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**FORM ADV PART 2A
BROCHURE**

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of FORT, L.P. (“FORT”), a registered investment adviser. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (301) 986-6940. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

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

Registration of an investment adviser with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

ITEM 2 – MATERIAL CHANGES

FORT last submitted an annual amendment on March 29, 2022. The following is a summary of material changes to FORT's Form ADV Part 2A since its annual updating amendment:

- Item 4 has been amended to reflect current regulatory assets under management and updates related to the Firm's product mix.
- Item 5 has been amended to reflect FORT's Fees and Compensation disclaimers and to the removal of the Firm's UCITS product offering.
- Item 8 has been amended to reflect revised investment strategies and methods of analysis and risks associated with the FORT's advisory business.
- Item 10 has been amended to reflect business relationships undertaken by FORT's Advisory Affiliate.

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ITEM 4 – ADVISORY BUSINESS

FORT, L.P. (“FORT”), a Delaware limited partnership, is an investment adviser based in Chevy Chase, Maryland. FORT was established in 1999 and is the successor to FORT Inc., which was co-founded in 1993 by Dr. Yves Balcer and Dr. Sanjiv Kumar. FORT’s general partner is FORT Management Inc. FORT’s principal owners include Dr. Balcer and Dr. Kumar, both individually and through their respective subsidiaries.

FORT develops and implements proprietary investment strategies for (i) separately managed accounts (collectively, the “Managed Accounts” and each a “Managed Account”); (ii) privately offered commingled investment vehicles (collectively, the “Private Funds” and each a “Private Fund”); and (iii) a sub-advised open-end investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “Sub-Advised Account” and, collectively with the Private Funds, the “Funds” and each a “Fund”). The Sub-Advised Account, Managed Accounts and the Funds are sometimes collectively referred to herein as “Clients” or, each, a “Client.”

FORT makes available to Clients six proprietary trading programs developed by FORT: (i) Global Contrarian, a trend-anticipating trading program; (ii) Global Diversified, a combination of futures strategies and an equity market neutral strategy; (iii) Equity Market Neutral, an equity market neutral trading program; (iv) Global Futures, a proprietary blend of futures strategies; (v) Global Trend, a systematic trend-following trading strategy; and (vi) the Terreplein Strategy, a systematic and discretionary commodity relative value strategy. Global Futures and Global Diversified’s managed futures strategies are comprised of a mix of separate components, which currently include: a trend-anticipating strategy, a trend-following strategy and a mean reversion and relative value strategy. Global Diversified’s and Equity Market Neutral’s equity strategies are based upon a variety of fundamental and technical signals derived from public information in SEC filings and otherwise. The investment objective of the Global Contrarian, Global Trend, and Equity Market Neutral programs is to achieve attractive absolute rates of return and reduced volatility of returns that are generally uncorrelated with global equity indices. The investment objective of the Global Diversified and Global Futures programs is to achieve attractive absolute rates of return that are generally uncorrelated with global equity indices; in addition, these programs seek opportunities that are partially uncorrelated with each other. The Terreplein Strategy’s systematic approach is comprised of the Commodity Relative Value program that seeks to profit from value dislocations across a given commodity’s or market’s term structure. For more information on the investment strategies and corresponding risks that FORT may use when implementing such strategies, see Item 8, “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.”

When FORT advises a Sub-Advised Account or Managed Account, the underlying investor of the applicable Client indicates whether FORT should utilize one or more of the Global Contrarian, Global Trend, Equity Market Neutral, Global Diversified, and/or Global Futures programs. These strategies are predominantly systematic and, therefore, FORT does not generally offer deviation from *pari passu* treatment with the strategy selected. However, on occasion, a Managed Account may have specific restrictions on its investments, which are detailed in the applicable advisory agreement. The Terreplein Strategy is offered on a stand-alone basis at this time.

When FORT advises a Fund, FORT provides investment advice in accordance with either the Global Contrarian, Equity Market Neutral, Global Diversified, Global Trend, Global Futures, or Terreplein Strategy programs, as set forth in the confidential private placement memorandum or

prospectus and organizational documents of such Fund (collectively, the “Offering Documents”).

The investment objective and guidelines of the Funds are not specifically tailored to the individual needs of investors. However, with respect to a Private Fund, FORT or the general partner of such Private Fund has entered into, and may enter into in the future, side letter agreements with certain investors, establishing rights under, or supplementing or altering the terms of, the Offering Documents relating to such Private Fund with respect to such investors. These agreements may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities pursuant to negotiated side letter agreements as negotiated by FORT or the general partner of such Private Fund.

As of December 31, 2022, the amount of regulatory assets under management that FORT managed on a discretionary basis was approximately \$543,497,450. As of such date, FORT’s aggregate assets under management, including Managed Accounts that FORT managed on a discretionary basis, was approximately \$543,497,450. FORT does not intend to manage Client accounts on a non-discretionary basis.

ITEM 5 – FEES AND COMPENSATION

Overview

As compensation for its investment management services, FORT and its affiliates generally receive a management fee and an incentive or performance fee or profit share allocation.

Managed Accounts

FORT typically charges two types of fees in connection with a Managed Account:

- (1) A monthly management fee (“Management Fee”), payable in arrears, equal to one-twelfth of a fixed percentage, ranging from 0% to 4.0% of a Managed Account’s Net Account Value (defined below); and
- (2) An incentive fee (“Incentive Fee”) equal to a fixed percentage, ranging from 0% to 40% of a Managed Account’s net profit, subject to a high-water mark, as of the end of the appropriate measurement period.

Management Fees and Incentive Fees are generally invoiced to the Managed Account. With respect to a Managed Account, the terms of compensation are negotiated and agreed upon between the owner of the Managed Account and FORT at the time of entering into an advisory agreement. Management Fees and Incentive Fees vary between Managed Accounts based on projected account levels or other factors, and certain Managed Accounts are charged fees at different rates.

Management Fee

FORT generally charges a monthly Management Fee equal to one-twelfth of 2.0% of the Net Account Value (as defined below) of a Managed Account as of the last business day of each calendar month, subject to leverage adjustments as characterized below. The Management Fee is

Payable regardless of whether a Managed Account is profitable and is calculated prior to reduction for the Management Fee then due, or any accrued Incentive Fee. The Management Fee is pro-rated for partial months, if any, to reflect intra-month additions and withdrawals of capital (including any increases or decreases in notional equity).

“Net Account Value” includes all cash and cash equivalents (valued at cost plus accrued interest), the liquidating value of all open positions in the Managed Account (less the brokerage commissions that would be incurred in liquidating such positions), and any notional equity traded for the account.

The Management Fee is based upon Net Account Value, which includes both actual funds and nominal or notional equity. Consequently, the Management Fee charged to partially funded accounts will be a greater percentage of actual funds than of the Net Account Value. For partially funded accounts, the Management Fee can be calculated as a percentage of actual funds by multiplying the Management Fee by the ratio of Net Account Value to actual funds.

For example, if the Net Account Value (including notional equity) is twice the size of the actual funds (a 50% funded account), a 2.0% Management Fee charged based on the Net Account Value of a Managed Account would be approximately a 4.0% Management Fee based on the actual funds contributed to such Managed Account. A fully funded Managed Account (*i.e.*, no notional equity) would simply be subject to a 2.0% fee on actual funds.

The following table illustrates the Management Fee as a percentage of actual funds depending on the “Funding Level” of a Managed Account. Funding Level represents the ratio of actual funds to a Managed Account’s Net Account Value to (*i.e.*, a 100% Funding Level represents a fully funded account with no notional equity):

Management Fee as a Percentage of Net Account Value	Funding Level 100%	Funding Level 50%	Funding Level 30%	Funding Level 20%
2.0%	2.0%	4.0%	6.67%	10.0%

Incentive Fee

FORT generally charges an Incentive Fee equal to 20% of the net profit, if any, achieved by a Managed Account, subject to a high-water mark, as of the end of each applicable measurement period. Net profit includes both unrealized and realized profits but does not include interest income earned from cash balances left on deposit and is calculated prior to reduction for any accrued Incentive Fee. The Incentive Fee is pro-rated for capital withdrawals (including reducing notional equity) or if the Managed Account’s advisory agreement is terminated as of a date other than at end of the applicable measurement period.

Other Expenses

Each Managed Account is also responsible for making all margin and other payments, and paying all brokerage commissions and other fees, costs and expenses charged by its broker relating to the Managed Account. FORT does not share in any portion of these commissions, fees, and costs. For further information see Item 12, “Brokerage Practices”.

Sub-Advised Account

With respect to the Sub-Advised Account, the fees for services paid to FORT and its affiliates are established by, and negotiated between, FORT (the “Sub-Adviser”) and Virtus Alternative Investment Advisers, Inc. (the “Adviser”), who appoints each Sub-Adviser. For the discretionary services provided by FORT as the Sub-Adviser, the Adviser pays FORT a percentage of the net advisory fee monthly in arrears. Such fee is paid after the deduction of allowable expenses calculated in accordance with the terms of Sub-Advised Account’s prospectus, which includes a complete discussion of fees and expenses paid by the Adviser. FORT may negotiate fee waivers and/or expense limitation agreements subject to a minimum fee payable.

Private Funds

With respect to a Private Fund, the terms of compensation payable to FORT and its affiliates are established by FORT at the time of its establishment of a Private Fund and may be negotiated with certain investors pursuant to a side letter. Each Private Fund’s Offering Documents include a complete discussion of applicable fees paid by investors in such Private Fund.

Management Fee

FORT deducts a management fee, monthly in arrears, equal to one-twelfth of a fixed percentage ranging from 0% to 2% of the net asset value of each investor’s investment in such Private Fund (the “Private Fund Management Fee”). The Private Fund Management Fee is paid regardless of whether the applicable Private Fund is profitable and is calculated prior to reduction for the Private Fund Management Fee then due, or any accrued Profit Share. The Private Fund Management Fee is pro-rated for partial months. The general partner or directors of a Private Fund, as applicable, has in the past and may in the future waive, rebate, or reduce all or any portion of a Private Fund Management Fee with respect to a particular investor in such Private Fund. In addition, FORT has in the past and may in the future charge a lower Private Fund Management Fee to the investors in a particular Private Fund, but would generally require in such a case, a significantly higher minimum investment amount or a profit share significantly larger than 20%.

Profit Share

FORT or its affiliate typically is allocated an amount, calculated separately for each investor in a Private Fund, equal to 0% to 20% of any net profit allocated to an investor’s account in excess of the investor’s high-water mark, as of the end of each calendar quarter (the “Profit Share”). Net profit includes both unrealized and realized profits but does not include interest income earned from cash balances left on deposit or invested in Treasury Bills and is calculated prior to reduction for any accrued Profit Share. The Profit Share is pro-rated for withdrawals made other than at quarter-end. The general partner or directors of a Private Fund, as applicable, has in the past and may in the future waive, rebate, or reduce all or any portion of the Profit Share with respect to a

particular investor in such Private Fund. In addition, FORT has in the past and may in the future charge a reduced Profit Share to the investors in a particular Private Fund, but would require in such a case, a significantly higher minimum investment amount.

Other Expenses

Each Private Fund pays all of its ongoing operating costs and expenses, including, but not limited to, fees and expenses incurred in the ordinary course of its business, including, without limitation: (i) trading, investment and all other transaction costs (such as brokerage commissions, dealer spreads, exchange fees, NFA fees, give up fees, order routing fees, exchange membership fees and expenses, fees and expenses associated with leasing and/or buying seats on any exchange, interest charges, dividends payable with respect to securities sold short and related transaction fees and expenses and applicable withholding or other taxes, if any (for the avoidance of doubt, except to the extent such costs are an obligation of underlying investors pursuant to the applicable Private Fund's partnership agreement)); (ii) fees and expenses related to market data, network lines, order management systems and research and execution software, (iii) custody and other expenses incurred in connection with its trading and investment activities; (iv) professional fees such as legal, accounting, auditing and tax preparation and other service provider fees and expenses; (v) administrative fees and expenses; (vi) the Private Fund's regulatory and compliance costs, including, without limitation, third party fees related to examinations, regulatory inquiries and regulatory filings such as Form PF, Form CPO PQR and Annex 4 filings; (vii) fees and expenses related to meetings of investors and providing periodic reporting to investors, including printing and postage; (viii) fees and expenses related to technology infrastructure and information technology and other consultants; (ix) the Private Fund's ongoing offering fees and expenses and any other costs and expenses associated with the operations of the Private Fund and government filing fees and expenses; (x) a portion of the expenses related to errors and omissions, directors and officers and fidelity bond insurance; (xi) the fees and expenses of the Private Fund representatives not affiliated with FORT; and (xii) extraordinary fees and expenses, if any (such as legal, accounting and other professional fees and expenses, taxes and duties incurred in connection with any litigation arising out of the Private Fund's operations and indemnification payments and including extraordinary expenses incurred at the master fund level that relate to affairs of the Private Fund) (for the avoidance of doubt, except to the extent such costs are an obligation of investors pursuant to the applicable Private Fund's partnership agreement). For each Private Fund that is a feeder fund, any of these expenses may be paid at the master fund level as an accommodation to such Private Fund but will remain an expense of the Private Fund for tax and accounting purposes. In addition, each Private Fund that is a feeder fund indirectly shares the trading, administrative and other expenses of the applicable master fund *pro rata* based on its interest in such master fund. All of these expenses generally are deducted on a *pro rata* basis from investors' investments in a Private Fund as expenses of such Private Fund itself. For further information see Item 12, "Brokerage Practices".

ITEM 6 – PERFORMANCE-BASED ALLOCATION AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT FEES

As noted in response to Item 5, “Fees and Compensation,” FORT or its affiliates receive performance-based and asset-based compensation from its advisory Clients. FORT advises Clients to whom FORT or its affiliates charge performance-based fees at the same time that FORT advises Clients to whom FORT, or its affiliates, do not charge performance-based fees. Although FORT’s Clients may pay both a management fee and performance-based fees, the rates that determine these fees vary between Clients. This creates the potential for a conflict of interest as FORT may have an incentive to favor accounts that are charged higher performance fees. To address this, FORT adheres to an allocation policy that determines the allocation for each trade within the relevant strategy to each account based solely upon the size of each account and not any fees it is charged.

ITEM 7 – TYPES OF CLIENTS

Overview

FORT provides advisory services to the following types of Clients: managed accounts, private funds either sponsored by FORT or its affiliates or sponsored by a third party, including a sub-advised open-end investments company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Managed Accounts

A person opening a Managed Account must be (i) a “qualified eligible person” as defined in Rule 4.7(a) under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (the “CEA”), and (ii) a “qualified client” within the meaning of Rule 205-3 under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“Advisers Act”). The standard minimum account size (including notional funds) for a Managed Account is \$5,000,000 for Global Contrarian, and \$10,000,000 for Global Diversified, Terreplein, and Equity Market Neutral. Additional funds may be added to a Managed Account at any time by prior arrangement with FORT. FORT may waive or increase minimum account sizes and decline to accept a new Managed Account or additional funds from an existing Managed Account in its sole discretion. In addition, a Managed Account must select a broker who has been approved by FORT.

Sub-Advised Account

FORT provides investment advisory services to investment companies. In providing management services to the investment company account, FORT is subject to the investment objectives, policies and restrictions set forth by the Adviser and the investment company’s applicable prospectus and additional information (“Statement of Information”) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) as part of the investment company’s registration statement.

Private Funds

As a general matter, investments in Private Funds formed in the United States are limited to (i) “accredited investors” within the meaning of Regulation D under the Securities Act; (ii) “qualified clients” within the meaning of Rule 205-3 under the Advisers Act; and (iii) “qualified eligible persons” as defined in Rule 4.7(a) under the CEA. Generally, investments in Private Funds formed

in the Cayman Islands are limited to either: (i) U.S. persons that are (A) accredited investors, (B) qualified clients, (C) qualified eligible persons, and (D) U.S. tax-exempt investors; or (ii) non-U.S. persons. In addition, certain Private Funds require investors to be “qualified purchasers” within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (in the case of a Private Fund formed in the Cayman Islands, only U.S. persons are required to be qualified purchasers).

To invest in a Private Fund, an investor generally must invest a minimum of \$2,000,000, although the general partner or directors of a Private Fund, as applicable, may waive or reduce this minimum (subject to any minimum as may be required under Cayman Islands law, where applicable). The minimum investment amount for Private Funds may in the future be higher for new investors. In addition, certain Private Funds have required much higher minimum investment amounts in consideration for a reduced Private Fund Management Fee and/or Profit Share. Each Private Fund’s Offering Documents include a complete discussion of the investor eligibility requirements and other terms of investment. Investors in a Private Fund include high net worth individuals and institutional investors. Additionally, employees and other persons associated with FORT and/or its affiliates invest in certain Private Funds.

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

Investment Strategies and Method of Analysis

FORT makes available to Clients six proprietary trading programs developed by FORT: (i) Global Contrarian, a systematic, technical, trend-anticipating trading program (as opposed to a trend-following trading program) that seeks to anticipate and capitalize on short to intermediate-term trends by investing in a broad spectrum of financial and non-financial futures contracts traded on U.S. and non-U.S. markets including contracts on short-term interest rates, volatility, bonds, currencies, stock indices, energy, metals and agricultural commodities; (ii) Global Diversified, a combination of futures strategies and an equity market neutral strategy; (iii) Equity Market Neutral, an equity market neutral strategy; (iv) Global Trend, a systematic technical trend-following trading program that seeks to profit from long-term price trends using traditional or trailing indicators; (v) Global Futures, a multi-strategy quantitative and systematic investment program across global futures markets; and (vi) the Terreplein Strategy, a systematic commodity relative value strategy combined with a discretionary commodity strategy that takes both directional and relative value positions.

FORT’s Global Contrarian trading program is a systematic, technical, trend-anticipating trading program that attempts to profit from emerging trends by identifying price behaviors that signal possible turning points. Unlike a trend-following program, which would attempt to identify existing trends, Global Contrarian attempts to anticipate trends before they occur. Global Contrarian operates on the theory that market prices reflect all known factors affecting supply and demand of a particular financial instrument, currency, or commodity.

FORT’s Global Diversified strategy comprises an actively managed portfolio of a broad spectrum of futures contracts, including contracts on short-term interest rates, volatility, bonds, currencies, stock indices, energy, metals, and agricultural commodities, utilizing FORT’s proprietary systematic trading strategies consisting of a mix of technical strategy components selected by FORT from time to time, which currently include: (i) trend-anticipating; (ii) trend-following; and

(iii) mean reversion and relative value. FORT's Global Diversified strategy is also comprised of FORT's Equity Market Neutral strategy. FORT determines the technical strategy components of the futures strategies, and their respective target allocations, as it deems appropriate. The strategy components and their respective target allocations may change from time to time, due to differences in return and other factors.

FORT's Equity Market Neutral strategy, both as a standalone product and as a component of FORT's Global Diversified strategy, is an actively managed portfolio of publicly traded securities and stock index futures contracts. Exposure to the underlying securities is received through outright stock holdings and has in the past and may in the future be received through contracts for difference.

FORT's Global Futures strategy comprises an actively managed portfolio of a broad spectrum of futures contracts, including contracts on short-term interest rates, volatility, bonds, currencies, stock indices, energy, metals, and agricultural commodities, utilizing FORT's proprietary systematic trading strategies consisting of a mix of technical strategy components selected by FORT from time to time, which currently include: (i) trend-anticipating; (ii) trend-following; and (iii) mean reversion and relative value. FORT determines the technical strategy components of the futures strategies, and their respective target allocations, as it deems appropriate. The strategy components and their respective target allocations may change from time to time, due to differences in return and other factors.

FORT's Global Trend strategy is a systematic, technical, trend-following trading program that attempts to profit from long-term price trends using traditional indicators such as moving average, break-out, and regression. It attempts to capture large moves in currency, commodity, fixed income, and equity index futures. As a momentum-based approach, it generally buys when market prices rise and sells when market prices decline. A certain amount of time must elapse for this component of the trading program to infer and confirm a trend, and it does not exit a trend until it has determined that the trend has ceased to exist.

FORT's Terreplein Strategy is a cross-commodity trading program that employs both systematic and discretionary approaches. It trades almost exclusively commodity futures contracts in the following sectors: livestock, agriculture, energy, and metals. However, the strategy may trade other markets and products such as bonds, currencies, and equity indices for the purpose of risk mitigation. The strategy's discretionary component is managed by portfolio manager Matthew Piselli. The trading style of the discretionary component is opportunistic, as such, its holding periods can vary from a few days to a few months. The Terreplein's systematic approach is comprised of a proprietary commodity relative value strategy that attempts to profit from value dislocations across a given commodity's or market's term structure. The strategy may be offered to clients as Terreplein, inclusive of systematic and discretionary approaches, or as a purely systematic Commodity Relative Value strategy, without the discretionary component.

The investment objective of the Global Trend, Global Contrarian and Equity Market Neutral programs is to achieve attractive absolute rates of return that are generally uncorrelated with global equity indices. The investment objective of the Global Diversified and Global Futures programs is to achieve attractive absolute rates of return that are generally uncorrelated with global equity

indices; in addition, these programs seek opportunities that are partially uncorrelated with each other.

As part of its ongoing research, FORT strives to develop new strategies that it may incorporate into Global Contrarian, Equity Market Neutral, Global Futures, Global Trend, Global Diversified, or Terreplein Strategy from time to time. For example, although FORT's strategies currently do not involve trading forwards, options, swaps or security-based swaps, FORT may develop and incorporate into Global Diversified, Terreplein, Equity Market Neutral, Global Futures, Global Trend, or Global Contrarian, one or more strategies that trade some or all of these products.

In the case of a market disruption or change that limits liquidity or blocks trading in a product traded by one of FORT's strategies, FORT may remove or replace such product with any that has similar characteristics.

All investment programs are subject to risk, including the risk of loss. There can be no assurance that a Client will achieve its objectives or avoid incurring substantial or total losses.

Material Risks Relating to Investment Strategies

General Market Risks

Political, Economic and Other Conditions

The Client's investments may be adversely affected by changes in economic conditions or political or other events that are beyond its control. For example, a stock market downturn, a credit rating downgrade, social media coordinated or induced trading, continued threats of terrorism, the outbreak of hostilities involving the United States or any other jurisdiction in which the Client invests, international trade disputes, the death of a major political figure, elections, availability of credit, credit defaults, trade barriers, currency exchange controls, national and international political circumstances or the overthrow or replacement of a current ruling body may have significant adverse effects on Client's investment results. Additionally, a serious pandemic, such as the highly transmissible and pathogenic Covid-19, or a natural disaster, such as a hurricane or an earthquake, could severely disrupt the global, national and/or regional economies and/or markets. Other factors, such as changes in U.S. or non-U.S. tax laws, U.S. or non-U.S. securities laws, bank regulatory policies or accounting standards, may make corporate acquisitions less desirable. Similarly, legislative acts, rulemaking, adjudicatory or other activities of the U.S. Congress, the SEC, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, the New York Stock Exchange, FINRA or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or quasi-governmental bodies, agencies and regulatory organizations may make the business of the Fund less attractive. A negative impact on economic fundamentals and consumer confidence may negatively impact market value, increase market volatility and cause credit spreads to widen, each of which could have an adverse effect on the investment performance of Clients.

Coronavirus and Public Health Emergencies.

A Client could be materially adversely affected by the widespread outbreak of infectious disease or other public health crises, together with any containment or other remedial measures undertaken or imposed, could have a material and adverse effect on a Client and its investments, including by (i) disrupting or otherwise materially adversely affecting the human capital, business operations or

financial resources of FORT, the Client and/or other service providers to the Client or its investments and (ii) severely disrupting global, national and/or regional economies and financial markets and precipitating an economic downturn or recession that could materially adversely affect the value and performance of the Client and its investments.

Public health crises and efforts to address them may result in (or, in the case of the COVID-19 pandemic, have already resulted in) any or all of the following: (i) the closure of FORT's offices or other businesses, (ii) workforce, trade or travel disruptions or restrictions (including related cybersecurity incidents) negatively impacting FORT's operations and (iii) a reduction in the availability and/or adverse changes in the terms of capital or leverage. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse impact on a Client, the Client's investments and the Client's ability to fulfill its obligations and raise capital.

In addition, public health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and containment efforts may adversely affect the ability, or the willingness, of a party to perform its obligations under its contracts and lead to uncertainty over whether such failure to perform (or delay in performing) might be excused under so called "material adverse change," force majeure and similar provisions in such contracts. As a result, (i) counterparties and service providers to a Client or its investments may fail to perform (or delay the performance of) their obligations to the Client or its investments, (ii) the Client or FORT may be forced to breach (or may determine not to perform their obligations under) certain agreements, and (iii) related litigation would likely ensue. Any of these occurrences would likely have a material adverse effect on the Client and its investments.

The extent of the impact of any public health emergency on the operational and financial performance of on a Client and its investments will depend largely on many factors, including the duration and scope of such public health emergency, the extent of any related travel advisories and restrictions implemented, the impact of such public health emergency on overall supply and demand, goods and services, investor liquidity, consumer confidence and levels of economic activity and the extent of its disruption to important global, regional and local supply chains and economic markets, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted.

Social-Media-Related Trading Volatility

Several stocks and other assets have been targeted for trading by participants on social media platforms. Recent changes to market structures and the low cost of trading for retail clients may exacerbate the volume of trading related to social media attention. This volume may be significant and may result in dislocations of prices, which may be difficult for FORT's trading strategy software to accurately predict. To the extent that FORT's software is on the "short side" of the trade, Clients may be subject to substantial losses or may be required to exit short positions earlier than they normally would so exit. It is possible that the U.S. Congress and regulators may react to the volatility relating to social-media-related trading and restrict, or require the public reporting of, short interest, which may limit our ability to achieve FORT's trading objectives.

Overview of General Market Risk

Overall market or economic conditions, which FORT cannot predict or control, may have a material adverse effect on performance. There can be no assurance that what FORT (or Global Contrarian, Global Diversified, Equity Market Neutral, Global Futures, or Terreplein Strategy)

perceives as an investment opportunity will not result in substantial losses due to a variety of general market or other factors. General market conditions could materially reduce a Client's profit potential.

Changing Market Conditions

FORT's strategies are based on the analysis of past market and economic data as indications of future prices. The international economy rapidly evolves, and the financial markets develop in response to new financial instruments and technologies. There can be no assurance that the valuation models and trading programs developed by FORT based on past market conditions will be successful when applied to current or future markets.

In addition to regulatory changes, the economic features of the markets have undergone, and are expected to continue to undergo, rapid and substantial changes as new strategies and instruments have been introduced. Furthermore, the number of participants, particularly institutional participants, in the futures and forward markets appear to have expanded substantially and are expected to continue to do so. Also, certain social-media-induced retail trading may result in temporary price dislocation. There can be no assurance as to how FORT's strategies will perform given the changes to, and increased competition in, the marketplace.

Market Disruptions; Governmental Intervention

The global financial markets have recently gone through pervasive and fundamental disruptions that have led to extensive and unprecedented governmental and regulatory interventions. Such intervention has in certain cases been implemented on an "emergency" basis, suddenly and substantially eliminating market participants' ability to continue to implement certain strategies or manage the risk of their outstanding positions. In addition, regulators across the world have begun to implement regulatory reforms in various jurisdictions, but such efforts have not been completely coordinated, resulting in some inconsistent regulations, confusion and uncertainty which has been detrimental to the efficient functioning of the markets and may be detrimental to previously successful investment strategies.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") became law in July 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder regulate swaps markets, including market participants (such as swap dealers and major swaps participants), ownership levels and leverage and to impose clearing, trading and reporting requirements. The Dodd-Frank Act could result in certain investment strategies in which a Client engages or may have otherwise engaged becoming non-viable or non-economic to implement. The Dodd-Frank Act and regulations adopted pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act could have a material adverse impact on the profit potential of FORT's strategies.

FORT is subject to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 ("Advisers Act") established to monitor and regulate the activities of investment advisers, and the National Futures Association ("NFA"), the self-regulatory organization overseen by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") that regulates the U.S. derivatives industry, including on-exchange traded futures, retail off-exchange foreign currency and OTC derivatives. FORT's adherence to the Advisers Act and NFA regulatory requirements creates a complex set of rules and regulations creating a risk of non-compliance that could have severe consequences for the Firm and its Clients.

European Instability

Recent events, including the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, have interjected uncertainty into global financial markets, especially European markets. It is possible that any fallout from the Ukrainian conflict will have effects on other European countries as such countries address cross-border refugee movements and other potential threats. A number of countries including the United States and certain European nations have imposed sanctions on Russia and business affiliated with that country. The long-term impact of these sanctions remains unclear, although they may prove to limit potential investment opportunities and may impair cash flow that is material to an investment if third parties doing business with a company underlying an investment are sanctioned parties. The regulatory framework of sanctions is often complex and at times counter intuitive. It is possible that FORT and/or its Clients might have exposure to transactions that directly or indirectly involve sanctioned parties and may pose liability and compliance risks to FORT and/or its Clients.

Monetary Policy

In response to recent economic events, including the global financial crisis and COVID-19 global pandemic, countries around the world have aggressively administered monetary policy to impact growth and manage inflation. This level of activity has given rise to significant increases in government intervention globally and in many instances significant increases to the amount of debt issued by governments in the international bond markets. The United States and other countries have experienced, and in the future may experience, disruptions throughout the supply chain. Current and future disruption in supply of goods, combined with changes in monetary policy and levels of government spending, may materially change inflation and or growth rates. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation and changes in government spending have had profound effects on economies and financial markets, which may consequently have a materially adverse impact on FORT and/or its Clients.

Futures Trading is Speculative and Volatile

Speculative trading in the futures markets typically results in volatile performance. The price movements of futures contracts are influenced by changing supply and demand relationships, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies, national and international political and economic events, crop diseases, climate, the purchasing and marketing programs of different nations, changes in interest rates and numerous other factors. In addition, governments occasionally intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies and interest rates. Government intervention is often intended to influence prices directly. Recently, certain markets have reacted to social media groups, resulting in increased volatility. FORT cannot control these factors nor give assurance that its advice will result in profitable trades for a Client or that a Client will not incur substantial or total losses.

Futures Trading is Highly Leveraged

The low margin deposits normally required to trade futures contracts (typically between 2% and 15% of the value of the contract purchased or sold) permit an extremely high degree of leverage. For example, if 10% of the contract price is deposited as margin, a 10% decrease in the contract price would result in a total loss of the margin deposit before any deduction for brokerage

commissions. A decrease of more than 10% of the contract price would result in a loss of more than the total margin deposit. Accordingly, a relatively small price movement in a contract may cause immediate and substantial losses to a Client. The use of leverage may result in losses that exceed the amount of capital invested.

Contracts for Differences

FORT may enter into contracts for differences (“CFDs”) on behalf of certain Clients. CFDs are privately negotiated contracts between a buyer and a seller, stipulating that the seller will pay to or receive from the buyer the difference between the nominal value of the underlying instrument at the opening of the contract and that instrument’s value at the end of the contract. The underlying instrument may be a single security, stock basket or index. As with other swaps, the buyer and seller are both required to post margin, which is adjusted daily and may result in additional margin being required due to adverse price movements relative a counterparty’s position. The buyer will also normally pay to the seller a financing rate on the notional amount of the capital employed by the seller less the margin deposit. As is the case with owning any financial instrument, there is the risk of loss associated with buying a CFD. There may be liquidity risk if the underlying instrument is illiquid because the liquidity of a CFD is based on the liquidity of the underlying instrument. CFDs also carry counterparty risk, i.e., the risk that the counterparty to the CFD transaction may be unable or unwilling to make payments or to otherwise honor its financial obligations under the terms of the contract. If the counterparty were to do so, the value of the contract may be reduced. CFDs may be considered illiquid. To the extent that there is an imperfect correlation between the return on a Client’s obligation to its counterparty under the CFDs and the return on related assets in the Client’s portfolio, the CFD transaction may increase the Client’s financial risk.

Transaction Costs

The investment approach by FORT on behalf of certain Clients may involve a high level of trading that invests on the basis of short-term market considerations. The resulting turnover of investments may generate substantial brokerage commissions, fees and other transaction expenses that will be borne by the Client and therefore negatively impact returns.

Trading Limits on Futures Contracts

Most U.S. futures exchanges impose fluctuation limits on the amount by which the price of a futures contract traded on the exchange may vary during a single day. Daily price fluctuation limits may reduce liquidity or effectively curtail trading in particular markets. If the price of a contract increases or decreases past the daily limit, traders may not take or liquidate positions in the contract.

Contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. This could prevent FORT from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject a Client to substantial losses that could exceed the margin initially committed. Daily limits may reduce liquidity, but they do not limit ultimate losses because the limits apply only on a day-to-day basis.

Even if contract prices do not reach the daily limit, FORT may not be able to execute trades at

favorable prices when there is only light trading in the contracts involved. FORT may also execute trades on non-U.S. markets that may be substantially more prone to periods of illiquidity than the U.S. markets.

Possible Effects of Speculative Position Limits

The CFTC, certain U.S. futures exchanges and certain non-U.S. regulators have established speculative position limits on the maximum net long or short futures and options positions which any person or group of persons acting in concert may hold or control in particular futures contracts. The CFTC has adopted a rule requiring each U.S. domestic exchange to set speculative position limits, subject to CFTC approval, for all futures contracts and options traded on such exchange that are not already subject to speculative position limits established by the CFTC or such exchange. The CFTC has jurisdiction to establish speculative position limits with respect to all futures contracts and options traded on exchanges located in the United States, and any exchange may impose additional limits on positions on that exchange. In Europe, pursuant to MiFID II, commodity derivative position limits became effective on January 3, 2018. “Over the counter” (“OTC”) counterparties may limit the size or duration of positions available to Clients as a consequence of credit considerations. In October 2020, the CFTC approved regulations for federal speculative position limits in 25 core physical commodity contracts and their economically equivalent futures, options and swaps. In December 2016, position aggregation rules and exemptions were adopted by the CFTC. The position aggregation rules, and the U.S. federal speculative position limit rules could adversely affect FORT’s ability to maintain positions in certain financial instruments. Generally, no speculative position limits are in effect with respect to the trading of spot currency and forward contracts. All trading accounts owned or managed by FORT and its trading principals will be combined for speculative position limit purposes. With respect to trading in futures subject to such limits, FORT may reduce the size of the positions, which would otherwise be taken in such futures and not trade certain futures in order to avoid exceeding such limits. Such modification, if required, could adversely affect the operations and profitability of a Client. There can be no guarantee that additional position-related limits will not be established by the CFTC and other regulators or exchanges for the markets where FORT trades.

Forward Trading

FORT enters into forward contracts for certain commodity interests, such as currencies, on behalf of a Client. Forward contracts are not traded on exchanges. Instead, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets. Generally, neither the CFTC nor any banking authority regulates trading in forward contracts. In addition, there is no limitation on the daily price movements of forward contracts.

Forward trading is subject to the risk of the failure of counterparties or their inability to perform the forward contracts. Client assets on deposit with these counterparties are also generally not protected by the same segregation requirements imposed on CFTC-regulated futures brokers in respect of customer funds on deposit with them.

Principals in the forward markets are not obligated to continue to make markets in forward contracts. In the past, certain banks or dealers have refused to quote prices for forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually widespread between the price at which they are prepared to buy and that at which they are prepared to sell.

The imposition of credit controls by governments might limit forward trading to less than what FORT would otherwise recommend, to the possible detriment of a Client.

Spread Trades

FORT engages in spread trades in futures contracts for certain Clients. Such spread trades may be intra-commodity spreads between two commodity futures and/or calendar spreads comprising of long and short positions in futures contracts in the same underlying commodity. To the extent the price relationships between such positions remain constant, no gain or loss on the positions will occur. Such positions do, however, entail a substantial risk that the price differential could change unfavorably. Any intra-commodity spread trade is subject to the risk that the prices of the underlying commodity futures do not move in the directions anticipated by FORT or that the price of one leg of the spread trade depreciates more than the appreciation achieved on the other leg of such spread trade. A calendar spread trade is subject to the risk that the price of both legs of the spread move in the same direction so that any gain achieved by one leg of the spread may be offset by losses in an amount equal to or in excess of such gains by the other leg of the spread trade.

Volatility Trading

FORT may trade volatility futures contracts and options for a Client including, without limitation, VIX futures contracts and mini-VIX futures and options thereon. Trading in VIX futures entails significant risks. VIX futures are complicated financial products and are subject to significant price volatility. VIX futures are based on the VIX Index, which is a financial benchmark designed to be a market estimate of the expected volatility of the S&P 500 Index. The VIX Index is calculated by using the midpoint of quotes of certain S&P 500 Index options. The VIX Index generally tends to revert to or near its long-term average, rather than increase or decrease over the long term. The VIX Index is subject to greater percentage price swings in a short period of time than is typical for stocks or stock indices, including the S&P 500 Index. Expected relationships between the VIX Index and other financial indicators or products may not hold. In particular, although the VIX Index tends to be negatively correlated with the S&P 500 Index such that one tends to move upward when the other moves downward and vice versa, that relationship is not always maintained. Mini VIX futures contracts trade separately from regular-sized VIX futures, so the prices and quotations for Mini VIX futures and regular-sized VIX futures may differ because of, for example, possible differences in the liquidity of those markets.

Over-the-Counter Trading Risk

The Clients engage in transactions involving futures (such as currencies and metals), forwards (such as foreign exchange forwards) and/or securities traded on OTC markets. In general, there is less governmental regulation and supervision in the OTC markets than of transactions entered into on an organized exchange. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some organized exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange's clearing house, will not be available in connection with OTC transactions. This exposes a Client to the risks that a counterparty will not settle a transaction because of a credit or liquidity problem or because of disputes over the terms of the contract. Therefore, to the extent that a Client engages in trading on OTC markets, the Client could be exposed to greater risk of loss through default than if it confined its trading to regulated exchanges.

Trading in Options

FORT may trade options on securities, futures contracts, currencies or foreign exchange forward contracts on behalf of a Client. Although successful options trading requires many of the same skills as successful securities, futures, swaps and forward trading, the risks involved are different. For example, the assessment of near-term market volatility, which is directly reflected in the price of outstanding options, can be of much greater significance in trading options than it is in many long-term futures strategies. The use of options can be extremely expensive if market volatility is incorrectly predicted. A purchaser of options is exposed to the risk of loss of the entire premium paid; a seller, or writer, of call options is exposed to the risk of theoretically unlimited loss, and the seller of put options is exposed to the risk of substantial loss far in excess of the premium received.

Equity Investments Subject to Various Risks

A Client investing in the Equity Market Neutral or Global Diversified strategies will invest in publicly traded equities. Equity securities are subject to various types of risks, including market risk, liquidity risk, legal risk and operations risk. Stock markets tend to move in cycles with short or extended periods of rising and falling stock prices. The value of a company's equity securities may fall because of:

- Factors that directly relate to that company, such as decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services;
- Factors affecting an entire industry, such as increases in production costs; and
- Changes in financial market conditions that are relatively unrelated to the company or its industry, such as changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or inflation rates.

A Client investing in the Global Diversified or Equity Market Neutral strategies has invested and may in the future invest in securities of issuers with small or medium market capitalizations. Any investment in small and medium capitalization companies involves greater risk and price volatility than that customarily associated with investments in larger, more established companies. This increased risk may be due to the greater business risks of their small or medium size, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and frequent lack of management depth. The securities of small and medium capitalization companies are often traded in the over-the-counter market and might not be traded in volumes typical of securities traded on a national securities exchange. Thus, the securities of small and medium capitalization companies are likely to be less liquid and subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies.

Equity Securities Generally

The Equity Market Neutral and Global Diversified strategies invest in equity securities. Market prices of equity securities generally, and of certain companies' equity securities more particularly, frequently are subject to greater volatility than prices of fixed-income securities. Such fluctuations are often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities. Market prices of equity securities as a group have dropped dramatically in a short period of time on several occasions

in the past, and they may do so again in the future. In addition, actual and perceived accounting irregularities may cause dramatic price declines in the equity securities of companies reporting such irregularities or which are the subject of rumors of accounting irregularities.

Common Stock

A Client investing in the Equity Market Neutral, or Global Diversified strategies will invest in common stock and similar equity securities. Common stock generally represents the most junior position in an issuer's capital structure and, as such, generally entitles holders only to an interest in the assets of the issuer, if any, remaining after all more senior claims to such assets have been satisfied. Holders of common stock generally are entitled to dividends only if and to the extent declared by the governing body of the issuer out of income or other assets available after making interest, dividend and any other required payments on more senior securities of the issuer.

Interest Rate Fluctuations; Leverage

The prices of securities investments made by FORT on behalf of a Client will tend to be sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, and unexpected fluctuations in interest rates could cause the corresponding prices of the long and short portions of a position to move in directions that were not initially anticipated. In addition, interest rate increases generally will increase the interest carrying costs of borrowed securities and leveraged investments. To the extent that interest rate assumptions underlie the hedge ratios implemented in hedging a particular position, fluctuations in interest rates could invalidate those underlying assumptions and expose the Client to losses.

FORT uses financial leverage to increase investment capacity and for other purposes. Consequently, fluctuations in the market value of a Client's portfolio will have a significant effect in relation to the Client's capital. Borrowing money to purchase a security may provide the Client with the opportunity for greater capital appreciation but at the same time will increase the risk of loss with respect to the security. Although borrowing money increases returns if returns on the incremental investments purchased with the borrowed funds exceed the borrowing costs for such funds, the use of leverage decreases returns if returns earned on such incremental investments are less than the costs of such borrowings. The amount of borrowings that may be outstanding at any time may be large in relation to the Client's capital. In addition, the level of interest rates generally, and the rates at which funds can be borrowed in particular, will affect the operating results of the Client.

Leverage may be obtained through various means. Use of margin borrowings may result in certain additional risks to the Client. For example, should the securities pledged to a broker to secure a margin account decline in value, the broker may issue a "margin call" pursuant to which additional funds would have to be deposited with the broker or the pledged securities would be subject to mandatory liquidation to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a sudden precipitous drop in the value of the assets pledged to a broker as margin, FORT might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough on behalf of a Client to pay off the margin debt and may therefore suffer additional significant losses as a result of such a default.

Liquidity Risk; Redemptions

FORT and its affiliates manage assets for different clients that participate in the same strategy or transact in the same instruments but are subject to varying liquidity terms. Certain of these clients

may be able to redeem or withdraw their investment at times when other clients are restricted from doing so, due to their varying liquidity terms. Exceptional redemption activity by clients could have a negative impact on the value of the assets or the market opportunities for the other clients and these values and opportunities may not recover by the time the other client is permitted to withdraw or redeem its investment.

Non-U.S. Investments

A Client investing in the Equity Market Neutral or Global Diversified strategies may invest in publicly traded securities of non-U.S. issuers. These investments involve special risks in addition to those usually associated with investing in securities of U.S. companies, including political and economic considerations, such as greater risks of expropriation and nationalization, confiscatory taxation, the potential difficulty of repatriating funds, social, political and economic instability and adverse diplomatic developments; the possibility of the imposition of withholding or other taxes on dividends, interest, capital gain or other income; the small size of the securities markets in such countries and the low volume of trading, resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversion; and certain government policies that may restrict the Client's investment opportunities. In addition, there may be different types of, and lower quality, information available about a non-U.S. company than a U.S. company. There is also less regulation, generally, of the securities markets in many foreign countries than there is in the United States, and such markets may not provide the same protections available in the United States. With respect to certain countries, there may be the possibility of political, economic or social instability, the imposition of trading controls, import duties or other protectionist measures, various laws enacted for the protection of creditors, greater risks of nationalization or diplomatic developments that could materially adversely affect the Client's investments in those countries. A Client's investment in non-U.S. countries may also be subject to withholding or other taxes, which may be significant and may reduce the Client's returns.

Trading on Foreign Futures Markets

FORT trades on futures markets outside the United States for certain Clients. Trading on non-U.S. markets is not regulated by any United States government agency and may involve additional risks not applicable to trading on United States exchanges. For example, certain foreign exchanges may be substantially more prone to periods of illiquidity than United States markets. Also, some non-U.S. markets, in contrast to United States exchanges, are "principals' markets," similar to the forward markets, in which performance is the responsibility only of the individual member and not of any exchange or clearing organization. In some cases, a Client may deal through intermediaries on non-U.S. markets that may in effect take the opposite side of trades made for a Client. A Client may not have the same access to certain trades as do various other participants in markets outside the United States. Finally, most futures contracts traded on non-U.S. exchanges are treated differently for federal income tax purposes than are domestic contracts.

Currency Risk

FORT trades on markets outside the United States for certain Clients. The profits and losses from trading foreign instruments are generally denominated in foreign currencies. Consequently, a Client is subject to exchange rate risk. FORT may, but is not obligated to, enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge any foreign holdings and/or commitments. Even if

FORT does attempt to hedge exchange rate risk, there can be no assurance it will be successful or that such hedging activities will not themselves result in losses.

Clearing and Trading Requirement of the Over-the-Counter Derivatives Markets

The Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions that comprehensively regulate the OTC derivatives markets. The Dodd-Frank Act requires that a substantial portion of OTC derivatives must be executed in regulated markets and submitted for clearing to regulated clearing houses. OTC derivatives trades submitted for clearing are subject to initial and variation margin requirements set by the relevant clearing house, as well as possible CFTC- or SEC-mandated margin requirements. The regulators also have broad discretion to impose margin requirements on non-cleared OTC derivatives. Although the Dodd-Frank Act includes limited exemptions from the clearing and margin requirements for so-called “end-users”, Clients will not be able to rely on such exemptions. OTC derivative dealers also are required to post margin to the clearing houses through which they clear their customers’ trades instead of using such margin in their operations. This will increase the OTC derivative dealers’ costs, and these increased costs are expected to be passed through to other market participants in the form of higher upfront and mark- to-market margin, less favorable trade pricing, and the possible imposition of new or increased fees. As of the date of this Brochure, certain credit default swaps and interest rate swaps are subject to a clearing mandate. Other swap transactions on other types of products are expected to be required to be cleared as well.

The SEC and CFTC will require a substantial portion of derivatives transactions that were historically executed on a bilateral basis in the OTC markets to be executed through a securities, futures, or swap exchange or execution facility. These transactions that are required to be entered into on an exchange or execution facility are a subset of those that are required to be cleared (i.e., as of the date of this Brochure, certain credit default swaps and interest rate swaps).

Clearing and trading requirements may make it more difficult and costly for FORT, on behalf of a Client, to enter into OTC transactions. They may also render certain strategies in which FORT might otherwise engage impossible or so costly that they will no longer be economical to implement. Finally, the clearing requirement will centralize risk in a small number of clearing counterparties. While the derivatives clearing organizations’ margin requirements will reduce the risk of default on contracts, the mere fact of centralizing and pooling risks at a small number of clearing organizations may increase the impact of the failure of a centralized counterparty.

The effect of future regulatory change on FORT, its Clients and their operations is uncertain. Prospective investors should seek, and must rely on, the advice of their own advisers with respect to the possible impact on its investment of any future proposed legislation or administrative or judicial action.

Risks Relating to the Client’s Investments

New and Modified Strategies

FORT may from time to time create new strategies or modify existing strategies that constitute Global Contrarian, Global Diversified, Equity Market Neutral, Global Trend, Global Futures, and Terreplein Strategy. For example, in August 2014, Equity Market Neutral was added as a component of Global Diversified, in January of 2022, the systematic portion of Terreplein,

Commodity Relative Value, was added to Global Diversified, and in January 2023, Terreplein was offered on a standalone basis.

No Guarantee of Success

No guarantee or representation is made that Global Contrarian, Global Diversified, Equity Market Neutral, Global Trend, Global Futures, Terreplein Strategy, or any strategy offered will be successful.

Past Performance is not Necessarily Indicative of Future Results

Global Diversified differs from the strategy on which its historical performance record is based. Prior to August 2014, Global Diversified's historical performance record reflects the use of a trading program focusing primarily on investment in futures contracts with no investment in equity securities. In August 2014, Global Diversified was modified to incorporate Equity Market Neutral.

The historical track record for Equity Market Neutral is based in part upon the performance of proprietary accounts with less than \$10,000,000. Proprietary trading results often differ materially from those obtained when trading client capital. In addition, the proprietary accounts traded a version of Equity Market Neutral that, in contrast to the version currently employed, did not exclude Canadian equities or companies with less than \$1 billion in market capitalization.

The past performance of FORT (including its predecessor entity), and the principals managing other accounts implementing similar or different trading strategies, are not necessarily indicative of the future results of FORT, and the past performance of Global Diversified and Equity Market Neutral utilizing its prior strategy is not necessarily indicative of the future results of Global Diversified and Equity Market Neutral utilizing its current strategy.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

No Assurance of Non-Correlation; Limited Value of Non-Correlation Even if Achieved

There can be no assurance that a Client's performance will be non-correlated with (*i.e.*, unrelated to) the general stock and bond markets. If a Client's performance is correlated to these markets, its investment may not diversify an overall portfolio.

Even if a Client's performance is profitable and non-correlated with (*i.e.*, unrelated to) the general stock and bond markets, it is highly likely that there will be significant periods during which such Client's performance is similar to stock and bond holdings, thereby reducing or eliminating diversification benefits of investing in FORT's strategies. During unfavorable economic cycles, an investment in FORT's strategies may increase rather than mitigate a portfolio's aggregate losses.

Investors May Lose All or Substantially All of Their Investment

Investors must assume the risk of losing all of their investment. No Managed Account or Fund has a "principal protection" feature assuring the return of all or any portion of the initial investment as of a specified future date.

Dependence on Key Personnel

Each Client is dependent on the services of certain key personnel of FORT. If one or more principals became unavailable to FORT, the effect on a Client would be material and adverse and could result in the termination of an advisory agreement or the dissolution of a Fund.

Trading Decisions Based on Technical Analysis

Other than for Equity Market Neutral, FORT's trading decisions are determined primarily by technical trading systems that rely on historical pricing and market data. The profitability of any trading system involving technical analysis depends upon major price moves or trends in at least some of the markets traded. Also, most technical trading systems expect that many trades will be unprofitable, with the hope to achieve overall profitability through major gains on a limited number of trades. There can be no assurance that the valuation models developed by FORT will accurately identify price dislocations or capture the existence of major price moves.

Any trading method, whether based on technical or fundamental analysis, will not be profitable without price moves or trends of the kind the trading method seeks to follow. Periods without discernible trends have occurred in the past and, most likely, these periods will continue to occur in the future.

Furthermore, a technical trading system may underperform other trading methods when fundamental factors dominate price moves within a given market. Because technical analysis generally does not take into account fundamental factors such as supply, demand and political and economic events (except to the extent they influence the technical data used as input information for the trading program), a technical trading method may be unable to respond to fundamental causation events until after their impact has ceased to influence the market. Positions dictated by the resulting price movements may be incorrect due to the fundamental factors then affecting the market.

When fundamental factors dominate the markets, strict application of the trading signals generated by FORT's trading program may cause substantial losses due to its inability to respond to fundamental factors until they have a sufficient effect on the market to create a trend of enough magnitude to generate a reversal of trading signals. By then, a precipitous price change may already be in progress, preventing liquidation at anything but substantial losses.

Prospective investors must recognize that, irrespective of FORT's skill and expertise, the success of FORT's strategies may be substantially dependent on general market conditions over which FORT has no control. Furthermore, the profit potential of trend-following systems may be diminished by the changing character of the markets, which may make the data on which FORT's trading models are based only marginally relevant to future market patterns.

Model Risk, Reliance on Systems, Information Technology and Algorithmic Trading

FORT's strategies are based on quantitatively-based pricing theories and valuation models developed based on research and inferences drawn from studies of historical patterns and data. Models employ assumptions that abstract a number of variables from complex financial markets

or instruments they attempt to replicate. Any one or all of these assumptions, whether or not supported by past experience, could prove over time to be incorrect. Even if such assumptions are not incorrect, there can be no assurance that the algorithms and software code used by the strategies will successfully or optimally translate FORT's pricing theories and valuation models into successful trading results.

Trading models generally need to be updated regularly as market dynamics shift over time (for example, due to changed market conditions, regulations, investor populations and changes in underlying economic data) in order to remain effective. FORT primarily relies on the self-adaptive nature of its trading models, rather than FORT's discretion, to accommodate such shifts in market dynamics; however, neither the self-adaptive nature of the trading models nor FORT's discretionary updates to the trading models can be assured to maintain the effectiveness of such models. A previously highly successful model often becomes outdated or inaccurate, perhaps without the trader recognizing that fact before substantial losses are incurred (it being, for example, often difficult to quickly determine whether a factor in a model or unusual market events are responsible for unexpected losses). There can be no assurance that FORT will be successful in developing and maintaining effective quantitative models.

In addition to the risks associated with the use of trading models generally, the use of any computer program contains an inherent risk that the software and hardware used or relied upon may malfunction or contain or develop defects. Such defects could include, but are not limited to, design errors, inaccurate data, computer viruses and vulnerability to hacking and unauthorized access. Such or other defects could result in the execution of unanticipated trades, the failure to execute anticipated trades, the failure to properly allocate trades, the failure to properly gather and organize available data and/or the failure to take certain risk mitigating actions or other consequences. Irrespective of any testing or monitoring conducted by FORT, such defects can be extremely difficult to detect, and it is entirely possible that a defect in FORT's strategies could go undetected for a long period of time (or perhaps never be detected). The impact of a defect (or multiple defects) may be compounded over time, resulting in substantial losses. Even if a defect is detected, it may result in substantial losses before it is identified or there has been an opportunity to correct it. Any malfunction or defects in the software or hardware developed, used or relied upon by FORT (either directly or indirectly through third parties, such as electronic markets and brokers) could result in substantial losses.

FORT employs dedicated staff to test and monitor equipment and maintain back-up systems. However, there can be no assurance or guarantee that such efforts will be successful in ensuring that technology operates correctly at all times.

Certain trading strategies of FORT re-estimate their parameters daily with new market data. FORT takes care to ensure that all prices entered into its models are valid by using a cleaning algorithm for tick data that matches data between multiple sources as well as human oversight. Nonetheless, no amount of care can eliminate the risk of loss that may result from incorrect or faulty data.

FORT believes that interest in technical trading systems has increased substantially in recent years. As the capital managed by trading systems similar to FORT's increases, an increasing number of traders may attempt to initiate or liquidate substantial positions at or about the same time as FORT. This and other actions by these traders may alter historical trading patterns or affect the execution of trades, to the detriment of Clients.

Cyber Security Breaches and Identity Theft Risk

As part of its business, FORT processes, stores, and transmits large amounts of electronic information, including information relating to the transactions of Clients, and personally identifiable information of investors. Similarly, service providers of a Client, especially its administrator, may process, store, and transmit such information. With the dependence on computer systems to perform business and operational functions, Clients and their service providers may be prone to operation and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks and/or technological malfunctions. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization, and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, Clients, FORT, or a custodian, or other affiliated or third-party service provider may adversely affect FORT, Clients, or investors in a Fund. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of transactions, affect the ability to calculate the net asset value of a Fund, cause the release of private investor information or confidential Client information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject Clients to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Cyber-attacks may render records of Client assets and transactions, ownership, and other data integral to the functioning of Clients inaccessible or inaccurate or incomplete. Clients may also incur substantial costs for cyber security risk management in order to prevent cyber incidents in the future.

While FORT has established business continuity plans and systems designed to minimize the risk of cyber-attacks through the use of technology, processes and controls, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified given the evolving nature of this threat. The techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to data, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect for long periods of time. Hardware or software acquired from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. Network connected services provided by third parties to FORT may be susceptible to compromise, leading to a breach of FORT's network. FORT's systems or facilities may be susceptible to employee error or malfeasance, government surveillance, or other security threats. Online services provided by FORT to investors in a Fund may also be susceptible to compromise. Breach of FORT's information systems may cause information relating to the transactions of Clients and personally identifiable information of investors to be lost or improperly accessed, used, or disclosed.

FORT and the Clients rely on third-party service providers for many of their day-to-day operations and will be subject to the risk that the protections and protocols implemented by those service providers will be ineffective to protect them from cyber-attack. If a service provider fails to adopt or adhere to adequate data security policies, or in the event of a breach of its networks, information relating to the transactions of Clients and personally identifiable information of investors may be lost or improperly accessed, used, or disclosed.

The loss or improper access, use, or disclosure of FORT's or a Client's proprietary information may cause FORT or such Client to suffer, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of its business, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention, or reputational damage. Any of the foregoing events could have a material adverse effect on FORT and such Client.

Discretionary Aspects of FORT's Program

FORT intends the application of its trading program to be primarily mechanical. Nonetheless, during periods of market disruption, extreme volatility or other unusual market conditions (as determined by FORT in its sole discretion), FORT may, rely on its judgment and discretion to determine whether to follow trading instructions generated by the trading program. Discretionary decision-making by FORT may result in unprofitable trades when adhering more rigidly to the systematic approach may not have done so. FORT's Terreplein Strategy contains a discretionary component that opportunistically allows for additional non-systematic decision-making intervention

Changes in Trading Method and Markets Traded

Although application of FORT's strategies are almost exclusively mechanical, judgment is necessary to develop and evaluate the strategies on an ongoing basis. The research and development of FORT's strategies are continuous. Consequently, FORT's trading methods and models may change over time.

Modifications may include eliminating or changing existing trading systems, modifying risk and money management principals and markets traded, or the introduction of additional factors and methods of analysis. Consequently, FORT may not use the same trading methods and strategies in the future that it used in the past.

FORT's trading systems are proprietary and confidential, and FORT may modify its trading method without giving notice to a Client or investors in a Fund or receiving its or their approval (unless required by a particular advisory agreement).

Human Error

The success of FORT's strategy depends upon the accurate calculation of price relationships and the communication of precise trading instructions. Human errors in the design and implementation of FORT's systems can cause mistakes in this process and lead to trading losses.

Execution Risk

The success of FORT's trading strategy depends in part on executing orders at the specified price. Poor execution can greatly affect the overall profitability of the trade.

Reliance on Technology and Electronic Trading

FORT relies heavily on computer hardware and software, online services and other computer-related or electronic technology and equipment to facilitate trading activities on behalf of its

Clients. Electronic trading exposes a Client to risks associated with system or component failure, which could render FORT unable to enter new orders, execute existing orders or modify or cancel previously entered orders. System or component failure may also result in loss of orders or order priority. If events beyond the control of FORT or its affiliates cause a disruption in the operation of any technology or equipment, a Client's investment program may be severely impaired, causing it to experience substantial losses or other adverse effects.

The Use of Risk-Defined Trading Strategies Cannot Eliminate Risk

The risk of leveraged trading and the requirement to make additional margin deposits will generally be within defined limits. Although such risk parameters can mitigate risk, no risk management program can completely eliminate or control all risk, nor do they imply low risk.

Substantial Fees and Expenses

Each Client must pay fees, transaction costs and other expenses, regardless of whether it realizes any profits. Accordingly, a Client must earn substantial trading profits to avoid depletion of its assets due to such expenses.

Incentive Fee, Profit Share or Performance Fee

With respect to the Incentive Fee, Profit Share or Performance Fee, prospective investors should note the following:

- (1) the fact that such incentive compensation is allocable to FORT or its affiliate only out of net new profits may create an incentive for FORT to design its trading programs to trade in a more speculative and risky manner than if FORT received only asset-based compensation;
- (2) such incentive compensation, if allocated to FORT or its affiliate, could result in profit allocations that are greater than profit allocations normally made to other investment managers for similar services;
- (3) such incentive compensation is calculated on the basis of unrealized as well as realized trading gains. Therefore, the incentive compensation could be calculated based on the value of an appreciated open position that is subsequently liquidated at a lesser value or even at a loss; and
- (4) because such incentive compensation is calculated during a proscribed period, a Client could bear substantial incentive compensation during profitable periods of a year even though the Client experienced an overall net loss over the course of that year. Incentive compensation is not subject to refund irrespective of whether the Client incurs subsequent losses.

No Assurance of Success

There can be no assurance that a Client will be successful or avoid incurring substantial losses. The factors that enabled FORT to achieve trading profits during certain periods in the past may not occur in the future. FORT may modify its trading strategies in response to changing market

conditions in the future. FORT's strategies may depend in part on the occurrence of price trends. There can be no assurance that such price trends will be of sufficient frequency and duration for a Client to profit or to avoid loss.

Increases In Assets Under Management

Trading advisors' rates of return tend to degrade as assets under management increase. FORT has not agreed to limit the amount of additional equity that it may manage. Accepting additional equity, including a Client's account, may adversely affect FORT's rates of return.

Possible Insolvency of Counterparties

Each Client will be subject to the risk of the insolvency of its counterparties (such as broker-dealers, futures commission merchants, other clearing brokers, banks or other financial institutions, exchanges or clearing houses).

Each Client's assets could be lost or impounded during a counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings and a substantial portion or all of the Client's assets may become unavailable to it either permanently or for a matter of years. Were any such bankruptcy or insolvency to occur, FORT might decide to terminate the advisory agreement with a Managed Account or liquidate a Fund or suspend, limit or otherwise alter trading, perhaps causing the Client to miss significant profit opportunities.

There are increased risks in dealing with offshore brokers and unregulated trading counterparties, including the risk that assets may not benefit from the protection afforded to "customer funds" deposited with CFTC-regulated futures commissions merchants (each, an "FCM"). FORT may be required to post margin for its foreign exchange transactions with foreign exchange dealers who are not required to segregate customer funds. In the case of a counterparty's bankruptcy or inability to satisfy substantial deficiencies in other customer accounts, FORT may recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to FORT's account, only a *pro rata* share of all property available for distribution to all of such counterparty's customers.

FCMs are required to segregate customer assets pursuant to CFTC regulations. If the assets of a Client were not so segregated by its commodity broker, the Client would be subject to the risk of the failure of such FCM. Even given proper segregation, in the event of the insolvency of an FCM, a Client may be subject to a risk of loss of its funds and would be able to recover only a *pro rata* share (together with all other commodity customers of such commodity broker) of assets, such as U.S. Treasury bills, specifically traceable to the account of the Client. In certain past FCM insolvencies, customers have, in fact, been unable to recover from the FCM's estate the full amount of their "customer" funds. In addition, under certain circumstances, such as the inability of another client of an FCM or the FCM itself to satisfy substantial deficiencies in such other client's account, a Client may be subject to a risk of loss of the assets on deposit with the FCM, even if such assets are properly segregated. In the case of any such bankruptcy or client loss, a Client might recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to the Client, only a *pro rata* share of all property available for distribution to all of the FCM's clients.

Unless otherwise required by law or provided in an advisory agreement, FORT is not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty (regulated or unregulated) or from concentrating any or all of a Client's transactions with a single counterparty or limited number of counterparties.

Failure of Prime Broker(s), Other Broker-Dealers and Banks

Institutions, such as brokerage firms or banks, may hold certain Client assets in “street name.” Bankruptcy, inadequate controls or fraud at one of these institutions could impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of a Client.

In addition, a Client may borrow money or securities or utilize operational leverage with respect to its assets, and the Client will post certain of its assets as collateral securing the obligations or leverage (“Margin Securities”). The Client’s broker generally holds the Margin Securities on a commingled basis with margin securities of its other customers and may use certain of the Margin Securities to generate cash to fund the Client’s leverage, including pledging such Margin Securities. Some or all of the Margin Securities may be available to creditors of the Client’s broker in the event of its insolvency. In addition, there may be substantial delays in the repayment of a Client’s assets in the event that the broker were to become insolvent, as well as a risk of total loss of such assets. In such event, the timing and amount of recovery from the broker will depend on the circumstances of its insolvency (including the amount and value of assets still held by the broker) and any related liquidation proceedings. The broker has netting and set off rights over all the assets held by it to satisfy the Client’s obligations under its agreements with its broker, including obligations relating to any margin or short positions. Any Margin Securities included in such assets might be subject to claims of the broker’s creditors in the event of its insolvency.

Service Providers

Absent a direct contractual relationship between a Client and a service provider, Clients generally have no direct rights against the service providers and there are only very limited circumstances in which a Client may potentially bring a claim against a service provider.

Conflicts of Interest

FORT is subject to a number of material actual and potential conflicts of interest, raising the possibility that a Managed Account or investors in a Fund will be disadvantaged to the benefit of FORT or its principals and affiliates. Although FORT will attempt to resolve such conflicts in a fair and equitable manner, there can be no assurance that these conflicts will be resolved to the benefit of a Client.

Management of Other Accounts

FORT has the unrestricted ability to trade and invest for the accounts of other clients or other investment vehicles, as well as for proprietary accounts, using the same or different investment objectives, philosophies or strategies as those used for the Private Funds and or Managed Accounts. Trading records will not be available for inspection by the Funds or their investors.

FORT may have financial or other incentives to favor certain accounts over others (including, but not limited to, receiving greater compensation from such other accounts). Certain client accounts may significantly outperform others. However, FORT will not knowingly or deliberately favor one account over any other on an overall basis (although exact equality of treatment may not be possible in each particular circumstance, including, but not limited to, the allocation of trades). In addition, FORT has a fiduciary duty to the Funds’ investors to exercise good faith and fairness in all dealings affecting the Funds and, if the underlying assets of the Funds are considered for

purposes of ERISA to be assets of employee benefits plans, to comply with the fiduciary provisions of ERISA with respect to the assets of the Funds.

FORT and its affiliates, as applicable, will devote as much of their time to the business of each Client as in their judgment is reasonably required. Nonetheless, FORT and its affiliates may become involved in other business ventures in the future. A Client will not share in the risks or rewards of other ventures unrelated to their business with FORT or its affiliates. Other ventures (if any) may compete with Clients for the time and attention of FORT and its affiliates and may create additional conflicts of interest. None of FORT, its affiliates, or their principals are required to devote their full time or any material portion of their time to any particular Client.

The commodity interest positions held by the accounts FORT manages, directly and indirectly, are aggregated when calculating speculative position limits. As a result, Clients may not be able to enter into or maintain certain positions, because their positions, when added to the positions held by FORT's other accounts, would exceed speculative position limits. If open positions must be reduced to fall below speculative position limits, FORT will seek to treat all accounts in a fair and equitable manner. However, circumstances may require FORT to take actions to comply with the limits that result in disparate treatment of accounts.

Selection of Clearing Brokers

Delta Epsilon Delaware Inc. ("Delta"), affiliates of Goldman Sachs & Co., are minority limited partners of FORT and Delta Epsilon GP Sub (PH II) Series LLC ("Delta GP"), affiliates of Goldman Sachs & Co., are minority members of the general partner. Goldman, Sachs & Co. acts as a clearing broker for the Funds. As such, FORT and the general partner may be perceived to have a potential conflict of interest in the selection of the brokers and custodians for Clients, although Delta and Delta GP have no involvement in the day-to-day management of FORT or the general partner.

The General Partner and FORT

The general partner generally controls the Funds, and the general partner and FORT receive substantial remuneration for their services to the Funds. The terms upon which the general partner and FORT render services to the Funds (including the terms of compensation for such services) have not been negotiated at arm's length.

Other present and future activities of the General Partner, FORT and their affiliates may give rise to additional conflicts of interest. In the event that a conflict of interest arises, the General Partner and FORT will attempt to resolve such conflict in a fair and equitable manner.

Allocation of Investment Opportunity and Aggregation of Trades

FORT's investment strategies are implemented through systematic trading programs, which determine whether and when to buy or sell a particular instrument. Accordingly, when the programs determine that the Funds or master Funds and one or more other Managed Accounts advised by FORT should participate in an investment opportunity, the programs will determine how much of the instrument should be purchased or sold for the Funds, the master Fund and each other account. To the extent feasible and consistent with applicable rules and regulations, FORT

may place combined or bunched orders for all accounts simultaneously. FORT's bunched order allocation policy is automated and follows a proportional scheme for each account based on the ratio between the account's order size relative to the total bunched order size. If bunched orders are partially filled over time, each partial fill is allocated across accounts following a rule that seeks to maintain this ratio for each account, as closely as possible, without regard to differences in price received for each partial fill. There may be circumstances in which FORT's investment activities for its other accounts may disadvantage the Funds or the master Fund. Overall, FORT seeks to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner over time, such that no account or group of accounts receives consistently favorable or unfavorable treatment.

Side Letters

The general partner on its own behalf and/or on behalf of the Funds without the approval of any investor or any other person may waive any of the provisions provided in each Funds' offering document, agree to different terms and conditions and/or enter into a side letter or similar arrangement (collectively, a "Side Letter") to or with certain investors that has the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing the terms of each Funds' offering, the governing documents of the Funds or of any subscription agreement. Investors should further recognize that any terms contained in a Side Letter to or with a certain investor will govern with respect to such investor notwithstanding the provisions of the respective offering documents of each of the Funds, the governing documents of such Funds or of any subscription agreement. Side Letters may grant certain investors lowers fees, lower minimum investment requirements, different or preferential withdrawal rights, and additional reporting and informational rights regarding the applicable Fund's portfolios, as well as address other matters. Except as required by law, in general, FORT will not be required to notify any or all of the other investors of any such Side Letters or any of the rights and/or terms or provisions thereof, nor will FORT be required to offer such additional and/or different rights and/or terms to any or all of the other investors. The general partner or directors, as applicable, will not enter into a Side Letter if they believe that the terms thereof would have a material adverse impact on other investors in the Funds. Certain details relating to the types of such terms and types of investors will be made available via email or online portal, or such other means as is determined by FORT and notified to investors or prospective investors, as the case may be. Such information will be updated periodically. Existing or potential investors entering into such arrangements may comprise for example individuals, broker-dealers, insurance companies, registered investment companies (such as mutual funds), private funds, non-profit organizations and charitable organizations, pension plans, banking or other financial institutions, state or municipal government entities and sovereign wealth funds.

Proprietary Trading

FORT, the general partner of the Private Funds and their respective principals, affiliates and employees trade for their own accounts. In doing so, they may use a higher degree of leverage, test new markets and take positions opposite to those held by the Funds advised by FORT. They compete with the Funds for positions in the marketplace. Such proprietary trading can give rise to certain conflicts of interest. FORT has adopted a code of ethics pursuant to which all employees of FORT must pre-clear certain trading and transactions and provide quarterly reports detailing transactions in any securities and futures instruments in which they have any direct or indirect beneficial ownership.

FORT will compare all reported personal transactions with pending and completed portfolio

transactions of the Funds to seek to detect any improper activities. However, none of the general partner or directors of the Private Funds, as applicable, nor FORT will make records of this trading available for inspection by limited partners.

Indemnification Obligations; Limited Recourse

Clients are generally obligated to indemnify FORT, and, if invested in a Fund, such Fund's administrator, general partner or directors (as applicable), and possibly other parties, under the various agreements entered into with such parties against any liability they or their respective affiliates may incur in connection with their relationship with the applicable Fund if such parties meet the standard of care set forth in the relevant agreement. However, with respect to FORT and a Private Fund's general partner, these indemnification provisions will not be construed so as to relieve (or attempt to relieve) any person of any liability to the extent (but only to the extent) that such liability may not be waived, modified or limited under applicable law. In addition, a Fund's recourse against certain service providers, including its administrator, may be limited to the fees paid to such service providers or an absolute liability cap — which fees or cap could represent only a small portion of the actual damages incurred by the Fund.

No Representation of Investors in a Fund

Prospective investors in a Fund have not been represented in determining the structure or terms of the Fund, nor have the Fund's terms been negotiated at arm's length with any investor (other than pursuant to a side letter). Each prospective investor should consult with its own legal, tax and financial advisors prior to determining whether to subscribe for an interest or shares in a Fund.

Other Terms

FORT may, without the approval of any other Client or investor in a Fund, enter into separate agreements or arrangements with certain Clients or investors in a Fund, to provide them with different terms than are provided to other Clients or investors of the Fund, including but not limited to the following: fees, minimum investment amounts, transfer rights, disclosure of information to other parties, information, transparency and notice rights and redemptions. Such information may provide the recipient greater insights into FORT or the Fund's activities than is included in standard reports to Clients.

This Brochure includes only a summary of key risk factors to consider before investing in a Managed Account or a Fund. With respect to a Fund, please refer to the applicable Fund's Offering Documents for a more complete discussion.

Risk of Loss

INVESTING INVOLVES RISK OF LOSS THAT CLIENTS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO BEAR. FORT DOES NOT REPRESENT OR GUARANTEE THAT ITS SERVICES OR METHODS OF ANALYSIS CAN OR WILL PREDICT FUTURE RESULTS, SUCCESSFULLY IDENTIFY MARKET TOPS OR BOTTOMS, OR INSULATE CLIENTS FROM LOSSES DUE TO MARKET CORRECTIONS OR DECLINES. FORT CANNOT OFFER ANY GUARANTEES OR PROMISES THAT FINANCIAL GOALS AND OBJECTIVES WILL BE MET. PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT AN INDICATION OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

ITEM 9 – DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

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

ITEM 10 – OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

FORT is registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") and commodity trading advisor ("CTA"), and FORT is a member of the National Futures Association ("NFA"). Certain of FORT's management personnel are registered with the CFTC as Associated Persons of FORT. FORT Global LLC, an affiliate of FORT, acts as sponsor and general partner of certain Private Funds. This affiliate was formed solely for such purposes and does not have any obligations to any entity or account, other than the Funds. Please refer to "Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading," for a discussion of potential conflicts that may be raised by FORT's relationship with its affiliates and the policies and procedures that FORT has adopted to address these conflicts.

There are no restrictions on FORT's ability to trade and invest for the accounts of other Clients or other investment vehicles, as well as for proprietary accounts, using the same or different investment objective, philosophy or strategy as those described herein. Trading records or other accounts will not be made available for inspection by Clients. FORT has at times financial or other incentives to favor certain accounts over others (including, but not limited to, receiving greater compensation from such other accounts). Other Client accounts may significantly outperform others. However, FORT will not knowingly or deliberately favor one account over any other on an overall basis (although exact equality of treatment may not be possible in each particular circumstance).

The principals of FORT will devote as much of their time to each Fund and each Managed Account as in their judgment is reasonably required. Nonetheless, FORT and its principals may become involved in other business ventures in the future, including appointment to the board of directors of publicly traded entities. No Fund or Managed Account will share in the risks or rewards of other ventures. Other ventures (if any) will compete with the Funds and the Managed Accounts for the time and attention of FORT and its principals and would create additional conflicts of interest. FORT and its principals are not required to devote their full time or any material portion of their time to any Fund or Managed Account.

FORT's President, Stu Bohart, serves on the board of directors of Avalon Acquisition Inc. (AVACU), a NASDAQ listed Special Purpose Acquisition Company. Mr. Bohart is paid in his capacity on the board. In such capacity, Mr. Bohart will assist AVACU's effort to identify target companies and effect a business combination. Although, AVACU does not meet FORT's current investment strategy, for the duration of Mr. Bohart's tenure and for a reasonable time thereafter, FORT has restricted the Firm, each Fund, and all employees from transacting in AVACU.

ITEM 11 – CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Code of Ethics

FORT has adopted a Code of Ethics in accordance with Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, which is applicable to all of its employees, managers, and officers. The Code of Ethics includes, among other things, provisions concerning the confidentiality of Client information, a prohibition on insider trading, restrictions on giving or receiving gifts subject to de minimus thresholds, and personal securities trading procedures of FORT employees and principals, including pre-clearance and reporting obligations for accounts over which they have discretion. Under the Code of Ethics, FORT principals and certain employees are required to file certain periodic reports with FORT's Chief Compliance Officer as required by Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act.

The Code of Ethics will be provided upon request by any Client, as well as any current or prospective investors in any Fund.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Principal Transactions. In accordance with the anti-fraud provisions of the Advisers Act, FORT and its affiliates cannot, as principal, sell a security to, or buy a security from, any Client without obtaining the consent of such Client prior to the settlement of such transaction. FORT does not intend to engage in any principal transactions.

Cross Trades. A cross trade is generally defined as the matching of buy and sell orders between any accounts managed by an investment adviser. FORT currently does not intend to engage in trades between accounts for which FORT (or any affiliate) is compensated. To the extent that FORT engages in cross trades in the future, in securities transactions, FORT will comply with the applicable cross-trade requirements, including for any principal cross-trades or agency cross-trades, the consent requirements of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act; provided, however, if permitted under a Private Fund's Offering Documents, FORT may satisfy such requirements with respect to a Private Fund and its investors by giving disclosure to, and obtaining consent from, a Private Fund's advisory committee or an independent third party. FORT may not engage in these transactions with respect to Clients that are "plan assets."

Related Person Investments. FORT and certain employees and affiliates of FORT have invested the Funds and may invest further in the Funds either through the general partner, as a direct investor or otherwise. The general partner or directors, as applicable, may reduce all or a portion of the management fee and incentive compensation related to investments held by such persons.

Employees, managers, and officers of FORT are generally permitted to purchase or sell (individually, rather than through an interest in a Fund) securities held by a Client, provided that employees, managers, and officers of FORT must adhere to the Firm's Code of Ethics when trading in personal accounts, which includes observance of a 90-day holding period, requires pre-approval to trade in covered securities, and adherence to the Firm's restricted trading list. In addition, pursuant to FORT's Code of Ethics, employees, managers, and officers of FORT must provide annual holdings reports and quarterly transaction reports detailing all of their respective holdings and transactions in securities (regardless of whether such security is held by a Client) over which they and their related persons have any direct or indirect beneficial ownership and over which they

have discretion. FORT's Chief Compliance Officer or a designee supervised by FORT's Chief Compliance Officer reviews these reports for any conflicts of interest or other issues.

Allocation Policy. FORT's investment strategies are implemented through systematic trading programs with limited human trading, which determine whether and when to buy or sell a particular instrument. Accordingly, when the programs determine that one or more of the Funds and one or more of the Managed Accounts should participate in a futures investment opportunity, the programs will determine how much of the instrument should be purchased or sold for each of the Funds and each of the Managed Accounts. FORT's bunched order allocation policy is automated and follows a proportional scheme for each account based on the ratio between the account's order size relative to the total bunched order size for the relevant strategy. If bunched orders are partially filled over time, each partial fill is allocated across accounts following a rule that seeks to maintain this ratio for each account, as closely as possible, without regard to differences in price received for each partial fill. Accordingly, there may be circumstances in which FORT's investment activities for one or more Funds or Managed Accounts may disadvantage other Funds or Managed Accounts. Overall, FORT seeks to allocate investment opportunities in a fair and equitable manner over time, such that no account or group of accounts receives consistently favorable or unfavorable treatment. Equities are allocated to the Funds or Managed Accounts based on the average price for the day in which the transaction was executed.

ITEM 12 – BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Best Execution. FORT will use its best judgment to choose the broker or dealer most capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable execution. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations, including, but not limited to, reputation, product specialty, ability to efficiently execute trades, pricing capabilities, and quality of service. FORT's entire trading process is automated, including trade and signal generation, execution and confirmation. FORT will monitor the quality of trade executions. FORT does not currently engage in any soft dollar activity.

Brokerage for Client Referrals. In selecting or recommending broker-dealers, FORT does not consider whether it or a related person receives Client referrals (including for this purpose investors in the Funds) from a broker-dealer or third party.

Directed Brokerage. A Managed Account may not instruct FORT to use one or more particular executing brokers for the transactions in their accounts.

Aggregation of Trades. To ensure that accounts of all Clients are treated fairly when FORT places orders for the same security for more than one Client at or about the same time, FORT typically combines orders placed on behalf of Clients for the purpose of negotiating brokerage commissions or obtaining a more favorable price.

For additional information about brokerage and trading practices, please see "Item 11 Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading."

ITEM 13 – REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

FORT's principals or their designees review Client accounts in conformance with their investment strategies on an ongoing basis.

Investors in a Private Fund will receive the following written reports: (i) weekly performance estimates estimated by the Private Fund's administrator; (ii) unaudited monthly reports of the Private Fund's performance computed by the Private Fund's administrator within ten business days of the end of each month; (iii) a monthly performance summary with commentary from FORT; and (iv) annual audited financial statements of the Private Fund.

Reporting received by Managed Account Clients is separately agreed to by FORT and each Managed Account Client. Sometimes the reporting is received directly by the Managed Account Client; sometimes it is received by such Client's administrator and not the Client itself. Sometimes, at a Managed Account Client's request, no reporting is provided by FORT for such Client.

ITEM 14 – CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

FORT has entered into agreements with third party marketers ("Solicitors") in the U.S., and other jurisdictions who solicit investors for the Funds. FORT pays the Solicitors a portion of the management fee, and in certain cases, the incentive fee received by FORT from investors introduced by the Solicitor. In certain cases, FORT also pays the Solicitor a fixed fee. FORT does not currently receive any additional compensation beyond that described in this Brochure. FORT also provides ongoing compensation to certain persons for past referrals of existing clients, and FORT reserves the right to pay compensation to placement agents and/or solicitors in the future in accordance with applicable law.

ITEM 15 – CUSTODY

FORT has taken the view that it has custody of each Private Fund's assets. FORT maintains each such Private Fund's accounts with a "qualified custodian" and provides investors in such Private Funds with annual financial statements within 90 days of the end of each Private Fund's fiscal year. FORT does not maintain custody of any Managed Account.

ITEM 16 – INVESTMENT DISCRETION

FORT has discretionary authority to trade on behalf of the Funds and Managed Accounts. Such authority is set forth in the advisory agreement between FORT and the Funds or Managed Accounts, as applicable. In all cases, FORT exercises its discretion in a manner consistent with the investment objectives as stated in the advisory agreement or as stated in a Fund's Offering Documents, as applicable.

ITEM 17 – VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Most of the instruments held by FORT's Clients are futures contracts, with respect to which proxy authority does not apply. However, with respect to FORT's Global Diversified and Equity Market Neutral strategies, a Client may hold equity securities and FORT may be asked to exercise voting authority for such Client.

Because voting requires human discretion and thus would reduce the systematic design of FORT's strategies, FORT does not anticipate voting under any circumstance. FORT believes not voting

allows FORT to implement its strategies as designed and is therefore in the best interest of its Clients invested in such strategies. A Managed Account may not direct FORT's vote in a particular solicitation. No investor in any Fund may direct FORT's vote in a particular solicitation.

FORT uses a third-party to identify and assist in identifying and processing class action litigation related to any securities holdings of Client accounts. Proceeds from class action settlements are fairly and equitably distributed directly to each participating Client in a pro-rata proportion to the Client's investment holdings.

ITEM 18 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FORT is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its commitments to Clients, and FORT has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.