

Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Hudson Structured Capital Management Ltd. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 203-975-4850. 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. Additionally, registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Hudson Structured Capital Management Ltd. is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 Material Changes

This is the first time Hudson Structured Capital Management Ltd. is submitting Form ADV Part 2A (the “**Brochure**”). In the future, when we amend our Brochure for its annual update (or otherwise), and the amended version contains material changes from the prior version, it will identify and discuss those changes either on this page or as a separate document accompanying the Brochure.

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Item 4 Advisory Business

Hudson Structured Capital Management Ltd. (“**HSCM**”) is a Bermuda limited company that was formed in January of 2016. HSCM is an asset manager focused on alternative investments at the mezzanine level of risk and return with a principal emphasis on the re/insurance and transportation sectors.

HSCM is a subsidiary of Hudson Structured Capital Management LP, a Bermuda limited partnership (the “**Holding Partnership**”). The General Partner of the Holding Partnership is HSCM GP LLC (the “**Holding GP**”), a Delaware limited liability company with Michael Millette as its managing member. Michael Millette principally owns, directly and indirectly, the Holding GP, the Holding Partnership and HSCM.

HSCM provides investment management services to investment funds and other investment vehicles and accounts advised by HSCM (each, an “**HSCM Fund**”). Each HSCM Fund is a U.S. or non-U.S. investment limited partnership, limited liability company or other vehicle that is not registered or required to be registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Investment Company Act**”). The securities of an HSCM Fund are not registered or required to be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”), and are privately placed to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere.

The terms upon which HSCM serves as investment manager of an HSCM Fund are established at the time each HSCM Fund is established and are generally set out in separate investment management agreements, limited partnership agreements, private placement memoranda and/or the governing documents for an HSCM Fund (collectively, the “**Governing Documents**”). Terms may be changed over time by HSCM or an HSCM Fund’s general partner (a “**General Partner**”) or board of directors (a “**Board**”), as the case may be. HSCM provides similar services to all HSCM Funds, although HSCM tailors specific investment management advice for an HSCM Fund based on an HSCM Fund’s investment objectives and strategies, as set by HSCM. The terms of the Governing Documents vary from HSCM Fund to HSCM Fund.

To the extent that HSCM enters into a managed account arrangement, such arrangement will be governed by a written investment advisory agreement as agreed between HSCM and the client.

As of the date of this brochure, HSCM does not have any regulatory assets under management.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

HSCM generally receives, either directly or indirectly, advisory fees and performance-based allocations or fees in connection with the investment management services it provides to the HSCM Funds. Typically, HSCM charges each HSCM Fund an asset-based advisory fee monthly in advance generally at a rate of 1/12th of 1.50% (1.50% per annum) of the net asset value of such HSCM Fund as of the first day of the calendar month. HSCM reserves the right to waive, reduce or rebate all or a portion of the advisory fee with respect to management affiliates or any other investors.

HSCM also receives, either directly or indirectly, an annual performance fee or allocation from the HSCM Funds calculated with respect to each investor in those funds. The performance fee or allocation borne by an investor in an HSCM Fund is calculated as a percentage generally around 15% of the net profits of such HSCM Fund attributable to each investor’s shares of the HSCM Fund in excess of a hurdle amount, which is generally calculated in relation to net asset value as of the first day of the relevant performance period. A performance fee or allocation may also be due in connection with any non-year end withdrawal or redemption from an HSCM Fund with respect to the amount so withdrawn or redeemed. HSCM reserves the right to waive, reduce or rebate all or a portion of the performance fee with respect to management affiliates or any other investors.

Advisory fees are generally paid monthly at the beginning of the month from an HSCM Fund’s assets. Performance fees or allocations are calculated and paid, or made, annually (or upon a redemption) by deducting fees directly from an HSCM Fund’s assets or reallocating the performance amount to the capital account of HSCM.

HSCM Funds incur other expenses, including, but not limited to organizational, offering and operating expenses, including, without limitation, investment-related expenses (e.g., brokerage commissions, interest on margin accounts

and other indebtedness, borrowing charges on securities sold short, custodial fees, clearing and settlement charges and interest expense); interest and other fees and costs of borrowing; the fees of the fund's administrator, the fund's custodian and any other third-party service providers; legal expenses; legal fees and other expenses incurred in connection with regulatory filings required of the fund or necessitated by its operations or investments, including those of HSCM such as Form PF, Form CPO-PQR and any registration fees and expenses incurred in connection with HSCM's compliance with AIFMD, if applicable; travel expenses incurred in connection with the investments, business, operations or management of the fund (including without limitation in connection with the research and due diligence of potential investments whether or not consummated); fees and expenses relating to modelling services, software tools, programs or other technology utilized in managing the fund (including third-party software licensing, implementation, data management and recovery services and custom development costs); research and market data (including any computer hardware and connectivity hardware (e.g., telephone and fiber optic lines) incorporated into the cost of obtaining such research and market data); professional fees (including, without limitation, expenses of consultants and experts); premiums and fees for insurance to benefit, directly or indirectly, the fund, indemnified persons and for directors' and officers' liability insurance or other similar insurance policies; audit and tax preparation expenses; accounting expenses; costs of printing and mailing reports and notices; corporate licensing fees and other professional fees; bank service fees; withholding and transfer fees; entity-level taxes; other expenses related to the purchase, sale or transmittal of fund assets; and extraordinary expenses and other similar expenses related to the fund.

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

As noted in the response to Item 5 above, HSCM is eligible to receive, either directly or indirectly, annual performance allocations or performance fees from the HSCM Funds. The existence of performance fees or allocations creates an incentive for HSCM to cause the HSCM Funds to make investments that are more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such incentive-based compensation or allocation. Such fee arrangements also create an incentive to favor higher fee paying accounts over other accounts in the allocation of investment opportunities. HSCM has procedures designed and implemented to ensure that all HSCM Funds and investors are treated fairly and equitably, and to prevent this conflict from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities among funds and investors.

Item 7 Types of Clients

HSCM provides investment management services, as described above in response to Item 4, to the HSCM Funds. As previously noted, HSCM Funds are not registered or required to be registered under the Investment Company Act and their securities are not registered or required to be registered under the Securities Act and are privately placed to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. HSCM Funds have a specified minimum initial investment as set forth in their offering documentation; generally \$1 million. The minimum initial investment amount may be waived or reduced in the sole discretion of HSCM (but not below U.S.\$100,000).

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

Significant Investment Strategies and Methods of Analysis

HSCM's overall strategy is focused on alternative investments at the mezzanine level of risk and return with a principal emphasis on the re/insurance and transportation sectors. Investment objectives and/or parameters are fund-specific, and set forth in the HSCM Fund documents provided to each investor.

HSCM generally pursues its strategies in the re/insurance sector through investments in re/insurance and insurance-linked assets across all lines of business and across all instruments. Instruments include collateralized re/insurance, catastrophe bonds, sidecar or special purpose reinsurer debt, mezzanine debt or equity, industry loss warranties, quota share arrangements, re/insurance swaps, coinsurance, weather derivatives, loans, and other related instruments. HSCM focuses on a broad range of insurance risks including property and natural catastrophe, man-made catastrophe and other property, life and health, casualty and combined, and financial risk.

HSCM generally pursues its strategies in the transportation sector through a focus on transportation equipment finance, favoring equipment types that serve basic economic needs with industry and regulatory frameworks that are creditor-friendly. HSCM targets equipment financing in the following transportation subsections: aviation, shipping, rail, containers, and commercial truck and auto. Portfolio allocations and investment decisions will be guided by an ongoing evaluation of the relative return available and risk exposure throughout these transportation sub-segments. Aviation finance is expected to be a consistent focus as (within the transportation sector) aircraft finance has the most attractive subsector attributes including assets critical to issuers operations, disciplined supply, regulatory protections and the most creditor-friendly bankruptcy law of any asset class. Instruments include senior debt, mezzanine debt and loans (including loan participations and direct lending), e-notes, and common or preferred equity of entities that own transportation equipment, as well as in securitizations, investment vehicles (including registered and unregistered funds) or special purpose entities that invest in or hold transportation-related equipment or assets.

The HSCM Funds will not be limited to any particular type of insurance-based or transportation-based instrument that they may invest in, provided that the investment is otherwise consistent with the fund's investment objectives and the criteria established for the fund's portfolio.

Investment in both the re/insurance and transportation sectors involves risk of significant loss that investors in the HSCM Funds should be prepared to bear.

In implementing an investment strategy, HSCM does not rigidly adhere to any particular investment formula or system, but rather relies on the knowledge and judgment of its investment professionals, who may use a variety of investment methods or techniques. HSCM will have an investment committee with respect to each HSCM Fund comprised of the principal portfolio manager and other partners principally knowledgeable about the fund's particular sector of investment as well as at least one of each of (1) a partner of HSCM who is not principally focused on the fund's particular sector of investment, and (2) a member of HSCM's board of advisors. The board of advisors will be composed of senior industry experts who will be identified and appointed by the board of directors of HSCM.

Material Risks of Significant Investment Strategies and Primary Investments

Below is a discussion of the material risks of significant investment strategies and primary investments of the HSCM Funds. For more information about an HSCM Fund's risks, please see the offering materials for that HSCM Fund.

Concentration. Depending on the investment objectives, strategies and guidelines of the particular fund, HSCM may establish fixed guidelines limiting the amount of fund assets that may be subject to the risks in a particular geographic region or peril and limiting the size of certain portfolio positions as a percentage of the fund account's net assets. However, such guidelines may nevertheless allow a fund account to hold a single or few relatively large (in relation to its assets) investments in a single geographic region, with the result that a loss in any such investment position or group of positions could have a material adverse effect on the fund account's investment performance.

Leverage. Depending on the investment objectives, strategies and guidelines of the particular fund account, HSCM may borrow money from banks, broker dealers or other counterparties on a secured or unsecured basis or otherwise enter into transactions that involve leverage in order to increase the amount of capital available for investments, pay operating expenses, satisfy redemption requests or for other purposes. An HSCM Fund may also in effect borrow funds through entering into repurchase agreements and may leverage its investment return with derivative instruments. The use of leverage will increase the volatility of an HSCM Fund's investments and can, in certain circumstances, magnify the losses to which an HSCM Fund's investment portfolio may be subject.

Conflicts of Interest. HSCM is subject to various conflicts of interest in its relationship with the particular HSCM Fund and HSCM's affiliates. HSCM intends to manage a number of different funds with similar or different investment objectives, strategies and guidelines, which may compete with other HSCM Funds and present conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities. HSCM will seek to allocate transactions among participating funds on a basis that is fair and equitable to all HSCM Funds, taking into account any relevant factors, such as account size, or applicable investment objectives, guidelines or restrictions.

Segregated Investments. The board of directors or the general partner of an HSCM Fund, as applicable, in consultation with HSCM may from time to time designate certain illiquid investments or investments the value of which is uncertain, as investments in which only investors at the time of such designation will participate. In those cases, the board or general partner may designate such investments as “**Segregated Investments.**” Such designation will typically be made if a covered or other pre-determined event has occurred or seems likely to occur with respect to an insurance-linked investment, because determining the level of losses once a covered event has occurred is often both a highly uncertain and a protracted process. An HSCM Fund may not be able to readily dispose of Segregated Investments and, in some cases, may be contractually prohibited from disposing of such Segregated Investments for a specified period of time.

Difficult Market Conditions. The HSCM Funds are highly dependent upon conditions in the global financial, transportation, insurance and other markets and economic conditions throughout the world that are outside HSCM’s control and difficult to predict. Factors such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws (including laws relating to insurance and taxation), trade barriers, commodity prices, currency exchange rates and controls, and national and international political circumstances (including wars, terrorist acts or security operations) can have a material negative impact on the HSCM Fund’s investments.

Unpredictable or unstable market conditions may result in reduced opportunities to find suitable risk-adjusted investments to deploy capital and/or make it more difficult to exit and realize value from existing investments of an HSCM Fund. It is important to understand that an HSCM Fund can incur material losses even if it reacts quickly to difficult market conditions, and there can be no assurance that an HSCM Fund will not suffer material adverse effects from broad and rapid changes in market conditions.

Investments in re/insurance risks and financing and in carefully selected transportation equipment financing exhibit relatively low correlation to the factors that influence the global equity and bond markets. However, because catastrophic and other events that affect the re/insurance and transportation sectors are unpredictable, it is entirely possible that an HSCM Fund will incur major losses at or about the same time as other components of an investor’s portfolio are also declining in value.

Hedging Transactions. The HSCM Funds may use a variety of derivatives and other financial instruments both for investment purposes and for risk-management purposes. However, the HSCM Funds are not obligated to, and may choose not to, hedge against risks. While an HSCM Fund may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for such HSCM Fund than if it had not engaged in any such hedging transaction. Moreover, the HSCM Funds will always be exposed to certain risks that cannot be hedged, such as credit risk (relating both to particular securities and counterparties), that HSCM does not anticipate, or that HSCM elects not to hedge.

Currency Risk. Generally, an HSCM Fund determines its net asset value in U.S. dollars and as a result it is subject to the risk of fluctuation in the exchange rate between the local currency and dollars when investing in foreign markets, and is also subject to the risk of exchange controls.

Adverse Legal Action; Litigation. HSCM’s business is subject to complex regulation. The regulatory bodies with jurisdiction over HSCM generally have the authority to conduct investigations and administrative proceedings, and to grant or cancel HSCM’s authority to carry on its business. HSCM may also be subject to litigation arising from investor dissatisfaction with the performance or operations of the HSCM Funds. Any such lawsuits, investigations or inquiries have the potential to be protracted, distracting to management, and/or may result in significant fines, disgorgement of profits, or penalties that could be damaging to HSCM’s reputation and business. Moreover, mere allegations of improper conduct, whether the ultimate outcome is favorable or unfavorable, or negative publicity or press speculation about an investigation or proceeding, whether or not valid, could harm HSCM’s reputation.

Risks Pertaining to the HSCM Re/Insurance Funds and Accounts

The HSCM Funds and any managed accounts that invest in insurance-linked securities and related instruments (“**HSCM Re/Insurance Funds**”) will have exposure to the particular risks associated with such investments. These risks may include some or all of the following:

Risks Associated with Property Catastrophe and other Insurance-Based Instruments Generally. The HSCM Re/Insurance Funds will pursue their investment objectives by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of insurance-based securities and other insurance-based instruments. Insurance-based instruments may incur severe or complete losses as a result of the occurrence of insured events such as natural, man-made, life-related or other catastrophes. Catastrophes can be caused by various events, including, but not limited to, hurricanes, earthquakes, typhoons, hailstorms, floods, tsunamis, tornados, windstorms, extreme temperatures, aviation, marine and other accidents, fires, explosions, terrorism and epidemics. The incidence and severity of such catastrophes are inherently unpredictable, and the HSCM Re/Insurance Funds’ losses on one or more insurance-based instruments due to such catastrophes could be material. Although the exposure to such events will be diversified in accordance with the investment objectives of the HSCM Re/Insurance Funds, a single catastrophic event could affect multiple geographic zones and lines of business or the frequency or severity of catastrophic events could exceed expectations, either of which could have a material adverse effect on the performance of the funds. Shareholders in the HSCM Re/Insurance Funds may lose all or a substantial amount of their investment if an insured event occurs that affects the contracts underlying one or more insurance-based instruments.

The property catastrophe reinsurance business has historically been a cyclical industry, with significant fluctuations in operating results due to competition, catastrophic events, levels of reinsurance capacity, general economic, financial and social condition, legislative initiatives and other factors. This cyclicity has produced periods characterized by intense price competition due to excess underwriting capacity as well as periods when shortages of capacity permitted favorable premium levels. In addition, increases in the frequency and severity of losses suffered by reinsurers can significantly affect these cycles. It is difficult to predict the timing of such events with certainty or to estimate the amount of loss that any given event will generate. The HSCM Re/Insurance Funds can be expected to be exposed to the effects of such cyclicity.

Risks Associated with Catastrophe Bonds.

- Limited Resources of Issuers. The issuers of catastrophe bonds, or cat bonds, often are thinly capitalized, special purpose entities that do not have ready access to additional capital. In the event of unanticipated expenses or liabilities, such entities may not have the resources available to pay such expenses or liabilities or the required interest and/or principal on their issued securities.
- Investments of Issuers. The ability of issuers of cat bonds to provide the expected investment returns on their issued securities is based in part on such entities’ investments, which may be subject to credit default risk, interest rate risk and other risks.
- Regulation. Entities that issue cat bonds may be subject to substantial regulation of their insurance and other activities. Such regulation can lead to unanticipated expenses that may result in such an entity being unable to satisfy its obligations, including those related to its issued securities. Conversely, because such entities often are domiciled in non-U.S. jurisdictions, such entities may not be subject to the same degree of regulatory oversight to which investors may be accustomed to seeing issuers and insurance companies subject in the United States. Similarly, because such entities often are subject only to the laws of non-U.S. jurisdictions, it could be difficult for an investor in such an entity to make a claim or enforce a judgment against the entity or its directors or officers.
- Subordination; No Recourse. Cat bonds often are subordinated to other obligations of the issuer, such as those obligations to a ceding insurer. Consequently, if such an entity incurs unexpected expenses or liabilities in connection with its activities, the entity may be unable to pay the required interest and/or principal on its issued securities. In particular, cat bonds are issued without recourse. As a result, if an

issuer of a cat bond defaulted on its obligations under the cat bond, an investor would have no recourse to recover any amount of the principal invested to purchase the cat bond.

- Lower or No Ratings. Cat bonds may receive low ratings or be unrated by rating agencies. Consequently, such securities may be relatively illiquid and subject to adverse publicity and investor perceptions, any of which may act to depress prices.

Life-Related Risks. The HSCM Re/Insurance Funds may invest in insurance-based instruments with exposure to life insurance policies or other life-related risks. The risks associated with such instruments include, but are not limited to (i) mortality risk, which is the risk that the level of death claims may differ from that which was assumed in the pricing of reinsurance contracts; (ii) morbidity risk, which is the risk that an insured person will become critically ill or disabled; (iii) lapse risk, which is the risk of a fluctuation in the rate that policies are terminated prior to their maturity date; (iv) revision risk, which is the risk of adverse variation of an annuity's amount due to revisions of the claims process; and (v) life catastrophe risk, which includes the risk of catastrophic events resulting in widespread loss of life, including natural catastrophes such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions, pandemics, and acts of war, terrorism or other man-made events. HSCM will endeavor to ascertain the quality of the business and appropriate pricing for the risks HSCM Re/Insurance Funds are exposed to. Among other things, these processes rely heavily on underwriting, analysis of mortality and morbidity trends, lapse rates, expenses and an understanding of medical impairments and their effect on mortality or morbidity.

Mortality, morbidity and lapse experience is expected to fluctuate somewhat from period to period, but should remain reasonably predictable over a period of many years. Mortality, morbidity or lapse experience that is less favorable than the mortality, morbidity or lapse rates that were used in pricing an insurance-based instruments will negatively affect performance because the premiums received for the risks assumed may not be sufficient to cover the claims and profit margin. Furthermore, even if the total benefits paid over the life of the contract or instrument do not exceed the expected amount, unexpected increases in the incidence of death or illness can cause the relevant (re)insurer to pay more benefits in a given reporting period than expected.

Modeling Risk. Projections utilized by HSCM in connection with the construction of the HSCM Re/Insurance Funds' portfolio of risks are based in part on information taken from third parties and from financial and stochastic models, and on certain significant assumptions. Many of the assumptions, inputs or data used in these models may be based on estimates that have not been verified or audited and which may be unreliable. Catastrophe risks in particular are inherently unpredictable, and the output of the models is dependent upon the quality and accuracy of the data and assumptions used. In addition, the underlying contracts may be exposed to risks that are not captured or are not captured effectively by the models. Failures or inadequacies in modeling could lead to results differing materially from the projections.

Projections are subject to considerable uncertainty, particularly during periods of softening pricing and expanding coverage terms. There is often a divergence of views among market participants concerning the outlook for markets within the insurance and reinsurance industry, and the assumptions in the financial and stochastic models may differ in material respects from those of other industry participants or commentators.

Estimates of future losses incurred in relation to insurance contracts are based on reviews of historical data, experience and judgment. These estimates are based on long-term trends of insurance losses and, in some cases, estimates of appropriate prudence margins. These estimates may fail to take account of short- or long-term cyclical or other trends, or of potential correlations between loss events affecting different lines of business. Due to, among other things, a lack of information and uncertainty or error in extrapolating from reported information, models and estimates of losses from catastrophes or other insured events may be materially different from actual losses. In the event that future losses occur that are not in line with estimates, this could result in results differing materially from the projections.

No representation or warranty regarding the accuracy or completeness of any information received from third parties and used in loss modeling can be made. The results of such modeling and estimates are not to be viewed as facts or forecasts of future occurrences of catastrophes or other insured events, and should not be relied upon as a representation of the future value of an investment in the HSCM Re/Insurance Funds.

Casualty Risk. The HSCM Re/Insurance Funds may have exposure to casualty insurance risks. These include risks based on the frequency and severity of claims and the related legal liability and indemnification payment amounts. These legal liability and indemnification payments can be affected by several factors. The most significant factors are the changing legal and regulatory environment, including changes in civil liability law and jurisprudence. Additionally, due to the length of amicable, arbitral and court claims settlement procedures, the casualty business is exposed to inflation risks regarding the assessment of claim amounts.

Workers' Compensation Risk. The HSCM Re/Insurance Funds may have exposure to workers' compensation insurance risk. Workers' compensation insurance is purchased by employers to provide protection for employees' lost wages and medical benefits in the event of work-related injury, disability, or death. The frequency and severity of claims, and the adequacy of reserves for workers' compensation claims and expenses can all be significantly influenced by such risk factors as future wage inflation in states that index benefits, the speed with which injured employees are able to return to work in some capacity, the cost and rate of inflation in medical treatments, the types of medical procedures and treatments, the cost of prescription medications, the frequency with which closed claims reopen for additional or related medical issues, the mortality of injured workers with lifetime benefits and medical treatments, the use of health insurance to cover some of the expenses, the assumption of some of the expenses by states' second injury funds, the use of cost containment practices like preferred provider networks, and the opportunities to recover against third parties through subrogation.

Longevity Risk. The HSCM Re/Insurance Funds may have exposure to longevity risk. Longevity risk is defined as the potential for increased actual and future expected annuity payments resulting from annuitants living longer than expected, or the expectation that annuitants will live longer in the future. Longevity risk accumulates across cedants, geographies, and over time because mortality trends can impact diverse populations in the same manner. Longevity risk can manifest slowly over time as experience proves annuitants are living longer than original expectations, or abruptly as in the case of a "miracle drug" that increases the life expectancy of all annuitants simultaneously.

Marine Risk. The HSCM Re/Insurance Funds may have exposure to marine and related property risks. Typical property covered by marine and other major property contracts includes fixed and moveable assets such as ships and other vessels, cargo in transit, energy platforms and installations, pipelines, other subsea assets, satellites, commercial buildings and industrial plants and machinery. These assets are typically exposed to a blend of catastrophic and other large loss events and attritional claims arising from conventional hazards such as collision, flooding, fire and theft. Climatic changes may give rise to more frequent and severe extreme weather events (for example earthquakes, windstorms and river flooding, etc.) and their frequency may increase over time. Marine and major property contracts are normally underwritten by reference to the commercial replacement value of the property covered. The cost of repairing or rebuilding assets, of replacement or indemnity for contents and time taken to restart or resume operations to original levels for business interruption losses are the key factors that influence the level of claims under these policies.

Pandemic Risk. The HSCM Re/Insurance Funds may have exposure to pandemic risk. Pandemic risk is the risk of an increase in mortality over an annual period associated with a rapidly spreading virus (either within a highly populated geographic area or on a global basis) with a high mortality rate. While mortality risk is highly diversifying in relation to other risks in the funds' portfolio, mortality risk itself is a systemic risk when the risk driver is a pandemic with little opportunity to diversify within the risk class. Mortality risk from pandemics can accumulate across cedants and geographies.

Terrorist Action. There is a risk of terrorist attacks throughout the world, potentially causing significant loss of life and property damage and disruptions in global markets. Economic and diplomatic sanctions may be in place or imposed on certain states, and military action may be commenced. The impact of such events is unclear but could have material adverse effects on general economic conditions and market liquidity. Some investments made by the HSCM Re/Insurance Funds may include exposure to such terrorist action and may expose the funds to losses arising from such events. Terrorist action is inherently unpredictable, both in relation to frequency and to severity of losses. It is difficult to predict the timing of terrorist actions with statistical certainty or to estimate the amount of loss that any action may generate.

Securitizations. Under certain circumstances, HSCM may seek to securitize (or re-securitize) certain of the HSCM Re/Insurance Funds' investments. It is unclear to what extent a satisfactory market might exist for securitized or re-securitized insurance-linked assets if and when HSCM wishes to execute this strategy. Furthermore, the issuance of any such securities would involve significant risks to the funds, risks which in many cases would not be present but for the Fund's decision to issue such securities. In many cases, the HSCM Re/Insurance Funds may be required to indemnify certain parties and provide other types of recourse to the funds in order to issue the securities. Also, in connection with any issuance, the HSCM Re/Insurance Funds will be taking on securities law liabilities relating to the securities it issues. There can be no assurance that a market for any such securities will develop or, if it does, that it will meet the needs of the funds to monetize or leverage its position in the securitized assets.

Illiquidity of Insurance-Linked Investments. Investments in insurance-based instruments can be difficult to sell quickly, which may affect the value of the HSCM Re/Insurance Funds and, under extreme market conditions, the ability of the funds to meet redemption requests upon demand. The secondary market for insurance-based instruments may experience limited liquidity. In situations where a large catastrophe has occurred or appears likely to occur, liquidity for potentially affected insurance-based instruments may be diminished or completely eliminated.

Liquidity is generally provided by the sale of securities and other investments, and through additional subscriptions. As the HSCM Re/Insurance Funds may invest in illiquid assets, shareholders in the funds will generally be required to bear the risk of a proportion of their investment for such period of time as it takes to realize such illiquid assets, particularly where such assets have been designated as Segregated Investments.

Valuation Risk. The unpredictable nature of catastrophes and other insured events makes it difficult to determine whether a particular insurance-based instrument is fairly priced in the ordinary course of trading to the extent that any such trading takes place. Valuation may also be affected by a number of factors, such as whether a loss event is likely to occur or has occurred or whether, in the case of property catastrophe re/insurance, a catastrophe season has passed. The valuation models used in the insurance-based instrument markets attempt to simulate fundamentally unpredictable events and there could be periods of time when trading ceases or is interrupted as result of such market's inability to value the instruments.

The lack of an actively traded market also creates a potential uncertainty of valuation issues. A number of brokers provide regular indicative pricing for certain insurance-based securities such as cat bonds. However, the ultimate value of the securities may vary. With privately negotiated or illiquid transactions, there will be no such price at all. The model-based valuation of those other instruments is derived from individual models for which the accuracy, assumptions and inputs used may lead to considerable valuation uncertainties.

Risks Pertaining to the HSCM Transport Funds and Accounts

The HSCM Funds and any managed accounts that invest in transportation industry assets ("**HSCM Transport Funds**") will have exposure to the particular risks associated with such assets. These risks may include some or all of the following:

Risk of Investing in the Transportation Industry Group. Issuers in the transportation industry group can be significantly affected by economic changes, fuel prices, labor relations, technology developments, exchange rates, industry competition, and insurance costs. Transportation companies in certain countries may also be subject to significant government regulation and oversight, which may adversely affect their businesses. Other risk factors that may affect transportation companies include the risk of increases in fuel and other operating costs and the effects of regulatory changes or other government decisions. Companies in the transportation industry group may be adversely affected by adverse weather, acts of terrorism or catastrophic events, such as air accidents, train crashes or tunnel fires. Companies in the transportation industry group may also be subject to the risk of widespread disruption of technology systems and increasing equipment and operational costs.

Mezzanine and Senior Bank Loans and Participations. The HSCM Transport Funds' investments may be comprised of privately negotiated bank loans or loans acquired through assignment or participations. These loans may be senior or mezzanine (subordinated or second lien) and may be secured or unsecured, and are generally used to acquire or otherwise finance transportation or transportation-related equipment. Although senior and mezzanine loans will typically be secured by collateral, there can be no assurance that such collateral could be readily liquidated or that

the liquidation of such collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. Such collateral may be subject to complex, competing legal claims. In addition, the security granted in respect of such investments may be unperfected for a variety of reasons, including the failure to make required filings by lenders, and other creditors may have priority over such investments. Senior loans and mezzanine loans also generally provide for restrictive covenants designed to limit the activities of the obligors thereunder in an effort to protect the rights of lenders to receive timely payments of interest on, and repayment of, principal of the loans. There can be no assurance that borrowers will comply with such covenants.

Bank loans have significant liquidity and market value risks since they are not generally traded on organized exchange markets but are traded by banks and other institutional investors engaged in loan syndications. Because loans are privately syndicated and loan agreements are privately negotiated and customized, loans are not purchased or sold as easily as publicly traded securities. The subordination of second lien loans is also expected to cause second lien loans to be more risky and more illiquid than senior secured loans. Loan obligations are subject to unique risks, including: (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a fraudulent conveyance under relevant creditors' rights laws; (ii) so-called lender-liability claims by the issuer of the obligations; (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations; and (iv) limitations on the ability of the fund to directly enforce its rights with respect to participations.

Mezzanine and High Yield Debt Securities. The HSCM Transport Funds' investments may be comprised of mezzanine (subordinated) or senior debt securities issued in the High Yield or ABS markets. These securities may be purchased at new issue or in the aftermarket and may be privately-negotiated or part of a broad capital market syndication. Such investments may be secured or unsecured debt obligations often by an obligor rated below investment grade. The yields and prices of lower-rated securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher-rated securities. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about lower-rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of these securities. Mezzanine securities, by the nature of their issuers' leveraged capital structures, involve a high degree of financial risk. These securities may be unsecured and/or subordinated to substantial amounts of senior indebtedness, all or a significant portion of which may be secured. In addition, these securities may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness and may have limited liquidity. Mezzanine investments often reflect a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the obligor or general economic conditions (including, for example, a substantial period of rising interest rates or declining earnings) or both may impair the ability of the obligor to make payment of principal and interest. Some issuers of a fund's investments may be highly leveraged, and their relatively high debt-to-equity ratios create increased risks that their operations might not generate sufficient cash flow to service their debt obligations. Overall adverse conditions in the high-yield bond, ABS and other markets may adversely affect such issuers by inhibiting their ability to refinance their debt at maturity.

Market and Credit Risks of Debt Securities. In general, the HSCM Transport Funds' investments will expose it (directly or indirectly) to "credit risk," because debt securities are subject to credit risk. "Credit risk" refers to the likelihood that an issuer will default in the payment of principal and/or interest on an instrument and how this risk changes over time. Financial strength and solvency of an issuer and the priority of the lien are the primary factors influencing credit risk. In addition, lack or inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancement for a debt instrument may affect its credit risk. Certain of the investments may have an interest-only payment schedule, with the principal amount remaining outstanding and at risk until the maturity of the investment. In addition, certain instruments in certain circumstances may provide for payments-in-kind interest, which has a similar effect of deferring current cash payments.

Investments in E-Notes, Joint Ventures and Equity Securities. The HSCM Transport Funds may invest in E-Notes (which is an equity interest in Asset-Backed Securitizations of transportation equipment), joint ventures with lessors to acquire pools of transportation assets, or may hold or come into the possession of common stock, warrants to acquire common stock and/or other equity securities related to transportation investments or investment opportunities. Such E-Notes, joint venture investments and equity securities will generally involve a high degree of risk, and will be subordinate to (and thus are inherently riskier than) the debt securities and other liabilities of the issuers of such equity securities. The E-Notes, joint venture positions and equity securities a fund acquires may fail to appreciate in value and may decline in value or become worthless. Accordingly, a fund may not be able to realize gains from such equity securities and may incur significant losses.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

Neither HSCM nor any of its management persons have any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of HSCM or the integrity of HSCM's management.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Neither HSCM nor any of its management persons is registered, or has an application pending to register, as: (i) a broker-dealer; (ii) a registered representative of a broker-dealer; (iii) a futures commission merchant; (iv) a commodity pool operator, (v) a commodity trading advisor; or (vi) an associated person of any of (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v).

As described above, HSCM serves as investment adviser to the HSCM Funds and is affiliated with the general partner to the HSCM Funds organized as limited partnerships.

HSCM is subject to various conflicts of interest in its relationship with any one HSCM Fund and HSCM's affiliates. HSCM manages a number of different funds with similar or different investment objectives, strategies and guidelines, which may compete with other HSCM Funds and present conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities. HSCM will seek to allocate transactions among participating funds on a basis that is fair and equitable to all HSCM Funds, taking into account any relevant factors, such as account size, or applicable investment objectives, guidelines or restrictions.

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

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading

HSCM has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “**Code**”) in accordance with Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code is based on HSCM's fiduciary duty to its clients. The fundamental tenants of the Code include: (1) place the interests of clients first; (2) conduct personal securities transactions in a manner so as to be consistent with the Code and avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or any abuse of an HSCM employee's position of trust and responsibility; (3) refrain from taking inappropriate advantage of the relationship with the clients; (4) maintain the confidentiality of security holdings and financial circumstances of clients; and (5) maintain independence in the investment decision making process.

As a fiduciary, HSCM and its employees owe an affirmative duty of care, loyalty, honesty, and good faith to act in the best interests of its clients. Generally, the Code imposes the following five basic requirements on HSCM and its employees: (1) they must comply with all applicable federal laws; (2) they must avoid conflicts of interest and disclose all material facts concerning any conflict that may arise with respect to any client; (3) their conduct must conform with the ethical standards set out in the Code; (4) their personal securities transactions must comply with the Code; and (5) they must obtain prior approval for certain personal securities transactions as described under the Code. HSCM forbids the illegal use of material non-public information in trading securities, regardless of whether the trades are executed for client accounts or for a personal securities account.

At the commencement of employment at HSCM and thereafter annually, all access persons, as defined below, must sign an acknowledgment that they have received, read and understand all provisions of the Code and agree to be subject to the Code, and any amendments. Access persons are directors, officers, employees and other supervised persons who may have access to non-public information regarding a client's purchase or sale of securities or to non-public information regarding portfolio holdings, who may be involved in making securities recommendations to clients, or who may have access to such recommendations that are non-public.

The Code includes a personal securities investment and reporting policy. This policy, among other things, restricts an employee's ability to engage in certain personal securities transactions without the prior approval of HSCM legal/compliance department and requires reporting of any such transactions.

In addition, the Code generally prohibits access persons from buying or selling any security for his or her account if he or she knows at the time of the transaction that the security is being purchased or sold, or is being considered for purchase or sale by an HSCM Fund, subject to certain exceptions. The Code enables access persons to purchase securities in a private placement, provided that he or she makes certain representations on a pre-clearance form and obtains approval from HSCM's legal/compliance department of the purchase. The Code also requires confidential treatment of information acquired at HSCM, and contains political contributions, outside activities and gift and entertainment policies, among other items.

A copy of HSCM's Code will be provided upon request.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

From time to time, HSCM, its officers, directors and employees may have a material financial interest in securities that are recommended to clients for purchase or sale and may buy or sell securities that are recommended to clients for purchase or sale. HSCM recognizes that this practice may result in conflicts of interest.

It is HSCM's policy that neither HSCM, nor any person in a control relationship with HSCM, nor any employee of HSCM shall effect transactions as a principal with any HSCM Fund unless such transactions are in compliance with the provisions of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act. HSCM has adopted a cross trade policy to govern how HSCM processes a coordinated purchase of a security on behalf of one HSCM Fund and a sale of the same security on behalf of another HSCM Fund at the same time (a "**cross trade**"), which includes monthly rebalancing of a fund's portfolio.

HSCM, its affiliates, their employees and relatives of the employees may invest, directly or indirectly, in HSCM Funds to the extent that they meet the relevant fund's suitability requirements. The terms of investment, including economic and liquidity terms, applicable to such investors, as well as certain large or strategic investors may be more favorable than the terms available to other investors in a fund and the other investors will not be provided with notice of such terms or an opportunity to invest on such terms absent an express contractual undertaking on behalf of HSCM. Additionally, HSCM employees and certain former employees and their family members may be charged a lower advisory and performance fee than other fund investors.

HSCM, its officers, directors and employees may trade securities for their own accounts, including securities held by an HSCM Fund. HSCM, its officers, directors and employees may from time to time take positions in their proprietary accounts that are opposite the positions taken for, or held by, a fund. HSCM, its officers, directors and employee may receive more favorable execution than the funds. Personal transactions must comply with the Code, which is discussed above.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities

There is a potential conflict of interest when determining the allocation of limited investment opportunities across HSCM Funds with similar investment mandates. To mitigate the risk of favoring certain funds over others, HSCM has adopted an allocation policy pursuant to which it will seek to allocate investment opportunities among its clients in a manner that, over time, is on a fair and equitable basis. In allocating investment opportunities among its clients, HSCM makes a determination, exercising its judgment in good faith, as to whether an opportunity is appropriate for each client. Factors in making such a determination may include a client's liquidity, investment objectives and investment strategies of the client, the regulatory constraints of the client, the composition of the client's existing portfolio, the size or amount of the available opportunity, the characteristics of the securities involved, the liquidity of the markets in which the securities trade, the risks involved, a client's ability to opt-out of an investment, and other factors relating to the relevant client and investment opportunity.

If HSCM determines that an investment opportunity is appropriate for more than one client, then HSCM allocates such investment opportunity among clients in a manner that HSCM determines, exercising its judgment in good faith, to be fair and equitable. Allocations to certain funds may be modified consistent with the monthly rebalancing of the portfolios, as well as regulatory, legal and tax considerations.

HSCM may offer co-investment opportunities in its sole discretion and may allocate any such opportunities after HSCM has determined, in good faith, that an appropriate portion of the investment opportunity has been taken by the relevant HSCM Funds in accordance with the governing documents of such HSCM Funds. HSCM may offer a co-investment opportunity based on a variety of factors, including, for example, on the basis of the size of investor commitments to one or more of the HSCM Funds. In addition, HSCM is not required to allocate co-investments to any limited partner in priority to third parties or at all, except as contractually agreed, and HSCM may also allocate co-investment opportunities to one or more limited partners to the exclusion of other limited partners.

HSCM may in its sole discretion structure any co-investment opportunity such that the proposed participants in such co-investment opportunity do not bear any broken deal expenses, with the result that an HSCM Fund will bear all such broken deal expenses; provided, if so structured, that such participants will not be entitled to receive any break-up or similar fee income, if any, that may be earned with respect to such transaction. Consequently, an HSCM Fund may bear all such broken deal expenses (and in such case would be entitled to any such break-up or similar fee income, but there may be instances in which an HSCM Fund will bear all broken deal expenses without the benefit of any break-up or similar fees). Alternatively, HSCM may determine to allocate broken deal expenses on a pro rata basis between an HSCM Fund and the co-investors.

Trade Errors

HSCM will seek to detect prior to settlement and promptly correct and mitigate any losses resulting from trade errors and similar human errors involving any transaction on behalf of an HSCM Fund, including: (i) the placement of orders (either purchases or sales) in excess of the amount of securities the HSCM Fund intended to trade; (ii) the sale of a security when it should have been purchased; (iii) the purchase of a security when it should have been sold; (iv) the purchase or sale of the wrong security; (v) the purchase or sale of a security contrary to regulatory restrictions or investment guidelines or restrictions; and (vi) incorrect allocations of securities (“**Trade Errors**”). If HSCM or other indemnified person, as set out in the investment management agreement (“**Management Agreement**”) between an HSCM Fund and HSCM, (or broker or agent selected, engaged or retained by an indemnified person) is entitled to exculpation pursuant to the Management Agreement in connection with acts or omissions that result in any realized and unrealized depreciation in the value of, and expense or other loss incurred with respect to, a security held by the HSCM Fund attributable to any Trade Error (“**Trade Error Loss**”), such Trade Error Loss will be borne directly out of the assets of the HSCM Fund. HSCM will evaluate each Trade Error to determine whether a particular Trade Error Loss must be borne by an HSCM Fund. To the extent that a Trade Error is caused by a counterparty of an HSCM Fund, such as a broker or agent, HSCM will seek to recover any related Trade Error Losses from such counterparty. Any Trade Error Losses for which HSCM or an indemnified person is liable will be netted against any realized and unrealized appreciation in the value of, and dividend, interest or other gain earned with respect to, securities held by an HSCM Fund attributable to Trade Errors.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

Selecting or Recommending Broker-Dealers

HSCM is authorized to select securities brokers on behalf of the HSCM Funds, and may change brokers in its sole discretion. HSCM is not required to consider any particular criteria in choosing brokers and dealers. HSCM seeks “best execution” of transactions. What constitutes “best execution” and determining how to achieve it involves many factors, including subjective factors. In evaluating whether a broker or dealer will provide best execution, HSCM considers a range of factors. These include, among others:

- historical net prices (after markups, markdowns or other transaction-related compensation) on other transactions;
- the execution, clearance and settlement and error correction capabilities of the broker or dealer generally and in connection with securities of the type and in the amounts to be bought or sold;
- the broker’s or dealer’s willingness to commit capital;
- the broker’s or dealer’s reliability and financial stability;
- the size of the transaction;
- the availability of securities to borrow for short sales;

- the nature, quantity and quality of research provided by the broker-dealer; and
- the market for the security.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

HSCM may select broker-dealers in recognition of the value of various services or products, beyond transaction execution, that they provide to an HSCM Fund or HSCM. Selecting a broker-dealer in recognition of the provision of services or products other than transaction execution is known as paying for those services or products with “soft dollars.” The amount of compensation (including markups, markdowns and commission equivalents on principal transactions with market-makers) an HSCM Fund pays a broker-dealer who provides such services and/or products may be higher than what another, equally capable broker-dealer might charge. Any soft-dollar arrangements entered with a broker-dealer will be consistent with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which permits the use of soft dollars in certain circumstances. Where research services also assist HSCM in performing non-investment decision-making functions (such as accounting, record keeping or administrative services), HSCM will make a reasonable allocation of the cost of the service according to its use and use brokerage commissions to pay only for the research-related component.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

In selecting or recommending a broker-dealer, HSCM does not consider as a factor whether or not HSCM will receive client or investor referrals from a broker-dealer or third party.

Directed Brokerage

HSCM determines the selection of particular broker-dealers for securities transactions of the HSCM Funds, subject to HSCM’s policy to seek best execution for such transactions. HSCM does not recommend, request or require that an HSCM Fund direct it to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer, nor does HSCM permit HSCM Funds to direct brokerage.

Aggregation of Client Orders

HSCM has the discretion to aggregate orders for the same securities or other investment instruments on behalf of multiple HSCM Funds where it is in the best interest of the HSCM Funds to do so. HSCM generally will seek to do so where the aggregation of multiple orders is practicable, administratively efficient or would reduce transaction costs. In such cases, HSCM will seek to allocate such aggregated transactions among the participating HSCM Funds on a basis that is fair and equitable, taking into account any relevant factors such as account size, investment objectives, guidelines or restrictions.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

HSCM’s investment committee is responsible for reviewing each HSCM Fund’s portfolio on a regular basis. The Investment Committee meets no less frequently than monthly and has responsibility for determining the overall exposure for the HSCM Funds, allocating capital and managing risk.

Investors in each HSCM Fund will receive monthly unaudited account statements, periodic performance reports from HSCM and annual audited financial statements.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

HSCM does not participate in arrangements with non-clients that result in HSCM receiving an economic benefit for providing investment advice or other services to its clients. HSCM does not currently compensate any person for client referrals.

Item 15 Custody

HSCM may be deemed to have custody, as defined under Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act, of funds or securities of the HSCM Funds. HSCM relies on the “audit exemption” under Rule 206(4)-2(b)(4) under the Advisers Act, which exempts an adviser to a limited partnership, limited liability company or other pooled investment vehicle from the requirement to deliver account statements to its clients if the adviser requires the vehicle to be audited annually by an independent public accountant that is registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and distributes the audited financial statements annually to the investors in the vehicle.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

HSCM has discretionary authority to manage the portfolios of the HSCM Funds pursuant to investment management agreements with the HSCM Funds, which customarily do not place limitations on HSCM’s authority to manage an HSCM Fund’s portfolio.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

HSCM has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures, which are summarized below.

HSCM’s policy is to vote or abstain from voting proxy proposals, amendments, consents, or resolutions (collectively, “**proxies**”) on behalf of accounts managed by HSCM in a manner that serves the best interests of the HSCM Funds. Prior to voting any proxies with respect to an HSCM Fund, HSCM will review the applicable proxy solicitation materials for any potential material conflicts of interest. If a material conflict of interest is identified, HSCM will determine what course of action is in the best interests of the HSCM Fund.

HSCM’s legal or compliance department will periodically review HSCM’s proxy voting practices.

Upon request of a client, HSCM will provide a copy of its proxy voting policies and procedures and provide information regarding how proxies have been voted.

Item 18 Financial Information

HSCM does not require the payment of fees or other compensation six months or more in advance. There exists no financial condition of which HSCM is currently aware that would impair HSCM’s ability to meet contractual commitments to its clients. HSCM has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition within the past 10 years.

Item 19 Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

This Item is not applicable to HSCM.