

Item 1. Cover Page

WHITEHAVEN ASSET MANAGEMENT, LP

777 West Putnam Avenue, 1st Floor

Greenwich, CT 06830

Tel: 212-257-4930

Fax: 212-257-4934

**Part 2A of Form ADV
(The “Brochure”)**

January 15, 2021

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Whitehaven Asset Management, LP (the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact Vincent Marchisella at 212-257-4931 or vmarchisella@whitehavenlp.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority.

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

Item 2. Material Changes

There are no material changes between this Brochure and the previous version of this Brochure, which was filed on March 30, 2020, to report in this Item.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

The Adviser is an investment advisory firm organized as a limited partnership under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business in Greenwich, Connecticut. The Adviser commenced operations as an investment adviser in January of 2014. The Adviser is solely owned by Scott Richman, who serves as Managing Partner and Chief Investment Officer (“CIO”).

The Adviser provides discretionary investment advisory services to its clients, which are private pooled investment vehicles (the “Funds” or the “Clients”), which are intended for institutional and other sophisticated investors. The Adviser generally has broad and flexible investment authority with respect to the Clients’ investment portfolios. It provides investment advisory services to the Clients based on each Client’s specific investment objectives and strategies. The Adviser does not tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of investors in the Funds. Each Client may have investment restrictions on investing in certain securities or other assets, to the extent such securities are outside of the applicable Client’s existing investment program.

As of December 31, 2019, the Adviser had approximately \$3,449,365,294 in client regulatory assets under management, all of which were managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The Adviser charges certain of the Clients an investment management fee (the “Management Fee”) based on the value of the Client’s assets under management. The Management Fee is generally payable to the Adviser quarterly in advance and is at an annual rate of up to 1.75% of the value of each investor’s account as of the first day of the applicable quarter. The Management Fee will be prorated for any period that is less than a full quarter and will be adjusted for subscriptions and redemptions. Clients that pay a Management Fee in advance will be refunded a pro rata portion of the fee if the advisory relationship is terminated prior to the end of the relevant billing period. The Adviser instructs the Client’s custodian to deduct the Management Fee from the Client’s account.

In addition, the Clients are subject to an incentive fee or incentive allocation (collectively, the “Performance Fee”) of up to 20% of all income, gains and losses derived from portfolio investments. The Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser is paid or allocated the Performance Fee. When calculating the Performance Fee, the Management Fee and all items of income, loss and expense incurred by the Client will be taken into account. Under a loss carryforward provision contained in each Client’s investment advisory agreement or other constituent document, Performance Fees will not be charged or allocated until any net losses previously allocated have been offset by subsequent net profits.

The Adviser, in its sole discretion, may waive or modify the Management Fee and the Performance Fee for investors that are members, employees or affiliates of the Adviser, relatives of such persons, and for certain large or strategic investors.

In addition, the Clients will be subject to other expenses, including but not limited to legal, organizational, compliance, administration, accounting, auditing and other professional expenses, research fees and expenses (including certain financial information subscriptions and data services and, research-related travel, meals and lodging); certain trading related technology and software costs; investment expenses such as commissions, interest on margin accounts and other indebtedness; borrowing charges on securities sold short; custodial fees, bank service fees; certain fund related insurance costs (including D&O and E&O); certain regulatory filing costs; and any other expenses related to the purchase, sale or transmittal or due diligence regarding Client investments whether or not such investments are consummated (including expenses of consultants, investment bankers, attorneys,

accountants and other experts). Funds that are part of a master feeder structure will also be allocated a pro rata share of the expenses of the related master fund and will indirectly bear the administrative and other expenses of the master fund pro rata based on its interest in the master fund. The organizational expenses of the Funds (including expenses of the initial offer and sale of limited partnership interests) were paid by the Funds and, for net asset value purposes, are being amortized over a period of up to 60 months from the date such expenses were paid. The Clients may invest in money market mutual funds, exchange traded funds (“ETF”) or other registered investment companies; in these cases, the Clients will bear their pro rata share of the investment management fee and other fees of the ETF, for example, which are in addition to any fees or other compensation paid to the Adviser. It is important that each investor who is considering an investment in a Fund review the offering documents applicable to that Fund for a further detailed description of the fees and expenses applicable to such investment.

Each Client will bear its own expenses, as set forth in its respective investment management or other agreement with the Adviser or its affiliate. Expenses borne by each Client may differ from the expenses borne by other Clients. In certain instances, a Client may bear expenses that the Adviser has agreed to bear for one or more other Clients.

Common expenses frequently will be incurred on behalf of more than one Client. The Adviser seeks to allocate those common expenses among the Clients in a manner that is fair and reasonable over time. However, expense allocation decisions will involve potential conflicts of interest (e.g., an incentive to favor accounts that pay higher incentive fees, or conflicts relating to different expense arrangements with certain clients). The Adviser may use various methods to allocate particular expenses among the Clients depending on the circumstances (e.g., pro rata based on assets under management, relative participation in the transaction related to the expense, general amount of trading activity etc.). The determination as to the method or methods used may be based on relative use of the product or service, the nature or source of the product or service, the relative benefits derived by the Clients from the product or service, or other relevant factors. Nonetheless, investors should note that the portion of a common expense that the Adviser allocates to a Client for a particular product or service, may not reflect the relative benefit derived by that Client from that product or service in any particular instance. The Adviser’s expense allocations often depend on inherently subjective determinations and, accordingly, expense allocations made by the Adviser in good faith will be final and binding on the Clients.

Item 6. Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

As discussed in Item 5, the Adviser or a related party is paid or allocated performance-based compensation by the Clients.

The fact that the Adviser or a related party is compensated based on the Clients’ profits may create an incentive for the Adviser to make investments on behalf of the Clients that are riskier or more speculative than would otherwise be the case. Also, the Adviser could be incentivized to favor Clients that pay a relatively higher Performance Fee or Management Fee. These conflicts are also applicable to the Adviser’s investment personnel because they are typically compensated on a basis that includes a performance-based component.

To mitigate these conflicts, the Adviser has implemented a trade allocation policy and has implemented controls to review investments for compliance with Clients’ investment guidelines and restrictions and to review the performance of Clients with similar investment objectives.

Item 7. Types of Clients

As described in Item 4, the Adviser’s Clients are private investment funds suitable for institutional and

other sophisticated investors. Any initial and additional subscription minimums for investors are disclosed in a Client's offering documents.

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

The Adviser generally employs a fundamentally driven investing approach that is focused on credit markets. The Adviser uses a broad set of research tools in constructing its investment portfolios and generally invests in municipal securities as well as derivatives and sovereign fixed income securities. The Adviser seeks to mitigate the impact of interest rate movements on the Clients' portfolios.

The Adviser's investment strategies primarily involve trading in credit markets by focusing on municipal securities, but the Adviser may also trade equity, debt, commodities, futures, forwards and other derivatives globally, both long and short, of public and private issuers. The Adviser may hedge positions in a Client's portfolio, and it may use leverage.

This strategy may be deemed to be highly speculative and is not intended as a complete investment program. It is designed only for sophisticated persons who can bear the risk of the loss of their entire investment and who have a limited need for liquidity. The Adviser can give no assurance that its investment strategy will achieve its investment objective. Prospective investors should speak with their legal, tax, and financial advisors prior to making an investment in a Fund.

The following summary identifies the material risks related to the Adviser's investment strategy and should be carefully evaluated before making an investment with the Adviser. The following does not intend to identify all possible risks of an investment with the Adviser or provide a full description of the identified risks, and any client, investor or prospective client or investor should closely review the applicable offering documents with respect to, among other things, the terms, conditions and risks of investing:

Nature of Investments. The Adviser has broad discretion in making investments for the Clients. Investments will generally consist of credit securities and other assets that may be affected by business, financial, market or legal uncertainties. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on investments. Prices of investments may be volatile, and a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may significantly affect the results of a Client's activities and the value of its investments. In addition, the value of a Client's portfolio may fluctuate as the general level of interest rates fluctuates. No guarantee or representation is made that a Client's investment objective will be achieved.

Market Risks. The profitability of a significant portion of a Client's investment program depends to a great extent upon correctly assessing the possible future course of the price movements of securities and other investments. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to predict accurately these price movements. Although the Adviser may attempt to mitigate market risk, there is always some, and occasionally a significant, degree of market risk.

Credit Risk. The Clients' strategies include the purchase of municipal bonds and may include investment grade bonds and high-yield bonds, including those for which there is available credit protection via CDS, CDS baskets, shorting various exchange traded funds or other instruments. Although a Client may seek to hedge a portion of the perceived vulnerable credit exposure relating to these bond positions, it may not always do so or be able to do so and such hedges may not always be effective. Accordingly, there will always be some and sometimes significant amounts of credit risk to municipal bonds, investment grade and high-yield bonds in each Client's portfolio.

Debt Securities. The Clients may take positions in debt securities which rank junior to other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, all or a significant portion of which may be secured on substantially all of that issuer's assets. A Client may take positions in debt securities which are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. A client may invest in securities which are moral obligations of issuers or subject to appropriations. The Clients will therefore be subject to credit and liquidity risks.

Municipal Market and Tax Reform. As a Client purchases debt securities of municipal issuers, changes or proposed changes in federal tax laws could impact the value of those securities. Of particular concern would be large changes in marginal income tax rates or the elimination of the tax preference for municipal interest income versus currently taxable interest income. Also, the failure or possible failure of such debt issuances to qualify for tax-exempt treatment may cause the prices of such municipal securities to decline, possibly adversely affecting the value of the Client's portfolio. In addition, the municipal market is a fragmented market that is very technically driven. There can be regional variations in economic conditions or supply-demand technicals. Tax-exempt municipal bonds essentially cannot be shorted, and any interest or other expenses incurred for their purchase cannot be deducted. What is issued by municipalities must be held by beneficial owners for their interest to be treated as tax-exempt. The municipal market is also still predominantly a retail buyer driven market. For these reasons, it is subject to very different supply-demand technicals than corporate markets. Public information in the municipal market is also less available than in other markets, potentially increasing the difficulty of evaluating and valuing securities. Some municipal bonds expected to be held by the Clients will be secured by payments to be made by private companies and changes in market conditions affecting such bonds, including the downgrade of a private company obligated to make such payments could have a negative impact on the value of Client holdings, the municipal market generally, or a Client's performance.

Sovereign Debt. The Clients utilize sovereign debt and may utilize derivative instruments (including swaps and CDS indices) on sovereign debt instruments. The issuers of sovereign debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and a Client may have limited recourse in the event of a default. A sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the sovereign debtor's policy toward international lenders and the political constraints to which a sovereign debtor may be subject. Furthermore, such entities may be entitled to claim sovereign immunity from any claims made against them should they default on any of their obligations under such loans. This may hinder, or prevent entirely, the recovery of any loss suffered as a result of such default.

U.S. Government Securities. The Clients utilize U.S. Government securities. Generally, these securities include U.S. Treasury obligations and obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises. U.S. Government securities also include Treasury receipts and other stripped U.S. Government securities, where the interest and principal components of stripped U.S. Government securities are traded independently. These securities are subject to market and interest rate risk. A Client may also utilize zero coupon U.S. Treasury securities and in zero coupon securities issued

by financial institutions, which represent a proportionate interest in underlying U.S. Treasury securities. A zero coupon security pays no interest to its holder during its life, and its value consists of the difference between its face value at maturity and its cost. The market prices of zero coupon securities generally are more volatile than the market prices of securities that pay interest periodically.

Interest Rate Risk. The Clients are subject to interest rate risk. A Client may attempt to minimize the exposure of its portfolio to interest rate changes through the use of U.S. Treasuries, interest rate swaps, interest rate futures, interest rate options and/or other hedging strategies. However, there can be no guarantee that the Adviser will be successful in fully mitigating the impact of interest rate changes on the portfolios. Generally, the value of fixed income instruments will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income instruments tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income instruments tends to increase. This risk may be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities.

Repurchase Agreements. The Clients may utilize repurchase agreements in their trading. Under a repurchase agreement, a Client will sell a security to a counterparty and simultaneously agree to repurchase the security back from the counterparty at an agreed upon price and date, with the difference between the sale price and the repurchase price establishing the cost of the transaction to the Client. Repurchase agreements essentially constitute a form of borrowing secured by collateral in the form of securities and will have the effect of leveraging the Client's assets. These agreements may be entered into on an overnight, specified term or open-ended basis. The Clients may also enter into reverse repurchase agreements. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, a Client will purchase a security from a counterparty and simultaneously agree to resell the security back to the counterparty at an agreed upon price and date, with the difference between the purchase price and the resale price establishing the Client's return. Reverse repurchase agreements involve certain risks. If the seller of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the Client will seek to dispose of such securities, which action could involve costs or delays. If the seller becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under applicable bankruptcy or other laws, the Client's ability to dispose of the underlying securities may be restricted. If the seller fails to repurchase the securities, the Client may suffer a loss to the extent proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price.

Tender Option Bond Transaction Risk. A Client may enter into tender option bond transactions in which it may sell a municipal security to a broker, which, in turn deposits the bond into a trust, sponsored by the broker (the "Trust"). The Client receives cash and a residual interest security (sometimes referred to as "inverse floaters") issued by the Trust in return. The Trust simultaneously issues securities, which pay an interest rate that is reset periodically (e.g., each week) based on an index of high-grade short-term demand notes. These securities, sometimes referred to as "floaters", are bought by third parties, including tax-exempt money market funds, and can be tendered by these holders to a liquidity provider at par, unless certain events occur. Under certain circumstances, the Trust may be terminated or collapsed, either by the Client or upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a downgrade in the credit quality of the underlying bond or in the event the floater securities are tendered to the liquidity provider. The Client continues to earn all the interest from the transferred bond less the amount of interest paid on the floaters and the expenses of the Trust, which include payments to the trustee and the liquidity provider and organizational costs. The Client receives cash from the transaction, which involves leverage risk.

Credit Default Swaps. The buyer of a credit default contract is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference obligation or entity. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to pay, cross default/acceleration, obligation acceleration, repudiation/moratorium, restructuring, or rating decline. A Client may be either the buyer or seller in a

transaction. If the Client is a buyer and no credit event occurs the Client will have made fixed payments and received nothing. However, if a credit event occurs, the Client, as a buyer, typically will receive full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value. As a seller, the Client receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, which typically is between one month and five years, provided that no credit event occurs. If a credit event occurs, the seller may pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation which may have little or no value.

In addition to general market risks, many CDS are subject to liquidity risk and counterparty credit risk. Some swap contracts may not be traded on exchanges and are not otherwise regulated, and as a consequence, investors in such contracts do not benefit from regulatory protections. The selling of CDS involves greater risks than if the Client had invested in the reference obligation directly. If a credit event were to occur, the value of the reference obligation received by the seller, coupled with the periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value. The buyer of CDS will incur a loss if the seller fails to perform on its obligation should a credit event occur. In certain circumstances, the buyer can receive the notional value of a CDS only by delivering a physical security to the seller and is at risk if the deliverable security is unavailable or illiquid.

Credit Derivatives. Credit derivatives are contracts that transfer price, spread and/or default risks of debt and other instruments from one party to another. Such instruments may include one or more debtors. Payments under credit derivatives may be made during the exercise period of the contracts. Payments under many credit derivatives are triggered by credit events such as bankruptcy, default, restructuring, failure to pay, cross default or acceleration, etc. Such payments may be for notional amounts, actual losses or amounts determined by formula.

The market for credit derivatives can be somewhat illiquid and there are considerable risks that it may be difficult to either buy or sell the contracts as needed or at reasonable prices. Sellers of credit derivatives carry the inherent price, spread and default risks of the debt instruments covered by the derivative instruments. Buyers of credit derivatives carry the risk of non-performance by the seller due to inability to pay. There are also risks with respect to credit derivatives in determining whether an event will trigger payment under the derivative and whether such payment will offset the loss or payment due under another instrument. In the past, buyers and sellers of credit derivatives have found that a trigger event in one contract may not match the trigger event in another contract, exposing the buyer or the seller to further risk.

Derivative transactions may expose the parties to the risk of counterparty default. It is expected that all securities and other assets deposited with custodians or brokers will be clearly identified as being assets (directly or indirectly) of a Client, and hence the Client should not be exposed to a credit risk with regard to such parties. However, it may not always be possible to achieve this segregation, and there may be practical or time problems associated with enforcing rights to its assets in the case of an insolvency of any such party.

Investment Grade Loans and Bonds. The Clients may invest in investment grade loans and bonds. Investment grade securities typically do not contain significant covenants or other restrictions on the ability of the issuers to engage in certain activities which can lead to deterioration in their credit quality. Such activities can include the declaration of dividends, the spin-off of substantial corporate assets, increases in corporate leverage for any purpose and engaging in mergers and acquisitions, whether as a buyer or a seller. Such activities can lead to sudden changes in the credit profile of such issuers and consequently to downgrades of their credit ratings. In addition, a deterioration of an issuer's operating performance, competitive position or outlook for any reason can also lead to negative rating agency

actions. These factors and others can ultimately lead to reduced prices for an issuer's securities in the markets and losses for the Client.

High Yield Loans and Bonds. The Clients may invest in high yield loans and bonds and preferred securities that are rated in the lower rating categories by the various credit rating agencies (or in comparable non-rated securities). Securities in the lower rating categories are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities and are generally considered to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to pay interest and repay principal. They are also generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings in the case of deterioration of general economic conditions. Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with the lower-rated securities, the yields and prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher-rated securities. The market for lower-rated securities is thinner and less active than that for higher-rated securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which these securities can be sold.

Corporate Debt Obligations. The Clients may invest in corporate debt obligations, including commercial paper. Corporate debt obligations are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations (credit risk). The Adviser may intend to actively expose the Client to credit risk. However, there can be no guarantee that the Client will be successful in making the right selections and thus fully mitigate the impact of credit risk changes on the Client.

Loans. The Clients may invest in municipal or corporate secured or unsecured loans. In the event of the insolvency of the selling institution, under the laws of the United States and the states thereof, a Client may be treated as a general creditor of such selling institution and may not have any exclusive or senior claim with respect to the selling institution's interest in, or the collateral with respect to, the secured loan. Consequently, the Client may be subject to the credit risk of the selling institution as well as of the borrower. Certain of the secured loans may be governed by the law of a jurisdiction other than a United States jurisdiction which may present additional risks in the event of the insolvency of the selling institution or the borrower.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities are subject to interest rate risk and, to a lesser degree, prepayment risk. Asset-backed securities are subject to additional risks in that, unlike mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest in the related collateral. Each type of asset-backed security also entails unique risks depending on the type of assets involved and the legal structure used. For example, credit card receivables are generally unsecured, and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. Asset-backed securities typically experience credit risk. For example, there is an increasing supply of subordinated securities rated lower than AA (down to B or first loss) and senior securities that may be rated lower than AAA, as well. There is also the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities because of the inability to perfect a security interest in such collateral.

Distressed Investments. The Clients may invest in debt and equity securities, accounts and notes payable, loans, private claims and other financial instruments and obligations of troubled municipalities or companies which may result in significant returns to the Clients, but which involve a substantial degree of risk. A Client may lose its entire investment in a troubled company, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Client's investment and may be prohibited from exercising certain rights with respect to such investment. Troubled company investments may not show any returns for a considerable period of time. Funding a plan of reorganization involves additional risks, including risks associated with equity ownership in the reorganized entity. Troubled company investments may be adversely affected by state and federal laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent conveyances,

voidable preferences, lender liability and the Bankruptcy Court's discretionary power to disallow, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims. Investments in securities and private claims of troubled companies made in connection with an attempt to influence a restructuring proposal or plan of reorganization in a bankruptcy case may also involve substantial litigation.

A Client may have investments in municipals or companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers or companies involved in work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, reorganizations, bankruptcies and similar transactions. In any investment opportunity involving any such type of business enterprise, there exists the risk that the transaction in which such business enterprise is involved 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 Client 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 Client may be required to sell its investment at a loss. Due to the substantial uncertainty concerning the outcome of transactions involving financially troubled companies in which the Client may invest, there is a potential risk of loss by the Client of its entire investment in such companies.

Leverage. The Clients may utilize leverage. This may result in a Client controlling substantially more assets than the Client has equity. The use of leverage exposes a Client to additional levels of risk, including (i) greater losses from investments than would otherwise have been the case had the Client not borrowed to make the investments, (ii) margin calls or interim margin requirements which may force premature liquidations of investment positions and (iii) losses on investments where the investment fails to earn a return that equals or exceeds the Client's cost of borrowing such funds. In the event of a sudden, precipitous drop in value of a Client's assets, the Client might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to repay its borrowings, further magnifying its losses.

In an unsettled credit environment, the Adviser may find it difficult or impossible to obtain leverage for the Client. In such event, the Client may find it difficult to implement its strategy. In addition, any leverage obtained, if terminated on short notice by the lender, could result in the Adviser being forced to unwind the Client's positions quickly and at prices below what the Adviser deems to be fair value for such positions.

Short Sales. While, in the case of fixed income short sales, zero yields are often the max loss, this may not always be the case. Short sales can, in certain circumstances (particularly equities, although the Adviser does not anticipate transacting in equities), substantially increase the impact of adverse price movements on the Client's portfolio. A short sale involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the particular investment sold short, which could result in an inability to cover the short position and a theoretically unlimited loss. There can be no assurance that securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase.

Hedging Transactions. The Clients may utilize securities and or a variety of financial instruments such as derivatives, options, swaps, caps and floors, futures and forward contracts for both risk management and general investment and speculation purposes. With respect to the Clients' risk management and hedging transactions, there can be no assurances that a particular hedge is appropriate, or that a certain risk is measured properly. Further, while the Client may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in poorer overall performance and increased (rather than reduced) risk for a Client than if it did not engage in any such hedging transactions. In addition, a Client may choose not to enter into hedging transactions with respect to some or all of its positions.

Currency Hedging. While the Client are denominated in U.S. dollars, some of the underlying positions of the Client may be denominated in multiple currencies. Accordingly, any hedging of currency exposure that is implemented by a Client will primarily involve hedging back to the U.S. dollar, but in certain

circumstances, may involve other hedging activities. While it is anticipated that the Client will generally try to hedge their overall currency exposure, there can be no assurance that such hedges will be effective.

Timing Risk. Many municipal, corporate and agency bonds, and most asset-backed securities, contain a provision that allows the issuer to “call” all or part of the issue before the bond’s maturity date. The issuer usually retains the right to refinance the bond in the future if market interest rates decline below the coupon rate and in some cases at the issuer’s complete discretion. There are three disadvantages to the call provision. First, the cash flow pattern of a callable bond is not known with certainty. Second, because the issuer is likely to call the bond when interest rates have dropped, the Client is exposed to reinvestment rate risk. Finally, the capital appreciation potential of the bond may be reduced because the price of a callable bond may not rise much above the price at which the issuer may call the bond.

Non-U.S. Securities. The Client may utilize non-U.S. securities. Utilizing securities of non-U.S. governments and companies that are generally denominated in non-U.S. currencies and utilization of options, futures and options on futures on non-U.S. securities involves certain considerations comprising both risks and opportunities not typically associated with investing in securities of the United States government or United States companies. These considerations include changes in exchange rates and exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, foreign government restrictions, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, greater risks associated with counterparties and settlement, difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility.

Lack of Diversification. Although the Clients have no investment restrictions with respect to types of securities, countries or industry sectors, each Client’s portfolio may not be as diversified as other investment vehicles. Accordingly, a Client’s portfolio may be subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if the Client were required to maintain a wide diversification.

Portfolio Turnover. The investment strategy of the Clients may require the Adviser to actively trade each Client’s portfolio, and as a result, turnover and brokerage commission expenses of a Client may significantly exceed those of other investment entities of comparable size.

Counterparty Risk. To the extent that a Client invests in swaps, “synthetic” or derivative instruments, repurchase agreements, forward contracts, certain types of options or other customized financial instruments, or, in certain circumstances, non-U.S. securities, the Client takes the risk of non-performance by the other party to the contract. This risk may include credit risk of the counterparty and the risk of settlement default. This risk may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions that generally are supported by guarantees of clearing organizations, daily mark-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections and expose the parties to the risk of counterparty default.

Brokerage and Custodial Risk. There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or prime brokers who settle trades for a Client. Each Client will likely maintain a custody account with a prime broker and custodian. Although the Adviser monitors the Clients’ prime brokers, there is no guarantee that a particular prime broker, or any other custodian that a Client may use from time to time, will not become bankrupt or insolvent. While both the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 seek to protect customer property in the event of a bankruptcy, insolvency, failure, or liquidation of a broker-dealer, there is no certainty that, in the event of a failure of a broker-dealer that has custody of Client assets, the Client would not incur losses due to its assets being unavailable for a period of time, the ultimate receipt of less than full recovery of its assets, or both.

The Client and/or a prime broker may appoint sub-custodians in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions to hold the assets of a Client. Such prime broker may not be responsible for cash or assets which are held by sub-custodians in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, nor for any losses suffered by a Client as a result of the bankruptcy or insolvency of any such sub-custodian. Each Client may therefore have a potential exposure on the default of any sub-custodian and, as a result, many of the protections that would normally be provided to a fund by a custodian may not be available to the Client. Under certain circumstances, including certain transactions where the Client's assets are pledged as collateral for leverage from a non-broker-dealer custodian or a non-broker-dealer affiliate of the prime broker, or where the Client's assets are held at a non-U.S. custodian, the securities and other assets deposited with the custodian or broker may not be clearly identified as being assets of the Client and the Client could be exposed to a credit risk with regard to such parties. Custody services in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions remain undeveloped and, accordingly, there is a transaction and custody risk of dealing in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions. Given the undeveloped state of regulations on custodial activities and bankruptcy, insolvency, or mismanagement in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, the ability of a Client to recover assets held by a sub-custodian in the event of the sub-custodian's bankruptcy or insolvency could be in doubt, as the Client may be subject to significantly less favorable laws than many of the protections that would be available under U.S. laws. In addition, there may be practical or time problems associated with enforcing the Client's rights to its assets in the case of a bankruptcy or insolvency of any such party.

Lack of Liquidity. While the Adviser expects the vast majority of the Clients' portfolios to be liquid, each Client's assets may, at any given time, include securities and other financial instruments or obligations that are thinly-traded or for which no market exists and/or which are restricted as to their transferability under applicable securities laws. The sale of any such investments may be possible only at substantial discounts, and it may be extremely difficult to accurately value any such investments.

Limited Redemption and Transfer Rights. An investor in a Fund generally will be permitted to redeem all or any portion of its aggregate holdings of equity interests in that Fund only in accordance with the Fund's offering documents. Transfers of the investor's interest in a Fund will be permitted only with the written consent of the board of directors or general partner of the Fund, as applicable. Accordingly, the investor's interest in the Fund should only be acquired by investors willing and able to commit their funds for an appreciable period of time.

Side Letters. The Funds have entered into agreements ("Side Letters") with certain prospective or existing investors whereby such investors are subject to terms and conditions that are more advantageous than those set forth in the particular Fund's offering documents. For example, such terms and conditions may provide for special rights to make future investments in the Fund, other investment vehicles or managed accounts; special redemption rights, relating to frequency or notice; a reduction or rebate in management fees or incentive allocations to be paid by the investor and/or other terms; rights to receive reports from the Fund on a more frequent basis or that include information not provided to other investors (including, without limitation, more detailed information regarding portfolio positions) and such other rights as may be negotiated by the Fund and such investors. The modifications are solely at the discretion of the Adviser and may, among other things, be based on the size of the investor's investment in the Fund or affiliated investment entity, an agreement by an investor to maintain such investment in the Fund for a significant period of time or other similar commitment by an investor to the Fund, or may be granted to founding investors.

Incentive Allocation. The allocation of a percentage of a Client's net profits to the Adviser or a related party, may cause the Adviser to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if this allocation were not made. Since the Incentive Allocation is calculated on a basis that includes unrealized appreciation of assets, such allocation may be greater than if it were based solely on realized gains.

Limited Operating History. The Adviser has limited operating history upon which investors can evaluate its likely performance. Accordingly, an investment in a Fund entails a significant degree of risk.

Reliance on the Managing Member. The Clients rely heavily on the services of the managing member of the general partner of the Adviser, Scott Richman. Mr. Richman is responsible for all of the major decisions affecting the Clients. Should Mr. Richman determine to discontinue managing the affairs of, or withdraw from, the Adviser or should Mr. Richman die, be incapacitated or, for some other reason, be unable to effectively manage the affairs of the Adviser, the business and results of the operations of the Client may be adversely affected.

Non-Disclosure of Positions. In an effort to protect the confidentiality of its positions, a Fund generally will not disclose all of its positions to investors on an ongoing basis, although the Adviser, in its sole discretion, may permit such disclosure on a select basis to certain investors, if it determines that there are sufficient confidentiality agreements and procedures in place.

Potential Conflicts of Interest. The Adviser will use its best efforts in connection with the purposes and objectives of the Clients and will devote so much of its time and effort to the affairs of each Client as may, in its judgment, be necessary to accomplish the purposes of each Client. The Adviser and certain of its affiliated parties may conduct any other business, including any business within or outside the securities industry, whether or not such business is in competition with a Client. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any of the Adviser and its affiliated parties may act as investment adviser or adviser for others, may manage funds, separate accounts or capital for others and may serve as an officer, director, consultant, partner or stockholder of one or more investment funds, partnerships, securities firms or advisory firms. Such other entities or accounts may have investment objectives or may implement investment strategies similar or different to those of a given Client. Such other Clients may have differing fee arrangements and pay higher fees to the Adviser and its affiliated parties. In addition, the Adviser and its affiliated parties may, through other investments, including other investment funds, have interests in the securities in which a Client invests as well as interests in investments in which the Client does not invest. The Adviser and its affiliated parties may give advice or take action with respect to such other entities or accounts that differs from the advice given with respect to a Fund. To the extent the Adviser has determined that a particular investment is suitable for more than one client of the Adviser and its affiliated parties, such investments will be allocated between such Clients pro rata based on assets under management or in some other manner that the Adviser determines is fair and equitable under the circumstances to all Clients.

As a result of the foregoing, the Adviser and its affiliates may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and activity between the Clients and other entities, in allocating investments among the Clients and other entities and in effecting transactions for the Clients and other entities, including ones in which the Adviser may have a greater financial interest.

In addition, purchase and sale transactions (including swaps) may be effected between the Clients and the other entities or accounts subject to the following guidelines: (i) such transactions shall be effected for cash consideration at the current market price of the particular securities, and (ii) no extraordinary brokerage commissions or fees (i.e., except for customary transfer fees or commissions) or other remuneration shall be paid in connection with any such transaction.

From the standpoint of the Clients, simultaneous identical portfolio transactions for a Client and one or more other clients may tend to decrease the prices received, and increase the prices required to be paid, by the Client for its portfolio sales and purchases. Where less than the maximum desired number of shares of a particular security to be purchased is available at a favorable price, the shares purchased will be allocated among the Clients in an equitable manner as determined by the Adviser. Further, it may not

always be possible or consistent with the investment objectives of the various persons or entities described above and of the Client for the same investment positions to be taken or liquidated at the same time or at the same price; however, all transactions will be made on a “best execution” basis.

Business and Market Disruptions. Both the operation of the Clients and the markets and investments in which the Clients invest are subject to disruptions due to natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, and other extreme weather conditions, and man-made catastrophes such as acts of terrorism and sabotage, and other extreme circumstances that are out of the control of the Adviser and the Clients, such as power outages or failures, which cause Client prices of investments to behave erratically and to move in non-historical directions. Such disruptions may close markets or the Adviser’s access to such markets, causing substantial losses to a Client. Counterparties of the Clients are also susceptible to business disruptions which may cause substantial losses to the Clients as well.

Cybersecurity. The Adviser’s information and technology systems may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by its professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although the Adviser has implemented various measures to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, the Adviser and/or a Client may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace them. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in the Adviser’s and/or a Client’s operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors (and the beneficial owners of investors). Such a failure could harm the Adviser’s and/or a Client’s reputation, subject any such entity and their respective affiliates to legal claims and otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

This Item is not applicable.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The Adviser and its general partner, Whitehaven Asset Management GP, LLC are under common control and share the same office.

The Adviser is not registered, nor does it have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer, a registered representative of a broker-dealer, a futures commission merchant, a commodity pool operator, a commodity trading adviser, or an associated person of the foregoing entities. Further, neither the Adviser nor any of its management persons have material relationships or arrangements with industry participants or material conflicts of interest relating to other investment advisers.

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

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that obligates the Adviser and its related persons to put the interests of the Clients before their own interests and to act honestly and fairly in all respects in their dealings with the Clients. All of the Adviser’s personnel are also required to comply with applicable federal securities laws. For additional information about the Code or to request a copy, please contact Vincent Marchisella at 212-257-4931 or vmarchisella@whitehavenlp.com. See below for further provisions of the Code as they relate to the pre-clearing and reporting of securities transactions by related persons.

The Adviser, in the course of its investment management and other activities, may come into possession of confidential or material nonpublic information about issuers of securities, including issuers in which the Adviser or its related persons have invested or seek to invest on behalf of a Client. The Adviser is prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for its own benefit or for the benefit of any other person, including the Clients. The Adviser maintains written policies and procedures reasonably designed to prohibit the communication of such information to persons who do not have a legitimate need to know such information and to otherwise ensure that the Adviser is acting in compliance with applicable law. In certain circumstances, the Adviser may possess certain confidential or material nonpublic information that, if disclosed, might be material to a decision to buy, sell or hold a security. The Adviser and its personnel are prohibited from communicating such information with respect to the Clients or using such information for the Clients' benefit.

To the extent that the Adviser or its related persons invest in the same securities that the Adviser or a related person recommends to a Client, such practices present a conflict where, the Adviser or its related person is in a position to trade in a manner that could adversely affect the Clients. In addition to affecting the Adviser's or its related person's objectivity, these practices by the Adviser or its related persons may also harm the Clients by adversely affecting the price at which the Client trades are executed. The Adviser has adopted the following procedures in an effort to minimize such conflicts: the Adviser requires its related persons to pre-clear certain transactions in their personal accounts with the Adviser's chief compliance officer (the "Chief Compliance Officer") or his delegate, who may deny permission to execute the transaction if such transaction will have any adverse economic impact on the Client. In addition, the Code prohibits the Adviser or its related persons from executing personal securities transactions of any kind in any securities on a restricted securities list maintained by the Chief Compliance Officer. All related persons to the Adviser are also required to provide broker confirmations of each transaction in which they engage and a quarterly certification of such transactions. Trading in employee accounts will be reviewed by the Chief Compliance Officer or his delegate and compared with transactions for the client accounts and reviewed against the restricted securities list.

To the extent the Adviser buys or sells securities for a Client, at or about the same time that the Adviser or a related person buys or sells the same securities for its own account the Adviser and the related person, if applicable, will do so in accordance with the procedures described above in order to minimize the conflicts stemming from situations where the contemporaneous trading would result in an economic benefit for the Adviser or its related person to the detriment of the client.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

The Adviser considers a number of factors in selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation. Among others, such factors may include net price, reputation, financial strength and stability, efficiency of execution and error resolution. In selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation, the Adviser need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission or transaction cost. It is not the Adviser's practice to negotiate "execution only" commission or transaction rates, thus the Clients may be deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by a broker-dealer which are included in the commission rate or transaction cost.

The Adviser may receive research or brokerage services from a broker-dealer and/or a third party in connection with Client securities transactions. This is known as a "soft dollar" relationship. The Adviser has not entered, and does not anticipate entering, into any formal soft dollar arrangements. To the extent the Adviser does enter into any soft dollar arrangements, the Adviser will limit the use of "soft dollars" to

obtain services that constitute research and brokerage within the meaning of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Research services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, research reports (including market research); certain financial newsletters and trade journals; software providing analysis of securities portfolios; corporate governance research and rating services; attendance at certain seminars and conferences; discussions with research analysts; meetings with corporate executives; consultants' advice on portfolio strategy; data services (including services providing market data, company financial data and economic data); advice from brokers on order execution; and certain proxy services. Brokerage services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, and services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions and functions incidental thereto (i.e., connectivity services between and Adviser and a broker-dealer and other relevant parties such as custodians); trading software operated by a broker-dealer to route orders; software that provides trade analytics and trading strategies; software used to transmit orders; clearance and settlement in connection with a trade; electronic communication of allocation instructions; routing settlement instructions; post trade matching of trade information; and services required to the SEC or a self-regulatory organization such as comparison services, electronic confirms or trade affirmations.

The Adviser often purchases or sells the same security for the Clients at or near the same time and using the same executing broker. It is the Adviser's practice, where possible, to aggregate orders for the purchase or sale of the same security submitted at or near the same time for execution using the same executing broker. The Adviser will also aggregate in the same transaction, the same securities for accounts where the Adviser has brokerage discretion. Such aggregation may enable the Adviser to obtain for the Clients a more favorable price or a better commission rate based upon the volume of a particular transaction. When an aggregated order is completely or partially filled, the Adviser allocates the securities purchased or proceeds of sale based on its general trade allocation policy. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an aggregated order may be allocated on a different basis. Reasons for allocation on a different basis may include: a Client's investment guidelines and restrictions, including investors' status as restricted or unrestricted with respect to participation in new issues; available cash; expected capital inflows and outflows; liquidity requirements; legal regulatory reasons; the size of a particular invested position in a Client relative to the size of such position in other Clients and the total portfolio invested position; minimum issuance size or to avoid odd lots. In such a case, a Client may pay a higher commission rate and/or receive less favorable prices than other accounts that are able to participate in an aggregated order. If an order on behalf of more than one Client cannot be fully executed under prevailing market conditions, the Adviser will allocate trades among the Clients on a basis that it considers fair and equitable over time. In addition, the Adviser may determine to make or dispose of an investment for one or more Clients even though the Adviser does not make or dispose of the same investment for another Client. The Adviser may also determine to advise one or more Clients to make a market purchase of a security while also advising another Client to make a market sale on the same day and/or at the same time of the same security. It is possible that these actions could result in a situation where the position taken for one Client is unprofitable while another position taken for another Client is profitable. The Adviser shall not be required to account to one Client or any investor of that Client for any such profit.

From time to time, the Adviser may participate in capital introduction programs arranged by broker-dealers, including firms that serve as prime brokers to a Fund or recommend such Fund as an investment to prospective investors. The Adviser may place portfolio transactions with firms who have made such recommendations or provided capital introduction opportunities, if the Adviser determines that it is otherwise consistent with seeking best execution. In no event will the Adviser select a broker-dealer as a means of remuneration for recommending the Adviser or any other product managed by the Adviser (or an affiliate) or affording the Adviser with the opportunity to participate in capital introduction programs.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

The Managing Member and other members of the Adviser's investment team regularly review and monitor each Client's portfolio to determine whether positions should be maintained in view of current market conditions. The Adviser's review may consider specific securities held, adherence to investment guidelines and the Client's performance.

Fund investors receive reports from the Funds as described in the Funds' offering documents, certain investors may negotiate or request to receive reports from a Fund on a more frequent basis or that include information not provided to other investors (including, without limitation, more detailed information regarding portfolio positions) through the use of Side Letters or otherwise.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Adviser may receive certain research or other services from broker-dealers through "soft dollar" arrangements. "Soft dollar" arrangements may create an incentive for the Adviser to select or recommend broker-dealers based on the Adviser's interest in receiving the research or other products or services and may result in the selection of a broker-dealer on the basis of considerations that are not limited to the lowest commission rates and may result in higher transaction costs than would otherwise be obtainable by the Adviser on behalf of the Clients.

The Adviser currently makes cash payments to a third-party solicitor under an expired agreement in accordance with the requirements of the Advisers Act, as consideration for prior investor referrals. At this time, the Adviser has not engaged a third-party solicitor.

Item 15. Custody

The Adviser will comply with the requirements of the Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act ("Custody Rule") with regards to custody of assets of the Clients. The Custody Rule imposes certain obligations on registered investment advisers that have custody or possession of any funds or securities in which any client has any beneficial interest. An investment adviser is deemed to have custody or possession of client funds or securities if the adviser directly or indirectly holds client funds or securities or has the authority to obtain possession of them (regardless of whether the exercise of that authority or ability would be lawful). An investment adviser is deemed to have custody if it or its affiliate serves as a general partner to a limited partnership client of the Adviser.

The Adviser is required to maintain the funds and securities (except for securities that meet the privately offered securities exemption in the Custody Rule) over which it has custody with a "qualified custodian." Qualified custodians include banks, broker-dealers, FCM and certain foreign financial institutions.

Rule 206(4)-2 generally imposes on advisers with custody of clients' funds or securities certain requirements concerning reports to such clients (including underlying investors in certain circumstances) and surprise examinations relating to such clients' funds or securities. Clients that receive account statements directly from a custodian should carefully review these account statements.

However, The Adviser need not comply with such requirements with respect to pooled investment vehicles if the pooled investment vehicle: (i) is audited at least annually by an independent public accountant, and (ii) distributes its audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles to the client, or, in certain circumstances, all limited partners, members or other beneficial owners, within 120 days (180 days in the case of a fund of fund adviser) of its fiscal year

end. The Adviser intends to rely upon this exception, and therefore will be exempt from the Rule 206(4)-2 reporting and examination requirements, with respect to the Funds.

The Funds' accounts are held in custody at qualified custodians including unaffiliated broker dealers and banking institutions. Annually, upon completion of the Funds' year-end audit, the Adviser will distribute audited financial statements to the investors in the Funds. The Adviser shall ensure that audited financial statements for the Funds are delivered to all investors within 120 days of the end of each fiscal year, in compliance with the Custody Rule.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The Adviser provides investment advisory services on a discretionary basis to the Clients. Please see Item 4 for a description of any limitations the Clients may place on the Adviser's discretionary authority.

The Adviser entered into an investment management agreement with each of the Clients, which set forth the scope of the Adviser's discretion, prior to assuming full discretion in managing the Clients' assets.

The Adviser has the authority to determine (i) the securities to be purchased and sold for each of the Clients, subject to each Client's investment restrictions, and (ii) the amount of securities to be purchased or sold for the Clients. Because of the difference in the Clients' respective investment objectives and strategies, risk tolerances, tax status and other criteria, there may be differences among the Clients in invested positions and securities held. Given the nature and availability of securities that the Adviser generally transacts in, the Adviser does not expect to perform cross trades or rebalance trades. However, the Adviser intends to increase or decrease exposure by buying or selling securities that have similar characteristics to and serve as a proxy for securities that may be unavailable.

The Adviser may consider the following factors, among others, in allocating securities among the Clients: (i) investment restrictions in governing documents or financing agreements; (ii) liquidity (e.g., allocation size may vary depending on a client account's cash availability, the other liquidity obligations of the Client account (e.g., the frequency of contributions, redemptions or withdrawals) or commitments made to other investments); (iii) tax considerations; (iv) regulatory considerations; (v) current portfolio composition and risk management; (vi) potential negative market impact that a rebalance trade or cross trade may have on a client portfolio; (vii) investment objectives and policies; follow-on investments (e.g., such investments may be allocated in accordance with the allocation of the original investment); (viii) investment opportunities other than the prospective investment opportunity may be available to certain Client accounts under their investment objectives and policies. Such other investment opportunities may be more attractive from a risk/reward perspective for such Client account than an allocation of the prospective investment, in which case the allocation of such investment may not be made or may be reduced; (ix) disclosures previously made to Client accounts or investors in such Client accounts regarding allocations; (x) or any other information determined to be relevant to the fair allocation of securities or other instruments.

Although it is the Adviser's policy to allocate investment opportunities to an eligible Client on a pro rata basis (based on assets under management), these and other factors may lead the Adviser to allocate securities to the Clients in varying amounts.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

To the extent the Adviser has been delegated proxy voting authority on behalf of the Client, the Adviser complies with its proxy voting policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that in cases where the

Adviser votes proxies with respect to a Client's securities, such proxies are voted in the best interests of the Client.

If a material conflict of interest between the Adviser and the Clients exists, the Adviser will determine whether voting in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the proxy voting policies and procedures is in the best interests of the Client or take some other appropriate action.

For additional information about the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures and information about how the Adviser voted the Clients' proxies, please contact Vincent Marchisella at 212-257-4931 or vmarchisella@whitehavenlp.com.

Item 18. Financial Information

The Adviser is not required to include a balance sheet because it does not require or solicit the payment of fees six months or more in advance. The Adviser also has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients nor has it been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.