

Item I: Cover Page

Glazer Capital, LLC

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March 31, 2021

This brochure ("**Brochure**") provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Glazer Capital, LLC (the "**Adviser**" or "**Glazer**" or the "**Firm**"). This Brochure also relates to Meteora Capital, LLC (the "**Relying Adviser**"); however, to the extent that the qualifications and business practices of the Relying Adviser are substantially similar to those of the Firm, no specific mention of the Relying Adviser is made herein.

If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact David Barlow, the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer ("**CCO**") by telephone at 212-808-7304 or by email at compliance@glazercapital.com.

The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**") or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about the Firm is also available on the Firm's website at <http://www.glazercapital.com> and on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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

Item 2: Material Changes

The Firm is required to identify and discuss any material changes to the Brochure since the last annual update, which was dated December 31, 2019. The Firm has made various updates to the Brochure. While the Firm does not consider these updates to be material, this Brochure should be reviewed in its entirety as some changes to the document may be considered material to some readers and immaterial to others.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

A. General Description of Advisory Firm

Glazer Capital, LLC, established in 1998, is a Delaware limited liability company that provides discretionary investment advisory and portfolio management services to Clients (as defined below). The principal owners of the Firm are Paul J. Glazer, Mark Ort and Vikas Mittal. The Firm is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC and is also registered as a Commodity Pool Operator with the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”).

B. Description of Advisory Services

This Brochure generally includes information about the Adviser and its relationships with its clients and affiliates. While much of this Brochure applies to all such clients and affiliates, certain information included herein applies to specific clients or affiliates only.

This Brochure does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any securities. The securities of the Funds are offered and sold on a private placement basis under exemptions promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933 and other applicable state, federal or non-U.S. laws. Significant suitability requirements apply to prospective investors in the Funds, including requirements that they be “accredited investors” as defined in Regulation D, “qualified purchasers” as defined in the Investment Company Act, or non-“U.S. Persons” as defined in Regulation S. Persons reviewing this Brochure should not construe this as an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy the securities of any of the Funds described herein. Any such offer or solicitation will be made only by means of a confidential private placement memorandum.

1. Investment Strategy and Decision Making

The Firm’s investment objective is to achieve consistent returns, independent of stock market movements. The Firm seeks to minimize market risks by identifying and exploiting inefficiencies in the financial markets, thereby generating returns that are not correlated to stock market performance. Subject to any limitations or restrictions that the Client may impose, the Firm seeks to ensure that Clients are aware of the risks involved in these portfolio strategies.

The Firm primarily manages three main strategies: (1) a merger arbitrage strategy, including other related corporate event investment strategies (the “**Merger Arbitrage Strategy**”), (2) a SPAC strategy (the “**SPAC Strategy**”) and (3) an emerging markets fixed income arbitrage strategy (the “**EM Arbitrage Strategy**”).

The Firm serves as the investment manager to (1) four private funds within the Merger Arbitrage Strategy (each, a “**Merger Fund**,” and collectively, the “**Merger Funds**”), (2) two private funds within the SPAC strategy (each, a “**SPAC Fund**”) and (3) three private funds within the EM Arbitrage Strategy (each, an “**EM Arbitrage Fund**,” and collectively, the “**EM Arbitrage Funds**”). In addition, the Relying Adviser serves as the investment manager to two additional SPAC Funds (together with the SPAC Funds listed above, the “**SPAC Funds**”).

Each of the Merger Funds, the SPAC Funds, and the EM Arbitrage Funds (each a “**Fund**” and collectively the “**Funds**”) is managed in accordance with its own characteristics and is not tailored to any particular private fund investor (each an “**Investor**”). Each Fund is managed in accordance with its own objectives as described in its respective offering,

governing and subscription documents. Investors must consider whether a particular Fund meets their investment objectives and risk tolerance prior to investing. For a complete list of all of the Funds that the Firm provides investment management services to, see Section 7.B of Schedule D to the Firm's Form ADV Part 1A. Detailed information on each Fund is contained in the offering documents of the applicable Fund, including the confidential private offering memorandum (the "**PPM**").

The investment decisions with respect to the Merger Funds are made by Paul J. Glazer, the Firm's Chief Investment Officer ("**CIO**") and President, as well as Mark Ort and Vikas Mittal (the "**Merger Arbitrage Portfolio Managers**"). The investment decisions with respect to the SPAC Funds managed by the Relying Adviser are made by Vikas Mittal, the Chief Investment Officer of the Relying Adviser. The investment decisions with respect to the SPAC Funds managed by Glazer Capital, LLC are made by Paul J. Glazer, as CIO and President, as well as Vikas Mittal (the "**SPAC Portfolio Manager**"). The investment decisions with respect to the EM Arbitrage Funds are made by Sergio Wolkovisky (the "**EM Arbitrage Portfolio Manager**").

The Firm has several affiliates that serve as general partner to the Funds:

- Paul J. Glazer, LLC is the general partner of several of the Merger Funds and SPAC Funds, and it is owned, directly or indirectly, by Paul J. Glazer, Mark Ort, and Vikas Mittal.
- Glazer EM Arbitrage Advisors, LLC is the general partner of the EM Arbitrage Funds, and it is owned, directly or indirectly, by Paul J. Glazer and Sergio Wolkovisky.
- Meteora Capital GP, LLC is the general partner of one of the SPAC Funds, and it is owned, directly or indirectly, by Paul J. Glazer and Vikas Mittal.

Certain Funds are structured as Cayman Islands limited companies instead of as limited partnerships, and such Funds have a board of directors.

2. Conflicts of Interest

Certain inherent conflicts of interest arise from the fact that the Firm and/or its affiliates may provide certain administrative, investment management and other services to multiple clients and portfolio companies, including investment funds, client accounts and vehicles (such other clients, funds, accounts and vehicles, collectively, the "Other Clients"). The provision of these services to the Other Clients may involve substantial time and resources of the Firm and its affiliates. The respective investment programs of a particular Fund and the Other Clients may or may not be substantially similar. The portfolio strategies the Firm and its affiliates may use for the Other Clients could conflict with the transactions and strategies employed by the Firm in managing a particular Fund and affect the prices and availability of the securities and other financial instruments in which such Fund invests. The Firm and its affiliates may give advice and recommend securities to the Other Clients that may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, a particular Fund, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar to those of such Fund. See also Item 6 below for a further discussion of potential conflicts regarding side-by-side management of Funds with different fee structures.

C. Availability of Customized Services for Individual Clients

In addition to managing the Funds, the Firm also manages a separately managed account and may manage additional separately managed accounts in the future (each, an “**SMA**,” and collectively, the “**SMAs**” or “**Managed Accounts**”). Each Managed Account is managed separately and only in accordance with its own characteristics.

The Funds and the Managed Accounts are collectively herein referred to as “**Clients**” when not described otherwise.

From time to time, the Firm and/or its affiliates, including the Funds, may enter into agreements, commonly known as “side letters,” with certain investors under which it may agree to waive or modify the application of certain investment terms applicable to such investor, without obtaining the consent of any other investor in the Funds (other than such an investor whose rights would be materially and adversely changed by such waiver or modification).

The types of provisions to which the Funds have agreed with such investors in side letters or similar written agreements include terms pertaining to: (a) “most-favored-nation” (MFN) rights; (b) consent to transfers by the applicable investor to certain affiliates of that investor, subject to satisfaction of certain specified conditions; (c) different fee and compensation terms, including for a large investor if such investor’s aggregate investments in one or more Funds exceed certain specified thresholds that are higher than those set forth in a particular Fund’s partnership agreement or other constitutional document; (d) representations by a Fund and/or the Firm pertaining to the exercise of discretion, compliance with laws and regulations (including U.S. federal laws, such as the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Advisers Act**”)), anti-money laundering, and other customary representations set forth in side letters (including representations with respect to the accuracy or preparation of offering documents and the modification of certain terms set forth in a Fund’s Subscription Agreements); (e) the provision of certain notices, certifications, information and access to information; (f) certain other rights that a particular investor may require due to the laws, rules, regulations or policies applicable to such investor; (g) confidentiality and investor-specific disclosure requirements; (h) tax related matters; and (i) various other rights.

A Fund and the Firm may in the future enter into side letters or similar written agreements with the same or other types of investors, which side letters or other agreements may include provisions similar to or different from, and pertaining to different subject matter than, those identified above, as determined by the Fund and the Firm in their sole discretion.

In addition, in response to questions and requests and in connection with due diligence meetings and other communications, a Fund and the Firm may provide additional information to certain investors and prospective investors that is not distributed to other investors and prospective investors. Such information may affect a prospective investor’s decision to invest in the Fund or an existing investor’s decision to stay invested in a Fund. Each investor is responsible for asking such questions as it believes are necessary to make its own investment decisions and must decide for itself whether the information provided by the Firm and the relevant Fund is sufficient for its needs.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

The Firm does not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2020, the Firm had approximately \$1,830,800,000 of net assets under management (AUM) managed on a discretionary basis. The Firm does not manage any assets on a non-discretionary basis. AUM includes assets managed by Glazer as well as assets managed by its Relying Adviser.

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

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

A. Management Fees and Performance-Based Compensation*Management Fees*

The fees applicable to each Fund are detailed in the Fund's offering documents, including the PPM. Fee structures for certain Funds can vary among different classes of interests within a Fund.

The Firm (or its affiliates) receives management fees ranging from 0.75-2% per annum of the applicable Fund's net assets. The management fee is calculated and paid quarterly in advance based on the Fund's net assets before taking into account estimated accrued performance allocations and/or performance fees (as described below). The management fee is generally deducted from the Funds by the Firm. One of the Funds does not charge a management fee.

Fund assets that are invested in a master-feeder structure will bear a *pro rata* share of the expenses associated with the related master fund.

The Firm may, in its sole discretion, waive, reduce, rebate or discount all or any portion of the management fee for an Investor without notice to, or the consent of, the other Investors. The Firm may also pay all or a portion of the management fee to any third party, including, but not limited to, a third party who refers Investors to the Firm, performs other services for the Firm or Funds, or that is a strategic investor or partner in or with any of such entities.

For Managed Accounts, the terms of the management fee, such as the assets on which the management fee is calculated and time of fee payment, may vary by agreement between the Managed Account and the Firm. The management fees for Managed Accounts historically range between 1% and 2% and are typically charged on a quarterly basis. Fees are negotiable and some Fund Investors and Managed Accounts pay less than others.

Generally, the management fee is adjusted on a *pro rata* basis to account for any contributions and withdrawals made during a calendar quarter, except to the extent provided otherwise in

a Client's applicable investment management agreement or Fund offering documents. In the event of a withdrawal by an Investor other than as of the last day of a quarter, the Firm (or its affiliate) will pay to the applicable Fund an amount equal to the *pro rata* portion of the management fee, based on the actual number of days remaining in such quarter, and the applicable Fund will distribute such amount to the withdrawing Investor.

Performance-Based Compensation

As noted above with respect to management fees, the performance allocation and/or performance fee (collectively, "**performance compensation**") applicable to each Fund are detailed in the Fund's offering documents, including the PPM. Performance compensation arrangements for certain Funds can vary among different classes of interests within a Fund.

The Firm (or its affiliates) receives performance compensation of between 15% and 30% of the net profits of each Fund (realized and unrealized) for the applicable fiscal period. Performance compensation is charged at the end of each calendar year or when an Investor withdraws. Once allocated or paid (as applicable), performance compensation will not be reversed, even if the Investor realizes net losses in a subsequent fiscal period. For certain Funds, performance compensation is subject to a performance hurdle or preferred return that is either set forth in the Fund's offering documents or tied to the outperformance of a stated benchmark. Certain Funds pursue private equity investments and allocate carried interest to the Firm or its affiliates based on a percentage of the amounts realized upon the disposition of the Fund's assets, subject to the return of capital contributions to investors and, subject to a preferred return to investors, catch-up distributions to the Firm's affiliate and/or other performance hurdles.

Performance compensation is subject to a loss carry forward limitation, or "high water mark," so that no performance compensation is charged until prior net losses allocated to a Fund's account are recouped and the net asset value of the Fund's account exceeds the previous highest net asset value upon which performance compensation was made.

Calculation of the performance compensation is adjusted to take into account any distributions to, or withdrawals by an Investor, with the amount of prior net losses that must be recouped before performance compensation is charged, being reduced in proportion to the distribution or withdrawal. Adjustments are made in the calculation of the performance compensation to reflect additions made to accounts during the period. The Firm, in its sole discretion, may waive or reduce the performance compensation charged to an Investor and may otherwise vary the terms of the performance compensation by agreement with that Investor without notice to, or the consent of, the other Investors.

For Managed Accounts, the Firm typically receives 20% of the net profits (realized and unrealized) for the applicable fiscal period, but such percentage may vary from Managed Account to Managed Account. Beneficial owners of SMAs are urged to review their investment management agreement for the actual performance compensation applicable to them.

As more fully described in Item 4.C above, the Firm enters into side letter agreements with Investors that will result in different terms of an investment in a Fund than the terms applicable to other Investors in that Fund.

B. Fund Expenses and Other Costs

In addition to those fees and charges described above, Clients will bear additional fees and expenses. The expenses borne by a specific Client are detailed in the Client's governing documents. The following is a non-exhaustive list of expenses borne by Clients (which vary from Client to Client):

- (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, 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; 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 and up to 100% of any broken deal expenses relating to any portion of an investment that is not consummated by any co-investment vehicle to the Firm; and fees and expenses of third-party professionals, including, without limitation, consultants, investment bankers, attorneys and accountants; and fees and expenses associated with reviewing documentation and negotiating any side letters with respect to any investments by the Firm in other private investment funds or vehicles that invest in SPACs;
- (ii) organizational expenses and expenses incurred in connection with the offering and sale of the Interests, including, without limitation, the following: the preparation and amendment of the PPM, the Limited Partnership Agreement, the Master Partnership Agreement (if applicable to a Client), the Investment Management Agreement and the Client's subscription agreement and the costs of establishing any SPVs; fees and expenses of the Firm 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 Clients, facilitate and manage the order execution of securities or otherwise manage the Clients (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 Client's administrator and any middle 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 to the extent permitted by ERISA, including, without limitation, directors and officers liability insurance, errors and omission insurance, and cybersecurity insurance and liability insurance covering the Clients, the Fund's general partner, the Firm and the members, partners, officers, employees and agents of any of them (in each case, even if such insurance covers conduct for which indemnity would not be available from the Clients); fees and expenses associated with investor and director meetings, including, without limitation, expenses related to the organization and conduct of investor and director meetings (including, without limitation, travel, lodging and meal expenses), and director fees (including registration fees); costs of preparing and distributing reports and notices to 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 Clients, 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 Section 13 filings, Section 16 filings and other similar regulatory filings, 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

- (iv) extraordinary expenses, including, without limitation, the following: the costs of any litigation or investigation involving activities of the Clients (including attorney's fees and investigative fees and expenses); the cost of settlements and indemnification expenses (including advances thereof); 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, dissolution, winding-up or termination of any of the Clients (in particular for Fund vehicles).

Each Client and Fund Investor is urged to review its respective investment management agreement and Fund offering documents, as applicable, for complete information on the actual fees and expenses applicable to it.

Except as provided above, the Firm will bear its own rent and similar overhead expenses, in addition to the compensation and benefits of its employees.

If the Firm determines in its discretion that a particular expense is attributable to a particular Client (e.g., fees and expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred in connection with negotiating, documenting and/or complying with a side letter or similar agreement, or if the Firm incurs an indemnity obligation, tax or other liability owing to the activity of a particular Client), the Firm is authorized to charge such expense to the account of such Client. The Firm may also allocate expenses in any other manner if the Firm reasonably determines, in its discretion, that it is fair and equitable to do so.

The Firm seeks to allocate expenses between the Firm and Clients, as well as among multiple Clients, in a fair and equitable manner. The above description of expenses borne directly or indirectly by Clients is not exhaustive. If any of the above expenses are incurred jointly for the account of more than one Client, such expenses will generally be allocated among the

applicable Clients, in proportion to the size of the investment made by each in the activity or entity to which the expense relates, or based on their respective amounts of capital under management or aggregate capital commitments, or in such other manner as the Firm, in its discretion, deems to be fair and equitable. Furthermore, to the extent that the Firm uses formulas and/or relies on informal estimates and projections with respect to the anticipated related benefits or usages in determining how to allocate expenses, such formulas and estimates may not ultimately reflect the actual benefits or usages. Certain of the Firm's determinations with respect to whether specific expenses should be borne by the Firm or by Clients require subjective judgments. The Firm has a conflict of interest when making such judgments because the Firm will bear the costs of any expenses not allocated to a Client, and the Firm addresses this conflict through its expense allocation policies and procedures.

For a summary of the Firm's brokerage practices, please see Item 12 below.

The extent to and specific manner in which Clients pay management fees, performance-based compensation and/or expenses are set forth in each Fund's PPM or the advisory contract between the Firm and the relevant SMA, as applicable.

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

As described above in Item 5.A, the Firm and its affiliates accept performance-based compensation from every Client. The terms of the performance-based compensation that the Firm receives may differ between the various Clients that it advises. This may result in a conflict of interest when the Firm allocates opportunities among such Clients because the Firm will have an incentive to favor a Client that pays higher performance-based compensation. To address and mitigate such conflicts of interest the Firm has adopted and implemented investment allocation policies and procedures, which do not take into account the performance-based compensation to which such accounts are subject.

When the Firm determines that a particular investment opportunity would be desirable for more than one Client, the Firm generally seeks to allocate such opportunity among such Clients in a manner that the Firm deems fair and equitable under the circumstances existing at such time. The factors that the Firm may consider in making such determination 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; the Firm's perception of the appropriate risk/reward ratio for each Client; the intended objective and strategy of each Client and any applicable investment or risk restrictions or guidelines; the liquidity of each Client at the time of investment and thereafter; the ability to add positions to a Client on a leveraged basis; whether the position is an "odd lot"; whether the position is being added in a "*de minimis*" amount; applicable legal, tax and regulatory considerations; the overall portfolio composition of each Client; and such other considerations that the Firm determines to be relevant at such time.

The Firm may buy or sell securities for one Client at the same time that the Firm buys or sells the same security for one or more other Clients. 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. The Firm will generally aggregate trades, subject to best execution to avoid any such conflict of interest. (*See also Item 12.D Trade Aggregation below.*)

Item 7: Types of Clients

The Firm provides investment advisory and management services to the Funds (as described above) and Managed Accounts.

Generally, investors in the Funds are institutional investors that qualify as “accredited investors” (as defined in Rule 501 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended) and “qualified purchasers” (as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended). Managed Accounts currently include a pension plan, and in the future may also include one or more of the following: high net worth individuals, family offices, funds of hedge funds, endowments, foundations, trusts, charitable organizations, and corporate or business entities that generally qualify as “accredited investors” (as defined in Rule 501 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended).

The minimum investment for any SMA, and any other conditions for opening and maintaining an SMA, will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

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

A. Methods of Analysis

The Firm’s methods of analysis include, but are not limited to:

- Legal and Regulatory analysis
- Fundamental analysis
- Technical analysis
- Scenario analysis

B. Investment Strategies

The Firm primarily manages three main strategies, a Merger Arbitrage Strategy, a SPAC Strategy, and an EM Arbitrage Strategy. *See also Item 4.B above.*

The Merger Funds primarily invest in merger arbitrage transactions, which are typically definitive announced deals with a signed merger agreement, as well as other related corporate event investment strategies. The Merger Funds are permitted to invest in any size deal where an opportunity exists, in deals of any payout structure (*i.e.*, stock-for-stock, collared, tender, cash, or any combination thereof), and in all manner of equity and debt securities of domestic and foreign issuers, derivative transactions, including options and forward contracts, and may engage in short selling.

The Merger Funds may also utilize various other investment strategies including, but not limited to, debt refinancing, closed-end fund arbitrage, and warrant and rights arbitrage. The Merger Funds also invest in the securities of companies undergoing corporate changes, or for which some form of event, or catalyst, such as a share buy-back, change in management, spin-off, debt recapitalization, or other special situation, leads the portfolio managers to expect a change in value of the issuer’s securities given the merger agreement, indentures and/or public announcements by the company or companies involved in the merger.

The SPAC Funds seek to provide their investors with an opportunity to realize attractive risk-adjusted returns by investing in special purpose acquisition companies or “blank-check” companies (“SPACs”), which sponsors have acquired, or will acquire, interests (“Risk Capital”) in the equity of the SPACs in return for providing the initial funding for the SPACs, alongside sponsors of SPACs and through third-party managed commingled vehicles investing in SPACs. The Funds will also invest in other parts of the SPAC capital structures that can either be public or private, such as the public securities issued in connection with the initial public offering of a SPAC or the public securities of the target operating company that did a reverse merger with a SPAC, or private investments in such public company (“PIPEs”). PIPE investments include private investments in connection with the business combination of the SPAC with a target company, including related to SPACs with sponsors in which the partnership has not otherwise invested.

With respect to the EM Arbitrage Strategy, the Firm will seek to identify investment opportunities derived from price inefficiencies between two assets in emerging markets in Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe, Africa, and Emerging Asia. It is expected that the EM Arbitrage Funds will primarily invest in emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign bonds in various currencies. Investment opportunities exist if the spread between the two assets is large enough to provide an attractive rate of return, after hedging, to compensate for the risk that the spread may not converge on or before maturity.

C. Risk of Loss

A list of the material risks involved with the Firm’s significant investment strategies and methods of analysis follows. The following risk factors may not be applicable to all of the Funds or SMAs. All investments involve the risk of loss, including (among other things) loss of principal, a reduction in earnings (including interest, dividends and other distributions), and the loss of future earnings. This list is not exhaustive. Although the risks below may refer to the Funds, they are equally applicable to Managed Accounts except where there are differences in strategy. Managed Accounts and fund investors are urged to review their applicable written agreements with the Firm and the Fund offering documents, as applicable, for a more detailed discussion of the particular risks applicable to them.

Overall Investment Risk

All securities investments risk the loss of capital. The nature of the securities to be purchased and traded by the Firm on behalf of Clients, and the investment techniques and strategies to be employed by the Firm may increase this risk. While the Firm will use its best efforts in the management of Client portfolios, there can be no assurance that Client portfolios will not incur losses. Many unforeseeable events, including actions by various government agencies, and domestic and international economic and political developments, may cause sharp market fluctuations which could adversely affect Client portfolios and performance. Client portfolios may also be impacted by changes to the regulatory, legal, and financing environments.

Concentration of Investments

The Firm is not restricted in the amount of its Clients’ capital that it may commit to any issuer, security, industry sector or geographic region, and at times Clients 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 overall financial condition of Client portfolios. This is because the value of a

Client'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.

Highly Volatile Markets

The prices of financial instruments in which Clients' assets may be invested can be highly volatile and may be influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. Clients also are subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which Clients' positions trade or of their clearinghouse.

Fixed Income Securities

A substantial portion of Clients' portfolios may consist of long and short positions in bonds or other fixed income securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, including, without limitation, bonds, notes and debentures issued by corporations; debt securities issued or guaranteed by a sovereign government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities; and commercial paper. Such securities and instruments may have speculative characteristics. Fixed income securities pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest. The value of fixed income securities in which Clients invest 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 creditworthiness, 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).

High-Yield Securities

The Firm may cause Clients to take long or short positions in high-yield securities. Bonds or other fixed-income securities that are "higher yielding" (including non-investment grade) debt securities are generally not exchange-traded and, as a result, these securities trade in the over-the-counter marketplace, which is less transparent and has wider bid/ask spreads than an exchange-traded marketplace. High-yield securities that are below investment grade or unrated 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. High-yield securities are generally more volatile and may or may not be subordinated to certain other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, which may be secured by substantially all of the issuer's assets. High-yield securities may also not be protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. The market values of certain of these lower-rated and unrated 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, and tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher-rated securities. As a result (and as noted above), the market prices of such securities can be subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and changes in liquidity and above-average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and ask prices of such securities may be greater than those prevailing in other securities markets. Companies that issue such securities are often highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. It is possible that a major economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is possible that any such economic downturn could adversely affect

the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default of such securities. In addition, the Firm may cause Clients to invest in bonds of issuers that do not have publicly traded equity securities, making it more difficult to hedge the risks associated with such investments.

The Firm may cause Clients to invest in obligations of issuers that are generally trading at significantly higher yields than had been historically typical of the applicable issuer's obligations. Such investments may include debt obligations that have a heightened probability of being in covenant or payment default in the future or that are currently in default and are generally considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments. Typically such workout or bankruptcy proceedings result only in partial recovery of cash payments or an exchange of the defaulted security for other debt or equity securities of the issuer or its affiliates, which may in turn be illiquid or speculative.

Distressed Securities

The Firm may cause Clients to take long and short positions in below-investment-grade securities and obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems (including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings) are likely to be particularly risky investments although they also may offer the potential for correspondingly high returns. Among the risks inherent in investments in troubled entities is the risk that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of such issuers. Such investments may also be adversely affected by laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability and the bankruptcy court's power to disallow, reduce, subordinate, recharacterize debt as equity or disenfranchise particular claims. Such companies' obligations may be considered speculative, and the ability of such companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry or specific developments within such companies. In addition, there is no minimum credit standard that is a prerequisite to Clients' investments in any instrument, and a significant portion of the obligations and securities in which Clients invest may be less than investment grade. Any one or all of the issuers of the securities in which the Firm may cause Clients to invest may be unsuccessful or not show any return for a considerable period of time. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in companies experiencing significant business and financial difficulties is unusually high. There is no assurance that the value of the assets collateralizing Clients' investments will be sufficient or that prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action will become available. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which Clients invest, Clients may lose their entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than their original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Under such circumstances, the returns generated from Clients' investments may not compensate the investors adequately for the risks assumed. In addition, under certain circumstances, payments and distributions may be disgorged if any such payment is later determined to have been a fraudulent conveyance or a preferential payment.

In liquidation (both in and out of bankruptcy) and other forms of corporate reorganization, there exists the risk that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful (due to, for example,

failure to obtain requisite approvals), will be delayed (for example, until various liabilities, actual or contingent, have been satisfied) or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Client of the security in respect to which such distribution was made.

Small Companies

The Firm may cause Clients to invest in small and/or less well-established companies. While smaller companies generally have potential for rapid growth, they often involve higher risks because they lack the management experience, financial resources, product diversification, and competitive strength of larger corporations. In addition, in many instances, the frequency and volume of their trading is substantially less than is typical of larger companies. As a result, the securities of smaller companies may be subject to wider price fluctuations. In addition, due to thin trading in some of those stocks, an investment in those stocks may be considered less liquid than an investment in many large-capitalization stocks. When making large sales, the Firm may have to sell portfolio holdings at discounts from quoted prices or may have to make a series of small sales over an extended period of time due to the trading volume of smaller company securities.

Equity Securities

Client portfolios may include positions in common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities. Equity securities fluctuate in value in response to many factors, including the activities and financial condition of individual companies, the business market in which individual companies compete and industry market conditions and general economic environments. The value of equity securities of public and private, listed and unlisted companies and equity derivatives generally varies with the performance of the issuer and movements in the equity markets. As a result, Client portfolios may suffer losses if it invests in equity instruments of issuers whose performance diverges from the Firm's expectations or if equity markets generally move in a single direction and the Firm has not hedged against such a general move. Client portfolios also may be exposed to risks that issuers will not fulfill contractual obligations such as, in the case of convertible securities or private placements, delivering marketable common stock upon conversions of convertible securities and registering restricted securities for public resale.

Forward Trading

Forward 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. Forward and "cash" trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in the 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. There have been periods during which certain participants in these markets have refused to quote prices for certain currencies or commodities or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they were prepared to buy and that at which they were prepared to sell. Disruptions can occur in any market traded by the Firm due to unusually high trading volume, political intervention or other factors. The imposition of controls by governmental authorities might also limit such forward trading to less than that which the Firm would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of Client portfolios. Market illiquidity or disruption could result in significant losses to Client portfolios.

Non-U.S. Securities; Non-U.S. Currencies

The Firm may cause Clients to invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers and in other financial instruments denominated in various currencies. The Firm may cause Clients to purchase securities of issuers in any country, developed or undeveloped. In addition, in order to hedge foreign currency exchange rate risks which may arise from the purchase of such securities or other reasons incidental to the Firm's business, the Firm may cause Clients to invest in foreign currencies and foreign currency related products. These types of investments entail risks in addition to those involved in investments in securities of domestic issuers. Investing in non-U.S. securities involves certain considerations not usually associated with investing in securities of U.S. companies or the U.S. government, including political and economic considerations, such as greater risks of expropriation, nationalization, confiscatory taxation, imposition of withholding or other taxes on interest, dividends, capital gains, other income or gross sale or disposition proceeds, limitations on the removal of assets and general social, political and economic instability; the relatively small size of the securities markets in such countries and the low volume of trading, resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility; the evolving and unsophisticated laws and regulations applicable to the securities and financial services industries of certain countries; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversion; and certain government policies that may restrict the Firm's investment opportunities. In addition, accounting and financial reporting standards that prevail outside of the U.S. generally are not as high as U.S. standards and, consequently, less information is typically available concerning companies located outside of the U.S. than for those located in the U.S. As a result, the Firm may be unable to structure Client transactions to achieve the intended results or to mitigate all risks associated with such markets. It may also be difficult to enforce Clients' rights in such markets. For example, securities traded on non-U.S. exchanges and the non-U.S. persons that trade these instruments are not subject to the jurisdiction of the SEC or the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") or the securities and commodities laws and regulations of the U.S. Accordingly, the protections accorded to Clients under such laws and regulations are unavailable for transactions on non-U.S. exchanges and with non-U.S. counterparties. In addition, hedging foreign currency exchange rate risk entails additional risk since there may be an imperfect correlation between Clients' portfolio holdings of securities denominated in a particular currency and Clients' portfolio holdings of currencies and foreign currency related products purchased by Clients to hedge any exchange rate risk. Such imperfect correlation may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose Client portfolios to additional risk of foreign exchange rate loss.

Foreign Currency Risks

Client portfolios' exposure to investments in securities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, may be affected favorably or unfavorably by exchange control regulations or changes in the exchange rate between such currencies and the U.S. dollar. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates influence values within Clients' portfolios. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may also affect the value of dividends and interest earned, gains and losses realized on the sale of securities and net investment income and gains, if any, of the Fund. The rate of exchange between currencies is determined by the forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets. These forces are affected by international balance of payments and other economic and financial conditions, government intervention and other political and diplomatic conditions, speculation and other factors.

Trading in Indices and Financial Instruments

The Firm may cause Clients to trade indices and financial instruments. The effect of governmental intervention may be particularly significant at certain times in indices and financial instruments futures and options markets and such intervention (as well as other factors) may cause all these markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest-rate fluctuations.

Short Sales

The Firm may cause Clients to effect short sales of securities as part of its hedging strategy in a given investment or in those instances when the Firm believes that a given security is over-priced. Short sales are transactions in which the Firm sells a security which a Client does not own (by borrowing such security), in anticipation of a decline in the market value of the security. Although the Client's gain is limited by the price at which it sold the security short, losses from short sales may be unlimited if the price of the security sold short continues to appreciate. There also can be no assurance that the securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase at or near prices quoted in the market. Purchasing securities to close out a short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. Short strategies can also be implemented synthetically through various instruments and be used with respect to indices or in the over-the-counter market and with respect to futures and other instruments. In some cases of synthetic short sales, there is no floating supply of an underlying instrument with which to cover or close out a short position and the Client may be entirely dependent on the willingness of over-the-counter market makers to quote prices at which the synthetic short position may be unwound. There can be no assurance that such market makers will be willing to make such quotes. Short strategies can also be implemented on a leveraged basis. Lastly, even though the Client secures a "good borrow" of the security sold short at the time of execution, the lending institution may recall the lent security at any time, thereby forcing the Client to purchase the security at the then-prevailing market price, which may be higher than the price at which such security was originally sold short by the Firm on behalf of the Client.

Derivative Transactions Generally

The Firm may cause Clients to engage in derivative transactions such as swaps, collars, caps, floors and forwards both for hedging purposes and as an alternative to direct investments in the underlying securities. The risks associated with derivative transactions are potentially greater than those associated with the direct purchase or sale of the underlying securities because of the additional complexity and potential for leverage. In addition, derivatives may create credit risk (the risk that a counterparty on a derivative transaction will not fulfill its contractual obligations), as well as legal, operations, reputational and other risks beyond those associated with the direct purchase or sale of the underlying securities to which their values are related. However, the Manager is not obligated to, and may elect not to, hedge against risks. While the Firm may cause Clients to enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for Client portfolios than if it had not engaged in any such hedging transactions.

Swap Agreements

The Firm may cause Clients to enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase

or decrease Clients' exposure to long-term or short-term interest rates (in the U.S. or abroad), non-U.S. currency values, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices, baskets of equity securities or inflation rates. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. Clients are not limited to any particular form of swap agreement if consistent with the specific Client's investment objective and policies.

Swap agreements tend to shift Clients' investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if the Firm agrees to exchange payments in dollars for payments in non-U.S. currency on behalf of a Client, the swap agreement would tend to decrease the Client's exposure to U.S. interest rates and increase its exposure to non-U.S. currency and interest rates. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the Client's portfolio. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, individual equity values or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Client. If a swap agreement calls for payments by the Firm, the Firm must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of swap agreements with such counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by Clients.

The U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "**Dodd-Frank Act**") has had a significant impact on the derivatives industry. The Dodd-Frank Act divides the regulatory responsibility for derivatives in the United States between the SEC and the CFTC, a distinction that does not exist in any other jurisdiction. The CFTC has regulatory authority over "swaps" and the SEC has regulatory authority over "security-based swaps". As a result of this bifurcation and the different pace at which the agencies have promulgated necessary regulations, different transactions are subject to different levels of regulation in the United States. Though many rules and regulations have been finalized, there are others that are still in the proposal stage and more that will be introduced. In addition, there has been and will be extensive rulemaking related to derivative products by non-U.S. regulatory authorities. Differences between regulatory regimes may make it more difficult or costly for dealers, prime brokers, futures commission merchants ("**FCMs**"), custodians, exchanges, clearinghouses and other entities, such as the Fund, to comply with and follow various regulatory regimes. There are significant legal, operational, technological and trading implications that result from the Dodd-Frank Act and related rules and regulations that may make it difficult or impossible for the Fund to enter into otherwise beneficial transactions.

Default and Counterparty Risk

A portion of Clients' assets may be invested in the debt securities of private and governmental issuers, thus exposing Clients to the credit and political risk of the issuer. Adverse changes in financial, economic and political conditions could cause an issuer to default on its obligations to Clients.

The Firm expects to establish relationships to obtain financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services that permit its Clients to trade in any variety of markets or asset classes over time. However, there can be no assurance that the Firm will be able to establish or maintain such relationships. An inability to establish or maintain such relationships could limit Clients' trading activities, create losses, preclude Clients from engaging in certain transactions or prevent Clients from trading at optimal rates and terms. Moreover, a disruption in the financing, derivative intermediation and prime brokerage services provided by any such relationships could have a significant impact on the Fund's business due to the Fund's reliance on such counterparties.

The Firm may cause Clients to effect transactions in the “over-the-counter” or “OTC” derivatives markets. The stability and liquidity of OTC derivatives transactions depends in large part on the creditworthiness of the parties to the transactions. In the OTC markets, the Firm enters into a contract directly with dealer counterparties which may expose such Clients to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms because of a solvency or liquidity problem with the counterparty. Delays in settlement may also result from disputes over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide). In addition, the s may have a concentrated risk in a particular counterparty, which may mean that if such counterparty were to become insolvent or have a liquidity problem, losses would be greater than if the Firm had entered into contracts with multiple counterparties. Certain OTC derivative contracts require that Clients post collateral.

If there is a default by a counterparty, the Fund under most normal circumstances will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, exercising such contractual rights may involve delays or costs which could result in the net asset value of applicable Client portfolios being less than if the Firm had not entered into the transaction. Furthermore, there is a risk that any of such counterparties could become insolvent and/or the subject of insolvency proceedings. In such case, the recovery of Clients’ securities from such counterparty or the payment of claims therefor may be significantly delayed and the Firm may recover substantially less than the full value of the securities entrusted to such counterparty. In addition, there are a number of proposed rules that, if they were to go into effect, may impact the laws that apply to insolvency proceeding and may impact whether the Firm may cause its Clients to terminate its agreement with an insolvent counterparty.

Collateral that the Firm causes Clients to post to its counterparties that is not segregated with a third party custodian may not have the benefit of customer-protected “segregation” of such Clients. In the event that a counterparty were to become insolvent, Clients may become subject to the risk that it may not receive the return of its collateral or that the collateral may take some time to return.

In addition, the Firms may cause Clients to use counterparties located in jurisdictions outside the United States. Such local counterparties usually are subject to laws and regulations in non-U.S. jurisdictions that are designed to protect customers in the event of their insolvency. However, the practical effect of these laws and their application to Clients’ assets are subject to substantial limitations and uncertainties. Because of the range of possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a counterparty and the potentially large number of entities and jurisdictions that may be involved, it is impossible to generalize about the effect of such an insolvency on Client portfolios and the assets of such portfolios. Clients should assume that the insolvency of any such counterparty would result in significant delays in recovering Clients’ securities from or the payment of claims therefor by such counterparty and a loss to the applicable Clients, which could be material.

Convertible Securities

The Firm may cause Clients to structure certain Risk Capital investments as investments 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 applicable Clients is called for redemption, Clients 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 Adviser's ability to achieve its objective.

Leverage

The Firm uses significant leverage in its investment programs. The Firm may cause Clients to obtain leverage in any manner deemed appropriate by the Firm, including by borrowing to buy securities or by entering into repurchase agreements and purchasing structured products or entering into derivative transactions that have the effect of providing Client portfolios with leveraged exposure to securities and other assets. In addition, the Firm may cause Clients to borrow money to satisfy redemption requests under certain circumstances and to pay fees and expenses, among other things. The amount of leverage utilized by the Firm may vary and may at times be substantial. To the extent the Firm causes Clients to make investments with borrowed funds, such Clients' net assets will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed funds are not used. In the event of a sudden, precipitous drop in value of Clients' assets occasioned by a sudden market decline, the Firm might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to meet its Clients' margin or borrowing obligations. Also, because acquiring and maintaining positions on margin allows the Firm to control positions worth significantly more than its Clients' investment in those positions, the amount that Client portfolios stand to lose in the event of adverse price movements is high in relation to the amount of their investments. If the Index Component and Absolute Return Component each perform negatively over a period, the impact of Clients' leverage will exacerbate a shareholder's losses beyond the losses that would have been incurred if the shareholder had been invested solely in one component. If the interest expense and transaction costs on borrowings were to exceed the net return on the securities purchased with borrowed funds, the use of leverage would result in a lower rate of return than if Clients were not leveraged.

In a repurchase agreement, the Firm effectively borrows on a secured basis by "selling" its Clients' interests in investments to a financial institution for cash and agreeing to "repurchase" such investment at a specified future date for the sales price paid plus interest at a negotiated rate. Although similar in many respects to a secured loan, the repurchase transaction provides for the outright transfer of the securities that are subject to the repurchase agreement from the Fund to the buyer. As the seller of the securities, Clients will be subject to the risk that its counterparty may default on its obligation to return those securities upon tender of the repurchase price. The repurchase agreement generally will apply the concept of set-off of exposure of the counterparties to each other in the event of insolvency or other default. The occurrence of an event of default will have the effect of accelerating outstanding transactions, converting delivery obligations in respect of the securities to cash sums based on the default market value of the securities, and then netting outstanding amounts to result in a single sum payable from one party to the other. The counterparty may not be able to discharge any such payment obligation to Clients.

To the extent the Firm obtains its Clients' leverage through over-the-counter derivative transactions with various financial institutions, the will be exposed 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 applicable Client portfolios to suffer a loss. In addition, in the case of a default, the applicable Client portfolios could become subject to adverse market movements while replacement transactions are executed. Such "counterparty risk" is

accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Firm has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. The Firm is not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all of its transactions with one counterparty. The Firm may cause Clients to form one or more special purpose trading subsidiaries to effect derivative transactions with counterparties and may guarantee the payment obligations of those subsidiaries under such transactions. The Firm may also cause Clients to pledge to such counterparties its Clients' interests in the subsidiaries as security for its obligations under such guarantees.

There is a risk that Clients could lose the entire premium paid to a counterparty under an option, total return swap or other derivative transaction.

To the extent the Firm obtains its Clients' leverage through derivative transactions, Clients may not legally or beneficially own the securities upon which the return derived under the derivative is based. Uncertainties as to the valuation of those securities could also have an impact on the derivative transactions entered into by the Firm and the determination of the net asset value of the Shares. The counterparties or their affiliates will typically assign valuations to the securities underlying a derivative transaction, but such valuations could prove to be incorrect.

Continued Availability of Financing

There can be no assurance that the Firm will be able to maintain a source of financing. The Firm's brokers, banks and counterparties may terminate existing transactions under certain circumstances and are under no obligation to execute new or additional credit or derivative transactions with the Fund. In the event a broker, bank or counterparty is unable or unwilling to provide such financing going forward, the Fund may be adversely affected.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)

Exchange traded funds ("ETFs") represent shares of ownership in either funds or unit investment trusts that hold portfolios of common stocks or bonds, which are designed to generally correspond to the price and yield performance of their underlying indexes, either broad stock market, stock industry sector, international stock, or U.S. bond. ETF shareholders are subject to risks similar to those of holders of other diversified portfolios. A primary consideration is that the general level of stock or bond prices may decline, thus affecting the value of an equity or fixed income exchange traded fund, respectively. This is because an equity (or bond) ETF represents an interest in a portfolio of stocks (or bonds). When interest rates rise, bond prices will generally decline, adversely affecting the value of fixed income ETFs. Moreover, the overall depth and liquidity of the secondary market may also fluctuate. An exchange traded sector fund may also 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 or political instability in other nations. Although ETFs are designed to provide investment results that generally correspond to the price and yield performance of their respective underlying indexes, ETFs may not be able to exactly replicate the performance of the indexes because of their expenses and other factors. Generally, the Firm will limit the use of ETFs to hedging other positions held by its Clients. In addition, each shareholder of an ETF bears a *pro rata* portion of the ETF's expenses, including management fees. Accordingly, in addition to bearing their proportionate share of Client's

expenses (e.g., Performance Fees and operating expenses), investors may also indirectly bear similar expenses of an ETF.

Mutual Fund Investments

Investments in closed-end mutual funds generally involve the payment of duplicative fees through the indirect payment of a portion of the expenses, including advisory fees, of such mutual funds. Investments in mutual funds will be valued at the net asset values provided by those funds (which may in certain circumstances be unaudited valuations). Such investments may cause the expense of investing in Client portfolios to be greater than an investment in other investment vehicles.

Options

The Firm may use a number of option strategies. Put options and call options typically have similar structural characteristics and operational mechanics regardless of the underlying instrument on which they are purchased or sold. A put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the writer the obligation to buy, the underlying security, commodity, index, currency or other instrument at the exercise price. A call option, upon payment of a premium, gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price.

With certain exceptions, exchange listed options generally settle by physical delivery of the underlying security or currency, although in the future cash settlement may become available. Index options are cash settled for the net amount, if any, by which the option is “in-the-money” (i.e., where the value of the underlying instrument exceeds, in the case of a call option, or is less than, in the case of a put option, the exercise price of the option) at the time the option is exercised. Frequently, rather than taking or making delivery of the underlying instrument through the process of exercising the option, listed options are closed by entering into offsetting purchase or sale transactions that do not result in ownership of the new option. The Firm’s ability to close out its Clients’ positions as a purchaser or seller of a listed put or call option is dependent, in part, upon the liquidity of the option market.

Over-the-counter (“OTC”) options are purchased from or sold to securities dealers, financial institutions or other parties (“Counterparties”) through direct bilateral agreement with the Counterparty. In contrast to exchange listed options, which generally have standardized terms and performance mechanics, all the terms of an OTC option, including such terms as method of settlement, term, exercise price, premium, guarantee, and security, are set by negotiation between the parties. Unless the parties provide for it, there is no central clearing or guaranty function in an OTC option. As a result, if the Counterparty fails to make or take delivery of the security, currency or other instrument underlying an OTC option it has entered into with the Firm or fails to make a cash settlement payment due in accordance with the terms of that option, Client portfolios will lose any premium they paid for the option as well as any anticipated benefit of the transaction.

If a put or call option purchased by the Firm were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would be lost by such Clients. The risk involved in writing a put option is that there could be a decrease in the market value of the underlying security caused by rising interest rates or other factors. If this occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold to Clients at a higher price than its current market value. The risk involved in writing a call option is that there could be an increase in the market value of the underlying security caused by declining interest rates or other factors. If this

occurred, the option could be exercised and the underlying security would then be sold by the Fund at a lower price than its current market value. Purchasing and writing put and call options and, in particular, writing “uncovered” options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks.

Money Market Instruments

The Firm may invest a portion of its Clients’ assets directly in short-term investments which may include money market instruments. Money market instruments generally are considered to be low-risk, and, because by definition they are short-term securities, highly liquid. Nonetheless, these instruments are subject to risk, including default risk, depreciation risk and liquidity risk. For example, commercial paper is not backed by collateral. Issuers of commercial paper are required to have high credit ratings and defaults have been rare but they have nonetheless occurred. Money market funds are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and may not be guaranteed by the Exchange Stabilization Fund. As a result, they are subject to a risk of loss.

Limited Liquidity of Some Investments

Some of the securities in which the Firm may cause Clients to invest may be or become relatively illiquid, because they are thinly traded, they are subject to transfer restrictions, or the circumstances of Clients’ ownership of them (e.g., Clients and other accounts the Firm manages hold a large block) give rise to practical or regulatory limits on the Firm’s ability to liquidate quickly. Valuation of such securities may be difficult or uncertain because there may be limited information available about the issuers of such securities. The market prices, if any, for such securities tend to be volatile and may not be readily ascertainable, and the Firm may not be able to sell them when it desires to do so or to realize what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of restricted and illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. The Firm may not be able to readily dispose of such illiquid investments and, in some cases, may be contractually prohibited from disposing of such investments for a specified period of time. As a result, Clients may be required to hold such securities despite adverse price movements. Even those markets which the Firm expects to be liquid can experience periods, possibly extended periods, of illiquidity. Occasions have arisen in the past where previously liquid investments have rapidly become illiquid.

Private Placements and Unregistered Securities

The Firm may cause Clients to purchase equity, convertible securities, and fixed income obligations the disposition of which may be restricted under the 1933 Act. Whether or not so restricted, the market to resell such securities may be illiquid. Therefore, such investments may be required to be held for a lengthy period of time or, if the Firm were forced to liquidate its Client’s position in such securities, such liquidation may be taken at a substantial discount to the underlying value or result in the entire loss of the value of such investment.

Illiquid Investments

Clients’ investments are expected to include highly illiquid securities. The market prices, if any, for such investments tend to be volatile and/or may not be readily ascertainable, and the Firm could typically be unable to sell them when it desires to do so or to realize what it perceives to be their fair value in the event of a sale. Any possible sale of restricted and

illiquid securities often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. The Firm may not be able to readily dispose of such illiquid investments and, in some cases, may be contractually prohibited from disposing of such investments for a specified period of time. Restricted securities may sell at a price lower than similar securities that are not subject to restrictions on resale. An investment in the Funds or the commencement of a Client relationship is suitable only for certain sophisticated investors who do not require immediate liquidity for their investments.

Illiquid and Long-Term Investments, Investments Longer than Term

Due to the illiquid nature of many of the investments which the Firm expects to cause Clients to acquire, as well as the uncertainties of the reorganization or litigation related to certain investments made by the Firm, the Firm is unable to predict with confidence what the exit strategy will ultimately be for specific core positions, or that one will definitely be available. It is anticipated that there will be a significant period of time before the Firm will have completed certain Clients' investments. Exit strategies which appear to be viable when an investment is initiated may be precluded by the time the investment is ready to be realized due to economic, legal, political or other factors. Although investments are expected to generate some current income, certain private investment transaction structures typically may not provide for liquidity of Clients' investments prior to that time.

In light of the foregoing, it is likely that no significant return from the disposition of Clients' investments will occur for a substantial period of time from the date of closing. It is unlikely there will be a public market for the securities or instruments held by Clients at the time of their acquisition. In the case of privately negotiated transactions, the Firm generally will not be able to sell its Clients' securities or instruments publicly unless such assets have an available secondary market. In addition, in some cases, it is expected that the Firm will be prohibited by contract or other limitation from selling certain securities or instruments for a period of time (*e.g.*, due to limitations on sale arising from contractual lockups, obligations to receive consent to transfer or assign interests, or rights of first offer), and as a result may not be permitted to sell an investment at a time it might otherwise desire to do so. Further, disposition of such investments may require a lengthy time period or result in distributions in-kind to investors. Thus, the range of disposal strategies available to the Firm may be further limited.

The Firm may cause Clients to invest in investments which cannot be advantageously disposed of prior to the date that a Client will be dissolved, either by expiration of the Client's term or otherwise (this is especially the case for Funds that have a fixed term). Although the Firm expects that investments will either be disposed of prior to dissolution or be suitable for in-kind distribution at dissolution, the Firm may have to sell, distribute or otherwise dispose of investments at a disadvantageous time as a result of dissolution.

Purchasing Securities of Initial Public Offerings

The Firm expects to cause Clients to purchase securities (including bonds) 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 Firm 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.

PIPE Investing

The Firm expects to cause Clients to make private investments in PIPEs. 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 a Series' 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 Client portfolios. Analysis of the financial condition of each issuer is an important component of determining whether to make any such investment.

Loans of Portfolio Securities

The Firm may cause Clients from time to time lend securities from Client portfolios to brokers, dealers and financial institutions and receive collateral in the form of cash or securities. Any cash collateral received by Clients will be invested in short-term securities, the income from which will increase the return to Client portfolios. Clients will retain all rights of beneficial ownership as to the loaned portfolio securities, including voting rights and rights to interest or other distributions, and will have the right to regain record ownership of loaned securities to exercise such beneficial rights. Such loans will be terminable at any time. Clients may pay finders', administrative and custodial fees to persons unaffiliated with the Fund in connection with the arranging of such loans.

Portfolio Turnover

The Firm has not placed any limits on the rate of portfolio turnover and portfolio securities may be sold without regard to the time they have been held when, in the opinion of the Firm, investment considerations warrant such action. It is expected that Client portfolios will have a high rate of portfolio turnover. A high rate of portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater expenses than a lower rate of portfolio turnover.

Coronavirus Risks

In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus (known as COVID-19) surfaced and spread around the world, resulting in the closure of many corporate offices, retail stores, and manufacturing facilities across the globe, as well as the implementation of travel restrictions and remote working and "shelter-in-place" or similar policies by numerous companies and national and local governments. These actions caused the disruption of manufacturing supply chains and consumer demand in certain economic sectors, resulting in significant disruptions in local and global economies. Such disruptions continue to be felt, as many countries and U.S. states struggle to contain the virus and its variants. The short-term and long-term impact of COVID-19 on the operations of the Adviser and the performance of Clients' investments is

difficult to predict. Any potential impact on such operations and performance will depend to a large extent on future developments and actions taken by authorities and other entities to contain COVID-19 and its economic impact. These potential impacts, while uncertain, could adversely affect the performance of Client portfolios.

Merger Arbitrage Deal Risk

The Merger Funds purchase or sells short securities at prices below or above the anticipated value of the cash, securities or other consideration to be paid or exchanged for such securities in a proposed merger, exchange offer, tender offer or other similar transaction. Such purchase price may be substantially in excess of the market price of the securities prior to the announcement of the merger, exchange offer, tender offer or other similar transaction. If the proposed merger, exchange offer, tender offer or other similar transaction later appears likely not to be consummated or in fact is not consummated or is delayed, the market price of the security purchased may decline sharply and result in losses if such securities are sold, transferred or exchanged for securities or cash, the value of which is less than the purchase price. Alternatively, the Firm may cause Clients to sell a security short or enter into an option strategy in anticipation of the security's price not exceeding a specific value or remaining within a certain value range. If the proposed merger, exchange offer, tender offer or other similar transaction were to occur at a price in excess of that anticipated by the Firm at the time of such trade, Client portfolios may incur a loss on such short sale or option strategy. In certain transactions, Client portfolios may not be "hedged" against market fluctuations. This can result in losses, even if the proposed transaction is consummated. In addition, a security to be issued in a merger or exchange offer may be sold short by the Firm in the expectation that the short position will be covered by delivery of such security when issued. If the merger or exchange offer is not consummated, the Firm may be forced to cover its Client's short position at a higher price than its short sale price, resulting in a loss.

The consummation of mergers, exchange offers, tender offers and other similar transactions can be prevented or delayed by a variety of factors. An exchange offer or a tender offer by one company for the securities of another may be opposed by the management or shareholders of the target company on the grounds that the consideration offered is inadequate or for other reasons, and this opposition may result in regulatory action and/or litigation which delays or prevents consummation of the transaction. Even if the transaction has been agreed upon by the management of the companies involved, its consummation may be prevented by the intervention of a government regulatory agency, litigation brought by a shareholder or, in the case of a merger, the failure to receive the necessary shareholder approvals, market conditions resulting in material changes in securities prices, and other circumstances, including the failure to meet certain conditions customarily specified in acquisition agreements. Mergers may also fail to be completed due to unpredictable exogenous events. These events may cause a material adverse change to one or both of the companies involved, which is often an "out" for the companies not to complete the agreed upon merger. These events may include natural disasters, fraud, rapid changes in technology, and terrorism. Even if the defensive activities of a target company, the actions of regulatory authorities or exogenous events fail to defeat a transaction, they may result in significant delays, during which the applicable Clients' capital will be committed to the transaction.

EM Arbitrage – Emerging Markets

In addition to the risks associated with investments outside of the United States, investments in emerging markets (*i.e.*, developing countries) may involve additional risks. Emerging

markets generally are not as efficient as those in developed countries. In some cases, a market for the security may not exist locally, and transactions will need to be made on a neighboring exchange. Volume and liquidity levels in emerging markets are lower than in developed countries. When seeking to sell emerging market securities, little or no market may exist for the securities. In addition, issuers based in emerging markets are not generally subject to uniform accounting and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to issuers based in developed countries, thereby potentially increasing the risk of fraud or other deceptive practices. Furthermore, the quality and reliability of official data published by the government or securities exchanges in emerging markets may not accurately reflect the actual circumstances being reported.

The issuers of some non-U.S. securities, such as banks and other financial institutions, may be subject to less stringent regulations than would be the case for issuers in developed countries and therefore potentially carry greater risk. Custodial expenses for a portfolio of emerging markets securities generally are higher than for a portfolio of securities of issuers based in developed countries.

Many of the laws that govern private and non-U.S. investments, securities transactions, creditors' rights and other contractual relationships in non-U.S. countries, particularly in developing countries, are new and largely untested. As a result, the EM Arbitrage Funds may be subject to a number of unusual risks, including inadequate investor protection, contradictory legislation, incomplete, unclear and changing laws, ignorance or breaches of regulations on the part of other market participants, lack of established or effective avenues for legal redress, lack of standard practices and confidentiality customs characteristic of developed markets, and lack of enforcement of existing regulations.

Regulatory controls and corporate governance of companies in developing countries may confer little protection on investors. Anti-fraud and anti-insider trading legislation is often rudimentary. The concept of fiduciary duty is also limited when compared to such concepts in developed country markets. In certain instances, management may take significant actions without the consent of investors. There can be no assurance that this difficulty in protecting and enforcing rights will not have a material adverse effect on the EM Arbitrage Funds and their operations. Furthermore, it may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgment in certain of non-U.S. countries in which assets of the EM Arbitrage Funds are invested.

EM Arbitrage – Sovereign Debt Risk

The EM Arbitrage Funds will invest directly and indirectly through derivative instruments (including swaps and credit default swap indices) in 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 the EM Arbitrage Funds may have limited recourse in the event of such a default and may be negatively affected by such a default, whether on sovereign debt in which they have invested directly or with respect to which it has gained exposure indirectly through derivative instruments. 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, which may, again, negatively affect the value of direct or indirect investments in such sovereign debt by the EM Arbitrage Funds. It is possible that one or more sovereign issuers may default on their obligations as a result of changes in the economy. It is impossible to predict the consequences of any such default on the investments in the EM Arbitrage Funds.

EM Arbitrage – Systematic Emerging Market Risk

Systemic emerging market risk that results in higher than expected correlation between investment pairs in the EM Arbitrage Funds' portfolio, including systemic spread widening, or, at the extreme, multiple defaults across markets. The EM Arbitrage Portfolio Manager expects to actively monitor investment pair correlations to maintain diversification and will seek to rebalance positions accordingly. Portfolio level risk will be hedged opportunistically.

EM Arbitrage – 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 Clients from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject it to substantial losses. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act significantly expands the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission authority to impose broader aggregate position limits.

EM Arbitrage – Foreign Investments; Securities of Non-U.S. Companies; European Economic Conditions

The EM Arbitrage Funds will trade, directly or indirectly, in non-U.S. securities and other instruments denominated in non-U.S. currencies and/or traded outside of the United States. Such transactions require consideration of certain risks not typically associated with investing in United States securities or property. Such risks include currency exchange risks (including blockage, devaluation and non-exchangeability), as well as a range of other potential risks which could include expropriation, imposition of exchange control regulation by the United States or foreign governments, confiscatory taxation, political or social instability, illiquidity, price volatility and market manipulation. In addition, less information may be available regarding securities of non-U.S. issuers, and non-U.S. issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to, or as uniform as, those of U.S. issuers. 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 EM Arbitrage Funds 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 EM Arbitrage Funds' performance.

Further, the EM Arbitrage Funds will at times have significant investments in companies domiciled in, or with significant operations in non-U.S. emerging market countries. In addition to business uncertainties and to the risks associated with investments in non-U.S. securities or currencies, such investments may be particularly affected by political, social and economic uncertainty affecting a country or region. Many financial markets are not as developed or as efficient as those in the United States, and as a result, liquidity may be reduced and price volatility may be higher. At times securities issued by certain companies and governments are almost totally illiquid; downward price movements have also been substantial. The legal and regulatory environment may also be different. Financial accounting standards and practices may differ, and there may be less publicly available information in respect of such companies.

In addition to the risks related to non-U.S. investing, the EM Arbitrage Funds may be subject to additional or amplified risks in emerging markets which include possible adverse political and economic developments, possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits and other assets and possible adoption of governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest to investors located outside the country of the issuer, whether from currency blockage or otherwise.

Income received by the EM Arbitrage Funds from sources within some countries may be reduced by withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Any such taxes paid by the EM Arbitrage Funds will reduce its net income or return from such investments. While the Firm will take these factors into consideration in making investment decisions for the EM Arbitrage Funds, no assurance can be given that the EM Arbitrage Funds will be able to fully avoid these risks.

Further, there remains considerable uncertainty as to future developments in the European debt crisis and the impact on global financial markets. A significant deterioration of the European debt crisis could result in material reductions in the value of sovereign debt and other asset classes, disruptions in capital markets, widening of credit spreads, loss of investor confidence in the financial services industry, a slowdown in global economic activity, and other adverse developments that could negatively impact the performance of the EM Arbitrage Funds.

EM Arbitrage – Risks Relating to the Energy Sector

Volatility of Commodity Prices

Given the commodity-based nature of some emerging markets, many quasi-sovereign issuers are in the oil, gas, and metal sectors. The performance of certain of the EM Arbitrage Funds' investments in the energy sector will be substantially dependent upon prevailing prices of oil, natural gas, coal and other commodities (such as metals) and the differential between prices of specific commodities that are a primary factor in the profitability of certain conversion activities such as petroleum refining and power generation. Commodity prices have been, and are likely to continue to be, volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to any of the following factors: (i) relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for each commodity; (ii) market uncertainty; (iii) political conditions in international commodity producing regions; (iv) the extent of domestic production and importation of oil, gas, coal or metals in certain relevant markets; (v) the foreign supply of oil, natural gas and metals; (vi) the price of foreign imports; (vii) the price and availability of alternative fuels; (viii) the level of consumer demand; (ix) the price of steel and the outlook for steel production; (x) weather

conditions; (xi) the competitive position of oil, gas or coal as a source of energy as compared with other energy sources; (xii) the industry-wide refining or processing capacity for oil, gas or coal; (xiii) the effect of United States and non-U.S. federal, state and local regulation on the production, transportation and sale of commodities; (xiv) with respect to the price of oil, actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; (xv) the expected consumption of coking coal in steel production; (xvi) the amount and character of excess electric generating capacity in a market area; (xvii) overall economic conditions; and (xviii) a variety of additional factors that are beyond the control of the Firm. Volatility of commodity prices may also make it more difficult for energy companies, including issuers and their affiliates, to raise additional capital to the extent the market perceives that their performance may be directly or indirectly tied to commodity prices.

Catastrophe Risk

The operations of energy, power and natural resources companies (including companies involved in commodity and specialty chemical production) are subject to many hazards inherent in the transporting (whether by railroad lines, waterways, trucks or pipeline systems), processing, storing, refining, distributing, mining or marketing a wide range of commodities, electricity, and natural resources, such as: damage to pipelines, storage tanks or related equipment and surrounding properties caused by hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires and other natural disasters or by acts of terrorism, human error, inadvertent damage from construction and farm equipment, leaks of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, refined petroleum products or other hydrocarbons, and fires and explosions. These risks could result in substantial losses due to personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment and pollution or other environmental damage and may result in the curtailment or suspension of their related operations. There can be no assurance that each issuer in the energy sector will be fully insured against all risks inherent to their businesses. If a significant accident or event occurs that is not fully insured, it could adversely affect such issuer's operations and financial condition. Additionally, any offshore operations of investments will be subject to a variety of operating risks peculiar to the marine environment, such as adverse weather conditions; to more extensive governmental regulation, including regulations that may, in certain circumstances, impose strict liability for pollution damage; and to interruption or termination of operations by governmental authorities based on environmental or other considerations.

Uncertainty of Estimates

Estimates of natural resources reserves (*e.g.*, hydrocarbon reserves or mineral reserves) by qualified engineers are often a key factor in valuing certain energy, power and natural resources companies, which could include potential issuers. The process of making these estimates is complex, requiring significant decisions and assumptions in the evaluation of available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data for each reservoir or reserve. These estimates are subject to wide variances based on changes in commodity prices and certain technical assumptions. Accordingly, it is possible for such estimates to be significantly revised from time to time, creating significant changes in the value of the applicable issuer owning such reserves.

Demand for Oil and Gas

The value of certain investments made by the EM Arbitrage Funds will be materially dependent upon the demand for oil and gas. The availability of a ready market for the oil and

gas production depends on a number of factors beyond the Firm's control, including the demand for, and supply of, oil and gas; the availability of alternative energy sources; the proximity of reserves to, and the capacity of, oil and gas gathering systems, pipelines or trucking and terminal facilities. Companies may also have to shut in some of their wells temporarily due to a lack of market or adverse weather conditions including hurricanes. In addition, federal and state regulation of oil and gas production and transportation, general economic conditions and changes in supply and demand could adversely affect the ability to produce and market its oil and gas on a profitable basis. Any significant change in the ability to produce and market the oil and gas production generated from the investments could have a material adverse effect on the EM Arbitrage Funds' financial condition.

Certain Regulatory Considerations; Potential Changes in Laws

The energy related industries in which the EM Arbitrage Funds may invest are subject to regulation by one or more U.S. federal agencies, other sovereign entities and various agencies of the states, localities, and counties in which they operate. New and existing regulations, changing regulatory schemes, and the burdens of regulatory compliance all may have a material negative impact on the performance of companies that operate in these industries. The EM Arbitrage Funds may invest in issuers believed to have obtained all material governmental approvals required as of the date thereof to acquire and operate their facilities. In addition, the Firm may be required to obtain the consent or approval of applicable regulatory authorities in order to acquire or hold certain ownership positions in such issuers. The Firm cannot predict whether new legislation or regulation governing those industries will be enacted by legislative bodies or governmental agencies, nor can it predict what effect such legislation or regulation might have. There can be no assurance that new legislation or regulation, including changes to existing laws and regulations, will not have a material negative impact on the EM Arbitrage Funds' investment performance. Moreover, additional regulatory approvals, including without limitation, renewals, extensions, transfers, assignments, reissuances or similar actions, may become applicable in the future due to a change in laws and regulations, a change in the issuers' customers or for other reasons. There can be no assurance that an issuer will be able to (i) obtain all required regulatory approvals that it does not currently have or that it may be required to have in the future; (ii) obtain any necessary modifications to existing regulatory approvals; or (iii) maintain required regulatory approvals. Delay in obtaining or failure to obtain and maintain in full force and effect any regulatory approvals, or amendments thereto, or delay or failure to satisfy any regulatory conditions or other applicable requirements could prevent operation of a facility or sales to or from third parties or could result in additional costs to an issuer.

In addition to the matters described above, energy and energy generation and related projects are also typically governed by other complex legal agreements. As a result, there can be a higher risk of dispute over interpretation or enforceability of the agreements. It is not uncommon for energy generation and related infrastructure assets to be exposed to a variety of other legal risks including, but not limited to, legal action from special interest groups. Interest groups may use legal processes to seek to impede particular projects to which they are opposed.

Environmental Matters

Environmental laws, regulations and regulatory initiatives play a significant role in the energy industry and can have a substantial impact on investments in this industry. For example, global initiatives to minimize pollution have played a major role in the increase in demand for

natural gas and alternative energy sources, creating numerous new investment opportunities. Conversely, required expenditures for environmental compliance have adversely impacted investment returns in a number of segments of the industry. The energy and power industry will continue to face considerable oversight from environmental regulatory authorities. The EM Arbitrage Funds may invest in issuers that are subject to changing and increasingly stringent environmental and health and safety laws, regulations and permit requirements.

There can be no guarantee that all costs and risks regarding compliance with environmental laws and regulations can be identified. New and more stringent environmental and health and safety laws, regulations and permit requirements or stricter interpretations of current laws or regulations could impose substantial additional costs on issuers. Compliance with such current or future environmental requirements does not ensure that the operations of the issuers that the EM Arbitrage Funds may invest in will not cause injury to the environment or to people under all circumstances or that such issuers will not be required to incur additional unforeseen environmental expenditures. Moreover, failure to comply with any such requirements could have a material adverse effect on an issuer, and there can be no assurance that issuers will at all times comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations and permit requirements.

The oil and gas industry is subject to environmental hazards, such as oil spills, natural gas leaks and ruptures, discharges of petroleum products and hazardous substances and historic disposal activities. These environmental hazards could expose issuers to material liabilities for property damages, personal injuries or other environmental harm, including costs of investigating and remediating contaminated properties. A variety of stringent foreign, federal, state, provincial and local laws and regulations govern the environmental aspects of the oil and gas business.

SPACS – Risks Relating to SPAC Funds

SPAC Investments Generally

The Firm may cause Clients to invest in SPACs. SPACs are often “blank check” companies with no operating history or ongoing business other than to seek a potential acquisition. Accordingly, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity’s management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. A number of factors can affect whether a SPAC will effect a successful transaction. In addition, an investment in a SPAC runs numerous additional risks, each of which could have an adverse effect on Client portfolios, including, without limitation, the sponsor of the SPAC being unable to complete a successful business combination, interests in the SPAC becoming subject to forfeiture or detrimental earn out provisions, limited liquidity during the life of the SPAC in the event that the Firm seeks to exit a certain Client’s investment both before and after a business combination and having limited to no voting authority and relying entirely on third party actors.

Effect of Public SPAC Shareholders

Depending on the particular SPAC, the public shareholders of such SPAC may have certain rights that may affect the ability of the SPAC to realize a successful business combination target. For example, certain public shareholders may have the ability to convert their shares for cash or exercise conversion rights with respect to a large number of the SPAC’s shares, both of which may make the SPAC sponsor’s financial condition unattractive to potential business combination targets. This, in turn may make it difficult for the sponsor to enter into a business combination with a target. Such inability can have an adverse effect on the

success of Client portfolios.

Timing Issues with Acquiring a Target

SPACs are often under time constraints to effect a successful business combination. The requirement that a SPAC complete its initial business combination within a short time period (which often ranges from a year and a half to two years after the closing of a SPAC's public offering) may give potential target businesses leverage over such a SPAC in negotiating a business combination and may limit the time such SPAC has in which to conduct due diligence on potential business combination targets as it approaches its dissolution deadline. This could undermine the SPAC's ability to complete its business combination on terms that would produce value for its shareholders. Moreover, any potential target business with which a SPAC may enter into negotiations concerning a business combination will be aware that it must complete its business combination within a certain time frame. Consequently, such target business may obtain leverage over the SPAC in negotiating a business combination, knowing that if the SPAC does not complete its business combination with that particular target business, it may be unable to complete its business combination with any target business. Such considerations and potential detriments may adversely affect the performance of Client portfolios.

Potential Delisting of SPAC Shares

SPAC shares are listed and traded on public exchanges, such as NASDAQ or the NYSE. Any exchange may delist a SPAC's securities from trading on its exchange, which could limit investors' ability to make transactions in such securities and subject the SPAC to additional trading restrictions. Additionally, SPAC sponsors will likely be required to demonstrate compliance with the various exchange listing requirements and standards, which can be burdensome and costly. There can be no assurance a given SPAC will meet those standards, and can accordingly be delisted from an exchange.

Effect of Various Laws and Regulations

Changes in laws or regulation, or a SPAC's failure to comply with any such laws and regulations, may adversely affect its business, including its ability to negotiate and complete its business combination, and results of operations. SPACs are subject to laws and regulations enacted by national, regional and local governments. In particular, they are required to comply with certain SEC and other legal requirements. Compliance with, and monitoring of, applicable laws and regulations may be difficult, time consuming and costly. Those laws and regulations and their interpretation and application may also change from time to time and those changes could have a material adverse effect on such SPAC's business, investments and results of operations. In addition, a failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations, as interpreted and applied, could have a material adverse effect on its business, including its ability to negotiate and complete its initial business combination, and results of operations. Such legal or regulatory pitfalls could adversely affect performance of Client portfolios.

Acquisitions May Not be Completed

Resources could be wasted in researching acquisitions that are not completed, which could materially adversely affect subsequent attempts to locate and acquire or merge with

another business. A SPAC, for its investigation of each specific target business, will engage in the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments, which will require substantial management time and attention, and substantial costs for accountants, attorneys and others. If the SPAC decides not to complete a specific initial business combination, the costs incurred up to that point for the proposed transaction likely would not be recoverable. Furthermore, if the SPAC reaches an agreement relating to a specific target business, it may fail to complete its initial business combination for any number of reasons. Any such event will result in a loss to the SPAC of the related costs incurred, which could materially adversely affect subsequent attempts to locate and acquire or merge with another business.

Dependence on Third-Party Personnel

The ability of a SPAC to successfully effect its initial business combination and to be successful thereafter will be totally dependent upon the efforts of the SPAC's key personnel, which the Firm and its affiliates do not control. The loss of key personnel of a SPAC could negatively impact the operations and profitability of such SPAC's operations. Prior to the completion of an business combination, a SPAC's operations will be dependent upon a relatively small group of individuals and, in particular, its executive officers and directors. In the event one or any of such individuals is no longer active in the process of targeting a business combination, such SPAC's ability to acquire such target may be negatively impacted. Moreover, SPAC sponsors must assess the management of a prospective target business and, as a result, may effect its business combination with a target business whose management may not have the skills, qualifications or abilities to manage a public company. All of these third-party reliance issues can pose significant challenges to the Firm's ability to make successful returns on Client portfolios.

Reliance on Investment Advisers of Commingled SPAC Funds; No Assurances

In addition to investing directly with SPAC sponsors, the Firm may cause Clients to gain exposure to SPAC Risk Capital by acquiring interests in Commingled Funds investing in SPACs. Such Commingled Funds will be managed by third-party investment advisers, over which the Firm will not have control. Accordingly, the Firm will need to rely on such investment advisers and all personnel it may hire in connection with the management of such Commingled Funds. To the extent such personnel are unable to effectively pursue and/or effect attractive SPAC-related opportunities, the Firm may be unable to make successful returns on its Client portfolios.

Additionally, the past investment performance of such third-party investment advisers with which the Firm invests or expects to invest Clients' assets, may not be construed as an indication of the future results of an investment by the Firm. In certain instances, a comingled fund or the Firm of such fund, may have limited operating history upon which it will be difficult to evaluate likely performance. The Firm's investment program for each Client should be evaluated on the basis that there can be no assurance that such investment adviser's assessments of the prospects of the investments of the Commingled Fund will prove accurate or that the Firm will achieve each Client's investment objective.

Hedging Transactions

An element of the Firm's investment objective for certain Clients may be investments in SPAC-Related Public Securities. Such SPAC-Related Public Securities will likely include various types of public securities used for hedging purposes, through short sales or otherwise, with respect to any of the investments of the Firm made in accordance with each Client's investment objectives. Additionally, the Firm may cause Clients to engage in hedging activity for risk management purposes, particularly in order (i) to protect against possible changes in the market value of a Client's portfolio resulting from fluctuations in the securities markets and changes in interest rates; (ii) to protect a Client's unrealized gains in the value of the Client's portfolio; (iii) to facilitate the sale of any such investments; (iv) to enhance or preserve returns, spreads or gains on any investment in a Client's portfolio; (v) to protect against any increase in the price of any securities the Firm anticipates it may cause Clients to purchase at a later date; or (vi) for any other reason that the Firm deems appropriate.

The success of the hedging strategy that the Firm pursues (if any) for Clients will depend, in part, upon the Firm'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 Investments being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of the hedging strategy will also be subject to the Firm's ability to continually recalculate, readjust and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. While the Firm may cause Clients to enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for Client portfolios than if it had not engaged in such hedging transactions. For a variety of reasons, the Firm 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 Client portfolios from achieving the intended hedge or expose Client portfolios to risk of loss. The Firm 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 Clients' portfolio holdings.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

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

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The Firm is registered as a Commodity Pool Operator with the CFTC. Paul J. Glazer, Sergio Wolkovisky, and David Barlow are each registered with the CFTC as an "associated person" of the Firm.

Related persons of the Firm serve as general partners of each of the Firm's Funds that have been structured as a limited partnership, which include master funds as well as domestic and offshore feeder funds that invest solely in such master funds. For more information about such related persons, please see Section 7.A of Schedule D on the Firm's Form ADV, Part 1A, published on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

The Firm does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its Clients.

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

A. Code of Ethics

Pursuant to Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act, the Firm has adopted a Code of Ethics that includes an employee investment policy that establishes various procedures with respect to investment transactions in accounts in which Firm employees (hereinafter, “**Employees**”) or related persons have a beneficial interest or investment discretion.

The Firm’s Code of Ethics was adopted to help mitigate possible conflicts of interest, avoid the misuse of material non-public information, and ensure the propriety of Employees’ trading activity.

The Firm will require that all personal transactions be carried out in a way that does not endanger the interest of any Client. The Firm has adopted a set of procedures with respect to transactions effected by Employees for their “personal accounts” including, pre-clearance of certain trades and a quarterly securities transaction reporting system.

The foundation of the Code of Ethics is based on the underlying principles that:

- Employees must at all times place the interests of Clients first; and
- Employees should not take inappropriate advantage of their position at the Firm.

The Firm maintains and requires all Employees to adhere to a Code of Ethics. Upon written request, the Firm will provide a copy of its Code of Ethics to any Client or prospective Client upon request by contacting the Firm at the address set forth on the cover page of this Brochure.

B. Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Employees, relatives of Employees, and affiliates of the Firm, may make investments in one or more of the Clients. In addition, the Firm, its affiliates, and/or Employees, may have a financial interest in the Clients through a performance allocation or a direct investment interest in the Clients. In such cases, the Firm may have an incentive to favor the Client(s) in which the Firm’s affiliates have a greater economic interest and/or may have a conflict of interest in allocating investment opportunities among those Clients and other Clients. In order to mitigate these potential conflicts, the Firm will generally follow the documented procedures described in Item 6 above.

Subject to applicable law, the Firm 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 Client in which the Firm, its affiliates, principals or Employees may have a significant interest). Such transactions (i.e., cross trades) will be effected only when the Firm believes 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 at prices that, in the Firm’s assessment, reflect prevailing market conditions. In addition, no brokerage commission or transfer fee will be paid to the Firm or its 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 the Firm effect a cross trade between an account in which the Firm or its principals owns more than twenty-five percent (25%) and another Client, such transaction may be deemed to be a principal transaction under the Advisers Act. Such transactions may create a conflict of interest for the Firm because the Firm may put its or its principal's interests in such accounts before the interests of Clients. In order to mitigate this conflict of interest, the Firm monitors the interests of its principals, their immediate family members and their affiliates in the Funds, and the Firm will not effect any cross trades between accounts if the Firm believes that such trade would result in a principal transaction, unless:

- The Firm believes that such transaction is in the best interest of the Clients participating in the transaction; and
- The Firm obtains the consent of the applicable Clients as required by the Advisers Act.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Firm will follow the requirements of Section 206 of the Advisers Act for all principal transactions.

C. Personal Trading

The Firm's fiduciary duty obligations require that the Firm and Employees place Client interests first. Therefore, the Firm requires Employees to report personal securities transactions and holdings to the CCO on a quarterly basis. Most types of transactions are only permitted on a pre-clearance basis. Any pre-clearance received will be effective for a designated amount of time. Proof of review will be documented by the CCO. All records will remain confidential and will be maintained for five years.

The Adviser, its affiliates and its employees may give advice or take action for their own accounts that may differ from, conflict with or be adverse to advice given or action taken for Clients. These activities may adversely affect the prices and availability of other securities or instruments held by or potentially considered for one or more Clients. Potential conflicts also may arise due to the fact that the Adviser and its personnel may have investments in some Funds but not in others or may have different levels of investments in the various Funds.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

A. Brokerage Execution

The Firm has full discretionary authority to manage Clients' accounts, including authority to make decisions with respect to which securities are bought and sold, the amount and price of those securities, the brokers or dealers to be used for a particular transaction, and commissions or markups and markdowns paid. The Firm's authority is limited by its own internal policies and procedures and each Client's investment guidelines. The Firm seeks to obtain "best execution" for Client transactions.

The Firm has designated certain Employees (the "**Best Execution Committee**") to review on a quarterly basis the quality of executions and the value of other services received from brokers (including research obtained through the use of "soft dollars" or other services). Based on

information gathered from the prior months, the Best Execution Committee will assess the brokerage relationships and commissions paid with regard to the following:

1. Execution Quality: the Firm seeks to obtain the best combination of brokerage expenses and execution quality, but is not required to select the broker or dealer that charges the lowest transaction cost, even if that broker provides execution quality comparable to other brokers or dealers. In evaluating “execution quality,” historical net prices (after markups, markdowns or other transaction-related compensation) on other transactions may be a principal factor, but other factors may also be relevant, including: the execution, clearance, and settlement and error correction capabilities of the broker or dealer generally and in connection with securities of the type and in the amounts to be bought or sold; the broker’s or dealer’s willingness to commit capital; reliability and financial stability; the size of the transaction; availability of securities to borrow for short sales; and the market for the security.
2. Research: the Firm may also include the value of various research services or products the broker-dealer provides, even if the brokerage commissions paid are not the lowest available, as long as the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage services and the research acquired. The types of research acquired may include: research reports on or other information about particular companies or industries; economic surveys and analyses; recommendations as to specific securities; financial publications; portfolio evaluation services; financial database software and services; computerized news and pricing services; quotation equipment and other computer hardware for use in running software used in investment decision making; investment conferences; and other products or services that may enhance investment decision making. The Firm currently uses soft dollars to pay for services or products that fall within the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “**Exchange Act**”).

It is the Firm’s policy that the benefits of research or other services acquired with commission dollars be allocated among all investment advisory accounts on a *pro rata* basis (including separately managed accounts). It may occur, however, that certain accounts may not generate commissions on the same *pro rata* basis that the particular service or research products acquired were used for that account.

The CCO or his designee is responsible for documenting the results of the above reviews and conveying information to the appropriate parties if there is any change to the Firm’s policies for directing brokerage orders.

B. Soft Dollar Arrangements

The term “soft dollars” is generally used to describe an arrangement whereby, a broker-dealer provides a discretionary investment adviser, such as the Firm, with research or other services or products in return for commission dollars paid for executing transactions for discretionary accounts.

Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act provides a safe harbor for persons who exercise investment discretion over accounts to pay for research and brokerage services with commission dollars generated by account transactions. The controlling principle to be used to determine whether something is “**research**” is *whether it provides lawful and appropriate assistance to the money manager in the performance of his or her investment decision making responsibilities.*

Therefore, Section 28(e) prevents such person from being deemed to have acted unlawfully or to have breached a fiduciary duty as long as such person has determined in good faith that the amount of the commission was reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided.

The Firm has entered into “soft dollar” arrangements. Products and services acquired from the soft dollar commissions in the past fiscal year include market data, research publications and consultants, Bloomberg subscriptions, and an order management system. When it is appropriate under the Firm’s discretionary authority and consistent with the Firm’s duty to seek best execution, the Funds may pay a broker or dealer commissions for effecting Fund transactions in excess of that which another broker or dealer might have charged for effecting the transaction in recognition of the value of brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer that fall within the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e). To the extent that the Firm were to use commissions (or markups or markdowns) to obtain research or other products or services, the Firm would receive a benefit because it would not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services. The Firm may have an incentive to select a broker based on the Firm’s interest in receiving the research or other products or services offered by such broker, rather than a Client’s interest in receiving most favorable execution. The receipt of brokerage and research products and services may create a conflict of interest because such products and services may benefit not only the Funds, but also us, our affiliates, and other accounts.

C. Directed Brokerage

Under certain circumstances, Clients may direct the Firm to use certain brokers. All such directed brokerage must be in writing from the Client. While this may relieve the Firm of certain best execution considerations, each directed brokerage arrangement must be evaluated as to whether the Firm has any discretion in the investment or order entry process that may still require a best execution analysis. In any letter or instruction directing the Firm to use one or more brokers, they must disclose, among other information, the conflicts of interest involved and the fact that the Client may give up benefits of better pricing or lower commission that might otherwise be available through participation in bunched orders. Directed brokerage arrangements involving ERISA “plan assets” must be to procure goods, services, or rebates for the benefit of the ERISA plan paying the commissions.

Because such referrals, if any, are likely to benefit the Firm but will provide limited benefits to Clients, the Firm has a conflict of interest with its Clients when allocating Client brokerage business to a broker who has referred Clients to the Firm. A Client who has directed that the Firm use a particular broker to effect transactions for its account is advised that such a direction of brokerage may result in the Client receiving less favorable execution in certain transactions, paying higher prices or in its paying higher transaction costs either in individual transactions or in the aggregate, because that broker would be used regardless of that broker’s execution capabilities or the execution opportunities available in the market place with respect to particular transactions. In addition, trades for these directed Client accounts may not be aggregated with, and may not be effected at the same time or the same price as, the trades for other Clients.

D. Trade Aggregation

With respect to each investment opportunity presented, the portfolio manager shall decide whether it is in the interest of best execution to aggregate or bunch the orders of multiple

accounts, and which and how many accounts shall participate in each transaction. If investments on behalf of multiple Clients are made, the amount sought for each Client is determined by the portfolio manager prior to entry of the order for the security expected, taking into consideration the following factors, among others:

- Investment objectives and requirements
- Risk-management requirements
- Adherence to any limits as defined in the Client's investment guidelines
- Amount of assets in each Client's account
- Capital availability in each Managed Account for trades of the type under consideration
- Liquidity/availability of securities (typically there is sufficient liquidity and depth in the market)
- Ability to settle the transaction

It is expected that most orders for multiple accounts will be aggregated and participants in the transaction will receive an average price. Transaction costs are charged on an account-by-account basis.

E. Trade Error Policy

Subject to applicable law and the terms of the offering documents of the Fund or in the advisory contract between the Firm and the relevant SMA, the Firm will reimburse the applicable Client for net losses that occur as a result of trade errors resulting from the Firm's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

The Firm may correct misallocations of trades among Clients 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, the Firm may, if appropriate and subject to applicable law, correct such erroneous allocation by effecting a cross trade between Clients.

The Firm has a conflict of interest when determining whether losses resulting from a trading error will be borne by a Client because otherwise the Firm would generally be required to reimburse such losses. From time to time, the Firm or its affiliates may elect to voluntarily reimburse a Client for losses suffered as a result of certain trade errors identified by the Firm or its affiliates or otherwise. However, notwithstanding the previous sentence, Clients and Fund Investors should not carry the expectation that a reimbursement will ever take place, and, in evaluating an investment decision, no decisions should be made in reliance on the Firm making any reimbursements to clients for losses suffered as a result of such trade errors. Any decision to reimburse is not precedential and should not create the expectation of any reimbursement in the future.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Clients' accounts are reviewed internally on a daily basis from an accounting / control perspective and at least weekly from the portfolio management perspective.

Accounting/Control Review

- Verifying that trades were entered / booked / executed correctly
- Cash movements
- Dividends
- Income / expense bookings
- Corporate actions such as those resulting from M&A activity – such as spinoffs, tenders, mergers, calls, puts, and stock splits
- Counterparty collateral and financing management

Portfolio Review

- The Firm conducts regular portfolio meetings in which investment positions are reviewed by Paul J Glazer, Mark Ort, Vikas Mittal, Sergio Wolkovisky, and other members of the investment staff.
- Most (if not all) positions are reviewed daily by the Portfolio Managers and individual positions are monitored by the investment staff responsible for following those securities.

The Prime Broker representatives also review the accounts daily from an operational perspective:

- Processes trades
- Wire transfers
- Alerts fund to impending corporate actions and verifies appropriate paperwork has been received
- Daily pricing of portfolio

On a weekly basis the Funds' administrator, Mitsubishi UFJ Fund Services (formerly, Butterfield Fulcrum Group, referred to as **"MUFG"**), reviews the Funds' accounts to reconcile cash and positions between the Prime Brokers and MUFG's books and records.

On a monthly basis, MUFG reviews the Funds' accounts to calculate an official monthly valuation.

On an annual basis, the independent auditors conduct an audit on the Funds', which will be delivered within 120 days of year-end to Investors in the Merger Funds and SPAC Funds and within 90 days of year-end to Investors in the EM Arbitrage Funds.

Once a month, the Firm sends a letter to Fund Investors containing an unaudited prior month return and the description of the activity in the prior month, which led to the results. Additionally, the letter includes any current news that may be of interest to or applicable to the Investor.

The Managed Accounts have access to view their reports on a daily basis from the prime brokers and are sent a weekly e-mail update on the applicable Fund's month-to-date performance. Each Managed Account has its own administrator that calculates the official valuations.

The Firm can and has accommodated requests by Investors for reports pertaining to their account containing information not specified above. If requested by the Investor, an update

call with the CIO or Portfolio Managers may be arranged. The Firm typically sends out a monthly e-mail to the Investors in each Fund and SMA discussing the performance of the applicable Fund and SMA for the past month.

Since an SMA Client would directly own the positions in its SMA, such Client could have full, real-time transparency as to all transactions and holdings in such SMA, and may be better able to assess the future prospects of a portfolio that is substantially similar to the portfolios of the Funds. SMA Clients may have the right to withdraw all or a portion of their capital from such SMAs on shorter notice and/or with more frequency than the terms applicable to an investment in the Funds.

See also Item 4.C above regarding the availability of customized services for individual Clients, which may include the provision of additional information to certain investors and prospective investors. In addition, see Item 15 below for more information regarding custody practices and statements by qualified custodians.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Firm currently does not utilize any third-party marketers or solicitors for Client referrals, but may do so in the future in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Other than the circumstances described above in Item 12, the Firm does not receive any economic benefits from non-Clients in connection with the provision of investment advice or other advisory services to the Firm's Clients.

Item 15: Custody

The Firm is deemed to have custody of Client funds and securities where the Firm has the authority to obtain Client funds or securities, for example, by deducting advisory fees from a Client's account or otherwise withdrawing funds from a Client's account.

The Firm is subject to Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the "Custody Rule"). Consistent with the Firm's obligations, Clients' funds and securities for which the Firm has custody are maintained with broker-dealers or banks that are deemed "qualified custodians" under the Custody Rule. Account statements related to Funds are sent by qualified custodians to the Firm.

The Firm is not required to comply (or is deemed to have complied) with certain requirements of the Custody Rule with respect to each Fund because the Firm complies with the provisions of the so-called "Pooled Vehicle Annual Audit Exception," which, among other things, requires that each Fund (i) be subject to an audit at least annually by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and (ii) distribute its audited financial statements to all investors within 120 days of the end of its fiscal year. Investors in the Merger Funds and SPAC Funds will receive audited financial statements for the particular Fund(s) in which they are invested within 120 days after fiscal year end. Investors in the EM Arbitrage Funds will receive audited financial statements within 90 days after fiscal year end. Information on each Fund's auditor is contained in Section 7.B of Schedule D of Form ADV Part 1A.

A Managed Account will receive statements directly from the qualified custodian at least quarterly and should carefully review such statements.

To the extent that any SMA or Managed Account Client were to receive any account statements from the Firm (which currently is not expected), they are urged to compare those statements with the statements that they receive from their brokers and/or custodians.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

The Firm has discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of our Clients. Investors in the Funds generally may not place any limits on our authority beyond the limitations set forth in the applicable Fund offering documents. The discretionary authority is based on the Fund offering documents or the advisory contract between the Firm and the relevant SMA, as applicable.

On a case-by-case basis, owners of any SMAs may negotiate certain risk and/or operating guidelines that the Firm will adhere to when exercising its discretionary authority over such SMAs.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

The Firm generally has voting discretion over securities held in Client accounts. Clients generally are not able to direct their votes in a particular situation.

To the extent the Firm has been delegated proxy voting authority on behalf of its Clients, the Firm has 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. The Firm's policy is to vote the proxies of the companies in which it holds shares in order to maximize immediate shareholder value. The Firm often holds shares of companies that are in agreements to be acquired, and usually but not always, will vote "for" mergers. The Firm may determine that abstaining from voting or affirmatively deciding not to vote may be in the best economic interests of the Clients.

Investors may obtain a copy of the Firm's proxy voting policies and procedures as well as information about how historical proxies were voted by contacting the Firm at the address set forth on the cover page of this Brochure.

Item 18: Financial Information

The Firm is not required to provide a balance sheet in response to this Item 18, is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to Clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.