



Alterna Capital Partners LLC

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FORM ADV PART 2

March 2023

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Alterna Capital Partners LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Paul Schaffer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Compliance Officer, at 203-210-7333 and/or paul.schaffer@alternacapital.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Alterna Capital Partners LLC also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2. Material Changes

This brochure regarding the investment advisory business of Alterna Capital Partners LLC (the “Advisor”) dated March 2023 (this “Brochure”) is an update to the version of the Brochure filed in March 2022.

Alterna Capital Partners LLC is the advisor to two discretionary funds, including Alterna Core Capital Assets Fund II, L.P. (“Fund II”). In December 2022, Fund II commenced the dissolution of Fund II. Alterna Core Capital Assets Fund, L.P. (“Fund I”) remains in dissolution.

The Managing Partners are currently negotiating the purchase of a profits interest in Sokana Shipping & Trading Ltd. (“Sokana”), the sole commercial manager for three vessels in Fund I and ten vessels in Fund II. A material conflict of interest will arise from the acquisition by the Managing Partners of this profits interest in Sokana, as such profits interest could potentially influence decisions made by the Managing Partners with respect to the operation, maintenance and disposition of the Sokana-managed vessels owned by Fund I and Fund II. Proper procedures will be established to address such conflicts.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Structure; History and Ownership

Alterna Capital Partners LLC is a private equity firm with its principal place of business in Bedford, NH (formerly Wilton, CT). Alterna Capital Partners LLC will be referred to in this Brochure as “Alterna” or “the Firm.”

The Firm is organized as a Delaware limited liability company. The Firm commenced business in 2007 and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940 on March 30, 2012. The Firm is currently owned equally by two members: Eric Press and Roger Miller (the “Members”). The Firm is governed by the Members and Earle Goldin (collectively, the “Managing Partners”). One of the original members, James Furnivall, left the Firm in September 2016. One of the original members, Harry Toll, left the Firm in November 2019. In addition to the Managing Partners, Alterna has six full-time employees and one part-time employee.

Alterna is the advisor to Alterna Core Capital Assets Fund, L.P. (“Fund I”). Fund I had its first closing in February 2009 and its final closing in November 2009 for total commitments of \$428,282,828. Alterna General Partner LLC (the “Fund I General Partner”) is the general partner of Fund I. Fund I is closed to additional investment. In February 2020, Fund I commenced the dissolution of Fund I.

Alterna is also the advisor to Alterna Core Capital Assets Fund II, L.P. (“Fund II,” and together with Fund I, the “Discretionary Funds”). Fund II had its first closing in December 2012 and its final closing in March 2014 for total commitments of \$722,424,242. Alterna General Partner II LLC (the “Fund II General Partner”) is the general partner of Fund II. Fund II is closed to additional investment. In December 2022, Fund II commenced the dissolution of Fund II.

Alterna is also the advisor to Alterna/Lavaca Co-Investment Fund, L.P. (“Lavaca”), a nondiscretionary co-investment fund that follows the same investment strategy as the Discretionary Funds. Lavaca was formed on June 5, 2013 and has a total commitment of \$100,000,000. Alterna/Lavaca General Partner LLC (the “Lavaca General Partner”) is the general partner of Lavaca. Lavaca is closed to additional investment.

Alterna is also the advisor to Tarawa Co-Investment Fund, L.P. (“Tarawa” and, collectively with Fund I, Fund II and Lavaca, the “Funds” and, each individually, a “Fund”), a nondiscretionary co-investment fund that follows the same investment strategy as the Discretionary Funds. Tarawa was formed on October 28, 2015 and has a total commitment of \$126,262,626. Alterna Tarawa GP LLC (the “Tarawa General Partner” and, together with the Fund I General Partner, the Fund II General Partner, and the Lavaca General Partner, the “General Partners”) is the general partner of Tarawa. Tarawa is closed to additional investment.

The General Partners conduct a single advisory business with Alterna. Collectively, Alterna and the General Partners are referred to in this Brochure as “we” or “us.”

Types of Advisory Services

The Firm advises the Funds with respect to investments in Core Capital Assets (sometimes referred to in this Brochure as “CCAs”) and in companies with significant involvement in the ownership, operation or financing of CCAs, primarily in North America, Europe and in countries in other Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) regions.

CCAs are the long-lived, physical assets or resources that are essential to logistics, operations and production in the following sectors:

- ***Transportation***—aviation, shipping and rail assets, and transportation facilities;
- ***Industrial***—facilities and major equipment for manufacturing, processing, handling and storage; and
- ***Energy***—power generation and transmission, conventional and alternative fuel sources and facilities.

All Funds share similar investment strategies and objectives and related risk factors. A more in-depth description of the Discretionary Funds' investment strategy and objectives and related risk factors may be found in the respective private placement memoranda of the Discretionary Funds.

Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2022, we managed \$629,016,785 of client assets on a discretionary basis, all of which is invested by or committed to the Discretionary Funds. In addition, we manage \$46,824,260 of client assets on a non-discretionary basis invested by or committed to Lavaca and \$93,673,143 of client assets on a non-discretionary basis invested by or committed to Tarawa.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

Fees

Detailed information regarding fees is included in the Funds' offering documents and the Funds' governing documents. Because this Brochure will only be delivered to "qualified purchasers" as defined in section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, a complete description of our compensation arrangements is not required to be included in this Brochure.

Expenses

The Funds pay or reimburse us for their own fees and expenses, including but not limited to:

- organizational expenses;
- accounting and auditing fees and expenses;
- legal fees and expenses;
- custodial expenses;
- tax returns preparation;
- expenses incurred by the Funds' Advisory Committee;
- Fund annual meetings;
- evaluating, making, managing or disposing of portfolio investments;
- costs and expenses incurred in connection with the formation of any alternative investment vehicle;

- third party expenses incurred in connection with any prospective portfolio investment that is not consummated (subject to certain limitations that are described in the Discretionary Funds’ offering documents);
- interest on, and fees and expenses relating to or arising from, Fund or portfolio indebtedness;
- other extraordinary, nonrecurring expenses of the Funds;
- any action, proceeding or investigation with respect to the Funds or investment vehicle in which the Funds become involved by reason of their investment programs or by reason of the ownership of interests in the Funds by any partner, and the amount of any judgment, arbitration or similar award, settlement, fine or penalty paid in connection with any such action, proceeding or investigation;
- certain insurance and bonding costs;
- fees (including legal fees) or assessments in connection with any regulatory registrations, qualifications or approvals of the Funds, the Firm or the General Partners that we deem appropriate in connection with the activities of the Funds;
- the cost of preparation and distribution of reports and statements to investors;
- all transaction costs, including but not limited to legal fees, advisory fees, and costs associated with asset inspection and appraisal;
- such research and portfolio management expenses as we deem appropriate, which may include, but are not limited to, costs of software programs related to investment modeling and screening, expenses incurred in traveling to and attending research conferences and otherwise conducting research activities, costs of research reports, data feeds and databases, news wires and quotation services, periodical subscription fees, and fees of outside consultants and experts;
- management fees payable to the Firm; and
- management fees payable to Alterna employees. This arrangement is only for the investment managed by Tarawa General Partner, whereby Mr. Goldin, Mr. Schaffer and Mr. Samir Patel (the “Tarawa Managers”) are due management fees, calculated at 25bps per annum of outstanding loans. Any compensation received for their services is offset by a reduction in their annual compensation paid by the Firm. Total compensation earned by the Tarawa Managers was \$334,580 in 2022.

Alterna maintains a non-employee network of seasoned professionals (collectively the “Alterna Network”, individually an “Operating Partner”). These individuals provide advice and services to Alterna and in some cases entities in which a Fund is invested on matters such as deal sourcing, interim management, exit strategy, technical consulting, operational improvement initiatives, human capital management, industry networking, and other similar projects. Members of the Alterna Network will work with either Alterna or an entity in which a Fund is invested and will be compensated directly by either Alterna or the investment entity for which such Operating Partner is providing advice. On occasion when the Operating Partner is contracted by Alterna and not an investment entity, the applicable investment entity may be charged by the General Partner and/or its affiliates for such services in an amount not to exceed what an unaffiliated third party would charge for comparable services, without any reduction to the applicable Fund’s management fee.

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

The General Partners may be entitled to be paid a carried interest out of the proceeds of realized investments of the Funds, depending on Fund performance. We do not advise any clients that do not pay performance-based compensation.

Item 7. Types of Clients

We provide investment advice to the Funds and not individually to the Funds' limited partners. All four Funds are closed to new investors, and no further commitments will be accepted. Fund I's limited partners are: three US state-level public pension funds, one US state investment fund, one UK public pension scheme and one private pooled investment fund. Fund II's limited partners are: six US state-level pension funds, one US state investment fund, three US county-level pension funds, five US educational endowment funds, one private endowment and two US private pension trusts (one of which invests through three different legal entities). In addition, the original members of Fund II's General Partner have individually committed directly to Fund II; in the aggregate, their commitments are less than one percent of Fund II's total commitments.

Lavaca has one limited partner, a US state-level public pension fund that committed \$100,000,000 to Lavaca on a non-discretionary basis (i.e., all investments made by Lavaca must be approved by such limited partner). Tarawa has three limited partners, each affiliated with a US private pension trust, that together committed an aggregate of \$125,000,000 to Tarawa on a non-discretionary basis (i.e., all investments made by Tarawa must be approved by such limited partners).

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

We advise the Funds with respect to investments in CCAs and in companies with significant involvement in the ownership, operation or financing of CCAs, primarily in North America, Europe and OECD countries in other regions. CCAs are the long-lived, physical assets or resources that are essential to logistics, operations and production in the following sectors:

- **Transportation**—aviation, shipping and rail assets and transportation facilities;
- **Industrial**—facilities and major equipment for manufacturing, processing, handling and storage; and
- **Energy**—power generation and transmission, conventional and alternative fuel sources and facilities.

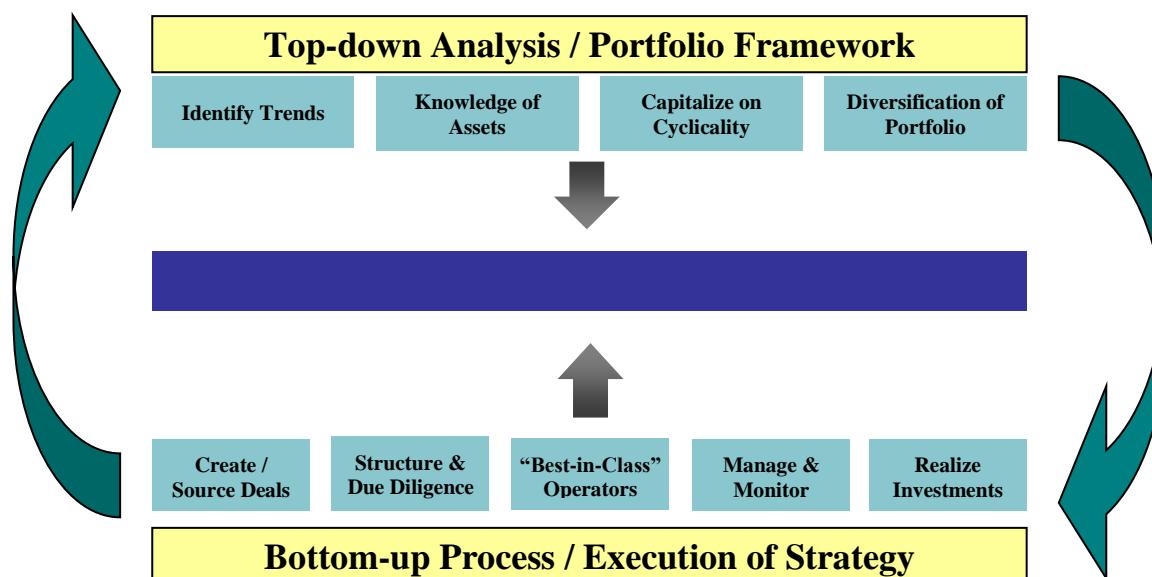
We target CCA investment opportunities where the Managing Partners have proven investment track records and seek to leverage their industry experience and relationships, specialized asset knowledge and financial skills. As of December 31, 2022, Fund I has a diversified portfolio of three active CCA investments with the fair value of its total investments and remaining capital commitments totaling \$73,303,045. As of December 31, 2022, Fund II has a diversified portfolio of fourteen active CCA investments with the fair value of its total investments and remaining capital commitments totaling \$518,992,727. As of December 31, 2022, Lavaca has \$46,761,110 in fair value of its investment and remaining capital commitment. As of December 31, 2022, Tarawa has \$93,549,005 in fair value of its investment and remaining capital commitments.

We believe that the Funds’ portfolios of CCA investments affords investors attractive risk-adjusted returns from: (a) current cash yield; (b) capital preservation through ownership of strategically targeted long-lived assets; (c) active portfolio and asset management; (d) cash flows with enhanced credit characteristics; (e) financial performance characteristics which are differentiated from the broad equity and debt markets; and (f) multiple exit opportunities.

We anticipate that the Funds’ investment returns will be generated by three phases of value creation:

- **Phase One–Acquisition and Structuring.** The Funds seek to create value by acquiring investments at attractive valuations, and employing structures that lock in cash flows, mitigate risks and monetize some components of value (for example, various types of tax credits or operating rights).
- **Phase Two–Investment Management and Optimization.** Transaction and portfolio returns may be further improved through a variety of management and optimization activities. These may include restructuring of usage agreements, enhancing asset operating efficiencies, upgrading/rebuilding assets, identifying revenue enhancement opportunities (e.g., extending current use agreements and/or placing assets with new users) and restructuring financings.
- **Phase Three–Exit.** Sales of investments to strategic or financial buyers, and initial public offerings of portfolio investments, represent some of the mechanisms for maximizing exit value. In addition, the ability to disaggregate and separately sell the elements of value inherent in CCAs provides flexibility in control over the timing and structure of realizations.

Our investment approach combines both a “*top-down*” analysis, which consists of identifying trends, categorizing assets, capitalizing on cyclicity and portfolio diversification, and a “*bottom-up*” process, which consists of proactively sourcing and creating deal flow, creating value through financial structuring, partnering with “best-in-class” operators, active portfolio monitoring and management, and optimizing realizations. This approach is illustrated below:



Risks Associated with Our Investment Strategy

Our investment strategy involves significant risks and is suitable only for investors who are able to independently evaluate the risks and merits of an investment in the Funds. There can be no assurance that any of the Funds' objectives will be achieved, or that an investor will receive a return of capital.

General Investment Considerations

Risk of Loss. An investment in any of the Funds entails a high degree of risk with no certainty as to the magnitude or timing of the returns, if any, on a limited partner's investment. Accordingly, an investment in a Fund is suitable only for investors who are able to bear the risk of loss of all capital invested. No guarantee or representation is made that the Funds will be able to implement their investment strategy or achieve their targeted returns, or that the overall investment program of the Funds will be successful.

Long-term Nature of Investment; Illiquidity of the Funds' Investments. An investment in any of the Funds requires a long-term commitment of capital. There may be a significant period of time before the Funds complete their investment programs. The process of searching for and selecting investments and their management and disposition is likely to take several years from the date of each Fund's initial closing. The return of capital and the realization of gains, if any, from investments may not occur until a number of years after such investments are made, if at all. In addition, investments made by the Funds are likely to be illiquid. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for such investments or the underlying CCAs, as well as from legal, contractual or other restrictions on their resale by the Funds. This illiquidity may interfere with the Funds' abilities to dispose of investments or the underlying CCAs in a timely manner or adversely affect the terms of such dispositions. Moreover, distributions to the limited partners may be made in kind, including in illiquid securities, and losses on unsuccessful investments may be realized before any gains on successful investments are realized.

Risks Upon Disposition of Investments. In connection with the disposition of a portfolio investment, the Funds may be required to make representations about the business and financial condition of such portfolio investment or may be responsible for the contents of disclosure documents under applicable securities laws. The Funds may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such portfolio investment or underwriters to the extent that any such representations or disclosure documents turn out to be incorrect, inaccurate or misleading. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities, which may ultimately have to be funded by the limited partners.

Risks Arising from Exercise of Control Rights. The Funds will generally seek to acquire a controlling interest in each of their investments, either on a stand-alone basis or as part of a group with other investors. Any measures contemplated by a Fund in connection with an exercise of its control rights could expose the assets of the Fund to claims by portfolio companies, their owners (if any) and creditors. These measures also could result in certain liabilities being attributed to the Fund in the event of the bankruptcy or reorganization of a portfolio company. While we intend to manage the Funds in a way that will minimize the Funds' exposure to such risks, the possibility of successful claims cannot be precluded.

Risk of Litigation. The Funds may be a party to litigation matters and claims from time to time in the ordinary course of their operations, including litigation matters and claims involving Alterna, the General Partners and portfolio companies.

Risks Related to an Investment in a Fund

Limited Operating History. Fund I, the Fund I General Partner and Alterna commenced operations in 2009. Fund II and the Fund II General Partner were formed in 2012. Lavaca and the Lavaca General Partner were formed in 2013. Tarawa and the Tarawa General Partner were formed in 2015. Accordingly, there is only limited operating history upon which investors can evaluate the possible

performance of the Funds. Additionally, the Firm's Managing Partners had not operated a private equity fund together prior to the commencement of Fund I's operations.

Dependence on Key Personnel. The success of the Funds depends in substantial part upon the skill and expertise of the Managing Partners and the other individuals employed by us to assist them. However, there can be no assurance that the Managing Partners will continue to be associated with the General Partners and/or Alterna throughout the life of the Funds, and the loss of one or more Managing Partners or the Partner or other key personnel could have a material adverse effect upon the Funds.

Competitive Nature of the Funds' Business. The business of the Funds is highly competitive. The Funds will be competing for investment opportunities against other investors, including other private equity funds and hedge funds, large and well-capitalized industrial companies and commercial, investment and merchant banks. Some of these competitors could have financial and strategic resources significantly in excess of those of the Funds, may be willing to provide financing and operational assistance on more favorable terms than the Funds and may make competing offers for investment opportunities that are targeted by the Funds. It is possible that competition for investment opportunities may increase, thus reducing the number of opportunities available to the Funds and adversely affecting the terms upon which investments can be made. Consequently, there is no assurance that the Funds will be able to consummate investments which will enable them to invest all of their committed capital, to diversify their investments to the extent anticipated or satisfy their return objectives.

General Economic Conditions

The Funds' activities and results may be affected by a number of general economic factors which are outside the control of the Funds, Alterna or the General Partners. These factors include, but are not limited to, interest rates, inflation, general levels of economic activity, the price of securities and participation by other investors in the financial markets. There is no assurance that the financial markets will continue to provide current valuation levels to Core Capital Assets. Instability in the securities, currency, commodity and other markets may also increase the risks inherent in the Funds' investments.

Economic Cycles. Core Capital Assets are vulnerable to local, national and worldwide economic cycles. These cycles could affect the cash flow from investments, as well as the prices at which the Funds purchase or sell their investments or the underlying CCAs.

Interest Rates. Investments in Core Capital Assets may be highly leveraged. As such, movements in the level of interest rates may affect the returns from CCA investments more significantly than investments in assets that are not so leveraged. A material increase in interest rates and/or risk margins during the terms of the Funds could materially and adversely affect the Funds' abilities to dispose of their investments on favorable terms.

Price Levels. Inflation may adversely affect the Funds' investments. During periods of rising inflation, interest and other expenses incurred by the Funds' portfolio companies could increase, which would likely reduce returns to the Funds' limited partners. In addition, certain CCA investments made by the Funds may have fixed income streams, and, accordingly, the value of such investments may decline in periods of rising inflation. Conversely, during periods of deflation, the market value of Core Capital Assets may decline, reducing the Funds' abilities to achieve targeted returns upon realization of investments.

Follow-on Investments. The Funds may be called upon to provide follow-on funding for existing portfolio companies or have the opportunity to increase their investments in such portfolio companies. There can be no assurance that the Funds will make such follow-on investments or that they will have sufficient funds to do so. Any decision by the Funds not to make follow-on investments or their inability to make them may have a substantial negative impact on portfolio companies in need of such an investment or may diminish the Funds' ability to influence the portfolio company's future development.

Distributions in Kind. Although under normal circumstances the Funds intend to make distributions in cash or in marketable securities, it is possible that under certain circumstances (including the liquidation of the Funds), in-kind distributions could be made and could consist of securities for which there is not a readily available public market.

Consequences of Limited Partner Default. In the event that a limited partner fails to fund any portion of its capital commitment when due, or otherwise fails to comply with certain provisions of the applicable Fund's limited partnership agreement, such limited partner may be subject to various remedies as provided in the Fund's limited partnership agreement, including forfeiture of a portion of its interest in the Fund. Furthermore, if a limited partner fails to pay any portion of its capital commitment to a Fund when due, and the contributions made by non-defaulting limited partners and borrowings by the Fund are inadequate to cover the defaulted capital commitment, the Fund may be unable to pay its obligations when due, and its ability to execute its investment strategy or to otherwise continue operations may be impaired. As a result, a Fund may be subjected to significant penalties that could materially and adversely affect the returns to its limited partners (including non-defaulting limited partners). A default by a substantial number of limited partners would limit opportunities for investment diversification and would be likely to have a material adverse effect on the Fund's economic results.

Indemnification. The Funds will be required to indemnify the Firm, the General Partners, and their personnel for certain claims, liabilities, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the Funds. Members of the Funds' advisory committees will also be entitled to the benefit of certain indemnification and exculpation provisions as set forth in the Funds' limited partnership agreements. Some of the liabilities in respect of which the Funds are required to provide indemnification may be material. For example, in their capacity as directors of portfolio companies, employees of the General Partners or the Firm may be subject to certain claims. The indemnification obligations of such Fund would be payable from assets of such Fund, including the unused capital commitments of the limited partners. In addition, if the assets of a Fund are insufficient, the General Partners may recall distributions previously made to such Fund's limited partners, subject to certain limitations under the Fund's limited partnership agreement.

Credit Support. Each Fund may be required to make contingent funding commitments to its portfolio companies and provide credit support for such obligations. Such credit support may take the form of a guarantee, a letter of credit or other forms of promise to provide funding. Such credit support may result in fees, expenses and interest costs to the Fund, which could adversely impact the results of the Fund.

Bridge Financings. From time to time, each Fund may lend to its portfolio companies on a short-term, unsecured basis in anticipation of a future issuance of equity or long-term debt securities or other refinancing. However, for reasons not always in such Fund's control, such an issuance of long-term securities or other refinancing may not occur, and such bridge financing may remain outstanding. In that event, the interest rate and other terms of such bridge financing may not adequately reflect the risk associated with the unsecured position taken by such Fund.

Certain Effects of Default and Bankruptcy. Each of the Funds' portfolio companies or assets may be pledged to third parties, including senior lenders, and could be foreclosed upon or otherwise acquired by such parties under certain circumstances, including an incipient and/or unremedied default. In the event of the bankruptcy of a portfolio company, prior distributions to the applicable Fund may be reclaimed if such prior payments are determined to have been a "preference" payment under applicable bankruptcy and related laws and regulations.

Investments in Troubled Entities. The Funds may invest in assets or entities that are experiencing operational, managerial, financial or other difficulties which may never be resolved. Investments in these assets or entities will require more extensive time and effort on our part and the part of the Funds and are likely to involve a heightened risk of bankruptcy or liquidation. In such an event, the affected Fund may

be exposed to the risk of legal proceedings of uncertain duration, legal costs of an uncertain magnitude and to the possibility of little or no return on its investment.

Unspecified Use of Proceeds. As of the date of this Brochure, Fund I has consummated all the specific investments that it intends to make. Fund II has consummated all the specific investments that it intends to make. Lavaca and Tarawa have each consummated one investment and have consummated all the specific investments that each intends to make. Limited partners will be dependent upon the judgment and ability of the respective General Partners and Alterna in investing and managing the capital of the Funds. No assurance can be given that the Funds will be successful in obtaining suitable investments, or that if such investments are made, that the return or other objectives of the Funds will be achieved.

Broken Deal Expenses. Certain CCA investments may require extensive due diligence activities and regulatory approvals prior to acquisition. Due diligence may include feasibility and technical studies, preliminary engineering and marketing studies, and legal and environmental review, any or all of which may entail significant third-party expenses. In the event that a prospective investment is not consummated, up to \$100,000 for Fund I and up to \$250,000 for Fund II of all third-party expenses incurred in connection with such prospective portfolio investment may be reimbursed by the affected Fund to the Firm, provided that the aggregate amount of such third-party expenses shall not exceed \$2,000,000 in the aggregate for either Fund. For Lavaca up to \$100,000 of all third-party expenses incurred in connection with such prospective portfolio investment may be reimbursed by Lavaca to us, provided that the aggregate amount of such third-party expenses shall not exceed \$500,000 in the aggregate for such Fund. For Tarawa up to \$125,000 of all third-party expenses incurred in connection with such prospective portfolio investment may be reimbursed by Tarawa to us, provided that the aggregate amount of such third-party expenses shall not exceed \$500,000 in the aggregate for such Fund.

Lack of Diversification. The Funds will participate in a limited number of investments and, as a consequence, the aggregate returns of the Funds may be materially affected by the performance of a single investment.

Lack of Control. A portion of the Funds' investments may represent minority positions in portfolio companies, with limited ability to influence or control such portfolio companies' management. Although the affected Fund will generally seek appropriate shareholder or similar rights to protect its interests in situations where it holds a minority position, there can be no assurance that such rights will be available or that such rights will always provide sufficient protection of the affected Fund's interests.

Risks Associated with Cross-Border Investments. Investments may be adversely affected by changing political environments, regulatory restrictions, or changes in government institutions and policies in the countries in which the Funds invest or in countries where suppliers and consumers of products and services critical to the Funds' investments are located. For example, a sovereign government could choose to expropriate or nationalize Core Capital Assets in an industry. Such action could have a materially adverse impact on the Funds' returns.

Certain of the risks that may be associated with the Funds' cross-border investments are described below. The Funds do not intend to obtain political risk insurance in connection with their investments.

Economic Risks. Changes in policy with regard to taxation, fiscal and monetary policies, repatriation of profits, and other economic regulations are possible, any of which could have an adverse effect on private investments.

The economies of the countries in which the Funds invest may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy with regard to the rate of growth of gross domestic product, the rate of inflation, interest rates, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments.

In order to hedge against adverse market fluctuations, the Funds may purchase or write put and call options and enter into futures contracts or other types of derivative contracts. There can be no guarantee

that instruments suitable for hedging market shifts will be available at a time when the Funds wish to use them or that they will be cost effective.

Legal Risks. Laws and regulations in certain jurisdictions, including those relating to investment and taxation of foreign entities, may be subject to change or evolving interpretation. The Funds' operations and financial performance could be harmed because some countries in which the Funds may make investments may not provide adequate protection for the legal rights of the Funds, including remedies for breach of contract. Further, situations may arise where legal action is pursued in multiple jurisdictions.

Foreign Currency and Exchange Risks. To the extent that the Funds directly or indirectly hold assets in local currencies in countries outside the United States, the Funds will be exposed to a degree of currency risk that may adversely affect its performance. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may adversely affect the U.S. dollar value of such assets.

In addition, the Funds will incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. The Funds may or may not hedge their foreign exchange risk exposure and the cost and effectiveness of such hedging arrangements are unpredictable. The failure to hedge effectively against foreign exchange risk exposure may adversely affect the performance of the Funds.

Accounting Standards. Investments may be made in countries where generally accepted accounting standards and practices differ significantly from those practiced in the United States. The financial information appearing on the financial statements of a company operating in one or more countries outside the United States may not reflect its financial position or results of operations in the way that they would be reflected if the financial statements had been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. These differences may negatively impact the Funds' ability to evaluate potential investments and perform due diligence.

Tax Risks. Changes to tax treaties (or their interpretation) between the United States and the countries in which the Funds invest may adversely affect the Funds' ability to efficiently realize income or capital gains. Moreover, the Funds, their portfolio companies and/or their limited partners could become subject to additional or unforeseen taxation or tax return filing obligations in jurisdictions in which the Funds operate and invest. To the extent possible, the Funds will structure their investments and activities to minimize foreign tax liabilities and reporting obligations. However, there can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to eliminate such tax liabilities or reporting obligations or reduce such tax liabilities to a specified level.

Local Intermediary Risks. Certain of the Funds' transactions may be undertaken through local brokers, banks or other organizations both inside and outside the United States, and the Funds may be subject to the risk of default, insolvency or fraud of such organizations. There can be no assurance that any money advanced to such organizations will be repaid or that the Funds would have any recourse in the event of default. The collection, transfer and deposit of bearer instruments and cash may expose the Funds and their portfolio companies to a variety of risks, including theft, loss and destruction. The Funds will also be dependent upon the general soundness of the banking systems of the countries in which they invest.

Restrictions on Repatriation of Capital and Profits. The countries in which the Funds invest may control, in varying degrees, the repatriation of capital and profits that result from foreign investment. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be permitted to repatriate capital or profits, if any, over the life of their activities.

Derivatives. The Funds may invest some of their assets in, or otherwise make use of, derivative instruments such as swaps. Derivatives involve significant transaction costs and are subject to a number of risks, such as interest rate risk, market risk and credit risk. They also involve the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the risk that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate with the underlying asset, rate, or index. Derivatives may also be highly illiquid. Due to these and other risks

associated with derivatives, the Funds could lose more than the principal amount invested in any derivative transaction and, thereby, suffer a material adverse effect.

Commodity Risks. The Funds' investments may involve varying degrees of exposure to commodity markets and related risks of price, supply and quality. Commodities such as oil and natural gas are also subject to political risks, such as embargoes, price controls, supply disruptions and taxation, which could adversely affect the performance of the Funds.

Co-investment Risks. The Funds may invest alongside strategic, financial or other third-party co-investors. Each Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives in a co-investment situation assumes that the Fund will be able to negotiate and execute mutually acceptable terms and conditions in respect thereof. Such investments will involve additional risks which may not be present in investments which do not involve a co-investor, including the possibility that a co-investor may at any time have economic or business interests or goals that are not consistent with those of the Fund, may be in a position to take action contrary to the Fund's investment objectives or may default on its obligations. While the Funds intend to mitigate these risks contractually through co-investment agreements, there can be no assurance that the Funds will be successful in doing so. Also, such co-investments may or may not be on substantially the same terms and conditions as the affected Fund, and such co-investments may or may not be disposed of at the same time or on the same terms as dispositions by the affected Fund. In addition, under certain circumstances a Fund may be liable for the actions of its co-investors. To reduce the possibility of liability, the Funds will seek to hold assets through limited liability entities and, where appropriate, obtain indemnities from co-investors.

INVESTMENT RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CORE CAPITAL ASSETS

Illiquid Assets. Most Core Capital Assets have unique geographic and market characteristics, which has the potential to make them highly illiquid or appealing only to a narrow group of investors. Political and regulatory considerations could also affect the ability of the Funds to buy or sell investments on favorable terms.

Customer Base; Counterparty Credit Risk. Core Capital Assets can have a narrow customer base. Should any of the customers or counterparties become insolvent or otherwise fail to pay their contractual obligations, significant revenues could cease and become irreplaceable. This would affect the profitability of the relevant Core Capital Assets and the value of any securities or other instruments issued in connection with such Core Capital Assets.

Availability of Qualified Operators. The success of certain CCA investments may depend heavily upon the operator of the underlying Core Capital Assets. In those cases, there may be a limited number of operators with the expertise necessary to successfully maintain and operate such Core Capital Assets. The loss of an operator in those circumstances could significantly impair the financial viability of the relevant portfolio investment and adversely affect the Funds' returns.

Leverage Risks. The Funds intend to utilize leverage in connection with their portfolio investments. There can be no assurance that the Funds' leverage strategies will be successful or cost-effective. Leverage involves risks and special considerations for limited partners, including:

- the likelihood of greater volatility in the value of the Funds' portfolio investments than a comparable portfolio without leverage;
- the risk that fluctuations in interest rates or dividend rates will reduce the returns to the Funds' limited partners or will result in fluctuations in the amount of current income available for distribution by the Funds;
- the risk that the issuer of a leverage instrument could breach a covenant in the operative agreements governing such leverage instrument, which could give the holder of such instrument the right to

prohibit the issuer from paying dividends to its equity holders, negotiate amended payment terms, or mandate payment under any guarantees issued by the Funds;

- the effect of leverage in a declining market, which is likely to cause a greater decline in the value of the Funds' portfolio investments than if the Funds' investments were not leveraged; and
- the likelihood that the use of leverage will also increase expenses borne by the Funds (and indirectly by the Funds' limited partners), including costs and expenses relating to the issuance and maintenance of such leverage and debt service costs (including breakage payable in the event leverage instruments are retired prior to their scheduled maturity date), and refinancing of existing debt when such debt becomes payable.

Development/Construction Risks. The Funds may invest in early development stage Core Capital Asset projects, which may involve risks of failure to obtain or substantial delays in obtaining: (i) regulatory, environmental or other approvals or permits; (ii) financing; and (iii) suitable equipment supply, operating and off-take contracts. These investments may also involve significant construction-related risks, including the risk of substantial delay or increase in cost due to the factors described in the preceding sentence and other factors, such as: political opposition; delays in procuring sites, labor and materials; strikes and other labor disputes or work interruptions; environmental issues; *force majeure*; pandemics, and failure by one or more of the project participants to perform in a timely manner their contractual, financial or other commitments. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that these projects will prove to be profitable or generate cash flow sufficient to service their debt or provide a return on or recovery of amounts invested by the Funds therein.

Regulatory Risks. The Core Capital Assets in which the Funds invest may be subject to statutory and regulatory requirements, including those imposed by zoning, environmental, safety, labor, energy and other governmental authorities. Failure to obtain, or a delay in the receipt of, relevant governmental permits or approvals, including regulatory approvals, and ongoing compliance with regulatory requirements, could hinder the operation of such assets and result in fines or additional costs. Obtaining permits and approvals, and complying with ongoing regulatory requirements, may be costly and/or time-consuming. The adoption of new laws or regulations, or changes in the interpretation of existing laws or regulations, could have a material adverse effect on portfolio investments and thus on the Funds' ability to meet their investment objectives. For example, such changes could necessitate the creation of new business models or the restructuring of investments in order to meet regulatory requirements.

Operating and Technical Risks. Investments in Core Capital Assets may be subject to operating and technical risks associated with such assets, including the risk of mechanical breakdown, spare parts shortages, failure to perform according to design specifications, labor strikes, labor disputes, work stoppages and other work interruptions, and other unanticipated events which adversely affect operations. While the Funds seek investments in which creditworthy and appropriately bonded and insured third parties bear much of these risks, there can be no assurance that any or all such risks can be mitigated or that such parties, if present, will perform their obligations. An operating failure may lead to loss of a license, concession or contract on which a portfolio investment is dependent.

Environmental Risks. An owner of Core Capital Assets may be liable for past, present and future damages caused by environmental pollutants located on or emitted from or otherwise attributable to the asset, as well as for the costs of remediation and, in some circumstances, fines or other penalties. These liabilities may exceed the value of the owner's investment in such asset and may result in claims against the owner and certain of its parent entities that would result in the loss of other assets of the owner or such parent entities. While the General Partners will exercise reasonable care to acquire portfolio investments that do not present a material risk of such liabilities, environmental liabilities may arise as a result of a large number of factors, including changes in laws or regulations and the existence of conditions that were unknown at the time of acquisition.

Catastrophic and Force Majeure Events; Adequacy and Availability of Insurance. The Core Capital Assets in which the Funds invest may be subject to catastrophic events and other *force majeure* events, such as fires, earthquakes, adverse weather conditions, changes in law, eminent domain, war, riots, terrorist attacks, pandemics and similar risks. These events could result in the partial or total loss of a portfolio investment or significant downtime resulting in lost revenues, among other potentially detrimental effects. While the Funds seek to make investments where insurance and other risk management products (to the extent available on commercially reasonable terms) are utilized to mitigate the potential loss resulting from such events and other risks customarily covered by insurance, this may not always be practicable or feasible. Moreover, it will not be possible to insure against all such events and risks, and such insurance proceeds as may be derived in a timely manner from covered risks may be inadequate to completely or even partially cover a loss of revenues, an increase in operating and maintenance expenses and/or a replacement or rehabilitation. In addition, certain catastrophic loss events may be either uninsurable or insurable at such high rates as to adversely impact the Funds' profitability. For example, in general, losses related to terrorism are becoming harder and more expensive to insure against, and most insurers are excluding terrorism coverage from their all-risk policies. In some cases, insurers are offering significantly limited coverage against terrorist acts for additional premiums, which can greatly increase the total cost of casualty insurance. As a result, it is unlikely that any of the Funds' investments will be insured against damages attributable to acts of terrorism. If a major uninsured loss were to occur with respect to a portfolio investment, the affected Fund could lose both its capital invested in and anticipated profits related to such portfolio investment.

Covid-19. The Covid-19 pandemic has caused volatility in the Funds' investments. The impact has been most profound in the aviation and maritime sectors, and we expect to continue to see volatility in the aviation sector for the foreseeable future. The costs associated with Covid-19 on the Funds' investments, especially in these sectors, may decrease the affected Funds' returns.

Russian Invasion Into Ukraine: As a result of the 2022 Russian invasion into Ukraine, sanctions issued by the United States required Fund II to cancel certain leases in its aviation portfolio. The costs associated with the repossession and remarketing of these aircraft on the Fund II investments may decrease the Funds' returns.

Liability Arising out of Control of Assets. Operation of Core Capital Assets can involve various hazards to operating personnel and other persons and property. Ownership of Core Capital Assets may expose the Funds or their portfolio companies to claims and liabilities arising from these hazards. The costs associated with satisfying any such claims or liabilities may decrease the affected Fund's returns.

Documentation Risks. Core Capital Asset investments are often governed by a complex series of legal documents and contracts. As a result, the risks of a dispute over interpretation or enforceability of the documentation and consequent costs and delays may be higher than for other investments.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

None

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Material Financial Industry Affiliations

A. Neither Alterna nor anyone with the power to exercise, directly or indirectly, a controlling influence over our management or policies, or to determine the general investment advice given to the

Funds (referred to herein as “management persons”) is registered or has an application pending to register as a broker-dealer.

B. Neither Alterna nor any of our management persons is registered or has an application pending to register as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, commodity trading advisor or an associated person with any of the foregoing entities.

C. Neither Alterna nor any of our management persons has any relationships with related persons that create or could create a material conflict of interest with clients or investors.

D. Alterna does not select other investment advisors for its clients or investors.

Conflicts of Interest

The types of conflicts of interest that Alterna might encounter are described below:

General. There may be situations where Alterna, the General Partners, the Managing Partners, the Partner and their respective affiliates may encounter actual or potential conflicts of interest in connection with the Funds. On any issue involving conflicts of interest, we will be guided by our good faith judgment in determining what courses of action are in the Funds’ best interests. In the event that any matter arises that we determine in our good faith judgment constitutes an actual conflict of interest, we may take such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to ameliorate such conflict of interest, and upon taking such actions we expect to be relieved of any and all responsibilities or liabilities for such conflict of interest.

Diverse Membership. The Funds’ limited partners include U.S. taxable and tax-exempt entities, and for Fund I, an institution from a jurisdiction outside of the United States. Such limited partners may have conflicting investment, tax and other interests with respect to their investments in the Funds. The conflicting interests of individual limited partners may relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by the Funds, the structuring of the acquisition of investments and the timing of the disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with our decisions, including with respect to the nature, structuring or timing of investments and dispositions, that may be more beneficial for certain limited partners than for other limited partners, especially with respect to limited partners’ individual tax situations. In selecting and structuring investments for the Funds, we will consider the investment and tax objectives of the Funds and their partners as a whole, rather than the investment, tax or other objectives of any limited partner individually.

Management Fee Payable Regardless of Fund Performance; Management Fees Payable on Invested Capital After Close of Investment Period. A management fee or equivalent is required to be paid to Alterna by each Fund, and to the Tarawa Managers, even if the Fund experiences net losses in a particular year or over the term of the Fund. After the close of the investment period, Alterna may be incented to retain investments longer than it otherwise would have in order to continue receiving management fees on the invested capital.

Carried Interest. The fact that the General Partners’ carried interests are based on the performance of the Funds may create an incentive for the General Partners and Alterna, which is affiliated with the General Partners, to make investments on behalf of the Funds that are more speculative than would be the case in the absence of performance-based compensation.

Fees Earned by Alterna and Affiliates. Alterna and its affiliates may be entitled to receive investment banking, break-up, monitoring, consulting, directors’ and other similar fees in connection with portfolio investments or from unconsummated transactions. Limited partners will receive only a portion of the total benefit of such fees.

Other Investment Activities. Subject to the limitations contained in the Funds' limited partnership agreements, Alterna and its affiliates may continue to engage actively in other activities, including investment-related activities. In that regard, our personnel responsible for day-to-day operations of the Funds will devote such time as is reasonably required to conduct the business affairs of the Funds in an appropriate manner. However, these same personnel may also work on other projects; consequently, conflicts may arise in the allocation of management resources.

Multiple Funds. Alterna has raised four Funds and may in the future sponsor one or more additional follow-on funds following the same or similar investment strategies as the Funds. We may also provide investors in the Funds with the opportunity to co-invest in or provide debt financing for specific investments. The existence of multiple funds that generally all invest in the same investments and/or securities can create a material conflict of interest with respect to the allocation of investment opportunities among funds. To the extent that we establish additional funds, we will allocate investment opportunities among the funds by applying such considerations as we deem appropriate, including relative size of such investment vehicles, amount of available capital, size of existing positions in the same or similar securities, impact of leverage, investment objective and strategy considerations, including, without limitation, concentration parameters and tax considerations and other factors. As a result of such considerations, allocations among such funds may not necessarily be *pro rata*. In cases where a limited amount of a security or other instrument is available for investment, the allocation of such instrument among such funds may necessarily reduce the amount thereof available for purchase by the other funds.

Because of differences in timing and the availability of investment opportunities, the net performance of one fund may vary materially from that of other funds for the reasons described above, as well as differing expenses, tax considerations, the impact of leverage and other factors.

Conflicts Regarding Valuations and Other Matters. The respective General Partner determines the fair value of the investments held by the Funds. Currently most of the Funds' investments are Level 3 investments, as pricing inputs are unobservable for the investments, meaning they reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about how market participants would price the asset or liability. Level 3 includes private portfolio investments that are supported by little or no market activity. As such, the respective General Partner for each Fund is responsible for valuing Fund investments each quarter, using its discretion and judgment in determining the appropriate means of valuation. Because of the pricing discretion available to Alterna, it may be incented to report higher values than it otherwise would in order to enhance its ability to market new funds.

Our fair value methodology for the Funds' Level 3 investments includes the examination and consideration of many factors. Valuation of investments in Core Capital Assets may take into account 1) any underlying financing contract employed for the Core Capital Asset (including an analysis of the creditworthiness of the underlying obligor), 2) market analysis, including current and projected market conditions and secondary market transactions for similar equipment, 3) the operating condition of the equipment, including replacement value, 4) financial analysis, including multiples of EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization), EBITDA with certain adjustments and/or revenue for comparable public companies, and 5) discounted cash flow projections. If there is a subsequent financing or other material shareholder event (including a merger, joint venture or other valuation event) involving a third-party investor at a different valuation, the value of the Funds' investments may be marked up or marked down in the quarter in which the transaction is completed. Further modifications may be made for the financial condition of any portfolio company investment, and specific market or company events that impact valuation. Furthermore, in the event we are provided with, or otherwise come into possession of, information which leads us to determine that one or more valuations of account assets for a prior period are inaccurate, where we are responsible for valuation, we may adjust or amend such prior valuations as we deem appropriate, and adjust or amend any reports or statements of the account (whether or not previously issued) with respect to such prior periods.

The Members have each contributed \$250,000 in equity for an approximate 10% interest each in First Harvest Navigation Inc., an unrelated business activity which is owned by the wife of one of the Firm's service providers.

The Managing Partners are currently negotiating the purchase of a profits interest in Sokana Shipping & Trading Ltd. ("Sokana"), the sole commercial manager for three vessels in Fund I and ten vessels in Fund II. Sokana manages approximately thirty vessels in total. For the vessels in Fund I and Fund II, Sokana earns a commission of two percent on the gross freight earned on each voyage, as well as a daily management fee of \$250/vessel, which is a market-based rate. The three vessels in Fund I are under a sales contract with an expected closing in 2023. Fund II will continue to own the remaining ten vessels.

The Managing Partners' desire to own, and Sokana desires to sell approximately an 18% profits interest in Sokana, for an undetermined amount ("Transaction"). Under the Transaction, the Managing Partners will provide strategic and operational assistance to Sokana's management. Terms are under discussion with an expected closing in 2023.

A material conflict of interest will arise from the acquisition by the Managing Partners of this profits interest in Sokana, as such profits interest could potentially influence decisions made by the Managing Partners with respect to the operation, maintenance and disposition of the Sokana-managed vessels owned by Fund I and Fund II. Proper procedures will be established to address such conflicts.

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

Code of Ethics

The Firm has established a Code of Ethics ("Code") pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The purpose of the Code is to identify the ethical and legal framework in which we and our personnel are required to operate and to highlight some of the guiding principles and mechanisms for upholding our standard of business conduct. The Code is designed to ensure that all applicable personnel are aware of and adhere to our policies and procedures. The description below is a summary only. A complete copy of the Code will be provided to clients and prospective clients upon request.

Standard of Business Conduct. As a fiduciary, we owe our clients the highest duty of loyalty and rely on our personnel to avoid conduct that is or may be inconsistent with that duty.

Basic Principles. The Code is based on a few basic principles: (i) the interests of our clients come before our interests and those of our personnel; (ii) the professional activities and personal investment activities of our personnel must be consistent with the Code and avoid any actual or potential conflict between the interests of clients and those of the Firm, the General Partner or our personnel; (iii) the activities of our personnel must be conducted in a way that avoids any abuse of any such person's position of trust with and responsibility to us and our clients; and (iv) personnel may not engage in any act, practice or course of conduct that would violate the provisions of Rule 204A-1.

Conflicts of Interest. As a fiduciary, we have an affirmative duty of care, loyalty, honesty and good faith to act in the best interests of our clients. We make every effort to avoid conflicts of interest and fully disclose all material facts concerning any conflict of interest that may arise with respect to any client. We take a conservative approach and impose a high standard on our personnel by stressing that individuals subject to this Code must try to avoid situations that have even the appearance of conflict or impropriety.

Insider Trading. Our personnel may not trade, either personally or on behalf of another, on material non-public information or communicate material non-public information to another person in violation of the law. This policy applies to all our personnel and extends to their activities both within and outside their

duties at the Firm. We have also implemented policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent insider trading.

Personal Securities Transactions. All personnel must comply with our Personal Account Trading Policy, which provides that investments in initial public offerings or private placements must be pre-approved by our Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”).

Service as a Director. None of our personnel may serve as a director of a publicly held company without prior approval by the CCO based upon a determination that service as a director would not be adverse to the interest of any of our clients. We may not trade in any securities issued by any company of which any of our covered persons is a director.

Reporting of Violations. Our personnel are required to report any violation, apparent violation or potential violation of the Code to the CCO.

Review and Enforcement. The CCO is responsible for ensuring adequate supervision over the activities of all persons who act on our behalf in order to prevent and detect violations of the Code by such persons.

In addition, please note the following:

Neither Alterna nor any related person recommends, buys or sells investments for client accounts in which any of them has a material financial interest.

Neither Alterna nor any related party invests in investments that are recommended to clients.

Neither Alterna nor any related party buys or sells any investment for its or their own account(s) at or about the same time that such investments are recommended, bought or sold for client accounts.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Because of the nature of the Funds’ investment programs, we generally do not recommend broker-dealers for client transactions and our brokerage fees are *de minimis*.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Alterna’s Managing Partners and Chief Financial Officer/Chief Compliance Officer review the status of the Funds’ investments on a continuous basis. Each Fund’s audited financial statements are prepared annually and distributed to the respective investors. In addition, annually each limited partner receives their audited Statement of Partner’s Capital. Unaudited financial statements and Statement of Partner’s Capital are prepared quarterly and distributed to each Fund’s investors.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

None.

Item 15. Custody

Alterna has custody of client funds by virtue of its relationship to the Funds, which are, in accordance with rule 206(4)-2, audited at least annually by a PCAOB registered firm.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The respective General Partner has broad investment discretion over the Discretionary Funds' assets within the strategy described in Item 8. However, for each Discretionary Fund, the respective General Partner requires approval from its Advisory Committee in connection with investments in certain types of securities, investments that involve a conflict of interest and/or investments that exceed certain parameters established in the Funds' limited partnership agreements. In addition, Alterna recommends investments to Lavaca's limited partner who has full investment discretion and to Tarawa's limited partners who have full investment discretion.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

We have adopted a Proxy Voting Policy designed to ensure that we comply with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-6 and Rule 204-2 promulgated pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, and fulfill our obligation thereunder with respect to proxy voting, disclosure and recordkeeping. Because of the nature of our investment advisory activities, we will not frequently be in a position to vote proxies on behalf of any of our clients. In the event that we are in a position to do so, our objective is to ensure that our proxy voting activities on behalf of our clients are conducted in a manner consistent, under all circumstances, with the best interest of the clients. If we determine that we have, or may be perceived to have, a conflict of interest when voting a proxy, we will address matters involving such conflicts of interest on a case-by-case basis.

Investors may obtain a copy of our Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, and information regarding how we voted particular proxies on behalf of the accounts, on request.

Item 18. Financial Information

We do not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees from the funds, six months or more in advance, and therefore are not required to include a balance sheet for our most recent fiscal year.