

Antara Capital LP

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August 2018

This “**Brochure**” provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Antara Capital LP. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact our Chief Compliance Officer (“**CCO**”), Lance Kravitz, at (646) 762-8591 or by email at Lkravitz@antaracapital.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) or by any state securities authority.

Antara Capital LP has applied as an “Investment Adviser Expecting to be Eligible for Commission Registration within 120 Days” with the SEC. Registration as an investment adviser does not imply that Antara Capital LP or any of its principals or employees possesses a particular level of skill or training in the investment advisory business or any other business.

Additional information about Antara Capital LP is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Material Changes

This Brochure is our initial Form ADV Part 2A, which has been submitted with our application for registration with the SEC; therefore, there are no material changes to report. In the future, if the Brochure – when amended in conjunction with our initial launch and/or any necessary updates – contains material changes from our last update, we will identify and discuss those changes.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Antara Capital LP (hereinafter “**Antara**”, “**Investment Manager**”, “**we**”, “**us**”, “**our**” or the “**Firm**”), a Delaware limited partnership formed on March 7, 2018 with a principal place of business in New York, New York. Antara Capital GP LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “**Adviser General Partner**”), serves as the general partner of Antara. Antara serves as the investment adviser, with discretionary trading authority to Antara Capital Master Fund LP, a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership (the “**Master Fund**”), which is a pooled investment vehicle that will operate as a private investment fund. Antara Capital Onshore Fund LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the “**Onshore Fund**”); Antara Capital Offshore Fund Ltd, a Cayman Islands exempted company (the “**Offshore Fund**”) will invest all of their investible assets into the Master Fund, which will trade in securities and investment instruments and otherwise execute the investment program on behalf of the Funds. Antara Capital Fund GP LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “**Fund General Partner**”), serves as the general partner of the Master Fund and the Onshore Fund. Himanshu Gulati is the principal owner of Antara, the Adviser General Partner and the Fund General Partner.

The Master Fund, Offshore Fund, and Onshore Fund are collectively referred to as the “**Fund**” or “**Client**”. The Offshore Fund’s shareholders and the Onshore Fund’s limited partners are hereafter collectively referred to as the “**Investors**” where appropriate.

We will not tailor our advisory services to the individual needs of any particular Investor. Our investment decisions and advice with respect to the Fund are subject to the Fund’s investment objectives and guidelines, as set forth in its respective “**Offering Documents**.”

We do not currently participate in any Wrap Fee Programs.

We do not currently have any client assets under management, but we expect to have, within 120 days of the effective date of our initial registration, client assets under management sufficient to allow us to remain eligible for registration with the SEC.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

The fees applicable to the Fund are set forth in detail in the corresponding Offering Documents. A brief summary of such fees is provided below.

Management Fee

Antara will generally be paid an asset-based fee (“**Asset-Based Fee**”) for each quarter equal to 0.4375% (1.75% per annum), 0.3125% (1.25% per annum) or 0.375% (1.5% per annum) of the net asset value of each Investor’s interest in the Fund (depending on the series in which an Investor invests). The Asset-Based Fee is normally charged on the first day of each quarter, and is paid in advance based on the net asset value of each Investor’s interest on the first business day of such quarter. The Fund will also pay Antara asset-based amounts (the “**Asset-Based Amounts**”) equal to (i) 0.4375% (1.75% per annum) with respect to each sub-series of Series A Shares, (ii) 0.3125% (1.25% per annum) with respect to each sub-series of Series B Shares, and (iii) 0.375% (1.5% per annum) with respect to each sub-series of Series C Shares. A portion of the Asset-Based Fee will be paid to a strategic investor in consideration for its investment in the Master Fund. The Asset-Based Amounts will have prorated for any period that is less than a full calendar quarter. In our sole discretion, the Asset-Based Amounts may be waived, reduced or calculated differently with respect to certain Investors.

Incentive Allocation

Generally, the Fund General Partner is entitled to receive an incentive allocation equal to 15% or 20% of the net capital appreciation (based on realized and unrealized gains and losses), if any, of Investors' investments in the Fund at the end of each fiscal year, or an earlier date with respect to any capital withdrawn or redeemed prior to the end of a fiscal year or upon the dissolution of the Fund, in each case subject to recoupment of losses for prior periods. The incentive allocation will be calculated and allocated at the Master Fund level, but will take into account any feeder fund-specific expenses for purposes of calculating the incentive allocation borne by investors. A portion of the Incentive Allocation will be allocated to a strategic investor in consideration of its investment in the Master Fund.

In the sole discretion of the Fund General Partner, the incentive allocation may be waived, reduced or calculated differently with respect to certain Investors.

Expenses

Antara is authorized to incur and pay in the name and on behalf of the Fund all expenses which they deem necessary or advisable.

The Firm will provide office space and utilities; administrative services; and secretarial, clerical and other personnel to the Fund. The Firm will bear the costs of providing such goods and services, and all of its own overhead costs and expenses, except to the extent such goods, services, costs and expenses are provided for through soft dollars generated by the Fund or are Fund expenses as provided below.

The Fund will bear its own expenses, including, without limitation, the Asset-Based Amounts; investment expenses, whether or not such investments are consummated (such as brokerage commissions, expenses relating to short sales, clearing and settlement charges, custodial fees, bank service fees and interest expenses); investment-related travel expenses (which are travel expenses related to the purchase, sale or transmittal of, or due diligence regarding, or management of, the Fund's investments, whether or not such investments are consummated, incurred by the Investment Manager or the Fund General Partner); professional fees (including, without limitation, expenses of consultants, investment bankers, attorneys, accountants and other experts) relating to investments; fees and expenses relating to software tools, programs or other technology utilized in managing the Fund (including, without limitation, third-party software licensing, order management systems, implementation, data management and recovery services and custom development costs); 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); compliance and regulatory expenses for the Fund (including, without limitation, fees and expenses with respect to any U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act and OECD Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information – Common Reporting Standard compliance and required reporting such as Form PF or Form 13F or in connection with the EU Directive 2011/61/EU on Alternative Investment Fund Managers); administrative expenses (including fees and expenses of the Fund's administrator); legal expenses in connection with the Fund's ongoing operations (including the updating of the Fund's offering documents, processing transfer requests and negotiations with prospective investors); external accounting and valuation expenses; audit and tax return preparation and filing expenses; costs related to errors and omissions insurance and directors and officers insurance for the Fund General Partner and the Investment Manager (proportionately shared by the Investment Manager and the Fund); insurance covering the Fund's directors; fees and expenses of the directors; fees and expenses of the Fund's governance committee; costs of printing and mailing reports and notices; taxes (including, without limitation, any backup withholding, investor-related taxes and any amounts assessed or collected under any provision of the U.S. Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, as amended, or any similar state or local tax rules) imposed or assessed on, or payable by, the Fund (including any interest and penalties); all registration fees, filing fees and other expenses charged by the jurisdictions in which the

Fund was formed; organizational expenses; offering expenses; indemnification expenses; and extraordinary expenses.

In general, each Investor will bear its proportionate share of the Fund expenses on a pro rata basis with respect to the size of such Investor's capital account(s) or with respect to the relative net asset value of the shares held by such Investor, as applicable.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund General Partner and/or the Firm, as applicable, may specially allocate the expenses described herein in any other manner, including by allocating certain expenses to certain (but not all) Investors, if the Fund General Partner and/or the Firm, as applicable, reasonably determines, in its discretion, that it is more equitable to do so.

To the extent that expenses to be borne by the Fund are paid by the Firm or its affiliates, the Fund will reimburse the Firm or its affiliates for such expenses. We may waive any such reimbursement with respect to any Fund expenses. Any waiver by us for reimbursement of any Fund expenses shall not serve as a waiver of reimbursement for any future Fund expenses to be paid by us or our affiliates.

Neither the Firm nor its employees accept compensation, including sales charges or service fees, from any person for the sale of securities or other investment products.

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

Incentive Allocation

As described above, the Fund General Partner will receive the performance-based Incentive Allocation in connection with the management of the Fund. The Incentive Allocation is not the product of an arm's length negotiation with any third party, and, because the Incentive Allocation is calculated on a basis which includes unrealized appreciation of the Funds' portfolio, it may be greater than if such compensation were based solely on realized gains.

The Incentive Allocation may create an incentive for the Investment Manager to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if a performance-based compensation arrangement were not in effect.

Item 7: Types of Clients

Our Clients will be the Funds. We may serve as investment manager to other client accounts in the future.

Investors will generally be required to make a minimum initial investment of \$5,000,000, subject to our discretion to accept lesser amounts or establish different minimums in the future. Interests will be offered and sold exclusively to investors satisfying the applicable eligibility and suitability requirements to comply with applicable federal securities laws and regulations.

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

The descriptions set forth in this Brochure of specific advisory services that we offer to Clients, and investment strategies pursued, and investments made by us on behalf of our Clients, should not be understood to limit in any way our investment activities. We may offer any advisory services, engage in any investment strategy, and make any investment, including any not described in this Brochure, that we consider appropriate, subject to each Client's investment objectives and guidelines as set forth in the Offering Documents. The investment strategies we pursue 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 Objective

The Investment Manager seeks to generate attractive, risk-adjusted returns across market cycles. The Investment Manager aims to achieve this objective by investing in distressed/stressed/event driven credit and special situation equities, adjusting asset allocation fluidly as the market environment changes. The Investment Manager will focus on research-oriented situations that provide the potential to influence the trajectory of outcomes and actively create upside opportunities. Extending beyond the traditional approach to credit, the Investment Manager will take an active approach at two levels of its investment process: position-level trade structuring and portfolio-level trading. The Investment Manager seeks to balance the two with stringent risk management, emphasizing capital preservation. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its objective or avoid significant losses.

Investment Strategy

The Fund will invest opportunistically across the capital structure in catalyst driven situations, with a focus on mid-cap and select small/large-cap companies. In addition, the Fund may invest in the following:

- Distressed/stressed/event driven credit strategies involving the financial instruments of companies (including but not limited to levered loans, high yield bonds, busted converts, post-reorganization equities, cds and trade claims), that are subject to bankruptcy, liquidation, out-of-court restructurings, exchange offers, litigation and/or any other corporate reorganization;
- Special situation equities are the subject of catalysts/events and corporate actions that can increase or diminish value, including but not limited to spin-offs, divestitures, acquisitions/transformational mergers, busted deals, activist situations, share repurchases, recapitalizations, dividends, sum-of-the-parts discounts, regulatory changes, legal decisions, and management changes
- Select investment opportunities flexible universe of financial instruments across capital structures and geographies, including investments in financial instruments of companies subject to legal or regulatory situations that provide attractive value. The Fund may also acquire litigation claims and litigation stubs as investment opportunities; and
- The Fund will seek to short single name credits, not for the sole purpose of hedging, but also to generate alpha.

The Fund may invest globally in a wide range of financial instruments across the capital structure, including but not limited to listed and unlisted equities, bonds, trade claims, loans, derivative products, municipal debt, sovereign debt, currencies, and other asset classes. This includes but is not limited to common stocks, preferred stocks, stock options, warrants and rights, trade claims, debentures, notes, convertible securities, bonds, loans, debtor-in-possession financing, rescue financing, and other debt obligations and equity stakes, options (both listed and unlisted) on stock market indices, futures and options on futures, forward rate agreements, swaps, or other collective investment schemes. The Fund may purchase and/or sell equity swaps, interest rate and cross currency swaps, contracts for differences, credit default swaps, and other asset classes and derivatives thereon as the Investment Manager deems appropriate. The Fund is not limited in the types of financial instruments it can own or short unless otherwise specified herein.

Risk Factors

Prospective Investors should carefully consider the risks involved in an investment in the Fund, including, without limitation, those discussed below. Additional or new risks not addressed below may affect the Fund. The following list of risk factors cannot and is not intended to be exhaustive. Prospective Investors should consult their own legal, tax and financial advisers about the risks of an investment in the Fund. The following risk factors and other relevant risks could have a material adverse effect on the Fund and the Investors' investments therein.

Risk of Loss Factors

No guarantee or representation is made that the Fund's investment program, including, without limitation, the Fund's investment objective, diversification strategies or risk monitoring goals, will be successful. Investment results may vary substantially over time. No assurance can be made that profits will be achieved or that substantial or complete losses will not be incurred. *Past investment results of the investments otherwise made by the investment professionals of the Investment Manager are not necessarily indicative of the Fund's or the Investment Manager's future performance.*

General Risks Associated with Credit Strategies. The Fund will invest in some credit instruments issued by distressed and bankrupt issuers, including debt obligations that are in covenant or payment default. Evaluating reorganizations and bankruptcies can be a complex, time consuming and expensive process that requires specialized expertise. Although such investments have the potential to achieve significant returns, they involve a high degree of risk, and may fail to show any return for a considerable period of time or result in substantial or complete loss. There is no assurance the Investment Manager will accurately evaluate the prospects for a profitable return on the Fund's investments. While exit from distressed trading strategies may come through recovery and/or appreciation and subsequent sale in financial markets, other means of exit take alternate and sometimes suboptimal forms, including, but not limited to: (i) a refinancing, sometimes providing for redemption of positions held by the Fund; (ii) reset terms and conditions, including but not limited to a longer tenure and/or a diminished coupon; (iii) conversion of debt instruments to further subordinated debt, hybrid, or equity securities; (iv) sale of the entire company to a strategic or financial buyer; (v) government nationalization; (vi) liquidation of assets or creation of liquidation trusts for assets; and (vii) cash settlement of claims from others involved in restructuring.

Certain of these exit strategies may go beyond the expected tenure of the trading strategy and adversely impact liquidity, volatility and pricing. Many of the events within a bankruptcy case are adversarial and often beyond the control of creditors. There can be no assurances that the Fund will be able to adequately exercise and/or enforce its full rights under the stated terms of its investments, or that any actions taken by the Fund will be either beneficial or not harmful to final recovery value. In some situations, the market of available dealers for distressed positions may constrict and could impact the willingness to purchase or repurchase at an expected or modeled fair market value. Consequently, the Fund may sometimes exit positions at times or under conditions different than initially anticipated and accept substantial losses.

High-Yield and Distressed Securities. The Fund expects to trade high-yield and distressed credit instruments. These instruments are subject to substantial risk of default, bankruptcy, moratorium, etc., as they are by definition issued by or referenced to issuers in precarious and often declining financial condition.

Valuing high-yield and distressed credit instruments is an inherently uncertain process due to the lack of available market prices and the uncertain financial condition of the issuers (and the lack of reliable information concerning such issuers' financial condition).

The mispricings on which the Fund will attempt to capitalize in its investing reflect both the risk and the uncertainty of high-yield and distressed investments. The long-term and illiquid nature of many of these investments increases their risk, as the Fund will generally be unable to exit these investments in order either to recognize profits or limit losses. High-yield and distressed securities exhibit high mark-to-market volatility, require extensive due diligence and medium- to long-term holding periods, are generally illiquid and demand constant monitoring and carefully engineered exit strategies.

Special Situation Investments. The Fund will invest in companies undergoing significant economic and corporate change, such as companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers or in companies involved in or undergoing work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies or other catalytic changes or similar transactions. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of special situation, there exists the risk that the contemplated transaction either will be unsuccessful, will take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Fund of the security or other financial instrument in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated transaction does not in fact occur, the Fund may be required to sell its investment at a loss. Because there is substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving financially troubled companies in which the Fund may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the Fund of its entire investment in such companies. Due to the inherently speculative nature of this activity, the results of the Fund's operations may fluctuate from month to month and from period to period, and the returns generated from such an investment program may not adequately compensate investors for the business and financial risk assumed.

Event-Driven Strategies. The success of event-driven strategies depends on the successful prediction of whether various corporate events will occur or be consummated. When the Investment Manager determines that a merger, exchange offer or tender offer transaction may be consummated, the Fund may purchase securities at prices only slightly below the anticipated value to be paid or exchanged for such securities in the merger, exchange offer or tender offer, and substantially above the prices at which such securities traded immediately prior to the announcement of the merger, exchange offer or tender offer. The consummation of mergers, exchange offers, tender offers and other similar transactions can be prevented or delayed, or the terms changed, by a variety of factors. If the proposed transaction later appears unlikely to be consummated or is delayed, the market price of the securities may decline sharply by more than the difference between the purchase price and the anticipated consideration to be paid, resulting in a loss to the Fund.

Active Management. The Investment Manager may from time to time attempt to exert management control over the reorganization process of or otherwise actively engagement with the Fund's portfolio companies. Active management is unusually resource-intensive and the Investment Manager's more limited resources may put it at a competitive disadvantage.

Structured Credit Products. Special risks may be associated with investments in structured credit products, collateralized debt obligations, synthetic credit portfolio transactions and asset-backed securities. For example, synthetic portfolio transactions may be structured with two or more classes of tranches that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of credit assets. The yield to maturity of a tranche may be extremely sensitive to the rate of defaults in the underlying reference portfolio. A rapid change in the rate of defaults may have a material adverse effect on the yield to maturity. It is therefore possible that the Fund may incur losses on its investments in structured products regardless of their ratings by S&P or Moody's. Additionally, the securities in which the Fund is authorized to invest include securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on their resale or for which there is a relatively inactive trading market. Securities subject to resale restrictions may sell at a price lower than similar securities that are not subject to such restrictions.

Financing Arrangements; Availability of Credit. The Fund may use leverage as part of the Fund's strategies, and, as a result, the Fund may depend on the availability of credit in order to finance its portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to maintain adequate financing

arrangements under all market circumstances. As a general matter, the banks and dealers that provide financing to the Fund can apply essentially discretionary margin, haircut, financing, security and collateral valuation policies. Changes by banks and dealers in such policies, or the imposition of other credit limitations or restrictions, whether due to market circumstances or governmental, regulatory or judicial action, may result in margin calls, loss of financing, forced liquidation of positions at disadvantageous prices, termination of swap and repurchase agreements and cross-defaults to agreements with other dealers. Any such adverse effects may be exacerbated in the event that such limitations or restrictions are imposed suddenly and/or by multiple market participants at or about the same time. The imposition of such limitations or restrictions could compel the Fund to liquidate all or a portion of its portfolio at disadvantageous prices.

During the 2008 financial crisis the availability of financing for speculative strategies was materially restricted. In addition, many dealers materially increased the cost and margin requirements applicable to outstanding financing, which materially adversely affected certain funds.

Interest Rate Risk. The Fund is subject to interest rate risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. The risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short term securities. The Investment Manager may attempt to minimize the exposure of its portfolio to interest rate changes through the use of interest rate swaps, interest rate futures, interest rate options and/or other financial instruments. However, there can be no guarantee that the Investment Manager will be successful in fully mitigating the impact of interest rate changes on the Fund's portfolio. To the extent that interest rate assumptions underlie the thesis of a particular position, fluctuations in interest rates could invalidate those underlying assumptions.

The Federal Reserve and other central banks around the world have lowered interest rates to historically low levels. It is reasonable to assume that, if and when normal economic conditions return, interest rates will rise. Rising interest rates could lead to material losses in the Fund and interest rate increases generally will increase the interest carrying costs to the Fund of borrowed securities, as well as the cost of leverage, if any, used by the Fund.

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

Default Risk. It is generally anticipated that conventional debt will be paid as due, barring unexpected developments. Nonetheless, there exists the risk of default. The Investment Manager will attempt to reduce default risk through diversification and research (both on a country-by-country and issuer-by-issuer basis).

The Investment Manager recognizes that economic disruptions in a country in which the Fund is invested may lead to a material, if not complete, loss on the Fund's investment in that economy. The Investment Manager will diversify country risk by investing in a number of different countries and will attempt to position the Fund's portfolio so as to reduce the risk of "domino effect" defaults across related economies. However, the Investment Manager has no means of predicting where political or economic unrest will develop. The Fund may suffer from major defaults in the countries in which it is invested, while at the same time other sectors in general might be profitable for other investors.

Lack of Effective Securities Interests. Certain higher risk debt investors make a policy of acquiring only secured debt so that they have good assurances of receiving back their principal even in the event of a default. In the case of the Fund, on the other hand, the Investment Manager recognizes that certain instruments may not be paid in full and, in fact, may be a complete loss. In addition, when the Fund holds participations in a loan, the Fund may not have the right to vote for or waive enforcement

of any default by an obligor, and/or the selling institution may not consider the interests of the Fund in connection with its actions.

Short Selling. A short sale in equity creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost to the Fund of buying those securities to cover the short position. In credit short sales the risk of loss is generally limited by spread tightening to risk free rate or zero bound in the case of credit default swaps. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to maintain the ability to borrow securities sold short. In such cases, the Fund can be “bought in” (i.e., forced to repurchase securities in the open market to return to the lender). There also can be no assurance that the securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase at or near prices quoted in the market. Purchasing securities to close out a short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. Short strategies can also be implemented synthetically through various instruments and be used with respect to indices or in the over-the-counter market and with respect to futures and other instruments. In some cases of synthetic short sales, there is no floating supply of an underlying instrument with which to cover or close out a short position and the Fund may be entirely dependent on the willingness of over-the-counter market makers to quote prices at which the synthetic short position may be unwound. There can be no assurance that such market makers will be willing to make such quotes. Short strategies can also be implemented on a leveraged basis. Lastly, even though the Fund secures a “good borrow” of the security sold short at the time of execution, the lending institution may recall the lent security at any time, thereby forcing the Fund to fund security at the then-prevailing market price, which may be higher than the price at which such security was originally sold short by the Fund.

Leverage and Borrowing

Leverage for Investment Purposes. The Fund may use leverage in the Investment Manager’s discretion. The use of leverage will allow the Fund to make additional investments, thereby increasing its exposure to assets, such that its total assets may be greater than its capital. However, leverage will also magnify the volatility of changes in the value of the Fund’s portfolio. The effect of the use of leverage by the Fund in a market that moves adversely to its investments could result in substantial losses to the Fund, which would be greater than if the Fund were not leveraged.

Borrowing for Cash Management Purposes. The Fund has the authority to borrow for cash management purposes, such as to satisfy redemption requests.

Collateral. The instruments and borrowings that may be utilized by the Fund to leverage investments may be collateralized by all or a portion of the Fund’s portfolio. Accordingly, the Fund may pledge its securities in order to borrow or otherwise obtain leverage for investment or other purposes. Should the securities pledged to brokers to secure the Fund’s margin accounts decline in value, the Fund could be subject to a “margin call,” pursuant to which the Fund must either deposit additional funds or securities with the broker or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. The banks and dealers that provide financing to the Fund can apply essentially discretionary margin, “haircut,” financing and collateral valuation policies. Changes by counterparties in any of the foregoing may result in large margin calls, loss of financing and forced liquidations of positions at disadvantageous prices. Lenders that provide other types of asset-based or secured financing to the Fund may have similar rights. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to secure or maintain adequate financing.

Costs. Borrowings will be subject to interest, transaction and other costs, and other types of leverage also involve transaction and other costs. Any such costs may or may not be recovered by the return on the Fund’s portfolio.

Hedging Transactions. The Fund may utilize securities for risk management purposes in order to: (i) protect against possible changes in the market value of the Fund's investment portfolio resulting from fluctuations in the markets and changes in interest rates; (ii) protect the Fund's unrealized gains in the value of its investment portfolio; (iii) facilitate the sale of any securities; (iv) enhance or preserve returns, spreads or gains on any security in the Fund's portfolio; (v) hedge against a directional trade; (vi) hedge the interest rate, credit or currency exchange rate on any of the Fund's securities; (vii) protect against any increase in the price of any securities the Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date; or (viii) act for any other reason that the Investment Manager deems appropriate. The Fund will not be required to hedge any particular risk in connection with a particular transaction or its portfolio generally. The Investment Manager may be unable to anticipate the occurrence of a particular risk and, therefore, may be unable to attempt to hedge against it. While the Fund may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not engaged in any such hedging transaction. Moreover, the portfolio will always be exposed to certain risks that cannot be hedged.

Concentration of Investments. The Fund may, from time to time, hold concentrated positions in securities and other instruments, which may result in significant concentrations in particular markets, sectors and geographies. This concentration may magnify the volatility of the Fund's portfolio.

Risks Related to Specific Investments

Debt Instruments. The debt instruments in which the Fund will invest may be subject to price volatility due to various factors including, but not limited to, changes in interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. The Fund will invest in non-investment grade debt securities, which are typically subject to greater market fluctuations and risks of loss of income and principal than lower yielding, investment grade securities and are often influenced by many of the same unpredictable factors which affect equity prices. In addition to the sensitivity of debt securities to overall interest-rate movements, debt securities involve a fundamental credit risk based on the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments on the debt it issues. The Fund's investments in debt instruments may experience substantial losses due to adverse changes in interest rates and the market's perception of any particular issuer's creditworthiness, which may inhibit such issuer's ability to refinance, restructure or otherwise experience recovery. The Fund also will invest in certain hybrid debt arrangements, which are subject to risks in addition to the conventional risks of general interest-rate movements and the issuer's ability to pay the debt in accordance with its terms.

Distressed and Defaulted Credits. The Fund will invest in securities of issuers in weak financial condition or default, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, or involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Investments of this type may involve substantial financial and business risks that can result in substantial or at times even total losses. Among the risks inherent in investments in troubled entities is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of such issuers. Such investments also may be adversely affected by laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability, and a tribunal's power to disallow, reduce, subordinate, or disenfranchise particular claims. The market prices of such securities are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above-average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and asked prices of such securities may be greater than those prevailing in other securities markets. It may take a number of years for the market price of such securities to reflect their intrinsic value. In liquidation (both in and out of bankruptcy) and other forms of corporate reorganization, there exists the risk that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful (due to, for example, failure to obtain requisite approvals), will be delayed (e.g., until various liabilities, actual or contingent, have been satisfied) or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Fund of the security in respect to which such distribution was made.

Bank Loans. The Fund will invest in loans and participations therein originated by banks and other financial institutions. These investments may include highly leveraged loans to borrowers whose credit is rated below investment grade. Such loans are typically private corporate loans that are negotiated by one or more commercial banks or financial institutions and syndicated among a group of commercial banks and financial institutions. In order to induce the lenders to extend credit and to offer a favorable interest rate, the borrower often provides the lenders with extensive information about its business that is not generally available to the public. To the extent that the Fund obtains such information and it is material and non-public, the Fund will be unable to trade in the securities of the borrower until the information is disclosed to the public or otherwise ceases to be material, non-public information.

The Fund may invest directly or through participations in loans with revolving credit features or other commitments or guarantees to lend funds in the future. A failure by the Fund to advance requested funds to a borrower could result in claims against the Fund and in possible assertions of offsets against amounts previously lent.

The Fund may acquire interests in bank loans and other debt obligations either directly (by way of sale or assignment) or indirectly (by way of participation). The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and becomes a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the debt obligation; however, its rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution. A participation interest in a portion of a debt obligation typically results in a contractual relationship with only the institution acting as a lender under the credit agreement, not with the borrower. As a holder of a participation interest, the Fund generally will have no right to exercise the rights of the lender under the credit agreement, including the right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, approve amendments or waivers of terms, nor will the Fund have any rights of set-off against the borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the debt obligation in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund will be exposed to the credit risk of both the borrower and the institution selling the participation.

Risks Associated with Issuers in Bankruptcy and/or Liquidation. Investments made by the Fund may be non-performing or in default, and the issuer or obligor may be forced to enter into bankruptcy or liquidation proceedings. Events within a bankruptcy case are frequently adversarial and beyond the control of creditors. While creditors generally are afforded an opportunity to object to significant actions, a bankruptcy court may approve actions that may be contrary to the interests of the Fund. Furthermore, creditors and equity holders may lose their ranking and priority when they take over management and functional operating control of a debtor.

The duration of a bankruptcy cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. Generally, no interest will be permitted to accrue during, and, therefore, return on investment may be adversely affected by, the passage of time during which a plan of reorganization of a debtor is being negotiated, approved by the creditors and confirmed by a bankruptcy court.

The Investment Manager, on behalf of the Fund, may seek representation on creditors' committees, equity holders' committees or other groups to ensure preservation or enhancement of the Fund's position as a creditor or equity holder. A member of any such committee or group may owe certain obligations generally to all parties similarly situated that the committee represents. If the Investment Manager concludes that its obligations owed to the other parties as a committee or group member conflict with its duties owed to the Fund, it may decide to resign from that committee or group, and the Fund may not realize the benefits, if any, of the Investment Manager's participation on the committee or group. In addition, if the Fund is represented on a committee or group, it may be restricted or prohibited under applicable law from disposing of its investments in that debtor while it continues to be represented on such committee or group.

Fraudulent Conveyance Considerations. Various laws enacted for the protection of creditors may apply to certain investments that are debt obligations, although the existence and applicability of such laws will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. For example, if a court were to find that the

borrower did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value for incurring indebtedness evidenced by an investment and the grant of any security interest or other lien securing such investment, and, after giving effect to such indebtedness, the borrower (i) was insolvent, (ii) was engaged in a business for which the assets remaining in such borrower constituted unreasonably small capital or (iii) intended to incur or believed that it would incur debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature, such court could invalidate such indebtedness and such security interest or other lien as fraudulent conveyances, subordinate such indebtedness to existing or future creditors of the borrower or recover amounts previously paid by the borrower (including to the Fund) in satisfaction of such indebtedness or proceeds of such security interest or other lien previously applied in satisfaction of such indebtedness. In addition, if an issuer in which the Fund has an investment becomes insolvent, any payment made on such investment may be subject to avoidance as a “preference” if made within a certain period of time (which may be as long as one year) before insolvency.

In general, if payments on an investment are avoidable, whether as fraudulent conveyances or preferences, such payments can be recaptured either from the initial recipient or from subsequent transferees of such payments. To the extent that any such payments are recaptured from the Fund, the resulting loss will be borne by investors in the Fund.

Equities. The Fund may invest its capital in long and short positions in equities, deferred interest obligations and other investments which do not produce current income for the Fund. Common shares and other equity securities can be affected by macro-economic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment, changes in a particular issuer’s financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer. Prices of common shares and other equity securities also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the Fund or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios. Many unforeseeable events, including actions by various government agencies, such as the Federal Reserve Board, and domestic and international political events, may cause sharp market fluctuations. Furthermore, equity investments may be even more susceptible to such events other than types of investments the Fund may make, given their subordinate position in the issuer’s capital structure. As such, equity investments generally have greater price volatility than fixed income and other investments with a scheduled stream of payments, and the market price of equity investments is more susceptible to moving up or down in a rapid or unpredictable manner.

Trade and Other General Unsecured Claims. The Fund may acquire interests in claims of trade creditors and other general unsecured claim holders of a debtor (“Trade Claims”). Trade Claims generally include, but are not limited to, claims of suppliers for goods delivered and for which payment has not been made, claims for unpaid services rendered, claims for contract rejection and claims related to litigation. Trade claims are typically unsecured and may, in unusual circumstances, be subordinated to other unsecured obligations of the debtor. The repayment of Trade Claims is subject to significant uncertainties, including potential set-off by the debtor, characterization of “preferences” in bankruptcy as well as the other uncertainties described herein with respect to other distressed debt obligations.

Derivative Instruments Generally. Certain swaps, options and other derivative instruments may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk, liquidity risk, the risk of non-performance by the counterparty, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty, legal risk and operations risk. Derivatives traded over-the-counter may not have an authoritative source of valuation and the models used to value such derivatives is subject to change. Special risks may apply in the future that cannot be determined at this time with respect to certain other derivative instruments that are not presently contemplated for use or that are currently not available. The regulatory and tax environment for derivative instruments in which the Fund may participate is evolving, and changes in the regulation or taxation of such securities may have a material adverse effect on the Fund.

Call Options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (*i.e.*, the writer holds the underlying security) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the purchase price of the underlying security less the premium received, and

gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option. The securities necessary to satisfy the exercise of an uncovered call option may be unavailable for purchase, except at much higher prices, thereby reducing or eliminating the value of the premium. Purchasing securities to cover the exercise of an uncovered call option can cause the price of the securities to increase, thereby exacerbating the loss. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire premium investment in the call option.

Put Options. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (*i.e.*, the writer has a short position in the underlying security) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying security plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying security if the market price falls below the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying security below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the put option.

Index or Index Options. The value of an index or index option fluctuates with changes in the market values of the securities included in the index. Because the value of an index or index option depends upon movements in the level of the index rather than the price of a particular security, whether the Fund will realize appreciation or depreciation from the purchase or writing of options on indices depends upon movements in the level of instrument prices in the security market generally or, in the case of certain indices, in an industry or market segment, rather than movements in the price of particular securities.

Index Futures. The price of index futures contracts may not correlate perfectly with the movement in the underlying index because of certain market distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, shareholders may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions that would distort the normal relationship between the index and futures markets. Second, from the point of view of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market also may cause price distortions. Successful use of index futures contracts by the Fund also is subject to the Investment Manager's ability to correctly predict movements in the direction of the market.

Swaps. Whether the Fund's use of swap agreements or swaptions will be successful will depend on the Investment Manager's ability to select appropriate transactions for the Fund. Swap agreements and options on swap agreements ("swaptions") can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments, asset classes or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease the holder's exposure to, for example, equity securities, long-term or short-term interest rates, foreign currency values, credit spreads or other factors. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. Swap transactions may be highly illiquid and may increase or decrease the volatility of the Fund's portfolio. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or insolvency of its counterparty. The Fund will also bear the risk of loss related to swap agreements, for example, for breaches of such agreements or the failure of the Fund to post or maintain required collateral. It is possible that developments in the swap markets, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Fund's ability to terminate swap transactions or to realize amounts to be received under such transactions.

Futures Contracts. The value of futures contracts depends upon the price of the securities, such as commodities, underlying them. The prices of futures contracts are highly volatile, and price movements of futures contracts can be influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, as well as national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, investments in futures contracts are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which the Fund's positions trade or of its clearing houses or counterparties. Futures positions may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in that contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent the Fund from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the Fund to substantial losses or prevent it from entering into desired trades. Also, low margin or premiums normally required in such trading may provide a large amount of leverage, and a relatively small change in the price of a security or contract can produce a disproportionately larger profit or loss. In extraordinary circumstances, a futures exchange or the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") could suspend trading in a particular futures contract, or order liquidation or settlement of all open positions in such contract.

Forward Contracts. Banking authorities generally do not regulate trading in forward contracts. The principals who deal in the forward contract market are not required to continue to make markets in such contracts. There have been periods during which certain participants in forward markets have refused to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. The imposition of credit controls or price risk limitations by governmental authorities may limit such forward trading to less than that which the Investment Manager would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of the Fund. In its forward trading, the Fund will be subject to the risk of the failure of, or the inability or refusal to perform with respect to its forward contracts by, the principals with which the Fund trades. Fund assets on deposit with such principals will also generally not be protected by the same segregation requirements imposed on certain regulated brokers in respect of customer funds on deposit with them. The Investment Manager may order trades for the Fund in such markets through agents. Accordingly, the insolvency or bankruptcy of such parties could also subject the Fund to the risk of loss.

Contracts for Differences. Contracts for differences ("CFDs") are privately negotiated contracts between two parties, buyer and seller, stipulating that the seller will pay to or receive from the buyer the difference between the nominal value of the underlying instrument at the opening of the contract and that instrument's value at the end of the contract. The underlying instrument may be a single security, stock basket or index. A CFD can be set up to take either a short or long position on the underlying instrument. The buyer and seller are both required to post margin, which is adjusted daily. The buyer will also pay to the seller a financing rate on the notional amount of the capital employed by the seller less the margin deposit. A CFD is usually terminated at the buyer's initiative. As is the case with owning any financial instrument, there is the risk of loss associated with buying a CFD. There may be liquidity risk if the underlying instrument is illiquid because the liquidity of a CFD is based on the liquidity of the underlying instrument. A further risk is that adverse movements in the underlying security will require the buyer to post additional margin. CFDs also carry counterparty risk, *i.e.*, the risk that the counterparty to the CFD transaction may be unable or unwilling to make payments or to otherwise honor its financial obligations under the terms of the contract. If the counterparty were to do so, the value of the contract may be reduced. Entry into a CFD transaction may, in

certain circumstances, require the payment of an initial margin and adverse market movements against the underlying stock may require the buyer to make additional margin payments. CFDs may be considered illiquid. To the extent that there is an imperfect correlation between the return on the Fund's obligation to its counterparty under the CFDs and the return on related assets in its portfolio, the CFD transaction may increase the Fund's financial risk.

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

As a buyer of credit default swaps, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that deliverable securities will not be available in the market, or will be available only at unfavorable prices, as would be the case in a so-called “short squeeze.” While the credit default swap market auction protocols reduce this risk, it is still possible that an auction will not be organized or will be unsuccessful. In certain instances of issuer defaults or restructurings (for those credit default swaps for which restructuring is specified as a credit event), it has been unclear under the standard industry documentation for credit default swaps whether or not a “credit event” triggering the seller's payment obligation has occurred. The creation of the new ISDA Credit Derivative Determination Committee (the “Determination Committee”) is intended to reduce this uncertainty and create uniformity across the market, although it is possible that the Determinations Committee will not be able to reach a resolution or do so on a timely basis. In either of these cases, the Fund would not be able to realize the full value of the credit default swap upon a default by the reference entity.

As a seller of credit default swaps, the Fund will incur leveraged exposure to the credit of the reference entity and is subject to many of the same risks it would incur if it were holding debt securities issued by the reference entity. However, the Fund will not have any legal recourse against the reference entity and will not benefit from any collateral securing the reference entity's debt obligations. In addition, the credit default swap buyer will have broad discretion to select which of the reference entity's debt obligations to deliver to the Fund following a credit event and will likely choose the obligations with the lowest market value in order to maximize the payment obligations of the Fund.

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

It appears that there are likely to be widespread defaults under certain credit default swaps as a result of the current credit market disruptions. The credit derivative market may become subject to increased regulation, which could increase costs or even prevent participation by the Fund.

Failure to Enter into Offsetting Trade. To the extent the Fund invests in a futures contract or option long, unless an offsetting trade is made, the Fund would be required to take physical delivery of the commodity underlying the future or option. To the extent the Investment Manager fails to enter into such offsetting trade prior to the expiration of the contract, the Fund may suffer a loss since neither the Fund nor the Investment Manager has the operational capacity to accept physical delivery of commodities.

Illiquid Investments. The Fund may invest in restricted, as well as thinly-traded, instruments and securities (including privately placed securities and instruments). The Fund may also make investments in privately held companies or special purpose entities, provided that it is allowed under the applicable regulation. There may be no trading market for these securities and instruments, and the Fund might only be able to liquidate these positions, if at all, at disadvantageous prices. As a result, the Fund may be required to hold such securities despite adverse price movements. In addition, if the Fund makes a short sale of an illiquid security or instrument, it may have difficulty in covering the short sale, resulting in a potentially unlimited loss on that position.

Risks Associated with Direct Lending. The Fund may from time to time pursue direct lending opportunities. A loan may have no, or only a limited, market or may be subject to legal or other restriction on transfer. The Fund may not be able to sell such asset when the Fund desires to do so or to realize what the Investment Manager perceives to be the fair value of the assets in the event of a sale. In connection with direct lending activities, the Fund may be exposed to losses resulting from default and enforcement of security. Therefore, the value of the underlying collateral, the creditworthiness of the borrower and the priority of the lien may each be of great importance. The Fund cannot guarantee the adequacy of the protection of its interests, including the validity or enforceability of the loan and the maintenance of the anticipated priority and perfection of the applicable security interests. Furthermore, the Fund cannot be certain that claims may not be asserted that might interfere with enforcement of its rights. In the event of enforcement of the security for a loan in certain jurisdictions, the Fund may assume direct ownership of the underlying asset. The liquidation proceeds upon sale of such asset may not satisfy the entire outstanding balance of principal and interest on the relevant loan, resulting in a loss to the Fund. Any costs or delays involved in the enforcement of the security for a loan or a liquidation of the underlying property will further reduce the proceeds and thus increase the loss.

Risks Related to Non-U.S. Investments and Non-U.S. Jurisdictions

Non-U.S. Exchanges. The Fund may trade on exchanges or markets located outside the U.S. Trading on such exchanges or markets is not regulated by the SEC and the CFTC and may, therefore, be subject to more risks than trading on U.S. exchanges, such as the risks of exchange controls, expropriation, burdensome taxation, moratoria and political or diplomatic events. Risks in investments in non-U.S. securities, futures, commodities and other securities may also include reduced and less reliable information about issuers and markets, less stringent accounting standards, illiquidity of securities and markets, higher brokerage commissions and custody fees, and higher regulatory compliance costs.

Non-U.S. Investments. Investing in the securities outside of the United States involves certain considerations not usually associated with investing in securities of U.S. companies or the U.S. Government, including political and economic considerations, such as greater risks of expropriation, nationalization, confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on interest, dividends, capital gains, other income or gross sale or disposition proceeds, limitations on the removal of assets and general social, political and economic instability; the relatively small size of the securities markets in such countries and the low volume of trading, resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility; the evolving and unsophisticated laws and regulations applicable to the securities and financial services industries of certain countries; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversion; and certain government policies that may restrict the Fund's investment opportunities. In addition, accounting and financial reporting standards that prevail outside of the U.S. generally are not as high as U.S. standards and, consequently, less information is typically available concerning companies located outside of the U.S. than for those located in the U.S. As a result, the Fund may be unable to structure its transactions to achieve the intended results or to mitigate all risks associated with such markets. It may also be difficult to enforce the Fund's rights in such markets. For example, securities traded on non-U.S. exchanges and the non-U.S. persons that trade these instruments are not subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC or the CFTC or the securities and

commodities laws and regulations of the U.S. Accordingly, the protections accorded to the Fund under such laws and regulations are unavailable for transactions on non-U.S. exchanges and with non-U.S. counterparties.

Brexit. In June 2016, the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union. The United Kingdom government triggered Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union on March 29, 2017, which means that the United Kingdom will leave the European Union on March 29, 2019, absent any extension of the “divorce” period. During the “divorce” period, the United Kingdom will remain a member of the European Union and continue to be subject to its laws and regulations. The withdrawal process could cause an extended period of uncertainty and market volatility, not just in the United Kingdom but throughout the European Union, the European Economic Area and globally. It is not possible to ascertain the precise impact these events may have on the Fund from an economic, financial or regulatory perspective but any such impact could have material consequences for the Fund.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to an Investor's or prospective investor's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Neither we nor our management persons are registered as broker-dealers, and neither of us has any application pending to register with the SEC as a broker-dealer or registered representative of a broker-dealer, respectively.

Antara meets the definition of an exempt commodity pool operator (“CPO”). The Firm or the Fund General Partner, as applicable, will file for CFTC Rule 4.13(a)(3) exemptions for each of the Funds.

The General Partner, which is an affiliate of Antara, serves as the general partner to the Master Fund and the Onshore Fund.

We do not recommend or select other investment advisers for our Clients.

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

Code of Ethics

Antara has adopted a “**Code of Ethics**” that establishes the high standard of conduct that we expect of our employees and procedures regarding our employees’ personal trading of securities. Our employees are required to certify their adherence to the terms set forth in the Code of Ethics upon commencement of employment and annually thereafter. Employees also are required to provide quarterly certifications of compliance with certain Code of Ethics provisions.

The foundation of our Code of Ethics is based upon the following underlying fiduciary principles:

- Employees must at all times place the interests of the Funds and Investors first;
- Employees must ensure that all personal securities transactions are conducted consistent with the Code of Ethics’ Employee Investment Policy (described below); and
- Employees should not take inappropriate advantage of their position at the Firm.

Personal Securities Trading

Employees, their spouses, immediate family members and other dependents are required to provide their brokers to send duplicate copies of personal discretionary brokerage account statements to the CCO. These records are used to monitor compliance with Antara's "**Employee Investment Policy.**" The Employee Investment Policy restricts employees' personal securities trading to only liquidating trades of securities held by the employee at the time of employment with the Firm (a "**Liquidating Trade**"). Employees are prohibited from trading in any single named securities except for the purpose of holding or liquidating any such holdings after the commencement of employment.

Employees must obtain pre-approval from the CCO before: (i) making a Liquidating Trade; (ii) engaging in any outside business activities that may present a conflict with the employees' duties at the Firm; or (iii) making any private investments.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Neither Antara nor its related persons generally purchase any securities for its own accounts from, or sell any securities for its own accounts to, the Fund. Antara may solicit qualified clients to invest in the Fund. Antara will inform each client of its relationship with the Fund prior to the client's investment, but it does not intend to advise clients as to the appropriateness of the investment. Antara has financial ownership interests in the Fund and receives the management fee and/or performance-based compensation for its services to the Fund and potentially other client accounts. The management fee is payable without regard to the overall success or income earned by the Fund and therefore may create an incentive on the part of Antara to raise or otherwise increase assets under management to a higher level than would be the case if Antara were receiving no management fee. Performance-based compensation may create an incentive for Antara to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than in the absence of such performance-based compensation. Antara discloses these, and other potential conflicts of interests, to investors in the Fund's offering documents.

We will provide a copy of our Code of Ethics to our Investors, or any prospective Investor or Client, upon request, to be viewed on the premises.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Antara is authorized to determine the broker-dealer to be used for executing securities transaction for the Funds. In selecting broker-dealers to execute transactions, we do not need to solicit competitive bids and do not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. It is not our practice to negotiate "execution only" commission rates; therefore, the Funds may be deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by the broker which are included in the commission rate.

We also have the authority to select and appoint custodians of the assets of the Funds. The Firm's authority is limited by its own internal policies and procedures and each Fund's investment guidelines.

Best Execution

In selecting an appropriate broker-dealer to effect a client trade, we seek to obtain "**Best Execution,**" meaning generally the execution of a securities transaction for a client in such a manner that a client's total costs or proceeds in the transaction are most favorable under the circumstances. Accordingly, in seeking Best Execution, we may consider, among other factors that are deemed appropriate to consider under the circumstances, the following: the total cost or proceeds of the transaction, commission rates charged, the value of research and other services provided by the broker, the ability to negotiate transactions, the operational efficiency with which transactions are effected, taking into account the size of order and difficulty of execution, the reliability, integrity, stability, and financial condition of the broker, the broker's general execution, settlement and operational capabilities, prior performance, and

responsiveness; and the provision by the brokers of capital introduction, talent introduction, marketing assistance, consulting with respect to technology, operations and equipment and commitment of capital.

Antara's "Soft Dollars Policy" limits the use of Soft Dollars to the purchase of Research and Brokerage within the Section 28(e) safe harbor. Employees must report to the CCO any suspicious activity around the use of Soft Dollars.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Our portfolio manager and investment professionals continuously monitor and analyze the transactions, positions, and investment levels of the Funds to ensure that they conform with the investment objectives and guidelines that are stated in the Funds' offering documents. In these reviews, we pay particular attention to any changes in the investment's fundamentals, overall risk management and changes in the markets that may affect price levels.

Account Reporting

We perform various periodic reviews of each client's portfolio. Such reviews are conducted by our officers.

We will distribute annual audited financial statements with respect to the previous fiscal year to all Investors within 120 days of the relevant Fund's fiscal year end. We also may distribute other interim reports to Investors.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

We do not receive economic benefits from non-clients for providing investment advice and other advisory services. Neither we nor any of our related persons, directly or indirectly, compensate any person who is not a supervised person for client referrals.

Item 15: Custody

We will comply with Rule 206(4)-4 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, by meeting the conditions of the pooled vehicle annual audit approach. Upon completion of the relevant Fund's annual audit by an independent auditor that is registered with, and subject to inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB), we will distribute the Fund's audited financials to Investors within 120 days of the Fund's fiscal year end.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

We will have full discretionary authority with respect to the Fund including authority to make decisions with respect to which securities to be bought and sold, as well as the amount and price of those securities.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

In compliance with the Advisers Act's Proxy Voting Rule, we have 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 client's best interests and is in line with each client's investment objectives.

We may take into account all relevant factors, as determined by us in our discretion, including, without limitation:

- the impact on the value of the securities or instruments owned by the relevant client and the returns on those securities;
- the anticipated associated costs and benefits;
- the continued or increased availability of portfolio information; and
- industry and business practices.

In limited circumstances, we may refrain from voting Proxies where we believe that voting would be inappropriate, taking into consideration the cost of voting the Proxies and the anticipated benefit to our clients. Generally, clients may not direct our vote in a particular solicitation.

Conflicts of interest may arise between the interests of the clients on the one hand and us or our affiliates on the other hand. If we determine that we may have, or be perceived to have, a conflict of interest when voting Proxies, we will vote in accordance with our Proxy voting policies and procedures.

Clients may obtain a copy of our Proxy voting policies and our Proxy voting record upon request.

In the instance the Manager decides to engage a Proxy Voting and Disclosure Service Provider such as ISS, we will adhere to the ISS voting policies and procedures.

Item 18: Financial Information

We are not required to include a balance sheet for our most recent fiscal year. In addition, we are not aware of any financial condition reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to Clients, and have not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.