

Form ADV Part 2A: Firm Brochure

Walleye Capital LLC

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Walleye Capital LLC (“WC”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Adil Elamri, Chief Compliance Officer, at 952-345-5200. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

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

Any reference to Walleye Capital LLC as a “registered investment adviser” or as being “registered” does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

THIS BROCHURE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL OR THE SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY ANY SECURITY.

Item 2: Material Changes

WC's last Part 2A of Form ADV was dated April 17, 2020.

Although we do not consider these material changes, since the time of our last filing, WC primarily updated disclosures related to funds advised by WC, financial instruments utilized by WC strategies, and investment and other risks. A marked version showing changes from this Part 2A to the last Part 2A is available upon request.

We encourage clients, investors, and prospective clients and investors to review the entirety of this brochure.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Walleye Capital LLC, a Minnesota limited liability company (“WC”), currently provides discretionary investment management services to Private Funds, and seeks to provide investment management services to additional pooled investment vehicles and separately managed accounts (“**Private Funds**” or “**SMAs**,” respectively, and collectively “**Clients**”) (limited partners and/or shareholders in the Private Funds are referred to as “**Fund Investors**”). Formed in April 2005, WC’s principal owner is Irvin Kessler. Nine other individuals also own WC although no individual member owns more than 25% of WC. WC’s Private Fund clients are private investment vehicles for Fund Investors, including investors that are employees and/or owners of WC and also third party investors. WC’s Investment Committee (the “**Investment Committee**”) has discretionary authority over the investment allocations of Private Funds. The Private Funds may be made up of a significant percentage of proprietary capital (including capital from partners and WC employees that may receive preferential terms, including related to fees), in addition to capital derived from third party investors. The Investment Committee meets on a regular basis to discuss and make decisions related to adequate portfolio management personnel and other resources, policies to manage risk, evaluation of the performance of WC strategies, approval of trading strategies, and review and monitoring of Private Fund capital among trading vehicles and strategies, among other issues.

WC’s business model is based on the combination of experience, attention to the dynamics of the current trading and investment environment, and the trading knowledge of its senior management. WC goals include: (i) a focus on and demonstrated ability to develop talented traders, software engineers and quantitative researchers, (ii) proprietary technology, (iii) a disciplined and focused portfolio and liquidity management approach, and (iv) prudent risk management capabilities. Central to WC’s business model are: (i) a pragmatic approach to growth in assets under management—by investing in a solid infrastructure (investment and business), as well as soliciting additional capital only when investment opportunities justify doing so; (ii) a commitment to managing client assets over the long-term through different market cycles; and (iii) investing in and maintaining proprietary technology.

Among other methods, WC employs a variety of quantitative/statistical and relative value strategies executed by one or more trading entities, traders or trading firms retained by a Private Fund or WC that often require highly frequent trading. WC monitors for market scenarios which are not suitable for this type of strategy and may interrupt or suspend the systems to trade such circumstances manually and at a lower velocity. WC also utilizes the market experience of its principals to complement its quantitative approach to trading and investing, which includes such activities as entering into relationships with Third-Party Managers (as defined below) on a sub-advisory basis.

WC provides investment advice directly to Private Funds rather than individually to Fund Investors. WC manages assets in accordance with the terms of the applicable governing documents of its Clients, and tailors its services to the needs of each Client. Investment restrictions for Clients are generally established in the applicable governing document such as a limited partnership agreement or private placement memorandum (collectively “**Fund Governing Documents**”) for Private Fund clients. For WC’s intended SMA Clients, WC will seek to enter into an investment management agreement (“**IMA**,” and together with the Fund Governing Documents, the “**Client Governing Documents**”) to govern investment restrictions among other terms.

As of December 31, 2020, WC manages approximately \$3.8 billion in regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis. WC does not manage any advisory client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

WC does not have a standard management fee or performance fee schedule. Management and performance fees are subject to negotiation with each Client. In general, WC expects its fees to fall into one of the following categories: (i) a pass-through expense (“PTEs”) arrangement combined with a performance allocation that is a percentage of net profits for a particular Client, (ii) a management fee combined with a performance allocation, or (iii) some other combination of a charge for full or partial PTEs, direct fund expenses, management fee and/or performance allocation. Full or partial PTEs, direct fund expenses, and manager operating expenses (including third party manager expenses) will be described in detail in the applicable Fund Governing Documents or IMA. WC’s fees are paid in arrears.

Expenses borne by a particular Private Fund pursuant to the Fund Governing Documents may include, but are not limited to:

- all costs and expenses incurred by or on behalf of a Private Fund in connection with the continuing offering of Private Fund interests, including but not limited to trading vehicles, funds or accounts the Fund is invested in directly or via the applicable Private Fund’s master fund (if any), legal fees and the cost of preparing and distributing the Private Fund’s offering materials (collectively, “**Offering Expenses**”);
- fees of accountants, auditors, attorneys, recruiters (including fixed and/or variable fees based on bonus pay-outs) and other professional expenses of a Private Fund or WC for the benefit of the Private Fund or any trading entities;
- outsourced middle and back-office services provided by unaffiliated service providers;
- costs and expenses of forming new trading entities for a Private Fund to invest in or through;
- ongoing overhead and maintenance costs of the trading entities, including regulatory, legal and compliance fees and costs (including regulatory and investor reporting costs, external compliance costs associated with direct Private Fund activities, costs associated with Private Fund regulatory filings, and the cost of forming new trading entities for the Private Fund’s to invest in or through);
- other fees and costs of WC attributable to the Private Fund, including travel expenses of WC employees or of third parties related to the services provided to a particular Private Fund;
- expenses related to the due diligence (including on managers not selected by WC), on-boarding and continuing use of sub-advisers and third party managers, their management fees and incentive fees, expenses related to the trading entities’ and Private Funds’ trading and investment activities, including but not limited to brokerage fees, exchange and clearinghouse fees, payment for-order flow costs, regulatory fees, financing costs including debit financing fees and short stock

- financing fees, SIPC fees, PCAOB fees, short stock and dividend expenses and similar expenses (“**Trading Expenses**”);
- extraordinary expenses, including, without limitation, any legal fees and costs (including settlement costs) arising in connection with any litigation or regulatory investigation instituted against the Private Fund’s or WC in connection with the affairs of the Private Fund and indemnification expenses involving the Private Funds.
- “**Manager Operating Expenses**,” which include, without limitation, fixed expenses such as salaries and benefits and other associated payroll related taxes and fees for members of the WC that spend a portion of their time on activities related to a Private Fund, portfolio managers, traders and non-traders, external recruiting fees for personnel performing work for the fund or associated trading vehicles, legal, accounting, consulting and other professional services, rent including rent paid to Private Fund affiliates, insurance, building services, communication service, technology and general fixed asset depreciation, information systems, co-location, connectivity, software (including development), quotation and market data feeds, investment research services, vendor fees, exchange related membership fees, interest and exchange seat impairments, software and licensing fees (including those paid to a Private Fund’s affiliates), and all other general overhead and maintenance expenses, including office supplies, postage, administrative fees, travel, meals and entertainment, office refreshments and groceries and any other expenses deemed appropriate by the WC’s Expense Committee.; and
- “**Manager Bonus Expenses**,” which include, without limitation, variable expenses such as trader bonuses paid to trader employees (including employees that are also trading members of a trading entity), as well as non-trader employee bonuses (additional information about manager bonus expenses and associated risks can be found in greater detail below in *Item 8, Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss*).

To the extent a Private Fund’s capital is invested in a master fund, any or all of the fees and expenses payable by the Private Fund are typically paid by the Private Fund or the corresponding master fund, but are not duplicated (other than fees and expenses incurred by both the Private Fund and the master fund such as, without limitation, administration fees and auditing fees). Certain Private Funds will divide the interests into one or more classes (each, a “**Class**”) or series (each, a “**Series**”) that may have different management fees, performance allocations, capital allocations, allocation percentages, high water mark arrangements, fees, and expenses for different Classes and Series. In general, each Series will pay all of its Offering Expenses, Trading Expenses, and “**Designated Series Expenses**” which include but are not limited to costs and expenses of a Series’ organization and ongoing operation, including: fees of accountants, auditors, consultants and attorneys attributable to the Series; the ongoing overhead and maintenance costs of the Series, including regulatory, legal and compliance fees and costs; the costs of WC attributable to the Series, including, fixed expenses such as employee salaries and benefits, rent, communication equipment and services, depreciation, information systems, software (including development), quotation services, investment research services, data feeds, vendor fees, data center expenses, connectivity fees, exchange seat impairments, software and licensing fees (including those paid to affiliates of WC), and other overhead and maintenance expenses; and the costs of WC attributable to the Series.

Designated Series Expenses may also include a pro rata allocation (based on weighted annual net assets of the Series) of the above expenses that are charged at the Private Fund level. In determining a Series' liabilities or expenses, WC may estimate expenses of a regular or recurring nature in advance, and may accrue the same into one or more accounting periods, any such accrual to be binding and conclusive on all Fund Investors, irrespective of whether such accrual subsequently proves to have been incorrect in amount.

Third Party Manager Expenses

Allocations of capital made by a Client to managers not affiliated with WC ("**Third-Party Managers**") will be subject to additional fees, including management and incentive fees paid to such Third-Party Managers by a Client.

Performance Allocation

Depending on the terms of the Client Governing Documents, WC may be entitled to share in the appreciation in value of each Client's account balance. The fees, expenses, and withdrawal terms applicable to each Client are set forth in detail in each of the applicable Client's Governing Documents or IMA. For each fiscal year, WC or an affiliate will be entitled to a performance allocation (the "**Performance Allocation**") equal to percentage of net profit allocable to each Fund Investor's capital account.

Shared Expenses Allocated Among Clients

A Client and one or more other Clients are responsible for a portion of a shared expense incurred by such Clients. In these instances, WC will allocate such shared cost among all those entities, Clients, and WC in its discretion in a fair and equitable manner. Any expense shared by any other Client or other Clients managed by WC or its affiliates generally will be paid pro rata by such entities based on the eligible Client's assets under management, long market value of shared investment strategies, percentage of shared personnel's time devoted to each entity, or other methodologies in a fair and equitable manner as determined by the Expense Committee. WC has a conflict of interest related to allocation of shared expenses among Clients, in that allocation decisions may be impacted by WC's relationship, various fee structures (such as when one client pays WC a performance fee that is higher than another client's fee) or other factors unique to a Client or Clients. To mitigate this conflict, WC has established an Expense Committee that meets on a regular basis to discuss fees and make fair and equitable decisions regarding allocation of shared expenses among Clients as noted above. WC's procedures regarding allocation of shared expenses are described further below in *Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations*.

Side Letters

WC and one or more Private Funds may enter into separate letter agreements with certain Fund Investors pursuant to which such Fund Investors will receive more favorable terms than other Fund Investors with respect to: (i) fees (including substantially reduced, waived or rebated management fees, performance allocations), (ii) expenses (including substantially reduced, waived or rebated expenses and transactional costs), (iii) access to more frequent and/or more detailed information regarding a fund, its performance and finances, and investments, (iv) subscription and

withdrawal terms, and (v) other terms within the discretion of a Private Fund and WC. Subject to applicable law, any such Private Fund does not intend to disclose the terms of such side letter agreements and does not intend to disclose the identities of the Fund Investors that have entered into such agreements with a Private Fund and WC.

Other Types of Direct and Indirect Fees or Client Expenses

WC may specially allocate the expenses in another manner if WC reasonably determines, in its sole discretion, that it is equitable to do so. To the extent that expenses to be borne by a Client are (or will be) paid by WC or its affiliates, such Client may reimburse WC or its affiliates for such expenses.

To the extent that a Client is invested in an exchange-traded fund, mutual fund, or Third-Party Managed private fund, the Client will bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the exchange-traded fund's or mutual fund's or Third-Party Managed Private Fund's management, trading, and administrative fees and expenses (in addition to any WC fees and expenses).

To the extent that a Client is invested in other trading vehicles, such as special purpose vehicles (including affiliated special purpose vehicles) established to implement certain trading strategies, the Client will bear its pro rata portion of such trading vehicle's management, trading and administrative fees and expenses.

Certain investment strategies employed by WC require highly frequent trading, resulting in substantial brokerage commissions and other transaction fees and expenses. In these instances, the brokerage and commission expenses of certain Clients may exceed those of other private funds of comparable asset size, though WC believes that the brokerage and commission expenses are necessary in order to implement the WC investment strategy.

Expenses allocated to Clients including SMAs may be negotiated individually. At its discretion or pursuant to the terms of an investment advisory agreement or Client Governing Documents, WC may pay expenses that would otherwise be allocated to a Client. Clients that do not pay a portion of these expenses may benefit from services paid for by other Clients or WC.

Clients receive services provided by WC affiliated entities as described further below in *Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations*. WC has a conflict of interest in determining the rates or fees paid by a Client to WC, WC affiliates and any operating expenses provided by WC or an affiliate that are paid by Clients. WC also has a conflict in assessing the initial and ongoing performance including the selection and retention of affiliated service providers.

Withdrawals of capital by a Fund Investor from a private fund client are typically subject to a lock-up period, compulsory notice period, and could be subject to a gate or suspension as described in the relevant Client Governing Documents. WC or an affiliate maintain discretion to waive or modify withdrawal restrictions if deemed appropriate.

WC may, as agreed to and as disclosed to certain clients, charge fees that vary from the fees described above. Such fees will be set forth in the applicable Client Governing Documents. Clients

and Fund Investors are encouraged to review the applicable Client Governing Documents for a detailed description of fees and expenses applicable to the specific Client

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

As discussed under *Item 5: Fees and Compensation*, WC or its affiliates receive annual performance-based allocations or fees from Clients, which are based on a percentage of the net capital appreciation of their assets or other performance-based metrics as agreed with Clients. Because of the amount of the fee or allocation is based on the assets, as the assets increase (or decrease) in value so does such fees.

At certain times performance-based allocations or fees could incentivize WC to give preference to a Client paying performance fees over one that does not. Additionally, these allocations may create an incentive for WC to make more speculative or aggressive investments than would otherwise be made, or make decisions regarding the allocation, timing and manner of realization of investments differently than if such incentives were not received. Performance-based compensation at times is based in part on unrealized gains and losses, so WC may have an incentive to inflate the value of Client assets through fair valuation determinations. WC also has conflicts of interest in determining the fair value of client assets, if needed. Despite the presence of these conflicts of interest, WC seeks to act fairly and has adopted written policies and procedures that are designed to ensure fairness. Current and prospective Clients are invited to discuss allocation and valuation policies and procedures.

WC maintains a policy regarding conflicts of interest as well as a code of ethics that, including but not limited to: (i) reminds employees of WC's fiduciary duty, (ii) reminds employees of their obligation to the WC's Clients, (iii) memorializes and fosters WC's general standards of business conduct and requires compliance with both the letter and the spirit of federal securities laws, (iv) provides guidance for dealing with certain potential conflicts of interest, (v) requires certain employees to report their personal securities transactions and holdings to WC's chief compliance officer or his/her designee in accordance with the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, (vi) requires certain employees to pre-clear securities transactions, (vii) requires employees to report violations, and (viii) imposes additional record keeping requirements.

Item 7: Types of Clients

The minimum initial investment in Private Funds advised by WC is \$1,000,000, which WC may waive in its discretion. In the future, WC may provide investment advisory services to additional Private Funds and/or SMAs. Fund Investors may include high-net worth individuals, family offices, retirement plans, institutional investors and employees and/or related persons of WC. Details concerning applicable investor suitability criteria are set forth in the respective Fund Governing Documents and subscription materials. Each Fund Investor is required to meet certain suitability qualifications, such as being an "accredited investor" within the meaning set forth in Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, a "qualified purchaser" or "knowledgeable employee" as defined in the Investment Company Act, as amended and, if charged a performance fee by WC, a "qualified client" as defined under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Fund Investors must also complete an investor questionnaire and must be able to represent that they do not fall into any of the categories outlined under Rule 506(d) of Regulation D.

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

WC's investment objective is to seek superior risk-adjusted rates of return that are in accordance with guidelines included within the Client Governing Documents. WC will attempt to meet this objective by making trading and capital allocation decisions based upon proprietary trading methods and the knowledge of its investment management personnel. In pursuit of the investment objective, WC actively trades (i) securities (U.S. and foreign), (ii) currencies (U.S. and foreign), and (iii) derivatives, which include listed equity options (index and single names), futures contracts (and options thereon), foreign exchange (FX) contracts, swaps, unlisted equity options, contract for differences ("CFDs"), cryptocurrency, cryptocurrency derivatives, convertible securities, private company securities, private placements (including PIPEs), and other financial instruments in the discretion of WC or an affiliate (collectively, "**Derivatives**"). WC will employ speculative trading strategies either directly or through the use of affiliated trading entities or Third-Party Managers.

Among other methods, WC employs a variety of quantitative/statistical and relative value strategies executed by one or more trading entities, traders or trading firms retained by a Fund or WC. WC utilizes the market experience of its principals to complement its quantitative approach to trading and investing, which includes such activities as entering into relationships with Third-Party Managers on a sub-advisory basis.

Investing in securities, including listed equities, Derivatives and ETFs, and engaging in investment and trading strategies through the use of quantitative models and Third Party Managers involves a substantial risk of loss that Clients should be prepared to bear. An investment with WC is not a complete investment program and should represent no more than a portion of a Fund Investor's or Client's portfolio management strategy.

The following risk factors do not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment with WC.

General Risks

Speculative Investment Strategies. Trading in securities and Derivatives is highly speculative and subject to substantial risks, including a total loss of investment. Among other things, the prices of securities and Derivatives can be highly volatile and subject to rapid and substantial fluctuations. Price movements for securities and Derivatives may be influenced by, among other things:

- company fundamentals
- changes in interest rates
- governmental, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies
- weather and climate conditions
- changing supply and demand relationships
- money supply policies and available liquidity
- changes in balances of payments and trade
- currency devaluations and revaluations
- rates of inflation or deflation
- political and economic events; and

- changes in philosophies and emotions of market participants

A trading method (regardless of the nature of the method) may not take account of all of these factors.

Broad Investment Discretion. WC has broad discretion in making investments for clients. WC may change its investment strategy without notice to investors and there are no limitations on the securities, Derivatives or other instruments.

Past Results. There can be no assurance, nor should it be assumed, that the future investment performance of WC will conform to any prior performance history or that WC investments will avoid significant losses, including a total loss of investor capital. The investment results and portfolio compositions set forth in this report are provided for illustrative purposes only and may not be indicative of the future investment results or future portfolio composition.

Private Fund Offerings. An investment in a privately offered commingled fund can be highly illiquid, is speculative and is not suitable for all investors. Investment in privately offered commingled funds is only intended for experienced and sophisticated investors that are willing to bear the high economic risks of the investment. Certain of these risks may include: loss of all or a substantial portion of the investment due to leveraging or other speculative practices; lack of liquidity (in that there may be no secondary market for the security and none expected to develop); volatility of returns; restrictions on transferring interests in the fund; potential lack of diversification and the resulting elevated risk; absence of information about valuations and pricing; complex tax structures and delays in tax reporting; and less regulation and higher fees than other types of investments including mutual funds.

Possible Correlation and Positive Correlation with Stock and Bonds. One of the goals in incorporating a non-traditional investment such as the Private Funds into a portfolio is to provide a potentially valuable element of diversification. However, there can be no assurance, particularly during periods of market disruption and stress when the risk control benefits of diversification may be most important, that WC strategies will, in fact, be non-or negatively correlated with a traditional portfolio of stocks and bonds. In addition, although WC strives to select strategies and combine strategies in a way that limits correlation among strategies, there is no guarantee that WC will be successful in such efforts, and in times of market disruption and stress, WC strategies may become more correlated than intended.

Counterparties and Brokers. The counterparties with which the trading entities trade or invest or that clear the trading entities trades may encounter financial difficulties and delay or default on their payment obligations. Any such default could result in material losses.

Custody Risk. WC does not control the custodianship of their securities. The banks or brokerage firms selected to act as custodians may become insolvent, causing Clients to lose all or a portion of the funds or securities held by those custodians.

Financing Arrangements; Availability of Credit. The use of leverage is integral to certain of WC's strategies, and Clients depend on the availability of credit in order to finance their portfolio. There

can be no assurance that Clients will be able to maintain adequate financing arrangements under all market circumstances. As a general matter, the banks and dealers that provide financing to Clients can apply essentially discretionary margin, haircut, financing, security and collateral valuation policies. Changes by banks and dealers in such policies, or the imposition of other credit limitations or restrictions, whether due to market circumstances or governmental, regulatory or judicial action, may result in large margin calls, loss of financing, forced liquidation of positions at disadvantageous prices, termination of swap and repurchase agreements and cross-defaults to agreements with other dealers. Any such adverse effects may be exacerbated in the event that such limitations or restrictions are imposed suddenly and/or by multiple market participants at or about the same time. The imposition of such limitations or restrictions could compel a Client to liquidate all or part of its portfolio at disadvantageous prices.

Reliance on Corporate Management and Financial Reporting. Certain of the strategies implemented by WC rely on the financial information made available by the issuers in which Clients' invest. WC has no ability to independently verify the financial information disseminated by the issuers in which a Client invests and is dependent upon the integrity of both the management of these issuers and the financial reporting process in general. Recent events have demonstrated the material losses investors such as Clients can incur as a result of corporate mismanagement, fraud and accounting irregularities.

Competition; Potential Strategy Saturation. Clients compete with numerous other private investment funds as well as other investors, many of which have resources substantially greater than WC. The amount of capital committed to "alternative investment strategies" has increased dramatically during recent years. The profit potential of Clients may be materially reduced as a result of the "saturation" of the alternative investment field.

Intellectual Property Infringement/Misappropriation. Third parties may obtain and use WC's or any of its affiliates' intellectual property or technology, including its trade secrets and trading program software, without permission. Any unauthorized use or misappropriation of WC's or an affiliate's trade secrets, proprietary software and other technology could adversely affect its competitive advantage. Proprietary software and other technology are becoming increasingly easy to duplicate, particularly as employees with proprietary knowledge leave the owner or licensed user of that software or other technology. WC and its affiliates may have difficulty monitoring unauthorized uses of its proprietary software and other technology. The precautions they have taken may not prevent misappropriation or infringement of its proprietary software and other technology. Also, third parties may independently develop proprietary software and other technology similar to that of WC or an affiliate or claim that WC or an affiliate has violated their intellectual property rights, including their copyrights, trademark rights, trade names, trade secrets and patent rights. As a result, WC or an affiliate may have to litigate in the future to protect its trade secrets, determine the validity and scope of other parties' proprietary rights, defend itself against claims that it has infringed or otherwise violated other parties' rights, or defend itself against claims that its rights are invalid. Any litigation of this type, even if WC or affiliate is successful and regardless of the merits, may result in significant costs, divert its resources from a Client, or require it to change its proprietary software and other technology or enter into royalty or licensing agreements.

Trading in International Markets. The risk of loss in trading securities and Derivatives on markets outside of the U.S. can be substantial. Participation in non-U.S. markets involves the execution and clearing of trades on, or subject to the rules of, a foreign board of trade or foreign securities market. Some of these non-U.S. markets, in contrast to U.S. markets, are so-called principals' markets in which performance is the responsibility only of the individual counterparty with whom the trader has entered into a transaction—not of the exchange or clearing house. In these kinds of markets, Clients will be subject to the risk of bankruptcy, insolvency, payment failure or other failures or refusals to perform by the counterparty. Moreover, many of these non-U.S. markets are unregulated, which means that Clients may have no or limited recourse in the event of such a failure or refusal. Some non-U.S. markets present additional risk because they are not subject to the same degree of regulation as their U.S. counterparts. Neither the SEC nor the CFTC or any domestic exchange regulates activities of foreign boards of trade or securities markets outside of the U.S., including the execution, delivery and clearing of transactions, nor has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign board of trade or exchange or of any applicable non-U.S. laws. Additionally, trading on non-U.S. markets is subject to the risks presented by exchange controls, expropriation, increased tax burdens and exposure to local economic declines and political instability. An adverse development with respect to any of these variables could reduce the profit or increase the loss earned on trades in the affected international markets. Some non-U.S. markets also may be in a more developmental stage so that prior price histories may not be indicative of current price dynamics. In addition, a Client may not have the same access to certain positions on foreign markets as do local traders, and the historical market data on which WC bases its strategies may not be as reliable or accessible as it is in the U.S.

Market Risks in General. WC's strategies are each subject to certain dimensions of market risk: directional price movements, deviations from historical pricing relationships, changes in the regulatory environment (including but not limited to changes in tax regulation such as a broad based financial transactions tax), changes in market volatility, "flights to quality," "credit squeezes," "short squeezes," among other possible events. The particular or general types of market conditions in which a Client may incur losses or experience unexpected performance volatility cannot be predicted.

Changing Market Conditions. Certain changes in general market conditions — for example, a decline in listed Derivatives trading volume — could materially reduce a Client's profit potential.

Volatility. The prices of many of the instruments, including securities and Derivatives, have been subject to periods of excessive volatility in the past, and such periods can be expected to recur. Price movements are influenced by many unpredictable factors, such as market sentiment, inflation rates, interest rate movements and general economic and political conditions. While volatility can create profit opportunities for a Client, it can also create the specific risk, in the case of a Client, that historical or theoretical pricing relationships will be disrupted, causing what should otherwise be comparatively low risk positions to incur losses. On the other hand, the lack of volatility can also result in losses for certain of WC's strategies that profit from price movements.

Stagnant Markets. Certain of the investment strategies employed by WC rely for their profitability on market volatility contributing to the mispricing which they are designed to identify. In periods

of trendless, stagnant markets and/or deflation, these strategies may have materially diminished prospects for profitability.

Lack of Market Liquidity. Certain of the markets in which a Client trades will from time to time experience periods of illiquidity. Illiquid markets can make it economically unfeasible for a Client to recognize profits on open positions or to close out open positions against which the market is moving.

Market Disruptions. A Client may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events in which historical pricing relationships become materially distorted. The risk of loss from pricing distortions is compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets many positions become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving. The financing available to a Client from its banks, dealers and other counterparties may be reduced in disrupted markets. Such a reduction in financing and liquidity may result in substantial losses to a Client. For example, in 1994, 1998, 2008 and 2020 sudden restrictions of credit by the dealer community resulted in forced liquidations and major losses for a number of private investment funds. Market disruptions caused by unexpected political, military and terrorist events may from time to time cause dramatic losses for a Client, and such events can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk. As of the date this document was prepared, the outbreak of the novel coronavirus (“COVID-19”) in many countries continues to adversely impact global commercial and financial activity and has contributed to significant disruption and volatility in financial markets. The global impact of the outbreak has been rapidly evolving, and as cases of the virus have continued to be identified in additional countries, many countries have reacted by instituting quarantines, stay at home/essential business orders, and restrictions on travel. Such measures, as well as the general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19, are creating significant disruption in economic activity. The outbreak could have a continued adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to the ultimate adverse impact of COVID-19. In addition, the extent of the spread of the COVID-19, as well as the effects on the world and local economies, is changing daily and is not currently quantifiable. Nevertheless, COVID-19 presents material uncertainty and risk with respect to WC and Client performance and investment results.

Certain Risks Associated with Cybersecurity. Investment advisers, including WC, must rely in part on digital and network technologies (collectively, “cyber networks”) to conduct their businesses. Such cyber networks might in some circumstances be at risk of cyber-attacks that could potentially seek unauthorized access to digital systems for purposes such as misappropriating personal data or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption.

Cyber-attacks might potentially be carried out by persons using techniques that could range from efforts to electronically circumvent network security or overwhelm websites to intelligence gathering and social engineering functions aimed at obtaining information necessary to gain access. WC maintains a cybersecurity policy, cybersecurity committee and certain technical and physical safeguards intended to protect the confidentiality of its internal data. Nevertheless, cyber incidents could potentially occur, and might in some circumstances result in unauthorized access to sensitive

information about WC or its Clients as WC does not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers or third-party service providers.

Certain Strategy Risks

Market-Making Strategies. Certain strategies involve market-making and seek to provide liquidity with respect to securities and Derivatives. Market-making is dependent for its profitability on sufficient spreads between prices that can be “bid” and “asked” by market-makers. If bid-ask spreads shrink, the per trade profit decreases accordingly. Market-makers are also subject to regulatory risk. Options market-makers must be registered as broker-dealers with the SEC and members of the exchanges on which they quote. Similarly, futures market liquidity providers are members of the futures exchanges on which they trade. In such capacities, those entities are subject to audit and regulatory action, and must expend resources on compliance with applicable rules. Other factors that affect the profitability of market-making include: liquidity; the depth and breadth of an order book; suspensions of trading activity; exchange, regulatory and clearing fees; margin levels, collateral valuation policies and other financing policies of clearing brokers; and volume levels, among other things. Regardless of the ability of the Manager or the effectiveness of its strategies, an increase in fees, an adverse change in financing policies, and a lack of volume in the markets a Trading Entity quotes could each cause the Fund to experience substantial losses.

Multiple-Strategy Approaches. The diversification of WC’s strategies may not be significant and, even if significant, may not provide meaningful risk control, while reducing a client’s profit potential as a result of certain strategies being unprofitable while others are profitable. Certain of these strategies and markets may involve an unusually high degree of risk considered on a stand-alone basis, and combining multiple strategies inherently involves the opportunity cost of certain strategies’ losses offsetting the gains recognized by other strategies.

Macro Strategies. Macro strategies are directional strategies that seek to profit from forecasting near- to medium-term price movements. The multitude of different factors which go into determining futures price levels makes any attempt at market forecasting inherently speculative and unexpected political, international, weather and other events can cause major losses for strategies even if they correctly identified “true value” in the positions taken.

Technical Strategies. Technical strategies implemented by WC will take multiple forms, including “technical investing” based on various historical price patterns and market indicia. Other technical methods are more related to supply and demand driven by corporate life cycle events or by changes in rules or regulations in the markets. In general, WC considers technical investing/trading not only to include the generic technical market factors used by most “technical” traders, but any approach based on identifying a “technical” reason why there will be an imbalance between investors moving in and out of a given financial instrument. There are many risks associated with this style of investing, including the non-consummation of the event that created the opportunity, particularly if many investors are making their investment decisions based on the assumption of consummation. Also, WC could be wrong in identifying the technical opportunity and/or in executing trades to exploit the opportunity.

Relative Value Strategies. The success of WC’s relative value trades is dependent on WC’s ability to exploit relative mis-pricings among interrelated instruments. Although relative value positions

are considered to have a lower risk profile than directional trades as the former attempt to exploit price differentials not overall price movements, relative value strategies are by no means without risk. Mis-pricings, even if correctly identified, may not converge within the time frame within which the Fund maintains its positions. Even pure “riskless” arbitrage—which is rare—can result in significant losses if the arbitrage is not able to be sustained (due, for example, to margin calls) until expiration. WC’s relative value strategies are subject to the risks of disruptions in historical price relationships, the restricted availability of credit and the obsolescence or inaccuracy of its or third party valuation models. Market disruptions may also force WC to close out one or more positions. Such disruptions have in the past resulted in substantial losses for funds employing relative value strategies.

WC’s relative value trading may involve spreads between two or more positions. To the extent the price relationships between such positions remain constant, no gain or loss may occur. Such positions do, however, entail a substantial risk that the price differential could change unfavorably and, due to the leveraged nature of trading, result in increased losses.

“Event Driven” Strategies. WC will invest in positions whose profitability depends on the result of some significant corporate event, for example, a merger, tender offer, exchange offer, initial public offering or liquidation. Corporate events are affected by numerous factors—including not only market movements but also regulatory intervention, shareholders’ consent and changes in interest rates and economic outlook—that can have a particularly adverse effect on even the most apparently safe risk arbitrage investments. The risk of non-consummation in such transactions is high, and unexpected outcomes can lead to substantial losses.

Event-driven strategies generally incur significant losses when proposed transactions are not consummated. The consummation of anticipated event, such as mergers and acquisitions, bankruptcy announcements, proxy battles, corporate restructuring, spin-offs, litigation outcomes, leveraged buyouts, share buy-backs, tender offers, initial public offerings, rights offerings, and other significant corporate events can be prevented, denied or delayed by a variety of factors, including: (i) regulatory intervention; (ii) efforts by the target company to pursue a defensive strategy, including a merger with, or a friendly tender offer by, a company other than the offeror; (iii) failure to obtain the necessary shareholder approvals; (iv) adverse market or business conditions resulting in material change or termination of the pending transaction; (v) additional requirements imposed by law; and (vi) inability to obtain adequate financing.

Other Strategies. WC is seeking to continually develop new, and adapting and refining existing, strategies. Each of these strategies has its own peculiar risks and may, in connection with the other strategies then being used for a Private Fund, increase the overall risk and decrease the diversification of a Private Fund’s overall portfolio.

Active Trading. Client trading activities may involve substantial portfolio turnover and correspondingly high transactional costs.

Commingled Fund Risk. WC may allocate investments to one or more affiliated and unaffiliated commingled funds in which the managed fund consists of assets from several accounts that are blended together. WC relies on performance information provided by the investment manager of

such commingled funds. WC does not participate in the calculation of a commingled funds' performance. The cost to Clients of investing in such vehicles may be higher than investing directly in such vehicles.

Use of Trading Vehicles and Accounts. As part of its investment strategy, a Client may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated trading vehicles, funds and accounts. The Client's investment(s) in another trading vehicle, fund or account is subject to the risks associated with that trading vehicle, fund or account's portfolio of assets. For example, if the trading vehicle holds common stocks, the Client also would be exposed to the risk of investing in those common stocks. In addition, when the Client purchases interests or shares in another trading vehicle or fund or allocates monies to an account, the Client may indirectly bear its proportionate share of the fees and other expenses of the purchased trading vehicle and/or account. The fees and expenses of such trading vehicle, fund and account are in addition to the Client's own fees and expenses. Further, such trading vehicles, funds and accounts may use brokers (including prime brokers), custodians and other service providers that are different from the brokers and service providers used by the Client. An investment in the Client assumes the risks associated with such trading vehicle, fund and account service providers.

Model and Data Risk. WC relies on quantitative models and systems (both proprietary models developed by WC or affiliates and those supplied by third parties) and information and data supplied by third parties (collectively, "**Models and Data**"). Models and Data are used to construct sets of transactions and investments and to provide risk management insights and may be used to assist in hedging the investments. When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose Clients to potential risks. Similarly, any hedging based on faulty Models and Data may prove to be unsuccessful. Some of the models used by WC are predictive in nature. The use of predictive models has inherent risks. Because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the historical data. All models rely on correct market data inputs. If incorrect market data is entered into even a well-founded model, the resulting information will be incorrect. However, even if market data is input correctly, "model prices" will often differ substantially from market prices. In addition, WC relies on its staff to properly operate and maintain its computer and communications systems upon which the trading systems rely. Execution and operation of WC's computer and communications systems is subject to human error. Any failure, inaccuracy or delay in implementing any WC or affiliates computer and communications systems and executing the trading entities' transactions will impair its ability to identify profit opportunities and benefit from them. It could also result in decisions to undertake transactions based on inaccurate or incomplete information. This could cause substantial losses to a Client. In addition, the cost of Data and technology infrastructure is subject to change and increases in prices for Data and technology infrastructure necessary to implement investment and trading strategies could negatively impact Client returns and/or the ability of WC to implement such strategies.

Market Disruptions. A Client may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events in which historical pricing relationships become materially distorted. The risk of loss from pricing distortions is compounded by the fact that in disrupted markets many positions become illiquid, making it difficult or impossible to close out positions against which the markets are moving. The financing available to a Client from its banks, dealers and other counterparties may be reduced in disrupted markets. Such a reduction may result in substantial losses to a Client.

In 1994 and again in 1998, sudden restrictions of credit by the dealer community resulted in forced liquidations and major losses for a number of private investment funds. Market disruptions caused by unexpected political, military and terrorist events may from time to time cause dramatic losses for a Client, and such events can result in otherwise historically low-risk strategies performing with unprecedented volatility and risk.

No True Arbitrage. WC strategies do not generally involve true arbitrage in which profits will necessarily be realized if a position can be maintained until maturity. Certain of the WC strategies generally involve taking what are evaluated to be only partially offsetting positions in instruments whose true price and correlations to other instruments are uncertain and liquidity may be limited. What WC analyzes as a mispricing may be evaluated quite differently by other market participants who may, in fact, use pricing models materially different from those used by WC. No representation can be made that WC will correctly identify any “true arbitrage” in any Derivatives market. Even if a true arbitrage is identified, there can be no assurance that a client will be able to maintain an arbitrage position until the inherent profit is recognized. In addition, all arbitrage strategies are subject to the risks that increasing market liquidity, technological innovation and new theoretical constructs or refinements will reduce or eliminate the arbitrage opportunity and the profitability of its exploitation.

Volatility Assessment Risk. WC’s strategies require it to estimate, utilizing proprietary assumptions, future levels of the price volatility of given instruments. This means that a Client is exposed to the risk of actual levels of price volatility differing from those estimated by WC. Changes in the volatility of the price of an underlying security or index may make a large difference to the theoretical value of a Derivative.

Lack of Diversification. WC focuses Client investments in equities, options, futures, convertible securities and related instruments, and is likely to be invested only in a limited number of classes of such instruments at any time. Concentration of Client investments in a limited number of markets and instruments results in increased risk. Diversification is not a goal of the WC investment strategy. WC is not restricted as to the percentage of the Client’s assets that may be invested in any particular instrument, market or strategy. WC does not and will not maintain any fixed requirements for diversifying its Client portfolio.

Exchange Rates. Client assets will invest in securities, Derivatives and other instruments denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Such investments are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to the U.S. Dollar, which is the base currency of Clients. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments. WC may seek to hedge these risks by investing directly in non-U.S. currencies and buying and selling options, futures or forward contracts thereon. WC cannot, however, assure any Client that those strategies, if implemented, will be effective.

Duration of Investment Positions. WC does not typically know (except in the case of certain options or other Derivatives positions that have pre-established expiration dates) the maximum — or, often, even the expected (as opposed to optimal) — duration of any particular position at the time of

initiation. Actual holding periods will depend on numerous market factors which can both expedite and disrupt price convergences. There can be no assurance that Clients will be able to maintain any particular position, or group of related positions, for the duration required to realize the expected gains, or avoid losses, from such positions.

Securities Lending. A Client may borrow and lend securities on an ongoing basis in the regular course of its investing. Third parties that borrow securities from Clients may not be able to return them on demand (possibly causing a Client to default on its obligations to other parties) and may also default on the payment obligations owed to the Client in connection with such securities loans, potentially resulting in substantial losses to the Client.

Short Sales. WC will routinely “sell securities short.” A short sale is effected by selling a security which is not owned, or selling a security which is owned but which does not deliver upon consummation of the sale. In order to make delivery to the buyer of a security sold short, a seller must borrow the security. In so doing, it incurs the obligation to replace that security, whatever its price may be, at the time it is required to deliver it to the lender. The seller must also pay to the lender of the security any dividends or interest payable on the security during the borrowing period and may have to pay a premium to borrow the security. This obligation must, unless the seller then owns or has the right to obtain, without payment, securities identical to those sold short, be collateralized by a deposit of cash or marketable securities with the lender. Short selling is subject to a theoretically unlimited risk of loss because there is no limit on how much the price of a security may appreciate before the short position is closed out. There can be no assurance that the security necessary to cover the short position will be available for purchase. In addition, purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the relevant securities to rise further, thereby increasing the loss incurred. Furthermore, a WC may prematurely be forced to close out a short position if a counterparty from which the Client borrowed securities demands their return, resulting in a loss on what might otherwise have been a profitable position. Investment strategies utilized by WC may be negatively impacted if short sales are banned or suspended by U.S. or foreign regulators in response to market disruptions (see “*General Risks — Market Disruptions Risk*” for additional information).

Absence of Hedging and Presence of Hedging. WC will not, in general, attempt to hedge all market or other risks inherent in the Client’s positions, and will hedge certain risks, if at all, only partially. Specifically, WC may choose not, or may determine that it is economically unattractive, to hedge certain risks — either in respect of particular positions or in respect of Client’s overall portfolio. Clients may have significant market risk, despite the hedging costs which it incurs. WC expects to engage in certain hedging strategies in both long and short investments, including through the use of equities, equity options, equity and sector indices, credit, currencies, futures and other marketable securities. To the extent that WC hedges, its hedges will not be static but rather will need to be continually adjusted based on WC’s assessment of market conditions, as well as the expected degree of non-correlation between the hedges and the portfolio being hedged. The mechanisms employed by WC to monitor and manage the risks associated with its trading activities on behalf of the Client may not succeed in mitigating any or all identified risks. The success of WC’s hedging strategy will depend on the ability to implement this strategy efficiently and cost-effectively, as well as on the accuracy of the ongoing judgments concerning the hedging positions to be acquired by a client.

Trade Execution Risk. Many of the trading techniques used by WC will require the rapid and efficient execution of transactions. Inefficient executions can eliminate the small pricing differentials which WC is seeking to exploit.

Trading Errors. While WC will attempt to correct trading errors as soon as they are discovered, WC will not be responsible for poor executions, erroneous orders, rogue algorithms or trading errors.

Model Errors. WC's quantitative modeling process is complex and involves market data, statistical estimates, numerous research inputs, modeling, and proprietary algorithms. Although WC attempts to employ individuals skilled in these responsibilities and to provide appropriate levels of oversight, there is a possibility that mistakes will be made in programming, as well as technical issues that could arise in computer hardware or software. These errors could adversely affect a Client's returns and cause losses.

Compliance. While WC believes that it has established and maintains a system to supervise the activities of its personnel that is reasonably designed to achieve compliance with applicable laws and rules, WC provides no assurance that any controls, procedures, safeguards or policies will be sufficient to prevent a violation of applicable law or rules, including with respect to trading in the securities or derivatives markets.

Developing New or Additional Investment Strategies. WC is not restricted from developing and incubating new strategies, even if WC has limited or no experience in a new strategy. There can be no assurance WC will be successful in developing and implementing new or additional strategies.

Speculative Position Limits. Speculative position limits imposed by various regulators and exchanges may limit WC's ability to effect desired trades. Position limits are the maximum amounts of gross, net long or net short positions that any one person or entity may own or control in a particular financial instrument. All positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, may be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the applicable position limits have been exceeded. Thus, even if WC does not intend to exceed applicable position limits, it is possible that different accounts managed by WC or its affiliates may be aggregated. If at any time positions managed by WC were to exceed applicable position limits, WC would be required to liquidate positions, which might include positions of a Client, to the extent necessary to come within those limits. Further, to avoid exceeding the position limits, a Client might have to forego or modify certain of its contemplated trades.

Electronic Trading and Order Routing Systems. WC intends to trade on electronic trading and order routing systems for a portion of its order flow. Transactions using an electronic system are subject to the rules and regulations of the exchanges offering the system or listing the contract. Characteristics of electronic trading and order routing systems vary widely among the different electronic systems with respect to order matching procedures, opening and closing procedures and prices, error trade policies and trading limitations or requirements. There are also differences regarding qualifications for access and grounds for termination and limitations on the types of orders that may be entered into the system. Each of these matters may present different risk factors with

respect to trading on or using a particular system. Each system may also present risks related to system access, varying response times and security. In the case of internet-based systems, there may be additional risks related to service providers and the receipt and monitoring of electronic mail. Trading through an electronic trading or order routing system is also subject to risks associated with system or component failure. In the event of system or component failure, it is possible that for a certain time period, it might not be possible to enter new orders, execute existing orders or modify or cancel orders that were previously entered. System or component failure may also result in loss of orders or order priority, or the sending of erroneous orders. Some contracts offered on an electronic trading system may be traded electronically and through open outcry during the same trading hours. Exchanges offering an electronic trading or order routing system and listing the contract may have adopted rules to limit their liability, the liability of futures brokers and software and communication system vendors and the amount that may be collected for system failures and delays. These limitations of liability provisions vary among the exchanges.

Securities, Derivatives, Cryptocurrency and Financial Instruments Risks

Derivatives Generally. WC will use a variety of Derivatives to implement its investment strategies. The pricing of Derivatives is uncertain, variable and based primarily on theoretical models, the outputs of which may vary substantially from the prices actually recognized in the market. The market for many types of Derivatives is comparatively illiquid and inefficient, creating the potential for substantial mispricing, as well as sustained deviations between theoretical and market value.

Options. WC will make extensive use of listed options on single stocks and stock indices (including volatility indices) for Client's portfolios. These activities involve risks that can be substantial, depending on the circumstances. Options trading is highly specialized and is subject to risks that are in addition to the risks generally associated with trading Derivatives. If a Client purchases a put or a call option, the Client may lose the entire premium paid. If a Client writes or sells a put or call option, the Client's loss is potentially unlimited. For example, the seller of an uncovered call option is subject to the risk that the price of the underlying security will increase, thereby subjecting the seller to significant losses. Also, option prices tend to decline over time as options near their exercise dates. This "time decay" must be offset by other factors, such as increased volatility, or options positions will decline in value.

Futures Contracts. Clients will buy and sell futures contracts, including futures contracts on equity indices. Futures prices can be highly volatile. Because of the low margin deposits normally required in futures trading, an extremely high degree of leverage is typical. The amount of margin funds necessary to be deposited with a bank or broker to enter into a futures contract is typically about 2% to 10% of the total value of the contract (and may even be zero). As a result of this leveraging, even a small movement in the price of a contract can cause major losses. Any purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses that substantially exceed the amount invested in the contract. For example, if \$2,200 in margin is required to hold one U.S. Treasury bond futures contract with a face value of \$100,000, a \$2,200 decrease in the value of that contract could, if the contract is then closed out, result in a complete loss of the margin deposit, without taking into account deductions for fees and/or commissions. Severe short-term price declines could thus force the liquidation of open positions with large losses. If a Client suffers losses, WC may de-leverage its account(s), which would materially impair the Client's ability to recover its initial losses. Futures

contract gains and losses are marked-to-market daily for purposes of determining margin requirements. Options on futures contracts generally are not marked-to-market daily, although short option positions will require additional margin if the market moves against the position. Due to these differences in margin treatment between futures and options thereon, there may be periods in which positions on both sides must be closed down prematurely due to short term cash flow needs. If, for example, this occurs during an adverse move in a spread or straddle relationship, then a substantial loss could occur.

Equities. Equities invested in by a Client may involve substantial risks and may be subject to wide and sudden fluctuations in market value, with a resulting fluctuation in the amount of profits and losses. There are no absolute restrictions regarding the size or operating experience of the companies in which the Client may invest.

Foreign Exchange. The prices of assets held by a Client may be sensitive to foreign exchange-rate fluctuations; such fluctuations could cause the U.S. dollar value of long and short positions to move in unanticipated directions. A Client may invest in financial instruments denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Such investments are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to the U.S. Dollar, which is the base currency. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments. WC may seek to hedge these risks by investing directly in non-U.S. currencies and buying and selling options, futures or forward contracts thereon. WC cannot, however, assure any Fund Investor that those strategies, if implemented, will be effective. To the extent that foreign exchange-rate assumptions underpin the hedging of a particular position, fluctuations in rates could invalidate those underlying assumptions and expose Clients to losses. WC is not obligated to hedge Client exposure to any risks, including, foreign exchange-rate risks.

Non-U.S. Securities. Clients may trade in securities of companies domiciled or operating in one or more non-U.S. countries. Investing in these securities involves considerations and possible risks not typically involved in investing in securities of companies domiciled and operating in the United States ("U.S."), including instability of certain non-U.S. governments, the possibility of expropriation, limitations on the use or removal of funds or other assets, changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy (in the U.S. or abroad) or changed circumstances in dealings between nations. The application of non-U.S. tax laws (e.g., the imposition of withholding taxes on dividend or interest payments, income taxes and excise taxes) or confiscatory taxation may also affect a Client investment in non-U.S. securities. Clients may incur higher expenses from investment in non-U.S. securities than from investment in U.S. securities because of the costs that must be incurred in connection with conversions between various currencies and because non-U.S. brokerage commissions may be higher than commissions in the U.S. Non-U.S. securities markets also may be less liquid, more volatile and less subject to governmental supervision than in the U.S. Client investments in non-U.S. countries could be adversely affected by other factors not present in the U.S., including lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations.

Convertible Securities. Clients may invest in convertible securities, which are subject to certain types of risks. Because convertible securities have characteristics of both equity and debt securities

they are exposed to certain additional risks. The market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. A convertible security's market value also tends to reflect the market price of the common stock of the issuing company, particularly when the stock price is greater than the convertible security's conversion price (i.e., the predetermined price or exchange ratio at which the convertible security can be converted or exchanged for the underlying common stock). Convertible securities are also exposed to credit risk. Due to their potential for capital appreciation, convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than nonconvertible debt securities of similar credit quality. Mandatory convertible securities are a subset of convertible securities. The conversion of such securities is not optional, and the conversion price at maturity is based solely upon the market price of the underlying common stock, which may be significantly less than par or the price (above or below par) paid. Mandatory convertible securities generally are subject to a greater risk of loss of value than securities convertible at the option of the holder.

Swaps. A Client may take advantage of opportunities in the area of swaps, options on various underlying instruments and swaptions. Investment in swaps involve the exchange by the Client with another party of all or a portion of their respective interests or commitments. Use of swaps may subject the Client to risk of default by the counterparty. If there is a default by the counterparty to such a transaction, the Client will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements to the transaction. The Client may enter into currency, interest rate, total return or other swaps which may be surrogates for other instruments such as currency forwards, interest rate options and equity instruments and indices on the foregoing. The value of such instruments generally depends upon changes in volatility, price movements in the underlying assets and counterparty risk.

Other Instruments and Future Developments. A Client may take advantage of opportunities in customized "synthetic" or derivatives investments. Special risks may apply to a client's investments in the future.

Virtual Currencies. Clients may buy and sell virtual currencies—i.e., digital representations of value that function as a medium of exchange, units of account, and/or stores of value, including any form of cryptocurrency, digital asset, coin or token or any other asset that is issued and transferred using distributed ledger or blockchain technology. A Client may trade virtual currencies in the spot, forward and derivatives markets. WC expects no Client to utilize more than 5% of its assets to capitalize its trading based on virtual currencies and virtual currency derivatives. Such virtual currencies and derivatives present several unique risks for a Client. For example, these instruments may experience significant price volatility and, with respect to virtual currency derivatives, the initial margin may be set as a percentage of the value of a particular contract, which means that margin requirements for long positions can increase if the price of the contract rises. Further, some brokers may impose restrictions on customer trading activity in virtual currency derivatives, such as requiring additional margin, imposing position limits, prohibiting naked shorting or prohibiting give-in transactions. The rules of certain exchanges impose trading halts that may restrict the Client's ability to exit a position during a period of high volatility. In addition, virtual currencies and virtual currency derivatives are subject to additional risks, including those that relate to valuation and liquidity, cybersecurity, opaque and unregulated spot markets, defaults and losses by exchanges, custodians or brokers, and a changing and uncertain regulatory environment.

Private Company Securities. Client investments in private companies may be subject to higher risk than investments in securities of public companies. Private companies, unlike public companies, are generally not subject to SEC reporting requirements, are not required to maintain their accounting records in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and are not required to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting. Timely or accurate information about the business, financial condition and results of operations of the private companies in which a Client invests may not be available and there is risk that a Client may invest on the basis of incomplete or inaccurate information, which may adversely affect a Client's investment performance. Private companies may have limited financial resources, shorter operating histories, more asset concentration risk, narrower product lines and smaller market shares than larger businesses, which tend to render such private companies more vulnerable to competitors' actions and market conditions, as well as general economic downturns. These companies generally have less predictable operating results, may from time to time be parties to litigation, may be engaged in rapidly changing businesses with products subject to a substantial risk of obsolescence, and may require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance expansion or maintain their competitive position. These companies may have difficulty accessing the capital markets to meet future capital needs, which may limit their ability to grow or to repay their outstanding indebtedness upon maturity. These factors could subject a Client to greater risk than investments in securities of public companies and negatively affect a Client's investment returns, which could negatively impact the dividends paid to the Client and the value of its investment. Typically, investments in private companies are in restricted securities that are not traded in public markets and subject to substantial holding periods, so that a Client may not be able to resell some of its holdings for extended periods, which may be several years. A Client will likely be able to sell its investments in private companies only in private transactions with another investor or group of investors, and there can be no assurance that such transactions can be successfully arranged if and when desired, if successfully arranged, that a Client will be able to obtain favorable values upon the sale of its investments in private companies in such transactions.

Private placements (including PIPEs). Investments through private placements are not immediately tradable on an exchange or in the over-the-counter (OTC) market and may be subject to restrictions on resale including significant holding or "lockup" restrictions for designated time periods. Private placements may serve as financing vehicles for public companies (commonly referred to as Private Investments in Public Entities or **PIPEs**) or for privately held entities. In a PIPE transaction, a Client may bear the price risk from the time of pricing until the time of closing. In addition, a Client may have to commit to purchase a specified number of shares at a fixed price, with the closing conditioned upon, among other things, the SEC's preparedness to declare effective a resale registration statement covering the resale, from time to time, of the shares sold in the private financing. Securities purchased through private placements may be less liquid than publicly traded securities and investments in privately held entities are generally less liquid than PIPEs. The offering documents often contain limited information on the company's business and many private placement securities are issued by companies that are not required to file audited financial reports making it difficult to gauge how the private placement is likely to perform over time. Investors purchasing private placements should be prepared to hold such investments over a longer time horizon than public company holdings or possibly for an indefinite period of time.

Structural Risks

Projections and Opinions. Statements contained marketing WC strategies that are not historical facts are based on current expectations, estimates, projections, opinions and beliefs of WC. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, and undue reliance should not be placed thereon. No assurance can be given that returns from a Client will be equal or similar to those achieved or expected to be achieved by any past results, and no assurances can be given that actual results will achieve WC's stated objectives.

Importance of WC. Clients must rely on the ability of WC to implement and maintain WC's trading and investment program. WC, in turn, is dependent on the services of certain key personnel—including its traders—and the loss of the services of one or more such professionals would likely materially impair the ability of WC to provide services to Clients.

Affiliations. From time to time, WC may form other trading entities on behalf of a Client without prior notice, which trading entities would be affiliated with Client and WC. The capital of the Client is exposed to the performance and risks of such trading entities.

Currency Exposure and Hedging. Private Funds interests are issued and redeemed in U.S. dollars. Certain of the assets of the Private Fund may be invested in financial instruments denominated in other currencies. Accordingly, the value of such assets may be affected favorably or unfavorably by fluctuations in currency rates. WC will generally seek to hedge the foreign currency exposure of certain classes or series of interests of the Private Fund. WC retains the sole discretion to determine when and to what extent to engage in currency hedging transactions. To the extent that WC engages in currency hedging, Clients may be exposed to certain risks. The Client may be exposed to considerable losses as a result of its hedging policy. Clients should also note that there can be no guarantee that the hedges which WC puts in place will be effective for any or for all classes or series of interests.

Reliance on Third Party Managers for Information. Information regarding Third Party Managers, including but not limited to information regarding each Third Party Manager's principals, performance record and trading style, has been provided to WC by each Third Party Manager and such information has not been independently verified by WC. It is possible that a Third Party Manager's information is materially inaccurate or incomplete.

WC and Third Party Manager Management Fees. WC and Third Party Managers may receive a management fee irrespective of performance. Thus, while Clients may lose money, Clients will still be assessed a management fee by WC and Third Party Managers.

WC and Third Party Manager Performance Allocation. The fact that WC and Third Party Managers may be compensated based on the trading profits creates an incentive for WC to make investments on behalf of Client's that are riskier and/or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation.

WC Manager Bonus Expense. A Private Fund may be responsible for the payment of Manager Bonus Expenses, which are highly variable and depend on the size, performance, and the bonus percentage applicable to each strategy utilized by such Private Fund. These expenses could be significant and may be subject to netting risk. Netting risk is the risk that for any given time period,

one strategy may significantly outperform another strategy, resulting in a large Manager Bonus Expense to the outperforming strategy, however such outperformance may not reflect sufficient appreciation to cover the losses in other underperforming strategies.

Reliance on Beneficial Member Rates. In conducting its trading activities, certain Client's will rely upon the transaction and clearing rates afforded to members of certain exchanges (including the trading entities), which rates are substantially lower than the rates assessed to non-members of such exchanges. To the extent that a Client no longer qualifies for a member rate, the costs and expenses of the Client would materially increase.

Valuation Risk; Use of Estimates. WC will value Client's positions in such manner as it deems fair. A Client's Net Asset Value is based to the extent possible on market prices or quotes provided by brokers and other competent third-party pricing sources. The fair market value of those investments of a Client for which a reliable third-party quote is not available or is overruled will be based on other relevant sources deemed reliable by WC's valuation committee in its good faith judgment. The Performance Allocation, as well as amounts due to investors upon withdrawal or in connection with distributions, may be determined on the basis of estimates.

Valuation/Withdrawal Discrepancies. In many cases, even if a Client has correctly valued an asset, there will be (or potentially will be) a wide disparity between such valuation and the amount that the Client could actually realize on the sale of such asset.

Risk of Litigation. In the ordinary course of its business, WC may be subject to litigation from time to time. The outcome of such proceedings may be impossible to anticipate, and such proceedings may continue without resolution for long periods of time. Any litigation may consume substantial amounts of WC's time and attention, and that time and the devotion of these resources to litigation may, at times, be disproportionate to the amounts at stake in the litigation. In addition, the costs related to such litigation may be borne by Clients pursuant to the Client Governing Documents and, as such, any litigation may reduce returns to such Clients.

Leverage. WC expects to utilize substantial leverage in investing Client assets, including through engaging in trading on margin by borrowing funds, pledging securities as collateral, and through instruments with embedded leverage such as derivatives (e.g., options, futures, and swaps). Losses incurred on a Client's leveraged investments increase in direct proportion to the degree of leverage employed. Clients may also incur interest expense on the borrowings used to leverage its positions. To the extent the assets of Clients have been leveraged through borrowings, the purchase of securities on margin or otherwise, the interest expense and other costs and premiums incurred in relation thereto may not be recovered. If gains earned by the Client's portfolio fail to cover such costs, the Net Asset Value of the Client portfolio may decrease faster than if there had been no borrowings. WC also expects to engage in certain hedging strategies in both long and short investments, including through the use of equities, equity options, equity and sector indices, credit, currencies, futures and other marketable securities. Strategies employed by WC also require frequent trading, resulting in substantial brokerage commissions and other transaction fees and expenses. The brokerage and commission expenses of Clients, as a percentage of net asset value, generally will substantially exceed those of many other private investment funds. These expenses must be offset by investment gains in order for a Client to be profitable.

De-leveraging. WC expects that a Client could be required to “deleverage” by selling large portions of its investments in a relatively short period of time in the event of market turmoil (which may cause many financial services companies to reduce or terminate the credit they extend to a Client) or other adverse events (such as the conditions that occurred during the financial crisis). If a Client is required to deleverage in such fashion, the Client’s returns will likely be substantially reduced, and the Client may be forced to liquidate entirely if it cannot cover its outstanding indebtedness. In addition, legal and regulatory changes applicable to funds generally may force a Client to deleverage or otherwise limit its ability to utilize leverage.

Other Strategies. The descriptions of specific investment strategies and methods that may be engaged in by WC should not be understood as limiting WC’s investment activities. For example, WC may move client assets to cash equivalents or Treasuries for defensive purposes or in an effort to preserve capital in the event WC has identified what WC feels is a widespread market disruption. WC may engage in investment strategies and methods not described that WC considers appropriate; provided, however, WC will keep Clients informed of any material change in overall strategy or approach. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of a client will be achieved. Clients must be prepared to lose their entire investment. There are no material restrictions on the strategies, leverage, markets or instruments that may be incorporated into the portfolio or the percentage of assets that may be committed to any particular issuer, strategy type, market or instrument. By investing with WC, subscribers are relying on the discretionary market judgment of WC and affiliates, without any meaningful diversification, leverage, type of trading or strategy concentration limitations. An investment with WC is speculative and involves substantial risks, including, without limitation, general market and investment risks, risks associated with certain instruments, trading techniques and strategies, risks associated with derivatives, structural risks and tax risks. Prospective Clients or Clients are encouraged to consult their own financial, legal, and tax advisers regarding their individual circumstances and the suitability of an investment.

Cybersecurity. The information and technology systems of WC and its key service providers and its clients may be subject to potential damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons or security breaches, usage errors by employees, power outages or catastrophic events such as fires or hurricanes. In the unlikely event that these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly there could be significant interruptions in the operations of WC or its Client accounts or a compromise of the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information.

Coronavirus and Public Health Emergencies. As of the date of this Brochure, there is an outbreak of a novel and highly contagious form of coronavirus (“COVID-19”), which the World Health Organization has declared to constitute a “Public Health Emergency of International Concern.” The outbreak of COVID19 has resulted in numerous deaths, adversely impacted global commercial activity and contributed to market volatility. The global impact of the outbreak is rapidly evolving, and many countries, states, provinces, districts, departments and municipalities have reacted by instituting quarantines, curfews, prohibitions on travel and the closure of offices, businesses, schools, retail stores and other public venues, including certain infrastructure structures and facilities. Businesses are also implementing similar precautionary measures. Such measures, as well as the general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19, are creating

significant disruption in supply chains and economic activity and are having a particularly adverse impact on transportation, hospitality, tourism and entertainment, among other industries.. A “second wave” of COVID-19 began in the United States in the fourth quarter of 2020 and has continued into 2021, with new strains of the virus now being identified. It is unclear whether the mitigation or containment measures taken by various governments (including at the federal, state and local level) or private enterprises will be continued or re-implemented, or if different measures will be implemented, and what impact such measures will have on the national or global economy.

Any public health emergency, including any outbreak of COVID-19, SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, other coronavirus, Ebola or other existing or new epidemic diseases, or the threat thereof, could have a significant adverse impact on a client and its investments and could adversely affect a Client’s ability to fulfill its investment objectives. The extent of the impact of any public health emergency on the operational and financial performance of a client will depend on many factors, including the duration and scope of such public health emergency, the extent of any related travel advisories and restrictions implemented, the impact of such public health emergency on overall supply and demand, goods and services, investor liquidity, consumer confidence and levels of economic activity and the extent of its disruption to important global, regional and local supply chains and economic markets, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. The effects of a public health emergency may materially and adversely impact the value and performance of a Client’s investments as well as the ability of a client and source, manage and divest investments and achieve its investment objectives, all of which could result in significant losses to the client. In addition, the operations if a Client, its investments and WC may be significantly impacted, or even halted, either temporarily or on a long-term basis, as a result of government quarantine and curfew measures, voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings and other factors related to a public health emergency, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity’s personnel.

Conflict-related Risks

WC and its Affiliated Persons; Co-investments. WC and each Private Fund has been formed by the same group of persons. A Private Fund’s selection of WC and the establishment of its arrangements with WC is not the result of an arm’s length negotiation; however, the arrangements with WC are comparable to what would have been achieved on an arm’s-length negotiation. WC (or an affiliate) acts as the WCWC to one or more current and upcoming Private Funds and have its own interest in such Private Funds; and, in some cases, any or all of WC, its members, officers and/or employees (or members, officers and/or employees of any affiliate of WC) (“**Affiliated Persons**”) may invest their own additional capital into the Private Fund vehicle. In these cases, WC and its Affiliated Persons each have their own investment interest to consider along with the interest of WC Clients.

Please refer to each Client’s Governing Documents for a more detailed description of risks and conflicts associated with a WC investment and trading strategies.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Neither WC nor any of its officers, directors, or employees or other management persons, has been involved in any legal or disciplinary events that would require disclosure in response to this Item.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Identification and Mitigation of Conflicts of Interest

The Investment Committee reviews potential conflicts of interest between WC, Clients and related parties on an on-going basis. In coordinating such review, the Committee takes into account the responses to the conflicts questionnaires distributed to supervised persons, as well as other activities of WC that might give rise to a conflict between the interests of WC and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the interests of the Private Funds and/or Clients, on the other. To the extent such conflicts are identified, the CCO shall oversee the consideration of appropriate disclosure and/or mitigation of the conflicts. The following is a list of currently identified conflicts and, where applicable, mitigating actions taken in addition to the reviews discussed in this paragraph.

Financial Industry Actions and Affiliations. WC is the manager of the following private investment funds and trading vehicles, Walleye Investments Fund (“WIF”), Walleye Opportunities Fund (“WOF”), Walleye Manager Opportunities Fund (“WMO”), Sea Hawk Multi-Strategy Fund (“SH”). WIF is the primary owner of Walleye Trading LLC (“WT”), a registered broker-dealer that was formed in 2005 and specializes in the market-making of options on equities and futures. WT is a trading vehicle utilized by WIF to trade certain of its investment strategies. Various management persons of WC, who are primarily responsible for client trading and investment decisions, are registered representatives of WT. WC employees that perform trading and other functions for WT are also registered representatives of WT. Certain trading employees of WC are also members of WT and receive a percentage of the net profits of WT related to their strategies. WOF, WMO and SH do not utilize WT in any way related to brokerage or any other trading related or other services. A Client may invest directly in affiliated private investment funds advised by WC. A Client may pay additional management fees, incentive fees and other fees in connection such investments. Affiliated trading vehicles may have additional third-party investors, including partners or employees of WC or other entities affiliated with WC or a Client.

There are currently ten owners of WC. All of the owners of WC are also owners of WC’s technology affiliate, Walleye Software LLC (“Walleye Software”). The owners of WC are also some of the owners of Deephaven Data Labs (“DDL”), a data management systems provider that provides data management software and services for WC and other DDL clients. Will England, Irvin Kessler and Mark Zeldis also serve on the Board of Directors of DDL. The use of affiliated service providers by WC on behalf of clients (including but not limited to WT, DDL and Walleye Software) presents various conflicts of interest including conflicts associated with the selection, retention, and evaluation of the service provider. Affiliates are owned and controlled by the same individuals, therefore, WC or employees have economic incentives to select and retain affiliated service providers. WC (or affiliates) employees also determine the rates that Clients will pay for the services received from affiliated service providers which also present conflicts in determining market rates since they are not assessed at arms-length. Additional information associated with conflicts of interest is discussed throughout this brochure. Clients are encouraged to discuss the conflicts with WC.

WC is registered with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor. WC is also a member of the National Futures Association

(the “NFA”). WC has various supervised persons that have affiliations with other broker-dealers and investment advisers. WC discusses some of these affiliations and the conflicts of interest these relationships present to Clients below.

Mr. Irvin Kessler is a founding partner of WC and is involved in setting the strategic direction of WC. Mr. Kessler is registered representative of WT. He is also an owner of WC. Mr. Kessler owns a substantial ownership interest in WIF and WT, and interests in other Private Funds. In addition, Mr. Kessler is an owner of Provident Real Estate Ventures LLC. Mr. Kessler is also the sole owner and CEO of Deeplaven, Inc., an unregistered investment adviser he founded that provides advisory services to a related family office.

WC has an investment in Sagetrader, LLC (“Sagetrader”), a registered broker-dealer, and a WC employee is a member of Sagetrader’s advisory board. WC and its affiliates do not execute or clear transactions through Sagetrader.

In addition, WC and affiliates (and their families) may, directly or through investments in other trading vehicles, investment funds or accounts (among other things), have personal or other interests in the securities or Third Party Managers in which a Client invests as well as interests in investments in which a Client does not invest. WC and affiliates (and their families) also have personal or business relationships with brokers, service providers, Fund Investors, corporate management, Third Party Managers, directors or other parties with whom WC or the Clients themselves have relationships. Employees may also have personal investments with Third Party Managers and Third Party Managers or their employees may have investments in our Clients. WC also employs family members of current and prior employees. As a result, WC may have conflicts of interest in allocating their time and activity between the Clients and other entities, in allocating investments among the Clients and other entities, in supervising employees, and in effecting transactions, evaluating investments or potential investments including allocating Client capital to Third Party Managers, or retaining or evaluating services for the Clients and other entities, including ones in which the WC (and their families) may be employed or have a greater financial or personal interest. Although WC will seek to limit any such conflicts and will act in a manner that is in accordance with their fiduciary duties to the Clients, these potential conflicts of interest may have an impact on an employee's ability to perform his responsibilities on behalf of a Client.

Shared Expenses. A Client and one or more other Clients are responsible for a portion of a shared expense attributable to such Clients. In these instances, WC will allocate such shared cost among all those entities, Clients, and WC in its discretion in a fair and equitable manner. Any expense shared by any other Client or other Clients managed by WC or its affiliates generally will be paid pro rata by such entities based on the eligible Client’s assets under management, long market value of shared investment strategies, percentage of shared personnel’s time dedicated to each entity, or other methodologies in a fair and equitable manner as determined by the Expense Committee. WC has a conflict of interest related to allocation of shared expenses among Clients, in that allocation decisions may be impacted by WC’s relationship, fee structure (such as differences in the fees WC charges for its advisory services, e.g., a performance fee charged to one Client and a different, lower fee with a cap charged to another Client) or other factors unique to a Client or Clients. WC has established an Expense Committee that meets on a regular basis to discuss fees and make fair and equitable decisions regarding allocation of shared expenses among Clients as noted above. The

goal of the Expense Committee and allocation procedures is to accurately track, charge and monitor expenses associated with operating the Private Funds that have different policies related to expense reimbursement. The procedures assign responsibility for tracking of fund level expenses, identification of any shared fund level expenses, and expenses not appropriate for pass-through treatment. The Expense Committee meets on a monthly basis to review, adjust if necessary, and approve the fund level expenses, shared expenses and non-pass-through expenses.

Allocation of Opportunities. On occasion, a Third Party Manager may offer WC limited capacity to invest and allocate among clients. WC will seek to act in a manner that it considers fair, reasonable and equitable in allocating investment opportunities to a Client, but there are specific obligations or requirements concerning WC's allocation of time, effort or investment opportunities to a Client or any restrictions on the nature or timing of investments for the account of a Client, other WC managed accounts or WC's own account. WC's principal(s) are not obligated to devote any specific amount of their business time to the affairs of WC, and WC is not required to accord any exclusivity or priority to a Client in the event of "limited availability" investment opportunities. Third Party Managers utilized by a Client may be utilized by other clients of WC.

Personal Trading. WC and its principals, officers, employees, agents and affiliates may trade personal accounts independently. The records of such personal trading are confidential and will not be available for inspection by Clients. Prospective investors should be aware that such persons might from time to time take positions in their personal accounts that are different from or opposite to positions taken for the Client.

Valuation. WC will value Client positions in such manner as it deems reasonable and fair. NAV is based to the extent possible on quotes provided by brokers and other competent third-party pricing sources. The fair market value of those investments of the Client for which a reliable third-party quote is not available or is overruled will be based on other relevant sources deemed reliable by WC in its good faith judgment.

Transactions with Interested Parties. WC, the administrator, prime brokers and any of their directors, officers, managers, members, employees, agents and affiliates, and the directors of the Master Fund and any officer or agent of a Client, and any person or company with whom they are affiliated or by whom they are employed (any such person being an "Interested Party") may be involved in other financial, investment or other professional activities which may cause conflicts of interest with the Client. In addition, Interested Parties may provide to other entities services similar to those provided to a Client and shall not be liable to account for any profit earned from any such services. WC shall ensure that such parties shall at all times have due regard to their duties owed to the Client and where a conflict arises they will endeavor to ensure that it is resolved fairly. For example, an Interested Party may acquire investments in which WC may invest on behalf of clients. WC will endeavor to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated on a fair and equitable basis.

A Client may acquire investments from or dispose of investments to any Interested Party or any investment company or account advised or managed by any such person. An Interested Party may provide professional services to a Client (provided that no Interested Party shall act as auditor to a Client) or hold Interests and buy, hold and deal in any investments for their own accounts notwithstanding that similar investments may be held by the Client. An Interested Party may

contract or enter into any financial or other transaction with any Client or with any entity who may be interested in any contract or transaction entered into by the Client. Furthermore, any Interested Party may receive commissions to which it or he is contractually entitled in relation to any sale or purchase of any investments of the Client effected by it for the account of the Client, provided that in each case the terms are no less beneficial to the Client than a transaction involving a disinterested party and any commission shall be in line with market practice. Any transactions with Interested Parties will be entered into only to the extent permitted by applicable law.

WC may invest in affiliated trading vehicles, including but not limited to affiliated private funds or accounts managed by WC, as part of its investment strategies. Because of the affiliation and potential for fee revenue from such allocation, a conflict of interest exists related to allocations to affiliated trading vehicles. The oversight and final approval of allocation by the Investment Committee will seek to mitigate this conflict of interest.

Interested Parties may, from time to time, be approved to participate in outside business activities, including but not limited to establishing and participating in private funds for purposes of investing in real estate and other assets and investment opportunities. Other Interested Parties may participate in these approved outside business activities as passive limited partners. Such arrangements will be reviewed by the CCO pursuant to the General Partner's conflicts of interests policy and procedures deemed necessary to mitigate any conflicts that could arise from such arrangements will be established prior to approval of such arrangements

Private Fund Formation and Affiliated Services. The Private Funds were all formed by WC. The Private Funds' selection of WC and the establishment of their arrangements with WC was not the result of arm's length negotiation; however, the arrangements with WC is comparable to what would have been achieved on arm's-length negotiation. The Private Funds rely materially upon services provided by affiliated entities, which include WC, Walleye Software and Deeptaven Data Labs. All of these entities are under the control of the same persons. As a result, a benefit conferred upon one entity may result in a disadvantage to another entity.

Side Letters and Other Arrangements with Selected Fund Investors; Material Modification of Terms. The Private Funds and WC may enter into one or more separate letter agreements, also referred to as "side letters," with certain Fund Investors pursuant to which such Fund Investors will receive more favorable terms than other Fund Investors with respect to: (i) fees (including substantially reduced, waived or rebated management fees or performance allocations), (ii) expenses (including substantially reduced, waived or rebated organizational expenses, operating expenses and transactional costs), (iii) access to more frequent and/or more detailed information regarding a Client, its performance and finances, and investments, and (iv) other terms within the discretion of the Fund Investor and WC. To the extent that any fees or expenses are waived, reduced or rebated to a particular, the remaining Fund Investors will, as a result, bear a larger share of any fees payable, or expenses incurred, by the Private Fund. Additionally, any preferences or priorities or other rights provided to such Fund Investors could adversely affect the rate of return on other Fund Investors' investments in a Private Fund or cause other adverse consequences to the other Fund Investors and/or their Interests. To the extent WC is a party to any side letter with a particular Fund Investor, WC would have a conflict of interest insofar as it may want to provide a higher degree of service to such Fund Investor compared to other Fund Investors. Subject to applicable

law, WC does not intend to disclose the terms of such side letter agreements and does not intend to disclose the identities of the Fund Investors that have entered into such agreements with a Private Fund or WC.

Cross and Principal Transactions. To the extent permitted by law, a Client may enter into transactions in which WC or an affiliate thereof acts as principal on its own behalf (principal transactions), or advises both sides, such as affiliates funds or accounts, on a transaction (cross transactions). A Client may be subject to conflicts of interest if it engages in principal or agency transactions with other funds or accounts managed by WC or with WC or an affiliate thereof. To the extent that a potential transaction may raise particular conflicts of interest, WC will review the circumstances of such potential transaction with a view to addressing and reducing the potential for conflict in accordance with its policies and procedures and as permitted by law, including obtaining any consents that may be required.

Additional Conflicts of Interest. Management fee and performance allocation arrangements entered into between WC and Clients create an incentive for WC to make investments that are risky or speculative, as WC would be partaking in the net asset value of a Client.

WC, its principals and family members of WC's principals, may become Fund Investors in a Private Fund. WC may elect to waive the minimum investment requirement for these individuals. Furthermore, WC may elect to waive all or a portion of the fees charged to these related accounts and has waived all fees and allocations applicable to its members (and their related accounts) that have invested in the Private Fund.

WC and/or its principals may serve as a general partner or a commodity trading advisor for other investment vehicles or managed accounts engaged in the trading of instruments and contracts similar to those traded by Clients. Such vehicles and managed accounts may hold positions either similar or opposite to the positions taken by the Client, and the compensation received by WC and/or its principals from such other vehicles and managed accounts may differ from the compensation received from the Client.

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

WC has adopted a written Code of Ethics (the "Code") that is applicable to all supervised persons. The Code is designed to ensure that WC and supervised persons understand the need to act with competence, dignity, integrity, and in an ethical manner, when dealing with Clients, prospects, and fellow supervised persons. Among other things, the Code requires WC and supervised persons to put Clients' interests first, abide by all applicable regulations, report certain conflicts of interest, report suspected violations of the Code, and pre-clear and report on various types of personal securities transactions. WC has also imposed certain reporting requirements on personal securities trading activity that applies to access persons, as well accounts in which access persons have any beneficial ownership interest, which typically includes accounts held by immediate family members sharing the same household. A copy of WC's Code of Ethics is available to any client or prospective client upon request.

WC and its Related Persons have investments in Private Fund clients managed by WC. As a result, Related Persons have an interest in an investment that WC or affiliates will also recommend to prospective Clients. This also creates an incentive to favor Clients with Related Person ownership relative to Clients with little or no Related Person ownership. In addition, as previously mentioned, employees hold personal investments in the same portfolio securities that Clients hold. These personal investments could be in the same security, a related derivative, or in different parts or issues of the same issuer's capital structure. If such an investment poses a conflict of interest, WC will seek to act in a way that favors the interests of Clients. The trading records of trades by WC or access persons, or members of their immediate household will not typically be available for review by current or prospective Clients. WC has also established procedures under the Code designed to ensure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of the supervised persons and access persons of WC will not interfere with making decisions in the best interest of clients while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts. Although the personal trading policy allows employees to invest in private securities managed by WC, pre-clearance is required from the Chief Compliance Officer or designee for all personal securities transactions in reportable securities as defined in the Code. WC will not permit any proposed transaction by an employee if the transaction appears to pose a conflict of interest. Access Persons are also required to provide reports regarding transactions and holdings in "Reportable Securities" as defined in the Advisers Act.

In certain circumstances, such services may restrict WC's ability to make an investment that otherwise would be in one or more Clients' interests. WC and its officers and employees are strictly prohibited from engaging in insider trading. Under certain circumstances, WC may determine that WC, or one of its employees, have obtained, or may have obtained, material non-public information. WC maintains a "restricted list" that is designed to prevent Clients, officers, and employees from engaging in insider trading. WC's use of a restricted list and caution in connection with potential exposure to material non-public information may limit Clients' investment opportunities.

WC does not intend to use an affiliated broker-dealer to cross investments and/or cash between Client accounts. So called agency cross trades would require consent from the participating clients by Rule 206(3)-2 under the Advisers Act.

Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act makes it unlawful for any investment adviser, directly or indirectly, acting as principal for its own account, knowingly to sell any security to or purchase any security from a Client without disclosing to the Client in writing the capacity in which the adviser is acting and obtaining the Client's consent to the transaction. The SEC has indicated that when an investment adviser and/or its controlling persons own more than 25% of a Private Fund's outstanding securities, a trade with another Client account or Private Fund client should be treated as a principal transaction. If WC engages in a principal transaction with a Client or cross trades among Client portfolios, WC will affect the transaction in compliance with Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

WC has complete discretion in deciding which securities are bought and sold, the amount and price of those securities, the broker-dealers or counterparties to be used for a particular transaction, and commissions or markups and markdowns paid. In selecting brokers to effect portfolio transactions

for Clients, WC considers such factors as quality of execution—accurate and timely execution, clearance and fair error/dispute resolution; reputation, financial strength, integrity and stability; block trading and block positioning capabilities; willingness to execute difficult transactions; willingness and ability to commit capital; access to other securities offerings and secondary markets; ongoing reliability; overall costs of a trade (i.e., net price paid or received) including commissions, mark-ups, mark-downs or spreads in the context of WC’s knowledge of negotiated commission rates currently available and other current transaction costs; nature of the security and the available market makers; desired timing of the transaction and size of trade; confidentiality of trading activity; market intelligence regarding trading activity; and the receipt of prime brokerage and related services, including capital introduction and introductions to management and research and industry information. WC need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commissions and other costs. Accordingly, if WC determines in good faith that the amount of commissions charged by a broker is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and products or services provided by such broker, including prime brokerage services, Clients may pay commissions to such broker in an amount greater than the amount another broker might charge for effecting the same transaction.

Research and Soft Dollar Benefits

Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act provides a “safe harbor” to investment managers who use “soft dollars,” (i.e., commissions generated by their advised accounts) to obtain investment research and brokerage services from companies that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the manager in connection with the investment decision-making process. It is WC policy to use commission dollars generated by client trades to pay for research and brokerage services (collectively “soft dollar benefits”) that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to WC in carrying out its investment decision-making responsibilities, as permitted under the safe harbor of Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act of 1934. WC will only enter into arrangements under which it receives products and services in exchange for soft dollars where it reasonably believes that the arrangement falls within the safe harbor of Section 28(e).

WC does utilize formal soft dollar arrangements with certain counterparties. In addition, from time to time, WC may cause its clients to pay commissions for executing transactions that are higher than the amount of commissions that another broker-dealer would charge for such brokerage services. Therefore, Clients may be deemed to be paying for research and other services with soft dollars. Services constituting “research” and “brokerage” under Section 28(e) that WC may receive in connection with trading may include, but are not limited to: written (including electronic) information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; news, quotation, statistics and pricing services, as well as discussions with research personnel and consultants; and hardware, software, data bases and other technical and telecommunications services and equipment utilized in the investment management process and consulting fees in connection with investigating and monitoring potential and existing investments. WC may use such services in connection with its investment decision-making process with respect to one or more other accounts managed by WC and may not be used exclusively with respect to the Client who incurred such charges.

Directed Brokerage

Clients do not currently direct WC to trade through any particular counterparty.

Investment Allocation

WC allocates investment opportunities among the Clients based on relevant factors, determined in WC's sole discretion, related to each Client, which may include but are not limited to:

- Transaction sourcing;
- Each Client's liquidity and reserves;
- Each Client's diversification;
- Lender covenants and other limitations;
- Amount of capital available for investment by each Client as well as each Client's projected future capacity for investment;
- Each Client's targeted rate of return;
- Stage of development of the prospective investment;
- Anticipated holding period and/or liquidity of the investment;
- Composition of each Client's portfolio;
- The availability of other suitable investments for each Client;
- Risk considerations;
- Cash flow considerations;
- Asset class restrictions;
- Industry and other allocation targets;
- Minimum and maximum investment size requirements;
- Tax implications;
- Legal, contractual or regulatory constraints; and
- Any other relevant limitations imposed by or conditions set forth in the applicable offering, investment advisory agreement and/or organizational documents of each Client.

WC will seek to make all allocations of investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner, and will not favor or disfavor, consistently or consciously, any Client in relation to any other Clients. Further, WC will not allocate investment opportunities based, in whole or in part, on (i) the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Client, (ii) the profitability of any Client or (iii) any person's interest in offering or participating in co-investment opportunities outside of any Client.

On occasion Third Party Managers may offer WC limited capacity to invest and allocate among Clients. In these cases, WC's general policy and practice is to allocate limited investment opportunities fairly and equitably among Client accounts so as not to advantage any one Client over another over time. WC may employ various allocation methodologies to allocate investment opportunities among Clients including, but not limited to, pro rata by NAV of the participating Clients, pro rata by target quantity of the participating Clients as determined by WC, or in equal proportions among participating Clients in an effort to ensure fair and equitable allocations.

Order Aggregation

At times, WC will execute transactions on an aggregated basis when a trade is executed at the same time in the same security across multiple Client accounts and aggregation is expected to be in the best interest of all participating Clients. When aggregating orders as well as allocating the executions, WC will treat all participating Clients in a fair and equitable manner taking into account

all relevant factors, including, without limitation, each client's account size, diversification, cash availability, and investment objectives. WC also has instances in which Client orders are not aggregated that include, but are not limited to, the following:

- WC determines that the aggregation is not appropriate because of market conditions;
- Situations where WC must effect the transactions at different times or prices, making aggregation unfeasible;
- A determination is made by WC not to aggregate orders because of tax, legal, regulatory or administrative or operational reasons;
- Clients may impose limits on trading or investment activity; or
- Clients may provide specific trading instructions.

When aggregating or disaggregating orders, all Clients will be treated in a fair and equitable manner. In situations where orders among multiple Clients are not aggregated, WC will present orders and allocate fills fairly and equitably, typically by randomizing the presentation of Client orders, though we may employ other methodologies to ensure fair and equitable treatment. Although WC aims to allocate investment opportunities and trades among the Clients fairly and equitably, WC will have no obligation to purchase, sell or exchange any security or financial instrument for one Client we may purchase, sell or exchange for another Client if WC believes in good faith at the time the investment decision is made that such transaction or investment would be unsuitable, impractical or undesirable for a particular Client. WC also has procedures aimed to ensure that allocations do not involve a practice of appearing to favor or disadvantage any Client.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

WC investment professionals are responsible for management of WC strategies and portfolios on a daily basis and for complying with internal portfolio management and risk management restrictions. WC management also has access to real time reporting of risk exposures and monitors such exposures on an on-going basis. In addition, WC's Compliance Department conducts regular reviews of account activity for compliance with WC's compliance policies and procedures, Client and investment restrictions. Client accounts and WC strategies are also reviewed periodically by the Investment Committee. Investment Committee reports typically include a breakdown of performance information and comparisons to benchmarks (if appropriate for a particular strategy).

Each Fund Investor will generally be provided with unaudited performance information and unaudited investor statements on a monthly basis, a quarterly investor letter, annual tax information including a Schedule K-1, and audited financial statements annually.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Other than direct and indirect compensation previously referenced, WC does not receive other economic benefits from non-clients in connection with the provision of investment advice to Clients.

In the event a Fund Investor subscribes as a result of the services of a placement agent, any placement fee to be paid to such agent will be administered according to the terms of the respective Fund Governing Documents, and disclosed to the client. Any cash solicitation arrangements entered

into by WC will be made in compliance with Rule 206(4)-3 under the Investment Advisers Act, if applicable. WC or affiliates may receive introductions to Fund Investors through broker-dealers that execute trades on behalf of WC. WC does not believe that it pays any additional fees or higher commissions as a result of these introductions. WC seeks best execution on all transactions. However, WC may have an incentive to select or use a broker-dealer based on WC or an affiliate receiving Fund Investor referrals from that counterparty. WC does not consider Client or Fund Investor referrals from broker-dealers or placement agents when making brokerage allocation decisions.

Item 15: Custody

While it is not WC's practice to accept or maintain physical possession of Client assets, WC or an affiliate may be deemed to have custody of the assets of assets under Rule 206(4)-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Private Fund clients' financial statements are subject to an annual audit by an independent public accountant that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and the audited financial statements are distributed to each Fund Investor. The audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and distributed within 120 days of a Private Fund clients' fiscal year end. Private Fund clients' cash and securities are generally held by banks and broker/dealers that meet the definition of a "qualified custodian" under the SEC's "custody rule."

Item 16: Investment Discretion

WC has the authority to determine the type and amount of securities to be bought or sold for its Client. The Client's Governing Documents grant WC full discretionary authority to determine, without obtaining specific consent from it, the securities and the amounts to be bought or sold on behalf of a Client, to conduct the day-to-day investment operations of Clients, and to invest Clients' assets as WC believes is appropriate and in the Client's best interests. Clients do not have authority to impose restrictions on WC's investment discretion. While WC exercises such discretion, the assets of Private Funds are held at one or more brokers registered with the SEC and the CFTC.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

The terms of the Client Governing Documents determine if WC has authority to vote proxies on behalf of a Client. WC will document and abide by any specific proxy voting instructions conveyed by a Client with respect to that Client's securities. The guiding principle by which WC votes all proxies is to vote in the best interests of each Client by maximizing the economic value of the relevant Client's holdings. WC does not permit proxy decisions to be influenced in any manner that is contrary to, or dilutive of, this guiding principle. WC reserves the right to abstain, not vote or otherwise withhold its vote or consent on any matter if, in WC's judgment the costs associated with voting outweigh the benefits to the relevant Clients. For example, WC generally will abstain from voting proxies where (i) the outcome of the vote has no bearing on the investment strategy or reason for holding the security, (ii) clients no longer hold the securities at the time of the vote (whether or not they held them on the record date of the vote), or (iii) WC, on behalf of Clients, has a net short position in such issuer. In connection with assessing proxies, WC's personnel may, in their discretion, meet with members of a company's management and discuss matters of importance to the Clients and their economic interests. All WC investment professionals are expected to

perform their tasks relating to the voting of votes in accordance with the principle that the first priority is the best interests of the relevant Client(s). If at any time any investment professional becomes aware of any potential or actual conflict of interest or perceived conflict of interest regarding any particular voting decision, he or she should contact the CCO. The CCO will use his or her best judgment to address any such conflict of interest and ensure that it is resolved in accordance with his or her independent assessment of the best interests of the Client(s). A copy of WC's proxy voting policies and procedures is available upon written request.

WC utilizes a third-party service provider to identify, research, prepare, and file proof of claim forms in connection with settlements of securities class actions in which Clients would appear to have the right to participate as members of the plaintiff class. Such third parties collect fees based upon a percentage of funds recovered in such claims. Any recovery amounts or awards received will be credited to the participating Clients at the time the recovery amounts are received. If a Private Fund has already been liquidated before recovery amounts are received WC will take reasonable efforts to identify and deliver funds to eligible investors. In the event investors cannot be identified WC will distribute the proceeds to a charitable organization. WC may, from time to time, determine that it is in the best interests of its clients to depart from specific policies described herein.

Item 18: Financial Information

Not Applicable.