

Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

Item 1 - Cover Page

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The date of this brochure is August 18, 2020.

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Anabranch Capital Management, LP (“Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Philip Yang at philip@anabranchcap.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about the Adviser is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Any reference to the Adviser as a “registered investment adviser” or as being “registered,” does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2 - Material Changes

The Adviser filed its initial Form ADV on March 8, 2020, before it commenced operations. To file its initial Form ADV, the Adviser relied on rule 203A-2(c) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”), because it expected to be eligible for SEC registration within 120 days. The Adviser’s registration was approved by the SEC on June 5, 2020, and the Adviser has now commenced operations. This Form ADV has been updated throughout to reflect the fact that the Adviser has now commenced operations.

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Item 4 - Advisory Business

Anabran Capital Management, LP (“Adviser,” “we” or “us”) is a Delaware limited partnership. The Adviser was founded, and is principally owned and controlled, by Alexander Shapiro and Daniel Wolf. Anabran GP, LLC is the general partner of the Adviser and is also principally owned and controlled by Alexander Shapiro and Daniel Wolf.

We currently provide investment advisory services to a group of related private investment funds, namely, Anabran Fund, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the “Domestic Fund”), Anabran Offshore Fund, Ltd., a Cayman Islands exempted company (the “Offshore Fund”), and Anabran Master Fund, LP, a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership (the “Master Fund,” and together with the Domestic Fund and the Offshore Fund, the “Funds”).

Anabran Capital Partners, LLC, a Delaware limited partnership (the “General Partner”) is the general partner of the Domestic Fund and the Master Fund. Like the Adviser, the General Partner is principally owned by Alexander Shapiro and Daniel Wolf. Unless and only to the extent that the context otherwise requires, references to the Adviser, we or us herein are deemed to include references to the General Partner as well.

We currently provide discretionary investment advice to the Funds. In the future, we may also provide discretionary and/or non-discretionary investment advice to other private investment funds and/or separately managed accounts (collectively with the Funds, “clients”).

The Funds are managed in accordance with their own investment and trading objectives, as described in their respective offering documents and/or governing agreements. We generally do not permit investors in the Funds that we manage to impose limitations on the investment activities described in the Funds’ offering documents.

Under certain circumstances, we may contract with a client to adhere to limited risk and/or operating guidelines imposed by the client. We negotiate such arrangements on a case-by-case basis.

As of August 18, 2020, we have \$138,230,000 in regulatory assets under management that we manage on a discretionary basis. We do not currently manage any assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 - Fees and Compensation

The extent to and specific manner in which our clients are responsible for fees, performance-based compensation and/or expenses are set forth in each client’s applicable written agreement with us and, in the case of the private investment funds that we manage, in the offering documents for such Funds.

We generally deduct our management fees from the Funds quarterly in advance. Generally, we receive performance-based fees or allocations from the Funds either on an

annual basis in arrears or upon the distribution of capital. We also may receive performance-based fees or allocations on a withdrawal by a Fund investor. Performance-based fees or allocations may be subject to “hurdles,” “high-water marks” and “clawbacks,” in each case as described in the offering documents for the Funds.

Clients that are private investment funds generally bear all costs and expenses associated with their operations. The Funds will bear, or reimburse the Adviser and/or the General Partner for advancing, their own expenses, including, without limitation, the following: (i) expenses related to the research, execution and monitoring of actual and prospective investments (whether or not consummated) and the consummation of investments, including, without limitation, the following: third-party investment sourcing fees; consulting fees; expert fees; fees and expenses of and related to obtaining research, analytics and market data (including, without limitation, third-party data sources and any information technology hardware, software and data subscriptions (such as Bloomberg and FactSet) or other technology incorporated into the cost of obtaining such research and market data); due diligence expenses including, without limitation, consulting and appraisal fees; investment- and research-related travel expenses (consistent with the Adviser’s travel policy); any outsourced trading provider fees; brokerage and prime brokerage fees, commissions and expenses (including the costs of negotiating, documenting and/or amending agreements with prime brokers, ISDAs and other agreements with trading and financing counterparties); expenses relating to borrowing securities to be sold short; clearing and settlement charges; custodial fees and expenses; bank service fees; interest expenses and other borrowing costs; fees and expenses of proxy research and voting services; broken deal expenses; fees and expenses of third-party professionals, including, without limitation, consultants, investment bankers, attorneys, accountants and service providers who, in each case, provide services to the Funds or provide services to the Adviser, the General Partner or their principals (on matters that would not have arisen but for their respective advisory relationships with the Funds); and expenses relating to engagement with a company irrespective of the outcome of such engagement, such as shareholder and management communication, soliciting proxies, hiring proxy advisory consultants, hosting shareholder forums, hiring public relations consultants and proposing or nominating directors or executives, including sourcing, recruiting, standby and indemnification and other expenses, regardless of whether the nomination is successful; (ii) organizational fees and expenses and fees and expenses incurred in connection with the offering and sale of interests in the Funds, including, without limitation, the following: the preparation and amendment of the offering and subscription documents of the Funds; and fees and expenses of the Adviser incurred in connection with “world sky” matters and private placement regimes, including the European Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive, and Form D and blue sky and similar fees and expenses; (iii) operational expenses, including, without limitation, the following: fees and expenses relating to information technology hardware, software or other technology (including, without limitation, costs of software licensing, implementation, data management and recovery services and custom development) used to research investments, evaluate and manage risk, facilitate valuations, facilitate accounting functions, facilitate compliance with the rules of any self-regulatory organization or applicable law (including, without limitation, reporting obligations) in connection with the activities of the Funds, and facilitate and manage the order execution

of securities or otherwise manage the Funds (such as portfolio management systems and order management systems); fees and expenses of third-party risk management products, models and services; third-party administrative fees and expenses, including fees and expenses of the Funds' administrator and any middle and/or back office service provider; fees and expenses of third-party professionals, including, without limitation, consultants, valuation service providers, attorneys, accountants and tax preparers; third-party audit and tax preparation expenses; insurance expenses, including, without limitation, premiums for cybersecurity insurance and liability insurance (including directors and officers liability insurance and errors and omission insurance) covering the Funds, the General Partner, the Adviser and the principals, officers, employees, managers, partners, members, affiliates or agents of any of the foregoing, and the directors of the Funds (in each case, even if such insurance covers conduct for which indemnity would not be available from the Funds); fees and expenses associated with Fund director meetings and meetings of Fund investors as a whole, including, without limitation, expenses related to the organization and conduct of such meetings (including, without limitation, travel, lodging and meal expenses), and Fund director fees (including registration fees); costs of preparing and distributing reports and notices to Fund investors (including the development, implementation and maintenance of an investor electronic delivery site and/or system); entity-level taxes; fees and expenses related to compliance with applicable law and regulations in connection with the activities of the Funds, including, without limitation, any governmental, regulatory, licensing, filing, reporting or registration expenses, fees or taxes (including, without limitation, fees and expenses incurred in connection with the preparation and filing of Form PF, Section 13 filings, Section 16 filings and other similar regulatory filings for the Funds or the Adviser, the General Partner or their principals on matters that would not have arisen but for their respective advisory relationships with the Funds, and any filings or reporting with respect to compliance with FATCA, AEOI or similar laws enacted in other jurisdictions, as well as any foreign tax regime registrations, tax filings and associated annual fees and expenses), and any fees and expenses related to compliance with anti-money laundering laws and regulations applicable to the Funds (including AML officer fees and expenses); and (iv) extraordinary expenses, including, without limitation, the following: the costs of any litigation or investigation involving the activities of the Funds (including attorney's fees and investigative fees and expenses); the cost of settlements and indemnification expenses (including advances thereof) (for clarity, the Adviser and the General Partner are authorized to commit the Funds to potential indemnity obligations towards certain counterparties entering into agreements with the Funds for the provisions of services and otherwise); fees and expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit by any U.S. federal, state or local authority, including, without limitation, any related administrative settlement and judicial review; and fees and expenses incurred in connection with the reorganization, restructuring, termination, winding-up or dissolution of any of the Funds.

The fees, performance-based compensation and/or expenses that are applicable to clients other than the Funds are negotiated on a case-by-case basis, and will differ in one or more respects from those applicable to the Funds.

Management fees, performance-based compensation and/or expenses may be reduced or waived in certain circumstances, including, without limitation, with respect to

investments in the Funds by our personnel and/or other related persons. Management fees and performance-based fees or allocations are generally not refundable, including upon the termination of the advisory contract.

To the extent that we incur any expenses for the benefit of multiple clients, we generally will allocate such expenses in a reasonable manner among such clients. However, it is possible that under some of our advisory contracts we may not require a client to incur certain expenses, despite the fact that such client will receive a benefit in connection with our incurrence of such expenses. In such an event, the other clients may bear the additional share of any such expenses that would have been allocable to the client that is not required to incur such expenses.

We may allocate a portion of certain clients' capital to money market funds, exchange-traded funds or similar fee-bearing products, or private investment funds and accounts, that are managed by other investment managers. In that case, such client accounts generally would be responsible for paying any and all fees, performance-based compensation and expenses associated with such products, which would be in addition to those discussed above.

The Adviser and its personnel generally can be expected to receive certain intangible and/or other benefits and/or perquisites arising or resulting from their activities on behalf of clients and client portfolio investments, including benefits and other discounts provided from service providers. For example, airline travel or hotel stays incurred as a client expense typically result in cash rebates, "miles," "points" or credit in loyalty/status programs, and such benefits and/or amounts will exclusively benefit the Adviser and/or such personnel even though the cost of the underlying service is borne by clients. The value of such benefits and perquisites will neither be subject to an offset against fees or expenses payable by clients nor will they otherwise be shared with clients and/or portfolio investments.

For a summary of our brokerage practices, see Item 12 below.

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

As generally described above in Item 5, our clients pay management fees. In addition, we are entitled to receive performance-based compensation (which may take the form of a performance allocation, performance fee, carried interest or other payment) from clients. Performance-based compensation will conform to Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"), to the extent applicable.

We generally receive annual performance-based fees or allocations from the Funds, which are based on a percentage of the capital appreciation of client assets or the return on invested capital. Performance-based fees or allocations may be subject to "hurdles," "high-water marks" and "clawbacks." Fund investors are provided with detailed disclosure in the applicable offering documents of such Fund as to how the relevant performance-based compensation is calculated and charged.

The terms of the compensation that we receive may differ among the client accounts that we advise. This may result in a conflict of interest when we allocate opportunities among these accounts because we will have an incentive to favor an account from which we are entitled to receive performance-based compensation (or greater performance-based compensation) over other accounts. To avoid such a conflict of interest we generally follow documented procedures in allocating opportunities among such accounts, which do not take into account the compensation to which such accounts are subject.

We generally allocate investment opportunities so that each security held by the accounts we manage is held on a *pari passu* basis. In certain circumstances, we may allocate securities among client accounts on a different basis. In such cases, the factors that we may consider when determining which securities to allocate to each client account include (but are not limited to): the relative amounts of capital in each client's account available for new positions of the type at issue; the mandate of each client account; our perception of the appropriate risk/reward ratio for each client account; the intended objective and strategy of each client account and any applicable investment or risk restrictions or guidelines; the liquidity of each client account at the time of investment and thereafter; the ability to add positions to a client account on a leveraged basis; liquidity of the security; market capitalization and/or enterprise value of the underlying credit; whether the position is an "odd lot"; whether certain accounts would receive nominal or *de minimis* allocation amounts; transaction costs; position size; industry exposure; market exposure; gross, net, long and short exposure; applicable legal, tax and regulatory considerations; the overall portfolio composition of each client account; and such other considerations that we determine to be relevant at such time. New issues (as defined by FINRA rule 5130) are generally allocated to client accounts in accordance with the criteria set forth above to the extent that such accounts are eligible to participate in new issues.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, there can be no assurance that certain allocation decisions will not directly or indirectly adversely affect our clients, even if such decisions are made in good faith. Allocations are subject to a significant degree of discretion exercised by us, including, but not limited to, in connection with portfolio rebalancing, investing in new, different or additional investment strategies and in connection with admissions and withdrawals of investors to and from the private investment funds that we manage. Even allocations designed to mitigate conflicts do not eliminate the possibility that an allocation of assets will not adversely affect our clients.

Our personnel and/or other related persons may invest in one or more of our clients. In such case, we may have an incentive to favor the client(s) in which they have a greater economic interest and/or may have a conflict of interest in allocating investment opportunities among those client accounts and other client accounts. In order to mitigate these potential conflicts, we will generally follow the documented procedures referenced above.

As management fees and performance-based compensation are based directly on the net asset value of client accounts, we have a conflict of interest in valuing the assets held in the accounts. We generally expect that the majority of positions in client accounts will be

priced using independent sources of market data. To the extent that we are responsible for valuing a client's assets, we will follow our documented valuation policies in order to mitigate this risk.

Since the amount of fees paid/allocation made to us is dependent in part on the profitability of the applicable client, we may have an incentive to cause clients to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if such fees/allocation were not dependent on the clients' net asset value and profitability. We recognize that we have a fiduciary duty and as such must act in the best interests of our clients.

Clients and investors in the Funds are urged to review their applicable investment management agreements and/or offering documents for information regarding the specific fees, performance-based compensation and expenses applicable to them.

Item 7 - Types of Clients

We currently provide investment advice primarily to clients who are private investment funds. Investors in such private investment funds generally must qualify as "accredited investors" (as defined in Rule 501 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act")) and "qualified clients" (as defined in Rule 205-3 of the Advisers Act), and may be subject to other suitability requirements to the extent provided in the applicable private investment fund offering documents. We may provide investment advice to other types of clients in the future.

The minimum initial investment in the Funds is \$1,000,000, subject to the Funds' discretion to accept lesser amounts. We will determine the minimum investment amount (and any other conditions for opening and maintaining an account) for other clients, such as any separately managed accounts, on a case-by-case basis.

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

Investment Strategy

The Adviser utilizes a concentrated, fundamental long-term investment strategy in its effort to generate high risk-adjusted returns for clients. The Adviser generally seeks to own securities which, due to market inefficiencies, trade at prices that it believes represent a material discount to intrinsic value and therefore offer the potential for significant capital appreciation, usually over a multi-year time horizon. The Adviser has a strong bias toward investing in businesses that it believes have compelling customer value propositions, market-leading and sustainable competitive positions, and attractive growth prospects, especially when such businesses are led by management teams that the Adviser assesses to be highly capable. A business with these attributes may trade at a discount to the Adviser's view of intrinsic value when the market underestimates the stability and/or growth of the business's cash flows.

The Adviser believes that identifying significantly mispriced securities is rare and resource-intensive. Therefore, the Adviser employs a highly concentrated approach to investing and expects that a client's portfolio will typically be invested in approximately ten positions. As a result of employing a highly concentrated approach, a client's portfolio will likely not be broadly diversified. The Adviser has a long-term focus in that it typically seeks investments that it believes have the potential to generate attractive compounded annual returns over at least a three-to-five-year holding period and generally does not prioritize the reduction of short-term volatility. While the Adviser generally has a significant long bias, the Adviser may also short securities to hedge specific exposures or when the Adviser has identified a security it believes the market has materially overvalued.

The Adviser primarily invests in marketable equity securities, but the Adviser may also invest in other levels of a company's capital structure such as senior or subordinated debt, as well as stock and index options and other securities. The Adviser may also use margin leverage with respect to its investment activities when deemed appropriate by the Adviser.

Research and Investment Process

In order to identify businesses that it believes are trading at a significant deviation from intrinsic value, the Adviser believes it must have a deeper understanding of these businesses than is reflected in the market. The Adviser, therefore, engages in rigorous due diligence when evaluating potential investments and consistently and thoroughly monitors existing holdings. The Adviser's research process may include analyses of financial statements, regulatory filings and proprietary or third-party datasets; the construction of detailed financial models; interviews or surveys of companies' customers, suppliers and competitors; and meetings with numerous members of companies' management teams. As the Adviser has a strong bias toward owning businesses that it believes have attractive growth prospects, compelling customer value propositions and market-leading and durable competitive positions, assessing these factors is typically the primary focus of the Adviser's research process. The Adviser also carefully evaluates management teams and continually assesses their ability to execute on what the Adviser deems to be the most important strategic priorities for their respective companies.

Risk Management

The Adviser expects its portfolio to be significantly concentrated. However, the Adviser seeks to manage this concentration to avoid excessive exposure to any individual security, sector or risk factor. In addition, the Adviser believes that its thorough due diligence process and its focus on investing in businesses that it believes have strong fundamentals serve to mitigate risk. At times, the Adviser may short securities in an effort to hedge specific exposures.

Other Possible Investments; Development of Adviser's Investment Strategy

The above is a general description of the strategies that may be utilized by the Adviser. The Adviser has broad and flexible investment authority. Accordingly, the Adviser's positions may at any time include a wide variety of securities and financial instruments, domestic and foreign, whether publicly traded or privately placed, including, but not limited to, equities, debt securities and convertible securities, limited partnership interests, interests in other investment vehicles, mutual fund shares, options (purchased or written), warrants, commodities, other derivatives (including swaps, forward contracts and structured instruments), currencies, monetary instruments and cash and cash equivalents.

The development of an investment strategy is an ongoing process. The strategies, techniques and methods described above will therefore be modified by the Adviser from time to time and over time. There is no limitation on the investment strategies, techniques, methods or processes which the Adviser may adopt for its clients or the factors that the Adviser may take into account in analyzing investments for clients. Depending on conditions and trends in securities markets and the economy generally, the Adviser may pursue other objectives, or employ other strategies, techniques, methods or processes, that it considers appropriate and in the best interests of its clients, without their notice or consent.

Risk of Loss

A brief summary of the material risks involved with our significant investment strategies and methods of analysis for our Funds follows. An investment in a private investment fund (and/or separately managed account) involves substantial risks, and prospective investors should carefully consider, among other factors, the risks described below. These risk factors are not intended to be an exhaustive listing of all potential risks associated with such an investment. Investors are urged to review the written agreement or offering documents applicable to their investment for additional information concerning the risks applicable to them. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients and investors should be prepared to bear.

Investment and Trading Risks. All securities investments risk the loss of capital. The Adviser believes that the Fund's investment program and the Adviser's research techniques will moderate this risk through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments. However, no guarantee or representation is made that the Fund's investment program will be successful or that the Fund will not incur losses. The Fund's investment program may utilize investment techniques including, but not limited to, trading in put and call options and other derivatives, the use of leverage and short sales, which in practice can, in certain circumstances, increase the adverse impact to which the Fund may be subject. Furthermore, the Adviser has broad discretion to revise the Fund's investment strategies without notice to, or the consent of, investors. Any such decision to engage in a new activity could result in the exposure of the Fund's capital to additional risks which may be substantial.

In certain transactions, the Fund may not be "hedged" against market fluctuations or, in reorganization or liquidation situations, may not accurately value the assets of the subject

company or the degree of legal and regulatory risk associated with investments in the securities of companies in such situations. This can result in losses, even if the proposed transaction is consummated.

The Adviser will attempt to assess the foregoing risk factors, and others, in determining the extent of the position it will take in the relevant securities and the price it is willing to pay for such securities. However, such risks cannot be eliminated.

Investment Analysis. When assessing investment opportunities, the Adviser relies on resources that may have limited or incomplete information. In particular, the Adviser relies on publicly available information and data filed with various government regulators or made directly available to the Adviser by the issuers of securities or through sources other than the issuers. Although the Adviser expects that it will evaluate information and data as it deems appropriate and will seek independent corroboration when reasonably available, the Adviser will not evaluate all publicly available information and data and is not in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of the information and data that it evaluates.

As a result, there can be no assurance that the due diligence exercise carried out by the Adviser will reveal or highlight all relevant facts that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating investment opportunities. Any failure to have identified the relevant facts may result in an inappropriate investment decision, which may have a material adverse effect on the value of any investment.

Long-Term Investment Horizon. One of the goals of the Adviser is to earn returns by investing in securities perceived by the Adviser to be undervalued, where other investors, who may be desperate, constrained, or uninformed, may not have the ability, patience or desire to take a longer-term view on value. Although the Adviser generally expects that all or a substantial portion of the Fund's portfolio will be invested in liquid instruments, the Fund's strategy incorporates a long-term investment horizon and investors are accordingly generally subject to limited liquidity (interests are not freely transferable and may be redeemed from the Fund only as of each scheduled redemption date, and subject to certain redemption limitations). Investors who may have short-term cash needs that are inconsistent with the highly illiquid nature of the interests should not invest in the Fund.

Concentration of Investments. The Fund is not restricted in the amount of its capital that it may commit to any issuer, security, industry sector or geographic region. The Adviser employs a highly concentrated approach to investing and expects that a majority of the Fund's portfolio will typically be invested in approximately ten positions. As a result of employing a highly concentrated approach, the Fund portfolio will likely not be broadly diversified and at times the Fund may hold a relatively large concentration in a limited number of issuers, securities, industry sectors and/or geographic regions. Losses incurred in connection with those investments could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's overall financial condition. This is because the value of the Fund's investment portfolio will be more susceptible to any single occurrence affecting one or more of those issuers, securities, industry sectors or geographic regions than would be the case with a more

diversified investment portfolio.

Equity Securities. The Fund will invest in equity and equity-related securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value in response to many factors, including the activities, results of operations and financial condition of individual companies, the business market in which individual companies compete, industry market conditions, interest rates and general economic environments. In addition, events such as political instability, terrorism and natural disasters may be unforeseeable and contribute to market volatility in ways that may adversely affect the Fund's positions.

Small to Medium Capitalization Companies. The Fund may invest its assets in the stocks of companies with small- to medium-sized market capitalizations. While the Adviser believes these investments often provide significant potential for appreciation, these stocks, particularly smaller-capitalization stocks, involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in stocks of larger companies. For example, prices of such stocks are often more volatile than prices of large-capitalization stocks. In addition, due to thin trading in some such stocks, an investment in these stocks may be more illiquid than that of larger capitalization stocks.

Fixed Income Securities. The Fund may trade in bonds and may trade in other fixed income securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, including, without limitation, bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations, or debt securities issued or guaranteed by a sovereign government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities. Fixed income securities pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest. The value of fixed income securities will change in response to fluctuations in interest rates. In addition, the value of certain fixed income securities can fluctuate in response to perceptions of credit worthiness, political stability or soundness of economic policies. Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk).

The Fund may trade in fixed-income securities which are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. In addition, evaluating credit risk for foreign debt involves greater uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparisons across countries difficult.

"High Yield" Securities. The Fund may invest in "higher yielding" (and, therefore, higher risk) debt securities. Such securities are generally considered to be below "investment grade" and face ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial or economic conditions which could lead to the issuer's inability to meet timely interest and principal payments. In certain periods, there may be little or no liquidity in markets for these securities. Furthermore, it is likely that a major economic recession or financial crisis could have a materially adverse impact on the value of such securities. High yield securities have historically experienced greater default rates than has been the case for investment grade securities. The market values of certain of these lower rated debt securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than

do higher rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. The markets for high yield securities tend to be more volatile, less liquid and less active than those for higher-rated securities, which can adversely affect the price at which these securities can be sold and may make it impractical or impossible to sell such securities at times of market dislocation. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may also decrease the value and liquidity of these securities.

Convertible Securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities. The market value of convertible securities, as with all fixed income securities, tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security exceeds the conversion price, the convertible security tends to reflect the market price of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis and thus, may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. If a convertible security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying stock or sell it to a third party. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its objective.

Leverage. The Adviser may use leverage as part of the Fund's investment program. Leverage may be obtained by borrowing funds to make trades or by purchasing or entering into derivative instruments that are inherently leveraged, such as swaps, options, futures and forward contracts.

If the interest expense on borrowings were to exceed the net return on the positions acquired with borrowed funds, the Fund's use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return than if the Fund were not leveraged. If the amount of borrowings which the Fund may have outstanding at any one time is large in relation to its capital, fluctuations in the market value of the Fund's portfolio will have a disproportionately large effect in relation to its capital and the possibilities for profit and the risk of loss will therefore be increased. Any gains made with the additional monies borrowed will generally cause the value of the Fund's assets to rise more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. Conversely, if the investment performance of the additional monies fails to cover their cost to the Fund, the value of the Fund's assets will generally decline faster than would otherwise be the case. The amount of any borrowing may also be limited by regulations imposed by the Federal Reserve Board or by the availability and cost of credit, as well as due to overall market conditions. If, due to market fluctuations or other reasons, the value of the Fund's assets should fall below required regulatory or counterparty imposed levels, the Fund will be required to reduce its debt by selling securities in its long portfolio. The Fund may also be unable to carry-out its investment program if it is not able to obtain leverage on reasonable terms.

In the case of derivative instruments, because many derivatives are "leveraged," such instruments provide significantly more market exposure than the money paid or deposited when the transaction is entered into and, thus, a relatively small adverse market

movement can not only result in the loss of the entire investment, but may also expose the Fund to the possibility of a loss exceeding the original amount invested.

In addition, in transactions involving derivative instruments, counterparties and lenders will likely require the Fund to post collateral to support its obligations. Should the securities and other assets pledged as collateral decline in value, or should brokers increase their maintenance margin requirements (i.e., reduce the percentage of a position that can be financed), the Fund could be subject to a “margin call” pursuant to which it must either deposit additional funds with the broker or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged assets to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a precipitous drop in the value of pledged securities, the Fund might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to pay off the margin debt or provide additional collateral and may suffer mandatory liquidation of positions in a declining market at relatively low prices, thereby incurring substantial losses. Furthermore, secured counterparties and lenders will generally have the right to sell, pledge, rehypothecate, assign, use or otherwise dispose of collateral posted by the Fund. This could increase exposure to the risk of a counterparty default since, under such circumstances, the Fund may be unable to recover the posted collateral promptly or may be unable to recover all of the posted collateral.

The Adviser may engage in the trading of options on futures for the account of the Fund, typically for hedging purposes. If the Adviser, on behalf of the Fund, buys an option (either to sell or buy a futures contract or commodity), the Fund will be required to pay a “premium” representing the market value of the option. Unless the price of the futures contract or commodity underlying the option changes and it becomes profitable to exercise or offset the option before it expires, the Fund may lose the entire amount of the premium.

Hedging Transactions. The Fund may utilize financial instruments, both for investment purposes and for risk management purposes in order (i) to protect against possible changes in the market value of the Fund’s portfolio resulting from fluctuations in the securities markets and changes in interest rates, (ii) to protect the Fund’s unrealized gains in the value of the Fund’s portfolio, (iii) to facilitate the sale of any such investments, (iv) to enhance or preserve returns, spreads or gains on any investment in the Fund’s portfolio, (v) to hedge the interest rate or currency exchange rate on any of the Fund’s liabilities or assets, (vi) to protect against any increase in the price of any securities the Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date, or (vii) for any other reason that the Adviser deems appropriate.

The success of the Fund’s hedging strategy will depend, in part, upon the Adviser’s ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the portfolio investments being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of the Fund’s hedging strategy will also be subject to the Adviser’s ability to continually recalculate, readjust and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. While the Fund may enter into hedging transactions in an effort to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for the Fund than if it had not engaged in such hedging transactions. For a variety of reasons, the

Adviser may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between the hedging instruments utilized and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such an imperfect correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. The Adviser may not hedge against a particular risk because it does not regard the probability of the risk occurring to be sufficiently high as to justify the cost of the hedge, or because it does not foresee the occurrence of the risk. The successful utilization of hedging and risk management transactions requires skills complementary to those needed in the selection of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

Short Sales. A short sale typically involves the sale of a security that the Fund does not own in the expectation of purchasing the same security (or a security exchangeable therefor) at a later date at a lower price. To make delivery to the buyer, the Fund must borrow the security and the Fund is obligated to return the security to the lender, which is accomplished by a later purchase of the security by the Fund. When the Fund makes a short sale in the United States, it must leave the proceeds thereof with the broker and it must also deposit with the broker an amount of cash or U.S. government or other securities sufficient under current margin regulations to collateralize its obligation to replace the borrowed securities that have been sold. If short sales are effected on a foreign exchange, such transactions will be governed by local law. A short sale involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the security that would result in a theoretically unlimited loss to the Fund. The extent to which the Fund will engage in short sales will depend upon the Adviser's investment strategy and perception of market direction and the value of individual securities. The Adviser may engage in short sales on behalf of the Fund as a hedge against potential market declines and/or based on its fundamental analysis of the subject issuers.

Call Options. There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of call options. The seller (writer) of a call option which is covered (e.g., 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. If the seller of the call option owns a call option covering an equivalent number of shares with an exercise price equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written, the position is "fully hedged" if the option owned expires at the same time or later than the option written. 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 buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option.

Put Options. There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of put options. The seller (writer) of a put option which is covered (e.g., 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 below the exercise price of the option. If the seller of the put option owns a put option covering an equivalent number of shares with an exercise price equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written, the position is "fully hedged" if the

option owned expires at the same time or later than the option written. 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.

Foreign Investments. The Fund may trade non-U.S. securities and other instruments denominated in non-U.S. currencies and/or traded outside of the U.S., as well as securities and other instruments of companies having substantial profits and/or revenues generated in non-U.S. currencies. Such transactions require consideration of certain risks not typically associated with trading in U.S. securities or other instruments. Such risks include unfavorable currency exchange rate developments, restrictions on repatriation of investment income and capital, imposition of exchange control regulation by the U.S. or foreign governments, confiscatory taxation and economic or political instability in foreign nations. In addition, there may be less publicly available information about certain non-U.S. companies than would be the case for comparable companies in the U.S., and certain non-U.S. companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to or as uniform as those of U.S. companies.

Transaction costs of investing in non-U.S. securities markets are generally higher than in the United States. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of exchanges, brokers and issuers outside the United States than there is in the United States. The Fund might have greater difficulty taking appropriate legal action in non-U.S. courts. Non-U.S. markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures which, in some markets, could at times fail to keep pace with the volume of transactions, thereby creating substantial delays and settlement failures that could adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Derivatives Generally. Derivative instruments, or "derivatives," include options, futures, swaps, structured securities and other instruments and contracts that are derived from, or the value of which is related to, one or more underlying securities, financial benchmarks, financial assets, currencies or indices. Derivatives allow an investor to hedge or speculate upon the price movements of a particular security, financial benchmark, financial asset, currency or index at a fraction of the cost of investing in the underlying asset. The Fund may seek to acquire derivatives for these or other reasons, however, there is no assurance that derivatives that the Fund wishes to acquire will be available at any particular times upon satisfactory terms or at all.

The value of a derivative is frequently difficult to determine and depends largely upon price movements in the underlying asset. Therefore, many of the risks applicable to trading the underlying asset are also applicable to derivatives of such asset. However, there are a number of other risks associated with derivatives trading. For example, because many derivatives are "leveraged," and thus provide significantly more market exposure than the money paid or deposited when the transaction is entered into, a relatively small adverse market movement can not only result in the loss of the entire investment, but may also expose the Fund to the possibility of a loss exceeding the original amount invested. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives generally are not

assignable except by agreement between the parties concerned, and no party or purchaser has any obligation to permit such assignments. The OTC market for derivatives is relatively illiquid. In the case of OTC derivatives contracts, the Fund is subject to the credit risk of the counterparty.

The Fund may take advantage of opportunities with respect to certain other derivative instruments that are not presently contemplated for use or that are currently not available, but that may be developed, to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with the investment objective of the Fund and legally permissible. Special risks may apply to instruments that are invested in by the Fund in the future that cannot be determined at this time or until such instruments are developed or invested in by the Fund.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) enables the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) and the SEC to enact new regulations on certain OTC derivatives. Under the Dodd-Frank Act and rules promulgated thereunder, certain OTC derivatives contracts are required to be traded on regulated trading platforms and cleared through registered clearing organizations subject to regulation by the SEC and the CFTC. Such contracts are traded more like futures and options contracts and parties to such transactions will trade standardized contracts and will face clearing organizations as contractual counterparties, rather than facing the credit risk of counterparties under individually negotiated bilateral OTC agreements.

In addition, swap dealers and major swap participants (entities that are not swap dealers, but are subject to rules governing dealers due to their levels of activity and exposure) are subject to regulatory oversight and requirements with respect to OTC derivatives, which will include business conduct requirements, such as know-your-customer rules, increased risk disclosure and rules requiring trades to be documented and confirmed within certain timeframes. Derivative contracts, whether cleared or uncleared, will have to be reported to trade data repositories registered with the CFTC and/or the SEC.

While the CFTC has finalized the majority of its required rulemakings under the Dodd-Frank Act, there are still a number of rules that have not been finalized by the SEC. As a result, the effect that the foregoing regulatory changes will have on the price of derivative contracts, liquidity and administrative costs, among other things, remains unclear.

In addition, there is speculation that some or all of the Dodd-Frank Act may be repealed and/or changed. Depending upon such changes, there may be significant differences in the future with respect to the risks associated with derivatives trading. The impact of any such changes is currently unknown.

Risk of Default or Bankruptcy of Third Parties. The Fund may engage in transactions in securities and financial instruments that involve counterparties. Under certain conditions, the Fund could suffer losses if a counterparty to a transaction were to default or if the market for certain securities and/or financial instruments were to become illiquid. See “CERTAIN RISK FACTORS—Counterparty Risk” for additional details. In addition, the Fund could suffer losses if there were a default or bankruptcy by certain other third

parties, including brokerage firms and banks with which the Fund does business, or to which securities have been entrusted for custodial purposes. For example, if one of the Fund's prime brokers or custodians were to become insolvent or file for bankruptcy, the Fund could suffer significant losses with respect to any securities held by such firm.

Additionally, under CFTC regulations, "futures commission merchants" ("FCMs"), such as the Fund's prime brokers, are required to maintain customers' assets in a segregated account. If the Fund's FCM fails to do so, under certain circumstances, such as the inability of another customer of the FCM or the FCM itself to satisfy substantial deficiencies in the other customer's account, the Fund may be subject to a risk of loss of its assets on deposit with such prime broker. In the case of any bankruptcy or customer loss, the Fund might recover, even with respect to property specifically traceable to the Fund, only a pro rata share of all property available for distribution to all of the FCM's customers.

Counterparty Risk. Some of the markets in which the Fund effects its transactions are "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange based" markets. This exposes the Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Fund to suffer a loss. Such "counterparty risk" is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Fund has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. The Adviser is not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all of its transactions with one counterparty. The ability of the Adviser to transact business with any one or number of counterparties, the lack of any meaningful and independent evaluation of such counterparties' financial capabilities and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the Fund.

The Fund's investment strategy requires use of transactions that expose the Fund to the credit of its counterparties, and vice versa. For example, the Fund will seek to borrow securities intending to sell them short and may enter into long and short derivative positions. All of these transactions, and transactions similar to them, are governed by documents, industry standards, market customs and practices, the parties' prior course of dealing and by the covenant of good faith and fair dealing. At times, and especially in times of market stress, these credit exposures may come under stress, normal business conduct may be interrupted and normal legal protections may prove inadequate or may fail to provide timely relief. Should it become necessary to remove or reduce exposure to a particular counterparty, there can be no guarantee that a satisfactory alternative will be available, or even if one is available, that the Fund will be able to avail itself of that alternative. As a consequence, it is possible that any unwinding of the credit exposure may prove costly and thereby damage the Fund.

Currency Risks. The Fund may invest in securities and other instruments denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar, as well as securities and other

instruments of companies having substantial profits and/or revenues generated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. In connection therewith, the Adviser may hedge against the resulting currency exposure wherever economically prudent. However, changes in currency exchange rates and/or erosion of non U.S. currencies will affect the value of the Fund's portfolio and the unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. Additionally, such hedging transactions may include a credit component pursuant to which the Fund may be required to grant to its hedging counterparty a security interest in certain of its assets. Accordingly, in such a case, if the Fund defaults with respect to a currency hedging transaction, then the hedging counterparty could lay claim to an interest in such assets.

Further, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. Foreign currency exchange dealers realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer normally will offer to sell currency to the Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire immediately to resell that currency to the dealer. The Fund will conduct its currency exchange transactions on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the currency exchange market. The Fund may also take speculative positions in currencies, which will be subject to the same risks discussed above.

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

Price Risk. For reasons not necessarily attributable to any of the risks set forth herein (for example, supply/demand imbalances or other market forces), the prices of the securities in which the Fund invests may decline or rise substantially. In particular, purchasing assets at prices that may appear to be "undervalued" is no guarantee that such assets will not be trading at even more "undervalued" levels at the time of valuation or at the time of sale. Similarly, shorting assets at prices that may appear to be "overvalued" is no guarantee that such assets will not be trading at even more "overvalued" levels at the time of valuation or at the time of sale.

Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs"). The Fund may trade in ETFs. ETFs are generally structured to invest in all or a representative sample of the securities that generally replicate the price and yield performance of an underlying market index or sector such as

a broad stock market, industry sector, domestic or international equity or fixed income, or U.S. or foreign government bond. ETF shares are traded on stock exchanges and markets at open market prices that generally track the net asset value per share of the ETF. Direct issuances and redemption of ETF shares at the ETF's net asset value per share only occur in large blocks (or creation units) transacted between the ETF and authorized institutional purchasers on an in-kind basis. An exchange traded sector fund may be adversely affected by the performance of that specific sector or group of industries on which it is based. International investments may involve risk of capital loss from unfavorable fluctuations in currency values, differences in generally accepted accounting principles, or economic and/or political instability in other nations and/or other factors. Although index-based ETFs are designed to provide investment results that generally correspond to the price and yield performance of their respective underlying indices, ETFs may not be able to replicate exactly the performance of the indices because of their expenses and other factors. ETF shares may trade at either a discount or premium to their underlying net asset value. The purchase or sale of ETF shares on the secondary market involves the payment of brokerage commissions, and the purchase and redemption of creation units involves other transaction costs and brokerage commissions. Investors in ETFs also directly bear the ETF's costs associated with its payment of investment management fees and fees for administrative, custodial or other services and thus investors will indirectly incur an additional layer of fees and expenses.

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 Fund may trade in 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, participants 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 Adviser's ability to correctly predict movements in the direction of the market.

Swaps. The Fund may trade swaps. 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. Whether the Fund's use of swap agreements or swaptions will be successful will depend, in part, on the Adviser's ability to select appropriate transactions for the Fund. 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, non-U.S. 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.

Foreign Exchange Contracts. Pursuant to rules promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Act, many foreign exchange contracts will be deemed "swaps" under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and therefore will be subject to comprehensive regulation by the CFTC. CFTC rules will govern certain terms of such contracts, such as minimum margin requirements, among others, and dealers of such products will be subject to business conduct and reporting obligations. Foreign currency options (unless traded on a securities exchange), non-deliverable foreign exchange forwards, currency swaps and cross-currency swaps will be included in such regulation. The U.S. Treasury Department (the "Treasury") has exercised its authority to exempt foreign exchange forwards and swaps from most CFTC regulation, although such transactions remain subject to certain CFTC reporting and business conduct requirements. As a result, foreign exchange forwards and swaps are not guaranteed by an exchange or clearing house and consequently, there are no requirements with respect to financial responsibility or segregation of customer funds or positions, which could expose the Fund to unanticipated losses.

Credit Default Swaps. The Fund may purchase and sell credit derivatives contracts – primarily credit default swaps – both for hedging and other purposes. The typical credit default contract requires the seller to pay to the buyer, in the event that a particular reference entity experiences specified credit events, the difference between the notional amount of the contract and the value of a portfolio of securities issued by the reference entity that the buyer delivers to the seller. In return, the buyer agrees to make periodic payments equal to a fixed percentage of the notional amount of the contract. In addition, the parties may be required to post collateral to secure their obligations, which can reduce the amount of collateral or funds available for other purposes.

The Fund may also purchase and 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 is subject to certain risks. In circumstances in which the Fund does not own the debt securities that are deliverable under a credit default swap, the Fund is 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." In certain instances of issuer defaults or restructurings, 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 had occurred. 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 incurs 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.

Options on Futures. Trading options on futures involves a high degree of risk. The risks of trading options on futures are similar to the risks of trading securities options, but often involve even greater leverage and risks. In addition, if the purchaser of an option on a futures contract exercises the option, the holder will, in effect, be buying or selling the underlying futures contract, and will then be subject to the same risks as are attendant to futures trading.

Forward Trading. The Adviser may engage in forward trading on behalf of the Fund, typically for hedging purposes. Forward contracts (including certain forward exchange contracts) and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized; rather banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Such forward trading is largely unregulated and currently daily price movements are not limited and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in such forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration, which could result in substantial losses to the Fund.

Commodity Trading. The prices of commodities and all derivative instruments, including futures and options prices, are highly volatile. Price movements of commodities, futures and options contracts are influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships, U.S. and non-U.S. governmental programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, interest rates and governmental monetary and exchange control programs and policies. Moreover, commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in commodity futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits” or “daily limits.” During a single trading day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Commodity futures prices have occasionally moved the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Similar occurrences could prevent the Adviser from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject it to substantial losses. In addition, the Dodd–Frank Act significantly expands the CFTC’s authority to impose broader aggregate position limits.

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. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. The Fund may attempt to minimize the exposure of the portfolios to interest rate changes through the use of interest rate swaps, interest rate futures and/or interest rate options. However, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will be successful in fully mitigating the impact of interest rate changes.

Purchase of Distressed Securities. The Fund may purchase securities and other obligations of companies that are experiencing significant financial or business distress, including companies involved in bankruptcy, reorganization or other liquidation proceedings. Although such investments may produce significant returns to the Fund, they involve a high degree of risk over a potentially lengthy period of time, and may provide less liquidity than many other investments. Investment in these types of securities requires sophisticated analysis and there can be no assurance that the Fund will accurately predict various factors that could affect the prospects of a successful restructuring. Many of these investments ordinarily remain stagnant until the applicable company reorganizes and/or emerges from bankruptcy proceedings, and, as a result, may have to be held for an extended period of time.

The Dodd-Frank Act established the Orderly Liquidation Authority (the “OLA”), an insolvency regime for large, interconnected financial companies, including broker-dealers, whose failure poses a significant risk to the financial stability of the United States. The Fund may invest in such large, interconnected financial companies and therefore may face losses if such financial companies are put into receivership and then liquidated upon a determination by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the board of governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve. If a financial company becomes liquidated by the OLA, the Fund’s investments in such a financial company could be adversely affected. Unlike in bankruptcy proceedings, creditors, shareholders and contract counterparties will not have any input into, or advanced notice about, the liquidation or reorganization of the applicable financial company. Many of the procedural rules for the OLA have not yet been written, and it is unclear how financial companies that become subject to liquidation proceedings would be affected.

Special Situations. The Fund may invest in companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers or in companies involved in work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies and 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, take considerable time or 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.

Event and Risk Arbitrage. An event and risk arbitrage position is generally taken after a merger, tender offer, exchange offer or other transaction is announced, at which point the security has generally risen to a significant premium over the market price that prevailed prior to the announcement. The difference between the price paid by the Fund for securities of a company involved in an announced deal and the anticipated value to be received for such securities upon consummation of the proposed transaction will often be small. If the proposed transaction appears likely not to be consummated or, in fact, is not consummated or is delayed, the market price of the securities will usually decline sharply, usually to a level comparable to or below that which existed prior to the announcement and generally by more than the Fund's anticipated profit. Further, the Fund may invest and trade in securities of companies which, although they are not the subject of an announced proposed merger or acquisition, are viewed as potential candidates for such a transaction. Either of these scenarios (non-consummation of an announced deal or non-consummation of an anticipated unannounced deal) can cause the Fund to suffer a significant loss with respect to any long positions that it has established in the relevant security. Similarly, with respect to any short positions, to the extent such positions have to be covered, the Fund could be adversely affected. Various events may occur which may result in a transaction not being consummated which could adversely affect the Fund's position.

Capital Structure Arbitrage. The Fund may invest based on capital structure arbitrage strategies. The success of any such strategies will depend on the Adviser's ability to identify and exploit inefficiencies in the pricing of credit risk within a company's or sovereign's capital structure. Identification and exploitation of market opportunities involve uncertainty. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to locate investment opportunities or to correctly exploit price discrepancies. A reduction in the pricing in efficiency of the markets in which the Fund will seek to invest will reduce the scope for the Fund's involvement in these strategies. In the event that the perceived mispricings underlying the Fund's positions fail to materialize, these strategies could be unsuccessful or result in losses.

PIPE Investing. The Fund may from time to time make private placement investments in public companies ("PIPEs"). These are typically securities issued pursuant to Regulation D of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") to "accredited investors" such as the Fund. Generally, the issuer's common stock is publicly traded on a U.S. securities exchange or listed on the over-the-counter market. However, the securities acquired by the Fund (in the case of equity or preferred securities) or the underlying securities (in the case of warrants, options, or convertible securities) typically are unregistered and subject to re-sale restrictions, but these securities may have registration rights which generally require the issuer to register them for re-sale by the Fund following the date of issue. Certain convertible securities issued in these privately negotiated transactions, however, may provide for registration at a date several months in the future. Often, the issuers of PIPEs will have unstable, fluid, or weak financial positions. As a result, PIPE investments made by the Fund may lose some or all of their value, which could cause losses to the Fund.

PIPE strategies have historically been significantly more likely to be successful during

periods of rising equity prices. In such conditions, not only is it easier to liquidate the equity acquired upon conversion of the Fund's illiquid and restricted securities, but also the equity price may increase from the date of the conversion, increasing the profit of conversion. PIPE investing also involves making capital commitments to issuers without access to traditional capital markets in situations in which the bankruptcy of the issuer could result in a total loss of the investment and thereby result in losses to the Fund. Analysis of the financial condition of each issuer is an important component of determining whether to make any such investment.

Investments in Private Companies. The Fund may from time to time invest in private companies (i.e., companies without any publicly-traded securities). Investments in private companies are subject to various risks, including the illiquidity of the investment being made. The Fund may be unable to sell its interest in a private company because there may be no market for such interests. In addition, when investing in a private company, there is no market efficiency or testing in order to determine the correct price for interests in the company. Therefore, the Fund could pay more for interests in a private company than their intrinsic value. Typically, private companies will have very limited reporting obligations, so there may be limited or no information available to investors such as the Fund regarding, among other things, a private company's business prospects and results of operations. Private companies frequently have less oversight from independent directors and regulatory agencies and have less seasoned management teams.

Loans of Securities; Pledge of Assets. Pursuant to master securities lending agreements or similar agreements, the Fund may lend securities from its portfolio to brokers, dealers and financial institutions and receive collateral in the form of cash and securities in an amount equal to or greater than the current market value of the loaned securities, including any accrued interest or dividend receivable. During the term of such loan, the Fund will not retain all incidents of beneficial ownership as to the loaned portfolio securities, including voting rights. It will, however, generally retain the rights to interest or other distributions, and will have the right to regain record ownership of the loaned securities to exercise such beneficial rights. Such loans will be terminable at any time upon sufficient notice to the other party.

It should be noted that, pursuant to the Fund's account agreement with prime brokers, the prime brokers may, under certain circumstances, lend Fund securities to third parties without notice to the Fund and without providing any collateral to the Fund. If a prime broker makes such loans of securities from the Fund's account, the Fund may not be able to vote such securities. In addition, if a prime broker were to become insolvent in the United States, the Fund would not have a claim against any specific assets of such prime broker, but would have a claim against the pool of assets held for the benefit of such prime broker's customers. Jurisdictions outside of the United States may not provide any similar rights to the Fund.

Herding Risk. The substantial growth of the hedge fund industry and funds trading large highly-leveraged positions of the same nature as those held by other funds have augmented herding risks. While the Adviser typically strives not to invest, on behalf of

the Fund, in securities and/or other instruments that are broadly followed by other funds, such funds may later discover opportunities in the same securities and/or other instruments in which the Fund has already invested. Whatever the “fair price” of a security, instrument or a relationship, its trading price is sometimes radically altered or influenced by the market activity of traders executing parallel trading programs. This factor may provide surprising and sudden losses at unpredictable times, even after long periods of calm. The negative impact of herding is greatest when markets are under stress and traders holding large leveraged positions seek to liquidate or cover positions simultaneously.

Inside Information. From time to time, the Adviser and its affiliates may come into possession of inside information concerning specific companies. Under applicable securities laws, this may limit the Fund’s ability to buy or sell securities issued by such companies. If the Fund holds the securities of a company with respect to which the Adviser is in possession of inside information, the Fund may be restricted from trading the securities of such company for an indefinite period of time, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Significant Positions; Shareholder Activism. The Fund may take significant positions in portfolio companies that result in the Fund acquiring (i) more than five percent (5%) of a class of securities of a single issuer which would require the filing of a Schedule 13D or 13G statement with the SEC, or (ii) more than ten percent (10%) of a class of securities of a single issuer (which would impose certain limitations on the Fund’s ability to trade in such securities, including the restrictions of Section 16 of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)).

At times the Fund may engage in proxy contests, takeover bids, shareholder class actions or other litigation, or other activity which may place the Fund in a high-profile position which is adverse to issuer management and/or other security holders. The Fund may, as a result of such techniques or otherwise, obtain a controlling or other substantial position in any public or private company. The Fund may become subject to regulatory proceedings or other litigation.

At various times, the Adviser may agree with unrelated third parties to coordinate investments in activist positions. If any such third parties suffer damage to their reputation, the Fund may also incur damage to its reputation as a result of the group association. The Adviser may agree with such parties not to purchase and/or sell the applicable securities or related securities without the consent of such parties and may agree with such parties to vote or not to vote such securities in a certain manner. This may result in the Fund being unable to engage in certain transactions when the Adviser would otherwise deem it desirable. Under U.S. law, the formation of a “group” may result in the Fund’s being deemed to own in excess of ten percent (10%) of an issuer’s securities even when the Fund’s position itself is less than ten percent (10%) thereby resulting in “short-swing” transaction reporting and potential forfeiture obligations.

The Fund’s ability to realize value from certain of its positions may depend upon the ability of the Adviser to influence the management of a portfolio company to take certain

actions, including, for example, a recapitalization, restructuring, spin-off, sale of the business or change in management. If the Adviser is incorrect in its assessment of the impact such action will have on the value of the portfolio company, or if it is unsuccessful in persuading the portfolio company's management to take the desired action, the Fund may sustain a loss on its position.

Litigation Risk. In some cases, the Fund's trading program may result in the Fund taking an activist position with respect to an issuer. For example, the Adviser may challenge action sought to be taken by an issuer that the Adviser believes will have an adverse impact upon the value of a class of such issuer's securities. In such case, either the issuer itself, or other market participants with positions adverse to that of the Fund, may institute litigation against the Fund challenging its activist conduct. Alternatively, the Adviser may initiate litigation as a tool to further activist goals, and such litigation may precipitate counterclaims. Litigation, even if successful, is often expensive. Unsuccessful litigation could result in losses to the Fund.

No Control Over Portfolio Companies. Although from time to time the Fund may acquire substantial positions in the securities of particular companies, and may obtain a controlling position at a company, in general the Adviser does not expect the Fund to obtain representation on the board of directors or any control over the management of any company in which the Fund invests. Therefore, Fund will generally be limited in its ability to effect change at any company in which it invests.

Changes and Uncertainty in U.S. and International Regulation. The Fund may be adversely affected by uncertainties such as international and domestic political developments, changes in government policies, taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of the countries to which the Fund's assets are exposed through their investments or investor base. During this period of uncertainty, market participants may react quickly to unconfirmed reports or information and as a result there may be increased market volatility. This unpredictability could cause the Adviser to alter investment and trading plans, including the holding period of positions and the nature of instruments used to achieve the Fund's investment objectives.

In the United States, the Fund, the Adviser and the General Partner may be adversely affected as a result of new or revised legislation or regulations imposed by the SEC, the Financial Stability Oversight Council, and other U.S. governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets. In addition, the securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes and regulations, including margin requirements. Regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules promulgated thereunder could result in the Fund, the Adviser and the General Partner becoming subject to additional regulatory compliance burdens and trade reporting, which may add significant costs to the Fund. The Dodd-Frank Act endows the SEC, the CFTC, and other regulators with discretionary authority to write and interpret new rules. The ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on the Fund, the Adviser and the General Partner is unclear and will depend in large part on

the regulations that the CFTC and SEC promulgate, as well as any legislative changes that may be made. There is speculation that some of the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and rules and regulations promulgated thereunder may be revised, repealed or amended. The impact of any such changes is unknown.

Market Disruption Events and Geopolitical Risks. The Fund may trade in different markets and different kinds of instrument types. It is possible that as a result of war, terrorist act, natural disaster, outbreak of infectious disease, epidemic, pandemic or other serious public health concern, or geopolitical or other extraordinary or unforeseen circumstance or event (a “Market Disruption Event”), one or more of these markets may cease operating for a limited or indeterminable period of time. In that event, it may be difficult for the Adviser to value the positions that trade in the affected markets, and the Fund may be exposed to significant movements in the perceived value of instruments without having the ability to trade those instruments.

Additionally, Market Disruption Events may have a substantial effect on economies and securities markets in the U.S. or worldwide, and could materially adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund’s investments. Market Disruption Events could also affect the principal prime brokers and custodians that carry and clear the Fund’s trades and positions. The inability of key marketplace intermediaries to function could have an adverse impact upon liquidity as well as the ability of the Fund to trade its positions. Market Disruption Events could also have a direct physical impact upon the Fund’s and/or the Adviser’s operations, including the destruction of their facilities and/or incapacity or loss of life to key personnel.

While the Adviser has taken steps intended to mitigate the adverse consequences that could arise from the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event, the inability to predict the timing, location, source and severity of such event or events make it difficult to provide assurances that the Fund would not suffer material adverse consequences should a Market Disruption Event occur.

Business Continuity. Various force majeure events, including acts of God, natural disasters such as fire, flood or earthquakes, wars, terrorist acts, outbreaks of infectious disease, epidemics, pandemics or other serious public health concerns, cyber-attacks, technology and/or power failures, labor strikes, or geopolitical or other extraordinary, or other unforeseen circumstances or events, may materially disrupt the Adviser’s business and operations, or the business and operations of any counterparty or service provider to the Adviser or the Fund, and the Fund may be adversely affected thereby. For example, if a significant number of the Adviser’s personnel were to be unavailable in a force majeure event (such as war, terror attack or an outbreak of infectious disease), the Adviser’s ability to effectively conduct the Fund’s business could be severely compromised. In addition, the cost to the Fund, the Adviser or its affiliates of repairing or replacing damaged assets or systems resulting from such force majeure event could be considerable. While the Adviser has adopted certain policies and procedures designed to restore and/or continue its business and operations in such situations, there is no guarantee that such policies and procedures will be effective in any of such situations or

will be implemented in time, and the Fund may be adversely affected thereby.

Brexit. In June 2016, the electorate in the United Kingdom (the “UK”) voted in favor of leaving the European Union (the “EU”) (commonly referred to as “Brexit”). Thereafter, in March 2017, the country formally notified the European Council of its intention to withdraw pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union. Following a general election, UK’s parliament ratified the withdrawal agreement, and the UK left the EU on January 31, 2020. This began a transition period that is set to end on December 31, 2020, during which the UK and EU will negotiate their future relationship. The UK remains subject to EU law and remains part of the EU customs union and single market during the transition, but is no longer part of the EU’s political bodies or institutions. At this time, it cannot be anticipated what ramifications Brexit will have and how these will affect the Fund.

The effects of Brexit will depend on any agreements the UK makes to retain access to EU markets either during a transitional period or more permanently. Further, Brexit could adversely affect European and worldwide economic or market conditions and could contribute to instability in global financial markets. Brexit is likely to lead to legal uncertainty and potentially divergent national laws and regulations as the UK determines which EU laws to replace or replicate. In addition, there is the potential for other EU countries to follow the UK and exit the EU. The ongoing withdrawal process could cause an extended period of uncertainty and market volatility, not just in the UK but throughout the EU, the European Economic Area and globally. It is not possible to ascertain the precise impact these events may have on the Fund or the Adviser from an economic, financial or regulatory perspective, but any such impact could adversely affect the Fund’s investments.

Coronavirus and Global Health Events. Epidemics, pandemics and other widespread public health problems could adversely affect the Fund’s performance. For example, in late 2019, a novel virus started causing a disease (“COVID-19”) with severe acute respiratory syndromes in humans, at times with serious health complications that sometimes result in death. What began as a local outbreak in Wuhan, China, spread globally over the course of weeks, stressing advanced healthcare systems of Western countries and resulting in financial disruptions of an extent that remains unclear. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization assessed that the outbreak can be characterized as a pandemic. Many countries imposed restrictions on travel and strict measures of social distancing.

As the potential impact on global markets from COVID-19, or future epidemics, pandemics or other health crises, is impossible to predict, the extent to which any such crisis may negatively affect the Fund’s performance or the duration of any potential business disruption is uncertain. Precautions or restrictions imposed by governmental authorities and public health departments related to this pandemic are expected to result in indeterminate periods of decreased economic activity throughout the U.S. and globally, including reduced or ceased business operations, decline in international trade and shortages of supplies, goods and services. An outbreak such as COVID-19, and the reactions to such an outbreak, are expected to cause uncertainty in the markets and

businesses and are generally expected to adversely affect the performance of the U.S. and global economy, including due to market volatility, market and business uncertainty and closures, supply chain and travel interruptions, the need for employees to work at external locations and extensive medical absences among the workforce. As a reaction to such an outbreak, it is possible that governmental fiscal and economic measures will lead to an increase in spending and other forms of financial stimuli, and it is difficult to predict what effect such measures will have on the U.S. and the global economy.

The impact that pandemics and other public health events will have on the performance of the Fund in particular is uncertain, and it will depend to a large extent on future developments and new information that may emerge regarding the duration and severity of the coronavirus or other health crisis, and the actions taken by authorities and other entities to contain such crisis or treat its impact, particularly in the United States, all of which are beyond the Adviser's control.

Item 9 - Disciplinary Information

There have been no legal or disciplinary events that would be material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

As described above in Item 4, the Adviser and the General Partners are principally owned and controlled by Alexander Shapiro and Daniel Wolf.

Our management of clients may result in conflicts of interests when we and our related persons allocate time and investment opportunities among our clients (including clients in which we or our related persons may be invested). In addition, terms regarding fees and performance-based compensation may differ among our clients. This may result in a conflict of interest when we allocate opportunities among our clients because we have an incentive to favor clients that have higher fee and/or performance-based compensation arrangements as well as clients in which we or our related persons have invested. To avoid such conflicts of interest we generally follow documented procedures in allocating opportunities among such accounts, which do not take into account the fees or performance-based compensation to which such clients are subject or the investment in such clients by us or our related persons.

The Adviser, the General Partner, and their principals and affiliates may determine, in their discretion, to participate in investments with persons not affiliated with our clients. In addition, we may offer to certain clients, or to any third party, the opportunity to co-invest in opportunities in which a client has invested or that become available to a client. We may offer such opportunities to investors that we select in our discretion without notice to or the consent of any other client or investor.

In addition, we have a conflict of interest where a service provider (*e.g.*, legal counsel or accountants) provides services directly to us or one of our affiliates, and separately provides services to one or more clients, in that we or our affiliates may potentially obtain

services at a lower cost (or obtain other terms that are more beneficial) than we or our affiliates otherwise could have as a result of the service provider's work performed on behalf of, and the compensation paid to the service provider by, such clients. In particular, unless inconsistent with our applicable written client agreement, costs associated with services rendered to the benefit of a client may be borne by such client. We and our affiliates may use some of the same service providers as are retained on behalf of one or more clients and, in some cases, fee rates, amounts or discounts may be offered to us and our affiliates by a third-party service provider which differ from those offered to a client as a result of scheduled or ad hoc rate changes, differences in the scope, type or nature of the service or transaction, alternative fee arrangements and negotiation.

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

We have adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code of Ethics") which provides that we are committed to conducting our business in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations and in an ethical and professional manner. In addition, we recognize that we have a fiduciary duty to our clients, and that we must conduct our business in a manner that enables us to fulfill this fiduciary duty. In this regard, we have developed policies and procedures in our Code of Ethics that are premised on fundamental principles of openness, integrity, honesty and trust. In addition, among other things, our Code of Ethics governs all personal investment transactions by our employees, our policies with respect to gifts and entertainment, compliance with applicable federal securities laws, the manner in which violations of our Code of Ethics are to be reported, and certain other outside activities of our employees. We will make our Code of Ethics available to any client or prospective client upon request.

Under our Code of Ethics, we place certain restrictions on the personal trading activities of our employees and their immediate family members. Our employees are required to disclose their personal securities holdings on an initial and annual basis, and their personal securities transactions quarterly. Employees may also participate in initial public offerings and limited offerings, such as hedge funds, private equity funds or other types of private offerings, subject to pre-clearance procedures.

Subject to applicable law, we may effect transactions between clients (generally for rebalancing purposes and to correct misallocations of trades) where one client will purchase securities from another client (including a private investment fund or account in which we, our affiliates, principals or employees may have a significant interest). Such transactions (*i.e.*, cross trades) will be effected only when we believe that such transactions are in the best interest of the applicable clients. Such transactions will be placed through an unaffiliated broker-dealer or custodian, will not involve any accounts subject to ERISA, and will be effected for cash consideration, at prices that reflect prevailing market conditions. In addition, no brokerage commission or transfer fee will be paid to us or our affiliates in connection with any such transaction. Any transaction costs incurred in connection with any such transaction will be shared *pro rata* between the applicable clients.

In the event that we effect a cross trade between an account in which we or our principal owns more than twenty five percent (25%) and a client account, such transaction may be deemed to be a principal transaction under the Advisers Act. Such transactions would create a conflict of interest for us because we may put our or our principal's interests in such accounts before the interests of our client in the other account. We will not effect any cross trades between accounts if we believe that such trade would result in a principal transaction, unless:

- 1) We believe that such transaction is in the best interest of the clients participating in the transaction; and
- 2) We obtain the consent of the applicable clients to the extent required under the Advisers Act.

We may buy or sell securities for one client at the same time that we or our related persons buy or sell the same security for one or more other clients (including the Funds which are our related persons). This will typically happen when more than one client is capable of purchasing or selling a particular security based on investment objectives, available cash and other factors. This may create a conflict of interest if one account may benefit from making the trade before or after the other account. We will generally seek to aggregate trades, as described below in Item 12 under "Aggregation of Orders," to avoid any such conflict of interest.

Item 12 - Brokerage Practices

Selection of Brokers

In placing portfolio transactions for our clients, we seek to obtain the best execution for clients' accounts, taking into account the following factors: the ability to effect prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices (including the applicable dealer spread or commission, if any); the operational efficiency with which transactions are effected, taking into account the size of order and difficulty of execution; the financial strength, integrity and stability of the broker; the firm's risk in positioning a block of securities; the quality, comprehensiveness and frequency of available research services considered to be of value; and the competitiveness of commission rates in comparison with other brokers satisfying our selection criteria.

Brokers sometimes suggest a level of business they would like to receive in return for the various services they provide. We have not committed to provide any level of brokerage business to any broker to date, and actual brokerage business received by any broker may be less than the suggested allocations, but can (and often does) exceed the suggestions, because total brokerage is allocated on the basis of all the considerations described above.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

Soft dollar arrangements arise when an investment adviser obtains products and services, other than securities execution, from a broker in return for directing client securities transactions to the broker. Soft dollar arrangements pose a conflict of interest for us in

that such arrangements allow us to pay with client commissions expenses that may otherwise be borne by us. In the event that we use client brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns) to obtain research or other products or services, we would receive a benefit because we do not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services. We believe that this conflict is mitigated because our clients will generally pay for research as a “hard dollar” expense pursuant to their respective investment management agreements. We may have an incentive to select a broker based on our interest in receiving the research or other products or services offered by such broker, rather than on our clients’ interests in receiving most favorable execution.

We currently do not have any soft dollar arrangements in place that would commit our clients to any implied or explicit level of trading, but we may in the future. However, we execute securities transactions on behalf of client accounts with broker-dealers that provide us with access to proprietary research reports (such as standard investment research and credit reports). To our knowledge, these services are generally made available to all institutional investors doing business with such broker-dealers. These bundled services are made available to us on an unsolicited basis and without regard to the rates of commissions charged or paid by client accounts or the volume of business that we direct to such broker-dealers.

In the event that we engage in soft dollar transactions, we intend to comply with the safe harbor requirements of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Under this provision, in exercising our discretionary authority to select or arrange for the selection of brokers for execution of transactions for our clients, and, subject to our duty to obtain best execution, we may consider the value of research and brokerage products and services (collectively, “Research”) provided by such brokers. Accordingly, if we determine in good faith that the amount of commissions charged by a broker is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and products or services provided by such broker, our clients may pay commissions to such broker in an amount greater than the amount another broker might charge.

Research that we acquire from brokers may include, among other things, proprietary research, which may be written or oral. Research products that we acquire from brokers may include, among other things, databases and quotation services, and Research services may include, among other things, research concerning market, economic and financial data, a particular aspect of economics or on the economy in general, statistical information, pricing data and availability of securities, financial publications, electronic market quotations, performance measurement services, analyses concerning specific securities, companies, industries or sectors, market, economic and financial studies and forecasts, appraisal services, and invitations to attend conferences or meetings with management or industry consultants. We may in the future acquire other Research with client brokerage commissions in accordance with our policies and procedures.

Research provided by brokers may be used to service all client accounts and not exclusively in connection with the management of the client account that generated the particular soft dollar benefit.

Where a product or service obtained with client commission dollars provides both research and non-research assistance to us, we will make a reasonable allocation of the cost which may be paid for with client commission dollars.

Our prime broker(s) generally offer us certain front- and back -office services, such as securities lending, clearing, reporting and settlement for equities, fixed income, and foreign currency and options. From time to time we will utilize one or more of the services that are offered to us. Subject to applicable law, our prime brokers may also provide us with capital introduction services. Our clients will pay fees to the prime brokers in accordance with the fee schedules negotiated with such prime brokers.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

Subject to applicable law, we may direct some client brokerage business to brokers who refer prospective investors to the private investment funds we manage, consistent with best execution. Because such referrals, if any, are likely to benefit us but will provide an insignificant (if any) benefit to our clients, we have a conflict of interest with our clients when allocating client brokerage business to a broker who has referred investors to us. To prevent client brokerage commissions from being used to pay investor referral fees, we will not allocate client brokerage business to a referring broker unless we determine in good faith that the commissions payable to such broker are not materially higher than those available from non-referring brokers offering services of substantially equal value to the client account.

Trade Error Policy

Subject to applicable law and the terms of our written agreements with clients, we will reimburse the applicable client account(s) for net losses that occur as a result of trade errors resulting from our gross negligence, willful misconduct or fraud.

We may correct misallocations of trades among client accounts by re-allocating the applicable trade using the intended allocation methodology prior to the trade's settlement date. If an erroneous allocation cannot be corrected prior to or after settlement, we may, if appropriate and subject to applicable law, correct such erroneous allocation by effecting a cross trade between client accounts at the price at which the initial trade was effected.

Aggregation of Orders

We will generally aggregate client trades, subject to best execution. Aggregation, or "bunching," describes a procedure whereby an investment adviser combines the orders of two or more clients into a single order for the purpose of obtaining better prices and lower execution costs. Aggregation opportunities for us generally arise when more than one client is capable of purchasing or selling a particular security based on investment objectives, available cash and other factors. In such event, securities purchased or sold will generally be allocated among client accounts as described above in Item 6. When an aggregated order is only partially filled, we will allocate the investment opportunity as described above in Item 6.

We may also aggregate orders for the same security entered at the same time, with the same side, direction and the same execution instructions, subject to the allocation considerations described above in Item 6.

Clients may pay more to the extent that we do not, or are unable to, aggregate trades, as seeking to place separate, non-simultaneous transactions in the same security for multiple clients may negatively affect market price, transaction commissions and/or trade execution. A client's nonparticipation in bunched trades may result in lost opportunities to purchase securities for such client's account that other clients participating in bunched trades were able to purchase.

Our brokerage practices, including our ability to receive soft dollar benefits or to enter into soft dollar arrangements or similar arrangements, as described above, may differ for certain clients based on the client's applicable written agreement with us.

Item 13 - Review of Accounts

Client accounts are typically reviewed by Alexander Shapiro and/or Daniel Wolf on a monthly basis for conformity to the objectives and risk criteria applicable to such accounts, and compliance with any applicable investment guidelines and restrictions.

Investors in the Funds generally will receive a monthly account statement and audited financial statements on an annual basis. We also typically distribute tax reports to investors in the Funds.

We may enter into agreements ("side letters") with one or more Fund investors that result in investment terms that differ from the terms applicable to other investors in such Fund, including, without limitation, with respect to fees, performance-based fees or allocations, and/or withdrawal terms. In addition, pursuant to side letters, we may provide particular investors with more frequent and/or more detailed information regarding a Fund's positions, performance, finances, and management and/or other information about such Fund or us (including, notification of senior employee departures, the commencement of disciplinary actions, legal proceedings, investigations or similar matters, or redemptions from the Funds by us, our affiliates and/or our respective personnel), possibly enabling such investors to better assess the prospects and performance of the Funds. As a result of such side letters, certain investors may receive additional rights and/or information that other investors will not necessarily receive. Subject to applicable law and contractual arrangements, we do not intend to disclose the terms of side letter agreements or other arrangements and do not intend to disclose the identities of the investors that have entered into such agreements with the Funds or us. We will not be required to offer such additional or different rights and terms to any or all other investors.

We may provide certain additional information to any investor, or prospective investor, in a Fund (or to any of our clients or prospective clients) who requests such information. This information may be provided in response to questions and requests and in connection with due diligence meetings and other communications, but will not be distributed to other investors and prospective investors who do not request such

information. Such information may affect a prospective investor's decision to invest, and investors (which may include our personnel, affiliates and/or clients) who receive such additional information may be able to act on such additional information and redeem their investments potentially at higher values than other investors. Each investor is responsible for asking such questions that it believes are necessary in order to make its own investment decisions and must decide for itself whether the limited information provided by us is sufficient for its needs.

We may provide the owners of other client accounts that we may manage with reports in such forms and at such times as such clients and we may agree.

The custodians of any separately managed accounts that we manage may send account statements to the owners of such accounts. In addition, since a managed account investor would directly own the positions in its separately managed account, such investor could have full, real-time transparency as to all transactions and holdings in such account, and may be better able to assess the future prospects of a portfolio that is substantially similar to the portfolios of the private investment funds managed by us. The investors in such separately managed accounts may have the right to withdraw all or a portion of their capital from such managed accounts on shorter notice and/or with more frequency than the terms applicable to an investment in the private investment funds we manage.

Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Other than the circumstances described above in Item 12, we do not receive any economic benefits from non-clients in connection with the provision of investment advice or other advisory services to our clients.

If a client is introduced to us by a third-party solicitor, we and/or our affiliates may pay that solicitor a referral fee in accordance with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act to the extent applicable. Any such referral fee will be paid solely by us or our affiliates, and will not result in any additional charge to the client, unless the client agrees otherwise in its applicable written agreement with us.

Item 15 - Custody

Client funds and securities are maintained by qualified custodians to the extent required by Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act. However, for purposes of the Advisers Act, we may be deemed to have custody of certain client assets. The owners of any separately managed accounts over which we have custody will receive account statements from the custodians for such accounts, and are urged to carefully review those statements. To the extent that such account owners were to also receive account statements from us (which currently is not expected), they are urged to compare those statements with the statements that they receive from their custodians.

Item 16 - Investment Discretion

We have discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of our clients. Clients give us this discretionary authority when they enter into a written agreement with

us. The investors in the private investment funds managed by us generally may not place any limits on our authority beyond the limitations set forth in the offering and governing documents of such private investment funds.

On a case by case basis, clients other than the Funds may negotiate certain risk and/or operating guidelines that we will adhere to when exercising our discretionary authority over such accounts.

Item 17 - Voting Client Securities

We have the authority to vote proxies on behalf of the Funds. We may be delegated the authority to vote proxies for other client accounts to the extent provided in a written agreement with a particular client.

We have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that in cases where we vote proxies with respect to client securities, such proxies are voted in the best interests of such clients, and that any material conflict of interest between our interests and the interests of our clients will be resolved in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of clients and in a manner not affected by such conflict of interest.

To the extent that we are authorized to vote proxies for a client account, invest in a security for a client account for which a proxy vote may arise and receive timely notice of such proxy from the client's custodian, we will be guided by general fiduciary principles and will seek to act in a manner intended to enhance the overall economic value of the applicable security. However, depending on the securities in which our clients are invested, we may not frequently vote proxies. For example, we may refrain from voting a client proxy under certain circumstances, including, but not limited to, when (i) the economic effect on shareholder's interests or the value of the portfolio holding is indeterminable or insignificant; (ii) voting the proxy would unduly impair the investment management process; or (iii) the cost of voting the proxies outweighs the benefits or is otherwise impractical. In addition, we may abstain from voting a proxy on behalf of our clients' accounts due to (1) de minimis holdings; (2) de minimis impact on the portfolio; (3) contractual arrangements with clients; (4) their authorized delegates or the failure of a proxy to provide sufficient information to allow for informed decision making; and/or items relating to non-U.S. issuers (such as those described below). We may refrain from voting a proxy of a non-U.S. issuer due to logistical considerations that may have a detrimental effect on our ability to vote the proxy. These issues may include, but are not limited to: (a) proxy statements and ballots being written in a foreign language; (b) untimely notice of a shareholder meeting; (c) requirements to vote proxies in person; (d) restrictions on non-U.S. person's ability to exercise votes; (e) restrictions on the sale of securities for a period of time in proximity to the shareholder meeting (*e.g.*, share blocking); or (f) requirements to provide local agents with power of attorney to facilitate the voting instructions.

To the extent that we have discretion to participate in class action lawsuits filed against companies or issuers in which our clients are invested, we may participate in such class action lawsuit if we believe that such participation is in the best interest of our clients on

a case-by-case basis.

We may engage a third-party proxy voting service to vote proxies on behalf of clients and in such case, we may, when it is believed to be in the best interest of clients, adopt such third-party's proxy voting policies and guidelines; the cost of any such third-party proxy voting service may be borne by such clients, as applicable. If engaged, we generally expect that we would vote with the advice of the third-party proxy voting service whose recommendations are intended to be in the best economic interest of investors; however, we may override any recommendation of such proxy voting service that we do not believe is in the best interest of our clients.

In the event that we do not accept proxy voting authority over a client's securities, we generally will not accept questions about particular solicitations from such client, who should contact its custodian to coordinate receipt of proxies and other solicitations directly from the custodian.

We currently do not permit clients to direct our vote in a particular solicitation. We may enter into arrangements with clients or other investment managers pursuant to which such clients or managers have responsibility to vote proxies according to their own policies and procedures or wishes (such as in the event that we advise a separately managed account or act as a sub-adviser to a private investment fund managed by a third-party manager).

A client may obtain a copy of our proxy voting policy and procedures upon request, as well as information about how we voted the client's securities, by contacting us at the address on the cover page of this brochure.

Item 18 - Financial Information

Currently, there is no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to our clients.

Item 19 - Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Not applicable.