

PART 2A OF FORM ADV: FIRM BROCHURE

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of HCG Fund Management LP. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 919-300-7702. 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 HCG Fund Management LP is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

HCG Fund Management LP is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). SEC registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

ITEM 2 – MATERIAL CHANGES

This brochure (the “Brochure”) replaces the last version of HCG’s Brochure dated March 31, 2017. This other-than-annual update reflects the following change:

- Item 4: The principal owners of HCG have been updated.

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ITEM 4 – ADVISORY BUSINESS

General Description of Advisory Fund

HCG Fund Management LP (“HCG” or the “Investment Adviser”) formed in January 2015 and is organized as a limited partnership under the laws of the State of Delaware. The investment activities of HCG are led by Hadi F. Habal and Jose N. Penabad (the “Principals”). HCG is principally owned by MIJ Analytics, LLC and Jenesem, LLC, each wholly owned and controlled by Jose and Hadi, respectively. HCG Funds LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, serves as the general partner of HCG.

Description of Advisory Services and Investment Strategy

HCG serves as the investment manager and provides discretionary investment advisory services to pooled investment vehicles that are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”), and the securities of which are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”).

The initial Funds are organized in a “master-feeder” structure in which feeder Funds invest substantially all of their assets into a master Fund, and in turn, the master Fund makes investments. The initial master-feeder fund structure consists of the following entities:

- HCG Funds Ltd, a Cayman exempted company (the “Offshore Fund”); and
- HCG Digital Finance LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the “Master Fund”).

The Principals are also the owners of the managing members of HCG Partners LLC (the “General Partner”), the general partner with ultimate responsibility for decisions relating to management, operations, and investment decisions made on behalf of the Master Fund, and as delegated by the board of directors of the Offshore Fund. By agreement, the board of directors of the Offshore Fund has delegated investment discretion over the Offshore Fund’s assets to HCG.

The investment objective of the Funds is to generate stable, long term capital growth by investing substantially all of its assets in private investment funds (“Portfolio Funds”) organized by the General Partner or one of its affiliates and managed by the Investment Adviser or one of its affiliates. Each Portfolio Fund will invest primarily in securities or other financial assets (“Digital Loan Securities”) that are issued by trusts or similar special purpose vehicles (“Digital Loan Security Issuers”) and are collateralized by, or reference or otherwise track the performance of, one or more portfolios of loans (“Digital Loans”) facilitated by internet-based marketplace lending platforms and other internet-based lending platforms (“Digital Lending Platforms”) sponsored by and serviced by third party companies (“Digital Lending Platform Sponsors”). **There can be no assurance that the Funds will meet their investment objectives.**

Generally, each of the Portfolio Funds will be organized as onshore or offshore limited liability companies, limited partnerships or other entities formed by the General Partner or its affiliates. It is expected that the manager, managing member, directors or general partner of each Portfolio Fund will be, or a similar function will be performed by, the General Partner, the Investment Adviser or their affiliates. Because the Portfolio Funds are generally organized by the General Partner (or its affiliates) for the purposes of facilitating the investment management of assets of the General Partner’s (or its affiliates’) clients, interests in such Portfolio Funds may be held by one or more of the General Partner’s (or its affiliates’) clients, including the Fund. As a general partner, managing member or manager (or similar capacity) of each

Portfolio Fund, the General Partner exercises control over the issuance and transfer or other disposition of the membership interests of such Portfolio Funds.

In providing services to the Funds, among other things, HCG: (i) manages the Funds' assets in accordance with the terms of the applicable Fund's confidential offering memoranda, individual limited partnership or shareholder agreements and other governing documents applicable to each Fund (collectively the "Fund Documents"); (ii) formulates investment objectives; (iii) directs and manages the investment and reinvestment of the Funds' assets; and (iv) provides, or causes to be provided, periodic reports to investors. HCG provides investment advice directly to the Funds and not individually to a Fund's limited partners or shareholders. Investment restrictions for the Funds, if any, are generally established in the applicable Fund Documents.

As of December 31, 2016, the Funds advised by HCG managed regulatory assets under management of approximately \$250,110,200 on a discretionary basis.

ITEM 5 – FEES AND COMPENSATION

Management Fee

HCG generally charges asset-based investment advisory fees to each Fund (“Management Fee”). Management Fees paid by a Fund are indirectly borne by investors in such Fund. Such Management Fees are deducted from Fund assets and generally payable quarterly in arrears. The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Management Fee for each Fund is established by HCG, as modified by negotiations with investors in the applicable Fund, and is set forth in the applicable Fund Documents received by each investor prior to investment in such Fund.

Consistent with the Fund Documents, generally, each Fund pays a maximum quarterly Management Fee equal to 1/4th of 2% (or 2% annualized) of the net asset value (“NAV”) of each series of shares of the Fund. Fund investors do not have the ability to choose to be billed directly for fees.

Performance Fee

Additionally, at the end of the Fund’s fiscal year, the Investment Adviser is entitled to a performance fee (“Performance Fee”) of the net capital appreciation attributable to each Fund investor’s capital account in the applicable Fund, subject to a hurdle rate (the “Hurdle Rate”). The Performance Fee is generally equal to 20% of an amount (if positive) equal to (a) the result of (i) the net asset value of such capital account as of the end of the fiscal year (adjusted for capital contributions, withdrawals or distributions made during such fiscal year) (the “Year-End Value”) *minus* (ii) the net asset value of such capital account as of the first day of the fiscal year (the “Beginning Year Value”), *minus* (b) the product of the applicable Hurdle Rate and the Beginning Year Value of such capital account.

The Investment Adviser may, in its sole discretion, waive any portion of the Management Fee and Performance Fee that would otherwise be allocable to any particular Fund investor or class of Fund interests, and may effect such waiver by means of a reimbursement to a Fund investor or investors.

Additional Fees and Expenses

In addition to the Management Fee and Performance Fee, the Funds may pay or reimburse the General Partner, the Investment Adviser and/or their affiliates for all expenses related to the organization and initial offering expenses of the Master Fund and Offshore Fund, including, but not limited to, legal and accounting fees, printing and mailing expenses and government filing fees (including blue sky filing fees). The Funds’ organizational and initial offering expenses will be, for accounting purposes, amortized by the Funds for up to a sixty (60) month period. Amortization of such expenses is a divergence from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). In certain circumstances, this divergence may result in a qualification of the Funds’ annual audited financial statements. In such instances, the Funds may elect to (i) avoid the qualification by recognizing the unamortized expenses or (ii) make GAAP conforming changes for financial reporting purposes, but amortize expenses for purposes of calculating the Funds’ net asset value (resulting in a divergence in fiscal year-end net asset values reported in the Funds’ financial statements, and as otherwise applicable under the provisions of the applicable Fund Documents). If the Fund is terminated within sixty (60) months of its commencement, any unamortized expenses will be recognized. If a Fund investor makes a withdrawal prior to the end of the period during which the Fund is amortizing expenses, the Fund may, but is not required to, accelerate a proportionate share of the unamortized expenses based upon the amount being withdrawn and reduce withdrawal proceeds accordingly.

The Funds will also pay or reimburse the General Partner, the Investment Adviser and their affiliates for (i) all expenses incurred in connection with the ongoing offer and sale of Fund interests, including, but not limited to, printing of Fund Documents and exhibits and documentation of performance and the admission of Fund investors, (ii) all operating expenses of the applicable Funds such as tax preparation fees, governmental fees and taxes, administrator fees, costs of communications with Fund investors, and ongoing legal, accounting, asset valuation, auditing, bookkeeping, consulting and other professional fees and expenses, (iii) all Fund trading and investment related costs and expenses (including, without limitation, travel expenses and other expenses of the Investment Adviser related to diligence of investment opportunities for the Funds), (iv) all fees and other expenses incurred in connection with the investigation, prosecution or defense of any claims, assertion of rights or pursuit of remedies, by or against the Funds, including, without limitation, professional and other advisory and consulting expenses, (v) fees and expenses relating to software tools, programs or other technology utilized in managing the Funds (including, without limitation, third-party software licensing, implementation, data management and recovery services and custom development costs), (vi) research and market data (including, without limitation, any computer hardware and connectivity hardware (e.g., telephone and fiber optic lines) incorporated into the cost of obtaining such research and market data), (vii) insurance expenses, including costs related to directors and officers insurance, errors and omissions insurance, premiums for cybersecurity insurance and other liability insurance covering the General Partner, the Investment Adviser and the members, partners, officers, employees and agents of any of them, (viii) costs of printing and mailing reports and notices, (ix) regulatory expenses (including, without limitation, filing fees) and (x) extraordinary expenses, including the following: indemnification expenses; fees and expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit by any U.S. federal, state or local authority, including any related administrative settlement and judicial review; and fees and expenses incurred in connection with the reorganization, dissolution, winding-up or termination of a Fund. The Funds will also bear all of the expenses similar to those described above and incurred by any feeder fund organized by the General Partner to invest in the Master Fund. The Funds also will bear its pro rata share of the organizational costs, operating costs, investment related expenses and any other expenses of each of the Portfolio Funds.

The General Partner and the Investment Adviser will bear their respective overhead expenses, such as salaries and real estate lease expenses.

Fees and expenses paid or incurred by the Funds that are attributable to only one class of investors' interests in the Funds will be specially allocated to that class. Fees and expenses that may be attributable to more than one class or all classes of investor interests will be allocated among such classes in a manner that the General Partner determines to be fair and equitable.

The General Partner and/or the Investment Adviser may sell Fund interests through broker-dealers, placement agents and other persons and pay a marketing fee or commission in connection with such activities, including ongoing payments, at the General Partner's or the Investment Adviser's own expense. In certain cases, the General Partner and/or the Investment Adviser reserve the right to deduct a percentage of the amount invested by an investor in the Fund to pay sales fees or charges, on a fully disclosed basis, to a broker-dealer, placement agent or other person based upon the capital contribution of the investor introduced to the Fund by such broker-dealer, agent or other person. Any such sales fees or charges would be assessed against the referred Fund investor and would reduce the amount actually invested by such investor in the Funds.

It is critical that Fund investors refer to the relevant confidential Fund Documents for a complete understanding of how HCG is compensated for its advisory services and the fees they will pay. The information contained herein is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by the relevant Fund Documents.

ITEM 6 - PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As described in Item 5 above, HCG (or its affiliate, the General Partner) may receive performance-based compensation from the Funds.

This creates a potential conflict of interest in that the Performance Fee may create an incentive for HCG 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 Fee was not received. Fund investors are provided with clear disclosure as to how the Performance Fee is charged with respect to a particular Fund and the risks associated with such performance-based compensation prior to making an investment.

As noted in Item 5, HCG may elect to waive or reduce the Management Fee or Performance Fee for any investor, including investors that are affiliates and/or related persons of HCG.

ITEM 7 – TYPES OF CLIENTS

HCG's only advisory clients are the Funds. Each investor in the Funds must meet certain eligibility provisions set forth in the applicable Fund Documents. The minimum commitment for an investor is also outlined in the applicable Fund Documents, including the discretion of the General Partner to accept less than the minimum investment threshold. Each investor in the Master Fund and each investor in the Offshore Fund who is a U.S. Person (as defined in Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act")) is required to meet certain suitability qualifications, such as being (1) an "accredited investor" as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act and (2) a "qualified purchaser" as defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act.

ITEM 8 – METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

The descriptions set forth in this Brochure of specific advisory services that HCG offers to clients, and investment strategies pursued and investments made by HCG on behalf of its clients, should not be understood to limit in any way HCG 's investment activities. HCG may offer any advisory services, engage in any investment strategy and make any investment, including any not described in this Brochure, that HCG considers appropriate, subject to each client's investment objectives and guidelines. The investment strategies HCG pursues are speculative and entail substantial risks. Clients should be prepared to bear a substantial loss of capital. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of any client will be achieved.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Funds' investment objective is to generate consistent absolute returns and long term capital growth by investing substantially all of its assets in private investment funds organized by the General Partner or one of its affiliates and managed by the Investment Adviser or one of its affiliates (Portfolio Funds). Each Portfolio Fund will invest primarily in short duration Digital Loan Securities issued by Digital Loan Security Issuers) and are collateralized by, or reference or otherwise track the performance of, Digital Loans facilitated by Digital Lending Platforms sponsored by and serviced by Digital Lending Platform Sponsors.

Digital Loans are generally private loans that were not historically available to capital market investors. The Funds offer investors a single point of access to participate in the emerging asset class of Digital Loans by allocating Fund assets across one or more Portfolio Funds. Each Portfolio Fund will consist of a diversified portfolio of loans within a specific discipline, sector, and/or credit profile, and facilitated via one or more Digital Lending Platforms. Most loans collateralizing or referenced in Digital Loan Securities held by a Portfolio Fund will have terms between 60 days and 60 months.

The Investment Adviser expects the Digital Loan Securities in each Portfolio Fund to generate monthly cash interest, which is the primary source of the Funds' capital growth. The Investment Adviser expects that the Funds will generally reinvest amortized and prepaid loan principal. Each Portfolio Fund may experience some capital loss due to loan charge offs. When appropriate, certain Portfolio Funds will set up a loan loss reserve that accrues on a monthly basis and absorbs charge-offs when they occur. If and when leverage is added to a Portfolio Fund, interest expense on that leverage will be absorbed by that Portfolio Fund.

By applying an investment strategy of participating in a variety of Digital Loan types across multiple platforms, the Investment Adviser seeks to diversify its investment platform and credit risk. Furthermore, the Investment Adviser will have the flexibility to allocate new as well as reinvestment capital to the Portfolio Funds that the Investment Adviser believes will provide the best risk-reward opportunity.

There can be no assurance that the Funds will meet their investment objective, and investment results may vary substantially over time and from period to period.

Paradigm Shift: Following the financial crisis of 2008, the combination of increased regulatory burdens, escalating bank capital requirements, and compressing interest rates for bank products caused many banks to reduce their lending activities. They refrained from product innovation in loans historically dominated by a small group of lenders (e.g., personal loans) or stopped providing credit altogether to borrowers who relied exclusively on banks for credit (e.g., small businesses, single family rehabilitation companies). At the same time, online behavior, financial technology, and the Internet led to the birth of Digital Lending

Platforms, including “online peer-to-peer” or “online marketplace lending” platforms, that have started to disintermediate traditional banking and lending activity. This confluence of regulation, technology and online behavior paved the way for the emergence of a sustained paradigm shift in the traditional funding channel. It is this paradigm shift that enabled the Fund’s opportunity in the new reality of digital finance.

Utilizing traditional banking’s underwriting practices and marrying them to the principles of transparency, data and speed that dominate today’s “Internet 2.0” world, loan marketplaces such as those sponsored by **LendingClub** (ticker: LC) and **LendingHome** and **Square Inc.** (ticker: SQ), emerged to fill the gap vacated by traditional lending institutions. These Digital Lending Platform Sponsors created an alternative to traditional lending institutions for borrowers, and in the process enabled a virtuous circle whereby borrowers have faster access to capital at a more attractive rate and savers earn more attractive risk-adjusted returns than otherwise available. There is no turning back from this paradigm shift because the value proposition and net economic benefits makes sense to all constituents, namely borrowers, lenders, savers, and channel operators (i.e., the marketplaces).

METHODS OF ANALYSIS

Investment Process: The Funds are positioned to achieve the investment objective of sustained attractive risk-adjusted capital growth because of a well-honed investment process centered on three core elements: Platform Access and Selection, Credit Selection, Leverage Structuring.

1. **Platform Access and Selection.** The Investment Adviser works to identify and evaluate prospective platforms early in their life cycle, and in the process develops collaborative relationships with the platforms’ founders and executive teams. The Investment Adviser conducts iterative and extensive due diligence on various aspects of each platform to determine the platform’s risk underwriting capability, value proposition to savers and borrowers, market opportunity, growth tendencies, and operational robustness before committing to start an investment program with the platform. The Investment Adviser expects that early and value-added engagement will provide the Investment Adviser the opportunity to get a seat at the table as a prospective platform investor. The Principals’ experience in private equity across multiple disciplines will guide the Investment Adviser’s evaluation and decision-making process.
2. **Credit Selection.** The Investment Adviser employs its proprietary processes and algorithms to loan selection for each of the Portfolio Funds. In some cases, the loan selection is entirely algorithmic based on variables set by the investment committee, whereas in others it is entirely manual. Each Portfolio Fund is constructed and managed to achieve an optimal balance between risk and reward. The Investment Adviser expects to achieve this goal by monitoring a series of macro-economic factors, industry-specific trends, credit statistics, and platform specific loan performance to determine how best to allocate capital and estimate credit losses. The Principals’ experience in portfolio construction across different market contexts guides the Investment Adviser’s risk management processes.
3. **Leverage Structuring.** The Funds seek to employ modest levels to leverage in each Portfolio Fund to enhance returns while maintaining reasonable credit risk within the individual asset pool. Leverage is possible for this asset class because of high monthly cash generation whether through cash interest, cash principal amortization, and/or full loan prepayments, leading to healthy coverage ratios (e.g., EBITDA/interest ratio and debt to equity ratio).

The Investment Adviser believes that attractive returns can be generated along a spectrum that ranges from higher coupon loans with higher risk that do not have leverage to lower coupon loans

with lower credit risk that employ some prudent leverage. Within the current macroeconomic context, current U.S. credit cycle, and global interest rate environment, the Investment Adviser's view is that risk-adjusted returns on lower coupon/lower risk loans with some leverage is better than the alternative. The Investment Adviser will draw on the Principals' experience in debt structuring for leveraged investments to originate and implement leverage that makes sense for each Portfolio Fund.

Portfolio Funds Generally

Generally, each of the Portfolio Funds will be organized as onshore or offshore limited liability companies, limited partnerships or other entities formed by HCG Partners or its affiliates. It is expected that the manager, managing member, directors or general partner of each Portfolio Fund will be, or a similar function will be performed by, the General Partner, the Investment Adviser or their affiliates.

Because the Portfolio Funds are generally organized by HCG Partners (or its affiliates) for the purposes of facilitating the investment management of assets of HCG Partners' (or its affiliates') clients, interests in such Portfolio Funds may be held by one or more of HCG Partners' (or its affiliates') clients, including the Funds. As a general partner, managing member or manager (or similar capacity) of each Portfolio Fund, HCG Partners exercises control over the issuance and transfer or other disposition of the membership interests of such Portfolio Funds.

At the time the General Partner delivers the applicable Fund Documents to any prospective investor, the General Partner will make available to such prospective investor, all material disclosure documents, organizational documents, performance information and other documents that (x) the General Partner elects to make available to investors and (y) are related to each Portfolio Fund in which the Funds have invested or expect to invest (in the sole determination of the Investment Adviser) at such time (collectively, "Portfolio Fund Documents"). However, prior to delivering a Portfolio Fund Document to an investor, the General Partner may require that such investor deliver a signed confidentiality agreement in form and substance satisfactory to the General Partner in its sole discretion if the Portfolio Fund, the General Partner and/or the Investment Adviser is subject to any confidentiality restriction (by contract or applicable law) in respect of such Portfolio Fund Document. Because the Funds will invest substantially all of its assets in Portfolio Funds, each prospective investor is urged to carefully review each Portfolio Fund Document delivered by the General Partner before making a decision to invest in the Funds. Certain Portfolio Fund Documents will be documents prepared by or on behalf of the related Digital Lending Platform Sponsor and none of the Funds, the General Partner, the Investment Adviser, the Funds' U.S. fund counsel, the Funds' special tax counsel, the Funds' auditor, the Funds' fund administrator and their respective officers, directors, partners, members, employees or other agents of any of them has independently checked or verified the accuracy or the completeness of the information contained in such Portfolio Fund Documents or any document referenced in such Portfolio Fund Documents.

RISK OF LOSS

Prospective investors should be aware that an investment in the Funds involves a high degree of risk. Investors could lose the entire amount of their investments or recover only a small portion of their investments if the Funds suffer substantial losses. The list of risk factors below does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in the Funds. Potential investors in the Funds should carefully review the Fund Documents in their entirety and all applicable Portfolio Fund Documents and consult with their own financial, tax and/or other advisers before deciding whether to invest in the Funds.

Unspecified Investments. The Investment Adviser has complete discretion to select investments for the Fund as investment opportunities arise. A limited partner must rely upon the ability of the Investment Adviser to identify and implement investments consistent with the Fund's investment objective. The Fund's assets will be primarily invested in Portfolio Funds. Each Portfolio Fund will invest primarily in Digital Loan Securities that are issued by Digital Loan Security Issuers and are collateralized by, or reference or otherwise track the performance of, one or more portfolios of Digital Loans originated through a Digital Lending Platform sponsored by and serviced by Digital Lending Platform Sponsors. The Investment Adviser has complete discretion to select the Portfolio Funds and the Investment Adviser or other entities controlled by the Principals will have complete discretion to organize the Portfolio Funds and select the Digital Loan Securities in which such Portfolio Funds will invest. No limited partner will have any right under the LP Agreement to require the Investment Adviser to invest in a particular Portfolio Fund or require any Portfolio Fund to make investments in any particular Digital Loan Securities, Digital Loans or Digital Lending Platform Sponsors.

Concentration Risk. The Fund's assets will be primarily invested in Portfolio Funds. Each Portfolio Fund will invest virtually all of its assets in Digital Loan Securities referencing Digital Loans facilitated by a single Digital Lending Platform Sponsor. As a result, a Portfolio Fund's portfolio will be concentrated almost exclusively in securities issued by Digital Loan Security Issuers sponsored by a single Digital Lending Platform Sponsor even though the Portfolio Fund's Digital Loan Securities will reference a diverse portfolio of Digital Loans facilitated by the Digital Lending Platform Sponsor. This concentration of risk will substantially increase the risk of material losses, even total losses, of investments held by the Funds. This absence of diversity could expose Portfolio Funds to losses disproportionate to market movements in general if the Digital Loan Security Issuers and/or Digital Lending Platform Sponsor become insolvent or run into significant financial difficulties. Digital Loan Securities are not expected to have any active trading markets. Upon the purchase of Digital Loan Securities, a Portfolio Fund will have a very limited ability to liquidate assets to meet withdrawal requests of limited partners, or to reposition the portfolio in response to a change in economic events. In the event a forced liquidation were to take place, the Fund may be subject to sizable capital losses if a Portfolio Fund is forced to create a market into which it would sell these assets.

Risks of Digital Loan Securities. Each Portfolio Fund will invest primarily in Digital Loan Securities. Each Digital Loan Security is a security evidencing an interest in the Digital Loan Security Issuer backed by Digital Loans linked to such Digital Loan Security. A Digital Loan Security may not be secured by the Digital Loans that are linked to such Digital Loan Security. Typically, none of the Digital Loan Security Issuer, a trustee of the Digital Loan Security Issuer, the Portfolio Funds, the Fund, the General Partner, the Investment Adviser and the limited partners will have any right to service the Digital Loans linked to the Digital Loan Securities held by Portfolio Funds or any direct recourse to the obligors under such Digital Loans. Only Digital Lending Platform Sponsor and any successor servicer of Digital Loans under the Digital Lending Platform Sponsor's platform will have the right to enforce claims against the borrowers of Digital Loans.

Reliance on Digital Lending Platform Sponsor. The online lending industry is a relatively new industry. Digital Lending Platform Sponsors are typically new companies with limited operating histories. A Portfolio Fund, as an investor in Digital Loans through its investment in the related Digital Loan Securities, will rely exclusively on the internet-based platforms established and maintained by the related Digital Lending Platform Sponsor to screen loan applicants, set interest rates on the loans, and service and enforce collection of the loans. Given the short history of the online lending industry and the limited historical data about the performance of Digital Loans, there is substantial uncertainty about the robustness and reliability of any Digital Lending Platform Sponsor's internet platform, including its largely automated credit-decision models, underwriting process, loan pricing models and collection infrastructure. In addition, the loan origination process effected through a Digital Lending Platform Sponsor's internet platform may not be transparent and Portfolio Funds will not be able to verify the robustness and reliability of that process.

Because investors in a Digital Loan Security must rely on the related Digital Lending Platform Sponsor to originate and service the related Digital Loans, the Funds rely heavily on Digital Lending Platform Sponsors. Consequently, although a Digital Lending Platform Sponsor is typically not the issuer of Digital Loan Securities, a bankruptcy of Digital Lending Platform Sponsor or financial difficulties of Digital Lending Platform Sponsor would have several materially adverse effects on the Fund. If a Digital Lending Platform Sponsor became insolvent or suffered financial difficulties, the servicing of the related Digital Loans in which the Fund is invested through its Portfolio Funds may be disrupted for an extended period of time, creating cash flow issues for the Fund as a whole, and could lead to significant capital losses to the extent leverage is being employed by the related Portfolio Fund. In addition, if a Digital Lending Platform Sponsor became insolvent, the bankruptcy court might consolidate the assets of the Digital Lending Platform Sponsor and the Digital Loan Security Issuers sponsored by the Digital Lending Platform Sponsor under a doctrine of substantive consolidation or invalidate the Digital Lending Platform Sponsor's transfer of Digital Loans to the Digital Loan Security Issuers that are related to the Digital Loan Securities held by a Portfolio Fund. In either case, the Portfolio Fund will have only a general unsecured creditor's claim against the bankruptcy estate of such Digital Lending Platform Sponsor. Therefore, upon the occurrence of a bankruptcy or financial difficulties of a Digital Lending Platform Sponsor, the Portfolio Fund may recover only a small fraction of the aggregate principal balance of its Digital Loan Securities from its claims against the company or recover nothing.

Any disruption in a Digital Lending Platform Sponsor's operations may result in a disruption of cash flows being generated by the related Portfolio Fund's portfolio, and hence could create cash flow issues for the Fund that could result in losses for limited partners.

The Fund is assuming a certain level of generation of Digital Loans by the Digital Lending Platform Sponsors to enable the Portfolio Funds to successfully invest their capital in Digital Loan Securities. In the event a Digital Lending Platform Sponsor experiences meaningful decreases in Digital Loan originations on its platform, the related Portfolio Fund may find it is unable to invest all of the capital under management in a reasonable timeframe, or may be unable to fully use its asset selection processes due to a lack of loans available on the platform. In either event, the Portfolio Fund's returns may be hampered by this lack of platform assets, and may be forced to return capital to the Fund due to an inability to invest on the Digital Lending Platform Sponsor platform. The failure of Digital Lending Platform Sponsor as a company would eliminate the related Portfolio Fund's ability to reinvest in substantially similar assets in the future.

Accuracy of Digital Lending Platform Sponsor Information. Typically, the Investment Adviser's advice and recommendations about the investments for the Fund will be formulated on the basis of information and data provided by the borrowers on the Digital Lending Platform Sponsor's platform and obtained through the Digital Lending Platform Sponsor itself. The Investment Adviser has a very limited ability to independently verify the information being provided by Digital Lending Platform Sponsor and is not in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information and data. The results from investments made by the Fund may be impacted by errors, omissions or fraud by a Digital Lending Platform Sponsor that, in the presence of correct, complete and truthful information, may have resulted in the Fund making a different investment decision, and for which the Fund and the related Portfolio Fund has limited recourse against Digital Lending Platform Sponsor.

Risks of Digital Loans. Investments in secured or unsecured individual consumer loans, such as the Digital Loans that will be backing Digital Loan Securities in which the Portfolio Funds expect to invest, may be subject to high levels of loss in the event of defaults by the borrowers. This risk is particularly severe for unsecured Digital Loans. Borrowers of unsecured Digital Loans may also view such loans as lower in payment priority than other unsecured revolving consumer loans, such as credit card loans, because such Digital Loans are typically not revolving loans and do not provide the incentive of additional future draws

for the borrowers to be current on their payments. Therefore, the credit risks of Digital Loans tend to be higher than for traditional consumer loans made to borrowers of similar credit standing (e.g., same FICO score). In addition, unlike an asset-backed or secured loan in which the lender has recourse against the relevant collateral, unsecured Digital Loans are not secured by any collateral. Unsecured consumer loans rank relatively low in the hierarchy of repayments in the event of a bankruptcy of the borrower, falling well behind delinquent taxes, mortgage loans and other secured obligations of the borrower. Therefore, if the borrower on an unsecured Digital Loan that is linked to a Digital Loan Security purchased by the Fund defaults, the portion of the principal of the Digital Loan Security that corresponds to the defaulted loan will suffer a partial or total principal loss.

Fraud by Borrowers of Digital Loans. While a Digital Lending Platform Sponsor typically makes efforts to ensure that the borrowers under Digital Loans are honest and truthful in their submission of information, it is possible that the borrowers under Digital Loans may successfully fabricate data and otherwise defraud the Digital Lending Platform Sponsor in connection with their loan applications. While the Digital Lending Platform Sponsor may have some recourse against the borrowers in this event and the Portfolio Fund may have some recourse against the Digital Lending Platform Sponsor in this case, the Portfolio Fund may nonetheless suffer a partial or complete loss in respect of the portion of the principal of any Digital Loan Security that corresponds to such Digital Loans.

Limitations on Risk Management. Although the Investment Adviser attempts to identify, monitor and manage significant risks, these efforts do not take all risks into account and there can be no assurance that these efforts will be effective. Many risk management techniques are based on observed historical market behavior, but future market behavior may be entirely different. Any inadequacy or failure in the Investment Adviser's risk management efforts could result in material losses for the Partnership. The ability of the Investment Adviser to manage the risks related to the Fund's investments through hedging activity or otherwise will also be limited by its lack of control over the origination and servicing activities of the Digital Lending Platform Sponsors. Therefore, the Fund, the Investment Adviser and each Portfolio Fund must rely on the experience and competency of each Digital Lending Platform Sponsor to conduct origination and servicing activities properly. Moreover, even where the Investment Adviser or the Portfolio Funds undertake such hedging activity, there is the possibility that such hedging activity may not effectively mitigate the risks, may not result in achieving positive risk-adjusted returns and may otherwise increase the loss of Fund assets.

Lack of Insurance. The assets of the Fund are not insured by any government or private insurer except to the extent portions may be deposited in bank accounts insured by the United States Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or with brokers insured by the United States Securities Investor Protection Corporation and such deposits and securities are subject to such insurance coverage (which, in any event, is limited in amount). Therefore, in the event of the insolvency of a depository or custodian, the Fund may be unable to recover all of its funds or the value of its securities so deposited.

Valuation of the Investments. The value of the Fund's investments in Portfolio Funds will be determined primarily by using the values provided by the Portfolio Funds. Each Portfolio Fund will value the Digital Loan Securities and other assets as described in its Portfolio Fund Documents. Both interests in Portfolio Funds and Digital Loan Securities held by Portfolio Funds are typically illiquid securities for which market prices are not available. The Fund's ability to properly value the Fund's investment in a Portfolio Fund may be limited by the accuracy and timeliness of the Fund's receipt of valuation information related to such Portfolio Fund's Digital Loan Securities reported by Digital Lending Platform Sponsors, servicers, trustees and other outside sources responsible for providing valuation information regarding such Digital Loan Securities. Illiquid investments and other assets and liabilities for which no such market prices are available may be carried on the books of a Portfolio Fund at fair value (which may be cost). There is no guarantee that fair value will represent the value that will be realized by the Fund or a Portfolio Fund on the eventual

disposition of the investment or that would, in fact, be realized upon an immediate disposition of the investment.

Use of Estimated and Unaudited Information. The Fund will use estimated and unaudited data and information to calculate, account for and report the Fund's assets, liabilities and investment performance for any period. Accordingly, the net asset value of the Fund and a Limited Partnership Interest (and any other data or information derived therefrom) will be estimated and unaudited for any date other than December 31st of each year. Such estimated and unaudited data and information is subject to adjustment based on any errors or changes that are discovered by the Fund, the General Partner, the Administrator, the Investment Adviser or their service providers, and any such adjustments may be effected in the accounting period in which it was discovered or following its discovery rather than the accounting period to which the adjustment relates. Such adjustments could be material and, to the extent related to a past accounting period, could cause a significant change in the Fund's previously reported assets, liabilities or net asset values. Because it may be impractical for the Fund to restate the Fund's assets, liabilities, net asset values or other information reported for past accounting periods, the Fund may adjust current accounting period values in connection with any such changes, regardless of whether all or any current holders of Limited Partnership Interests held such interests during the accounting period to which the adjustment relates. Furthermore, none of the Fund, the General Partner, the Investment Adviser, the Administrator or other service providers would be obligated to return to the Fund any portion of any asset based fees or allocations previously paid or made by the Fund to such party and later discovered to be in excess of the amount that the Fund would have otherwise owed based on the actual net or gross asset values of the Fund.

Leverage. Although the Fund may borrow funds on a secured or unsecured basis, at such times and in such amounts as the General Partner may determine in its sole discretion, the Fund does not expect to do so. Each Portfolio Fund has acquired or will actively pursue leverage to enhance returns on its investments in Digital Loan Securities.

A Portfolio Fund may borrow funds on a secured or unsecured basis, in order to: (i) fund capital withdrawals to investors in such Portfolio Fund; (ii) pay operating expenses on an interim basis; (iii) meet other working capital needs; and (iv) leverage its investments in the Digital Loan Securities.

There is no assurance that any Portfolio Fund will be able to obtain such borrowed funds on reasonable terms, if at all. The lender providing the borrowed funds to a Portfolio Fund may require that the borrowed amounts be repaid, pursuant to an event of default or otherwise, at a time when the Portfolio Fund has little or no liquidity and such lender will thereafter have certain rights with respect to the collateral, including the right to possess the collateral or liquidate the collateral. A lender under a leverage facility will likely require the Portfolio Fund to pledge all or a substantial portion of its assets to secure the Portfolio Fund's obligations to repay the loans under the leverage facilities. Also, in general, lenders to a Portfolio Fund and other creditors of a Portfolio Fund will have claims on such Portfolio Fund's assets that are senior to any obligations that the Portfolio Fund may have to the Fund. Consequently, if the Portfolio Fund defaults under any of its covenants under any leverage facility, the related lender may foreclose on the pledged assets in a manner that can cause a severe or total loss of the investments made by the investors in the Funds.

While the use of leverage by a Portfolio Fund increases the opportunity to achieve higher returns on the amounts invested, it also increases the risk of loss to such Portfolio Fund. The level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which such funds may be borrowed in particular, could affect the operating results of such Portfolio Fund. If the interest expense on this leverage were to exceed the net return on the investments made with borrowed funds, the Portfolio Fund's use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return than if the Portfolio Fund were not leveraged. If the amount of leverage which a Portfolio Fund may have outstanding at any one time is large in relation to its capital, any spike in losses in such Portfolio

Fund's portfolio will have disproportionately large effects in relation to such Portfolio Fund's capital and the possibilities for profit and the risk of loss will therefore be increased. Any investment gains made with the additional leverage will generally cause the net asset value of such Portfolio Fund to rise more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. Conversely, if the investment performance of the leveraged capital fails to cover its cost to such Portfolio Fund, the net asset value of such Portfolio Fund will generally decline faster than would otherwise be the case.

Consequences of Withdrawal from Portfolio Funds. The Fund could be required to withdraw from Portfolio Funds at disadvantageous times in order to fund amounts due to any withdrawing limited partners of the Fund. Additionally, to the extent that the Fund is co-invested in a Portfolio Fund along with other investment vehicles managed by the General Partner or its affiliates, any withdrawal by such other investment vehicles from the Portfolio Fund may adversely affect the Fund's investment in such Portfolio Fund. The withdrawal by the Fund from one or more Portfolio Funds in order to satisfy a withdrawal request or otherwise may result in realized capital gains or losses that will be allocated to the capital accounts relating to the remaining outstanding limited partnership interests. In addition, simultaneous withdrawals by the Fund and any other investment vehicles managed by the General Partner or its affiliates from a Portfolio Fund may adversely affect the liquidity of such Portfolio Fund.

In the event that there are substantial withdrawals by limited partners within a limited period of time, the Investment Adviser may find it difficult to adjust its asset allocation and investment strategies to the suddenly reduced amount of assets under management. Under such circumstances, in order to provide funds to pay withdrawal proceeds, the Investment Adviser might be required to liquidate positions at an inappropriate time or on unfavorable terms. The Investment Adviser may be required to commence liquidation well in advance of the applicable Withdrawal Date, thereby having excess cash in the Fund to satisfy the withdrawal request on a timely basis. On an ongoing basis, irrespective of the period over which substantial withdrawals occur, it may be more difficult for the Fund to generate favorable returns operating on a smaller asset base and, as a result of liquidating assets to fund withdrawals, the Fund may be left with a much less liquid portfolio.

Portfolio Funds may have issued, and may in the future issue, partnership or membership interests to investors other than the Fund (including to other investment funds or other entities or persons that are either managed or advised by the General Partner or one of its affiliates). In the event that there are substantial withdrawals by any of the members of a Portfolio Fund other than the Fund, the Portfolio Fund may find it difficult to adjust its asset allocation and investment strategies to the suddenly reduced amount of assets under management or might be required to liquidate positions at an inappropriate time or on unfavorable terms to fund such withdrawals, in each case as discussed above, thereby causing adverse consequences to the Portfolio Fund's remaining members, including the Fund.

Potential of Insufficient Investment Opportunities. Depending on the market conditions, the Fund may not be able to identify and obtain a sufficient number of investment opportunities to fully invest the investment proceeds received by the Fund at any time. Also, pending such investment, to the extent that any funds are invested in cash equivalents, at the sole discretion of the Investment Adviser, such cash equivalents may not earn a return sufficient to cover the Fund's operating expenses and, therefore, the result would be a loss of capital invested by limited partners in the Fund.

Allocation of Participation. If the General Partner determines for tax, regulatory or any other reason that a limited partner or class of partners should not participate fully or in any part of the profit or loss attributable to any asset or transaction, or should have no interest in a particular asset or transaction, the interest of that asset or transaction may be set forth in a separate memorandum account in which such limited partners or class of partners will not participate, and the profit or loss attributable thereto for each such memorandum account will be calculated separately and allocated by the General Partner accordingly.

Adverse Court Decisions and Regulatory Developments. Plaintiffs in certain recent court cases have challenged the validity of various loan terms, such as interest rates, and the authority of non-bank loan platform to operate in certain states. For example, in some cases, such as *Madden v. Midland Funding, LLC*, 2015 WL 2435657 (2d Cir. May 22, 2015), the court decisions may impair the legal right of a transferee of a loan to charge the borrower an interest rate that is higher than the maximum permitted in the state of residence of the borrower even if the bank that originated the loan had the authority to issue such loan. Such cases may have the effect of reducing the interest that can be charged on Digital Loans to borrowers in certain states or even invalidating certain Digital Loans altogether, including Digital Loans that back Digital Loan Securities in which the Fund invests through the Portfolio Funds.

Recently, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”) announced it is accepting complaints from consumers encountering problems with loans from online marketplace lenders. See <http://www.consumerfinance.gov/about-us/newsroom/cfpb-now-accepting-complaints-on-consumer-loans-from-online-marketplace-lender/> for a press release from CFPB. On May 10, 2016, the U.S. Treasury Department issued a white paper regarding its review of the online lending industry, which made it clear that the growth of the industry may soon be accompanied by increases in regulatory oversight over the industry. See <https://www.treasury.gov/connect/blog/Documents/Opportunities%20and%20Challenges%20in%20Online%20Marketplace%20Lending%20vRevised.pdf> to view the paper. Any such increased regulatory oversight over the online lending industry may make it more difficult and more expensive for Digital Lending Platform Sponsors to operate, which in turn may both increase the investment costs and investment opportunities for the Fund.

It is critical that prospective investors refer to the relevant Fund Documents for a complete understanding of the principal risk factors associated with an investment in the Funds. The information contained herein is a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by such documents.

ITEM 9 – DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

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

ITEM 10 – OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

Broker-Dealer Registration Status

Neither HCG nor its management persons are registered or have an application pending to register as a broker-dealer or registered representative of a broker-dealer.

Futures Commission Merchant, Commodity Pool Operator or Commodity Trading Adviser Registration Status

Neither HCG nor its management persons are registered as, and do not have any application to register as, futures commission merchants, commodity pool operators, commodity trading advisors or associates persons of the foregoing entities.

As described in Item 4, affiliates of the General Partner act as general partner and Investment Adviser for several investment funds, including the Master Fund and Offshore Fund. The General Partner and its affiliates may also act in these or similar capacities for, and receive fees, allocations and other benefits from, other investment funds that may co-invest with the initial Funds in Portfolio Funds. Accordingly, investors in such other investment funds who may or may not be similarly situated to the investors of the initial Funds may, at any time, be invested directly or indirectly in such other investment funds on terms that are different from, and possibly more favorable than, the terms on which Master Fund and Offshore Fund investors hold their interests. Among the terms and conditions that may differ are, without limitation, rights of optional or mandatory redemption, fees or allocations payable or allocable to the General Partner or its affiliates or unaffiliated service providers and information rights and investment minimums. None of the General Partner, the Investment Adviser, the applicable Fund administrator or any of their affiliates can give any assurance to any investor of HCG's Funds that an investment in a Fund is the most beneficial or efficient manner in which to participate in the investment program represented by HCG and the selected Portfolio Funds.

ITEM 11 – CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

HCG has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) which is designed to meet the requirements of Rule 204A-1 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”). The Code applies to HCG’s Access Persons (which term includes all employees of HCG) and sets forth a standard of business conduct that takes into account HCG’s status as a fiduciary and requires Access Persons to place the interests of the Funds above their own interests. The Code requires Access Persons to comply with applicable federal securities laws. Further, Access Persons are required to promptly bring violations of the Code to the attention of HCG’s Chief Compliance Officer. All Access Persons are provided with a copy of the Code and are periodically required to acknowledge receipt of the Code.

The Code incorporates the following general principles that all Access Persons are expected to uphold:

1. Access Persons will not create a conflict of interest between the Access Person’s own interest and the responsibility of the Access Person to HCG or the Funds.
2. Access Persons will not use their position with HCG for improper personal or private gain to themselves, their family or other persons. Improper use includes the use of nonpublic information or the use of one’s position with HCG to obtain gifts, discounts or other preferred arrangements from existing or potential service providers, investors or counterparties.
3. Access Persons’ personal securities transactions will be executed and reported in compliance with this Code and any other applicable federal securities regulations.
4. Access Persons who are or become aware of a violation of the Code, including their own violation, are required to report it on a confidential basis to the Chief Compliance Officer or his/her designee.
5. Retaliation against Access Persons reporting violations of the Code will not be tolerated.
6. Access Persons will periodically acknowledge their understanding of and compliance with the Code.

As required by Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act, HCG’s Access Persons must provide HCG’s Chief Compliance Officer with a list of their personal accounts and an initial holdings report within 10 days of becoming an Access Person. HCG also requires its Access Persons to report their securities transactions on a quarterly basis thereafter and disclose their securities holdings on an annual basis. HCG restricts the personal trading of its Access Persons. Pursuant to the Code, many personal securities transactions, including transactions in IPOs and limited offerings, must be pre-cleared with the Chief Compliance Officer.

HCG maintains a Restricted List and Access Persons are generally prohibited from trading the securities of issuers on the Restricted List. This list generally includes any issuers for which HCG has come into contact with material non-public information.

The Code of Ethics also includes insider trading policies and procedures that are designed to prevent the improper use of material, non-public information. Such insider trading policies and procedures prohibit HCG and its personnel from trading for the Funds or themselves, or recommend trading, in securities of a company while in possession of material, non-public information about the company, and from disclosing such information to any person not entitled to receive it.

In addition, the Code of Ethics seeks to ensure the protection of nonpublic information about the activities of the Funds. Fund investors or prospective investors may obtain a copy of HCG's Code of Ethics by contacting the Chief Compliance Officer at (646)-283-2769.

The Principals, senior management and employees of the Investment Adviser may choose to personally invest, directly and/or indirectly, in the Funds. Such investors may be in possession of information relating to the Fund that is not available to other Fund investors and prospective investors. The Principals and employees may also participate in future investment management services offered by HCG, including, without limitation, investment funds, separately managed accounts, proprietary accounts and other investment vehicles (collectively, "Other Accounts"). It is expected that, if such investments are made, the size and nature of these investments will change over time without notice to the Fund investors. Investments by the Principals and employees in the Funds and/or Other Accounts could incentivize the Principals and employees to increase or decrease the risk profile of the Funds.

Access Persons of HCG generally may not purchase, sell or otherwise invest in securities that HCG has also recommended to the Funds. HCG seeks to monitor the potential conflicts of interests within the firm as it relates to Access Person personal trading. HCG requires each of its Access Persons to pre-clear certain personal securities transactions. In reviewing pre-clearance requests, the Chief Compliance Officer, or his designee, considers all the facts and circumstances related to the contemplated trade, including whether any of the Funds hold, recently held or may hold the relevant security. Such pre-clearance requests are only approved by the Chief Compliance Officer, or his designee, after careful consideration to the attendant conflicts of interests (if any). Access Persons are generally prohibited from trading any security on the same day that the Access Persons knew such security was traded or would be traded on behalf of a Fund(s).

HCG may effect a securities transaction between two Advisory Clients for rebalancing or other purposes (each such transaction, a "cross trade") where deemed appropriate by HCG. Occasionally, and under certain limited circumstances, one or more Client funds may engage in internal cross trading transactions. HCG does not receive any compensation in addition to its regular advisory fees, and is not deemed to be a broker for purposes of Section 206(3) of the Investment Advisers Act, in connection with any such transactions.

In the event that a cross trade would be in the best interests of both Advisory Clients and permitted under the governing documents of each Advisory Client, HCG may effect the cross trade.

ITEM 12 – BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Best Execution

Although HCG does not generally trade in listed securities, to the extent such transactions were effected by HCG, it is HCG's policy to seek best execution, based upon a number of considerations, from the brokers with whom it places trades for execution on behalf of the Funds. In seeking best execution, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the overall best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a broker-dealer's services. In selecting a broker, dealer or other intermediary, HCG will consider such factors that in good faith and judgment it deems reasonable under the circumstances.

While trade price is often a significant quantitative factor in best execution, HCG also evaluates qualitative execution factors, such as research capabilities, success of prior research recommendations, ability to execute trades, nature and frequency of sales coverage, depth of services provided (including back office and processing capabilities), financial stability and responsibility, reputation, commission rates, responsiveness to HCG and the value of research and brokerage products and services provided by such brokers.

Soft Dollars

HCG does not anticipate entering into soft dollar arrangements with respect to securities transactions on behalf of its clients. Should HCG enter into any such arrangement in the future, HCG will ensure that any soft dollars paid under such arrangement to obtain research and brokerage services will be undertaken in accordance with "safe harbor" under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

ITEM 13 – REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The Funds' portfolios are reviewed on a continuous basis. HCG's investment personnel hold investment meetings to discuss investment ideas, investment strategies, economic developments, current events, and other issues related to current portfolio holdings and potential investment opportunities. HCG will provide each investor in a Fund with the following reports in accordance with the terms of the applicable Fund Documents: (i) a commentary from the Investment Adviser discussing the results of the Fund's investments on at least a quarterly basis; (ii) monthly updates on each investor's net asset value as calculated by the Fund's administrator; (iii) annual audited financial reports; and (iv) annual tax information necessary to complete any applicable tax returns.

ITEM 14 – CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

The General Partner and/or the Investment Adviser may sell Fund interests through broker-dealers, placement agents and other persons and pay a marketing fee or commission in connection with such activities, including ongoing payments, at the General Partner's or the Investment Adviser's own expense. In certain cases, the General Partner and/or the Investment Adviser reserve the right to deduct a percentage of the amount invested by an investor in the Funds to pay sales fees or charges, on a fully disclosed basis, to a broker-dealer, placement agent or other person based upon the capital contribution of the investor introduced to the Funds by such broker-dealer, agent or other person. Any such sales fees or charges would be assessed against the referred investor and would reduce the amount actually invested by such investor in the Funds.

The Investment Adviser may also enter into fee sharing arrangements with third party marketers or solicitors who refer investors to the Funds. Such third party marketers may have a conflict of interest in advising prospective investors whether to purchase or redeem interests in the Funds.

Other than the circumstances described above, HCG does not receive any economic benefits from non-clients in connection with the provision of investment advice to the Funds.

ITEM 15 – CUSTODY

The Investment Adviser is deemed to have custody of client funds and securities pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the “Custody Rule”).

In accordance with the provisions of the Custody Rule, HCG maintains the assets of the Funds in accounts with “qualified custodians” as defined in Rule 206(4)-2. However, it will not be required to comply (or will be deemed to have complied) with certain requirements of the Custody Rule with respect to the Funds because it will comply with the provisions of the so-called “Pooled Vehicle Annual Audit Exception,” which, among other things, requires that the Funds be subject to audit at least annually by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and requires that each Fund distribute its audited financial statements to all investors within 120 days of the end of its fiscal year.

ITEM 16 – INVESTMENT DISCRETION

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Fund Documents and subject to the direction and control of the Funds' General Partner and Board of Directors, as applicable, HCG generally has discretionary authority to determine, without obtaining specific consent from the Funds or its investors, the securities and the amounts to be bought or sold on behalf of the Funds and to perform the day-to-day investment operations of the Funds. Additionally, the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment Adviser entered into an investment advisory agreement, or similar agreement with each Fund, pursuant to which the Investment Adviser or an affiliate of the Investment Adviser was granted discretionary trading authority.

ITEM 17 – VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

In compliance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act, the Investment Adviser has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures. The general policy is to vote proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions (collectively, “Proxies”), in a prudent and diligent manner that will serve the applicable Fund’s or Other Account’s best interest and is in line with applicable investment objectives.

It should be noted that given substantially all Funds’ investments are Peer-to-Peer securities, it is anticipated that it will be extremely rare that HCG will receive proxies with respect to securities held on behalf of advisory clients. However, there may be situations where Portfolio Funds could have proxy issues. In such situations, HCG would have authority to vote proxies on behalf of Advisory Clients (assuming that HCG does not otherwise have control over the company and exercise such authority through control of the company’s board).

In evaluating how to vote a proxy, HCG will first determine whether there is a conflict of interest related to the proxy in question between HCG and the Advisory Clients. This examination will include (but will not be limited to) an evaluation of whether HCG (or any affiliate of HCG) has any relationship with the company (or an affiliate of the company) to which the proxy relates outside an investment in such company by an Advisory Client managed by HCG.

If a conflict is identified and deemed “material,” HCG will generally seek to mitigate the conflict either by the Chief Compliance Officer appointing another HCG employee who is not conflicted out to vote in lieu of the HCG employee who has the conflict of interest or by appointing an independent third party to vote the proxy.

ITEM 18 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

HCG is not required to include a balance sheet for its most recent fiscal year, is not aware of any financial condition reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.