Loans and Participations. The Funds may invest in fixed and floating-rate bank loans and participations. The special risks associated with these obligations include: (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a fraudulent conveyance under relevant creditors’ rights laws; (ii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations; (iii) adverse consequences resulting from participating in such investments with other institutions with less available cash to fund their obligations; and (iv) limitations on the ability of an investor in such participations directly to enforce its rights with respect to these instruments.

ETFs. The public trading price of ETF shares may be different from the net asset value of the shares and similarly the public trading market price per ETF share may be different from the net

asset value per ETF share. Verition's ETF arbitrage strategy is designed to profit from such deviations. The exploitation of these arbitrage opportunities should tend to cause the public trading price to track net asset value per share closely over time, thus limiting the opportunities for arbitrage.

ETF shares are listed for trading on exchanges. Trading in such shares may be halted due to market conditions or, in light of exchange rules and procedures, for reasons that, in the view of the relevant exchange, make trading in the ETF shares inadvisable. In addition, trading is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules that require trading to be halted for a specified period based on a specified market decline. There can be no assurance that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of any ETF's shares will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

Although it is anticipated that the ETF shares will be listed and traded on exchanges, there can be no guarantee that an active trading market for the shares will develop or be maintained. If the Funds need to sell ETF shares at a time when no active market for them exists, the price it receives for such shares, assuming that the Funds are able to sell them, likely will be lower than that it would receive if an active market did exist.

Exchange Memberships. Like any other asset, exchange memberships can decline significantly in price. In addition, while there is a market for exchange memberships, they are not as readily marketable, and therefore their "fair value" is not as readily determinable, as the fair value of publicly-traded securities. Consequently, it may be relatively difficult for the Funds to dispose of such investments rapidly and at favorable prices in connection with redemption requests, adverse market developments or other factors.

Longer-Duration Positions. Verition anticipates that the Funds will be taking longer-term positions in an attempt to achieve its rate of return objectives. These positions typically have no readily determinable value and are carried at or close to cost, as an estimate of "fair value", until a "revaluation" or "realization" event occurs with respect to the positions. These positions create both liquidity and valuation risks for the Fund, and can contribute to performance volatility due to sudden and material revaluations or realizations.

Small and Mid Capitalization Investments. The prices of small and mid capitalization securities are subject to significant fluctuation. Although Verition may succeed in identifying undervalued securities, there can be no assurance that the "value recognition event" necessary for stock prices to reflect potential value will occur over the time frame during which the Funds hold an investment.

While securities of small and mid capitalization securities may be publicly-traded, the markets for these securities can become illiquid and are subject to substantial short-term fluctuations. Notwithstanding the existence of a public market, some of these securities may cease, or effectively cease, to be traded after the Funds invest in them.

Pre-Payment and Reinvestment Risk. Pursuant to a loan agreement, a borrower may be required in certain circumstances, and may have the option at any time, to prepay the principal amount of the loan, generally without incurring a penalty. The rate of such prepayments may be affected by, among other things, general business and economic conditions, changes in interest rates and the financial status of the borrower. In the event a prepayment occurs, the Funds may not

be able to reinvest such amounts on terms as favorable to the Funds as the initial investment or find a suitable alternative investment.

Private Investments. The Funds may implement strategies in which they invest in illiquid and restricted, as well as thinly-traded, instruments (including privately placed securities). There is often no trading market for these investments, and the Funds might only be able to liquidate these positions, if at all, at disadvantageous prices. The Funds may be required to hold such investments despite adverse price movements. If the Funds make a short sale of an illiquid holding, the Funds may have difficulty in covering the short sale, resulting in a potentially unlimited loss to the Funds on that position.

Illiquid Markets. The market for some of the instruments traded by the Funds may have limited liquidity under ordinary circumstances, or experience periods of illiquidity despite generally being liquid. Lack of liquidity can prevent the Funds from recognizing profits on open positions or closing out open positions against which the market is moving without large losses. In addition, it can disconnect market values from the historical pricing indicators used in Verition's investment analysis. The fewer the number of transactions that take place, the greater, in general, is the risk of market values' not reflecting true pricing relationships or fair value.

Disrupted Markets. The Funds may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets, and other extraordinary events may not be consistent with the historical pricing relationships on which Verition bases a number of its trading positions. The risk of loss from the breakdown of historical pricing relationships is compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets many positions become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving.

The financing available to the Funds from its banks, dealers and other counterparties can be expected to be reduced in disrupted markets. Such a reduction may result in substantial losses to the Funds. In 1994, 1998 and again in 2007, a sudden restriction of credit by the dealer community resulted in forced liquidations and major losses for a number of private investment funds applying strategies similar to those which are or may be implemented by the Funds. Market disruptions caused by unexpected political, military and terrorist events may from time to time cause dramatic losses for the Funds, and these events can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies' performing with unprecedented volatility and risk.

DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Mr. Maounis was the principal of Amaranth Advisors L.L.C. and related advisory entities, the advisor of Amaranth LLC and related funds. The Amaranth Funds commenced an orderly wind-down in September 2006 after incurring a year-to-date loss of over 60% of their capital. Amaranth Advisors L.L.C. and its related affiliated entities are referred to collectively as "Amaranth Advisors," and Amaranth LLC and related funds as "Amaranth Funds."

Civil litigation and regulatory proceedings regarding Mr. Maounis, Amaranth Advisors and a number of their affiliates have recently been settled or dismissed.

During the period from November 2004 until February 2005, Amaranth Advisors sold short the following securities five days before the pricing of follow-on offerings of these securities: Coeur D'Alene Mines Corp (NYSE:CDE), Catapult Communications Corp. (NASDAQ:CATT), Cleco Corp. (NYSE:CNL), MEMC Electronic Materials, Inc. (NYSE:WFR) and American Superconductor

Corporation (NASDAQ:AMSC). In an administrative proceeding, the SEC found these short sales to be a violation of Rule 105 of Regulation M and issued an order on May 9, 2007 which: ordered Amaranth Advisors to cease and desist from committing or causing any violations or future violations of Rule 105 of Regulation M; censured Amaranth Advisors; and ordered Amaranth Advisors to pay disgorgement of \$507,627, representing the profits made by the Amaranth Funds, plus pre-judgment interest of \$59,192 and a civil penalty of \$150,000. No portion of the penalty amounts were waived and the matter was finally resolved as of May 14, 2009.

On July 12, 2007, Roberto Calle Gracey, Alan Martin, Dax Partners LP, John F. Special and Gregory H. Smith filed a consolidated class action complaint which consolidated several previously filed cases under the caption *In re Amaranth Natural Gas Commodities Litigation*, 07 Civ. 6377 (SAS) in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against a number of Amaranth entities, including the Amaranth Funds and their advisors, Mr. Maounis, former Amaranth traders Matthew Donohoe and Brian Hunter, as well as other parties unrelated to Amaranth Advisors. The action, purportedly brought on behalf of all persons trading natural gas futures contracts on the New York Mercantile Exchange, or "NYMEX," between February 16 and September 28, 2006, alleges violations of the anti-manipulation provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, aiding and abetting, and unjust enrichment, in connection with Amaranth Advisors' alleged manipulation of the NYMEX natural gas futures market. The consolidated complaint seeks unspecified money damages, prejudgment interest and attorneys' fees. On September 27, 2010, the Court granted Plaintiffs' motion for class certification. All parties to the consolidated class action entered into a proposed settlement agreement that received preliminary approval from the court on December 16, 2011. On April 9, 2012, the court approved the class action settlement.

On March 29, 2007, San Diego County Employees Retirement Association, an investor in an Amaranth Fund, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court in the Southern District of New York against Amaranth Advisors L.L.C., Mr. Maounis and other former Amaranth Group Inc. personnel alleging securities fraud, common law fraud, breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty, gross negligence and vicarious liability. San Diego County Employees Retirement Association sought compensatory damages in excess of \$150 million, punitive damages, pre- and post-judgment interest, as well as costs, expenses and attorneys' fees. On March 15, 2010, the court granted each defendant's motion to dismiss the complaint in its entirety, finding that San Diego County Employees Retirement Association had failed to state a claim on which relief can be granted for several claims and lacked standing to assert the others. San Diego County Employees Retirement Association appealed the court's decision. However, the parties reached a settlement during October 2011 and the case was withdrawn with prejudice.

Various Amaranth entities were parties to regulatory enforcement actions by the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or "FERC," and U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or "CFTC," which contained allegations of manipulation and attempted manipulation, respectively, of NYMEX natural gas futures contracts. On August 12, 2009, the U.S. District Court in the Southern District of New York entered into a judgment to approve the CFTC Consent Order resolving the CFTC action against Amaranth Advisors L.L.C. and Amaranth Advisors (Calgary) ULC. On July 20, 2009, the FERC Enforcement Staff and Amaranth Advisors L.L.C., Amaranth Management Limited Partnership, Amaranth Group Inc., Amaranth Advisors (Calgary) ULC, Matthew Donohoe and the Amaranth Funds entered into a Settlement Agreement resolving all claims against the settling respondents arising from allegations made in the FERC's July 26, 2007 Order to Show Cause. The FERC Commissioners voted on August 12, 2009 to approve the FERC Settlement. Brian Hunter, although named in both actions, was not a party to the CFTC or FERC Settlements.

The CFTC and FERC Settlements were closely coordinated with both regulatory agencies as to both timing and terms. The settlement of the CFTC action resulted in the issuance of an order enjoining two Amaranth entities from violating various anti-manipulation provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, and enjoining Amaranth Advisors L.L.C. from violating a provision of the Commodity Exchange Act prohibiting, among other things, false or misleading statements to futures exchanges or associations. The Amaranth entities neither admitted nor denied the allegations in the CFTC complaint against them. The FERC action was an administrative action and the FERC settlement involved FERC's issuance of an order approving a settlement between various Amaranth entities and the staff of FERC's office of enforcement. The settlement agreement contained stipulated facts regarding the trading by various Amaranth entities of natural gas futures and swaps, including that, if not for sales of natural gas futures contracts by Amaranth Advisors near the close of trading, the value of related swap positions held by Amaranth LLC would have been lower. The Amaranth entities neither admitted nor denied the allegations in the FERC's Order to Show Cause against them. A single civil monetary penalty in the amount of \$7.5 million was agreed to resolve the CFTC and FERC regulatory proceedings.

On August 9, 2010, the trustee for the bankruptcy estate of Dreier LLP filed an adversary proceeding in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York against Amaranth Partners LLC, Amaranth Advisors L.L.C. and Amaranth LLC alleging claims for fraudulent conveyance and equitable subordination. In connection with his widely publicized Ponzi scheme, Marc S. Dreier pleaded guilty on May 11, 2009 to multiple charges of conspiracy to commit securities fraud, wire fraud and money laundering and was sentenced to 20 years in federal prison. Amaranth Partners LLC provided a term loan to Solow Realty and Development Corp. in the amount of \$25 million after being contacted by Dreier, who was known to be Solow Realty's primary outside counsel. The trustee seeks to avoid and recover transfers of Dreier LLP assets received by Amaranth Partners LLC that were made as part of Dreier's confessed Ponzi scheme. On September 8, 2010, the defendants filed motions to dismiss the Complaint in its entirety. On October 19, 2010, the trustee filed her First Amended Complaint alleging the same claims against the same parties and adding a claim for unjust enrichment. On November 19, 2010, each of the defendants moved to dismiss the First Amended Complaint in its entirety. In June 2011, the bankruptcy judge issued a decision dismissing all claims against Amaranth LLC and Amaranth Advisors L.L.C. without prejudice, while dismissing and maintaining some of the claims against Amaranth Partners LLC. The trustee filed a Second Amended Complaint, naming only Amaranth Partners LLC and Amaranth Advisors L.L.C. Defendants' answer was filed on August 10, 2011 and the parties are proceeding with discovery.

OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Mr. Maounis has been the President and Chief Investment Officer of Amaranth since September 2000. Mr. Maounis has a conflict in splitting his time between the outstanding proceedings previously noted and the operations of Verition.

Verition Advisors (Canada) ULC is a subsidiary of Verition, which has entered into an investment sub-advisory agreement with the Canada Master Fund. Verition Advisors (Canada) ULC is registered in the category of Investment Counsel and Portfolio Manager with the Ontario Securities Commission.

CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Code of Ethics

As an SEC-registered investment adviser, Verition has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to the SEC Rule 204A-1. The Code of Ethics includes Verition's policies as they relate to personal investment and trading by Verition management and employees, and includes a requirement that securities holdings be reported and approval procedures for transactions. The Code of Ethics defines material nonpublic information and the restrictions on trading on any material nonpublic knowledge and sets forth the responsibilities of all supervised persons relative to insider trading. The Code of Ethics includes policies and procedures on issues of security as they relate to sensitive and confidential materials and record retention of all documents and electronic information.

All principals and employees of Verition must acknowledge that they understand and agree to comply with the Code of Ethics initially upon employment and must certify on an annual basis that they have read and understand the code and have complied with it.

In its role as investment adviser to the Funds, Verition and its principals and employees make investment decisions for the Funds. Verition and its principals and employees may trade and invest for their own accounts in the same securities as those in which it invests on behalf of the Funds. Trades for Verition, its principals or employees may be made at or near the time that trades are placed for the Funds. As a result of a neutral allocation system, testing a new trading system, trading their proprietary accounts more aggressively, or any other actions that would not constitute a violation of fiduciary duties, Verition and its principals and employees may take positions in their proprietary accounts which are opposite or ahead of the positions taken for the Funds. The records of this trading will not be made available to investors in the Funds. To address the conflicts of interest posed by this type of trading, Verition maintains the Code of Ethics, as described above. Specifically, the Code of Ethics requires principals and employees to report all securities holdings, and to report all transactions in securities with limited exceptions for securities such as shares of mutual funds, and these transactions are reviewed by Verition's compliance personnel with a view to ensuring that transactions are not based on information concerning the Funds' trades or with knowledge that they would disadvantage the Funds.

Verition's Code of Ethics is available to investors and potential investors upon request.

BROKERAGE PRACTICES

The Funds maintain numerous brokerage and custody arrangements with banks and other established financial institutions. In negotiating commission rates, Verition takes into account the financial stability and reputation of a broker and the quality of the investment research, investment strategies, special execution capabilities, willingness to execute related or unrelated difficult transactions, financial strength and stability, efficiency of execution and error resolution, clearance, settlement, custody, recordkeeping and other services provided by such broker, as described more fully below, even though the Funds may or may not in any particular instance be the direct or indirect beneficiary of the research or other services provided.

In selecting brokers or dealers to execute transactions for the Funds, Verition does not solicit competitive bids and has no obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost, even when Verition receives "soft dollar" benefits from brokers or dealers. Verition does not always negotiate

“execution only” commission rates. Services which may be provided to Verition by the Funds’ brokers may include, without limitation, clearance and settlement services, online access to computerized data regarding clients’ accounts, performance measurement data, consultations, economic and market information, portfolio strategy advice, industry and company comments, technical data, recommendations, general reports, custody, recordkeeping and similar services, newswire and data processing charges, quotation services, subscription fees to periodicals and other reasonable expenses incurred by Verition in performing services on behalf of the Funds.

Verition may receive soft dollar benefits from the Funds’ brokers consistent with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which provides a “safe harbor” to investment managers who use commission dollars generated by their advised accounts to obtain investment research and brokerage services from companies that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the investment manager in the performance of investment decision making responsibilities.

Within the last fiscal year Verition has received from brokers trading execution software and communication lines, historical market data, live exchange market data used in systematic trading strategies, telecommunication exchange lines for execution, exchange fees, exchange market data, traditional research reports, seminars and conferences, and market, economic, political and financial information.

The “soft dollar” services received from brokers as a result of the Funds’ transactions may be used by Verition in servicing other accounts, and not all such services may be used by Verition in connection with the Funds.

Although not prohibited from doing so, Verition does not intend to enter into any arrangement in which the Funds are required to allocate either a stated dollar amount or stated percentage of its brokerage business to any broker for any minimum time period.

Brokers may refer investors to Verition. As a result, Verition may have an incentive to select or recommend brokers based on such broker’s providing client referrals, rather than upon the Funds’ receiving favorable execution from such broker. Verition will take advantage of the foregoing products or services rather than producing or paying for them from another provider.

When it receives products or services from brokers Verition receives a benefit because it does not have to pay for the products or services, such as research, or because it will receive additional compensation if the Funds accept new investments. In addition, Verition has an incentive to recommend broker-dealers based on benefits that it receives from brokers, even in the absence of soft dollar arrangements, rather than the interests of the Funds in receiving the most favorable execution. Any products or services that Verition receives from broker-dealers will be used in connection with its management of all client accounts, not just selected accounts. As noted above, any such benefits would not be provided under any formal arrangement, and therefore Verition does not allocate these benefits among client accounts in proportion to the amount of their trading or any other factor.

When Verition determines that it would be appropriate for a Fund and one or more other accounts managed by Verition to participate in an investment opportunity, Verition will seek to execute orders for all of the participating accounts, including the Funds, on an equitable basis. Specifically, to the extent feasible under applicable rules and regulations, if Verition has determined to invest at the same time for more than one account, it may aggregate orders for all such accounts simultaneously, and if an order is not filled at the same price, Verition may average the prices paid

or use any other allocation technique it believes is fair. Similarly, if an order cannot be fully executed under prevailing market conditions, Verition may allocate the securities traded among different accounts on a basis which Verition considers equitable. Situations may occur in which the Funds could be disadvantaged because of the investment activities conducted by Verition for other accounts managed by Verition.

REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Verition has developed trading and risk management systems which enable senior management and portfolio managers to review and oversee trading for the firm. The operations group reviews the portfolios to ensure that all transactions are recorded properly on a T+1 daily basis, there are no trade breaks on a T+1 daily basis and that all positions are valued correctly on a monthly basis. The Chief Financial Officer reconciles the profit and loss to the administrator on a monthly basis.

Verition or its delegate sends unaudited written monthly statements to each investor that includes estimates of Fund performance and of the increase or decrease in net asset value as well as such other information as Verition may deem appropriate. In addition, Verition sends to each investor an annual written report containing audited financial statements within 120 days of the relevant fiscal year-end.

CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Verition currently does not use placement or selling agents in connection with the offering of the Funds. However, Verition reserves the right to pay placement and/or referral fees, both initial and ongoing, to persons who introduce prospective investors. All prospective investors whose investments may be subject to any form of placement fee and/or referral fee payable by the investor will be informed prior to the effective date of their investment, and given the opportunity to revoke or withdraw their prospective investment prior to its being made.

CUSTODY

Under Rule 206(4)-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, Verition is deemed to have custody of the securities and other assets of the Funds. Verition is exempt from many of the provisions of Rule 206(4)-2 because the Funds are audited in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles on an annual basis by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. Audited financial statements are distributed within 120 days of the relevant fiscal year-end.

INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Pursuant to the governing documents of the Funds, Verition has complete investment authority with respect to all securities owned by the Funds. There are no limitations on this authority. This authority is conveyed by investors' subscribing to the Funds in their subscription agreements and in the Funds' governing documents.

VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Verition has the authority to vote the securities held by the Funds. In accordance with SEC Rule 206(4)-6, Verition has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that Verition votes proxies in the best interest of its clients. Neither the Funds nor any investor in

the Funds may direct Verition's vote with respect to any particular solicitation and all decisions relating to voting proxies shall be made by Verition.

To the extent the execution of a particular strategy involves voting proxies, and/or Verition determines proxy voting to be cost effective, Verition will vote proxies on behalf of the Funds in the interest of maximizing investor value. To that end, Verition will vote in a way that it believes is consistent with its fiduciary duty and will cause the value of the issue to increase the most. Verition will take into account the recommendation of the relevant company's board of directors in considering how to vote, but will vote against the board's recommendation if it determines that it would be in the best interests of the Funds to do so. Decisions will not be made on social, ethical, moral or other non-economic grounds. Consideration will be given to both the short and long term implications of the proposal.

Verition follows procedures designed to identify conflicts or potential conflicts that could arise between its own interests and those of Funds. If it is determined that any such conflict or potential conflict is not material, Verition may vote proxies notwithstanding the conflict. If it is determined, however, that a conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest is material, the Chief Compliance Officer will work with appropriate personnel to agree upon a method to resolve such conflict before voting proxies affected by the conflict. If the Chief Compliance Officer determines that a material conflict of interest exists, Verition may, at its expense, engage the services of an outside proxy voting service or consultant who will provide an independent recommendation on the direction in which Verition should vote on the proposal. In such circumstances, the proxy voting service's or consultant's determination will be binding on Verition. Verition may also elect to abstain from voting if it deems such abstinence in the clients' best interests.

Verition's quantitative strategy generally involves a high volume of trading and very short holding periods. Verition's quantitative trading typically follows a systematic approach and is not dependent on the outcome of proxy contests. In fact, in many cases Verition will have exited a position by the time it receives proxy voting material. Accordingly, in connection with its quantitative strategy Verition has determined not to vote proxies because the costs of such voting would outweigh the potential benefits to the Funds, although it reserves the right to vote proxies in connection with this strategy in the future.

Investment adviser clients of Verition, or investors in a Fund, may request a copy of Verition's Proxy Voting Policy, as well as relevant proxy voting records, by making a written request to:

Josh Goldstein
Verition Fund Management LLC
One American Lane
Greenwich, CT 06831

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Verition does not require or solicit pre-payment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance. There is no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair Verition's ability to meet its contractual commitments to clients, and it has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any point in the past ten years.