

FIRM BROCHURE

(PART 2A OF FORM ADV)

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Chenavari Credit Partners LLP. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at +44 (0) 207 259 3600, or by email at: compliance@chenavari.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority. Registration with the SEC or a state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Chenavari Credit Partners LLP also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov

ITEM 2: MATERIAL CHANGES

Material Changes since the Last Update

Chenavari Credit Partners LLP's ("Chenavari" or the "Firm") last annual update of its Brochure was on 31 March 2022, and there have been no material disclosures to make since that date.

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ITEM 4: ADVISORY BUSINESS

Firm Description

Chenavari Credit Partners LLP (“**Chenavari**”, the “**Firm**” or “**Chenavari Investment Managers**”) is a specialised alternative asset-manager focussed on fixed income credit products. The Firm is a Limited Liability Partnership incorporated in England & Wales on 20 May 2008 with the registration number OC33743 and with its Registered Office and principal place of business at 80 Victoria Street, London SW1E 5JL, United Kingdom.

The Firm is authorised and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority (RFN; 484392) as an investment manager, the US Commodities and Futures Trading Commission (No. 0426351) as a commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor and registered with the US Securities Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) (No. 801-72662) as an Investment Adviser. Please note that these registrations do not imply a level of skill or training on behalf of the Firm.

Chenavari provides discretionary investment management and advisory services to pooled investment funds and separate account mandates for institutional investors, multi-managers and family offices globally, including advisory services to US and non-US clients. The Firm’s targets the delivery of stable investment performance to clients through active investment management targeting maximising total returns while mitigating investment volatility. For individual mandates, Chenavari works with clients to create investment guidelines mutually acceptable to the client, which may involve the imposition of investment restrictions on certain individual or types of securities. Clients who impose investment restrictions may limit the Firm’s ability to employ a strategy resulting in investment performance that differs from the intended overall strategy and from other clients which do not have such restrictions.

Additionally, Chenavari also serves as a collateral/portfolio manager of structured credit products, or so-called synthetic collateralised debt obligations (CDO). CDOs repackage assets such as corporate loans and mortgage bonds into new debt with varying degrees of risk. Synthetic CDOs sell credit-default swaps that receive annual premiums in return for taking on the risk of losses from defaults on corporate bonds and other debt.

Principal Owners

The principal owners of Chenavari are Loic Fery, Frederic Couderc and Chenavari Financial Group (an entity of which Mr. Fery and Mr. Couderc are the principal owners).

Types of Advisory Services

Chenavari has investment allocations within asset classes, including but not limited to:

- Investment Grade Corporate Credits
- High Yield & Financial Corporate Credits
- Leveraged Loans
- Structured Finance securities
- Real Estate Debt
- Direct Corporate Loans
- Equity
- Trade finance
- Real Asset finance
- Consumer finance

The credit investment strategies pursued evolve depending on opportunities arising in credit markets and are broadly defined as follows:

- Credit Spread Neutral/ Convexity strategies
- Relative Value strategies
- Directional strategies
- Regulatory Capital Strategy
- Direct Lending Strategy
- Specialty Finance Strategy

Investment strategies are deployed across several investment vehicles, with various liquidity terms:

- Highly liquid investment vehicles (weekly/monthly liquidity)
- Mid-term investment vehicles (semi-annual to 2-year liquidity)
- Longer term investment vehicles (5+ years liquidity)

Chenavari manages several investment funds (“Funds”), including the following:

The Chenavari Multi-Strategy Credit Fund SPC, a Cayman Islands exempted company (the “Multi-Strategy Fund”), which pursues strategies including, but not limited to: Credit Spread Neutral, Regulatory Capital Structured Finance, Short Biased Credit, Direct Lending, Multi-Strategy, Specialty Finance, and European Real Estate Debt.

Chenavari European Opportunistic Credit Master Fund LP, a limited partnership incorporated under the laws of Delaware. This fund pursues strategies including, but not limited to: ABS, European Real Estate Debt, Specialty Finance and Regulatory Capital.

Chenavari European Structured Credit Master Fund LP, a limited partnership incorporated under the laws of Delaware. This fund pursues strategies including, but not limited to: ABS, long/short corporate credit and European Real Estate Debt.

CIM SG European Opportunities Fund LP, an exempted Limited Partnership organised under the laws of the Cayman Islands. This fund pursues strategies including, but not limited to: Regulatory Capital and European Real Estate Debt.

Chenavari European Deleveraging Opportunities Fund (GP) Limited, an exempted Limited Partnership organised under the laws of the Cayman Islands. This fund pursues strategies including, but not limited to: Regulatory Capital.

Chenavari European Deleveraging Opportunities Fund II (GP) Limited, an exempted Limited Partnership organised under the laws of the Cayman Islands. This fund pursues strategies including, but not limited to: Regulatory Capital.

Chenavari European Opportunistic Credit Master Fund (GP) II Limited, an exempted Limited Partnership organised under the laws of the Cayman Islands. This fund pursues strategies including, but not limited to: ABS, European Real Estate Debt, Specialty Finance and Regulatory Capital.

Chenavari Real Estate Fund (GP) S.a r.L., an exempted Limited Partnership organised under the laws of Luxembourg. This fund pursues strategies including, but not limited to: European Real Estate Debt.

Chenavari European Private Debt Opportunities Fund (GP) S.a r.L., a private limited liability company organised under the laws of Luxembourg. This fund pursues strategies including, but not limited to: Specialty Finance, Direct Lending (consumer finance, trade finance, receivables financing, leasing, SME loans, real estate debt), Regulatory Capital.

Chenavari European Private Credit Opportunities Fund (GP) S.a r.L., a private limited liability company organised under the laws of Luxembourg. This fund pursues strategies including, but not limited to: Bank Loan Portfolios, Specialty Finance Loans and Credit Origination, Opportunistic investing.

Chenavari Fixed Income Credit Opportunities Fund Limited, is an open-ended investment company incorporated with limited liability in the Cayman Island. This fund pursues strategies including, but not limited to: fixed income arising from European banks' deleveraging, specialty finance credit investments, and private debt.

Chenavari Greek Recovery Opportunities Fund I SCS, is a Limited Partnership primarily investing directly or indirectly in a portfolio of loans/ debt instruments and where applicable, equities. The partnership seeks to obtain exposure to special situations in companies with resilient performance through the crisis and strong protection to benefit from a Greek recovery.

Tailored Relationships

Chenavari primarily manages pooled investment funds which are not tailored to any individual investors, however (i) it has and may in the future agree to enter customised investment mandates with clients; and (ii) may organise the investment funds it manages into sub-portfolios to address concerns that may be common to one or more investors in the applicable fund, such as liquidity or regulatory concerns.

Wrap Fee Programs

Chenavari does not use a wrap fee program.

Assets Under Discretionary and Non-Discretionary Management

At 31 December 2022, Chenavari had regulatory assets under management of approximately USD 5.4bn

ITEM 5: FEES AND COMPENSATION

Description

Chenavari charges management fees based on assets under management as well as performance fees based on investment appreciation on the portfolios that it manages. Management fees have historically been 0.5% to 1.5% of assets under management. Performance fees have historically been twenty percent (20%) of the appreciation in the applicable account. In addition, performance fees are often subject to a high water mark and may incorporate equalisation or a similar adjustment methodology. Chenavari may, in its discretion, offer a different fee structure to any investment advisory client or to any particular investor in any pooled investment fund that it manages. Investors should refer to the final offering document or private placement memorandum

(collectively, the “Offering Documents”) of a particular vehicle or account agreement with Chenavari for more information on applicable fees.

Chenavari or any of its affiliates may also occasionally receive origination fees and/or ongoing investment monitoring fees (such as without being limited to directorship fees and expenses) relating to its Private Equity/Private Debt investment activities.

Fee Billing

Each Fund pays fees in consideration for the services provided. Management fees are typically paid on a monthly or quarterly basis. Performance fees are typically paid on an annual basis, or upon a redemption by an investor of its interests in a Fund other than at year-end, or as part of the applicable waterfall at the time of amortisation of the investment for a closed-end vehicle.

Other Fees or Expenses

In general, all administration, custody, brokerage, agent and similar fees, and all other operating, organisational and offering expenses of a Fund, or account with respect to a client other than a Fund, are typically paid directly by such Fund or account. In some instances, certain Fund costs and expenses may be limited to a level specified in the Fund’s relevant offering documents.

Each of the Funds will typically bear all costs, expenses and liabilities necessary to carry on the business, purpose and activity for which it was formed. These may include, inter alia:

- Management and performance fees to be paid to Chenavari
- fees and expenses incurred in connection with the formation and ongoing Fund structuring
- marketing fees and expenses
- Regulatory fees and expenses
- organisational expenses
- execution software tools
- costs and expenses related to investments or prospective investments
- interest and commitment fees
- costs of audits of financial statements
- fees and expenses for financial and tax accounting
- fees and expenses of any administrator
- fees and expenses of any custodian
- primer broker and general brokerage and transaction fees
- fees and expenses of any outside legal counsel
- costs of any outside appraisers, accountants, attorneys or other experts
- expenses incurred in obtaining pricing services
- fees paid to any directors
- auditing and accounting fees and expenses
- costs of any insurance
- third-party expenses incurred in connection with transactions not consummated
- litigation expenses
- applicable taxes
- research costs (see further below)

Since 3 January 2018, the provision of investment research has been considered an inducement in the United Kingdom due to the introduction of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive, (“MiFID II”). Subsequently, the Firm is permitted to receive investment research if certain conditions are met, namely, research can only be received if it is explicitly paid for in one (or a combination) of the following defined ways:

- 1) Direct payments by the Firm from its own resources; or
- 2) Direct payments from a Research Payment Account (“RPA”), controlled by the Firm and funded by the client.

The Firm’s policy is to pay for all eligible research through a combination of payments from its own resources and through an RPA arrangement funded by direct charges to the client.

Participation or Interest in Client Transaction

Neither Chenavari nor any of its supervised persons receives any referral fee, commissions or other similar compensation in connection with any sales of securities or other investment products.

ITEM 6: PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Chenavari generally receives performance fees with respect to each of the portfolios over which it exercises discretionary management authority. In relation to the CLO vehicles, performance fees are payable when calling a deal subject to a threshold, and management fees are split between senior and junior and are paid quarterly.

The Firm may simultaneously manage multiple types of mandates or products on behalf of clients, known as side-by-side management. These clients may have different investment objectives, restrictions, strategies or other limitations, which gives rise to a variety of conflicts of interest for the Firm, its staff and supervised persons.

ITEM 7: TYPES OF CLIENTS

Chenavari currently provides investment management services to US and non-US pooled investment funds, including as a sub-advisor to manage a portion of the portfolio of a fund managed by other investment advisers, as well as separate account mandates on behalf of institutional investors, multi-managers and family offices globally.

In addition, with respect to CLO mandates, Chenavari provides investment management services to the benefit of noteholders subscribing for notes issued by the special purpose vehicles.

ITEM 8: METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Chenavari focusses on fundamentally driven investment strategies, supported by dedicated research and analysis, and complemented by customised quantitative modelling. Most research is generated internally, in order to benefit from select trading ideas with limited following by other market participants. Research is both bottom-up and top-down in nature, including analysis of corporate-specific factors as well as macroeconomic indicators, consideration of business-cycle developments and detailed analysis of market structural and technical factors.

For liquid strategies and vehicles, the Portfolio Management and credit research teams hold daily meetings to assess the impact of the most recent market movements, macro indicators and corporate news-flow as a group. In addition, formal strategy meetings are held monthly, attended by the senior members of each investment team, to discuss portfolio composition, strategy ideas, risk characteristics and bottom-up fundamental research from the credit research team as well as technical factors such as supply and demand flows. Any positions associated with a live trade are monitored continuously, with any relevant developments being reported and interpreted either immediately on the trade floor or during one of the regular structured meetings as described.

The Firm's investment strategies primarily include;

ABS: Fundamentally based and active trading to take advantage of market and structural inefficiencies in European ABS markets across RMBS, CLOs, CDOs and other structured finance securities.

Consumer Finance: Financing that comprises credit cards, prepaid cards and personal loans.

Credit Spread Neutral/Convexity: Relative value trading of credit indices and derivatives.

Long/Short Corporate Credit: Relative value and directional opportunities across the capital structure in corporate markets including High Yield, Stressed/Distressed, Convertible Bonds, Financials and Leveraged Loans.

European Real Estate Debt: Lending investors capital to realise high added-value real estate operations.

Leasing: Allowing the use of an asset by a company; providing economic characteristics of ownership for a company being financed by this means.

Receivables Financing: Also, called debt factoring, consisting of financing a company by buying its account receivables whereby the receivable is then used as self-liquidating collateral.

Regulatory Capital: Opportunistic corporate credit and structured finance transactions, including primary and secondary deals of asset-backed securities, collateralised loan obligations and credit-linked notes.

Short biased credit: Using cash and derivative instruments to opportunistically combine select identified short risk positions, long volatility positions and long risk positions.

SME Loans: Providing senior and mezzanine credit to select small and mid-size companies.

Specialty Finance: Opportunistic investments including primary and secondary deals of asset-backed securities, credit-linked notes and providing financing to companies involved in specialty finance and asset-backed financing of loan portfolios.

Risk of Loss

An investment in an investment vehicle managed by Chenavari regularly involves a high degree of risk, including the risk that the entire amount invested may be lost. No guarantee or representation is made that the investment program will be successful or that each investment vehicles' returns will exhibit low correlation with an investor's traditional securities portfolio. Investment risks may include:

General Investment and Trading Risks

Such investments are subject to investment-specific price fluctuations as well as to macro-economic, market and industry-specific conditions including, for example, national and international economic conditions, domestic and international financial policies and performance, conditions affecting particular investments such as the financial viability of national and international politics and governmental events and changes in income tax laws. Chenavari believes that its investment policies moderate this risk through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments and strategies. No guarantee can be made that the trading of any such investment vehicle will be successful. The investment policies may refer to investment techniques which can, in certain circumstances, maximise any losses.

Credit Derivatives Risk

The investment vehicle may enter into one or more credit default swaps ("CDS") as part of its primary strategy. The use of credit derivatives is a highly specialised activity which involves strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. The Investment vehicle's risk of loss in a credit derivative transaction varies. For example, if the Investment vehicle purchases protection under a CDS, and if no default occurs with respect to the security, the Investment vehicle's loss is limited to the premium it paid for the CDS. In contrast, if there is a default by the seller of protection under a CDS, the Investment vehicle's loss will include both the premium that it paid for the CDS and the loss of payment under the swap. Any CDS will also be subject to counterparty risk.

Fixed Income Securities

The Investment vehicle may invest:

- in bonds or other fixed income securities, which may be unrated by a credit-rating agency or below investment grade and which are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated debt securities.
- in debt securities, which rank junior to other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, all or a significant portion of which may be secured on substantially all of that issuer's assets.
- in debt securities, which are not protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness.

Each Investment vehicle will therefore be subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks.

Higher yielding debt securities are generally unsecured and may be subordinated to certain other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, which may be secured on substantially all the issuer's assets. The lower rating of debt obligations in the higher yielding sector reflects a greater probability that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer or in general economic conditions or both may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments of principal and interest. Non-investment grade debt securities may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. In addition, evaluating credit risk for debt securities involves uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparison across countries difficult. It is likely that a major economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities.

Mortgage-related and other asset backed securities

Asset backed securities are securities that entitle the shareholders thereof to receive payments that depend primarily on cash flow from a specified pool of financial assets, either fixed or revolving, that by their terms convert cash within a finite time period, together with rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to shareholders of asset backed securities.

The market value of a portfolio of asset backed securities generally will fluctuate with, among other things, the financial condition of the obligors or issuers of the portfolio and the underlying assets, general economic conditions, the condition of certain financial markets, political events, developments or trends in any particular industry and changes in prevailing interest rates.

Asset backed securities are often subject to extension and prepayment risks which may have substantial impact on the timing of their cashflows. The average life of each individual security may be affected by a large number of factors such as structural features (including the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional redemption, mandatory prepayment or sinking fund features), the prevailing level of interest rates, the actual default rate of the underlying assets, the timing of recoveries and the level of rotation in the underlying assets. As a result, no assurance can be made as to the exact timing of cashflows from the portfolio of securities. This uncertainty may affect the returns of a Fund. In addition, to the extent that they are not guaranteed, each type of asset backed securities entails specific credit risks depending on the type of assets involved and the legal structure used.

Synthetic Securities

Funds may invest in credit derivative transactions referencing corporate credit portfolios (such as bespoke tranches or index tranches). Investments in such types of assets through the purchase of synthetic securities present risks in addition to those resulting from direct purchases of such securities and will expose the Funds to the credit risk of the counterparty as well as that of the reference obligor. The terms of the credit derivative transactions typically require payment to be made by any Fund to the counterparty if certain events occur, and those events are not limited to an event of default under the reference obligation. Any Fund typically will be required to post collateral with the counterparty to secure the Fund's obligation under the credit derivative transaction, and the Fund's obligation to the counterparty will be senior in priority to any distributions on shares of the Fund.

Market Risk

The market price of an investment owned by an Investment vehicle may go up or down, sometimes unpredictably. The value of an investment may decline due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions or general adverse investment sentiment. Investments may also decline in value due to factors which affect a particular market sector.

Counterparty risk

Some of the markets in which the Investment vehicle may trade are over the counter or interdealer markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of exchange-based markets. This exposes each investment vehicle to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, therefore causing the investment vehicle to suffer a loss.

Such counterparty risk is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Investment vehicle has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties.

Subject to the investment restrictions contained herein, the Investment vehicles are not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all of their transactions with one counterparty. Moreover, no Investment vehicle has an internal credit function dedicated to the evaluation of the creditworthiness of its counterparties.

The ability of each Investment vehicle to transact business with any one or number of counterparties, the lack of any meaningful and independent evaluation of such counterparties' financial capabilities and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses.

Availability of Investment Strategies

The success of the Funds' investment activities will depend on Firm's ability to identify investment opportunities as well as assess the impact of news and events that may affect the financial markets and make investment decisions. Identification and exploitation of the investment strategies to be pursued by each Investment vehicle involves a high degree of uncertainty. No assurance can be given that the Firm will be able to locate suitable investment opportunities in which to deploy all of an Investment vehicle's assets or to exploit discrepancies in the securities and derivatives markets or that it will decide to make such investments. Investors should also be aware that the nature of the Fund's investment and the appointment of its service providers create its own restrictions. In addition, the Funds' trading strategies may create situations where entities in which it is invested or the service providers it appoints may be considered to have conflicts of interest with any of such Funds.

Potential Illiquidity of the Fund's Investments.

The lack of an established, liquid secondary market for many of the Funds' investments and transfer restrictions typical to such Investments may have an adverse effect on the market value of such investments and on each Fund's ability to dispose of them. Any Fund may not be able to sell these investments when desired or to realise what it perceives to be their fair value in event of a sale. In addition, the sale of such assets often requires more time and may result in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of investments which are eligible for trading on an exchange or for which there is an active over the counter market.

Furthermore, if a Fund enters into credit derivative transactions it will need to obtain the consent of the counterparty to terminate or assign the transaction. If any investments have not matured or been redeemed prior to the liquidation of the relevant Fund, the Fund will be required to liquidate such Investments and may incur significant loss due to their illiquidity. The size of each Fund's positions may magnify the effect of a decrease in market liquidity for such instruments. An investment in any Fund is suitable only for certain sophisticated investors who do not require immediate liquidity for their investments.

Credit Rating

Credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies are designed to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments of rated securities. They do not evaluate the market value risk of securities and, therefore, may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment. In addition, credit rating agencies may or may not make timely changes in a rating to reflect changes in the economy or in the conditions of the issuer that affect the market value of the security. Consequently, credit ratings are used only as a preliminary indicator of investment quality.

Currency value fluctuations

A Fund may make investments denominated in a number of currencies, subject to complying with relevant investment restrictions. Changes in currency exchange rates may adversely affect the value of investments, returns received from collections made, gains and losses realised on any sale of investments and the amount of distributions, if any, to be made by a Fund. In addition, the Fund will incur costs in converting investment principal and income from one currency to another.

Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments.

Hedging

In connection with the financing of certain investments, a Fund may employ hedging techniques designed to protect against adverse movements in securities prices, currency and/or interest rates and other risks. While such transactions may reduce certain risks, the transactions themselves may entail certain other risks. A Fund may benefit from the use of these hedging mechanisms, however, changes in interest rates, securities prices, currency exchange rates or other factors may result in a poorer overall performance for a Fund than if it had not entered into such hedging transactions.

ITEM 9: DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

Chenavari has no disciplinary information to disclose.

ITEM 10: OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS***Broker-Dealer Registration***

Not applicable

***Futures, Commodity Pool Operator, Commodity Trading Advisor
Related Person Arrangements***

Chenavari is registered as a Commodity Pool Operator and a Commodity Trading Advisor (0426351)

Arrangements With Other Investment Advisers

Chenavari has been delegated portfolio management and advisory services of the several Funds identified as Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) from an affiliated investment adviser, Chenavari Investment Managers (Luxembourg) S.a r.l.

ITEM 11: CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING***Code of Ethics***

Chenavari has a compliance manual containing policies and procedures in conformance with the requirements of Rule Section 206(4)-7 of the Investment Advisers Act 1940. This manual contains Chenavari's Code of Ethics (the "Code of Ethics"). The Code of Ethics contains specific undertakings by Chenavari employees to conduct themselves with integrity and exercise proper skill, care and diligence in the course of their employment with the Firm. In addition, the Code of Ethics provides guidelines for employees in the conduct of their duties for Chenavari, including, inter alia:

- A) Standards of Conduct
- B) Confidential Information
- C) Material Inside Information

- D) Fiduciary Duty and Conflicts of Interest
- E) Front running
- F) Unfair Treatment of Certain Clients vis-a-vis Others
- G) Dealing with Clients as Agent and Principal: Section 206(3)
- H) Personal Trading; Timely Reporting of Trades
- I) Employee's Responsibility to Know the Rules and Comply
- J) Designation and Responsibilities of Chief Compliance Officer

A copy of the Code of Ethics will be provided to any client or prospective client upon request.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Chenavari uses conflicts management systems and personal account dealing pre-approval procedures to monitor and control conflicts of interest that may arise when it or its related persons have an interest in a transaction or security in which a client has a material interest or is considering an investment. The conflicts of interest policy ensures that Chenavari and related persons will take all reasonable steps to manage these conflicts and where arrangements are insufficient to deal with a conflict, the nature and sources of the conflict shall be disclosed to the client and a waiver will be requested before any commitment or undertaking is made to the client. In the event the conflict is not manageable and there may be risks of damage to the client, Chenavari will decline to act for the client with regards to the proposed transaction. The active disclosure of actual or potential conflicts is undertaken in the appropriate circumstances and will be done in a format that is clear and easy to understand. It is the Firm's responsibility to disclose any actual or potential conflicts of interest only where it is not reasonably confident that procedures and measures for managing the conflict or potential conflict will prevent the risk of damage to client interests.

Where Chenavari or any related person has a material interest, the conflicts of interest policy ensures that this conflict is managed effectively by the Compliance Department.

The Firm's policies and procedures strictly prohibit front-running on client transactions and always requires that Chenavari acts in the best interest of its clients. Before any personal trades are placed, all employees (including supervised persons) must complete the personal account dealing preclearance request in the Firm's systems await approval from the Compliance Department before executing the transaction.

ITEM 12: BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Selecting Brokerage Firms

The Firm selects brokers based on a variety of factors including best execution, which considers inter alia, the following aspects;

- price;
- costs;
- speed of execution;
- likelihood of execution and settlement;
- size of order;

- nature of the order (e.g. whether a market or limit order or a negotiated transaction);
- any impact an order, when and if published, may have on the market price; and
- any consideration relevant to the execution of an order.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

Chenavari may at times receive research from brokers which is made generally available to such brokers' clients, however Chenavari does not currently have any soft dollar arrangements with any broker that executes transactions for Chenavari clients.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

Chenavari does not consider referrals when selecting brokers to execute client transactions.

Directed Brokerage

Chenavari does not have any directed brokerage arrangements.

Aggregation of Client Accounts

Order aggregation, also known as bunching, batching, or trade aggregation, refers to the practice of combining orders for execution. Order aggregation occurs when Chenavari selects the which trade orders will be aggregated and allocated, to which the execution prices will be allocated amongst those orders. Aggregation may cause a delay in the execution of the transaction, and it may operate to its advantage or disadvantage on some occasions. Further, aggregated orders may result in a higher or lower price being obtained or a delay in executing the order.

Chenavari acts only in an agency capacity and does not trade on a proprietary basis i.e. on its own behalf.

Chenavari may, at its reasonable discretion:

- aggregate orders for a particular Fund with orders for other Funds and allocate the investments or proceeds acquired among the participating Funds in a manner that they believe is fair and reasonable; and
- if the entire combined trade order is not executed at the same price, Chenavari may average the prices paid or received, and charge the relevant Funds with the average net price. Investors should be aware that aggregation of orders may work to their disadvantage in relation to a particular trade order. However, order aggregation will only be undertaken if it is **not** likely to work to the disadvantage of an investor.

When order aggregation does occur, orders will be allocated in a fair way in accordance with the Chenavari Allocation Policy, at a weighted average price. Allocation on partial fills will also be made on a weighted average basis.

ITEM 13: REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Periodic Reviews

Chenavari conducts a daily internal Profit & Loss reconciliation of client accounts, weekly reviews for liquid strategies and monthly review for illiquid strategies. The reviews are undertaken at a sub-book level rather than a fund level.

Review Triggers

Additional reviews may be triggered by factors such as contributions to or withdrawals from the account as well as market, economic or geo-political events. Senior investment staff are provided with regular reports regarding the performance and portfolio attributes of the accounts. In addition, ongoing monitoring is conducted and aims at ensuring that portfolios are managed in line with client guidelines and restrictions.

Regular Reports

Chenavari provides its investors with detailed monthly reports, including official NAV (standard), risk parameters and credit sensitivities, including disclosure of largest long and short risk concentrations (Open Protocol). In addition, upon request, investors can also be added to the weekly report distribution list where NAV estimates and full portfolio reports will be provided.

Chenavari will also inform clients of any material changes regarding their account (including, inter alia, key advisory staff changes, changes in the investment strategy or risk management process and changes of service providers). Such notice will be provided in the regular monthly report or via special intra-month communication, as determined by Chenavari.

Pursuant to MIFID II, Chenavari must inform clients where the overall value of their portfolio, as evaluated at the beginning of each reporting period, depreciates by 10% and thereafter at multiples of 10%, no later than the end of the business day in which the threshold is exceeded or, in a case where the threshold is exceeded on a non-business day, the close of the next business day.

ITEM 14: CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Client Referrals

Chenavari may enter into introductory agreements with third parties to introduce qualified potential investors in different markets and geographies. Where this occurs the introducer's commission will be structured as a portion of the fees payable by the applicable referred investor(s), subject in each case to such investor being approved by Chenavari, in its discretion, and meeting appropriate regulatory criteria for investing in the applicable Fund.

At present the Firm does not have any such arrangements in place.

Other Compensation

Chenavari has no other referral or similar compensation arrangements to disclose.

Chenavari or any of its affiliates may also occasionally receive origination fees and/or ongoing investment monitoring fees (such as without being limited to directorship fees and expenses) relating to its Private Equity/Private Debt investment activities.

ITEM 15: CUSTODY

Chenavari does not take or maintain physical custody of any client cash or securities. All client assets are maintained by a qualified custodian. Clients receiving statements directly from such custodians should carefully review those statements and should carefully compare such statements to any reports sent by Chenavari.

To ensure compliance with Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act, the Funds are subject to an annual audit in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, (including US GAAP, Luxembourg GAAP and IFRS) by an independent public accountant registered with and subject to regular inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB). The relevant audited financial statements are distributed to each investor via the Administrator within 120 days of the Funds' fiscal year-end.

ITEM 16: INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Chenavari exercises discretionary authority over all client accounts that it manages. Each strategy employed by the Funds and other client mandates employs a defined risk framework. In addition, with respect to any separate account mandate, such authority is generally subject to the oversight of the client.

ITEM 17: VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Chenavari's voting policy requires that proxy votes should be cast in a way designed to ensure that proxies are exercised in the best interests of clients.

Voting decisions are made on a case by case basis by an assessment of the subject matter and after taking into consideration the likely effect on the performance on the portfolio, mandate or Fund.

There may be circumstances where Chenavari believe it is in the best interests of the Fund to vote in a manner which may differ to the general consensus of the market or industry convention at the time.

If Chenavari determines that it has, or may be perceived to have, a conflict of interest when voting a proxy, it will address matters involving such conflicts of interest in accordance with its internal conflicts policy.

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This item is not applicable to Chenavari.

ITEM 19: REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISERS

This item is not applicable to Chenavari.
