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Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

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**This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Infinity Q Capital Management, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 212-468-5110. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.**

**Additional information about Infinity Q also is available on the SEC’s website at [www.adviserinfo.sec.gov](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov). An investment adviser’s registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.**

## **ITEM 2. MATERIAL CHANGES**

Form ADV Part 2A requires registered investment advisers to amend their brochure when information becomes materially inaccurate. If there are any material changes to an adviser's brochure, the adviser is required to summarize these changes in this section of the brochure. Since Infinity Q Capital Management LLC's last annual updating amendment dated March 31, 2019, the following changes have been made:

- The firm has started providing investment advisory services to one institutional separately managed account. As a result of this new client type, revisions have been made to Items 4, 5, 6, and 7 of this Form ADV Part 2A.

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## **ITEM 4. ADVISORY BUSINESS**

### **The Adviser**

Infinity Q Capital Management, LLC (the “Adviser”) is an investment adviser headquartered in New York, NY. Infinity Q Capital Management, LLC was organized as a Delaware limited liability company on April 7, 2014. The Adviser’s principal owners are Bonderman Family Limited Partnership and Infinity Q Management Equity, LLC. Infinity Q Management Equity, LLC is principally owned by James Velissaris.

### **Advisory Services**

The Adviser has provided investment advisory services to (i) one or more pooled investment vehicles (collectively referred to herein as the “Registered Funds”) that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), (ii) a private pooled investment vehicle, and its feeder fund, the securities of which are offered to eligible investors<sup>1</sup> on a private placement basis (the “Investment Partnership” and, together with the Registered Funds, the “Funds”), and (iii) institutional type investors through separately managed accounts (together with the Funds, “Clients” or individually a “Client”). Please see Item 8, “*Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss*” below for information regarding the Adviser’s investment strategies and the risks relating thereto. At this time, the funds managed by the Adviser are no longer taking any new investors.

As the investment adviser, the Adviser’s services included professional portfolio management, investment research and analysis, and the securities trading capabilities needed for making all investment decisions for Clients, as well as managing their assets on an ongoing basis and placing orders for the execution of securities transactions. The Adviser provides investment advice directly to the Registered Funds, subject to the direction of the board of trustees or directors (“Board”) of the Fund. The Adviser serves as the general partner of the Investment Partnership.

The Adviser has provided investment advisory services to each Fund in accordance with each Fund’s investment program. The investment mandate and restrictions for each Fund are set forth in its constituent documents. References to “constituent documents” in this Form ADV Part 2A include any investment management agreement with respect to a Registered Fund. The Adviser entered into an investment management agreement with each Registered Fund, which was subject to periodic review and continuance (annually) by the Registered Fund’s board of directors or trustees, as required under the 1940 Act. Each institutional separately managed account is governed by the investment management agreement in place with the Adviser, which specifically addresses the investment program being followed as well as any specific investment restrictions and other relevant aspects of the relationship such as fees and expenses.

### **Assets Under Management**

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<sup>1</sup> This includes persons who are (i) “accredited investors,” as defined in Rule 501(a) promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”); (ii) “qualified clients,” as defined in Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act; and (iii) “qualified eligible persons” within the meaning of Rule 4.7 under the Commodity Exchange Act.

As of December 31, 2020, the Adviser managed on a discretionary basis between a total of approximately \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000 of client assets.

## **ITEM 5. FEES AND COMPENSATION**

### **Management Fees**

Management Fees (each, a “Management Fee”) payable to the Adviser vary by Fund and are established pursuant to the Funds’ respective constituent documents. Management Fees charged to the Registered Funds generally will be asset-based and calculated at an annual rate as a percentage of the value of the net assets in such Registered Fund, typically range from 1.00% to 2.50% per annum, and are payable monthly in arrears. The Management Fee charged to the Investment Partnership is calculated as a percentage of capital under management, is borne at a rate of 1.5% per annum, and is payable and deducted from the assets of the Investment Partnership monthly in advance. For all Funds, the Management Fee will be prorated for any period less than a full month as applicable.

The Management Fees charged to the institutional separately managed accounts generally will be asset-based and calculated at an annual rate as a percentage of the value of the net assets in such account and can range from 1.00% to 1.50% per annum, and are payable monthly in arrears. The Adviser, in its sole discretion, may negotiate lower rates or may choose not to charge a Management Fee but Incentive Compensation instead, or a combination of a Management Fee and Incentive Compensation. If the Adviser chooses not to charge a Management Fee, the Incentive Compensation negotiated may be higher than it would be if a Management Fee were also being charged. The Management Fee will be prorated for any period less than a full month as applicable.

### **Incentive Compensation**

The incentive allocation allocable to the Adviser in respect of the Investment Partnership is established pursuant to the Investment Partnership’s constituent documents and is charged at year-end at a rate of 15% of net annual profits to capital accounts maintained by the Investment Partnership for its investors. For this purpose, net profits generally include both realized gains and losses and unrealized appreciation and depreciation of securities held in the Investment Partnership’s portfolios. In the event that net losses have been incurred in an investor’s capital account with respect to a fiscal year, such losses will carry over to each subsequent fiscal year until such investor’s capital account has recovered 100% of the net capital depreciation allocated to such account over such year. The Adviser has one institutional separately managed account that does not pay a Management Fee but has agreed to pay Incentive Compensation.

The Adviser, in its sole discretion, may negotiate alternative fees with other Client accounts that it manages in the future. Different investor facts and circumstances will be considered in determining such management or performance fees, including the client/investor’s investment strategy, assets under management, account composition, reporting requirements, economies of scale, if any, and any other factors the Adviser deems relevant. All such fees will be set forth in agreements with such clients.

### **Other Expenses**

As described in the constituent documents of each Fund, the Adviser will be authorized to incur and pay in the name and on behalf of each Fund all expenses which it deems necessary or advisable. The Adviser generally will be responsible for all of its own overhead expenses of an ordinarily recurring nature such as rent, utilities, supplies, secretarial expenses, stationery, charges for furniture, fixtures and equipment, expenses of marketing interests in the Investment Partnership, employee benefits including insurance, payroll

and other taxes and compensation (and related costs) of all personnel.

Separately managed account clients may also be subject to additional expenses, including but not limited to direct expenses incurred by the Adviser as a result of activities undertaken on behalf of the separately managed account client. These additional expenses are subject to negotiation and are contained within the executed investment management agreement with the separately managed account client.

Clients will incur brokerage costs, third-party execution costs (if any) and other transaction costs associated with the Adviser's management of the Funds' portfolio securities. Please refer to the discussion of the Adviser's brokerage practices in Item 12, "*Brokerage Practices*" below.

In addition to the applicable Management Fee or, if applicable, the incentive allocation, each Fund generally will be responsible for a variety of other expenses related to its operation, including, as applicable, fees and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance, registration and transfer of its shares; brokerage and commission expenses; all expenses of transfer, receipt, safekeeping, servicing and accounting for the cash, securities and other property of such Fund including all fees and expenses of its custodian and accounting services agent; interest charges on any borrowings; costs and expenses of pricing and calculating its daily net asset value per share and of maintaining its books of account required under the 1940 Act; taxes, if any; a pro rata portion of expenditures in connection with meetings of such Fund's shareholders and Board or partners that are properly payable by such Fund; salaries and expenses of officers and fees and expenses of members of a Board or members of any advisory board or committee who are not members of, affiliated with or interested persons of the Adviser or Fund administrator; insurance premiums on property or personnel of such Fund which inure to such Fund's benefit, including liability and fidelity bond insurance; the cost of preparing and printing reports, proxy statements, prospectuses and the statement of additional information of such Fund or other communications for distribution to existing shareholders; legal counsel, auditing and accounting fees; trade association membership dues (including membership dues in the Investment Company Institute allocable to such Fund); fees and expenses (including legal fees) of registering and maintaining registration of its shares for sale under federal and applicable state and foreign securities laws; all expenses of maintaining shareholder accounts, including all charges for transfer, shareholder recordkeeping, dividend disbursing, redemption, and other agents for the benefit of such Fund, if any; all fees, costs and expenses related to investments or prospective investments of the Fund; all fees, costs and expenses associated with reporting and providing information to prospective partners; all fees, costs and expenses of maintaining records and books of account with respect to a Fund; all fees, costs and expenses incurred as a result of the dissolution, winding-up and termination of a Fund and the sale or other disposition of any assets such Fund pursuant thereto; and all other charges and costs of such Fund's operation plus any extraordinary and non-recurring expenses, except as otherwise prescribed in the applicable Fund's constituent documents.

The Adviser and its supervised persons will not accept compensation or commissions for the sale of securities or other investment products.

## **ITEM 6. PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT**

As noted in Item 5, the Adviser accepts performance-based allocations from the Investment Partnership and a separately managed account. From time to time, the Adviser manages or may elect to manage Funds or other separately managed accounts that charge only management fees and do not charge performance fees/allocations or vice versa. In situations where certain Clients pay performance fees/allocations and other Clients do not (or will pay a smaller performance fee or allocation due to the existence of a high water mark or otherwise), there can be an incentive for the Adviser to favor those Clients that pay performances fees/allocations (or higher performance fees/allocations), for example, through its allocation of investment opportunities. Clients should be aware that performance-based

fees/allocation may be deemed to create a conflict of interest for the Adviser, as there can be an incentive for the Adviser to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of a performance-based fee/allocation. To seek to mitigate this inherent conflict of interest, the Adviser has implemented allocation policies and procedures (discussed more fully in Item 11) that seek to ensure that investments are allocated among the Clients on what the Adviser deems to be an equitable basis.

## **ITEM 7. TYPES OF CLIENTS**

The Adviser provides investment management services to the Funds and separately managed accounts, as described above in Item 4.

The constituent documents for each Fund may set minimum amounts for investment by prospective investors. The Adviser, in its sole discretion, may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

## **ITEM 8. METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS**

### **Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies**

The Adviser has broad and flexible investments parameters and has sought investment opportunities pursuant to a wide variety of investment strategies for Clients, including, but not limited to, the core strategies described below, depending on each Client's investment mandate. Historically, the Adviser's core strategies have included volatility, equity long/short, relative value and global macro. Clients' investment portfolios may differ based on whether they concentrate their investments in one or more strategies. Clients' investment portfolios may also differ based on liquidity needs and other considerations.

The Funds have pursued their investment objectives by aiming to provide exposure to several strategies often referred to as "alternative" or "absolute return" strategies and more traditionally made available through unregistered funds ("hedge funds"). Utilizing a diversified portfolio of Instruments (as defined below), (i) the Registered Funds seek exposure to the following strategies: Volatility, Equity Long/Short, Relative Value and Global Macro and (ii) the Investment Partnership seeks exposure to the Volatility strategy. Through exposure to these strategies, the Funds attempt to generate positive absolute return over time.

The Funds have implemented these strategies by investing globally (including in emerging markets) in a broad range of instruments including, but not limited to, equities, bonds (including but not limited to high-yield or "junk" bonds), currencies, commodities, credit derivatives, convertible securities, futures, forwards, options and swaps (collectively, the "Instruments"). The Funds have no limits with respect to the credit rating, maturity or duration of the debt securities in which they may invest, and may invest in debt securities of any credit rating, maturity or duration. In most cases, the Funds' quantitative models will be the determinative factor in making investment decisions. In some cases, at the portfolio manager's discretion, market risk exposure may be reduced through hedging.

The Funds are generally intended to have a low average correlation to the equity, fixed income and credit markets. The Adviser has attempted to mitigate risk through diversification of holdings and through active monitoring of volatility, counterparties and other risk measures. The Adviser's institutional separately managed accounts may pursue one or more of these strategies, subject to negotiation with the Adviser, which will be documented in the investment management agreement. There is no assurance, however, that Clients will achieve their investment objectives.

The Registered Funds have been permitted to vary their level of allocation among these strategies depending on market conditions, including reducing the exposure to any strategy to zero.

*Volatility:* The Volatility Strategy seeks to profit from the mispricing of volatility-related instruments across equities, currencies, bonds, interest rates, and commodities markets. These instruments include options, variance swaps, correlation swaps, and total return swaps.

*Equity Long/Short:* The Equity Long/Short Strategy provides long and short exposure to a diversified portfolio of equities which involves investing long in equities that the Adviser expects to increase in value and short selling equities that the Adviser expects to decrease in value. A Client may also take long and short positions in options, exchange traded funds (“ETFs”), futures, forwards or swaps.

*Relative Value:* The Relative Value Strategy seeks to generate profits from the movement in asset prices created by behavioral biases or trading patterns of buyers and sellers. This Strategy provides long and short exposure to equities, currencies, bonds, interest rates, and commodities markets. This Strategy typically has a short-term holding period, which causes high portfolio turnover.

*Global Macro:* The Global Macro Strategy seeks to profit from movement in prices of securities that are sensitive to investor behavioral biases, macroeconomic conditions, and news releases, across a broad spectrum of assets. This Strategy provides long and short exposure to equities, currencies, bonds, interest rates, and commodities markets.

The descriptions set forth in this Brochure of specific advisory services that the Adviser offers Clients, and the investment strategies pursued and investments made by the Adviser on behalf of Clients should not be understood to limit in any way the Adviser’s investment activities. The Adviser may offer any advisory services, engage in any investment strategy and make any investment that the Adviser considers appropriate, subject to each Client’s investment objectives and guidelines. The descriptions set forth in this Brochure of specific advisory services that the Adviser offers to Clients are qualified in their entirety by the information in any Client’s prospectus, statement of additional information, private placement memorandum, or investment management agreement, as applicable.

## **Investment Risks**

Investing in securities involves a substantial degree of risk. A Client may lose all or a substantial portion of its investments, and Clients and investors in the Funds must be prepared to bear the risk of a complete loss of their investments. The following risk factors do not purport to be a complete list or explanation of the risks involved with the activities of the Adviser and its Clients. Some or all of these risks may be applicable to one or more Clients depending on its investment mandate.

*Alternative Strategies Risk.* Employing alternative strategies has the risk that anticipated opportunities do not play out as planned, resulting in potentially reduced returns or losses to a Client as it unwinds failed trades.

*Barrier Options Risk.* Barrier options are similar to standard options except that they become activated or are extinguished when the underlying asset reaches a predetermined level or barrier. This type of option allows the buyer of the option to set the position of the barrier, the length of time until expiration and the payout to be received once the barrier is broken. If the Adviser sets too high or too low a barrier, and the option is either extinguished or the options are never activated, the benefits to a Client of using a barrier



option strategy may be limited and the costs associated with a barrier option strategy could be detrimental to a Client's performance.

*Commodities Risk.* Exposure to the commodities markets may subject a Client to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative investments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or sectors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

*Common Stock Risk.* Common stocks are subject to greater fluctuations in market value than certain other asset classes as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions.

*Convertible Securities Risk.* The market value of a convertible security performs like that of a regular debt security; that is, if market interest rates rise, the value of a convertible security usually falls. In addition, convertible securities are subject to the risk that the issuer will not be able to pay interest or dividends when due, and their market value may change based on changes in the issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of the issuer's creditworthiness. Since it derives a portion of its value from the common stock into which it may be converted, a convertible security is also subject to the same types of market and issuer risks that apply to the underlying common stock.

*Counterparty Risk.* In general, a derivative contract typically involves leverage, *i.e.*, it provides exposure to potential gain or loss from a change in the level of the market price of a security, currency or commodity (or a basket or index) in a notional amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative contract. Many of these derivative contracts will be privately negotiated in the over-the-counter market. Client transactions involving a counterparty are subject to the risk that the counterparty or a third party will not fulfill its obligation to a Client. Counterparty risk may arise because of the counterparty's financial condition (*i.e.*, financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), market activities and developments, or other reasons, whether foreseen or not. A counterparty's inability to fulfill its obligation may result in significant financial loss to a Client.

*Credit Default Swap Agreement Risk.* Clients may enter into credit default swap agreements as a "buyer" or "seller" of credit protection on liquid credit indices. In instances where a Client is a protection seller (receives a periodic fee over the life of the contract in return for the obligation to compensate the protection buyer for loss), the Client will assume the risks associated with credit deterioration (spread widening) as well as default risk. In the event of default, a Client is obligated to pay the buyer of credit protection the notional value of the swap less the recovery rate on the reference asset.

*Credit Risk.* Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security or the issuer of the reference asset of a derivative instrument will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the value of a Client's investment in that issuer. Securities rated in the four highest categories by the rating agencies are considered investment grade but they may also have some speculative characteristics. Investment grade ratings do not guarantee that bonds will not lose value.

*Currency Risk.* The risk that changes in currency exchange rates will negatively affect securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies. The liquidity and trading value of foreign currencies could be affected by global economic factors, such as inflation, interest rate levels, and trade balances among countries, as well as the actions of sovereign governments and central banks. Adverse changes in currency exchange rates (relative to the U.S. dollar) may erode or reverse any potential gains from a Client's investments in securities denominated in a foreign currency or may widen

existing losses. A Client's net currency positions may expose it to risks independent of its securities positions.

*Derivatives Risk.* The use of derivative instruments exposes the Clients to additional risks and transaction costs. These instruments come in many varieties and have a wide range of potential risks and rewards, and may include futures contracts, options (both written and purchased), swaps and forward currency exchange contracts. A risk of a Client's use of derivatives is that the fluctuations in their values may not correlate perfectly with the overall securities markets.

*Emerging Market Risk.* Emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets.

*Foreign Investments Risk.* Foreign investments often involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that a Client will lose money. These risks include:

- A Client generally holds its foreign securities and cash in foreign banks and securities depositories, which may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business and may be subject to only limited or no regulatory oversight.
- Changes in foreign currency exchange rates can affect the value of a Client's portfolio.
- The economies of certain foreign markets may not compare favorably with the economy of the United States with respect to such issues as growth of gross national product, reinvestment of capital, resources and balance of payments position.
- The governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investments in their capital markets or in certain industries.
- Many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as does the United States and may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws.
- Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets may result in delays in payment for or delivery of securities not typically associated with settlement and clearance of U.S. investments.

*Forward and Futures Contract Risk.* The successful use of forward and futures contracts draws upon the Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments, and such instruments are subject to special risk considerations. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by a Client and the price of the forward or futures contract; (b) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a forward or futures contract and the resulting inability to close a forward or futures contract when desired; (c) losses caused by unanticipated market movements, which are potentially unlimited; (d) the Adviser's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that the counterparty will default in the performance of its obligations; and (f) if a Client has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and a Client may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

*High Portfolio Turnover Risk.* To the extent that a Client makes investments on a shorter-term basis (including in derivative instruments and instruments with remaining maturities of one year or less) the Client may, as a result, trade more frequently and incur higher levels of brokerage fees and commissions, and cause higher levels of current tax liability to the Client and/or its investors.

*High-Yield Securities Risk.* Fixed income securities that are rated below investment grade (i.e., “junk bonds”) are subject to additional risk factors due to the speculative nature of these securities, such as increased possibility of default liquidation of the security, and changes in value based on public perception of the issuer.

*Interest Rate Risk.* Interest rate risk is the risk that prices of fixed income securities generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates increase. A Client may lose money if short term or long term interest rates rise sharply or otherwise change in a manner not anticipated by the Adviser.

*Investment in Other Investment Companies Risk.* As with other investments, investments in other investment companies, including ETFs, are subject to market and selection risk. In addition, if a Fund Client acquires shares of investment companies, the Funds shareholders/investors bear both their proportionate share of expenses in the Fund (including management and advisory fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of the underlying investment companies.

*Leverage Risk.* As part of a principal investment strategy, a Client will make investments in futures contracts, forward contracts, options, swaps and other derivative instruments. These derivatives instruments provide the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure, as well as the potential for greater loss. If a Client uses leverage through entering into short sales or purchasing derivative instruments, a Client has the risk of losing more than its original investment. The net asset value per share of a Fund employing leverage will be more volatile and sensitive to market movements.

Leverage may involve the creation of a liability that requires a Client to pay interest.

*Manager Risk.* If a Client’s portfolio managers make poor investment decisions, it will negatively affect the Client’s investment performance.

*Market Risk.* Market risk is the risk that the markets on which a Client’s investments trade will increase or decrease in value. Prices may fluctuate widely over short or extended periods in response to company, market or economic news. Markets also tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. If there is a general decline in the securities and other markets, an investment in a Fund may lose value, regardless of the individual results of the securities and other instruments in which a Fund invests.

*Models and Data Risk.* Given the complexity of the investments and strategies, the Adviser relies heavily on quantitative models (both proprietary models developed by the Adviser, and those supplied by third parties) and information and data supplied by third parties (“Models and Data”). Models and Data are used to construct sets of transactions and investments, to provide risk management insights, and to assist in hedging a Client’s investments. When Models and Data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance thereon expose a Client to potential loss.

*New Fund Risk.* If a Fund is new with no operating history, there can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, in which case the board of directors or trustees of a Fund may determine to liquidate such Fund.

*Short Sale Risk.* A Client enters into a short sale by selling a security it has borrowed (typically from a broker or other institution). If the market price of a security increases after a Client borrows the security, the Client will suffer a (potentially unlimited) loss when it replaces the borrowed security at the higher price. In certain cases, purchasing a security to cover a short position can itself cause the price of the security to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. In addition, a Client may not always be able to

borrow the security at a particular time or at an acceptable price. A Client may also take a short position in a derivative instrument, such as a future, forward or swap. A short position on a derivative instrument involves the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the value of the underlying security or instrument. Short sales also involve transaction and other costs that will reduce potential Client gains and increase potential Client losses.

*Systemic Risk.* All asset classes (including derivative instruments) may be subject to systemic risk. Systemic risk is the risk of broad financial system stress or collapse triggered by the default of one or more financial institutions that results in a series of defaults by other interdependent institutions. Systemic risk may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as central counterparties, futures commission merchants, banks, securities firms and exchanges, with which the Clients interact on a daily basis.

*Value Style Risk.* Investing in or having exposure to “value” stocks presents the risk that the stocks may never reach what the Adviser believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what the Adviser considers to be the companies’ true business values or because the Adviser misjudged

*Volatility Risk.* A Client may have investments that appreciate or depreciate significantly in value over short periods of time. This may cause a Client’s investments to experience significant increases or declines in value over short periods of time, including such an impact on a Fund’s net asset value per share.

Additional risks associated with an investment in a Fund may be disclosed in its prospectus and statement of additional information, or the private placement memorandum, of that particular Fund. These documents should be read in their entirety before an investment is made.

## **ITEM 9. DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION**

There are no legal or disciplinary events for the Adviser or its officers that are material to a client’s or prospective client’s evaluation of the Adviser’s advisory business or the integrity of the Adviser’s management. However, there are ongoing regulatory investigations concerning the historical valuation of client assets, including by the SEC.

## **ITEM 10. OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS**

In addition to being an SEC registered investment adviser, the Adviser is also registered as a commodity pool operator. Certain of the Adviser’s management persons are registered as an Associated Person of the Adviser.

In addition to his role as Non-Executive Chairman of the Adviser, Leonard Potter currently serves on the board of directors of four publicly registered Business Development Companies (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act): (i) Solar Capital Ltd., a mezzanine debt fund, (ii) Solar Senior Capital Ltd., a senior debt fund, (iii) SCP Private Credit Income BDC, a private Business Development Company, and (iv) Sutter Rock Capital Corp., an equity fund investing principally in venture capital- backed and rapidly growing emerging companies. The Adviser does not expect to invest any Fund’s assets in any of these funds. In addition, none of these affiliations is anticipated to create a material conflict of interest.

As indicated above, the Adviser manages a number of Funds and separately managed accounts, all of which have investment programs that are similar or substantially similar. The Adviser may have conflicts of interest in allocating its time and resources between clients and in allocating investments among clients. Under certain constituent documents of the Funds and investment management

agreements, the Adviser generally is required only to devote so much of its time to each Client's affairs and is reasonably necessary in good faith. In addition, the Adviser generally is not prohibited by such constituent documents from engaging in any other existing or future business if such activity does not materially interfere with the business of the Clients or conflict with its obligations under the Clients' constituent documents/investment management agreements. Clients will not have any right to any income or profit derived by the Adviser from any such employment or business activity.

Although the Clients generally have similar and overlapping investment strategies and investment parameters, their investment programs differ due to, among other reasons, various investments restrictions. The Adviser may give advice, and take actions, with respect to one or more of the Funds and/or separately managed accounts which may differ from the advice given, or the timing or nature of action taken with respect to other Clients. Moreover, certain Clients may be limited in their ability to enter into certain trading relationships (for example, with derivative counterparties), which may limit such Client's ability to invest in certain securities or instruments, including certain hedging transactions. As a result, the investment returns of a certain Client may be significantly different from those of the other Clients. The portfolio strategies that the Adviser may use for one or more Clients could conflict with the transactions and strategies employed by the Adviser in managing other Client accounts and could affect the prices, rights and availability of the securities and other financial instruments in which those Clients invest.

Advisory personnel of the Adviser may also provide advisory services to clients of Wildcat Capital Management, LLC ("Wildcat"), and officers of the Adviser may also be officers of Wildcat and may serve as officers of or hold interests in other investment managers and affiliated investment companies. Conflicts of interest may arise in allocating time, services or functions of these advisory personnel and officers.

Wildcat is an SEC registered investment adviser that provides investment advisory services to a variety of different clients, including individuals, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, trusts, charitable organizations and other entities and accounts ("Wildcat Clients"). In some cases, the Adviser's Clients and the Wildcat Clients will have similar or the same investment objectives and strategies. From time to time, there may be situations that give rise to a conflict of interest. For example, conflicts may arise when a Client makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by other Clients or a Wildcat Client, or in a transaction where another Client or a Wildcat Client has already made an investment. See *Investments by the Adviser's Clients and Wildcat Clients* in Item 11, "*Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading*" for a discussion of allocating investment opportunities among the Adviser's Clients and Wildcat Clients.

## **ITEM 11. CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING**

### **Code of Ethics**

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics designed to comply with Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). The Code of Ethics establishes guidelines for the Adviser's employees, members and/or principals addressing their professional conduct and personal trading procedures, including provisions relating to the confidentiality of client information, standards associated with being a fiduciary, compliance with applicable federal securities laws, and pre-clearance of personal trading and other reporting obligations.

## **Conflicts of Interest**

The Adviser has a duty to act in the best interests of its clients and to treat them fairly when providing investment services to them. The material reportable conflicts of interest encountered by Clients include those discussed below, although the discussion below does not necessarily describe all of the conflicts that may be faced by a particular client. Other conflicts may be disclosed throughout this brochure (e.g., see Item 12, “*Aggregation of Orders*” below for information regarding the Adviser’s policy on aggregating orders) and in the prospectus and statement of additional information of each Client, and these materials should be read in their entirety. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures to address and mitigate potential conflicts of interest, including those described below.

### *Resolution of Conflicts*

In the case of all conflicts of interest, the Adviser’s determination as to which factors are relevant, and the resolution of such conflicts, will be made using the Adviser’s best judgment, in its sole discretion. In resolving conflicts, the Adviser may consider various factors, including the interests of the applicable Clients with respect to the immediate issue and/or with respect to their longer term courses of dealing. Certain procedures for resolving specific conflicts of interest are set forth below. A Client will not make an investment unless the Adviser believes that such investment is an appropriate investment considered solely from the viewpoint of such Client.

### *Contemporaneous Trading*

Participation in specific investment opportunities is typically appropriate for one or more Clients based on investment objectives and guidelines and other factors. The Adviser seeks to allocate investments on a fair and equitable basis based on its allocation policies and procedures. The current allocation policies and procedures provide that purchases of investments by Clients are made on the basis of “available capital” which, in general, is calculated taking into account factors such as daily cash balances, available borrowings, projected cash requirements for trade settlements and anticipated redemptions or withdrawals, confirmed capital subscriptions, encumbered cash related to certain hedging requirements or other capital requirements and commitments. Sale transactions generally will be allocated to the extent practicable pro rata according to the size of existing inventory. When determining the amount of available capital of each such Client, both the risk allocation profiles and portfolio concentration objectives established by the Adviser for such Client will be considered. Further, the Adviser will not allocate investment opportunities based, in whole or in part, on the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any Client or the profitability of any Client.

### *Investments by the Adviser’s Clients and Wildcat Clients*

There may be a conflict of interest in the allocation of investment opportunities among clients of the Adviser and Wildcat Clients. The Adviser and Wildcat will seek to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner that is believed to be appropriate and in the best interests of all the entities involved. Further, the Adviser and Wildcat will not allocate investment opportunities based, in whole or in part, on the relative fee structure or amount of fees paid by any client or the profitability of any client.

While allocations among the Adviser’s Clients and Wildcat Clients with similar strategies generally will be made on a pro rata basis in proportion to the relative equity of each, there can be no assurances that an investment opportunity that comes to the attention of the Adviser or Wildcat will not be allocated wholly or primarily to other clients, with any particular client being unable to participate in such investment

opportunity or participating only on a limited basis (see below for examples of reasons for such a divergence). If, in the discretion of the Adviser and Wildcat, a client should not participate in a particular investment opportunity for tax or regulatory reasons, such investment opportunity will be allocated only to clients not affected by such tax or regulatory reasons. To the extent an investment is not allocated pro rata, a client could incur a disproportionate amount of income or loss related to such investment relative to the other clients.

A client could be disadvantaged because of activities conducted by the Adviser or Wildcat for other clients as a result of, among other things, legal restrictions on the combined size of positions which may be taken for all accounts managed by the Adviser or Wildcat, thereby limiting the size of a client's position, and the difficulty of liquidating an investment for more than one account where the market cannot absorb the sale of the combined positions.

The Adviser generally is not under any obligation to share any investment, idea or strategy with all of its clients. Decisions to buy and sell investments for each client are made by the relevant portfolio manager with a view to achieving each client's investment objectives. Therefore, a particular investment may be bought or sold for only one client or in different amounts and at different times for more than one but less than all clients, even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time. Likewise, a particular investment may be bought for one or more clients when one or more other clients are selling the investment.

In addition, there may be circumstances under which the Adviser or Wildcat will consider participation by a client in investment opportunities in which the Adviser or Wildcat does not intend to invest, or intends to invest only on a limited basis, on behalf of other clients. The Adviser or Wildcat may give advice or take action with respect to the assets of one client that may compete with the advice or investment action that it may take on behalf of other clients. The Adviser and Wildcat will evaluate for each client a variety of factors that may be relevant in determining whether a particular situation or strategy is appropriate and feasible for the client at a particular time or how much of an investment opportunity to allocate, including but not limited to the nature of the investment opportunity taken in the context of the other investments at the time, the liquidity of the investment relative to the needs of the particular client, the investment or regulatory limitations on the particular client, the transaction costs involved, the amount of capital available for investment by a client as well as each client's projected future capacity for investment, and cash flow considerations. Because these considerations may differ for a client and one or more other clients in the context of any particular investment opportunity, investment activities of the client and other clients may differ considerably from time to time. There can be no assurance that a client will not receive less (or more) of a certain investment than it would otherwise receive if the Adviser did not have a conflict of interest among clients. In effecting transactions, it may not be possible, or consistent with the investment objectives of the Adviser's and Wildcat's various clients, to purchase or sell securities at the same time or at the same prices. Please refer to the discussion of the Adviser's brokerage practices in Item 12, "*Brokerage Practices*" below on aggregating orders.

### *Personal Trading*

The Adviser or its employees, members and/or principals may take part in, among other things, advisory, transactional and financial activities and/or hold interests in securities and companies that may be directly or indirectly purchased or sold by the Adviser for Clients' accounts. The records of any such trades by the Adviser or its employees, members and/or principals will not be open to inspection by Clients or the Funds' investors. The Adviser intends to maintain compliance policies and procedures, including personal trading policies, which are designed to reduce potential conflicts of interest between the Adviser and its clients (see "*Code of Ethics*" above).

### *Material Non-Public Information and Insider Trading*

The Adviser may from time to time acquire confidential, material non-public information (“MNPI”) about issuers, corporations, or other entities and their securities. The Adviser may not use MNPI obtained during the course of making investment decisions relating to public securities for its Clients, including the Funds. Additionally, the Adviser may not be free to divulge or to act upon such information with respect to its activities and, on occasion, may be restricted from buying or selling certain securities on behalf of Clients because of these circumstances. These restrictions may adversely impact the investment performance of the Adviser’s Clients. The Adviser has implemented procedures that prohibit the misuse of such information by the Adviser, its employees, and on behalf of Clients. Although the procedures will not provide absolute assurance as to the correct handling of MNPI, it will contain procedures reasonably designed to aid the Adviser’s personnel in avoiding insider trading, and to aid the Adviser in preventing, detecting and imposing sanctions against, insider trading.

## **ITEM 12. BROKERAGE PRACTICES**

### **Brokerage Policy and Procedures**

The Adviser generally has sole discretion over the purchase and sale of investments (including the size and timing of such transactions) and the broker or dealer, if any, to be used to effect transactions. It is the obligation of the Adviser, in placing each transaction for a Client involving a broker-dealer, to seek “best execution” of the transaction. “Best execution” generally means obtaining the lowest total cost (in purchasing a security) or highest total proceeds (in selling a security), subject to the circumstances of the transaction and the quality and reliability of the executing broker or dealer.

In selecting brokers or dealers to execute transactions, the Adviser may consider various factors, which may include, but are not limited to, the overall reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker-dealer; the ability to provide competitive pricing; the size and timing of the transaction; the nature of the market for the security and the difficulty of execution; the broker-dealer’s trading expertise; the belief that the broker-dealer charges a fair and reasonable fee for each trade, and that the Adviser has been treated fairly and honestly in prior trades; and the quality of execution, quality of the broker-dealer relationship, quality of service rendered by the broker-dealer in prior transactions, and quality of any proprietary research and investment ideas.

In order to monitor best execution, the Adviser will periodically monitor broker-dealers to assess the quality of execution of brokerage transactions effected on behalf of the Adviser and each Client.

### **Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits**

The Adviser believes that valuable brokerage and research services can be provided to the Clients by brokerage firms effecting transactions for the Clients. Accordingly, the Adviser does not intend to seek lower brokerage commissions to the extent that doing so might detract from the provision of such brokerage and research services. These services include such things as (1) the securities firms’ proprietary research reports and analytical products, (2) information and advice about market conditions and individual securities, investment opportunities that may be attractive for the Clients, and opportunities to confer with company management, and (3) payment of certain of the investment manager’s expenses relating to research.

To the extent that services of value are received by the Adviser, it receives a benefit because the Adviser



will not have to produce or pay for such research, products or services. The Adviser may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving the research or other products or services, rather than in the Clients' interest in receiving lowest cost for execution.

Research services, whether obtained by the use of commissions arising from a Client's portfolio transactions or paid for by the Adviser and charged to a client, may be used by the Adviser for the benefit of other Clients and by Wildcat for Wildcat Clients. In formulating and implementing its policies pertaining to the use of commissions or "soft dollars" it is the Adviser's intent to stay within the safe-harbor parameters of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

### **Aggregation of Orders**

The Adviser will generally combine/aggregate orders for trades across multiple Clients and with Wildcat Clients for execution. If the Adviser has determined to enter into a trade at the same time for more than one Client, or at the same time as Wildcat enters into a trade for a client, the Adviser and, if applicable, Wildcat shall ensure that combined orders for all clients are generally placed while assigning pre-order allocations. If an order for more than one client cannot be fully executed, the Adviser and Wildcat shall ensure that the investments are allocated on a fair and equitable basis as set forth above under Item 11, *"Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading."*

## **ITEM 13. REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS**

### **Oversight and Monitoring**

In the past, the portfolio investments of each Client was expected to be primarily reviewed by a team of portfolio managers, which included Leonard Potter, James Velissaris and Scott Lindell. These investment professionals met periodically on both a formal and informal basis to discuss portfolio strategy, composition and other topics relevant to managing each Client's portfolio. However, as of late February, 2021, James Velissaris is no longer acted as a portfolio manager and relinquished control over the portfolio investments.

### **Reporting**

The Adviser has provided regular written periodic reports to Clients in accordance with the applicable Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, limited partnership agreement, or investment management agreement, as applicable.

## **ITEM 14. CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION**

Not applicable.

## **ITEM 15. CUSTODY**

The Adviser will not act as a custodian for any Clients' assets. The Registered Funds' funds and securities are held by a custodian appointed by the Registered Funds pursuant to a separate custody agreement. Each institutional separately managed account holder appoints their own custodian pursuant to a separate custody agreement to hold and safekeep their funds and securities.

The Adviser has custody of all the Investment Partnership's funds and assets and is subject to Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act (the "Custody Rule"). The Investment Partnership is subject to audit

and delivers its audited financial statements to its investors within 120 days of the applicable fiscal year-end, and therefore the Adviser is not required to comply (or is deemed to comply) with the account statement delivery and surprise exam requirements under the Custody Rule because it complies with the provisions of the so-called “Pooled Vehicle Annual Audit Exception.”

#### **ITEM 16. INVESTMENT DISCRETION**

Unless otherwise specified, the Adviser has discretionary trading authority with respect to each Client, as described in Item 4. The Adviser’s investment decisions and advice with respect to each Client are subject to each Client’s investment objectives, limitations and guidelines, as set forth in its constituent documents/investment management agreement. The Adviser has entered into an investment management agreement, limited partnership agreement or similar agreement with each Fund pursuant to which the Adviser thereof is granted discretionary trading authority. With respect to institutional separately managed accounts, the Adviser has entered into an investment management agreement with each such Client.

#### **ITEM 17. VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES**

Clients have delegated to the Adviser the authority to vote proxies (which, for these purposes, includes other corporate actions, such as consent requests) regarding securities held by Clients, unless the Client has agreed to retain such authority. When voting proxies, the Adviser votes in a manner that it believes is consistent with the best interests of the Client.

It is the general policy of the Adviser to vote or to give consent on all matters presented to security holders in any proxy or similar request. However, the Adviser reserves the right to abstain on any particular vote or otherwise to withhold its vote or consent on any matter if, in its best judgment, the costs associated with voting such proxy outweigh the benefits to the applicable Clients or if the circumstances make such an abstention or withholding otherwise advisable and in the best interest of the applicable Clients.

The Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for monitoring proxy decisions for any actual or perceived conflicts of interests. The Adviser maintains records of its proxy voting and, at a client’s request, will furnish such information, free of charge, to the requesting client within a reasonable period of time (usually within ten business days). Clients may request proxy voting policies and procedures by contacting Infinity Q Capital Management, LLC, 888 Seventh Avenue, 37th Floor, New York, NY 10106 or calling 212-468-5110.

#### **ITEM 18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

Item 18.A is not applicable to the Adviser, as it does not require or solicit prepayment of fees six months or more in advance.

In response to Item 18.B, the Adviser is not currently aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments to its clients.

Item 18.C is not applicable to the Adviser, as it has not been subject to a bankruptcy petition during the past ten years.

#### **ITEM 19. REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISERS**

Item 19 is not applicable to the Adviser as it is not currently registered with any State securities authority.