



Part 2A of Form ADV

Brochure

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Governors Lane LP (**“Governors Lane” or the “Investment Manager”**). 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. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 212-887-4000.

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

Governors Lane is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the **“Advisers Act”**). Registration as an investment adviser with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2: Material Changes

This brochure, dated March 31, 2023, serves as an update to Governors Lane's last annual update filed on March 31, 2022. No material changes have been made to this brochure since Governors Lane filed its last annual update on March 31, 2022. This brochure contains routine annual updates and certain clarifying changes, and current and prospective Fund Investors (as defined below) are encouraged to review this brochure carefully and in its entirety.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Governors Lane is an investment advisory firm with its principal place of business in New York, New York. Governors Lane is a limited partnership that was formed in November 2014 under the laws of the State of Delaware, and that became a registered investment advisor in June 2015. Governors Lane is owned and controlled by Governors Lane GP LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, of which Isaac Corré is the sole managing member. Mr. Corré also serves as Governors Lane's Chief Investment Officer, and Bruce Haggerty serves as the firm's Deputy Chief Investment Officer.

Governors Lane provides investment advisory services to three private pooled investment vehicles: Governors Lane Onshore Fund LP, a Delaware limited partnership (the "**Onshore Feeder**"), Governors Lane Offshore Fund Ltd., a Cayman Islands exempted limited company (the "**Offshore Feeder**" and, together with the Onshore Feeder, the "**Feeder Funds**"), and Governors Lane Master Fund LP, a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership (the "**Master Fund**," together with the Feeder Funds, the "**Funds**"). The Feeder Funds invest substantially all of their investable capital in the Master Fund and conduct their investment and trading activities indirectly through their investment in the Master Fund. References in this brochure to the Funds' investments and portfolio include investments by the Feeder Funds through the Master Fund.

Governors Lane Fund General Partner LLC (the "**General Partner**") is the general partner of the Onshore Feeder and the Master Fund. Isaac Corré is the sole managing member of the General Partner.

Governors Lane's investment objective is to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns during all market cycles. Governors Lane intends to achieve this objective primarily by focusing on opportunities in both equities and credit in which an event or catalyst could significantly affect the valuation of a security, including those with significant legal complexity and uncertainty. The strategy will encompass both classic event-driven situations such as distressed debt, mergers, spinoffs, and restructurings as well as more fundamentally oriented situations in which dislocations or softer catalysts create an investment opportunity. Governors Lane has broad and flexible investment authority with respect to the Funds.

Investment advice is provided directly to the Funds in accordance with the governing and offering documents applicable to each Fund, including certain investment restrictions and guidelines applicable to each Fund, and not individually to underlying investors in the Funds ("**Fund Investors**"). Fund Investors generally do not have the ability to direct Fund investments or strategies.

As of December 31, 2022, Governors Lane managed approximately \$1.6 billion in regulatory assets under management. All assets are managed on a discretionary basis.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

Current and prospective Fund Investors should consult the governing and offering documents applicable to each Fund for more details regarding the calculation of fees and expenses. A brief summary of such fees and expenses is provided below.

Management Fee

Governors Lane is generally entitled to receive a management fee for management services provided to the Funds (the “**Management Fee**”). The Management Fee, which is generally 1.5% per annum, is paid quarterly in arrears and accrued based on the ending balance of each Fund Investor’s capital account or series of shares as of the end of each calendar month. While subscriptions and withdrawals or redemptions typically are not permitted other than at the beginning of a calendar month and at the end of the last calendar month of each calendar quarter, respectively, the Management Fee will be prorated for subscriptions and withdrawals or redemptions that are effective other than at the beginning of a calendar month and at the end of the last calendar month of each calendar quarter, respectively.

Performance Allocation

At the end of each fiscal year, the General Partner is generally entitled to receive a performance allocation (the “**Performance Allocation**”). The Performance Allocation ranges generally from 0-25% of the net capital appreciation (after reduction for the Management Fee and other expenses) attributable to each Fund Investor’s capital account or series of shares for such fiscal year (the percentage amount typically determined by the category of interests or shares held by the applicable Fund Investor), subject to a customary high-watermark. In the event that a Fund Investor is permitted or required to withdraw or redeem completely or partially other than at the end of the fiscal year, the Performance Allocation calculated with respect to such Fund Investor for such year will be determined, at the time of withdrawal or redemption, with respect to the portion being withdrawn or redeemed through the applicable withdrawal or redemption date.

Fee Waivers

While the Management Fee and Performance Allocation generally are not negotiable, both may be and have been waived, reduced, or rebated with respect to certain Fund Investors, including with respect to Fund Investors affiliated with Governors Lane or such person’s family members and close friends.

Expenses

In addition to the fees and compensation described above, each Fund will generally bear its pro-rata share of all its expenses as more fully described in its governing and offering documents, including, but not limited to, investment-related expenses (e.g., brokerage commissions, clearing and settlement charges, custodial fees, interest expenses, initial and variation margin, broken deal expenses and other transactional charges, fees or costs, consulting, advisory, investment banking, valuation, legal and other professional fees relating to particular investments or contemplated investments, research-related expenses, including, without limitation, investment data warehouse and data analytics systems, research management systems and news and quotation equipment and services, market data services, fees to third-party providers of research and/or portfolio risk management services), legal expenses (including with respect to litigation and threatened litigation,

if any), any expenses associated with regulatory filings made in connection with the Funds' operations and portfolio holdings (*e.g.*, filings with the SEC, but excluding the preparation of Form ADV, Form PF or Form CPO-PQR), expenses related to the maintenance of the Funds' registered office, corporate licensing, costs relating to communications with investors (including maintenance of the website for the benefit of investors), accounting, audit and tax advice and preparation expenses (including compilation and preparation costs of financial statements, tax returns, reports to the Fund Investors and schedule K-1s), printing and mailing costs, market information systems and computer software and information expenses, fees of pricing, data and exchange services, valuation firms and financial modeling services, the costs and expenses of third-party Profit and Loss or risk analytics, order, trade, and commission management products and services (including, without limitation, the costs of risk management and trading software or database packages), Bloomberg data and interface fees and user license fees of the investment professionals, insurance costs (including, without limitation, directors' and officers' liability or other similar insurance policies, errors and omissions insurance and other similar policies for the benefit of the Funds), filing and registration fees (*e.g.*, blue sky and corporate filing fees and expenses), fees of the Administrator, directors' fees, the Management Fee, any extraordinary expenses (including indemnification or litigation expenses and any judgments or settlements paid in connection therewith), all other costs and expenses arising out of the Funds' indemnification obligations, any and all taxes (including entity-level taxes) and governmental fees or other charges payable by or with respect to or levied against the Funds, the Funds' investments, or to federal, state or other governmental agencies, domestic or foreign, including real estate, stamp or other transfer taxes and expenses related to complying with FATCA, wind-up and liquidation expenses and other similar expenses related to the Funds. For the avoidance of doubt, "similar expenses" refers to any expenses that are similar in type and nature to the expenses described in the previous sentence, and any expenses determined by the General Partner to be primarily related to providing the proper infrastructure for the General Partner and Governors Lane in connection with the Funds' investments and operations; for instance, fees and expenses relating to the installation, servicing and maintenance of, and consulting with respect to, information technology items that primarily serve Governors Lane's investment and accounting professionals in connection with the Funds' investments; as another example, corporate governance services used by Governors Lane to monitor securities, vote proxies and comply with related books and records requirements. As another example, under Directive 2011/61/EU on Alternative Investment Fund Managers "similar expenses" borne by the Funds could include expenses relating to the offering and sale of Interests in compliance with the AIFMD. For the further avoidance of doubt, the Funds will not bear the cost of any research-related travel and entertainment expenses of Governors Lane or its affiliates, "general" technological infrastructure (such as computers, servers, internet and telephony), expenses attributable to government filings or regulatory compliance of Governors Lane or its affiliates, including relating to Governors Lane's registration with the SEC, membership with the National Futures Association or any other similar membership, expenses of consultants, agents or other experts engaged by the Funds, Governors Lane or their affiliates on an ongoing basis with respect to investments or contemplated investments (but the Funds shall bear the expenses of consultants, agents and other experts who Governors Lane believes ordinarily spend a not-insignificant portion of their business time providing services to bona fide third-party clients not affiliated with the Funds, Governors Lane or their affiliates), or expenses of Governors Lane middle or back-office employees (such as compensation and fees and expenses relating to the acquisition,

installation, servicing and maintenance of, and consulting with respect to, information technology items to be used in the middle and back office of operations of Governors Lane or its affiliates).

The allocation of expenses between Governors Lane and the Funds and / or among Funds could represent a conflict of interest. Governors Lane will at all times allocate expenses in accordance with the governing and offering documents applicable to each Fund. Additionally, Governors Lane has adopted an expense allocation policy that is designed to further mitigate any such conflict. Generally, to the extent an expense relates to a specific Fund, the expense will be borne entirely by the specific Fund. If an expense is incurred jointly for multiple Funds, such expenses will be allocated among the applicable Funds pro rata based on their respective assets under management, or in such other manner as Governors Lane considers fair and reasonable under the circumstances. To the extent that any of the Funds' expenses are provided or paid for by Governors Lane, the Fund generally will reimburse Governors Lane for such expenses. Governors Lane has and may again in the future, in its sole and absolute discretion, choose to bear any of the Funds' expenses, but, in doing so, Governors Lane will not be required to continue to bear such expenses and may thereafter cause the applicable Fund to bear such expenses, at all times in accordance with the governing and offering documents applicable to such Fund as well as the expense allocation policy.

Deduction of Fees and Expenses

Governors Lane (or an affiliate) deducts fees and expenses from each Fund Investor's capital account balance within the Funds. Fund Investors do not have the ability to choose to be billed directly for fees and expenses incurred.

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

As described in Item 5 above, Governors Lane receives performance-based compensation from the Funds. As a result, Governors Lane may have a conflict of interest between its responsibility to manage the Funds' investment portfolios and its interest in maximizing performance-based compensation. For example, the performance-based fee may create an incentive for Governors Lane to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if such arrangement were not in effect. Governors Lane's employees' and affiliates' investments in the Funds serve to mitigate this risk by aligning the interests of the Fund Investors with those of Governors Lane's employees and affiliates. Additionally, since performance-based fees will be calculated on the basis of realized and unrealized gains and losses, such compensation may be based on gains that clients might never realize. This dynamic could incentivize Governors Lane to overvalue unrealized positions. To mitigate this potential conflict, Governors Lane has established a Valuation Committee that meets regularly to review, as applicable, pricing as assigned by the Fund's administrator and sign off on the fair valuation of the Funds' investments. Additionally, the net asset values of the Funds generally are independently calculated by the Funds' third party administrators.

Item 7: Types of Clients

As described in Item 4, above, Governors Lane provides investment advice to the Funds. Each of the Funds is a private investment fund exempt from registration as an investment company under Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act of 1940. In general, the minimum initial investment

in the Funds is \$5,000,000 and the minimum additional investment amount is \$1,000,000, although these requirements may be waived or modified by the General Partner or, in the case of the Offshore Feeder, the board of directors, in its sole discretion. Other eligibility requirements for Fund Investors are detailed in the governing and offering documents applicable to each Fund. Fund Investors generally consist of institutional and other sophisticated investors.

Governors Lane has entered, and may in the future enter, into side letters or similar written agreements with Fund Investors, which have the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing the terms of, the relevant governing documents including receipt of additional, more frequent, or specialized reporting.

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

For additional detail on Governors Lane's methods of analysis and investment strategies, as well as risks of loss, current and prospective Fund Investors should consult the governing and offering documents applicable to each Fund.

Investment Objective and Strategy

Governors Lane's strategy focuses primarily on opportunities in both equities and credit in which an event or catalyst could affect the valuation of a security, including situations with significant legal complexity and uncertainty. The strategy encompasses both classic event-driven situations such as distressed debt, mergers, spinoffs, and restructurings as well as more fundamentally-oriented situations in which dislocations or softer catalysts create an investment opportunity.

Governors Lane believes that there are two principal drivers that provide investment opportunities. The first driver is corporate action. In any part of the business cycle, companies undertake corporate actions to improve business performance or enhance shareholder value. These actions include spin-offs and other divestitures, tax-oriented restructurings, balance sheet optimization, and mergers and acquisitions. The second driver is significant challenges that fall outside of the ordinary course of an issuer's business. The evaluation of these disruptions often requires significant legal or regulatory knowledge. The inability or unwillingness of many market participants to engage in this type of evaluation frequently results in misvaluation of securities. Examples of such unexpected challenges include financial distress, regulatory changes, and litigation.

Investment Process

Governors Lane's investment process emphasizes in-depth research, collaboration, and making superior investment judgments. There are generally three key phases of the investment process: sourcing, research, and portfolio construction and risk management.

Sourcing. Sourcing can be both bottom-up and top-down in nature. In the former, company-specific news, data points, or price movements will alert the investment team to the potential opportunity. In the latter, members of the investment team may identify broad-based themes or trends that have created or are likely to create attractive investment opportunities.

Research. For longer lead-time investments, Governors Lane's research process generally entails rigorous bottom-up diligence of business fundamentals and event dynamics. Typical forms of

fundamental diligence include financial modeling, accounting analysis, and industry and competitive landscape analysis. The event diligence is conducted in conjunction with fundamental analysis. The purpose of event diligence is to properly evaluate upside potential, downside risks, and the probabilities of different potential event outcomes. Typical forms of event diligence include legal and regulatory review, tax and accounting analysis, and corporate structure analysis. On occasion, Governors Lane may identify time-sensitive opportunities, such as hostile takeovers, where performing the above analysis in full is not optimal. In these instances, Governors Lane may conduct expedited event and fundamental analysis prior to entering the position, and then subsequently engage in more comprehensive analysis.

Portfolio Construction and Risk Management. Governors Lane's philosophy with respect to portfolio construction and risk management is to ensure that all investments are sized appropriately, structured to maximize returns and minimize unwanted risks, hedged appropriately if needed, and combine to form a well-diversified portfolio that has top-down characteristics consistent with Governors Lane's risk management principles and outlook. Governors Lane's goal is to eliminate or mitigate exposure to risks that are not core to its investment theses while retaining exposure to the risks that it has underwritten as central to its theses. To this end, Governors Lane intends to engage in trade structuring, including the use of options and position-level hedges. Governors Lane may also actively manage position size, both at initiation and in response to incremental analysis or changing return and risk profiles.

Investment Risks

Investing in any securities involves risk of loss that investors should be prepared to bear. A description of the material risks that relate to Governors Lane's investment strategy are described in this section, but the following is not intended to be comprehensive. The governing and offering documents applicable to each Fund provide a summary of additional risks investors face when investing in the Funds. Current and prospective Fund Investors should review those materials to understand additional risks.

General Economic and Market Conditions. The success of the Funds' activities will be affected by general economic and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws (including laws relating to taxation of the Funds' investments), trade barriers, currency exchange controls, national and international political circumstances (including wars, terrorist acts or security operations), and natural disasters, including pandemics and other public health disasters. These factors could seriously disrupt global, national and/or regional economies, impair the Funds' operations, and may affect the level and volatility of securities prices and the liquidity of the Funds' investments. Volatility or illiquidity could impair the Funds' profitability or result in losses. The Funds may maintain substantial trading positions that can be adversely affected by the level of volatility in the financial markets; the larger the positions, the greater the potential for loss.

The economies of non-U.S. countries may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, currency depreciation, asset reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Further, certain non-U.S. economies are heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in

relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. The economies of certain non-U.S. countries may be based, predominantly, on only a few industries and may be vulnerable to changes in trade conditions and may have higher levels of debt or inflation.

Highly Volatile Markets. The prices of financial instruments that the Funds will trade and all derivative instruments, including futures and options prices, can be highly volatile. Price movements are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies, financial instrument futures and options. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. The Funds are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which their positions trade or of their clearinghouses.

In recent years, retail investors have benefitted from increased access to the financial markets due to new smartphone and computer applications. Many of these retail investors have little or no experience investing in financial markets. The simultaneous rise of online social media platforms has created opportunities for these new market participants and established investors to discuss and share information about potential investments, whether or not such discussions or information is accurate or based on verifiable data.

These social media interactions could motivate investors with a large amount of capital or large groups of investors with small amounts of capital (but which in the aggregate constitute a large amount of capital) to make investment decisions that may result in significant price fluctuations that appear divorced from common principles of fundamental analysis (e.g., the early 2021 price fluctuations in NYSE:GME and NYSE:AMC). A concomitant sudden and dramatic increase in trading volume of securities and derivatives could lead to a loss of liquidity by certain brokers and clearinghouses, which could have further adverse effects on market participants or the market as a whole. See “Systemic Risk” below. Market volatility of this type is difficult to predict and can lead to significant losses to holders of implicated or related investments, including the Funds.

Risk of Merger Arbitrage Strategy. The Funds may from time to time engage in merger arbitrage transactions, in which the Funds take a long position in an announced target company (and a corresponding short position in the acquirer should the deal consideration include shares in the acquirer). This may include both friendly and hostile transactions. In general, the Funds will acquire the target company’s securities at a discount to the offer price, although if the Investment Manager determines that the offer price is likely to be increased, either by the original bidder or by another party, the Funds may purchase securities above the offer price. In the event that a proposed merger is not consummated or is delayed, or if the value of the transaction is reduced, the market price of the target company may decline, exposing the Funds to the risk of loss. In addition, with respect to transactions that include shares as a component of the deal consideration, the Funds may suffer losses with respect to the short position if the acquirer’s share price rises without a corresponding increase in the target’s share price.

Risk of Relative Value Strategy. The Funds may attempt to take advantage of perceived price discrepancies of identical or similar financial instruments, on different markets or in different forms. The magnitude of these discrepancies may correlate with the macroeconomic environment – including credit availability and liquidity – and there may not be a mechanism available to force convergence in this discrepancy. The Funds may suffer losses with respect to relative value transactions if price discrepancies increase, and these losses may be asymmetric in magnitude relative to the potential gains from convergence.

Risk of Investing in Legal and Regulatory Situations. The Funds may invest in situations involving litigation, governmental or administrative actions, or accounting issues, as well as those involving other forms of legal or regulatory complexity. It may be difficult to predict the outcome of these events, and information that may be essential to predict correctly the outcome of such events may be confidential, scarce, or difficult to verify. The resolutions of such events may take significantly longer than anticipated by the Investment Manager, which may impact negatively the Funds' capital planning and balance sheet management.

Merger Arbitrage Transactions and Net Asset Value. Risk arbitrage transactions tend to be discrete events with binary outcomes in which is potentially a material and abrupt adjustment to net asset value (a “gapping” net asset value) at the point that the consummation/non-consummation result is determined. While the market prices of the Funds' positions will be affected by the perceived change in probability of consummation during the progress of a transaction, until the final resolution of the consummation/non-consummation outcome there is a material potential uncertainty in the net asset values as currently determined. Subscriptions and withdrawals will, however, be processed without factoring in any such “gapping” (which the Investment Manager believes cannot be reasonably predicted, much less quantified). As a result, continuing, redeeming and subscribing Fund Investors are subject to the risk of economic dilution, *i.e.*, to the risk of a subscription or withdrawal being processed in accordance with a net asset value which is suddenly and materially changed by a non-consummation or consummation event. The risk of such economic dilution will typically increase the nearer an outstanding transaction in which the Funds are invested comes to its “decision date.”

Convertible Arbitrage. Convertible arbitrage strategies involve investing in convertibles that appear incorrectly valued relative to their theoretical value. The strategy consists of the purchase (or short sale) of a convertible security coupled with the short sale (or purchase) of the underlying security for which the convertible security can be exchanged to exploit price differentials. The Investment Manager typically will seek to hedge out the risk inherent in the stock; the remaining interest rate risk may or may not be hedged.

Convertible arbitrage strategies generally involve spreads between two or more positions. To the extent the price relationships between such positions remain constant, no gain or loss on the position will occur. Such positions do, however, entail a substantial risk that the price differential could change unfavorably, causing a loss to the spread position. Substantial risks also are involved in borrowing and lending against such investments. The prices of these investments can be volatile, market movements are difficult to predict, and financing sources and related interest and exchange rates are subject to rapid change. Certain corporate securities may be subordinated (and thus exposed to the first level of default risk) or otherwise subject to substantial credit risks. Government

policies, especially those of the Federal Reserve Board and foreign central banks, have profound effects on interest and exchange rates that, in turn, affect prices in areas of the investment and trading activities of convertible arbitrage strategies. Many other unforeseeable events, including actions by various government agencies and domestic and international political events, may cause sharp market fluctuations.

Hybrid and Other Strategies. The strategies to be executed by the Investment Manager may combine elements of more than one general strategy types. Often, in the course of implementing a particular strategy an opportunistic trade representing a different trading approach will be made. For example, in seeking to identify a relatively mispriced pair of assets, the Investment Manager may conclude that an asset is sufficiently over- or underpriced to merit taking an outright directional position.

The Investment Manager is continually developing new, and adapting and refining existing, strategies. There is no material limitation on the strategies which the Investment Manager may apply and no assurance as to which types of strategies may be applied at any one time.

Risks of Systematic Investment Strategy. Under the risk arbitrage strategy that the Investment Manager intends to pursue on behalf of the Funds, while the Investment Manager may on occasion decline to make an investment in connection with a transaction that meets the identified criteria under the strategy, the Funds will generally make investments in connection with all transactions meeting the criteria. Accordingly, the Funds may make investments that depend on the successful completion of a transaction even where other factors, such as political considerations, suggest a heightened risk of non-consummation. Further, the Funds will generally not exit or reduce a previously established position based on announcements or other developments that may increase the risk associated with the position. In these situations the systematic nature of the Funds' strategy may lead to losses that might be avoided with a more opportunistic strategy. Similarly, an opportunistically managed fund will typically engage in more dynamic hedging than the Funds and therefore may be better able to mitigate losses associated with failed transactions.

No Participation in the Management of the Companies in Which the Funds Invest. The Funds will, from time to time, acquire substantial positions in the securities of particular companies. Nevertheless, the Funds will not usually obtain representation on the board of directors or any control over the management of any company in which the Funds invest. The consummation/non-consummation of a particular transaction will typically depend heavily on the actions taken by the respective managements of the companies involved. The Investment Manager expects to have little, if any, input into such actions. Consequently, the Funds will be dependent on the incumbent management. However, evaluating the quality of the management of the companies in which the Funds invest will be a highly uncertain process, especially as mergers often involve conflicts of interest on the part of incumbent management which is threatened with the loss of its position of authority (and remuneration) if a transaction is completed.

Uncertain Exit Strategies. Exit strategies from event driven transactions can be disrupted by the fact that typically when an event occurs, numerous market participants seek to exit their position in the transaction in question at or about the same time. In certain cases, the Investment Manager will be required to attempt to develop a strategic exit plan in an attempt to realize value from a

transaction. There can be no assurance that any such plan will come in fruition, and they may involve inordinate costs and expenses even if they do, in fact, do so.

New and Developing Strategies. The Funds may allocate a portion of their capital to fund trading accounts used for new and developing event-driven strategies. These strategies may incur substantial losses and may result in capital allocated to such strategies becoming illiquid.

Credit Analysis and Credit Risk. The investment strategies to be utilized by the Investment Manager may require accurate and detailed credit analysis of issuers. There can be no assurance that the Investment Manager's analysis will be accurate or complete. The Funds may be subject to substantial losses in the event of credit deterioration or bankruptcy of one or more issuers in their portfolios.

Duration of Investment Positions. The Investment Manager may not know, except in the case of certain options or derivatives positions which have pre-established expiration dates, the maximum – or even the expected (as opposed to optimal) – duration of any particular position at the time of initiation. The length of time for which a position is maintained may vary significantly based on the Investment Manager's subjective judgment of the appropriate point at which to liquidate a position so as to augment gains or reduce losses.

Certain of the Funds' transactions may involve acquiring related positions in a variety of different instruments or markets at or about the same time. Frequently, optimizing the probability of being able to exploit the pricing anomalies among these positions requires holding periods of significant length. Actual holding periods depend on numerous market factors which can both expedite and disrupt price convergences. There can be no assurance that the Funds will be able to maintain any particular position, or group of related positions, for the duration required to realize the expected gains, or avoid losses, from such positions.

Importance of Market Judgment. The market judgment and discretion of the Investment Manager's personnel are fundamental to the development and implementation of these strategies.

Small- and Mid-Cap Companies. The Funds may invest a portion of their assets in securities of small- and mid-cap companies. While the Investment Manager believes they provide significant potential for appreciation, such securities are perceived to involve higher risks in some respects than do investments in the securities of larger companies. For example, small- and mid-cap companies may have more limited product lines, markets and financial and other resources, and they may depend upon a limited or less experienced management group. As a result, such companies may be more vulnerable to general economic trends and to specific changes in markets and technology. Prices of small-cap and even mid-cap securities are often more volatile than prices of large-capitalization securities and the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency of many smaller companies (with the attendant losses to investors) is higher than for larger, "blue-chip" companies.

In addition, in many instances, securities of small- and mid-cap companies will have somewhat greater illiquidity because the frequency and volume of their trading may be substantially less than is typical of larger companies (among other reasons, due to only limited coverage by securities analysts). The Funds may reach a relatively significant level of ownership in their portfolio

companies, including their small- or mid-cap portfolio companies. As such, when making large sales, the Funds may have to sell portfolio holdings at discounts from quoted prices or may have to make a series of small sales over an extended period of time due to the lower trading volume of smaller company securities. The Funds may also be required to deal with only a few market makers when purchasing and selling these securities. In addition, these securities may be traded only on the over-the-counter markets or on a regional securities exchange and may not be traded daily or in the volume typical of trading on a national securities exchange. This somewhat greater illiquidity of investments in small and mid-cap companies could make it difficult for the Funds to react quickly to negative economic or political developments. Transaction costs in small- and mid-cap company stocks may be higher than those for larger-capitalized companies.

Board Membership. Employees of the Investment Manager may serve on boards of directors or executive committees or in other management capacities at companies in which the Funds invest, either directly or indirectly. Serving in such a capacity may expose such employee, and by association the Investment Manager and the Funds, to certain limitations on the ability to trade the securities of the issuer company and certain conflicts of interest. As a result of such service, an employee may become aware, from time to time, of material non-public information about the company in which the Funds invest, and the employee's knowledge is likely to be attributed to the Investment Manager and the Funds; therefore, the Funds' ability to trade the securities of such company may become substantially restricted. The Funds' ability to buy and sell such securities may be limited to such times as company insiders are permitted to do so. Such limitations may cause the Funds to forgo sales that they would otherwise make, thereby exposing the Funds to losses, or to forgo purchases, thereby exposing the Funds to lost opportunities. The Investment Manager and the Funds may also be subject to Section 16 of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**") including the disclosure requirements, the restrictions on purchases and sales and the disgorgement of profits in certain circumstances. An employee serving as a director of a company owned, directly or indirectly, by the Funds may also face a conflict between the fiduciary duties owed by such employee to the Funds and the duties owed to such company. In such circumstances, an employee may act in ways that are in the best interests of such company but not the Funds. The Investment Manager intends to prevent employees from taking such positions when, in the Investment Manager's determination, the potential risks to the Funds outweigh the potential benefits. However, there can be no assurance that permitting the board membership of an employee will not result in less favorable results for the Funds than if the employee was not permitted to serve in such capacity.

Leverage and Borrowing. Leverage is a component to the Funds' investment strategies, and certain such strategies cannot be successful without the use of a substantial amount of leverage. The use of leverage will, in many instances, enable the Funds to achieve a higher rate of return than would be otherwise possible. Accordingly, the Funds are expected to employ leverage in order to obtain investment returns. Generally, with respect to the overall portfolio of the Funds, the Investment Manager generally will seek to balance the amount of leverage to be employed by the Funds and the estimated long-term volatility of the portfolio. The Funds' perception of any strategy's volatility is expected to change from time to time and the market for leverage is expected to be dynamic. Accordingly, the amount, kinds and pricing of leverage utilized with respect to such strategy will also change. An inability of the Funds to obtain a desired amount of leverage, however, may limit the Funds' overall investment exposure and/or inhibit inverse correlation, thereby reducing the

Funds' performance. Leverage may take the form of, without limitation, any of the financial instruments described herein, including derivative instruments which are inherently leveraged and trading in products with embedded leverage such as options, short sales, swaps and forwards.

The instruments and borrowings utilized by the Funds to leverage investments may be collateralized by the Funds' portfolio. Accordingly, the Funds may pledge their financial instruments in order to borrow additional funds or otherwise obtain leverage for investment or other purposes. The amount of borrowings which the Funds may have outstanding at any time may be substantial in relation to their capital.

The use of leverage will allow the Funds to borrow in order to make additional investments, thereby increasing their exposure to assets, such that their total assets are greater than their capital. The use of leverage will magnify the volatility of changes in the value of the investments of the Funds. Accordingly, any event which adversely affects the value of an investment would be magnified to the extent the investment is leveraged. The cumulative effect of the use of leverage by the Funds in a market that moves adversely to their investments could result in substantial losses to the Funds, which would be greater than if the Funds were not leveraged.

The investment return of the Funds may also be leveraged with options, short sales, swaps, forwards and other derivative instruments. In the futures markets, margin deposits are typically low relative to the value of the futures contracts purchased or sold. Such low margin deposits are indicative of the fact that any commodity futures contract trading is typically accompanied by a high degree of leverage. Low margin deposits mean that a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial losses to the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase 10 percent of the price of a futures contract is deposited as margin, a 10 percent decrease in the price of the futures contract would, if the contract is then closed out, result in a total loss of the margin deposit before any deduction for the brokerage commission. Thus, like other leveraged investments, any purchase or sale of a commodity contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested.

The use of short-term margin borrowings results in certain additional risks to the Funds. For example, should the securities pledged to brokers to secure the Funds' margin accounts decline in value, the Funds could be subject to a "margin call," pursuant to which the Funds must either deposit additional funds or securities with the broker, or suffer mandatory liquidation of the pledged securities to compensate for the decline in value. In the event of a sudden drop in the value of the Funds' assets, the Funds might not be able to liquidate assets quickly enough to satisfy their margin requirements.

The Funds may borrow by entering into reverse repurchase agreements. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Funds sell securities and agree to repurchase them at a mutually agreed date and price. Reverse repurchase agreements may involve the risk that the market value of the securities retained in lieu of sale by the Funds may decline below the price of the securities the Funds have sold but are obligated to repurchase. In the event the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, such buyer or its trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce the Funds' obligation to repurchase the securities and the Funds' use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such decision. To the extent that, in the meantime, the value of the securities that the Funds have purchased has decreased, the Funds could experience a loss.

The financing used by the Funds to leverage their portfolio is currently extended by securities brokers and dealers in the marketplace in which the Funds will invest. While the Funds attempt to negotiate the terms of these financing arrangements with such brokers and dealers, their ability to do so is limited. The Funds are therefore subject to changes in the value that the broker-dealer ascribes to a given security or position, the amount of margin required to support such security or position, the borrowing rate to finance such security or position and/or such broker-dealer's willingness to continue to provide any such credit to the Funds. Because the Funds currently have no alternative credit facility which could be used to finance their portfolio in the absence of financing from broker-dealers, to the extent they used substantial leverage, they could be forced to liquidate their portfolio on short notice to meet their financing obligations. In such circumstances, the forced liquidation of all or a portion of the Funds' portfolio at distressed prices could result in significant losses to the Funds. In addition, borrowings will typically be secured by the Funds' securities and other capital. Under certain circumstances, a broker-dealer may demand an increase in the collateral that secures the Funds' obligations and if the Funds were unable to provide additional collateral, the broker-dealer could liquidate assets held in the account to satisfy the Funds' obligations to the broker-dealer. Liquidation in such manner could have extremely adverse consequences.

Availability of Investment Strategies. The success of the investment activities of the Funds will depend on the Investment Manager's ability to identify overvalued and undervalued investment opportunities and to exploit price discrepancies in the financial markets, as well as to assess the import of news and events that may affect the financial markets. Identification and exploitation of the investment strategies to be pursued by the Funds involves a high degree of uncertainty. No assurance can be given that the Investment Manager will be able to locate suitable investment opportunities in which to deploy all of the Funds' assets or to exploit discrepancies in the securities and derivatives markets. A reduction in money market liquidity or the pricing inefficiency of the markets in which the Funds seek to invest, as well as other market factors, will reduce the scope for the Funds' investment strategies.

Competition. The markets for securities in the Funds' investment program are highly competitive. The Funds will be competing for investment opportunities with a significant number of financial institutions and other private funds as well as various institutional investors. Some of these competitors are larger and have greater financial, human and other resources than the Funds and may in certain circumstances have a competitive advantage over the Funds. As a result of this competition, there may be fewer attractively priced investment opportunities than in the past, which could have an adverse impact on the ability of the Funds to meet their investment goals or the length of time that is required for the Funds to become fully invested. There can be no assurance that the returns on the Funds' investments will be commensurate with the risk of investment in the Funds.

Equity Securities. The Funds intend to invest in equity securities and equity-related security derivatives. The value of these financial instruments generally will vary with the performance of the issuer and movements in the equity markets. As a result, the Funds may suffer losses if they invest in equity instruments of issuers whose performance diverges from the Investment Manager's expectations or if equity markets generally move in a single direction and the Funds have not hedged against such a general move. The Funds also may be exposed to risks that issuers will not fulfill contractual obligations such as, in the case of convertible securities or private placements, delivering

marketable common stock upon conversions of convertible securities and registering restricted securities for public resale.

Equity Price Risk. The Funds' investment portfolios will include long positions in equity securities of public and private, listed and unlisted companies. Equity securities fluctuate in value in response to many factors, including, among others, the activities and financial condition of individual companies, the business market in which individual companies compete, geographic markets, industry market conditions, interest rates and general economic environments. In addition, events such as the domestic and international political environments, terrorism and natural disasters, including pandemics and other public health disasters, may be unforeseeable and contribute to market volatility in ways that may adversely affect investments made by the Funds.

Debt Securities. From time to time, the Funds may invest in bonds or other fixed income securities, including, without limitation, commercial paper and "higher yielding" (and, therefore, higher risk) debt securities. It is likely that a major economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities.

Distressed Obligations. The Funds may invest in obligations of issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems, including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. These obligations are likely to be particularly risky investments although they also may offer the potential for correspondingly high returns. Among the risks inherent in investments in troubled entities is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of such issuers. Such investments may also be adversely affected by laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability and the bankruptcy courts' power to disallow, reduce, subordinate, recharacterize debt as equity or disenfranchise particular claims. Such companies' obligations may be considered speculative, and the ability of such companies to pay their debts on schedule could be affected by adverse interest rate movements, changes in the general economic climate, economic factors affecting a particular industry or specific developments within such companies. In addition, there is no minimum credit standard that is a prerequisite to the Funds' investments in any financial instrument, and a significant portion of the obligations in which the Funds invest may be less than investment grade. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in companies experiencing significant business and financial difficulties is unusually high. There is no assurance that value of the assets collateralizing the Funds' investments will be sufficient or that prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action will become available. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a company in which the Funds invest, the Funds may lose their entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than their original investment and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. Under such circumstances, the returns generated from the Funds' investments may not compensate the Fund Investors adequately for the risks assumed. In addition, under certain circumstances, payments and distributions may be disgorged if any such payment is later determined to have been a fraudulent

conveyance or a preferential payment.

In liquidation (both in and out of bankruptcy) and other forms of corporate reorganization, there exists the risk that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful (due to, for example, failure to obtain requisite approvals), will be delayed (for example, until various liabilities, actual or contingent, have been satisfied) or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Funds of the security in respect to which such distribution was made.

Derivatives. The Funds may utilize both exchange-traded and “over-the-counter” (“OTC”) derivatives, including, but not limited to, futures, forwards, swaps, options and contracts for differences, as part of their investment strategies and for hedging purposes. Regulatory restraints may restrict the instruments that the Funds may trade. Derivative instruments are highly volatile, involve certain special risks and expose investors to a high risk of loss. The low initial margin deposits normally required to establish a position in such instruments permit a high degree of leverage. As a result, depending on the type of instrument, a relatively small movement in the price of a contract may result in a profit or a loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as initial margin and may result in unquantifiable further losses exceeding any margin deposited. In addition, daily limits on price fluctuations and speculative position limits on exchanges may prevent prompt liquidation of positions resulting in potentially greater losses. Further, when used for hedging purposes, there may be an imperfect correlation between these instruments and the investments or market sectors being hedged. Transactions in over-the-counter contracts may involve additional risk as there is no exchange market on which to close out an open position. It may be impossible to liquidate an existing position, to assess the value of a position or to assess the exposure to risk. Contractual asymmetries and inefficiencies can also increase risk, such as break clauses, whereby a counterparty can terminate a transaction on the basis of a certain reduction in net asset value of the Funds, incorrect collateral calls or delays in collateral recovery. The Funds may also sell covered and uncovered options on securities. To the extent that such options are uncovered, the Funds could incur an unlimited loss.

OTC Derivatives. The U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “**Dodd-Frank Act**”) includes provisions that comprehensively regulate the OTC derivatives markets for the first time, including the swap markets.

The Dodd-Frank Act and regulations implementing the Dodd-Frank Act mandate that certain OTC derivatives must be submitted for clearing to regulated clearinghouses. OTC trades submitted for clearing will be subject to minimum initial and variation margin requirements set by the relevant clearing member and clearinghouse, as well as possible SEC- or CFTC-mandated margin requirements. The regulators also have broad discretion to impose margin requirements on non-cleared OTC derivatives and new requirements on holding of customer collateral by OTC derivatives dealers. These requirements may increase the amount of collateral the Funds are required to provide and the costs associated with providing it. Although the Dodd-Frank Act includes limited exemptions from the clearing and margin requirements for certain “end-users,” the Funds do not expect to be able to rely on such exemptions. In addition, the OTC derivative dealers with which the Funds execute the majority of their OTC derivatives will be subject to clearing and margin requirements irrespective of whether the Funds are subject to such requirements. OTC

derivative dealers also will be required to post margin to the clearinghouses through which they clear their customers' trades instead of using such margin in their operations, as is currently permitted. 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.

The SEC and/or CFTC may also require certain derivative transactions that are currently executed on a bi-lateral basis in the OTC markets to be executed through a regulated securities, futures, or swap exchange or execution facility. Such requirements may make it more difficult and costly for investment funds, including the Funds, to enter into tailored or customized transactions. They may also render certain strategies in which the Funds might otherwise engage impossible or so costly that they will no longer be economical to implement.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires entities that make markets in swaps or otherwise deal in OTC derivatives, and OTC derivatives market participants that maintain substantial swap positions or create substantial counterparty exposure with potentially serious adverse effect on the US financial system, to register with the SEC and/or CFTC as swap dealers or major swap participants. Although neither the Funds nor the Investment Manager expects to fall into either category, it is possible that going forward, the Funds and/or the Investment Manager may be required to register with the SEC and/or CFTC as swap dealers or major swap participants. Registered swap dealers and major swap participants are subject to a number of regulatory requirements, including minimum capital and margin requirements, business conduct and documentation standards, disclosure and transparency obligations regarding pricing, risks and conflicts of interest, reporting and recordkeeping requirements, position limits, and other regulatory burdens. These requirements may increase the overall costs for swap dealers to transact in OTC derivatives, which costs are likely to be passed along to market participants. The overall impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on the Funds and the Investment Manager is uncertain and it is unclear how the OTC derivatives markets will adapt to this new regulatory regime together with additional, sometimes overlapping, regulatory requirements imposed by non-US regulators.

Although the Dodd-Frank Act will require many OTC derivative transactions previously entered into on a principal-to-principal basis to be submitted for clearing by a regulated clearinghouse, certain of the derivatives that may be traded by the Funds may remain over-the-counter or principal-to-principal contracts between the Funds and third parties entered into privately. The risk of counterparty nonperformance can be significant in the case of these over-the-counter instruments, and "bid-ask" spreads may be unusually wide in these heretofore substantially unregulated markets. While the Dodd-Frank Act is intended in part to reduce these risks, its success in this respect may not be evident for some time after the Dodd-Frank Act is fully implemented, a process that may take several years or more.

The European Market Infrastructure Regulation similarly seeks to comprehensively regulate the OTC derivatives market in Europe for the first time including, in particular, by imposing mandatory central clearing, trade reporting and, for non-centrally cleared trades, risk management obligations on counterparties. Taken together, these regulatory developments may 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 margin requirements, less favorable trade pricing and possible new or increased fees.

Credit Default Swaps. The Funds may purchase and sell credit derivatives contracts—primarily credit default swaps (“CDS”)—for both hedging and other purposes. The typical CDS contract requires the seller to pay to the buyer, in the event that a particular reference entity experiences specified credit events, the difference between the notional amount of the contract and the value of a portfolio of securities issued by the reference entity with a face value equal to the notional amount of the contract. In return, the buyer agrees to make periodic payments equal to a fixed percentage of the notional amount of the contract. The Funds may also transact in CDS on a basket of reference entities as part of a synthetic collateralized debt obligation transaction.

CDS contracts involve different (and potentially greater) risks than if the Funds had invested in the reference obligation directly. In addition to general market risks, credit default swaps are subject to liquidity risk and credit risk. A buyer also may lose its investment and recover nothing should no credit event occur. If a credit event were to occur, the value of the reference obligation received by the seller, coupled with the periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the Funds.

Settlement of such contracts may also be delayed beyond the time frame originally anticipated by counterparties. Such delays may adversely impact the Funds’ ability to otherwise productively deploy any capital that is committed with respect to such contracts.

CDS generally trade on the basis of theoretical pricing and valuation models, which may not accurately reflect the value of such swap positions when established or when subsequently traded or unwound under actual market conditions.

Credit Default Swaps on Loans. Loan credit default swaps (“LCDS”) are similar to credit default swaps on bonds, except that the underlying protection is sold on syndicated secured loans of a reference entity rather than a broader category of bonds or loans. Buyers of protection pay a fixed coupon agreed at time of trade, and receive compensation on the principal if the entity named on the contract defaults on its secured debt. The compensation will be par minus recovery either via the protection seller paying par in return for gaining possession of the loan or via cash settlement. LCDS may be on single names or on baskets of loans, both tranching and untranching.

Enhanced Regulation of Short Sales and Credit Default Swaps. Since November 2012, short sales and credit default swaps are subject to the provisions of the E.U. Regulation on Short Selling and certain aspects of credit default swaps (the “**Short Selling Regulation**”), which was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on March 24, 2012. The Short Selling Regulation introduces restrictions and disclosure requirements for persons taking short positions in E.U. shares and sovereign bonds, and prohibits entering into uncovered credit default swaps in relation to E.U. sovereign debt (*i.e.*, where the investor does not have an exposure that it is seeking to hedge either to the sovereign debt itself or to assets or liabilities whose value is correlated to the sovereign debt). In addition, the Short Selling Regulation permits the competent authorities of E.U. Member States to prohibit or restrict short sales, limit sovereign credit default swaps and impose emergency disclosure requirements, among other things, during times of stressed markets. Competent

authorities may also restrict short sales of individual financial instruments which have suffered a significant fall in price in a single day.

The provisions of the SEC rules and the Short Selling Regulation may hinder the Funds' investment program by preventing them from taking positions that the Investment Manager considers favorable. They may also result in overvaluations of certain financial instruments due to restrictions on market efficiency. In addition, the SEC's "Circuit Breaker Uptick Rule" which generally triggers a ban on short selling a stock when its price drops a certain level and the emergency powers granted under the Short Selling Regulation to competent authorities during times of stressed markets and with respect to individual financial instruments, may adversely affect the Funds by preventing them from taking hedging positions or other positions that the Investment Manager considers to be in the Funds' best interests. The provisions of the Short Selling Regulation or the Circuit Breaker Uptick Rule could, therefore, result in substantial losses to the Funds.

Futures Contracts. The value of futures depends upon the price of the financial instruments, such as commodities, underlying them. The prices of futures are highly volatile, and price movements of futures contracts can be influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, investments in futures are also subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which the Funds' positions trade or of their clearing houses or counterparties.

Futures positions may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Under such daily limits, during a single trading day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in that contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent the Funds from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject the Funds to substantial losses or prevent them from entering into desired trades. In extraordinary circumstances, a futures exchange or the CFTC could suspend trading in a particular futures contract, or order liquidation or settlement of all open positions in such contract.

Use of Options. The Funds may buy or sell (write) both call options and put options (either exchange-traded, over-the-counter or issued in private transactions), and when it writes options it may do so on a "covered"¹ or an "uncovered" basis. The Funds' options transactions may be part of a hedging tactic (*i.e.*, offsetting the risk involved in another securities position) or a form of leverage, in which the Funds have the right to benefit from price movements in a large number of securities with a small commitment of capital. These activities involve risks that can be large, depending on the circumstances. In general, the principal risks involved in options trading can be

¹ A call option is "covered" when the writer owns securities of the class and amount of those as to which the call option applies. A put option is covered when the writer has an open short position in securities of the relevant class and amount.

described as follows, without taking into account other positions or transactions the Funds may enter into.

When the Funds buy an option, a decrease (or inadequate increase) in the price of the underlying security in the case of a call, or an increase (or inadequate decrease) in the security in the case of a put, could result in a total loss of the Funds' investments in the option (including commissions). The Funds could mitigate those losses by selling short the securities as to which they hold call options or taking a long position (*i.e.*, by buying the securities or buying options on them) on securities underlying put options.

When the Funds sell (write) an option, the risk can be substantially greater than when they buy an option. The seller of an uncovered call option bears the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price. The risk is theoretically unlimited unless the option is "covered." If it is covered, an increase in the market price of the security above the exercise price would cause the Funds to lose the opportunity for gain on the underlying security — assuming they bought the security for less than the exercise price. If the price of the underlying security were to drop below the exercise price, the premium received on the option (after transaction costs) would provide profit that would reduce or offset any loss the Funds might suffer as a result of owning the security.

The seller of an uncovered put option theoretically could lose an amount equal to the entire aggregate exercise price of the option, if the underlying security were to become valueless. If the option were covered with a short position in the underlying security, this risk would be limited, but a drop in the security's price below the exercise price would cause the Funds to lose some or all of the opportunity for profit on the "covering" short position—assuming the Funds are short for more than the exercise price. If the price of the underlying security were to increase above the exercise price, the premium on the option (after transaction costs) would provide profit that would reduce or offset any loss the Funds might suffer in closing out their short position.

Swap Agreements. The Funds may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease the exposure of the Funds to long-term or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad), non-U.S. currency values, mortgage securities, corporate borrowing rates, asset-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations, indices, or other factors such as security prices, baskets of equity securities, or inflation rates. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names. The Funds are not precluded from any particular form of swap agreement if the Investment Manager determines it is consistent with the investment objective and policies of the Funds.

Swap agreements tend to shift investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if the Funds agree to exchange payments in dollars for payments in non-U.S. currency, the swap agreement would tend to decrease the Funds' exposure to U.S. interest rates and increase their exposure to non-U.S. currency and interest rates. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the portfolio of the Funds. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the specific interest rate,

currency, individual equity values or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Funds. If a swap agreement calls for payments by the Funds, the Funds must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if a counterparty's creditworthiness declines, the value of swap agreements with such counterparty can be expected to decline, potentially resulting in losses by the Funds.

Stock Index and Market Options. The Funds may also purchase and sell call and put options on stock indices and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") listed on national securities exchanges or traded in the over the counter market for the purpose of realizing their investment objective or for the purpose of hedging their portfolio. A stock index or ETF fluctuates with changes in the market values of the stocks included in the index or ETF. The effectiveness of purchasing or writing stock index or ETF options for hedging purposes will depend upon the extent to which price movements in the Funds' portfolio correlate with price movements of the stock indices or ETFs selected. Because the value of an index or ETF option depends upon movements in the level of the index or ETF rather than the price of a particular stock, whether the Funds will realize gains or losses from the purchase or writing of options on indices or ETFs depends upon movements in the level of stock prices in the stock market generally or, in the case of certain indices or ETFs, in an industry or market segment, rather than movements in the price of particular stocks. Accordingly, successful use by the Funds of options on stock indices or ETFs will be subject to the ability of the Investment Manager to correctly predict movements in the direction of the stock market generally or of particular industries or market segments. This requires different skills and techniques than predicting changes in the price of individual stocks.

Other Derivative Instruments. The Funds may take advantage of opportunities with respect to certain other derivative instruments that are not presently contemplated for use or that are currently not available, but that may be developed, to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with the investment objective of the Funds and legally permissible. Special risks may apply to instruments that are invested in by the Funds in the future that cannot be determined at this time or until such instruments are developed or invested in by the Funds. Certain swaps, options and other derivative instruments may be subject to various types of risks, including market risk, liquidity risk, the risk of non-performance by the counterparty, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty, legal risk and operations risk.

Effects of Speculative Position Limits. The CFTC and the U.S. commodities exchanges impose limits, referred to as "speculative position limits," on the maximum net long or net short speculative positions that any person may hold or control in any particular futures or options contracts traded on U.S. commodities exchanges. The Dodd-Frank Act significantly expands the CFTC's authority to impose position limits with respect to futures contracts, options on futures contracts, swaps that are economically equivalent to futures or options on futures, swaps that are traded on a regulated exchange and certain swaps that perform a significant price discovery function. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act requires the SEC to set position limits on security-based swaps. The Investment Manager could be required to liquidate positions held for the Funds, or may not be able to fully implement trading ideas, in order to comply with such limits. Any such liquidation or limited implementation could result in substantial costs to the Funds.

Commodity-Related Instruments. The production and marketing of commodities may be affected

by actions and changes in governments. In addition, commodity-related instruments may be cyclical in nature. During periods of economic or financial instability, commodity-related instruments may be subject to broad price fluctuations, reflecting volatility of energy and basic material prices and possible instability of supply of various commodities. Commodity-related instruments may also experience greater price fluctuations than the relevant commodity. In periods of rising commodity prices, such instruments may rise at a faster rate; and conversely, in times of falling commodity prices, such instruments may suffer a greater price decline.

Undervalued Securities. One of the key objectives of the Funds is to identify and invest in undervalued securities (“**misvalued securities**”). The identification of investment opportunities in misvalued securities is a difficult task, and there can be no assurance that such opportunities will be successfully recognized. While purchases of undervalued securities offer opportunities for above-average capital appreciation, these investments involve a high degree of financial risk and can result in substantial losses. Returns generated from the investments of the Funds may not adequately compensate for the business and financial risks assumed.

The Funds may make certain speculative investments in securities which the Investment Manager believes to be misvalued; however, there can be no assurance that the securities purchased and sold will in fact be misvalued. In addition, the Funds may be required to maintain positions in such securities for a substantial period of time before realizing their anticipated value. During this period, a portion of the capital of the Funds may be committed to the securities, thus possibly preventing the Funds from investing in other opportunities. In addition, the Funds may finance any such purchases with borrowed funds and thus will have to pay interest on such funds during such waiting period.

“Widening” Risk. For reasons not necessarily attributable to any of the risks enumerated above (for example, supply/demand imbalances or other market forces), the prices of the securities in which the Funds invest may decline substantially. In particular, purchasing assets at what may appear to be “undervalued” levels is no guarantee that these assets will not be trading at even more “undervalued” levels at a time of valuation or at the time of sale. It may not be possible to predict, or to hedge against, such “spread widening” risk.

Reliance on Experts. The Investment Manager may engage and retain strategic advisors, consultants, senior advisors and other similar professionals, including members of “expert networks” who are not employees or affiliates of the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates and which may include former senior officials, and other high-profile political figures, including persons known to be close associates of such individuals. The nature of the relationship with each of these professionals and the amount of time devoted or required to be devoted by them may vary considerably. In certain cases, they provide the Investment Manager with industry- or jurisdiction-specific insights and feedback on investment themes, assist in transaction due diligence, and make introductions to and provide reference checks on management teams. In other cases, they take on more extensive roles and contribute to the origination of new investment opportunities. In certain instances the Investment Manager may have formal arrangements with these professionals (which may or may not be terminable upon notice by any party), and in other cases the relationships may be more informal.

There can be no assurance that any of the consultants and/or other professionals will continue to serve in such roles and/or continue their arrangements with the Investment Manager throughout the term of the Funds. Further, in the event that material non-public information is obtained by such persons, the Funds may become (or may elect to become) subject to trading restrictions pursuant to the internal trading policies of the Investment Manager or as a result of applicable law or regulations or be prohibited for a period of time from purchasing or selling financial instruments, which prohibition may have an adverse effect on the Funds. The Funds and the Investment Manager may also become subject to legal, regulatory, reputational and other unforeseen risks as a result of these professionals' high-profile positions.

Illiquid Securities. From time to time, the Funds may invest in structured products, derivatives and other types of unregistered securities, which are generally not publicly-traded. The Funds may not be able to readily dispose of such non-publicly-traded financial instruments and, in some cases, may be contractually prohibited from disposing of such financial instruments for a specified period of time. Accordingly, the Funds may be forced to sell their more liquid positions at a disadvantageous time, resulting in a greater percentage of the portfolio consisting of illiquid securities. In addition, the market prices, if any, for such illiquid financial instruments tend to be volatile, and the Funds may not be able to sell them when they desire to do so or to realize what they perceive to be their fair value in the event of a sale. The sale of illiquid securities also often requires more time and results in higher brokerage charges or dealer discounts and other selling expenses than does the sale of securities eligible for trading on national securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter markets. Furthermore, valuing such financial instruments may be difficult and lead to uncertain marks. It also should be noted that, even those markets which the Investment Manager expects to be liquid can experience periods, possibly extended periods, of illiquidity.

“New Issue” Trading. U.S. Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) Rule 5130 and FINRA Rule 5131, as each may be amended, supplemented and interpreted from time to time, regulate participation in new issues (as such term is defined in FINRA Rule 5130, “New Issues”). In the event that the Funds elect to trade New Issues, a Fund Investor that the General Partner, in its sole discretion, determines is (or deems to be) restricted from participation in New Issues under FINRA Rule 5130 and/or FINRA Rule 5131, in either case, will not be permitted to participate or participate fully in the profits or losses generated by those trades.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies. A SPAC is a publicly traded company formed for the purpose of raising capital through an initial public offering (“IPO”) to fund the acquisition, through a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or other similar business combination, of one or more operating businesses.

If a SPAC is unable to locate and acquire target companies by the deadline, the SPAC may be forced to liquidate its assets, which may result in losses due to the expenses and liabilities of the SPAC. Risks associated with investing in a SPAC include, among other things, that (i) such SPAC may not be able to locate or acquire target companies by the deadline, (ii) assets in the trust may be subject to third-party claims against such SPAC, which may reduce the per share liquidation price received by the investors in the SPAC, (iii) such SPAC may be exempt from the rules promulgated by the SEC to protect investors in “blank check” companies, such as Rule 419 promulgated under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), so that investors in such SPAC may not

be afforded the benefits or protections of those rules, (iv) such SPAC may only be able to complete one business combination, which may cause it to be solely dependent on a single business, (v) the value of any target company may decrease following its acquisition by such SPAC, (vi) the value of the funds invested and held in the trust decline, (vii) the inability to redeem due to the failure to hold the securities in the SPAC as of the record date for redemption and (viii) if the SPAC is unable to consummate a business combination, public stockholders (including the Fund) will be forced to wait until the deadline before liquidating distributions are made.

In addition, SPACs may not be as actively traded as other types of listed securities and may have a concentrated shareholder base that tends to be composed of institutional investors, registered investment advisers and/or hedge funds (at least at inception). The Funds may invest in a SPAC that, at the time of investment, has not selected or approached any prospective target businesses with respect to a business combination. In such circumstances, there may be limited basis for the Fund to evaluate the possible merits or risks of such SPAC's investment in any particular target business. Further, the SPAC may, in certain circumstances, complete an initial business combination without seeking stockholder approval. As a result, if the SPAC does not seek stockholder approval of an initial business combination, the Funds' only opportunity to affect the investment decision regarding a potential business combination may be limited to exercising its redemption rights in connection with the initial business combination.

Each SPAC will apply to have its units listed on a national securities exchange. A SPAC cannot guarantee that its securities will be approved for listing or, if approved, that its securities will continue to remain listed on such exchange. Additionally, a SPAC will be required to demonstrate compliance with the exchange's initial listing requirements at both the time of its IPO and at the time of its initial business combination, and the initial listing requirements are more rigorous than the continued listing requirements. A SPAC cannot assure that it will be able to meet those initial listing requirements at that time. If the exchange delists a SPAC's securities from trading on its exchange and the SPAC is unable to list on another exchange, the securities could be quoted on an over-the-counter market, and the SPAC could face significant material adverse consequences, including: (i) a limited availability of market quotations for its securities, (ii) reduced liquidity for its securities, (iii) a determination that the common stock is a "penny stock," requiring brokers to adhere to more stringent rules and possibly resulting in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for its securities, (iv) a limited amount of news and analyst coverage; and/or (v) a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future, any of which could limit the ability of the Fund to make transactions in the SPAC's securities, and could adversely affect the market value of the Funds' securities.

Risks Related to Litigation – SPACs. A portion of the Funds' investment program may include investments in SPACs; consequently, litigation against SPACs, the sponsors of SPACs, and directors and/or officers of SPACs ("**SPAC Litigation**") may pose a risk to the Funds and the value of the Funds' investments. SPAC Litigation continues to evolve, and the risks that SPAC Litigation poses to the Funds, now and in the future, are not quantifiable. Recently, there has been an increased volume of SPAC Litigation filed by SPAC shareholders. Additionally, the SEC has publicly indicated that SPACs will be subject to increased regulatory scrutiny. While many of the lawsuits filed to-date against SPACs resemble claims brought against any public company, whether it became public through a SPAC or not, the plaintiffs' bar is seizing on unique structural features of

SPACs to plead aggressive new theories, to bolster allegations of scienter or to try to evade defenses such as “the business judgment rule.” For example, some SPAC Litigation has focused on allegations that the directors and officers of a SPAC breached their fiduciary duties by rushing to complete a transaction prior to the two-year term of the SPAC expiring. Other SPAC Litigation has focused on alleged misrepresentations by the directors and officers of a SPAC with respect to the due diligence process associated with identifying a target company. Developments in SPAC Litigation may also lead to adverse developments in the market for liability insurance for SPACs and their directors and officers. In recent months, the cost of obtaining liability insurance for the directors and officers of SPACs has increased, and fewer insurance companies have offered quotes for directors and officers liability coverage. These trends may continue or worsen in the future. Even after a business combination involving a SPAC is complete, the directors and/or officers of the merged company may need to purchase additional insurance with respect to ongoing or new claims. Such “run-off” insurance may become more expensive in the future, and may even interfere with or frustrate the ability of a SPAC to consummate a business combination on terms favorable to its shareholders.

Private Investments in Public Entities. The Funds may participate in PIPE transactions, including PIPE transactions associated with SPACs. Special investments in public companies whose stocks are quoted on stock exchanges or which trade in the over-the-counter securities market, a type of investment commonly referred to as a “PIPE” transaction, may be entered into with smaller capitalization public companies, which will entail business and financial risks comparable to those of investments in the publicly issued securities of smaller capitalization companies. Such companies may also be less likely to weather business or cyclical downturns than larger companies and are more likely to be substantially hurt by the loss of a few key personnel. In addition, PIPE transactions will generally result in the Funds acquiring either restricted stock or an instrument convertible into restricted stock. As with investments in other types of restricted securities, such an investment may be illiquid. The Funds’ ability to dispose of Securities acquired in PIPE transactions may depend on the registration of such Securities for resale. Any number of factors may prevent or delay a proposed registration. Alternatively, it may be possible for Securities acquired in a PIPE transaction to be resold in transactions exempt from registration in accordance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act, or otherwise under U.S. federal securities laws. There can be no guarantee that there will be an active or liquid market for the stock of any small capitalization company due to the possible small number of stockholders. As a result, even if the Funds are able to have Securities acquired in a PIPE transaction registered or sell such Securities through an exempt transaction, the Funds may not be able to sell all the Securities on short notice, and the sale of the Securities could lower the market price of the Securities. There is no guarantee that an active trading market for the Securities will exist at the time of disposition of the Securities, and the lack of such a market could hurt the market value of the Funds’ investments.

Unforeseen Events. The Funds may be adversely affected by unforeseen events involving such matters as changes in interest rates or the credit status of an issuer, forced withdrawals of securities or acquisition proposals, break-up of planned mergers, unexpected changes in relative value, short squeezes, inability to short stock or changes in tax treatment.

Benchmark Rates. Many financial instruments use or may use a floating rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate, or “LIBOR,” which is the offered rate for short-term Eurodollar deposits between major international banks. On July 27, 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority

announced that it intends to stop compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021. There remains uncertainty regarding the nature of any replacement rate. The expected discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the financial markets and may present a risk for certain market participants, including public companies, investment advisers, investment companies, and broker-dealers. The risks associated with this discontinuation and transition will be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed. Transition away from LIBOR as a benchmark reference for interest rates may (i) affect the cost of capital, (ii) require amending or restructuring debt instruments and related hedging arrangements for the Funds and its portfolio companies, and (iii) impact the value of floating rate Instruments based on LIBOR that are held or may be held by the Funds in the future, which could result in additional costs or adversely affect the Funds' liquidity, results of operations and financial condition. Industry participants continue to consider alternatives to LIBOR, and it is unclear what the prevailing reference rate will be following LIBOR's expected unavailability after 2021. As an alternative to LIBOR, the U.S. Federal Reserve has announced that it is considering replacing U.S.-dollar LIBOR with the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), a new index calculated by short-term repurchase agreements, backed by U.S. Treasury Instruments. It remains unclear whether alternative reference rates such as SOFR will attain market acceptance as replacements for LIBOR, and currently there is no definitive successor rate. As such, it is not possible to predict all potential effects of these changes on U.S. and global credit markets or the Funds.

Uncertain Geopolitical Events. International and/or local geopolitical events may influence the issuers of, and markets for, securities traded by the Funds. Geopolitical events, including, without limitation, national referenda, political elections, international violent and non-violent conflicts and political movements, may affect monetary policy, fiscal policy, international relations, currency valuations, legal systems and regulatory regimes, among numerous other things, in ways that may impact the Funds and/or their ability to operate and/or pursue their investment strategy. For example, the U.K. held a referendum on June 23, 2016 at which the electorate voted to leave the Council of the European Union (also referred to as "Brexit"), and the nature and the full extent of the full impact of Brexit is yet unknown. As recent experience has demonstrated, it is difficult to predict the nature, occurrence and/or extent of such events. The outcomes of such geopolitical events may adversely affect the Funds and their investments, perhaps materially.

BREXIT. The U.K. ceased to be a member of the European Union (the "EU") on January 31, 2020. During a prescribed period (the "**Transition Period**"), certain transitional arrangements were in effect, such that the UK continued to be treated, in most respects, as if it were still a member of the EU, and generally remained subject to EU law. On December 24, 2020, the EU and the UK reached an agreement in principle on the terms of certain agreements and declarations governing the ongoing relationship between the EU and the UK, including the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (the "**Cooperation Agreement**"), and on December 30, 2020, the Council of the European Union adopted a decision authorizing the signature of the Cooperation Agreement and its provisional application for a limited period between January 1, 2021 to April 30, 2021, pending ratification of the Cooperation Agreement by the European Parliament. The Transition Period ended on December 31, 2020. The Cooperation Agreement is limited in its scope primarily to the trade of goods, transport, energy links and fishing, and uncertainties remain relating to certain aspects of the UK's future economic, trading and legal relationships with the EU and with other countries. The actual or potential consequences of Brexit, and the associated uncertainty, could adversely affect

economic and market conditions in the UK, in the EU and its member states and elsewhere, and could contribute to instability in global financial markets.

The impact of such events on the Funds is difficult to predict, but they may adversely affect the performance of the Funds and their investments. There may be detrimental implications for the value of certain of Funds' investments and/or ability to enter into transactions, to value or realize their investments or to otherwise implement their investment program. It is possible that certain of Funds' investments may need to be restructured to enable their objectives to be pursued fully. This may increase costs or make it more difficult for Funds to pursue their investment objectives.

Political Uncertainty. As a result of the lingering effects of certain recent global financial crises and the associated global recoveries, the rise of populist political parties and economic nationalist sentiments has led to increasing political uncertainty and unpredictability throughout the world. Among the attendant risks are greater regulatory uncertainty, including, for example, regarding the posture of governments with respect to (i) changes in the structure and regulation of public, private and quasi-governmental institutions with which the Funds may transact, (ii) taxation and international trade, and law enforcement and (iii) other regulatory and political developments, in each case, that could have a material adverse effect on the Funds and its investments.

Risk of Government Intervention. The prices of instruments in which the Funds may trade or invest are subject to certain risks arising from government regulation of their local markets, restrictions on investments by foreigners or limits on flows investment funds or risk of government expropriation of the assets of the issuers in which the Funds holds interests. Additionally, a major governmental intervention into industry, including the nationalization of an industry or the assertion of control over one or more companies or assets, could result in a loss to the Funds, including if its investment in such Highly Confidential and Trade Secret company or asset is canceled, unwound or acquired (which could be without what the Funds considers to be adequate compensation). Any of the foregoing events or regulations may therefore adversely affect the performance of the Funds and its investments.

Trade Policies. The future of global free trade is uncertain. The U.S. government has indicated it may alter its approach to international trade policy and in some cases to renegotiate, or potentially terminate, certain existing bilateral or multi-lateral trade agreements and treaties with non-U.S. countries. Global trade disruption, significant introductions of trade barriers (including tariffs) and bilateral trade frictions, together with any future downturns in the global economy resulting therefrom, could adversely affect the financial performance of the Funds. For example, certain members of the U.S. government have made public statements indicating a desire to make significant changes to U.S. trade policy and the U.S. government has, under previous presidential administrations, taken certain actions that have impacted trade between the U.S. and the People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**"), including imposing tariffs on certain goods imported into the United States. It remains unclear what additional actions, if any, the governments of the United States and the PRC will take in respect of their bilateral trade and what the timing may be of any such actions. The actions taken to date, as well as any future tariffs, new regulations or other burdens on international trade, may cause escalating responses through the use of local regulations, tariffs or other requirements on exports and imports. If any new legislation and/or regulations are implemented, or if existing trade agreements are renegotiated, or if the United States or the PRC impose additional burdens on international trade that adversely affect the ability of companies in

the United States and the PRC to import and export goods, it may lead to a decline in demand for the services of the companies in which the Funds invests. In addition, new legislative or regulatory changes or additional burdens focused on particular industries may make it time-consuming and expensive, and, ultimately, impracticable, for companies to alter their business operations to adapt to or comply with such changes, and such operational changes, if implemented, could have an adverse effect on the business and financial condition of the companies in which the Funds invests.

ESG Considerations. The regulatory regimes applicable to environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) standards within the European Economic Area (including the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability related disclosures in the financial services sector) are evolving and are expected to be subject to substantial future changes. In December 2019, the European Parliament and the Council of the EU approved the Regulation on the Establishment of a Framework to Facilitate Sustainable Investment, which sets forth a general framework for the development of an EU-wide classification system for environmentally sustainable economic activities, with certain provisions scheduled to take effect in 2021 and 2022. Although the specifics of the taxonomy for sustainable activities have yet to be agreed on and published, there is a risk that a significant reorientation in the market could be adverse to the Funds’ investment businesses, at least in the short term. In this respect, each Limited Partner acknowledges that the entry into force of the ESG-related regulatory regimes and further developments in regulatory expectations and best practices under such regimes, Highly Confidential and Trade Secret as well as any subsequent changes to the regulatory frameworks applying to ESG standards, reporting and compliance obligations, as applicable to the Investment Manager, the Funds or its issuers, may impose additional costs on the Funds and the Funds may require additional resources to monitor, report and comply with wide ranging ESG-related requirements.

Systemic Risk. Credit risk may also arise through a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution causes a series of defaults by the other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as a “systemic risk” and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges, with which the Funds interact with on a daily basis.

Proposed Legislation and Rule Makings Relating to the Private Investment Fund Industry. Regulation of the private investment fund industry in the United States has recently been the subject of increased focus from the SEC as well as from other existing and prospective public officials. In particular, the SEC and multiple members of the United States Congress have introduced proposed rules and put forth bills and/or outlined proposed legislation, respectively, intended to, among other things, impose certain requirements on the economic, governance and transparency of private investment funds, their investors, their portfolio holdings and their managers. While it is unclear whether any of these (or other) proposals will be enacted and what the terms of any enacted legislation would provide, prospective investors should note, however, that any such legislation or rule proposals could increase the compliance and similar burdens on the Funds, the General Partner and the Investment Manager or otherwise limit the ability of the General Partner and the Investment Manager to manage the Funds and its investments in the manner that the General Partner and the Investment Manager believe to be in the Funds’ best interest. Any such consequences could materially and adversely affect the Fund and its performance.

Counterparty and Custodial Risk. To the extent that the Funds invest in swaps, “synthetic” or derivatives instruments, repurchase agreements, certain types of option or other customized financial instruments, the Funds take the risk of non-performance by the other party to the contract. This risk may include credit risk of the counterparty and the risk of settlement default. This risk may differ materially from those entailed in exchange-traded transactions which generally are supported by guarantees of clearing organizations, daily marking-to-market and settlement, and segregation and minimum capital requirements applicable to intermediaries. Transactions entered directly between two counterparties generally do not benefit from such protections and expose the parties to the risk of counterparty default. The Funds’ use of derivatives and other techniques (such as short sales) involves certain additional risks, including: (i) dependence on the ability to predict movements in the price of the derivative instrument and (ii) imperfect correlations between movements in the assets on which the derivative is based and movements in the reference asset.

Some of the markets in which the Funds may affect their transactions are “over-the-counter” or “interdealer” markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to the same degree of credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of “exchange-based” markets (although the Dodd-Frank Act does impose minimum capital requirements on certain dealers and major participants). This exposes the Funds to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not *bona fide*) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Funds to suffer a loss. In addition, in the case of a default, the Funds could become subject to adverse market movements while replacement transactions are executed. Such “counterparty risk” is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the Funds have concentrated their transactions with a single counterparty or small group of counterparties.

In addition, there are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who settle the Funds’ trades. Securities and other capital deposited with custodians or brokers may not be identified as being assets of the Funds and hence the Funds may be exposed to a credit risk with respect to such parties. There is a risk that any of such parties could become insolvent. Although the Investment Manager regularly monitors the financial condition of the counterparties the Funds use, if one or more of the Funds’ counterparties were to become insolvent or the subject of liquidation proceedings in the United States (either under the U.S. Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, as amended (the “**Securities Investor Protection Act**”) or the U.S. Bankruptcy Code), there exists the risk that the recovery of the Funds’ securities and other capital from such prime broker or broker-dealer will be delayed or be of a value less than the value of the securities or assets originally entrusted to such prime broker or broker-dealer. Furthermore, in the event that any of the Funds’ prime brokers rehypothecate the Funds’ securities held with such prime broker, the Funds might be a general unsecured creditor with respect to any claims related to such securities if such prime broker was the subject of any liquidation or bankruptcy related proceeding.

In addition, the Funds may use counterparties located in various jurisdictions outside the United States. Such local counterparties are subject to various laws and regulations in various jurisdictions that are designed to protect their customers in the event of their insolvency. However, the practical effect of these laws and their application to the Funds’ assets are subject to substantial limitations and uncertainties. Because of the large number of entities and jurisdictions involved and the range of

possible factual scenarios involving the insolvency of a counterparty, it is impossible to generalize about the effect of their insolvency on the Funds and their assets. Investors should assume that the insolvency of any counterparty would result in a loss to the Funds, which could be material.

The Funds reserve the right, in their sole discretion, to change their counterparties (including, without limitation, their brokers and/or custodians) without notice to Fund Investors. The Funds are not subject to any formal requirements regarding the credit ratings of such counterparties and, as recent developments have shown, such credit ratings may not be accurate measures of a counterparty's creditworthiness.

Financial Institution Risk - Distress Events. An investment in a Fund is subject to the risk that one of the Fund's banks, brokers, hedging counterparties, lenders or other custodians of some or all of the Funds' assets (each, a "**Financial Institution**") fails to perform its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty, similar to that experienced by Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank in March 2023 (each, a "Distress Event"). Distress Events can be caused by factors including eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance or accounting irregularities. In the event a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, **Governors Lane**, the Funds and/or their portfolio holdings may not be able to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services for an extended period of time or ever. Although assets held by regulated Financial Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), in the case of banks, or SIPC, in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose increased risk of loss. Although in recent years governmental intervention has resulted in additional protections for depositors, there can be no assurance that governmental intervention will be successful or avoid the risk of loss, substantial delays or negative impact on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

Any Distress Event has a potentially adverse effect on the ability of **Governors Lane** to manage the Funds and their portfolios, and on the ability of **Governors Lane**, any Fund and/or portfolio holdings to maintain operations, which in each case could result in significant losses. Such losses have the potential to include the inability of a Fund to acquire or dispose of investments at prices that the relevant General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments. This inability may also extend to certain portfolio holdings and their ability to make payroll, fulfill obligations and maintain operations. Although **Governors Lane** expects to exercise contractual remedies under the agreements with Financial Institutions in the event of a Distress Event, there can be no assurance that such remedies will be successful or avoid losses or delays.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services or otherwise, that **Governors Lane** and/or the relevant Fund maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with the Custodian, which heightens the risks associated with a Distress Event with respect to such Custodians. Although **Governors Lane** seeks to do business with Custodians and Banks that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Funds, **Governors Lane** is under no obligation to use a minimum number of Custodians with respect to any Fund, or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

Hedging Transactions. The Funds may (but are not required to) utilize financial instruments, including forward contracts, stock index futures, commodities-related instruments, derivative positions and options, and swaps, caps, and floors, both for investment purposes and for risk management purposes in order to (i) protect against possible changes in the market value of the Funds' investment portfolios resulting from fluctuations in the markets and changes in interest rates; (ii) protect the Funds' unrealized gains in the value of their investment portfolio; (iii) facilitate the sale of any such investments; (iv) enhance or preserve returns, spreads or gains on any investment in the Funds' portfolios; (v) hedge against a directional trade; (vi) hedge the interest rate, credit or currency exchange rate on any of the Funds' financial instruments; (vii) protect against any increase in the price of any financial instruments the Funds anticipate purchasing at a later date; or (viii) act for any other reason that the Investment Manager deems appropriate. The Funds may also engage in short selling for hedging purposes. The Funds will not be required to hedge any particular risk in connection with a particular transaction or their portfolios generally.

The success of the Funds' hedging strategy will be subject to the Investment Manager's ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the instruments used in the hedging strategy and the performance of the investments in the portfolio being hedged. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the success of the Funds' hedging strategy will also be subject to the Investment Manager's ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute hedges in an efficient and timely manner. While the Funds may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in a poorer overall performance for the Funds than if they had not engaged in any such hedging transactions. For a variety of reasons, the Investment Manager may not seek to establish a perfect correlation between such hedging instruments and the portfolio holdings being hedged. Such imperfect correlation may prevent the Funds from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Funds to risk of loss. The successful utilization of hedging and risk management transactions requires skills complementary to those needed in the selection of the Funds' portfolio holdings. Moreover, it should be noted that the portfolio will always be exposed to certain risks that cannot be hedged.

Currency Exposure. The Interests will be issued and generally withdrawal proceeds will be paid in U.S. Dollars. The assets of the Funds may, however, be invested in securities and other investments which are denominated in currencies other than U.S. Dollars. Accordingly, the value of such assets may be affected favorably or unfavorably by fluctuations in currency rates. The Investment Manager may hedge the non-U.S. currency exposure of the Funds by entering into currency hedging transactions, such as treasury locks, forward contracts, futures contracts, cross-currency swaps or by shorting non-U.S. debt. However, the assets of the Funds will necessarily be subject to foreign exchange risks. In addition, prospective investors whose assets and liabilities are predominately in other currencies should take into account the potential risk of loss arising from fluctuations in value between the U.S. Dollar and other currencies.

To the extent unhedged, the value of the Funds' positions in non-U.S. investments will fluctuate with U.S. Dollar exchange rates as well as with the price changes of the investments in the various local markets and currencies. In such cases, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar compared to the other currencies in which the Funds make investments will reduce the effect of any increases

and magnify the effect of any decreases in the prices of the Funds' financial instruments in their local markets and may result in a loss to the Funds. Conversely, a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar will have the opposite effect on the Funds' non-U.S. Dollar investments.

Transaction Costs. It is expected that the Funds' investment approach is likely to involve a moderate level of trading and turnover of the Funds' investments. However, from time to time, the Funds' investment approach may involve a high level of trading and turnover of the Funds' investments, which may generate substantial transaction costs which will be borne by the Funds.

Contingency Reserves and Holdbacks. The Funds may, at any time or times, establish reserves (whether or not in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP")) for estimated or accrued expenses, liabilities or contingencies. If reserves are established that are not in accordance with GAAP, they will be treated in the same manner as reserves that are in accordance with GAAP, *i.e.*, in the period in which they are taken they will be treated as an expense of the Funds (and will reduce the net asset value of the Funds) and if and to the extent that they are subsequently reversed they will be taken into income in the period of such reversal (and shall to that extent increase the net asset value of the Funds). The establishment of such reserves will not insulate any portion of the Funds' assets from being at risk.

In addition to the power to establish reserves, the Funds, in their discretion, may hold back a portion of the withdrawal proceeds payable to a Fund Investor in respect of interests being withdrawn (whether such withdrawal is voluntary or compulsory and whether or not such hold back is in accordance with GAAP) to satisfy contingent or expected liabilities. All such reserves and holdbacks would reduce the amount of any distributions, including those in respect of a withdrawal. The amount of the withdrawal proceeds held back will be determined by the Funds in their sole and absolute discretion, taking into account such factors as they consider relevant with respect to any contingent or expected liability to which the amount being held back relates. Such holdbacks will reduce the withdrawal proceeds paid to a withdrawing partner. The unused portion of any holdback, without interest, will be distributed to the Fund Investors to which the holdback applied after the Funds have determined that the need for such holdback has ceased.

Short Selling. The Funds may engage in short selling of securities, to a limited extent, for hedging purposes. Short selling involves selling securities which may or may not be owned by the seller and borrowing the same securities for delivery to the purchaser, with an obligation to return the borrowed securities to the lender at a later date. Short selling allows the seller to profit from declines in market prices to the extent such decline exceeds the transaction costs and the costs of borrowing the securities and may be an important aspect of certain of the investment strategies of the Funds. A short sale creates the risk of a theoretically unlimited loss, in that the price of the underlying security could theoretically increase without limit, thus increasing the cost to the Funds of buying those securities to cover the short position. There can be no assurance that the securities necessary to cover a short position will be available for purchase at the time the Funds desire to close out such short position. Purchasing securities to close out the short position can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further, thereby exacerbating the loss. In addition, the securities borrowed by the Funds to effect the short sale may be recalled by the lender of those securities at any time, thus forcing the Funds to purchase the securities to close out the short position at a loss.

In response to dislocations in the financial services industry during the financial crisis of 2008 and other market events, the SEC and foreign regulators have imposed, and may continue to impose, restrictions on and reporting obligations with respect to short selling. Uncertainty surrounding the confidential nature of the required disclosures of the Funds' short sales could discourage short selling by the Funds in circumstances where the Investment Manager believes that the public disclosure of such short sales may be adverse to their interests and could make it more likely that other investors could cause a "short squeeze" in the securities sold short by the Investment Manager. In addition, limitations on the short selling of securities could interfere with the ability of the Funds to execute certain aspects of their investment program, including their ability to hedge certain exposures and execute transactions to implement their risk management guidelines, and any such limitations may adversely affect the performance of the Funds.

Non-U.S. Investments. Investing in the securities of companies located outside the U.S. (including, western countries, "emerging market" countries and underdeveloped countries) involves certain considerations not 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, general social, political and economic instability and adverse diplomatic developments; the possibility of 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 Funds' investment opportunities.

In addition, accounting and financial reporting standards that prevail in non-U.S. countries generally are not equivalent to U.S. standards and, consequently, less information is available to shareholders of companies located in such countries than is available to shareholders of companies located in the U.S. Moreover, an issuer of securities may be domiciled in a country other than the country in whose currency the instrument is denominated. The values and relative yields of investments in the securities markets of different countries, and their associate risks, are not expected to be highly correlated with each other and may behave in unpredictable ways. There is also less regulation, generally, of the securities markets in non-U.S. countries.

The Funds may be subject to additional risks which include possible adverse political and economic developments, possible seizure or nationalization of non-U.S. deposits and possible adoption of governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest to investors located outside the country of the issuer, whether from currency blockage or otherwise. Furthermore, some of the securities may be subject to brokerage, stamp or other taxes levied by governments, which have the effect of increasing the cost of such investment and reducing the realized gain or increasing the realized loss on such securities at the time of sale. Furthermore, a non-U.S. issuer of debt or the non-U.S. governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and the Funds may have limited recourse in the event of a default. Some of these risks do not apply equally to issuers in larger, more developed countries. These risks are more pronounced in investments in issuers in countries with emerging markets or if the Funds invest significantly in a particular country.

While the Investment Manager will take these factors into consideration in making investment decisions for the Funds, no assurance can be given that they will be able to fully avoid these risks.

Securities Lending. The Funds may borrow and lend securities on an ongoing basis in the regular course of their investing. In doing so, the Funds may lend securities to, or borrow securities from, other accounts managed by the Investment Manager as well as to third parties. This transaction would (i) generate income for the Funds and (ii) give the Funds' access to "hard-to-borrow" securities held by other accounts managed by the Investment Manager that could not be obtained from third parties. These transactions involve potentially material conflicts of interest.

Third parties that will borrow securities from the Funds may not be able to return these securities on demand, possibly causing the Funds to default on their obligations to other parties, and may also default on the payment obligations owed to the Funds in connection with such securities loans, potentially resulting in substantial losses to the Funds.

Risk of Litigation. The Funds may be named as defendants in such litigation and proceedings and may be the subject of adverse publicity as well as incurring legal costs and liabilities as a result.

The outcome of litigation, which may materially adversely affect the value of the Funds, may be impossible to anticipate, and such proceedings may continue without resolution for long periods of time. Any litigation may consume substantial amounts of the Investment Manager's time and attention, and that time and the devotion of these resources to litigation may, at times, be disproportionate to the amounts at stake in the litigation.

Co-Investments with Third Parties. The Funds may co-invest with third parties through joint ventures or other entities. Such investments may involve risks in connection with such third-party involvement, including the possibility that a third-party co-venturer may have financial difficulties resulting in a negative impact on such investment; may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of the Funds; or may be in a position to take (or block) action in a manner contrary to the Funds' investment objectives. In those circumstances where such third parties involve a management group, such third parties may enter into compensation arrangements relating to such investments, including incentive compensation arrangements. Such compensation arrangements will reduce the returns to participants in the investments and create potential conflicts of interest between such parties and the Funds. Additionally, allocating a portion of the Funds' proposed or existing investments to co-investors involves certain conflicts of interest.

Trading and Investing Affiliates. The Funds may effect certain investments through limited partnerships, limited liability companies, corporations or other vehicles sponsored or managed by the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates or by third parties. A creditor having a claim that relates to a particular investment held by any such vehicle may be able to satisfy such claim against all assets of such vehicle, without regard to the participation rights of the Funds and other investors of such vehicle in the assets of such vehicle.

Web Scraping. The Investment Manager's strategies may, from time to time, involve the use of automated data collection to analyze prospective investments. Automated data collection refers to the use of a "robot" to collect data from web sites, including targeted data collection often set to

regularly collect specific information from individual websites. Automated data collection may inadvertently (i) violate a website's end user license agreement ("EULA") terms; (ii) circumvent technical measures that a website operator has in place to stop automated data collection; (iii) give rise to claims under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act if the collection evades technological measures used by the website operator; (iv) overwhelm the information technology systems of the website operator by taking up the website operating's bandwidth; (v) come into possession of material non-public information ("MNPI") or information that, when aggregated, could be considered MNPI; (vi) give rise to copyright infringement claims (where the information that is taken by the data collector is protected by copyright); and (vii) give rise to trespass claims (where the data collection interferes with the website operator's systems or platform). The Investment Manager makes good faith efforts to mitigate these risks. To the extent that the Investment Manager has arrangements with third-party vendors who engage in automated data collection, the Investment Manager conducts due diligence of such third-party vendors, but the Investment Manager does not have the ability to supervise such third-party vendors on a day-to-day basis.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Neither Governors Lane nor its employees have been involved in any legal or disciplinary events in the past 10 years that would be material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of Governors Lane's business or its personnel.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The General Partner is an affiliate of Governors Lane by common ownership and control, and is deemed to be registered as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act. The General Partner manages and controls the Funds. All investment advisory activities of the General Partner are subject to the supervision and control of Governors Lane.

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

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading

Governors Lane's Code of Ethics (the "Code") is designed to meet the requirements of Rule 204A-1 under the "Advisers Act. The Code is applicable to all Governors Lane employees. A copy of Governors Lane's Code will be provided to any current or prospective Fund Investor upon request.

The Code sets forth a standard of business conduct that takes into account Governors Lane's status as a fiduciary and requires employees to place the interests of the Funds above their own interests and the interests of Governors Lane. The Code requires employees to comply with applicable federal securities laws. Employees are required to promptly bring violations of the Code to the attention of Governors Lane's Chief Compliance Officer. All employees are provided with a copy of the Code and are required to acknowledge receipt of the Code upon hire and on at least an annual basis thereafter.

The Code also places restrictions on the personal trading activity of Governors Lane's employees. Governors Lane's employees are generally prohibited from trading in single-name securities. Subject to preclearance by the Chief Compliance Officer, employees may divest single-name securities held prior to becoming employed by Governors Lane, and may acquire interests in certain private companies and pooled investment vehicles. As a general matter, Governors Lane permits employees to transact without preclearance in mutual funds, broad-based indices, and ETFs. These restrictions apply equally to Governors Lane employees and any of their immediate family members living in the same household.

Interest in Client Transactions

Governors Lane does not buy or sell securities for its own account. However, Governors Lane or an affiliated person of Governors Lane may have an interest, as general partner or otherwise, in one or more of the Funds. In addition, certain members, directors, officers and employees of Governors Lane and its affiliates are permitted to own, buy and/or sell interests in certain of the Funds. Accordingly, Governors Lane and/or its affiliates and employee investments could become a substantial portion in certain of the Funds managed by Governors Lane. If Governors Lane's or its affiliates' interests in a Fund are substantial, the Fund may be treated as a proprietary account of Governors Lane for principal transactions, within the meaning of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act. To the extent any such proprietary account participates in transactions in securities or other instruments in which other Funds or accounts participate, Governors Lane will ensure that it follows appropriate principal transaction protocol and that the transactions are done in compliance with Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Governors Lane has discretionary authority to determine what securities are bought or sold, the amount and price of those securities, the broker-dealer(s) that will affect those transactions, and any commissions or markups or markdowns paid.

Governors Lane has engaged certain financial institutions to serve as prime brokers (the **"Prime Brokers"**) to the Funds. The Prime Brokers serve certain administrative functions, among other things, including the issuance of broker account statements and recordkeeping on all custody transactions.

In addition to the Prime Brokers, Governors Lane uses any number of broker-dealers to execute transactions for the Funds. Governors Lane selects broker-dealers based upon factors such as price, transaction costs, a broker's ability to effect the transactions, its facilities, reliability and financial responsibility, commitment of capital, access to company management, access to deal flow and the provision or payment by the broker of the costs of research and research-related services which are of benefit to the Funds, the General Partner, and Governors Lane, as well as other factors that are deemed appropriate to consider under the circumstances. Accordingly, the commission rates (or dealer markups and markdowns arising in connection with riskless principal transactions) charged to the Funds by brokers in the foregoing circumstances may be higher than those charged by other brokers who may not offer such services. At all times, brokers-dealers are subjected to principles of best execution. Governors Lane maintains policies and procedures to review the quality of execution, including periodic reviews by Governors Lane's Best Execution Committee.

Section 28(e) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is a “safe harbor” that permits an investment manager to cause a client to pay more than the lowest possible commissions rate in order to obtain research and brokerage services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance in the investment decision-making process. Among other things, the safe harbor permits an investment manager to use client commissions to offset certain expenses that it would otherwise be obligated to pay for itself. The governing documents of the Funds describe the expenses that are to be borne by the Funds and those expenses which are to be borne by Governors Lane. Pursuant to the governing documents, the Funds bear all research expenses. Accordingly, any portion of commissions that can be attributable to research expenses does not cause Governors Lane to receive any benefit, since the commissions and the research expenses are both the expenses of the Funds. As a result, Governors Lane does not face the kind of conflict of interest that Section 28(e) is intended to address, since it does not use client commissions to pay for research that it would otherwise have paid for itself. Nonetheless, Governors Lane assesses the value and quality of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealers with which it does business to determine that the cost of such services is appropriate and reasonable in light of the brokerage and research services provided (see the foregoing paragraph).

Governors Lane addresses the potential conflicts of interest in connection with its brokerage practices through its best execution review process. Governors Lane's best execution review process is overseen by the Best Execution Committee and includes an analysis of overall performance of broker-dealers in light of the amount of business directed to such broker-dealers. To the extent Governors Lane determines that the amount of business directed to a particular broker-dealer is inconsistent with the overall performance of such broker-dealer, Governors Lane will work towards scaling back the amount of business directed to the broker-dealer unless there is a compelling reason for such allocation, including, but not limited to, the availability of a particular security or their expertise in a particular sector.

On occasion, trades may be executed on behalf of the Funds that are inconsistent with the trading instructions given or are the result of some other error in the trading process. The Funds will benefit from any gains, and be responsible for any losses, resulting from such trading errors (and other similar errors), absent bad faith, willful misconduct, fraud, or gross negligence by Governors Lane. Generally, in determining gross negligence, Governors Lane will evaluate and consider, among other things, the adequacy of supervisory procedures in place to prevent such errors from recurring with any frequency. To the extent a trade error is caused by a third party, such as a broker, Governors Lane generally will seek to recover any losses associated with the trade error from such third party; however Governors Lane will not be liable for such losses if it does not seek to recover such losses from such broker.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Governors Lane's investment professionals continuously monitor and review positions held by the Funds, including to ensure that the Funds' investments are consistent with the Funds' stated investment objectives. More frequent reviews may be triggered by material changes in variables such as the Funds' individual circumstances, or the market, political, or economic environment.

Fund Investors receive monthly capital statement prepared by the Funds' administrator. Governors Lane also prepares and delivers to Fund Investors additional information related to the performance of the Funds, among other things.

Governors Lane provides Fund Investors with annual audited financial statements and other information necessary to enable each Fund Investor to prepare its income tax returns.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

As noted above in Item 12, from time to time, Governors Lane may pay a broker-dealer commissions for effecting transactions in excess of that which another broker-dealer might have charged for effecting the transaction in recognition of the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealer. Governors Lane will effect such transactions, and receive such brokerage and research services, only to the extent that they fall within the safe harbor provided by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. When Governors Lane uses client brokerage commissions to obtain research or other products or services, Governors Lane receives a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for such products or services and therefore may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on Governors Lane's interest in receiving research or other products or services, rather than on its Funds' interest in receiving most favorable execution. Governors Lane addresses the potential conflicts of interest in connection with its brokerage practices through its best execution review process described in Item 12 above.

Additionally, from time to time, Governors Lane participates in capital introduction programs arranged by broker-dealers, including firms that serve as prime brokers to a Fund managed by Governors Lane or recommend investments in the Funds as investments to the Funds of the broker-dealer. Governors Lane places the Funds' portfolio transactions with firms who have provided capital introduction opportunities if Governors Lane determines that it is otherwise consistent with seeking best execution. In no event will Governors Lane select a broker-dealer as a means of remuneration for recommending Governors Lane or any other product managed by Governors Lane (or an affiliate) or affording Governors Lane with the opportunity to participate in capital introduction programs. In addition, while Governors Lane recognizes that it has an incentive to favor broker-dealers that provide capital introduction services to Governors Lane or otherwise refer prospective investors for an investment in a Fund, Governors Lane does not select broker-dealers in recognition of the opportunity to participate in such capital introduction events or the referral of investors.

Governors Lane does not have any arrangements in place to compensate anyone or be compensated for the referral or placement of clients or investors.

Item 15: Custody

Governors Lane is deemed to have custody of the Funds' assets because it has the authority to obtain client funds or securities, for example, by deducting advisory fees or otherwise withdrawing funds from a Fund account. Governors Lane is also deemed to have custody of the Funds' assets because

the General Partner (a related person of Governors Lane) serves as general partner of the Master Fund. Governors Lane is thus subject to Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act.

Each Fund is subject to an annual financial statement audit by an independent public account registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. The audited financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S., and are distributed to each Fund Investor within 120 days of the applicable Fund's fiscal year end.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Governors Lane has discretionary authority to determine which securities and the amounts of securities that are bought or sold for the Funds, as well as the broker-dealer to be used and the commission rates to be paid. Fund Investors generally do not have the ability to place any limits on Governors Lane's authority beyond the limitations set forth in the applicable Fund's offering and governing documents. Each Fund has entered into an investment management agreement granting to Governors Lane discretionary trading authority.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Proxy Voting

Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act requires investment advisers that exercise voting authority over client securities to implement proxy voting policies. Governors Lane has accordingly adopted written policies and procedures for the voting of client proxies in the best interests of Fund Investors.

Governors Lane, under all circumstances, votes proxies in the direction believed to be most advantageous for the Funds. In some instances, Governors Lane may abstain from voting altogether if doing so is deemed to be in the best interests of the Funds. Governors Lane does not accept requests from investors to vote proxies in a particular direction.

Governors Lane has retained the services of Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS), a nationally recognized and independent proxy service firm, to provide research, recommendations and proxy voting services. Governors Lane generally relies on ISS to ensure soliciting materials that are received close to the submission deadline are incorporated into voting recommendations and votes proxies in accordance with ISS recommendations. However, there may be instances in which Governors Lane departs from ISS recommendations, consistent with the investment strategy of the Funds. Governors Lane also uses ISS to facilitate the voting process and to provide recordkeeping with respect to the voting of client proxies.

Conflicts of interest rarely arise in connection with Governors Lane's proxy voting since, as noted above, it is generally the firm's policy to vote proxies in accordance with ISS recommendations. However, if a material conflict is determined to exist between Governors Lane and/or its employees, on one hand, and the Funds, on the other hand, in connection with such proxy vote, Governors Lane's CCO will determine with the portfolio manager the appropriate course of action.

Fund Investors may request a copy of Governors Lane's complete proxy voting policies and procedures as well as the results of any individual proxy vote.

Class Action Litigation

From time to time, securities held in the accounts of the Funds will be the subject of class action lawsuits. Governors Lane has engaged ISS Securities Class Action Services ("**ISS Class Action**") to provide a review of the Funds' possible claims to a settlement throughout the class action lawsuit process. When notice of a class action lawsuit, settlement, or decision affecting securities owned by the Funds, Governors Lane will work with and rely on ISS Class Action in the gathering of required information and submission of claims. The Funds will not participate in class action litigation unless Governors Lane determines it would be in the best interest of the Funds.

ISS Class Action's fee is contingent upon the successful completion and distribution of settlement proceeds from a class action lawsuit. The Funds will bear the cost (i.e., receive a reduced amount of any class action proceeds) of any recoveries that come as a result of ISS Class Action's services.

Item 18: Financial Information

Governors Lane has never filed for bankruptcy. Governors Lane also is not aware of any financial condition that is expected to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments to clients.