

# **TYRIAN INVESTMENTS, L.P.**

## **PART 2A OF FORM ADV: FIRM BROCHURE**

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Tyrian Investments, L.P. (“Tyrian” or the “Firm”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Tyrian’s Chief Compliance Officer at (212) 883-3390 or [bwalbridge@tyrianinv.com](mailto:bwalbridge@tyrianinv.com). The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Tyrian also is available on the SEC’s website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

Tyrian is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. Being a “registered investment adviser” or describing Tyrian as being “registered” does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

THIS BROCHURE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL OR THE SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY ANY SECURITY.

## ***Item 2: Material Changes***

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Tyrian has not undergone any material changes since the last update to Part 2A of Form ADV made in March 2015 although certain information has been updated.

## ***Item 3: Table of Contents***

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## ***Item 4: Advisory Business***

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Tyrian Investments, L.P. (“**Tyrian**” or the “**Firm**”), a Delaware limited partnership, commenced its operations as an investment manager in October 2009. Orlando Muyschondt is the principal owner of the Firm and controls it through Tyrian General Partner, LLC.

Tyrian provides investment advisory services to privately offered pooled investment vehicles and one managed account (the “**Managed Account**”). Tyrian’s privately offered pooled investment vehicles are Tyrian Global Opportunities Fund, LP (the “**Onshore Fund**”), a Delaware limited partnership, and Tyrian

Global Opportunities Offshore, Ltd (the “**Offshore Fund**”), a Cayman corporation, each of which invests all or substantially all of its assets in Tyrian Global Opportunities Master, LP (the “**Master Fund**” together with the Onshore Fund and the Offshore Fund, the “**Funds**”), a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership (the Funds, together with the Managed Account are collectively referred to as the “**Clients**”).

The investment objective for each of the Clients is to deliver superior risk-adjusted returns by pursuing a global opportunistic investment strategy. The Firm seeks to realize a high absolute rate of return typically by buying securities trading significantly below their intrinsic value and selling short securities trading significantly above their intrinsic value. For a further description of the Clients and their applicable investment strategies, please see Items 7 and 8 below.

The Firm’s investment management and advisory services to the Funds are provided pursuant to the terms of the relevant offering memorandum and the IMA (as defined below) between the Firm and each Fund. Investors in the Funds cannot obtain services tailored to their individual specific needs.

Tyrian also provides investment management and advisory services to a Managed Account. Such services are provided pursuant to the agreed upon investment guideline terms set forth in the IMA between each Managed Account and Tyrian. Unlike investors in the Funds, Managed Account clients may impose reasonable mandates, guidelines, or restrictions relating to investments. For example, Managed Account clients may impose limits on concentration, risk, exposure, and liquidity that may be different from those in the Funds. A Managed Account client directly owns the positions in such Managed Account, therefore, the Client will typically have additional transparency and may be better able to assess the future prospects of a portfolio that is substantially similar to the portfolios of the Tyrian private fund. The account owner in a separately managed account typically has the right to withdraw all or a portion of their capital from such managed account on shorter notice and/or with more frequency than the terms applicable to an investment in private funds. Tyrian may advise other Managed Accounts in the future.

As of December 31, 2015, Tyrian manages \$535,398,189 in regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis. Tyrian does not manage any advisory client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

#### ***Item 5: Fees and Compensation***

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**Compensation from the Master Fund.** As further set forth in each Fund’s governing documents, Tyrian receives compensation from the Master Fund in the form of management fees (the “**Management Fee**”) generally quarterly in advance and the General Partner receives compensation in the form of performance-based allocations (the “**Incentive Allocation**”) generally from the Master Fund on an annual basis in arrears and upon redemptions by investors in the Funds, subject to a standard “highwater mark”. Investors in the Onshore Fund and the Offshore Fund are not subject to any additional Management Fees or Incentive Allocations at the level of either such Fund.

Tyrian may agree with a Fund and/or the Master Fund to waive all or a portion of the Management Fee with respect to one or more investors. The General Partner may agree with a Fund and/or the Master Fund to waive all or a portion of the Incentive Allocation with respect to one or more investors. Also, investors in the Funds who are associated with our firm, such as our officers or employees, or their family members or friends, generally do not pay management fees or incur incentive allocations.

Neither Tyrian nor the General Partner bills the investors in the Funds for Management Fees or Incentive Allocations. Rather, Management Fees are deducted from the assets of the Master Fund on a quarterly basis, in advance. Each Fund is responsible for its pro rata portion of the Management Fee and in turn charges its applicable Management Fee to the capital accounts or shares, as applicable, of each investor in such Fund

accordingly. Similarly, the Incentive Allocations are made within the Master Fund generally at the end of each year, or sooner with respect to any investor who withdraws or redeems from a Fund at any time other than at the end of a fiscal year. We generally do not permit investors in the Funds to withdraw or redeem capital other than at the end of a calendar quarter, so refunds of prepaid fees for partial quarters are not applicable to investors in the Funds.

### **Compensation for the Managed Accounts.**

Tyrian also receives compensation from the Managed Account in the form of advisory fees (the “**Advisory Fees**”) and performance-based fees (the “**Performance Fees**”). The Managed Account owner is a “qualified purchaser” as that term is defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”) and the terms of the Advisory Fees and Performance Fees with respect to the Managed Account are separately negotiated between Tyrian and the owner of the Managed Account.

Tyrian typically sends an invoice to the Managed Account owner or Administrator who will authorize fees to be paid to Tyrian for management and Performance Fees as defined in the IMA with the Managed Account.

In addition to the compensation described above, each Fund will bear all costs and expenses related to its investments and operations, including, but not limited to: the Management Fee; investment expenses (i.e., expenses related to the investment of the assets of the Funds, including, without limitation, clearance, exchange, structuring, technology fees, legal, brokerage and other transaction costs, custody fees, interest and other borrowing charges, including on securities sold short, professional and legal expenses relating to particular investments, and other expenses reasonably related to the investment decision and monitoring process); expenses from derivatives transactions; taxes; insurance premiums obtained on behalf of the Funds; legal fees and expenses; regulatory expenses; consulting fees; accounting; audit and tax preparation fees and expenses; the Funds’ administrator’s fees; indemnification expenses, and other ordinary and extraordinary expenses associated with the operation of the Funds and their investment activities. It is anticipated that most investment related expenses and certain other expenses, will be incurred by the Master Fund, and each Fund will be responsible for its pro rata portion of such expenses. A portion of the Funds’ and the Master Fund’s operating expenses may be shared with other investment entities or accounts managed by the General Partner, Investment Manager or any of their respective affiliates on an equitable basis. Although investors in the Funds who are affiliated with Tyrian do not pay management fees or performance-based compensation, they do pay their pro rata share of the applicable Fund’s operating costs. The Managed Account generally will pay all expenses incurred in connection with transactions effected or positions held on behalf of the Managed Account, including, without limitation: trading losses; any Advisory Fee or Performance Fee payable to Tyrian hereunder; proxy voting services; investment expenses such as clearance, exchange, structuring, technology fees, legal, brokerage and other transaction costs, custody fees, interest and other borrowing charges, including on securities sold short, professional and legal expenses relating to particular investments, and other expenses reasonably related to the investment decision and monitoring process, research fees and expenses (including research related travel) provided such expenses are allocated to all accounts managed by Tyrian in proportion to the size of each account; bank service fees; interest on loans and debit balances and withholding, transfer or other taxes; the costs of any outside professionals or consultants retained in connection with specific positions; the Managed Account related insurance costs; and any other expenses reasonably related to the purchase, preservation, sale or transmittal of the Managed Account. The Managed Account shall also bear all audit, tax, legal, compliance, administrator and accounting expenses of the Managed Account (including third party accounting services). The Managed Account fees and expenses are subject to negotiation and may vary from the typical terms described above. Any expenses common to some or all Funds and the Managed Account generally will be paid pro rata by such Funds and the Managed Account based on their respective amounts of capital under management.

The Clients generally incur brokerage and other transaction costs as described above. See Item 12 for further information regarding brokerage.

Tyrian or an affiliate may from time to time enter into agreements with certain underlying investors in the Funds (“side letters”) that may provide for terms of investment that is more favorable than the terms described in the applicable Fund’s governing document. Such terms may include, among other things, capacity rights, liquidity rights, the waiver, reduction, or rebate of management fees, Fund expenses, and/or incentive allocations; the provision of additional information or reports; more favorable transfer rights; or most-favored nation status. When an investor in a Fund is granted different or additional terms as described above, such terms (i) may be more favorable than the comparable terms (if any) described in such Fund’s governing documents, (ii) need not be offered to any other investor in such Fund and (iii) need not be communicated to other investors in such Fund. In the event of a conflict between a side letter and the relevant Fund’s other agreements and governing documents, the terms of the side letter with the investor shall control with respect to that investor.

Tyrian and its supervised persons do not accept any compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including any interests or shares in the Funds.

#### ***Item 6: Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management***

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Tyrian is entitled to receive an annual incentive allocation or performance fee of 20% of the net increase (including realized and unrealized gains), if any, attributable to (i) the capital account of each investor in the Onshore Fund (ii) the net asset value of each series of shares of each investor in the Offshore Fund and (iii) the net asset value of each Managed Account, if any, subject to a loss carry-forward provision and adjusted for deposits and withdrawals.

The performance allocation or fee creates an incentive for Tyrian to make more speculative investments than would otherwise be made, or make decisions regarding the timing and manner of realization of investments differently than if such performance allocations or fees were not received. Similarly, if different Clients have investors with different high water marks for purposes of calculating incentive allocations or performance fees, Tyrian could have an interest in favoring the Client with investors that are most likely to pay performance-based compensation. In addition, the performance based allocation or fee received by Tyrian is based primarily on realized and unrealized gains and losses so Tyrian may have an incentive to inflate the value of Client assets through fair valuation determinations. The performance based allocation or fee earned could also be based on unrealized gains that Clients or investors may never realize. Despite the presence of these conflicts of interest, Tyrian seeks to act fairly when allocating investment opportunities and valuing Client assets. Tyrian has also adopted written policies and procedures that are designed to ensure fair allocations and valuations with respect to each of its Clients.

#### ***Item 7: Types of Clients***

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Tyrian provides discretionary investment management services to the Funds and the Managed Account, as described in Item 4.

The investors in the Funds include trusts, fund of funds and high net worth individuals. Investors in the Onshore Fund and U.S. investors in the Offshore Fund must each be (i) an “accredited investor,” as that term is defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and (ii) a “qualified purchaser,” as that term is defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the 1940 Act. The required

minimum initial investment in each Fund, which can be modified for any prospective investor by the General Partner of the Onshore Fund, or the Firm on behalf of the Offshore Fund, is \$500,000.

#### ***Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss***

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Each Client's investment objective is to deliver superior risk-adjusted returns by pursuing a global opportunistic investment strategy. The Clients seek to realize a high absolute rate of return typically by buying securities trading significantly below their intrinsic value and selling short securities trading significantly above their intrinsic value. The Clients expect to trade and invest primarily in publicly-traded equity securities. The Clients may also invest a portion of their respective assets in other securities, including debt. The Clients will strive to balance their respective return objectives with the goals of capital preservation and risk management and Tyrian will combine fundamental value discipline with a pragmatic understanding of markets.

Tyrian believes that capital markets, although efficient over the long term, can be inefficient over the short-to-intermediate term. Such inefficiencies, if identified and capitalized upon, can result in superior risk-adjusted returns. Tyrian believes that inefficiencies can result from factors such as unrecognized changes in fundamentals, over-reaction to changes in fundamentals, investor psychology, technical buying or selling, supply and demand imbalances in the market for specific securities, changes in liquidity, heightened complexity and uncertainty resulting from macro or corporate events and other short to intermediate-term trading considerations. During such periods, a security's market value may diverge materially from its intrinsic value. Tyrian's objective is to identify such securities and invest in those securities which it believes offers the most compelling risk reward scenario.

Tyrian will seek to invest each Client's assets with a long term orientation while simultaneously seeking to take advantage of short term volatility. The Clients expect to invest in securities on a global basis, provided that each Client may be relatively concentrated in the issuers of one or a small number of countries from time to time.

#### ***Material Risks***

A Client investment involves a high degree of investment risk, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. The Clients make investments using strategies and financial techniques with significant risk characteristics. No guarantee is made that the investment objectives of the Clients will be realized. There is no guarantee that the Clients will be able to control investment risks or that the risks will not aggregate in a manner adverse to the Clients. The risks associated with particular investments by the Clients include, but are not limited to, the following:

***Lack of Liquidity.*** The markets for some securities, in which one or more Clients may invest, may be thinly traded from time to time. The Clients may invest in assets and derivatives which it may not be able to readily sell or dispose of, including securities whose disposition is restricted by securities laws. The Clients' ability to sell assets or derivatives may be adversely affected by limited trading volume, lack of a market maker, or legal restrictions. Other instruments, and in particular, caps, floors, collars, and certain other derivatives, may also have varying liquidity and/or pricing availability. Short sales are particularly subject to liquidity risk because the Clients' purchase of securities or currencies to close out a short position can itself cause the price of the securities or currencies to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. It is also possible that an exchange or governmental authority (i.e. the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC")) may suspend or restrict trading on an exchange or in particular securities or other instruments traded on the exchange.

In such case, the Clients may not be able to liquidate an investment efficiently or expeditiously should market conditions demand it. It may not always be possible to execute a buy or sell order at the desired price or to liquidate an open position, either due to market conditions on exchanges or due to the operation of daily price fluctuation limits (the maximum permitted fluctuation in the price of a futures or options contract during any trading day) or “circuit breakers.” This lack of liquidity could disadvantage the Clients, both in realization of the prices which are quoted and in the execution of orders at desired prices or in desired quantities. The Clients may be reliant on its counterparties to furnish liquidity and financing for a particular investment.

**Leverage.** The Firm may utilize leverage in investing the Clients’ assets, including through engaging in trading on margin by borrowing funds and pledging securities as collateral. While such use of borrowed funds increases returns if the Clients earn a greater return on the incremental investments purchased with borrowed funds than it pays for such funds, the use of leverage decreases returns if the Clients fail to earn as much on such incremental investments as it pays for such funds. The effect of leverage may, therefore, result in a greater decrease in the net asset value of the Clients than if the Clients were not so leveraged. Any use by the Clients of short-term margin borrowings will result in certain additional risks to the Clients. For example, the securities pledged to brokers to secure the Clients’ margin accounts could be subject to a “margin call,” pursuant to which the Clients would be required to either deposit additional funds with the broker or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. A sudden, precipitous drop in value of the Clients’ assets accompanied by corresponding margin calls could force the Clients to liquidate assets quickly, and not for what the Firm perceives to be their fair value, in order to pay off its margin debt. In addition, the Clients may engage in certain derivative transactions which implicitly contain leverage and subject the Clients to the same risks discussed above.

**Long-Short Equity.** Since a long-short equity strategy involves identifying securities which are generally undervalued (or, in the case of short positions, overvalued) by the marketplace, success of this strategy necessarily depends upon the market eventually recognizing such value in the price of the security, which may not necessarily occur or may occur over extended time frames which limit profitability. Positions may undergo significant short-term declines and experience considerable price volatility during these periods. In addition, long and short positions may or may not be correlated to each other. If the long and short positions are not correlated, it is possible to have investment losses on both the long and short side of the portfolio.

**Leveraged Companies.** The Clients’ investments may include companies whose capital structures have significant leverage. Such investments are inherently more sensitive to declines in revenues and to increases in expenses and interest rates. The leveraged capital structure of such investments will increase the exposure of the portfolio companies to adverse economic factors such as downturns in the economy or deterioration in the condition of the portfolio company or its industry. Additionally, the securities acquired by the Clients may be the most junior in what will typically be a complex capital structure, and thus subject to the greatest risk of loss.

**Currency Risk.** The investments of the Clients that are not denominated in the U.S. dollar are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments. Officials in foreign countries may from time to time take actions in respect of their currencies that could significantly affect the value of the Clients’ assets denominated in those currencies or the liquidity of such investments. For example, a foreign government may unilaterally devalue its currency against other currencies, which would typically have the effect of reducing the U.S. dollar value of investments denominated in that currency. A foreign government may also limit the convertibility or repatriation of its currency or assets denominated in that currency. The Clients may, but are not required to, invest in foreign currencies, foreign currency futures contracts and options thereon, forward foreign currency exchange contracts, or any combination thereof for hedging

purposes, but there can be no assurance that such strategies will be implemented, or if implemented, will be effective.

***Small and Medium Capitalization Companies.*** There is no limitation on the size or operating experience of the companies in which the Clients may invest. The Clients may take long and short positions in the equity securities of companies with small- to medium-sized market capitalizations. Some small companies in which the Clients will invest may lack management depth or the ability to generate internally or obtain externally the funds necessary for growth. Companies with new products or services could sustain significant losses if projected markets do not materialize. Further, such companies may have, or may develop, only a regional market for products or services and may be adversely affected by purely local events. Such companies may be small factors in their industries and may face intense competition from larger companies and entail a greater risk than investment in larger companies. Prices of small-capitalization and even medium-capitalization securities are often more volatile than prices of large-capitalization securities and the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies (with the attendant losses to investors in the case of long positions) is higher than for larger “blue-chip” companies. In addition, due to thin trading in the securities of some small-capitalization companies, an investment in those companies may be less liquid.

***Trading Risk.*** The valuation models and trading techniques used by the Firm may not be successful and thereby may cause the Clients to incur losses on the positions it initiates. The Firm’s failure to either formulate its investment thesis correctly or to implement its trades effectively could result in substantial and even total losses to the Clients. Market volatility or other factors may not be as expected, thereby affecting the success of trading strategies.

***Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk.*** The Clients are subject to the risk that war, terrorism, and related geopolitical events may lead to increased short-term market volatility and have adverse long-term effects on the U.S. and world economies and markets generally, as well as adverse effects on issuers of securities and the value of the Clients’ investments. War, terrorism, and related geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on U.S. and non-U.S. economies and markets generally. Those events as well as other changes in U.S. and non-U.S. economic and political conditions also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Clients’ investments. At such times, the Clients’ exposure to a number of other risks described elsewhere in this section can increase.

***Portfolio Turnover.*** The Fund has not placed any limit on the rate of portfolio turnover, and portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Firm, investment considerations warrant such action. A high rate of portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater expenses than a lower rate, may act to reduce the Fund’s investment gains, or create a loss for investors and may result in taxable costs for investors depending on the tax provisions applicable to such investors.

***Swaps and Counterparty Risks.*** The Clients may utilize swaps and other derivative transactions to some degree where it believes it will further the objectives of the Clients. Notional amounts of swap transactions are not subject to any limitations, and swap contracts may expose the Clients to unlimited risk of loss. Swaps may be used as an alternative to futures contracts. To the extent the Clients invest in repos, swaps, forwards, futures, options, and other “synthetic” or derivative instruments, counterparty exposures can develop and the Clients takes the risk of nonperformance by the other party on the contract. This risk may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions which generally are supported by guarantees of clearing organizations, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered into directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections and expose the parties to the risk of

counterparty default. In the international securities markets, the existence of less mature settlement structures and systems can result in settlement default and exposure to counterparty credits.

The Clients may only close out a swap or contract for differences with the consent of the particular counterparty, may only transfer a position with the consent of the particular counterparty, and following transfer of a position, may only close out the transaction with the new counterparty. Also, if the counterparty defaults, the Clients will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreement related to the transaction, but there is no assurance that contract counterparties will be able to meet their obligations pursuant to such contracts or that, in the event of default, the Clients will succeed in enforcing its contractual remedies. There also may be documentation risk, including the risk that the parties may disagree as to the proper interpretation of the terms of a contract. If such a dispute occurs, the cost and unpredictability of the legal proceedings required to enforce its contractual rights may lead the Clients to decide not to pursue its claims against the counterparty. The Clients thus assume the risk that it may be unable to obtain payments owed to it under swap contracts, over-the-counter options, and other two-party contracts, or that those payments may be delayed or made only after the Clients have incurred the costs of litigation.

Certain markets in which the Clients may effect transactions are over-the-counter or “interdealer” markets, and may also include unregulated private markets. The participants in such markets typically are not subject to the same level of credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of “exchange-based” markets. This exposes the investor 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 Clients to suffer a loss. Such “counterparty risk” is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Clients have concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. The Clients may also be exposed to similar risks with respect to non-U.S. brokers in jurisdictions where there are delayed settlement periods. The Clients are not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all transactions with one counterparty. The ability of the Clients to transact business with any one of a number of counterparties, the lack of any meaningful and independent evaluation of such counterparties’ financial capabilities, and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Clients.

***Concentration of Investments.*** The Clients’ portfolio may be concentrated at times (by either issuers or industry or both). As such, the Clients’ assets may not be diversified. Any such non-diversification would increase the risk of loss to the Clients if there was a decline in the market value of any investment in which the Clients have invested a large percentage of its assets. In addition, investments the Firm believes are diversified may correlate in ways not predicted by the Firm. Valuation of companies may not correlate to the overall market and may experience greater price volatility.

***General Economic and Market Conditions.*** General fluctuations in the market prices of securities may affect the value of the investments held by the Clients. Instability in the securities markets may also increase the risks inherent in the Clients’ investments. In particular, major market upsets (including those caused by war, terrorism, or other world events), general market cessations, changes in interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws (including laws relating to taxation of the Clients’ investments), trade barriers, currency exchange controls, the relative volatility between investments or equity derivative risk, the participation by other investors in the financial markets, and unusual market conditions can affect the value of the Clients’ securities, and the effectiveness of its hedging strategies. These factors may affect the level and volatility of securities prices and the liquidity of the Clients’ investments. Volatility or illiquidity could impair the Clients’ profitability or result in losses. The Clients may maintain substantial trading positions that can be adversely affected by the level of volatility in the financial markets; the larger the positions, the greater the potential for loss.

***Custodial Risk.*** The prime broker of the Clients' has custody of the Clients' securities, cash, distributions and rights accruing to the Clients' securities accounts. SEC rules require the prime broker to maintain physical possession and control of fully paid securities held in the Clients' account and to establish certain reserves for the benefit of customers. However, subject to these limitations, the prime broker generally has the ability to loan, pledge, and rehypothecate the securities in the Clients' account, as is typical market practice, and may have insufficient assets to meet all of its obligations to customers in the event of an insolvency of the prime broker. In such an event, the Clients would not have an absolute right to recover its securities held by the prime broker, but would rather participate pro rata with other customers of the prime broker in the aggregate customer property held by the prime broker. Also, even if the prime broker does have sufficient assets to meet all customer claims, there could be a delay before the Clients receive assets to satisfy their claims.

The prime broker may hold the Clients' securities through third parties such as clearing corporations, other brokers or banks. As a result, the Clients may be subject to credit risk with respect to such third parties as well as with respect to the prime broker. In addition, certain of the Clients' assets may be held by entities other than the prime broker. For example, the Clients may provide certain of its assets as collateral to counterparties in connection with over-the-counter derivatives contracts such as swaps, forwards and certain options, and is likely to be an unsecured creditor of any such counterparty in the event of its insolvency.

The Clients may change the brokerage and custodial arrangements described in this Memorandum at any time without notice to Limited Partners.

***Position Limits.*** "Position limits" imposed by various regulators may limit the Clients' ability to effect desired trades. Position limits are the maximum amounts of net long or net short positions that any one person or entity may own or control in a particular financial instrument. All positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, may be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the applicable position limits have been exceeded. Thus, even if the Clients do not intend to exceed applicable position limits, it is possible that different accounts managed by the Firm and its affiliates may be aggregated. If at any time positions managed by the Firm were to exceed applicable position limits, the Firm would be required to liquidate positions to the extent necessary to come within those limits. Further, to avoid exceeding the position limits, the Clients might have to forego or modify certain of its contemplated trades.

***Hedging Transactions.*** The Clients may hedge some or all of its portfolio by taking long and short positions in related securities or through the use of futures, swaps, and other derivative instruments, involving, among other things, securities, interest rates or currencies. Hedging against a decline in the value of a portfolio position does not eliminate fluctuations in the values of such position or prevent losses if the value of such position declines, but establishes other positions designed to gain from those same developments, thus seeking to partially mitigate such decline in value. Such hedging transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of the portfolio position should increase. In the event of an imperfect correlation between a position in a hedging instrument and the portfolio position that it is intended to protect, the desired protection may not be obtained, and the Clients may be exposed to risk of loss. It is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against any risk, and a hedged transaction might nevertheless produce a net loss. In addition, hedges entail their own costs and may be more difficult to implement than many other transactions and possibilities for errors may be greater than for other transactions. The Clients may determine in its sole discretion not to hedge its portfolio against certain risks or may not anticipate certain risks, and certain risks may exist that cannot be hedged.

***Financing Arrangements.*** As a general matter, the banks and dealers that provide financing to hedge funds have considerable discretion in setting and changing their margin, collateral requirements, financing, and collateral valuation policies, often on limited notice. Changes by banks and dealers in any of the foregoing

policies may result in large margin calls, loss of financing, and forced liquidations of positions at disadvantageous prices.

**Short Sales.** The Firm is expected to make short sales of investment securities. In a short sale, the seller sells a security that it does not own, typically a security borrowed from a broker or dealer. Because the seller remains liable to return the underlying security that it borrowed from the broker or dealer, the seller must purchase the security prior to the date on which delivery to the broker or dealer is required. As a result, the Clients expect to engage in short sales only where it believes the value of the security will decline between the date of the sale and the date the Clients are required to return the borrowed security. The making of short sales exposes the Clients to the risk of liability for the market value of the security that is sold, which is an unlimited risk due to the lack of an upper limit on the price to which a security may rise. In addition, there can be no assurance that securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase or that securities will be available to be borrowed by the Clients at reasonable costs. If a request for return of borrowed securities occurs at a time when other short sellers of the security are receiving similar requests, a “short squeeze” can occur, and the Clients may be compelled to replace borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market at the most disadvantageous time, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received in originally selling the securities short.

Short sale transactions have been subject to increased regulatory scrutiny in response to recent market events, including the imposition of restrictions on short selling certain securities and reporting requirements. An Client’s 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 Clients. Additionally, the SEC, its foreign counterparts, other governmental authorities and/or self-regulatory organizations may at any time promulgate permanent rules or interpretations consistent with such temporary restrictions or that 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 impose restrictions that adversely affect the Clients’ ability 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 Clients may not be able to effectively pursue a short selling strategy due to a limited supply of securities available for borrowing. The Clients 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 Clients are subject to strict delivery requirements. The inability of the Clients to deliver securities within the required time frame may subject the Clients to mandatory close out by the executing broker-dealer. A mandatory close out may subject the Clients to unintended costs and losses. Certain action or inaction by third-parties, such as executing broker-dealers or clearing broker-dealers, may materially impact the Clients’ ability to effect short sale transactions. Such action or inaction may include a failure to deliver securities in a timely manner in connection with a short sale effected by a third-party unrelated to the Clients.

**Equity Risk.** The market price of securities owned by the Clients may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A risk of investing in the Clients is that the equity securities in its portfolio will decline in value due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally or particular industries represented in those markets. The values of equity securities may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an

industry. Other risks of investing globally in equity securities may include changes in currency exchange rates, exchange control regulations, expropriation of assets or nationalization, imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments, and difficulty in obtaining and enforcing judgments against non-U.S. entities. In addition, securities which the Firm believes are fundamentally undervalued or incorrectly valued may not ultimately be valued in the capital markets at prices and/or within the time frame the Firm anticipates. As a result, the Clients may lose all or substantially all of their investment in any particular instance.

***Fixed-Income Securities.*** The Clients may invest in bonds or other fixed-income securities, including, without limitation, commercial paper and “higher yielding” (and, therefore, higher risk) debt securities. Such securities may be below “investment grade” and may face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions that could lead to the issuer’s inability to meet timely interest and principal payments. The market values of certain of these lower-rated debt securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than do higher-rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates, and tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher-rated securities. Companies that issue lower-rated debt securities often are highly leveraged and may not have access to more traditional methods of financing. Trading in such securities may be limited or disrupted by an economic recession, resulting in an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn could affect adversely the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and, therefore, increase the incidence of default for such securities.

***Distressed Securities.*** The Clients may invest in the securities and obligations of distressed and bankrupt issuers, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default. Such investments generally are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid, if at all, only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments and the amount of any recovery may be affected by the relative security of the Clients’ investment in the capital structure of the issuer. In addition, distressed investments are more likely to be challenged as fraudulent conveyances and amounts paid on the investment may be subject to avoidance as a preference under certain circumstances.

***Purchasing Securities of Initial Public Offerings.*** Certain of the Clients may purchase securities of companies in initial public offerings or shortly thereafter. Special risks associated with these securities may include a limited number of shares available for trading, unseasoned trading, lack of investor knowledge of the company, and limited operating history. These factors may contribute to substantial price volatility for the shares of these companies and thus, for the Clients’ interests. The limited number of shares available for trading in some initial public offerings may make it more difficult for the Clients to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing market prices. In addition, some companies making initial public offerings are involved in relatively new industries or lines of business, which may not be widely understood by investors. Some of these companies may be undercapitalized or regarded as developmental stage companies, without revenues or operating income, or the near-term prospects of achieving them.

***Investment in Non-U.S. Securities.*** The Clients may invest in securities issued by non-U.S. governments or securities of companies not domiciled in the U.S. These securities may be denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Such investments may be subject to a greater risk than U.S. investments due to non-U.S. economic, political and legal developments, including favorable or unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates, exchange control regulations (including currency blockage), expropriation of assets or nationalization, imposition of taxes on dividends, interest payments, or capital gains, the need for approval by government or other authorities to make investments, and possible difficulty in obtaining and enforcing judgments against non-U.S. entities and other factors beyond the control of the Firm. Furthermore, issuers of non-U.S. securities are subject to different, often less comprehensive accounting, reporting or disclosure requirements than U.S. issuers. The securities markets of some countries in which the Clients may invest

have substantially less volume than those in the United States, and securities of certain companies in these countries are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. companies. Accordingly, these markets may be subject to greater influence by adverse events generally affecting the market, and by large investors trading significant blocks of securities, than is usual in the United States. Brokerage commissions and other transaction costs on securities exchanges in non-U.S. countries are generally higher than in the United States. Non-U.S. securities settlements may in some instances be subject to delays and related administrative uncertainties. In some countries, there are restrictions on investments or investors such that the only practicable way for the Clients to invest in such markets is by entering into swaps or other derivative transactions with its prime brokers or others. Such transactions involve counterparty risks which are not present in the case of direct investments and which may not be controllable by the Firm.

The economies of non-U.S. countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, asset reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Further, certain non-U.S. economies are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. The economies of certain non-U.S. countries may be based, predominantly, on only a few industries and may be vulnerable to changes in trade conditions and may have higher levels of debt or inflation.

***Convertible Securities.*** Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks, or other securities that may be converted into, or exchanged for, a specified amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security entitles its holder to receive interest that generally is paid or accrued on debt or a dividend that is paid or accrued on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted, or exchanged. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally (i) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities, (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying common stock due to their fixed-income characteristics, and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

The value of a convertible security is a function of its “investment value” (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its “conversion value” (the security’s worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also have an effect on the convertible security’s investment value. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income security. Generally, the amount of the premium decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity.

***Options.*** The Firm may invest in options. Purchasing put and call options, as well as writing such options, are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks. Although an option buyer’s risk is limited to the amount of the original investment for the purchase of the option, an investment in an option may be subject to greater fluctuation than an investment in the underlying securities. In theory, an uncovered call writer’s loss is potentially unlimited, but in practice the loss is limited by the term of existence of the call. The risk for a writer of a put option is that the price of the underlying securities may fall below the exercise price. The ability to trade in or exercise options may be restricted in the event that trading in the underlying securities interest becomes restricted.

Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size, and strike price, the terms of over-the-counter options (options not traded on exchanges) are generally established through negotiation with the other party to the option contract. While this type of arrangement allows the Clients greater flexibility to tailor an option to its needs, over-the-counter options generally involve greater credit risk than exchange-traded options which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchanges where they are traded.

***Futures and Related Options.*** While Firm does not presently expect to invest a significant portion of the Clients' assets in futures contracts and related options, the Clients reserves the right to do so, to the extent permitted by applicable law, at any time. A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a specific quantity of a commodity (including a securities index or an interest-bearing security) for a set price at a future date. The Clients may also buy and sell call and put options on futures or on securities indexes in addition to, or as an alternative to, purchasing or selling futures contracts, or, to the extent permitted by applicable law, to earn additional income.

The use of futures and options involves certain special risks. Futures and options transactions involve costs and may result in losses. Certain risks arise because of the possibility of imperfect correlations between movements in the prices of futures and options and movements in the prices of the underlying securities, securities index, currencies, or other commodities or of the securities or currencies in the Clients' portfolio which are the subject of the hedge (to the extent the Clients use futures and options for hedging purposes). The successful use of futures and options further depends on the Firm's ability to forecast market or interest rate movements correctly. Other risks arise from the Clients' potential inability to close out its futures or options positions, and there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any futures contract or option at a particular time. The use of futures and options for purposes other than hedging is regarded as speculative. Certain regulatory requirements may also limit the Clients' ability to engage in futures and options transactions.

***Other Instruments and Future Developments.*** The Clients may take advantage of opportunities in the area of swaps, options on various underlying instruments, and swaptions and certain other customized "synthetic" or derivative investments in the future. In addition, the Clients may take advantage of opportunities with respect to certain other "synthetic" or derivative instruments which are not presently contemplated for use by the Clients or which are currently not available, but which may be developed to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with the Clients' investment objective and legally permissible for the Clients. Special risks may apply to the Clients' investments in the future.

***Cash and Other Investments.*** The Clients may invest all or a portion of their assets in cash or cash items for investment purposes, pending other investments or as provision of margin for futures or forward contracts. These cash items are expected to be of high quality at the time of investment and may include a number of money market instruments such as negotiable or non-negotiable securities issued by or short-term deposits with the U.S. and non-U.S. governments and agencies or instrumentalities thereof, bankers' acceptances, high quality commercial paper, repurchase agreements, bank certificates of deposit, and short-term debt securities of U.S. or non-U.S. issuers deemed to be creditworthy by the Firm. While these investments generally involve relatively low risk levels, they may produce lower than expected returns, and could result in losses.

***Illiquid Investments.*** The Clients do not expect to purchase assets that are illiquid or lack a readily ascertainable fair value. However, in certain circumstances, economic conditions, market conditions or other factors may adversely affect the liquidity of, or the ability to value, certain assets held by one or more Clients for the longer-term. The Firm or the General Partner may designate an asset of certain Clients as an "Illiquid Investment" where (i) the sale of such asset could result in a legal or regulatory violation as determined by the Firm or the General Partner, (ii) the exchange, if any, on which such asset is primarily traded is closed, (iii) the price or value of such asset cannot be accurately obtained for ten (10) consecutive

trading days, or (iv) the asset becomes restricted from being traded and the Firm or the General Partner determines that such restriction will remain for at least sixty (60) trading days. There is no cap on the amount of an investor's investment in a Fund that may be in an Illiquid Investment.

***Risks of Derivative Instruments.*** The Clients may engage in a variety of derivative transactions. All derivative instruments, including options, forward contracts, and swap contracts involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than the risks presented by more traditional investments. The following is a general discussion of important risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand before investing in the Clients.

**Market Risk:** This is the general risk attendant to all investments that the value of a particular investment will change in a way detrimental to the Clients' interests.

**Management Risk:** Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument, but also of the derivative itself. In particular, the use and complexity of derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into and the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the Clients' portfolio.

**Counterparty Credit Risk:** This is the risk that a loss may be sustained by the Clients as a result of the failure of the counterparty to comply with the terms of the derivative contract. The credit risk for exchange-traded derivatives is generally less than for over-the-counter derivatives, since the clearing house, which is the issuer or counterparty to each exchange-traded derivative, provides additional protections in the event of non-performance by the counterparty. For operational reasons, the Clients may allow the prime broker to retain possession of collateral. To the extent the Clients allow the prime broker or any over-the-counter derivative counterparty to retain possession of any collateral, the Clients may be treated as an unsecured creditor of such counterparty in the event of the counterparty's insolvency. Therefore, the Firm considers the creditworthiness of each counterparty to an over-the-counter derivative in evaluating potential credit risk.

**Documentation Risk:** Many derivative instruments also have documentation risk. Because the contract for each over-the-counter derivative transaction is individually negotiated with a specific counterparty, there exists the risk that the parties may interpret contractual terms (*e.g.*, the definition of default) differently when the Clients seek to enforce its contractual rights. If that occurs, the cost and unpredictability of the legal proceedings required for the Clients to enforce their contractual rights may lead the Clients to decide not to pursue its claims against the counterparty.

**Liquidity Risk:** Liquidity risk exists when a particular instrument is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many over-the-counter derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous price. Less liquid derivatives may also fall more in price than other securities during market falls.

**Leverage Risk:** Because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate, or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. In the case of swaps, the risk of loss generally is related to a notional principal amount, even if the parties have not made any initial investment. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

There can be no assurance that Clients will achieve their investment objectives. Investing in securities and commodity interests involves risk of loss that Clients and each Fund's investors should be prepared to bear.

The following risk factors do not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in Tyrian's investment programs.

Please refer to each Fund's governing documents for a more detailed description of such risks.

#### ***Item 9: Disciplinary Information***

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Tyrian currently has no reportable disciplinary events to disclose.

#### ***Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations***

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Tyrian currently provides investment advice to the Clients listed in Item 4 above. In addition, Tyrian Performance, LLC, an affiliate of Tyrian, serves as the general partner to the Onshore Fund and the Master Fund. The Funds do not have independent management, and although the Offshore Fund has a majority of independent directors, Tyrian selects the directors. Although this organizational structure may give Tyrian heightened control and discretion over the Funds, Tyrian aims to manage any potential conflicts of interest by seeking to adhere to the investment strategy and investment allocation policy discussed in the Fund's governing documents. Tyrian may organize other investment funds (including parallel funds for employees of Tyrian) or manage separately managed accounts that may either co-invest with one or more Clients or follow an investment program similar to or different from the Clients' program. Tyrian may also establish special purpose vehicles or subsidiaries and invest in or act through such special purpose vehicles or subsidiaries. In addition, Tyrian, its affiliates, and the principals thereof may have investments in other investment funds that may be formed in the future and are managed by Tyrian or an affiliate (or interests in the performance of other Clients which pose conflicts of interest).

Tyrian has entered into an agreement with a strategic investor, whereby the strategic investor receives a portion of the annual incentive allocation charged to the Master Fund. The strategic investor does not have enhanced visibility into the portfolio of the Funds, but sub-leases office space to Tyrian. Tyrian also shares community office space (e.g., kitchen and conference rooms) with other investment advisers, including the strategic investor. Tyrian has established policies and procedures with respect to sharing community office space designed to protect the interests of Tyrian and the Clients.

Tyrian and its affiliates allocate investment opportunities among the Clients in a manner which it believes to be appropriate and in the best interests of all the entities involved. While allocations between each of the Clients may be made on a pro rata basis in proportion to the relative equity of each, there can be no assurances that an investment opportunity which comes to the attention of Tyrian and its affiliates will not be allocated wholly or primarily to one or more Clients, with one or more Clients being unable to participate in such investment opportunity or participating only on a limited basis. If, in the discretion of Tyrian, one or more Clients should not participate in a particular investment opportunity for tax or regulatory reasons, such investment opportunity will be allocated only to the Clients not affected by such tax or regulatory reasons. To the extent an investment is not allocated pro rata, a Client could incur a disproportionate amount of income or loss related to such investment relative to the other Clients.

One or more Clients could be disadvantaged because of activities conducted by the General Partner, Tyrian, or their affiliates for the other Clients as a result of, among other things: (i) legal restrictions on the

combined size of positions which may be taken for all Clients managed by Tyrian or its affiliates, thereby limiting the size of one or more Client's position; and (ii) the difficulty of liquidating an investment for more than one Clients where the market cannot absorb the sale of the combined positions. In addition, there may be circumstances under which one or more Clients do not participate in certain investments. Tyrian will evaluate for the Clients, a variety of factors which may be relevant in determining whether a particular situation or strategy is appropriate and feasible for one or more Clients at a particular time, which may include the nature of the investment opportunity taken in the context of the other investments at the time, the liquidity of the investment relative to the needs of the particular entity, the investment or regulatory limitations on the particular entity, and the transaction costs involved. Because these considerations may differ for one or more of the Clients in the context of any particular investment opportunity, investment activities of the Clients and the other Clients may differ considerably from time to time.

#### ***Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading***

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Employees of Tyrian may only purchase and sell securities in accordance with the Firm's Code of Ethics to which all employees are subject. This policy is monitored by the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer.

Employees are permitted to maintain personal brokerage accounts, subject to the Code of Ethics and personal trading policy.

The Code of Ethics covers many topics, including the following:

- A statement of the standard of business conduct.
- Limits on gifts and entertainment.
- Limits on political contributions
- Pre-clearance by employees of purchases or sales of securities through the Chief Compliance Officer for personal accounts.
- Reporting requirements regarding personal holdings.

A copy of the Firm's Code of Ethics is available to investors and prospective investors upon request.

Tyrian and its personnel, managers and members may invest in the Funds, subject to applicable law and the Code, and to the investor eligibility requirements applicable to the Funds.

Allocation of investment opportunities among the Clients and any other Clients will generally be made as described in Item 10.

Each Fund may participate in transactions in which the General Partner, Tyrian, or any of their employees, members, and/or principals or any investor is directly or indirectly interested. In connection with such transactions, a Fund, on the one hand, and the General Partner, Tyrian or their employees, members, and/or principals or investors, on the other hand, may have conflicting interests. The General Partner and Tyrian may also face conflicts of interest in connection with purchase or sale transactions (involving an investment by a Fund) with an affiliate of such Fund (including other Clients), including with respect to the consideration offered by, and the obligation of, the General Partner or Tyrian and such other affiliate.

Subject to the pre-clearance requirements in the Code of Ethics, Tyrian, the General Partner and their respective employees, members, and/or principals may buy or sell securities or commodity interests for their own account. The records of any such trades by Tyrian, the General Partner, or their respective employees, members, and/or principals will not be open to inspection by the investors. Tyrian's compliance policies and procedures, including personal trading policies are designed to reduce potential conflicts of interest.

Certain investment professionals of Tyrian may serve on the board of directors of private and public corporations. In certain circumstances, such services may restrict Tyrian's ability to make investment that otherwise would be in one or more Clients' interests.

### ***Item 12: Brokerage Practices***

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Tyrian is solely responsible for choosing the broker or brokers used for each securities transaction on behalf of the Clients. Tyrian's primary consideration in placing transactions with particular brokers is to obtain best execution. Tyrian may also consider a variety of other factors, which may include the financial stability and reputation of the particular broker/dealer, the ability to achieve prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices, the operational efficiency with which transactions are effected, the broker/dealer's expertise in the specific security or sector in which a Client seeks to trade; the broker/dealer's skill in positioning the securities involved; the broker/dealer's ability to accommodate any special execution or order handling requirements that may surround the particular transaction and the brokerage and research services provided by such broker/dealer, among other factors. It is noted that since commission rates are generally negotiable, selecting brokers on the basis of considerations which are not limited to applicable commission rates may at times result in higher transaction costs than would otherwise be obtainable. Tyrian maintains policies and procedures to review the quality of executions, including periodic reviews by its trading and investment professionals.

Tyrian may also consider the quality, comprehensiveness and frequency of available research and other products and services considered to be of value. Brokerage and research services may either be obtained from brokerage firms or obtained from third parties and paid for by Tyrian and subsequently charged to a Client and the other Clients pro rata based on their relative capital balances. Brokerage and research services may include, but are not limited to: (i) written (including electronic) information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies, or sectors; news, quotation, statistics, and pricing services, as well as discussions with research personnel and consultants; and (ii) hardware, software, databases, and other technical and telecommunications services and equipment utilized in the investment management process and consulting fees.

Tyrian 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 brokerage and research products and services or to pay higher commissions to such firms if Tyrian determines such prices or commissions are reasonable in relation to the overall services and products provided. Accordingly, a Client may be deemed to be paying for brokerage and research products and services with "soft" or commission dollars. These products and services would otherwise only be available to Tyrian for a cash payment. To the extent that Tyrian uses brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns) to obtain research or other products or services that would otherwise be an expense of Tyrian, such use of commissions could be viewed as additional compensation to Tyrian, and Tyrian receives a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for such research or other products or services. This creates a conflict of interest between Tyrian's fiduciary duty to operate the Clients in the best interest of the Clients and Tyrian's desire to receive or direct these "soft-dollar" benefits. Although Tyrian believes that Clients benefit from many of the products and services obtained with soft dollars generated by such Client's trades, such Clients may not benefit exclusively or at all. Such products and services used by such Clients may also be utilized by Tyrian or its affiliates in connection with its investment services for other accounts.

In formulating and implementing its policies with regard to the use of commissions or "soft dollars" for non-Client expenses, it is Tyrian's intent to stay within the parameters of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Where a product or service obtained with soft dollars provides both research and non-research assistance to Tyrian, Tyrian will make a reasonable allocation of the cost that

may be paid for with soft dollars. In the event Tyrian has custody of all or a portion of an Client's assets, it intends to comply with U.S. federal and state custody rules applicable to Tyrian.

The availability of these products and services may influence and provide Tyrian with an incentive to select or recommend one broker rather than another to perform services for one or more Clients. Nevertheless, Tyrian will attempt to assure either that the fees and costs for products and services provided to such Clients by brokers offering these benefits are reasonable in relation to the overall services provided.

Tyrian generally expects to use soft dollar benefits to provide services to Clients. Tyrian will seek to generally allocate such benefits among Clients on a pro rata basis. During Tyrian's last fiscal year, Tyrian used soft dollars generated by the Clients to pay for a number of research products and services generally related to broad global market and issuer information, macroeconomic trends, and industry research, including printed and online materials that are generally available for purchase or subscription. Such research products and services consisted of access to databases of news and research and similar hosted services, as well as research and analysis, market data, securities filings, and other financial information. Certain providers of such services also make certain proprietary research tools available to their subscribers, including Tyrian, to further facilitate research and analysis. Tyrian also utilizes soft dollar commissions generated through commission sharing arrangements that it maintains with broker-dealers to purchase certain brokerage and research services.

A broker-dealer is not excluded from receiving business because it has not been identified as providing brokerage and research services. Periodically Tyrian considers the amount and nature of brokerage and research services provided by broker-dealers, as well as the extent to which such services are relied upon, and attempts to allocate a portion of the brokerage business of the Clients on the basis of that consideration.

Tyrian or affiliates may receive introductions to prospective Fund investors through broker-dealers that are prime brokers or who execute trades on behalf of the Funds. Tyrian does not believe that it pays any additional fees or higher commissions as a result of these introductions. Tyrian seeks best execution on all transactions. However, Tyrian may have an incentive to select or use an executing or prime broker based on Tyrian or an affiliate receiving Fund investor referrals from that counterparty. Tyrian does not consider Client or Fund investor referrals from broker-dealers when making brokerage allocation decisions.

As is consistent with its duty to seek to obtain best execution, Tyrian will utilize cross trades for Clients. A cross trade occurs when Tyrian's purchases and sells a particular security between two or more Clients under Tyrian's management by instructing brokers to cross the trade. Tyrian generally utilizes "cross" trades as part of the rebalancing process as described below. In no instance does Tyrian receive additional compensation when crossing trades for Client accounts. Tyrian will seek to ensure that the terms of the transaction, including the consideration to be paid or received, are fair and reasonable, and the transactions is done for the sole benefit of the Clients. Given the restrictions imposed by ERISA on engaging in cross trades Tyrian does not include ERISA accounts in cross trades even where Tyrian could achieve reduced transaction costs for its Clients by doing so.

A Client may enter into "rebalancing" transactions with other Clients that have the same or similar investment objectives as such Client when contributions or withdrawals of capital to or from either such Fund or other Clients change the ratio of Fund assets to the assets of other Clients. The purpose of any such rebalancing transactions would be to bring each Client's exposure to a commonly held investment into line with each Client's percentage of total equity under management. All "rebalancing" transactions: (i) will effected for cash consideration at the current fair value of the particular securities; (ii) will not involve restricted securities or securities for which market quotations are not readily available; and (iii) if executed through a broker, generally will involve a brokerage commission fee.

Purchase and sale orders for more than one Client generally will be aggregated for Clients with each entity paying its pro rata share of the total commission and paying or receiving its pro rata share of the total cost or

sales proceeds. From the standpoint of each Client, simultaneous identical portfolio transactions for such Client and the other Clients may decrease the prices received, and increase the prices required to be paid, by such Client for its portfolio sales and purchases. Instances in which Client orders may not be aggregated include, but are not limited to, the following: Tyrian determines that aggregation is not appropriate because of market conditions; situations where the trader and/or the Portfolio Manager must effect the transactions at different times or prices, making aggregation unfeasible; or a determination is made by Tyrian not to aggregate orders because of tax, legal, regulatory or administrative reasons.

On occasion Tyrian may participate in initial public offerings or new issues (“IPOs”) for its Clients (and with respect to each of the Onshore Fund and the Offshore Fund, for each of their investors) that are eligible to participate therein. In these cases, Tyrian’s general policy and practice is to allocate investments in IPOs fairly and equitably among eligible Clients so as not to advantage any one Client over another over time.

### ***Item 13: Review of Accounts***

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The Portfolio Manager reviews the portfolios of the Clients on a daily basis. The portfolios of the Clients are also reviewed by the Chief Compliance Officer daily. All of the Funds’ trades are also sent to the Funds’ administrator daily for entry into the administrator’s accounting systems and to be reconciled with the Funds’ prime brokerage account statements.

Additionally, the Firm has formed an Investment Committee to evaluate its investment program and each portfolio in accordance with set guidelines. The Investment Committee meets periodically and the minutes of each Investment Committee meeting are kept.

At the end of each year or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, Tyrian or the General Partner distributes tax information and an audited financial report with respect to the previous fiscal year to all investors in the Funds. The Funds or their administrator sends unaudited capital statements to investors in the Funds no less frequently than quarterly identifying opening and closing balances for the period, net income, and capital contributions and withdrawals. Investors also receive periodic management letters which may describe recent performance of the Fund and updates on the Firm.

### ***Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation***

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Tyrian does not receive economic benefit from anyone but the Clients for providing investment advice or other advisory services to the Clients.

Tyrian, the General Partner and the Funds and/or their respective affiliates may enter into agreements with one or more third parties or affiliated entities providing for payments to such parties or entities of a fully disclosed sales charge, which may be borne by the investor and paid from the subscription of certain investors that agree thereto.

### ***Item 15: Custody***

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Tyrian is deemed to have custody of each Fund’s assets because of the authority Tyrian or an affiliate has over such Fund’s assets. Tyrian is deemed to have custody of other Client assets to the extent Tyrian can automatically debit fees.

The Master Fund's prime brokers will generally maintain custody of the Master Fund's securities and cash, although in certain instances other brokers that execute transactions for a Master Fund will maintain custody of such Master Fund's assets contract with third-party custodians and a prime broker to serve as custodian for the securities owned by the Funds, which generally are all publicly-traded. The Funds do not use a qualified custodian to send quarterly account statements directly to the investors in the Funds. Instead, each of the Onshore Fund and the Offshore Fund will provide to its investors annual audited financial statements within 120 days' of the end of each year.

Tyrian or the owner of the Managed Account has retained a qualified custodian to maintain custody of the assets of the Managed Account. The Managed Account's qualified custodians deliver periodic reporting that Clients should carefully review. Tyrian has also appointed an independent certified public accounting firm that is both registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Companies Accounting Oversight Board that distributes audited financial statements to investors of the Funds within 120 days of the fiscal year-end.

#### ***Item 16: Investment Discretion***

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Tyrian has full discretion to manage the Clients. This authority is granted pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement ("**IMA**") between Tyrian and the relevant Fund. There are no specific limitations placed on this authority, provided that Tyrian will exercise its discretionary authority in accordance with the investment objectives and strategy and applicable limitations, if any, set forth in the applicable offering documents of each Fund.

Tyrian has full discretionary authority of the Managed Account, which is granted pursuant to its IMA between Tyrian and the Managed Account client, subject to certain exposure and margin limitations set forth in such IMA. The terms of each IMA may limit Tyrian's authority to purchase securities that are inconsistent with the investment objectives. Clients may further limit Tyrian's discretion through reasonable restrictions on the account. These restrictions generally take the form of prohibitions or constraints with respect to particular securities, issuers, financial instruments, exposures, or trading counterparties.

#### ***Item 17: Voting Client Securities***

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As a matter of policy and as a fiduciary to its Clients, Tyrian is responsible for voting proxies for portfolio securities consistent with the best economic interests of its clients. Tyrian understands and appreciates the importance of proxy voting. The Firm will vote all proxies in the best interests of its Clients and in accordance with the procedures outlined below (as applicable), unless otherwise mandated by an investment management agreement or applicable law (e.g. ERISA).

In the absence of specific voting guidelines mandated by a particular Client, Tyrian generally votes with management. To the extent that Tyrian invests a Client's assets in a portfolio company, such investment is based in part on the Firm's belief that such portfolio company's management team seeks to serve such portfolio company's shareholders' interest. Because Tyrian typically has confidence in a portfolio company's management decisions, the Firm believes that such company's management's recommendations on issues such as proxy voting are likely to be in the shareholders' best interest. However, the Firm will assess each such situation on a case by case basis and may not always defer to a portfolio company's management team's recommendation. An example is "poison pill" policies, which we generally vote against.

If Tyrian believes corporate management is no longer seeking to maximize shareholder value then we generally sell the applicable portfolio company's shares.

Tyrian will identify any potential or actual conflicts of interest that may arise between us and the corporation. A conflict is one of the exceptions that would cause Tyrian to not vote the proxy. In instances where that might exist, those proxies would be mailed directly to the client for voting action.

Clients and any investors thereof that wish to obtain a record of the Firm's proxy voting policy or proxy voting history may contact the Chief Compliance Officer.

Tyrian utilizes the services of a third party in order to file class action claims on behalf of the Funds or, as applicable and as agreed by a Managed Account or any other Client. Such third parties may collect fees based upon a percentage of funds recovered in such claims.

#### ***Item 18: Financial Information***

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Tyrian believes that it has no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to its clients, and Tyrian has not been the subject of any bankruptcy proceeding.

#### ***Item 19: Requirements for State Registered Advisers***

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Not Applicable.