

TR Example Fund Ltd
Financial reporting - for the period
ended
December 31, 2024

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December 31, 2024
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TR Example Fund Ltd
December 31, 2024

Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital

	2024
	\$
Assets	
Investments, at fair value (cost -)	55,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	950,000
Derivatives at fair value	13,500,000
Due from brokers	2,500,000
Due from affiliates	1,250,000
Fees receivable	500,000
Dividends receivable	250,000
Interest receivable	150,000
Advance subscriptions to investment companies	75,000
Prepaid expenses	25,000
Deposits with brokers for securities sold short	30,000
Other assets	20,000
Total assets	<u>74,250,000</u>
Liabilities and Partners' Capital	
Securities sold short at fair value	8,000,000
Derivatives at fair value	5,000,000
Due to brokers	2,000,000
Due to limited partners	1,500,000
Loans payable	900,000
Management fee payable	750,000
Incentive fee payable	250,000
Payable upon return of securities	100,000
Dividends payable	75,000
Interest payable	60,000
Deferred tax liabilities	40,000
Advance capital contributions	25,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	10,000
Total liabilities	<u>18,710,000</u>
Net assets	<u>55,540,000</u>
Partners' capital:	
General Partner	7,447,825
Managing Limited Partner	36,125,875
Limited Partners	11,966,300
Total partners' capital	<u>55,540,000</u>
Total liabilities and partners' capital	<u>74,250,000</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

TR Example Fund Ltd
December 31, 2024
Statement of assets, liabilities and partners capital

	2024
	\$
Assets	
Investments, at fair value (cost -)	55,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	950,000
Derivatives at fair value	13,500,000
Due from brokers	2,500,000
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Total liabilities and partners' capital	<u>74,250,000</u>

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TR Example Fund Ltd
for the period ended December 31, 2024

Statement of Operations

	2024 \$
Investment income:	
Interest income	300,000
Fee income	134,000
Dividend income	126,000
Miscellaneous income	15,000
Total income	<u>575,000</u>
Expenses:	
Management fees	228,000
Incentive fees	104,000
Professional fees	50,000
Administrative fees	15,000
Interest	9,000
Investment and other expenses	6,000
Total expenses	<u>412,000</u>
Net investment income	<u>163,000</u>
Net investment income	163,000
Net realized gain/(loss) on investment	10,245,000
Net change in unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) of investment	5,505,000
Net gain/(loss) on derivatives contracts	(63,000)
Net realized gain/(loss) from foreign currency transactions	20,000
Net change in unrealized gain/(loss) from translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	5,000
Net income	<u><u>15,875,000</u></u>

	2024 \$
Fund income/(expenses):	
Interest income	300,000
Fee income	134,000
Dividend income	126,000
Miscellaneous income	15,000
Management fees	228,000
Incentive fees	104,000
Professional fees	50,000
Administrative fees	15,000
Interest	9,000
Investment and other expenses	6,000
Net fund income	<u>163,000</u>
Net investment income	163,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

TR Example Fund Ltd
December 31, 2024
Statement of Operations

	2024
	\$
Investment income:	
Interest income	300,000
Fee income	134,000
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	2024
	\$
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Fee income	134,000
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Miscellaneous income	15,000
Management fees	228,000
Incentive fees	104,000
Professional fees	50,000
Administrative fees	15,000
Interest	9,000
Investment and other expenses	6,000
Net fund income	<u>163,000</u>
 Net investment income	 163,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

TR Example Fund Ltd
for the period ended December 31, 2024

Statement of Operations (continued)

	2024 \$
Net realized and unrealized gains / (losses) from direct investments:	
Net realized gain/(loss) on investment	10,245,000
Net change in unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) of investment	5,505,000
Net gain/(loss) on derivatives contracts	(63,000)
Net realized gain/(loss) from foreign currency transactions	20,000
Net change in unrealized gain/(loss) from translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	5,000
Net income	<u>15,875,000</u>

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

TR Example Fund Ltd
December 31, 2024
Statement of Operations (continued)

	2024
	\$
Net realized and unrealized gains / (losses) from direct investments:	
Net realized gain/(loss) on investment	10,245,000
Net change in unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) of investment	5,505,000
Net gain/(loss) on derivatives contracts	(63,000)
Net realized gain/(loss) from foreign currency transactions	20,000
Net change in unrealized gain/(loss) from translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	5,000
Net income	<u>15,875,000</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

TR Example Fund Ltd
for the period ended December 31, 2024

Statement of Changes in Partners' Capital

	General Partner	Managing Limited Partner	Limited Partners	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Partners' capital at January 1, 2024	5,500,000	25,500,000	9,000,000	40,000,000
Net investment income/(loss)	22,400	104,000	36,600	163,000
Net realized gain/(loss) from investment	1,408,700	6,536,700	2,299,600	10,245,000
Net realized gain/(loss) on derivatives	(8,700)	(40,200)	(14,100)	(63,000)
Net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation from investments	757,000	3,509,500	1,238,500	5,505,000
Net realized gain/(loss) from foreign currency transactions	2,750	12,700	4,550	20,000
Net change in unrealized gain/(loss) from translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	675	3,175	1,150	5,000
Capital contributions	100,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Capital distributions	(335,000)	(2,400,000)	(3,600,000)	(6,335,000)
Partners' capital at December 31, 2024	7,447,825	36,125,875	11,966,300	55,540,000

	General Partner	Managing Limited Partner	Limited Partners	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Partners' capital at January 1, 2024	5,500,000	25,500,000	9,000,000	40,000,000
Net income	2,182,825	10,125,875	3,566,300	15,875,000
Capital contributions	100,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Capital distributions	(335,000)	(2,400,000)	(3,600,000)	(6,335,000)
Partners' capital at December 31, 2024	7,447,825	36,125,875	11,966,300	55,540,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

TR Example Fund Ltd
December 31, 2024
Statement of changes in partners capital

	General Partner	Managing Limited Partner	Limited Partners	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Partners' capital at January 1, 2024	5,500,000	25,500,000	9,000,000	40,000,000
Net investment income/(loss)	22,400	104,000	36,600	163,000
Net realized gain/(loss) from investment	1,408,700	6,536,700	2,299,600	10,245,000
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Capital contributions	100,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Capital distributions	(335,000)	(2,400,000)	(3,600,000)	(6,335,000)
Partners' capital at December 31, 2024	7,447,825	36,125,875	11,966,300	55,540,000

	General Partner	Managing Limited Partner	Limited Partners	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
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Net income	2,182,825	10,125,875	3,566,300	15,875,000
Capital contributions	100,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Capital distributions	(335,000)	(2,400,000)	(3,600,000)	(6,335,000)
Partners' capital at December 31, 2024	7,447,825	36,125,875	11,966,300	55,540,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

TR Example Fund Ltd
for the period ended December 31, 2024

Statement of Cash Flows

	2024 \$
Operating activities	
Net income/(loss)	15,875,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income/(loss) to net cash provided by/(used in) flows:	
Net realized gain/(loss) on investment	(10,245,000)
Net realized gain/(loss) on derivatives	63,000
Net change in unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) of investments	(5,505,000)
Net realized gain/(loss) from foreign currency translation	(20,000)
Net change in unrealized gain/(loss) from translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	(5,000)
Purchases of investments	(46,000,000)
Proceeds from sales of investments	49,500,000
Purchase of securities of sold short	(22,375,000)
Proceed from security sold short	18,250,000
Changes in:	
Due from broker	500,000
Due from affiliates	(150,000)
Fees receivable	225,000
Dividends receivable	(125,000)
Interest receivable	25,000
Advance subscription to investment companies	250,000
Prepaid expenses	(50,000)
Deposits with brokers for securities sold short	(75,000)
Other assets	40,000
Due to limited partners	20,000
Loan payable	30,000
Management fee payable	20,000
Incentive fee payable	(80,000)
Dividend payable	75,000
Accrued expenses	20,000
Other liabilities	100,000
Net cash flows from operating activities	363,000
Financing activities	
Capital contributions, net of change in advanced capital contributions	6,000,000
Capital distributions, net of change in capital withdrawals payable	(6,335,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(335,000)
Effects of foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents	(4,500)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	23,500
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	926,500
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	950,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

TR Example Fund Ltd
December 31, 2024
Statement of cash flows

	2024
	\$
Operating activities	
Net income/(loss)	15,875,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income/(loss) to net cash provided by/(used in) flows:	
Net realized gain/(loss) on investment	(10,245,000)
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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	926,500
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	950,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Schedule of Investments

Investments	Cost	Fair Value
(Percentages based on total partners' capital)	\$	\$
Country A (-%)		
Total Country A		
Country B (-%)		
Total Country B		
Total investments		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

TR Example Fund Ltd
December 31, 2024
Schedule of investments

Investments	Cost	Fair Value
<i>(Percentages based on total partners' capital)</i>	\$	\$
 Country A (-%) Total Country A		
 Country B (-%) Total Country B		
 Total investments		

* Publicly-traded equity

** Fair value of this investment represents greater than 5% of total partners' capital.

+ Derivative contracts consist of gross asset positions and gross liability positions of \$XXXX and (\$XXXX) million, respectively (see Note 13).

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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Notes to the financial statements

1) Organization and Business Purpose

TR Example Fund Ltd (“the Partnership”) formed under the laws of [insert state] in [insert registration date]. The Partnership is managed by [insert GP Name] (the General Partner). The Partnership commenced operations on [insert commencement date] and operates pursuant to an Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership (the “Partnership Agreement”). The term of the Partnership will continue, unless sooner dissolved, until the Master Fund, as defined below, is dissolved, as discussed in the attached audited financial statements of the Master Fund.

The Partnership is a “Feeder” fund in a “Master-Feeder” structure whereby the Partnership invests substantially all of its assets in [insert Master Fund name] (the “Master Fund”), a [insert state] Limited Partnership having the same investment objective as the Partnership. [Adviser name], serves as the investment adviser to the Master Fund (the “Adviser”). The Master Fund’s investment objective is to [insert investment strategy]. As of December 31, 2024, the Partnership had a [insert ownership %] ownership interest in the Master Fund. The financial statements of the Master Fund, including the Schedule Of Investments, are attached to this report and should be read in conjunction with the Partnerships’ financial statements.

TR Example Fund Ltd is a Limited Partnership formed under the laws of [insert state] in [insert registration date]. The Partnership is managed by [insert GP Name] (the General Partner). The Partnership commenced operations on [insert commencement date] and operates pursuant to an Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership (the “Partnership Agreement”). The Partnership’s investment objective is to [insert investment strategy]. [Adviser name] as the Partnership’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”) and is registered as an investment adviser under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The term of the Partnership will continue, unless sooner dissolved until [insert termination date]. The General Partner, in its sole discretion, may elect not to extend the term of the Partnership or elect to terminate the term of the Partnership at an earlier time, pursuant to the Partnership Agreement.

The Partnership is a “Master” fund in a “Master-Feeder” structure whereby the feeder fund invests substantially all of its assets in the Partnership. As of December 31, 2024, [Insert Fund Name] and [Insert Fund Name], each a feeder fund to the Partnership, represented [insert ownership %] and [insert ownership %] of the Partnership’s capital, respectively.

Firm A provides accounting and administrative services to the Partnership. Firm B serves as the custodian for the Partnership. Bank A serves as the banking agent for the Partnership.

2 Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of presentation

The following significant accounting policies are in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“US GAAP”). Such policies are consistently followed by the Partnership in preparation of its financial statements. The General Partner has determined that the Partnership is an investment company in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 946, “Financial Services - Investment Companies,” for the purpose of financial reporting. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases or decreases in partners’ capital from operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Partnerships’ financial statements are stated in U.S. dollars.

1) Organization and Business Purpose

TR Example Fund Ltd (“the Partnership”) formed under the laws of [insert state] in [insert registration date]. The Partnership is managed by [insert GP Name] (the General Partner). The Partnership commenced operations on [insert commencement date] and operates pursuant to an Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership (the “Partnership Agreement”). The term of the Partnership will continue, unless sooner dissolved, until the Master Fund, as defined below, is dissolved, as discussed in the attached audited financial statements of the Master Fund.

The Partnership is a “Feeder” fund in a “Master-Feeder” structure whereby the Partnership invests substantially all of its assets in [insert Master Fund name] (the “Master Fund”), a [insert state] Limited Partnership having the same investment objective as the Partnership. [Adviser name], serves as the investment adviser to the Master Fund (the “Adviser”). The Master Fund’s investment objective is to [insert investment strategy]. As of December 31, 2024, the Partnership had a [insert ownership %] ownership interest in the Master Fund. The financial statements of the Master Fund, including the Schedule Of Investments , are attached to this report and should be read in conjunction with the Partnerships' financial statements.

TR Example Fund Ltd is a Limited Partnership formed under the laws of [insert state] in [insert registration date]. The Partnership is managed by [insert GP Name] (the General Partner). The Partnership commenced operations on [insert commencement date] and operates pursuant to an Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership (the “Partnership Agreement”). The Partnership’s investment objective is to [insert investment strategy]. [Adviser name] as the Partnership’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”) and is registered as an investment adviser under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The term of the Partnership will continue, unless sooner dissolved until [insert termination date]. The General Partner, in its sole discretion, may elect not to extend the term of the Partnership or elect to terminate the term of the Partnership at an earlier time, pursuant to the Partnership Agreement.

The Partnership is a “Master” fund in a “Master-Feeder” structure whereby the feeder fund invests substantially all of its assets in the Partnership. As of December 31, 2024, [Insert Fund Name] and [Insert Fund Name], each a feeder fund to the Partnership, represented [insert ownership %] and [insert ownership %] of the Partnership’s capital, respectively.

Firm A provides accounting and administrative services to the Partnership . Firm B serves as the custodian for the Partnership. Bank A serves as the banking agent for the Partnership.

2 Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of presentation

The following significant accounting policies are in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“US GAAP”). Such policies are consistently followed by the Partnership in preparation of its financial statements. The General Partner has determined that the Partnership is an investment company in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 946, “Financial Services - Investment Companies,” for the purpose of financial reporting. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases or decreases in partners’ capital from operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Partnerships' financial statements are stated in U.S. dollars.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Investment in Master Fund - Feeder

The Partnership records its investment in the Master Fund at fair value which is represented by the Partnership's proportionate interest in the partners' capital of the Master Fund as of December 31, 2024. Valuation of [list types of investments held by fund] and other investments held by the Master Fund, including the Master Fund's disclosure of investments under the three-tier hierarchy, is discussed in the notes to the Master Fund's financial statements. The Partnership records its pro rata share of the Master Fund's income, expenses, and realized and unrealized gains and losses. The performance of the Partnership is directly affected by the performance of the Master Fund. The financial statements of the Master Fund, which are attached, are an integral part of these financial statements. Please refer to the accounting policies disclosed in the financial statements of the Master Fund for additional information regarding significant accounting policies that affect the Partnership.

c) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases or decreases in partners' capital from operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

d) Portfolio Valuation

The partners' capital is determined as of the close of business at the end of any fiscal period, generally quarterly, in accordance with the valuation principles set forth below.

As of December 31, 2024, [insert amount%] of the Partnership's portfolio was comprised of investments in [insert type of investment]. Of the remainder of the portfolio, [insert amount%] was invested [insert type of investment] and [insert amount%] was invested in [insert type of investment] (this section should be populated as necessary).

Where no value for an investment is readily available or where a value supplied by an underlying investment manager (applicable for a fund of fund investment) is deemed by the Adviser not to be indicative of its fair value, the Adviser will determine the fair value of the investment. In order to determine the fair value of these investments, the Adviser has established a Fund Valuation Committee (the "Valuation Committee") (if applicable). The Valuation Committee is responsible for determining and implementing the Adviser's valuation policies and procedures, which have been adopted by, and are subject to the Adviser's supervision. The Valuation Committee shall meet at least [annually, quarterly] to analyze changes in fair value measurements. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, the fair values of the Partnership's investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these investments held by the Partnership been available.

e) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash balances and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash, which includes cash denominated in foreign currencies, represent cash deposits which are held at financial institutions. Cash equivalents are invested in money market funds and guaranteed investment certificates, are readily convertible into a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

The Partnership maintains cash in bank deposit accounts at Bank A that, at times, may exceed U.S. federally insured limits. The Partnership has not experienced any losses in such accounts and does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on such bank deposits.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

b) Investment in Master Fund - Feeder

The Partnership records its investment in the Master Fund at fair value which is represented by the Partnership's proportionate interest in the partners' capital of the Master Fund as of December 31, 2024. Valuation of [list types of investments held by fund] and other investments held by the Master Fund, including the Master Fund's disclosure of investments under the three-tier hierarchy, is discussed in the notes to the Master Fund's financial statements. The Partnership records its pro rata share of the Master Fund's income, expenses, and realized and unrealized gains and losses. The performance of the Partnership is directly affected by the performance of the Master Fund. The financial statements of the Master Fund, which are attached, are an integral part of these financial statements. Please refer to the accounting policies disclosed in the financial statements of the Master Fund for additional information regarding significant accounting policies that affect the Partnership.

c) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases or decreases in partners' capital from operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

d) Portfolio Valuation

The partners' capital is determined as of the close of business at the end of any fiscal period, generally quarterly, in accordance with the valuation principles set forth below.

As of December 31, 2024, [insert amount%] of the Partnership's portfolio was comprised of investments in [insert type of investment]. Of the remainder of the portfolio, [insert amount%] was invested [insert type of investment] and [insert amount%] was invested in [insert type of investment] (this section should be populated as necessary).

Where no value for an investment is readily available or where a value supplied by an underlying investment manager (applicable for a fund of fund investment) is deemed by the Adviser not to be indicative of its fair value, the Adviser will determine the fair value of the investment. In order to determine the fair value of these investments, the Adviser has established a Fund Valuation Committee (the "Valuation Committee") (if applicable). The Valuation Committee is responsible for determining and implementing the Adviser's valuation policies and procedures, which have been adopted by, and are subject to the Adviser's supervision. The Valuation Committee shall meet at least [annually, quarterly] to analyze changes in fair value measurements. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, the fair values of the Partnership's investments may differ significantly from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these investments held by the Partnership been available.

e) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash balances and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash, which includes cash denominated in foreign currencies, represent cash deposits which are held at financial institutions. Cash equivalents are invested in money market funds and guaranteed investment certificates, are readily convertible into a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Foreign currency translation

The values of assets and liabilities, and [insert any investments held in a foreign currency] that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars amounts based on the exchange rates that are in effect at the date of valuation. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies, including investment income and expenses, and purchases and sales of investments, are translated into U.S. dollars amounts on the date of those transactions. Adjustments resulting from foreign currency transactions are reflected in the statement of operations.

The Partnership isolates the portion of the results of operations resulting from the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on investments from fluctuations arising from changes in market prices of investments held.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars amounts at the period-end exchange rates. Purchases and sales of investments and income and expenses that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars amounts at the prevailing rates of exchange on the transaction date. Adjustments arising from foreign currency transactions are reflected in the Statement of Operations.

g) Income Recognition and Expenses

The Partnership recognizes income and records expenses on an accrual basis. Income, expenses and realized and unrealized gains and losses are recorded quarterly. The changes in investments' fair values are included in net change in unrealized appreciation/depreciation on investments in the Statement of Operations.

h) Investment transactions

The Partnership's investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Realized gains and losses on investment transactions are determined using a [cost recovery, specific identification, first in, first out] method. Changes in unrealized gains and losses are included in the Statement of Operations.

Dividend income are recorded on the ex-dividend date and interest income is recorded on an accrual basis. Interest income is no longer accrued, and interest receivable is written off when deemed uncollectible. Discounts and premiums on fixed income securities are accreted and amortized using the effective interest rate method over the life of the respective securities and included within interest income in the Statement of Operations.

i) Investment and other expenses

Investment and other expenses represent the Partnership's share of costs incurred in connection with the ongoing management and disposition of the Partnership's investments.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Cash and cash equivalent (continued)

The Partnership maintains cash in bank deposit accounts at Bank A that, at times, may exceed U.S. federally insured limits. The Partnership has not experienced any losses in such accounts and does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on such bank deposits.

f) Foreign currency translation

The values of assets and liabilities, and [insert any investments held in a foreign currency] that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars amounts based on the exchange rates that are in effect at the date of valuation. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies, including investment income and expenses, and purchases and sales of investments, are translated into U.S. dollars amounts on the date of those transactions. Adjustments resulting from foreign currency transactions are reflected in the statement of operations.

The Partnership isolates the portion of the results of operations resulting from the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates on investments from fluctuations arising from changes in market prices of investments held.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars amounts at the period-end exchange rates. Purchases and sales of investments and income and expenses that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars amounts at the prevailing rates of exchange on the transaction date. Adjustments arising from foreign currency transactions are reflected in the Statement of Operations.

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The Partnership's investment transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Realized gains and losses on investment transactions are determined using a [cost recovery, specific identification, first in, first out] method. Changes in unrealized gains and losses are included in the Statement of Operations.

Dividend income are recorded on the ex-dividend date and interest income is recorded on an accrual basis. Interest income is no longer accrued, and interest receivable is written off when deemed uncollectible. Discounts and premiums on fixed income securities are accreted and amortized using the effective interest rate method over the life of the respective securities and included within interest income in the Statement of Operations.

i) Investment and other expenses

Investment and other expenses represent the Partnership's share of costs incurred in connection with the ongoing management and disposition of the Partnership's investments.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

j) Allocations of Net Profit or Loss

Net profits or net losses of the Partnership for each of its fiscal periods are allocated among and credited to or debited against the capital accounts of all limited partners and the General Partner (collectively, the "Partners") as of the last day of each quarter in accordance with the Partners' "contribution percentage" as of the first day of each quarter. A Partner's "contribution percentage" is the ratio of such Partner's capital contributions, net of management fees, to total Partners' capital contributions, net of management fees. Net profits or net losses are measured as the net change in the value of the net partners' capital of the Partnership, including any net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments, income (net of accrued expenses) and realized gains or losses.

k) Income and Withholding Taxes

No provision for federal, state, or local income taxes is required in the financial statements. In accordance with the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, each of the Partners is to include its respective share of the Partnership's realized profits or losses in its individual tax returns. The Partnership files tax returns with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and various states. The Partnership is required to withhold up to 30% U.S. tax from U.S. source dividends and 21% (37% for non-corporate, non-U.S. investors) U.S. tax from effectively connected income allocable to its non-U.S. investors and to remit those amounts to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service on behalf of the non-U.S. investors. The rate of withholding is generally the rate at which the particular non-U.S. investor is subject to U.S. federal income tax. The Partnership will withhold and pay any withholding taxes required to be withheld with respect to any non-U.S. investor. Such payment will be treated as a distribution to the extent the non-U.S. investor is then entitled to receive a cash distribution. To the extent that such payment exceeds the amount of any cash distribution to which such non-U.S. investor is entitled, such non-U.S. investor shall be required to make payment to the Partnership upon demand by the General Partner. The payment will not constitute a capital contribution and, consequently, shall not reduce the unfunded capital commitment of such non-U.S. investor.

For the period ended December 31, 2024, the Partnership did not withhold any taxes.

The Partnership has concluded there are no significant uncertain tax positions that would require recognition in the financial statements as of December 31, 2024. If applicable, the Partnership recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in other expenses in the Statement of Operations. Generally, open tax years under potential examination vary by jurisdiction, but at least each of the tax years in the four-year period ended December 31, 20xx remains subject to examination by major taxing authorities.

l) Limitation of Limited Partner Liability

Generally, except as provided under applicable law or under the Partnership Agreement, a limited partner shall not be liable for the Partnership's debts, obligations or liabilities in any amount in excess of committed capital, plus such limited partner's share of management fees. Subject to applicable law and the Partnership Agreement, a limited partner may be obligated to return to the Partnership certain amounts distributed to the limited partner.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

j) Allocations of Net Profit or Loss

Net profits or net losses of the Partnership for each of its fiscal periods are allocated among and credited to or debited against the capital accounts of all limited partners and the General Partner (collectively, the "Partners") as of the last day of each quarter in accordance with the Partners' "contribution percentage" as of the first day of each quarter. A Partner's "contribution percentage" is the ratio of such Partner's capital contributions, net of management fees, to total Partners' capital contributions, net of management fees. Net profits or net losses are measured as the net change in the value of the net partners' capital of the Partnership, including any net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments, income (net of accrued expenses) and realized gains or losses.

k) Income and Withholding Taxes

No provision for federal, state, or local income taxes is required in the financial statements. In accordance with the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, each of the Partners is to include its respective share of the Partnership's realized profits or losses in its individual tax returns. The Partnership files tax returns with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and various states. The Partnership is required to withhold up to 30% U.S. tax from U.S. source dividends and 21% (37% for non-corporate, non-U.S. investors) U.S. tax from effectively connected income allocable to its non-U.S. investors and to remit those amounts to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service on behalf of the non-U.S. investors. The rate of withholding is generally the rate at which the particular non-U.S. investor is subject to U.S. federal income tax. The Partnership will withhold and pay any withholding taxes required to be withheld with respect to any non-U.S. investor. Such payment will be treated as a distribution to the extent the non-U.S. investor is then entitled to receive a cash distribution. To the extent that such payment exceeds the amount of any cash distribution to which such non-U.S. investor is entitled, such non-U.S. investor shall be required to make payment to the Partnership upon demand by the General Partner. The payment will not constitute a capital contribution and, consequently, shall not reduce the unfunded capital commitment of such non-U.S. investor.

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l) Limitation of Limited Partner Liability

Generally, except as provided under applicable law or under the Partnership Agreement, a limited partner shall not be liable for the Partnership's debts, obligations or liabilities in any amount in excess of committed capital, plus such limited partner's share of management fees. Subject to applicable law and the Partnership Agreement, a limited partner may be obligated to return to the Partnership certain amounts distributed to the limited partner.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Fair Value

The fair value of the Partnership's assets and liabilities that qualify as financial instruments approximates the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital. The Partnership determines fair value based on the price that the Partnership would receive to sell an investment or pay to transfer a liability in a timely transaction with an independent buyer in the principal market, or in the absence of a principal market the most advantageous market for the investment or liability. Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. An investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Availability of observable inputs can vary and is affected by a variety of factors. The General Partner uses judgment in determining fair value of assets and liabilities and Level 3 assets and liabilities involve greater judgment than Level 1 or Level 2 assets or liabilities. The inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below.

- Level 1- quoted prices in active markets for identical investments
- Level 2- other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar investments or short-term investments that are valued at amortized cost
- Level 3- significant unobservable inputs (including the Partnership's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments)

The inputs or methodology used for valuing investments are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those investments.

Corporate bonds. The fair value of corporate bonds is estimated using various techniques, which may consider recently executed transactions in securities of the issuer or comparable issuers, market price quotations (when observable), bond spreads, fundamental data relating to the issuer and credit default swap spreads adjusted for differences between cash and derivative instruments. Corporate bonds are generally categorized in Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Asset-backed securities. The fair value of asset-backed securities is estimated based on models that consider estimated cash flows, benchmark yields, and estimated tranche-specific spreads to the benchmark yield based on the unique attributes of each tranche. To the extent that inputs are observable and timely, the values is categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy; otherwise, they are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

U.S. government securities. U.S. government securities are valued using a model that incorporates market observable data, such as reported sales of similar securities, broker quotes, yields, bids, offers, and reference data. Certain securities are valued principally using dealer quotations. U.S. government securities are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, depending on the inputs used and market activity levels for specific securities.

U.S. agency securities. U.S. agency securities comprise two main categories consisting of agency-issued debt and mortgage pass-throughs. Agency- issued debt securities are generally valued in a manner similar to U.S. government securities. Pass-throughs include to-be-announced (TBA) securities and mortgage pass-through certificates. TBA securities and mortgage pass-throughs are generally valued using dealer quotations. Depending on market activity levels and whether quotations or other data are used, these securities are categorized in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Fair Value

The fair value of the Partnership's assets and liabilities that qualify as financial instruments approximates the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital. The Partnership determines fair value based on the price that the Partnership would receive to sell an investment or pay to transfer a liability in a timely transaction with an independent buyer in the principal market, or in the absence of a principal market the most advantageous market for the investment or liability. Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. An investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Availability of observable inputs can vary and is affected by a variety of factors. The General Partner uses judgment in determining fair value of assets and liabilities and Level 3 assets and liabilities involve greater judgment than Level 1 or Level 2 assets or liabilities. The inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below.

- Level 1- quoted prices in active markets for identical investments
- Level 2- other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar investments or short-term investments that are valued at amortized cost
- Level 3- significant unobservable inputs (including the Partnership's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments)

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Corporate bonds. The fair value of corporate bonds is estimated using various techniques, which may consider recently executed transactions in securities of the issuer or comparable issuers, market price quotations (when observable), bond spreads, fundamental data relating to the issuer and credit default swap spreads adjusted for differences between cash and derivative instruments. Corporate bonds are generally categorized in Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

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U.S. government securities. U.S. government securities are valued using a model that incorporates market observable data, such as reported sales of similar securities, broker quotes, yields, bids, offers, and reference data. Certain securities are valued principally using dealer quotations. U.S. government securities are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, depending on the inputs used and market activity levels for specific securities.

U.S. agency securities. U.S. agency securities comprise two main categories consisting of agency-issued debt and mortgage pass-throughs. Agency- issued debt securities are generally valued in a manner similar to U.S. government securities. Pass-throughs include to-be-announced (TBA) securities and mortgage pass-through certificates. TBA securities and mortgage pass-throughs are generally valued using dealer quotations. Depending on market activity levels and whether quotations or other data are used, these securities are categorized in level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Fair Value (continued)

Restricted equity and debt securities. Restricted securities for which quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value, as determined by the General Partner. Restricted securities issued by publicly traded companies are valued at a discount to similar publicly traded securities. Restricted securities issued by nonpublic entities are valued by reference to comparable public entities or fundamental data relating to the issuer, or both. Depending on the relative significance of valuation inputs, these instruments may be classified in Level [2 or 3] of the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative instruments (contracts). The Fund records derivatives at fair value. Gains and losses from derivatives are included in net realized gains / losses on derivative contracts and net unrealized gains / losses on derivative contracts in the Statement of Operations.

Listed derivative instruments that are actively traded are valued based on quoted prices from the exchange and categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. OTC derivative contracts include forward, swap, and option contracts related to interest rates, foreign currencies, credit standing of reference entities, equity prices, or commodity prices and warrants on exchange-traded securities. OTC derivative products valued by the company using pricing models are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Investments are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because they trade infrequently (or not at all) and therefore have little or no readily available pricing. [List investment classifications for Level 3 investments from the Schedule of Investments] are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. [Use the existing pricing methodology or fund document to describe the valuation approaches and techniques and inputs for each Level 3 investment classification.]

When a pricing model is used to value Level 3 investments, inputs to the model are adjusted when changes to inputs and assumptions are corroborated by evidence such as transactions in similar instruments, completed or pending third-party transactions in the underlying investment or comparable entities, subsequent rounds of financing, recapitalizations and other transactions, offerings in the equity or debt capital markets, and changes in financial ratios or cash flows.

Fair values for exchange traded derivatives, principally futures and certain options, are based on quoted market prices. Fair values for over-the-counter derivative financial instruments, principally forwards, options, and swaps, are based on internal pricing models as no quoted market prices exist for such instruments. Factors taken into consideration in estimating fair value of over the counter ("OTC") derivatives include forward yield curves, credit spreads, market liquidity, concentrations, and funding and administrative costs incurred over the life of the instruments.

[Other derivative contracts to consider are: options, futures, warrants, forwards, interest rate swaps, total return swaps, credit default swaps, and swaption contracts]

[Consider adding the paragraph below when an investment company has investments in funds of funds and they are valued using the "practical expedient."]

The Partnership's investments in investment companies represent interests in private investment companies that do not trade in an active market and represent investments that may require a lock up or future capital contributions based on existing commitments. The General Partner has elected to value the investment companies using the net asset value ("NAV") of each investment company as reported by the investment company without adjustment, unless it is probable that the investment will be sold at a value significantly different than the reported NAV. If the reported NAV of an investment company is not calculated in a manner consistent with the measurement accounting principles for investment companies generally accepted in the United States, then the General Partner adjusts the reported NAV to reflect the impact of those measurement principles.]

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Fair Value (continued)

Restricted equity and debt securities. Restricted securities for which quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value, as determined by the General Partner. Restricted securities issued by publicly traded companies are valued at a discount to similar publicly traded securities. Restricted securities issued by nonpublic entities are valued by reference to comparable public entities or fundamental data relating to the issuer, or both. Depending on the relative significance of valuation inputs, these instruments may be classified in Level [2 or 3] of the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative instruments (contracts). The Fund records derivatives at fair value. Gains and losses from derivatives are included in net realized gains / losses on derivative contracts and net unrealized gains / losses on derivative contracts in the Statement of Operations.

Listed derivative instruments that are actively traded are valued based on quoted prices from the exchange and categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. OTC derivative contracts include forward, swap, and option contracts related to interest rates, foreign currencies, credit standing of reference entities, equity prices, or commodity prices and warrants on exchange-traded securities. OTC derivative products valued by the company using pricing models are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Investments are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because they trade infrequently (or not at all) and therefore have little or no readily available pricing. [List investment classifications for Level 3 investments from the Schedule of Investments] are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. [Use the existing pricing methodology or fund document to describe the valuation approaches and techniques and inputs for each Level 3 investment classification.]

When a pricing model is used to value Level 3 investments, inputs to the model are adjusted when changes to inputs and assumptions are corroborated by evidence such as transactions in similar instruments, completed or pending third-party transactions in the underlying investment or comparable entities, subsequent rounds of financing, recapitalizations and other transactions, offerings in the equity or debt capital markets, and changes in financial ratios or cash flows.

Fair values for exchange traded derivatives, principally futures and certain options, are based on quoted market prices. Fair values for over-the-counter derivative financial instruments, principally forwards, options, and swaps, are based on internal pricing models as no quoted market prices exist for such instruments. Factors taken into consideration in estimating fair value of over the counter ("OTC") derivatives include forward yield curves, credit spreads, market liquidity, concentrations, and funding and administrative costs incurred over the life of the instruments.

[Other derivative contracts to consider are: options, futures, warrants, forwards, interest rate swaps, total return swaps, credit default swaps, and swaption contracts]

[Consider adding the paragraph below when an investment company has investments in funds of funds and they are valued using the "practical expedient."]

Notes to the financial statements

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Fair Value (continued)

For positions that are not traded in active markets or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuation inputs include the impact of such illiquidity and/or non-transferability. Such adjustments are generally based on available market information. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

[As applicable, disclose policy for determining when transfers of investments between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred].

The values assigned to investments and any unrealized gains or losses reported are based on available information and do not necessarily represent amounts that might be realized if a ready market existed and such difference could be material. Furthermore, the ultimate realization of such amounts depends on future events and circumstances and therefore valuation estimates may differ from the value realized upon disposition of individual positions.

[Consider other alternative investments such as: commercial mortgage backed securities, asset backed securities, collateralized loan obligations, collateralized mortgage obligations, SAFEs (Simple Agreements for Future Equity), etc.]

Investment in securities and securities sold short, including common and preferred equity securities. Securities traded on a national securities exchange (or reported on the NASDAQ national market) are stated at the last reported sales price on the day of valuation. To the extent these securities are actively traded, and valuation adjustments are not applied, they are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Certain foreign securities may be valued using a pricing service that considers the correlation of trading patterns of the foreign security to the intraday trading in U.S. markets for investments such as American depositary receipts, financial futures, exchange traded funds, and movement of certain securities indices based on a statistical analysis of the historical relationship; such securities are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Preferred stock and other equity securities traded in inactive markets or valued by reference to similar instruments are also categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Investments that are not listed on a national securities exchange but are traded over the counter ("OTC" securities) are valued at the sale price as of the measurement date provided by pricing vendors. [If there is no reliable sale price as of the measurement date, they are valued at the bid quotation if held long and the ask quotation if held short.]

n) Receivable from reverse repurchase agreements and payable under repurchase agreements

When the Master Fund purchases a financial asset and enters into an agreement to resell the same asset at a fixed price at a specified future date (reverse repurchase agreement), the transaction is treated as a receivable and recognized in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital as receivable from reverse repurchase agreements. Securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date are not recognized in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital unless they are subsequently sold to third parties (in which case, the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a short sale within trading liabilities and measured at fair value with any gains or losses included in net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss). The corresponding cash paid is derecognized and a corresponding receivable is recorded in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital reflecting the Master Fund's right to receive it (cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements). The difference between the purchase and resale prices is treated as interest revenue and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest method.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

m) Fair Value (continued)

The Partnership's investments in investment companies represent interests in private investment companies that do not trade in an active market and represent investments that may require a lock up or future capital contributions based on existing commitments. The General Partner has elected to value the investment companies using the net asset value ("NAV") of each investment company as reported by the investment company without adjustment, unless it is probable that the investment will be sold at a value significantly different than the reported NAV. If the reported NAV of an investment company is not calculated in a manner consistent with the measurement accounting principles for investment companies generally accepted in the United States, then the General Partner adjusts the reported NAV to reflect the impact of those measurement principles.]

For positions that are not traded in active markets or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuation inputs include the impact of such illiquidity and/or non-transferability. Such adjustments are generally based on available market information. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

[As applicable, disclose policy for determining when transfers of investments between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred].

The values assigned to investments and any unrealized gains or losses reported are based on available information and do not necessarily represent amounts that might be realized if a ready market existed and such difference could be material. Furthermore, the ultimate realization of such amounts depends on future events and circumstances and therefore valuation estimates may differ from the value realized upon disposition of individual positions.

[Consider other alternative investments such as: commercial mortgage backed securities, asset backed securities, collateralized loan obligations, collateralized mortgage obligations, SAFEs (Simple Agreements for Future Equity), etc.]

Investment in securities and securities sold short, including common and preferred equity securities.

Securities traded on a national securities exchange (or reported on the NASDAQ national market) are stated at the last reported sales price on the day of valuation. To the extent these securities are actively traded, and valuation adjustments are not applied, they are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Certain foreign securities may be valued using a pricing service that considers the correlation of trading patterns of the foreign security to the intraday trading in U.S. markets for investments such as American depositary receipts, financial futures, exchange traded funds, and movement of certain securities indices based on a statistical analysis of the historical relationship; such securities are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Preferred stock and other equity securities traded in inactive markets or valued by reference to similar instruments are also categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Investments that are not listed on a national securities exchange but are traded over the counter ("OTC" securities) are valued at the sale price as of the measurement date provided by pricing vendors. [If there is no reliable sale price as of the measurement date, they are valued at the bid quotation if held long and the ask quotation if held short.]

Notes to the financial statements

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

n) Receivable from reverse repurchase agreements and payable under repurchase agreements (continued)

When the Master Fund sells a financial asset and enters into an agreement to repurchase the same asset at a fixed price at a specified future date (repurchase agreement), the transaction is treated as a payable and recognized in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital as payable under repurchase agreements. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are not derecognized from the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital since the Master Fund retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding cash received is recognized in the statement of financial position with a corresponding obligation to return it (cash collateral on securities loaned and repurchase agreements), reflecting its economic substance as a loan to the Master Fund. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest expense and is accrued over the life of agreement using the effective interest method. When the counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the securities, the Master Fund reclassifies those securities in its statement of financial position to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged as collateral.

[If applicable, the following accounting policy disclosures for securities loaned and securities borrowed should be included in this note and the note title should be modified to include securities loaned and securities borrowed:

Securities loaned to counterparties are not derecognized from the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital as the Master Fund retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Cash received as collateral is recognized in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital with a corresponding obligation to return it (cash collateral on securities loaned and repurchase agreements). When the counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the securities, the Master Fund reclassifies those securities in its Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged as collateral.

Securities borrowed are not recognized in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital, unless they are subsequently sold to third parties (in which case the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a trading liability and measured at fair value with any gains or losses included in net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss). Cash delivered as collateral is derecognized and a corresponding receivable is recorded in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital reflecting the Master Fund's right to receive it (cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements).]

o) Capital withdrawals payable

The Partnership recognizes capital withdrawals as liabilities when the amount requested in the withdrawal notice becomes fixed, which generally occurs on [insert time period: last day of month, last day of fiscal quarter]. As a result, withdrawals paid after the end of the period, based on partners' capital at period end, are included in capital withdrawals payable at [insert period end date]. Withdrawal notices received for which the dollar amount is not fixed will remain in partners' capital until the amount is determined.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

n) Receivable from reverse repurchase agreements and payable under repurchase agreements

When the Master Fund purchases a financial asset and enters into an agreement to resell the same asset at a fixed price at a specified future date (reverse repurchase agreement), the transaction is treated as a receivable and recognized in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital as receivable from reverse repurchase agreements. Securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date are not recognized in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital unless they are subsequently sold to third parties (in which case, the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a short sale within trading liabilities and measured at fair value with any gains or losses included in net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss). The corresponding cash paid is derecognized and a corresponding receivable is recorded in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital reflecting the Master Fund's right to receive it (cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements). The difference between the purchase and resale prices is treated as interest revenue and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest method.

When the Master Fund sells a financial asset and enters into an agreement to repurchase the same asset at a fixed price at a specified future date (repurchase agreement), the transaction is treated as a payable and recognized in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital as payable under repurchase agreements. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are not derecognized from the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital since the Master Fund retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding cash received is recognized in the statement of financial position with a corresponding obligation to return it (cash collateral on securities loaned and repurchase agreements), reflecting its economic substance as a loan to the Master Fund. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest expense and is accrued over the life of agreement using the effective interest method. When the counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the securities, the Master Fund reclassifies those securities in its statement of financial position to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged as collateral.

[If applicable, the following accounting policy disclosures for securities loaned and securities borrowed should be included in this note and the note title should be modified to include securities loaned and securities borrowed:

Securities loaned to counterparties are not derecognized from the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital as the Master Fund retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Cash received as collateral is recognized in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital with a corresponding obligation to return it (cash collateral on securities loaned and repurchase agreements). When the counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the securities, the Master Fund reclassifies those securities in its Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged as collateral.

Securities borrowed are not recognized in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital, unless they are subsequently sold to third parties (in which case the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a trading liability and measured at fair value with any gains or losses included in net gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss). Cash delivered as collateral is derecognized and a corresponding receivable is recorded in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital reflecting the Master Fund's right to receive it (cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse repurchase agreements).]

Notes to the financial statements

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Recent accounting pronouncements

Pronouncements adopted – Segment Reporting

In November 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2023-07 ("ASU 2023-07"), Segment Reporting, which improves reportable segment disclosure requirements. ASU 2023-07 primarily enhances disclosures about significant segment expenses by requiring that a public entity disclose significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss. This ASU also (i) requires that a public entity disclose, on an annual and interim basis, an amount for other segment items by reportable segment, and a description of its composition; (ii) requires that all annual disclosures are provided in the interim periods; (iii) clarifies that if the CODM uses more than one measure of profitability in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources, that one or more of those measures may be reported; (iv) requires disclosure of the title and position of the CODM and a description of how the reported measures are used by the CODM in assessing segment performance and in deciding how to allocate resources; (v) requires that an entity with a single segment provide all new required disclosures. ASU 2023-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024 and requires retrospective application. Early adoption is permitted.

The amendments under ASU 2023-07 relate to financial disclosures and its adoption will result in additional segment disclosures. The Company will adopt ASU 2023-07 for the annual reporting period ending December 31, 2024 and for interim reporting periods thereafter.

Refer to Note 21 - Segment and geographic information for more information.

Pronouncements adopted – Leases: Common Control Arrangements

In March 2023, FASB issued ASU No. 2023-01, Leases (Topic 842) - "Common Control Arrangements." This ASU requires entities to determine whether a related party arrangement between entities under common control is a lease. If the arrangement is determined to be a lease, an entity must classify and account for the lease on the same basis as an arrangement with a related party. The ASU requires all entities to amortize leasehold improvements associated with common control leases over the useful life to the common control group. This guidance is effective for the Company January 1, 2024, and [did/did not] have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Refer to Note 19 - Related Party Transactions for more information.

Pronouncements adopted – Supplier Finance Programs (Subtopic 405-50): Disclosure of Supplier Finance Program Obligations

In September 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-04, "Liabilities - Supplier Finance Programs (Subtopic 405-50): Disclosure of Supplier Finance Program Obligations", which requires a buyer in a supplier finance program to disclose sufficient information about the program to allow a user of financial statements to understand the program's nature, activity during the period, changes from period to period, and potential magnitude. To achieve that objective, the buyer should disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its supplier finance programs. The amendments in this update do not affect the recognition, measurement, or financial statement presentation of obligations covered by supplier finance programs. The Company adopted this ASU retrospectively on [Month Date, 2024] except for the amendment on roll-forward information which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. The provisions of the new guidance [did/ did not] have an [material/ immaterial impact] on its financial statements.

Refer to Note 16 - Due to/ from broker for more information.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

o) Capital withdrawals payable

The Partnership recognizes capital withdrawals as liabilities when the amount requested in the withdrawal notice becomes fixed, which generally occurs on [insert time period: last day of month, last day of fiscal quarter]. As a result, withdrawals paid after the end of the period, based on partners' capital at period end, are included in capital withdrawals payable at [insert period end date]. Withdrawal notices received for which the dollar amount is not fixed will remain in partners' capital until the amount is determined.

p) Recent accounting pronouncements

Pronouncements adopted – Segment Reporting

In November 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2023-07 ("ASU 2023-07"), Segment Reporting, which improves reportable segment disclosure requirements. ASU 2023-07 primarily enhances disclosures about significant segment expenses by requiring that a public entity disclose significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss. This ASU also (i) requires that a public entity disclose, on an annual and interim basis, an amount for other segment items by reportable segment, and a description of its composition; (ii) requires that all annual disclosures are provided in the interim periods; (iii) clarifies that if the CODM uses more than one measure of profitability in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources, that one or more of those measures may be reported; (iv) requires disclosure of the title and position of the CODM and a description of how the reported measures are used by the CODM in assessing segment performance and in deciding how to allocate resources; (v) requires that an entity with a single segment provide all new required disclosures. ASU 2023-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024 and requires retrospective application. Early adoption is permitted.

The amendments under ASU 2023-07 relate to financial disclosures and its adoption will result in additional segment disclosures. The Company will adopt ASU 2023-07 for the annual reporting period ending December 31, 2024 and for interim reporting periods thereafter.

Refer to Note 21 - Segment and geographic information for more information.

Pronouncements adopted – Leases: Common Control Arrangements

In March 2023, FASB issued ASU No. 2023-01, Leases (Topic 842) - "Common Control Arrangements." This ASU requires entities to determine whether a related party arrangement between entities under common control is a lease. If the arrangement is determined to be a lease, an entity must classify and account for the lease on the same basis as an arrangement with a related party. The ASU requires all entities to amortize leasehold improvements associated with common control leases over the useful life to the common control group. This guidance is effective for the Company January 1, 2024, and [did/did not] have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Refer to Note 19 - Related Party Transactions for more information.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

Pronouncements adopted – Derivatives and Hedging

On March 28, 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-01, "Fair Value Hedging - Portfolio Layer Method" ("ASU 2022-01"), which expands the current last-of-layer method to allow multiple hedged layers to be designated for a single closed portfolio. To reflect that expansion, the last-of-layer method was renamed the portfolio layer method. In addition, ASU 2022-01: (i) expands the scope of the portfolio layer method to include nonprepayable financial assets, (ii) specifies eligible hedging instruments in a single-layer hedge, (iii) provides additional guidance on the accounting for and disclosure of hedge basis adjustments under the portfolio layer method, and (iv) specifies how hedge basis adjustments should be considered when determining credit losses for the assets included in the closed portfolio.

For public business entities, ASU 2022-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. Upon adoption, any entity may designate multiple hedged layers of a single closed portfolio solely on a prospective basis. All entities are required to apply the amendments related to hedge basis adjustments under the portfolio layer method on a modified retrospective basis by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings on the initial application date.

The Company adopted ASU 2022-01 on [month date, year]. The adoption of this standard did / did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Pronouncements adopted – Business Combinations: Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-08, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers ("ASU 2021-08"), which provides an exception to fair value measurement for contract assets and contract liabilities related to revenue contracts acquired in a business combination. ASU 2021-08 requires an acquirer to recognize and measure contract assets and contract liabilities acquired in a business combination in accordance with Topic 606. At the acquisition date, an acquirer should account for the related revenue contracts in accordance with Topic 606 as if it had originated the contracts. The Company adopted this guidance effective [month date, year]. The adoption of this standard did / did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

Pronouncements adopted – Supplier Finance Programs (Subtopic 405-50): Disclosure of Supplier Finance Program Obligations

In September, the FASB issued ASU 2022-04, "Liabilities - Supplier Finance Programs (Subtopic 405-50): Disclosure of Supplier Finance Program Obligations", which requires a buyer in a supplier finance program to disclose sufficient information about the program to allow a user of financial statements to understand the program's nature, activity during the period, changes from period to period, and potential magnitude. To achieve that objective, the buyer should disclose qualitative and quantitative information about its supplier finance programs. The amendments in this update do not affect the recognition, measurement, or financial statement presentation of obligations covered by supplier finance programs. The Company adopted this ASU retrospectively on [Month Date, 2024] except for the amendment on roll-forward information which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. The provisions of the new guidance [did/ did not] have an [material/ immaterial impact] on its financial statements.

Refer to Note 16 - Due to/ from broker for more information.

Pronouncements adopted – Derivatives and Hedging

On March 28, , the FASB issued ASU 2022-01, "Fair Value Hedging - Portfolio Layer Method" ("ASU 2022-01"), which expands the current last-of-layer method to allow multiple hedged layers to be designated for a single closed portfolio. To reflect that expansion, the last-of-layer method was renamed the portfolio layer method. In addition, ASU 2022-01: (i) expands the scope of the portfolio layer method to include nonprepayable financial assets, (ii) specifies eligible hedging instruments in a single-layer hedge, (iii) provides additional guidance on the accounting for and disclosure of hedge basis adjustments under the portfolio layer method, and (iv) specifies how hedge basis adjustments should be considered when determining credit losses for the assets included in the closed portfolio.

For public business entities, ASU 2022-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, , and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. Upon adoption, any entity may designate multiple hedged layers of a single closed portfolio solely on a prospective basis. All entities are required to apply the amendments related to hedge basis adjustments under the portfolio layer method on a modified retrospective basis by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings on the initial application date.

The Company adopted ASU 2022-01 on [month date, year]. The adoption of this standard did / did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

Pronouncements adopted – Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity's Own Equity

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-06, Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity's Own Equity ("ASU 2020-06"). ASU 2020-06 was issued to reduce the complexity associated with accounting for certain financial instruments with characteristics of liabilities and equity. ASU 2020-06 reduces the number of accounting models for convertible debt instruments and redeemable convertible preferred stock and improves the disclosures for convertible instruments and related earnings per share guidance. ASU 2020-06 also amends the guidance for the derivatives scope exception for contracts in an entity's own equity and improves and amends the related earnings per share guidance. For public entities that qualify as a filer with the Securities and Exchange Commission, excluding entities eligible to be smaller reporting companies, ASU 2020-06 is effective for fiscal annual periods beginning after December 15, 2021, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For nonpublic entities, ASU 2020-06 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, but no earlier than fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods within those fiscal years. ASU 2020-06 must be adopted as of the beginning of a Company's annual fiscal year.

The Company adopted this standard on [month date, year]. The adoption of this standard did/did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Refer to Note 16 - Due to/ from broker for more information.

Pronouncements adopted – Financial Services—Insurance (Topic 944): Effective Date

The FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-12, Financial Services—Insurance (Topic 944): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts or ASU 2018-12. ASU 2018-12 significantly changes how insurers account for long-duration insurance contracts. The new guidance will require insurers to review and update, if necessary, the assumptions used to measure insurance liabilities periodically, rather than retain assumptions used at contract inception. The updated guidance also changes the recognition and measurement of deferred acquisition costs (DAC) and created a new category of benefit features called market risk benefits (MRB) that will be measured at fair value. The guidance also significantly expands the disclosure requirements for long-duration contracts. The ASU was originally effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, for years beginning after December 15, 2020 and early adoption is permitted. The guidance on measuring the liabilities for future policy benefits and DAC will be adopted on a modified retrospective basis as of the earliest period presented in the year of adoption. The guidance on MRB will be adopted on a retrospective basis as of the earliest period presented in the year of adoption. In November of 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-09, which delayed the effective date of ASU 2018-12 to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024 for smaller reporting companies. The adoption of this standard did / did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

Pronouncements adopted – Business Combinations: Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-08, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers (“ASU 2021-08”), which provides an exception to fair value measurement for contract assets and contract liabilities related to revenue contracts acquired in a business combination. ASU 2021-08 requires an acquirer to recognize and measure contract assets and contract liabilities acquired in a business combination in accordance with Topic 606. At the acquisition date, an acquirer should account for the related revenue contracts in accordance with Topic 606 as if it had originated the contracts. The Company adopted this guidance effective [month date, year]. The adoption of this standard did / did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Pronouncements adopted – Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity's Own Equity

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-06, Debt-Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging-Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity's Own Equity (“ASU 2020-06”). ASU 2020-06 was issued to reduce the complexity associated with accounting for certain financial instruments with characteristics of liabilities and equity. ASU 2020-06 reduces the number of accounting models for convertible debt instruments and redeemable convertible preferred stock and improves the disclosures for convertible instruments and related earnings per share guidance. ASU 2020-06 also amends the guidance for the derivatives scope exception for contracts in an entity's own equity and improves and amends the related earnings per share guidance. For public entities that qualify as a filer with the Securities and Exchange Commission, excluding entities eligible to be smaller reporting companies, ASU 2020-06 is effective for fiscal annual periods beginning after December 15, 2021, including interim periods within those fiscal years. For nonpublic entities, ASU 2020-06 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted, but no earlier than fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods within those fiscal years. ASU 2020-06 must be adopted as of the beginning of a Company's annual fiscal year.

The Company adopted this standard on [month date, year]. The adoption of this standard did/did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Refer to Note 16 - Due to/ from broker for more information.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

Pronouncements adopted - Fair Value Measurement

In August 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework-Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement, which modifies, removes and adds certain disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 removes the requirements to disclose the amount and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the policy for timing of transfers between Levels, the valuation processes for Level 3 fair value measurements and changes in unrealized gains and losses for the period included in earnings for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 includes modified requirements to disclose transfers into and out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and purchases and sales of Level 3 assets and liabilities in lieu of a Level 3 rollforward. For investments in certain entities that calculate net asset value, ASU 2018-13 requires an entity to disclose the timing of liquidation of the investee's assets. ASU 2018-13 is effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019 and early adoption is permitted.

Pronouncements adopted - Equity Method and Joint Ventures

In January 2020, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2020-01, Investments-Equity Securities (Topic 321), *Investments- Equity Method and Joint Ventures* (Topic 323), and *Derivatives and Hedging* (Topic 815): Clarifying the Interactions between Topic 321, Topic 323, and Topic 815.

The guidance clarifies that an entity should consider observable transactions that require it to either apply or discontinue the equity method of accounting for the purposes of applying the measurement alternative in accordance with Topic 321. The standard also includes scope considerations for entities that hold certain non-derivative forward contracts and purchased options to acquire equity securities that, upon settlement of the forward contract or exercise of the purchase option, would be accounted for under the equity method of accounting. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, and interim periods within those fiscal years.

The prospective adoption of this guidance from January 1, 2022 [did/did not] have a material impact on our Financial Statements

Pronouncements adopted - Nonrefundable fees and other costs

In October 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-08, Receivables (Topic 310) - Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs ("ASU 2020-08"), to provide further clarification and update the previously issued guidance in ASU 2017-08, "Receivables - Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20) Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities" ("ASU 2017-08"). ASU 2017-08 shortened the amortization period for certain callable debt securities purchased at a premium by requiring that the premium be amortized to the earliest call date. ASU 2020-08 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2021 and early adoption was permitted for all other entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2022. The provisions under ASU 2020-08 are applied prospectively. The Partnership adopted the provision of ASU 2020-08 effective January 1, 2022 and the adoption [did/did not] not have a material impact on the financial statements.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

Pronouncements adopted – Financial Services—Insurance (Topic 944): Effective Date

The FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2018-12, Financial Services-Insurance (Topic 944): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts or ASU 2018-12. ASU 2018-12 significantly changes how insurers account for long-duration insurance contracts. The new guidance will require insurers to review and update, if necessary, the assumptions used to measure insurance liabilities periodically, rather than retain assumptions used at contract inception. The updated guidance also changes the recognition and measurement of deferred acquisition costs (DAC) and created a new category of benefit features called market risk benefits (MRB) that will be measured at fair value. The guidance also significantly expands the disclosure requirements for long-duration contracts. The ASU was originally effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, for years beginning after December 15, 2020 and early adoption is permitted. The guidance on measuring the liabilities for future policy benefits and DAC will be adopted on a modified retrospective basis as of the earliest period presented in the year of adoption. The guidance on MRB will be adopted on a retrospective basis as of the earliest period presented in the year of adoption. In November of 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-09, which delayed the effective date of ASU 2018-12 to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024 for smaller reporting companies. The adoption of this standard did / did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Pronouncements adopted - Fair Value Measurement

In August 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2018-13, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework-Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement, which modifies, removes and adds certain disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 removes the requirements to disclose the amount and reasons for transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the policy for timing of transfers between Levels, the valuation processes for Level 3 fair value measurements and changes in unrealized gains and losses for the period included in earnings for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2018-13 includes modified requirements to disclose transfers into and out of Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy and purchases and sales of Level 3 assets and liabilities in lieu of a Level 3 rollforward. For investments in certain entities that calculate net asset value, ASU 2018-13 requires an entity to disclose the timing of liquidation of the investee's assets. ASU 2018-13 is effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019 and early adoption is permitted.

Pronouncements adopted - Equity Method and Joint Ventures

In January 2020, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2020-01, Investments-Equity Securities (Topic 321), *Investments- Equity Method and Joint Ventures* (Topic 323), and *Derivatives and Hedging* (Topic 815): Clarifying the Interactions between Topic 321, Topic 323, and Topic 815.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

Pronouncements adopted - Compensation-Stock Compensation

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU No. 2021-07, *Compensation - Stock Compensation* (Topic 718), Determining the Current Price of an Underlying Share for Equity-Classified Share-Based Awards, to offer nonpublic companies a practical expedient to determine the current price of a share-based payment transaction by utilizing a "reasonable application of a reasonable valuation method." The practical expedient describes several characteristics of a reasonable valuation method and will include 1) consideration of the value of all tangible and intangible assets, 2) the present value of future anticipated cash flows, 3) the market value of similar entities, 4) recent arm's-length transactions involving the sale or transfer of stock/equity interests, and 5) other relevant factors that affect the valuation or have a material economic effect on the entity. ASU 2021-07 is effective prospectively for all qualifying awards granted or modified during fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. The provisions under ASU 2021-07 are applied prospectively. The Partnership adopted the provision of ASU 2021-07 effective January 1, 2022 and the adoption [did/did not] not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Pronouncements adopted - Codification improvements

In October 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-10, *Codification Improvements*. The amendments in this ASU affect a wide variety of topics in the Accounting Standards Codification by either clarifying the codification or correcting unintended application of guidance. The amendments do not change U.S. GAAP and, therefore, are not expected to result in a significant change in current accounting practice. The Partnership adopted this ASU on January 1, 2022. Adoption of this standard [did not] not have a material impact on the Partnership's financial statements or related disclosures.

Pronouncements adopted - Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*. ASU 2019-12 amends ASC 740 to simplify the accounting for income taxes by removing certain exceptions for investments, intraperiod allocations and interim calculations, and adding guidance to reduce complexity in the accounting standard under the FASB's simplification initiative. ASU 2019-12 is effective for non-public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. Most amendments within this ASU are required to be applied on a prospective basis, while certain amendments must be applied on a retrospective or modified retrospective basis. The Partnership adopted the new guidance under ASU 2019-12 on January 1, 2022 and the adoption [did/did not] not have a material impact on the financial statements. Refer to Note 5 - Income Taxes - Feeder in the financial statements for more information on the Partnership's adoption of ASU 2019-12.

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash balances and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash, which includes cash denominated in foreign currencies, represent cash deposits which are held at financial institutions. Cash equivalents are invested in money market funds and guaranteed investment certificates, are readily convertible into a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

Pronouncements adopted - Equity Method and Joint Ventures (continued)

The guidance clarifies that an entity should consider observable transactions that require it to either apply or discontinue the equity method of accounting for the purposes of applying the measurement alternative in accordance with Topic 321. The standard also includes scope considerations for entities that hold certain non-derivative forward contracts and purchased options to acquire equity securities that, upon settlement of the forward contract or exercise of the purchase option, would be accounted for under the equity method of accounting. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, and interim periods within those fiscal years.

The prospective adoption of this guidance from January 1, 2022 [did/did not] have a material impact on our Financial Statements

Pronouncements adopted - Nonrefundable fees and other costs

In October 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-08, *Receivables (Topic 310) - Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs* ("ASU 2020-08"), to provide further clarification and update the previously issued guidance in ASU 2017-08, "Receivables - Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20) Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities" ("ASU 2017-08"). ASU 2017-08 shortened the amortization period for certain callable debt securities purchased at a premium by requiring that the premium be amortized to the earliest call date. ASU 2020-08 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2021 and early adoption was permitted for all other entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2022. The provisions under ASU 2020-08 are applied prospectively. The Partnership adopted the provision of ASU 2020-08 effective January 1, 2022 and the adoption [did/did not] not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Pronouncements adopted - Compensation-Stock Compensation

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU No. 2021-07, *Compensation - Stock Compensation* (Topic 718), *Determining the Current Price of an Underlying Share for Equity-Classified Share-Based Awards*, to offer nonpublic companies a practical expedient to determine the current price of a share-based payment transaction by utilizing a "reasonable application of a reasonable valuation method." The practical expedient describes several characteristics of a reasonable valuation method and will include 1) consideration of the value of all tangible and intangible assets, 2) the present value of future anticipated cash flows, 3) the market value of similar entities, 4) recent arm's-length transactions involving the sale or transfer of stock/equity interests, and 5) other relevant factors that affect the valuation or have a material economic effect on the entity. ASU 2021-07 is effective prospectively for all qualifying awards granted or modified during fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. The provisions under ASU 2021-07 are applied prospectively. The Partnership adopted the provision of ASU 2021-07 effective January 1, 2022 and the adoption [did/did not] not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

3 Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

The Partnership maintains cash in bank deposit accounts at Bank A that, at times, may exceed U.S. federally insured limits. The Partnership has not experienced any losses in such accounts and does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on such bank deposits.

4 Allocation of Net Profit or Loss

Net profits or net losses of the Partnership for each of its fiscal periods are allocated among and credited to or debited against the capital accounts of all limited partners as of the last day of each quarter in accordance with each limited partner's "contribution percentage" as of the first day of each quarter. A limited partner's "contribution percentage" is the ratio of such limited partner's capital contributions, net of management fees, to total limited partner capital contributions, net of management fees. The General Partner does not share in the allocation of the net profits or net losses of the Partnership. Net profits or net losses are measured as the net change in the value of the partners' capital of the Partnership, including any net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments, income (net of accrued expenses) and realized gains and losses.

5 Income Taxes - Feeder

The Partnership is organized as an [exempted limited partnership or type of entity] under the laws of the [insert state] and, generally, is not subject to U.S. federal income taxes, except for withholding taxes applicable to certain income. The Partnership is not subject to any income, withholding, or capital gains taxes in the [insert state]. As a result, no income tax liability or expense, other than U.S. withholding tax, as applicable, has been recorded in the Partnership's financial statements. The Partnership elected to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and expects to be treated as a passive foreign investment company.

The Master Fund is required to withhold up to 30% U.S. tax from U.S. source dividends and 21% (37% for non-corporate, non-U.S. investors) U.S. tax from effectively connected income allocable to its non-U.S. investors and to remit those amounts to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service on behalf of the non-U.S. investors. The rate of withholding is generally the rate at which the particular non-U.S. investor is subject to U.S. federal income tax. The TR Example Fund Ltd will withhold and pay any withholding taxes required to be withheld with respect to any non-U.S. investor.

For the period ended [Insert Date], the Master Fund did not withhold any taxes on distributive share of income allocated to the partnership.

The Partnership has concluded there are no significant uncertain tax positions that would require recognition in the financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

As of January 1, 2024, the Partnership adopted ASU No. 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes ("ASU 2019-12"). Following are the changes made in line with ASU 2019-12

- ASU No. 2019-12 removes the exception to the basic intraperiod model in ASC 740-20-45-7. The benefit from income taxes from continuing operations, reported for fiscal year 2021, are offset by taxes on the gain on sale and taxes from operations of discontinued operations.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

p) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)

Pronouncements adopted - Codification improvements

In October 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-10, *Codification Improvements*. The amendments in this ASU affect a wide variety of topics in the Accounting Standards Codification by either clarifying the codification or correcting unintended application of guidance. The amendments do not change U.S. GAAP and, therefore, are not expected to result in a significant change in current accounting practice. The Partnership adopted this ASU on January 1, 2022. Adoption of this standard [did not] not have a material impact on the Partnership's financial statements or related disclosures.

Pronouncements adopted - Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*. ASU 2019-12 amends ASC 740 to simplify the accounting for income taxes by removing certain exceptions for investments, intraperiod allocations and interim calculations, and adding guidance to reduce complexity in the accounting standard under the FASB's simplification initiative. ASU 2019-12 is effective for non-public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. Most amendments within this ASU are required to be applied on a prospective basis, while certain amendments must be applied on a retrospective or modified retrospective basis. The Partnership adopted the new guidance under ASU 2019-12 on January 1, 2022 and the adoption [did/did not] not have a material impact on the financial statements. Refer to Note 5 - Income Taxes - **Feeder** in the financial statements for more information on the Partnership's adoption of ASU 2019-12.

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash balances and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash, which includes cash denominated in foreign currencies, represent cash deposits which are held at financial institutions. Cash equivalents are invested in money market funds and guaranteed investment certificates, are readily convertible into a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

The Partnership maintains cash in bank deposit accounts at Bank A that, at times, may exceed U.S. federally insured limits. The Partnership has not experienced any losses in such accounts and does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on such bank deposits.

4 Allocation of Net Profit or Loss

Net profits or net losses of the Partnership for each of its fiscal periods are allocated among and credited to or debited against the capital accounts of all limited partners as of the last day of each quarter in accordance with each limited partner's "contribution percentage" as of the first day of each quarter. A limited partner's "contribution percentage" is the ratio of such limited partner's capital contributions, net of management fees, to total limited partner capital contributions, net of management fees. The General Partner does not share in the allocation of the net profits or net losses of the Partnership. Net profits or net losses are measured as the net change in the value of the partners' capital of the Partnership, including any net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments, income (net of accrued expenses) and realized gains and losses.

Notes to the financial statements

5 Income Taxes - Feeder (continued)

- During fiscal year 2021, the Partnership had a loss from continuing operations and income from discontinued operations/foreign continuing operations. The Partnership did not elect to early adopt ASU 2019-12 for the 2021 fiscal year; therefore, the income from discontinued operations was considered a source of taxable income to realize a partial tax benefit for the loss generated by continuing operations. As such, the financial statements for the 2021 fiscal year reflects tax expense in discontinued operations and a tax benefit in continuing operations. Applying the change on a prospective basis, this did not occur during the 2022 fiscal year and as such created a difference in the effective tax rate presentation for continuing operations between fiscal years 2021 and 2022.
- ASU 2019-12 requires that the tax benefit of net operating losses, temporary differences and credit carryforwards be recorded as an asset to the extent that the Partnership assesses that realization is "more likely than not." Realization of the future tax benefits is dependent on the Partnership's ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carryforward period. Because of the Partnership's recent history of operating losses, the Partnership believes that recognition of the deferred tax assets arising from the above-mentioned future tax benefits is currently not likely to be realized and, accordingly, has provided a valuation allowance.
- The Partnership has recorded franchise taxes not based on income outside of income tax expense. The income tax expense of \$XX in fiscal 2022 and \$XX in fiscal 2021, was removed as it represented non-income-based taxes.
- Based on the factors given in ASU 2019-12, the Partnership determined that the step-up in tax basis of goodwill, with respect to its transaction with Government, should be considered as a part of business combination as the step-up results in a deferred tax asset which exceeds the remaining balance of book goodwill recognized in the business combination.
- The Partnership did not allocate any portion of the consolidated amount of current and deferred tax expense to a [XX legal entity] which is not subject to tax in its separate financial statements. However, the Partnership elected to do so for an [individual entity] which was also not subject to tax and is disregarded by the taxing authority.
- During the FYXX, Partnership transitioned from the equity method to consolidation for its foreign investment- [XX]. In line with ASU 2019-12 adoption, the Partnership derecognized its existing deferred tax liability for a taxable outside basis difference in its equity method investment as it asserts indefinite reversal of the outside basis difference in the newly consolidated subsidiary.
- During the FYXX, Partnership transitioned from consolidation to equity method for its foreign investment- [XX]. In line with ASU 2019-12 adoption, the Partnership recognized deferred tax liability for a taxable outside basis difference in its equity method investment as it no longer asserts indefinite reversal.

6 Limitation of Limited Partner Liability

Generally, except as provided under applicable law or under the Partnership Agreement, a limited partner shall not be liable for the Partnership's debts, obligations or liabilities in any amount in excess of committed capital, plus such limited partner's share of management fees. Subject to applicable law and the Partnership Agreement, a limited partner may be obligated to return to the Partnership certain amounts distributed to the limited partner.

5 Income Taxes - Feeder

The Partnership is organized as an [exempted limited partnership or type of entity] under the laws of the [insert state] and, generally, is not subject to U.S. federal income taxes, except for withholding taxes applicable to certain income. The Partnership is not subject to any income, withholding, or capital gains taxes in the [insert state]. As a result, no income tax liability or expense, other than U.S. withholding tax, as applicable, has been recorded in the Partnership's financial statements. The Partnership elected to be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and expects to be treated as a passive foreign investment company.

The Master Fund is required to withhold up to 30% U.S. tax from U.S. source dividends and 21% (37% for non-corporate, non-U.S. investors) U.S. tax from effectively connected income allocable to its non-U.S. investors and to remit those amounts to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service on behalf of the non-U.S. investors. The rate of withholding is generally the rate at which the particular non-U.S. investor is subject to U.S. federal income tax. The TR Example Fund Ltd will withhold and pay any withholding taxes required to be withheld with respect to any non-U.S. investor.

For the period ended [Insert Date], the Master Fund did not withhold any taxes on distributive share of income allocated to the partnership.

The Partnership has concluded there are no significant uncertain tax positions that would require recognition in the financial statements as of December 31, 2024.

As of January 1, 2024, the Partnership adopted ASU No. 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes ("ASU 2019-12"). Following are the changes made in line with ASU 2019-12

- ASU No. 2019-12 removes the exception to the basic intraperiod model in ASC 740-20-45-7. The benefit from income taxes from continuing operations, reported for fiscal year 2021, are offset by taxes on the gain on sale and taxes from operations of discontinued operations.
- During fiscal year 2021, the Partnership had a loss from continuing operations and income from discontinued operations/foreign continuing operations. The Partnership did not elect to early adopt ASU 2019-12 for the 2021 fiscal year; therefore, the income from discontinued operations was considered a source of taxable income to realize a partial tax benefit for the loss generated by continuing operations. As such, the financial statements for the 2021 fiscal year reflects tax expense in discontinued operations and a tax benefit in continuing operations. Applying the change on a prospective basis, this did not occur during the 2022 fiscal year and as such created a difference in the effective tax rate presentation for continuing operations between fiscal years 2021 and 2022.
- ASU 2019-12 requires that the tax benefit of net operating losses, temporary differences and credit carryforwards be recorded as an asset to the extent that the Partnership assesses that realization is "more likely than not." Realization of the future tax benefits is dependent on the Partnership's ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carryforward period. Because of the Partnership's recent history of operating losses, the Partnership believes that recognition of the deferred tax assets arising from the above-mentioned future tax benefits is currently not likely to be realized and, accordingly, has provided a valuation allowance.
- The Partnership has recorded franchise taxes not based on income outside of income tax expense. The income tax expense of \$XX in fiscal 2022 and \$XX in fiscal 2021, was removed as it represented non-income-based taxes.

Notes to the financial statements

7 Management Fee

Under the terms of the Partnership Agreement, the Adviser receives a management fee for services provided to the Partnership, calculated and payable on a [quarterly, monthly] basis. Any payment for a period of less than three months shall be adjusted on a pro rata basis according to the actual number of days during the period (update with specific policy as necessary). The management fee is calculated based on each limited partner's Adjusted Commitment, as defined below, multiplied by the applicable management fee rate for such limited partner. [insert methodology for calculation of management fee]. For the period ended December 31, 2024, the Partnership incurred management fees of -.

There is [management fee amount] separate management fee payable or incentive allocation (referred to in the financial statements of the Master Fund as "carried interest") to the General Partner of the Partnership. The Partnership does incur a management fee and carried interest indirectly in its capacity as a limited partner in the Master Fund. Please refer to the attached financial statements of the Master Fund for a discussion of the computation of the management fee and carried interest. Included in expenses allocated from the Master Fund in the Statement of Operations is [Insert amount] which is the Partnership's proportionate share of management fees incurred by the Master Fund for the period ended December 31, 2024. The Master Fund has not surpassed its Preferred Return, as discussed in the attached financial statements of the Master Fund, and, as such, no carried interest has been allocated [if applicable].

8 Partner Contributions and Distributions

As of December 31, 2024, capital commitments to the Partnership from the General Partner and limited partners were [insert amount] and [insert amount], respectively. From the Partnership's inception to December 31, 2024, total capital contributed to the Partnership, net of management fees, by the General Partner and limited partners was [insert amount] and [insert amount], respectively. From the Partnership's inception to December 31, 2024, total capital contributed to the Partnership, net of callable distributions and management fees, by the General Partner and limited partners was [insert amount] and [insert amount] respectively ([insert amount] % of capital commitments in total). No limited partner shall be permitted to make a withdrawal of any portion of its capital contributions. From the Partnership's inception to December 31, 2024, total distributions to the General Partner and limited partners were [insert amount] and [insert amount] respectively, of which [insert amount] and [insert amount] respectively, are callable.

9 Carried Interest

Distributable cash attributable to any Partnership investment shall be distributed as soon as practicable after receipt by the Partnership. Each partner's proportionate share generally will be distributed in the following order of priority: [insert order of priority - the following is an example] (a) Return of Capital: First, 100% to such limited partner until the cumulative distributions to such limited partner equal the sum of such limited partner's capital contributions used to fund the acquisition cost of each investment and such limited partner's capital contributions used to fund Partnership expenses; (b) Preferred Return: Second, 100% to such limited partner until the cumulative distributions to such limited partner equal a preferred return on the amounts included in (a) above at the rate of X% per annum, compounded annually; (c) Catch-Up: Third, 100% to the General Partner until the General Partner has received X% of the sum of the distributions made to such limited partner, other than pursuant to (a), and to the General Partner with respect to such limited partner; and (d) 95/5 split: Thereafter, 95% to such limited partner and 5% to the General Partner (the distributions to the General Partner described in (c) and here in (d) being referred to collectively as the General Partner's "carried interest"). All allocations are made in accordance with the provisions documented in the Partnership Agreement. The General Partner, in its sole discretion, may waive or reduce the carried interest for certain limited partners.

5 Income Taxes - Feeder (continued)

- Based on the factors given in ASU 2019-12, the Partnership determined that the step-up in tax basis of goodwill, with respect to its transaction with Government, should be considered as a part of business combination as the step-up results in a deferred tax asset which exceeds the remaining balance of book goodwill recognized in the business combination.
- The Partnership did not allocate any portion of the consolidated amount of current and deferred tax expense to a [XX legal entity] which is not subject to tax in its separate financial statements. However, the Partnership elected to do so for an [individual entity] which was also not subject to tax and is disregarded by the taxing authority.
- During the FYXX, Partnership transitioned from the equity method to consolidation for its foreign investment- [XX]. In line with ASU 2019-12 adoption, the Partnership derecognized its existing deferred tax liability for a taxable outside basis difference in its equity method investment as it asserts indefinite reversal of the outside basis difference in the newly consolidated subsidiary.
- During the FYXX, Partnership transitioned from consolidation to equity method for its foreign investment- [XX]. In line with ASU 2019-12 adoption, the Partnership recognized deferred tax liability for a taxable outside basis difference in its equity method investment as it no longer asserts indefinite reversal.

6 Limitation of Limited Partner Liability

Generally, except as provided under applicable law or under the Partnership Agreement, a limited partner shall not be liable for the Partnership's debts, obligations or liabilities in any amount in excess of committed capital, plus such limited partner's share of management fees. Subject to applicable law and the Partnership Agreement, a limited partner may be obligated to return to the Partnership certain amounts distributed to the limited partner.

7 Management Fee

Under the terms of the Partnership Agreement, the Adviser receives a management fee for services provided to the Partnership, calculated and payable on a [quarterly, monthly] basis. Any payment for a period of less than three months shall be adjusted on a pro rata basis according to the actual number of days during the period (update with specific policy as necessary). The management fee is calculated based on each limited partner's Adjusted Commitment, as defined below, multiplied by the applicable management fee rate for such limited partner. [insert methodology for calculation of management fee]. For the period ended December 31, 2024, the Partnership incurred management fees of -.

There is [management fee amount] separate management fee payable or incentive allocation (referred to in the financial statements of the Master Fund as "carried interest") to the General Partner of the Partnership. The Partnership does incur a management fee and carried interest indirectly in its capacity as a limited partner in the Master Fund. Please refer to the attached financial statements of the Master Fund for a discussion of the computation of the management fee and carried interest. Included in expenses allocated from the Master Fund in the Statement of Operations is [Insert amount] which is the Partnership's proportionate share of management fees incurred by the Master Fund for the period ended December 31, 2024. The Master Fund has not surpassed its Preferred Return, as discussed in the attached financial statements of the Master Fund, and, as such, no carried interest has been allocated [if applicable].

Notes to the financial statements

9 Carried Interest (continued)

For the period ended December 31, 2024, there was no unrealized carried interest from net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments allocated to the General Partner [if applicable]. The unrealized carried interest allocation assumes the dissolution of the Partnership and the hypothetical realization of all investments held by the Partnership as of [Date]. This amount is based on the fair value of the Partnership's investments as of [Date] and does not take into account any future changes in market value of the investments, their carrying costs, or any other costs or expenses incurred during the remaining term of the Partnership. The investments' realization values may be different from these values reflected in the accompanying financial statements and such differences could be material. As of [Date], the General Partner has been allocated [insert amount] of such unrealized carried interest, inception to date.

10 Line of credit

Effective [insert date], the Partnership entered into a credit agreement with [insert line of credit provider] for a revolving line of credit (the "Facility"). The Partnership may use the Facility for temporary purposes primarily to bridge the timing difference between the funding of investments and the collection of capital contributions from Partners. The maximum availability under the Facility is [insert amount]. As of [Date], there was no amounts outstanding balance against the Facility. For the period ended [Date], the Partnership did not incur any interest expense in connection with the Facility. Borrowings are secured by (i) cash and short-term investments held by the Partnership and (ii) an assignment by the Partnership to [insert line of credit provider] of the Partnership's right to receive amounts payable in respect of unfunded capital commitments from the Partners. [insert line of credit provider] has the right to require the Partnership to call capital from Partners, in order to repay [insert line of credit provider], if borrowings and other obligations are not repaid in accordance with the terms of the Facility.

11 Offsetting assets and liabilities

The Partnership is required to disclose the impact of offsetting assets and liabilities represented in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on its financial position for recognized assets and liabilities. These recognized assets and liabilities are financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement or meet the following right of setoff criteria: the amounts owed by the Partnership to another party are determinable; the Partnership has the right to set off the amounts owed with the amounts owed by the other party; the Partnership intends to set off; and the Partnership's right of setoff is enforceable at law.

As of December 31, 2024, the Partnership holds financial instruments and derivative contracts that are eligible to be offset in the statement of assets and liabilities and are subject to a master netting arrangement. The master netting arrangement allows the counterparty to net applicable collateral held on behalf of the Partnership against applicable liabilities or payment obligations of the Partnership to the counterparty. These arrangements also allow the counterparty to net any of its applicable liabilities or payment obligations they have to the Partnership against any collateral sent to the Partnership .

8 Partner Contributions and Distributions

As of December 31, 2024, capital commitments to the Partnership from the General Partner and limited partners were [insert amount] and [insert amount], respectively. From the Partnership's inception to December 31, 2024, total capital contributed to the Partnership, net of management fees, by the General Partner and limited partners was [insert amount] and [insert amount], respectively. From the Partnership's inception to December 31, 2024, total capital contributed to the Partnership, net of callable distributions and management fees, by the General Partner and limited partners was [insert amount] and [insert amount] respectively ([insert amount] % of capital commitments in total). No limited partner shall be permitted to make a withdrawal of any portion of its capital contributions. From the Partnership's inception to December 31, 2024, total distributions to the General Partner and limited partners were [insert amount] and [insert amount] respectively, of which [insert amount] and [insert amount] respectively, are callable.

9 Carried Interest

Distributable cash attributable to any Partnership investment shall be distributed as soon as practicable after receipt by the Partnership. Each partner's proportionate share generally will be distributed in the following order of priority: [insert order of priority - the following is an example] (a) Return of Capital: First, 100% to such limited partner until the cumulative distributions to such limited partner equal the sum of such limited partner's capital contributions used to fund the acquisition cost of each investment and such limited partner's capital contributions used to fund Partnership expenses; (b) Preferred Return: Second, 100% to such limited partner until the cumulative distributions to such limited partner equal a preferred return on the amounts included in (a) above at the rate of X% per annum, compounded annually; (c) Catch-Up: Third, 100% to the General Partner until the General Partner has received X% of the sum of the distributions made to such limited partner, other than pursuant to (a), and to the General Partner with respect to such limited partner; and (d) 95/5 split: Thereafter, 95% to such limited partner and 5% to the General Partner (the distributions to the General Partner described in (c) and here in (d) being referred to collectively as the General Partner's "carried interest"). All allocations are made in accordance with the provisions documented in the Partnership Agreement. The General Partner, in its sole discretion, may waive or reduce the carried interest for certain limited partners.

For the period ended December 31, 2024, there was no unrealized carried interest from net change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments allocated to the General Partner [if applicable]. The unrealized carried interest allocation assumes the dissolution of the Partnership and the hypothetical realization of all investments held by the Partnership as of [Date]. This amount is based on the fair value of the Partnership's investments as of [Date] and does not take into account any future changes in market value of the investments, their carrying costs, or any other costs or expenses incurred during the remaining term of the Partnership. The investments' realization values may be different from these values reflected in the accompanying financial statements and such differences could be material. As of [Date], the General Partner has been allocated [insert amount] of such unrealized carried interest, inception to date.

Notes to the financial statements

12 Fair value of investments

The fair value of the Partnership's assets and liabilities that qualify as financial instruments approximates the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital. Fair value is defined as the price that the Partnership would receive to sell an investment or pay to transfer a liability in a timely transaction with an independent buyer in the principal market, or in the absence of a principal market the most advantageous market for the investment or liability. The Partnership uses a three-tier hierarchy to distinguish between (a) inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs) and (b) inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs) and to establish classification of fair value measurements for disclosure purposes. Various inputs are used in determining the fair value of the Partnership's investments. The inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below

- Level 1- quoted prices in active markets for identical investments
- Level 2- other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar investments or short-term investments that are valued at amortized cost
- Level 3- significant unobservable inputs (including the Partnership's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments)

The inputs or methodology used for valuing investments are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those investments.

The Partnership's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are categorized based on the fair value hierarchy as defined in the significant accounting policies footnote 2.

	Percentage of Total Partners' Capital %	Cost \$	Fair Value \$
Industry			
Industry type A	30	17,710,000	23,100,000
Industry type B	33	13,915,000	18,150,000
Industry type C	25	10,542,100	13,750,000
Other	12	99,525,000	62,362,000
Total investments	100	141,692,100	117,362,000

The below table presents the Partnership's investments owned [and sold short] by level within the fair value hierarchy as of [period end date]. The Partnership's investments are summarized in the below table:

10 Line of credit

Effective [insert date], the Partnership entered into a credit agreement with [insert line of credit provider] for a revolving line of credit (the "Facility"). The Partnership may use the Facility for temporary purposes primarily to bridge the timing difference between the funding of investments and the collection of capital contributions from Partners. The maximum availability under the Facility is [insert amount]. As of [Date], there was no amounts outstanding balance against the Facility. For the period ended [Date], the Partnership did not incur any interest expense in connection with the Facility. Borrowings are secured by (i) cash and short-term investments held by the Partnership and (ii) an assignment by the Partnership to [insert line of credit provider] of the Partnership's right to receive amounts payable in respect of unfunded capital commitments from the Partners. [insert line of credit provider] has the right to require the Partnership to call capital from Partners, in order to repay [insert line of credit provider], if borrowings and other obligations are not repaid in accordance with the terms of the Facility.

11 Offsetting assets and liabilities

The Partnership is required to disclose the impact of offsetting assets and liabilities represented in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on its financial position for recognized assets and liabilities. These recognized assets and liabilities are financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement or meet the following right of setoff criteria: the amounts owed by the Partnership to another party are determinable; the Partnership has the right to set off the amounts owed with the amounts owed by the other party; the Partnership intends to set off; and the Partnership's right of setoff is enforceable at law.

As of December 31, 2024, the Partnership holds financial instruments and derivative contracts that are eligible to be offset in the statement of assets and liabilities and are subject to a master netting arrangement. The master netting arrangement allows the counterparty to net applicable collateral held on behalf of the Partnership against applicable liabilities or payment obligations of the Partnership to the counterparty. These arrangements also allow the counterparty to net any of its applicable liabilities or payment obligations they have to the Partnership against any collateral sent to the Partnership .

12 Fair value of investments

The fair value of the Partnership's assets and liabilities that qualify as financial instruments approximates the carrying amounts presented in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Partners' Capital. Fair value is defined as the price that the Partnership would receive to sell an investment or pay to transfer a liability in a timely transaction with an independent buyer in the principal market, or in the absence of a principal market the most advantageous market for the investment or liability. The Partnership uses a three-tier hierarchy to distinguish between (a) inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs) and (b) inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs) and to establish classification of fair value measurements for disclosure purposes. Various inputs are used in determining the fair value of the Partnership's investments. The inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below

- Level 1- quoted prices in active markets for identical investments
- Level 2- other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar investments or short-term investments that are valued at amortized cost

Notes to the financial statements

12 Fair value of investments (continued)

	Level 1	Fair value hierarchy		Total
	\$	Level 2	Level 3	\$
		\$	\$	
Asset				
Security type A	32,500,000	45,260,000	12,542,000	90,302,000
Security type B	52,362,000	95,872,000	36,152,000	184,386,000
Total	<u>84,862,000</u>	<u>141,132,000</u>	<u>48,694,000</u>	<u>274,688,000</u>
Liability				
Security type A	87,521,000	59,892,000	63,252,000	210,665,000
Security type B	87,262,000	36,952,000	78,458,000	202,672,000
Total	<u>174,783,000</u>	<u>96,844,000</u>	<u>141,710,000</u>	<u>413,337,000</u>

The table below presents the summary of changes in the fair value of the Partnership's investments classified as level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for the [period] ended January 1, 2024:

	Level 3 Investments, at fair value	
	Investment type A	Investment type B
	\$	\$
Balance, at beginning of period	2,540,500	7,138,500
Unrealized gain/(loss)	3,245,000	1,450,000
Realized gain/(loss)	1,542,800	753,200
Purchases of investments	18,643,500	11,450,250
Sales of investments	(1,584,000)	(1,245,000)
Transfer of investments in to Level 3	25,848,000	3,652,000
Transfer of investment out of Level 3	8,792,000	3,254,000
Total investments	<u>59,027,800</u>	<u>26,452,950</u>

{Applicable if the Partnership holds any callable debt securities}. The cost of [fixed maturity] securities classified as available-for-sale and Held to Maturity is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, which are included in interest income on the Statements of Operations. The amortization of premium and accretion of discount for fixed maturity securities is recognized utilizing the effective yield method that takes into consideration call and maturity dates. As per ASU 2020-08, premiums are amortized to the next call date and discounts are accreted to the stated maturity date.

During the period ended December 31, 20XX, the Company transitioned to ASC 321, Investments - Equity Securities for investments it does not continue to hold significant influence in due to a decline in its share of equity investments below 20%. As per ASU 2020-01, the Company will remeasure its investment immediately by applying the measurement alternative in accordance with Topic 321 immediately upon discontinuing the equity method.

[Please provide the following: 1. The nature of and reason for the change in accounting principle - to the extent not already covered above

2. The transition method - to the extent not already covered above

3. A qualitative description of the financial statement line items affected by the change].

12 Fair value of investments (continued)

- Level 3- significant unobservable inputs (including the Partnership's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments)

The inputs or methodology used for valuing investments are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those investments.

The Partnership's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are categorized based on the fair value hierarchy as defined in the significant accounting policies footnote 2.

	Percentage of Total Partners' Capital %	Cost \$	Fair Value \$
Industry			
Industry type A	30	17,710,000	23,100,000
Industry type B	33	13,915,000	18,150,000
Industry type C	25	10,542,100	13,750,000
Other	12	99,525,000	62,362,000
Total investments	100	141,692,100	117,362,000

The below table presents the Partnership's investments owned [and sold short] by level within the fair value hierarchy as of [period end date]. The Partnership's investments are summarized in the below table:

	Level 1 \$	Fair value hierarchy Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Asset				
Security type A	32,500,000	45,260,000	12,542,000	90,302,000
Security type B	52,362,000	95,872,000	36,152,000	184,386,000
Total	84,862,000	141,132,000	48,694,000	274,688,000
Liability				
Security type A	87,521,000	59,892,000	63,252,000	210,665,000
Security type B	87,262,000	36,952,000	78,458,000	202,672,000
Total	174,783,000	96,844,000	141,710,000	413,337,000

The table below presents the summary of changes in the fair value of the Partnership's investments classified as level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for the [period] ended January 1, 2024:

12 Fair value of investments (continued)

	Level 3 Investments, at fair value	
	Investment type A	Investment type B
	\$	\$
Balance, at beginning of period	2,540,500	7,138,500
Unrealized gain/(loss)	3,245,000	1,450,000
Realized gain/(loss)	1,542,800	753,200
Purchases of investments	18,643,500	11,450,250
Sales of investments	(1,584,000)	(1,245,000)
Transfer of investments in to Level 3	25,848,000	3,652,000
Transfer of investment out of Level 3	8,792,000	3,254,000
Total investments	59,027,800	26,452,950

{Applicable if the Partnership holds any callable debt securities}. The cost of [fixed maturity] securities classified as available-for-sale and Held to Maturity is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, which are included in interest income on the Statements of Operations. The amortization of premium and accretion of discount for fixed maturity securities is recognized utilizing the effective yield method that takes into consideration call and maturity dates. As per ASU 2020-08, premiums are amortized to the next call date and discounts are accreted to the stated maturity date.

During the period ended December 31, 20XX, the Company transitioned to ASC 321, Investments - Equity Securities for investments it does not continue to hold significant influence in due to a decline in its share of equity investments below 20%. As per ASU 2020-01, the Company will remeasure its investment immediately by applying the measurement alternative in accordance with Topic 321 immediately upon discontinuing the equity method.

[Please provide the following: 1. The nature of and reason for the change in accounting principle - to the extent not already covered above

2. The transition method - to the extent not already covered above

3. A qualitative description of the financial statement line items affected by the change].

Also, the non-derivative forward contracts or purchased call options to acquire equity securities that the Company holds will be measured using the fair value principles of ASC 321 before settlement or exercise. Based on the ASU 2020-01, the Company will not consider how it will account for the resulting investments on eventual settlement or exercise but will only assess the accounting for these arrangements under the remaining characteristics in paragraph 815-10-15-141(b) through 151-141(d):

b) The contract's terms require physical settlement of the contract by delivery of the securities.

c) The contract is not a derivative instrument otherwise subject to this Subtopic.

d) The contract, if a purchased option, has no intrinsic value at acquisition

Notes to the financial statements

12 Fair value of investments (continued)

Also, the non-derivative forward contracts or purchased call options to acquire equity securities that the Company holds will be measured using the fair value principles of ASC 321 before settlement or exercise. Based on the ASU 2020-01, the Company will not consider how it will account for the resulting investments on eventual settlement or exercise but will only assess the accounting for these arrangements under the remaining characteristics in paragraph 815-10-15-141(b) through 151-141(d):

- b) The contract's terms require physical settlement of the contract by delivery of the securities.*
- c) The contract is not a derivative instrument otherwise subject to this Subtopic.*
- d) The contract, if a purchased option, has no intrinsic value at acquisition*

13 Derivatives

In the normal course of business, the Partnership attempts to manage a variety of risks, including currency and credit risk. The Partnership enters into derivative contracts to manage its currency risk. Currency risk arises from the possibility that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates will affect the value of the Partnership's investments, expected future cash flows and commitments. The Partnership does not enter into derivative contracts for speculative purposes. Credit risk is the risk that counterparties to derivative contracts are unable to meet their contractual obligations. The Partnership executes its derivative contracts with affiliates of the General Partner and other financial institutions. The Partnership manages its concentrations of counterparty credit risk by seeking to undertake transactions with well-capitalized counterparties and by monitoring the creditworthiness of these counterparties.

Agreements with counterparties specify certain credit-risk-related contingent features including the early settlement of the Partnership's net liability with the counterparty or the funding of a margin account based on defined thresholds in each agreement. As of December 31, 2024, the Partnership was not required to fund collateral to a margin account.

The following table sets forth the Partnership's derivative contracts on a gross basis as of December 31, 2024. Gross fair values in the table below exclude the effect of netting under enforceable netting agreements. As of December 31, 2024, the Partnership had no net obligation to counterparties in derivative contracts. The fair value of derivative contracts is included in investments, at fair value on the accompanying Statement Of Assets, Liabilities And Partners' Capital .

	Notional amount	Settlement dates	Fair value	
			Asset	Liability
	\$		\$	\$
Derivative type A	2,356,000	12/1/2020	3,652,000	8,795,000
Derivative type B	1,245,000	12/2/2020	6,235,000	9,845,000
Total	3,601,000		9,887,000	18,640,000

The unrealized and realized gains and losses generated from the Partnership's derivative contracts are included in net change in unrealized gain/loss from translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies and net realized gain/(loss) from foreign currency transactions, respectively, on the accompanying Statement of Operations. For the period ended December 31, 2024, the net realized loss on derivative contracts was \$XXXXX.

13 Derivatives

In the normal course of business, the Partnership attempts to manage a variety of risks, including currency and credit risk. The Partnership enters into derivative contracts to manage its currency risk. Currency risk arises from the possibility that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates will affect the value of the Partnership's investments, expected future cash flows and commitments. The Partnership does not enter into derivative contracts for speculative purposes. Credit risk is the risk that counterparties to derivative contracts are unable to meet their contractual obligations. The Partnership executes its derivative contracts with affiliates of the General Partner and other financial institutions. The Partnership manages its concentrations of counterparty credit risk by seeking to undertake transactions with well-capitalized counterparties and by monitoring the creditworthiness of these counterparties.

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	Notional amount	Settlement dates	Fair value	
			Asset	Liability
	\$		\$	\$
Derivative type A	2,356,000	12/1/2020	3,652,000	8,795,000
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Total	3,601,000		9,887,000	18,640,000

The unrealized and realized gains and losses generated from the Partnership's derivative contracts are included in net change in unrealized gain/loss from translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies and net realized gain/(loss) from foreign currency transactions, respectively, on the accompanying Statement of Operations. For the period ended December 31, 2024, the net realized loss on derivative contracts was \$XXXXX.

14 Capital withdrawals payable

Capital withdrawals are recognized as liabilities when the amount requested in the notice of withdrawal becomes fixed, which generally occurs on the [insert time: last day of a fiscal quarter, first day of every month]. As a result, withdrawals paid after the end of the year, based on partners' capital balances at year-end, are included in capital withdrawals payable at [Date]. A notice of withdrawal received wherein the dollar amount is not fixed, will remain in partners' capital until the amount is determined.

Notes to the financial statements

14 Capital withdrawals payable

Capital withdrawals are recognized as liabilities when the amount requested in the notice of withdrawal becomes fixed, which generally occurs on the [insert time: last day of a fiscal quarter, first day of every month]. As a result, withdrawals paid after the end of the year, based on partners' capital balances at year-end, are included in capital withdrawals payable at [Date]. A notice of withdrawal received wherein the dollar amount is not fixed, will remain in partners' capital until the amount is determined.

15 Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASC Topic 842, Leases. ASC 842 increases transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. The right of use ("ROU") asset will be based on the lease liability adjusted for certain costs such as initial direct costs, prepaid lease payments, and lease incentives received.

The Partnership adopted this guidance when it became effective in fiscal 2020 first quarter using the [modified retrospective] transition approach for leases that existed at the period of adoption and will not restate the prior comparative periods. Under this method, the Partnership was required to assess the remaining future payments and lease terms of existing leases as of the beginning of the fiscal 2020 first quarter.

The Partnership also elected the following practical expedients: [package of practical expedients (no need to reassess whether expired or existing contracts are or contain leases; no need to reassess lease classification of expired or existing leases, no need to reassess initial direct costs), easements practical expedient, to not separate lease and non-lease components, hindsight practical expedient].

Based on the current evaluation efforts, the Partnership believes that this standard will have a significant impact on its consolidated balance sheets but will have no material impact on the consolidated statements of income, other comprehensive income, or cash flows. The Partnership expects to recognize lease liabilities of [insert amount] based on the present value of future minimum lease commitments as of date. The Partnership expects to record a corresponding ROU asset with various adjustments of [insert amount].

16 Due to / from broker

The components of the Partnership's due to / from broker account is presented in the table below:

	2024
	\$
Receivable for pending sale of investment	1,500,000
Collateral with counterparty for derivative contracts	750,000
Other receivable due from broker	250,000
Due from broker	<u>2,500,000</u>
Payable for pending purchase of investment	1,500,000
Collateral with counterparty for derivative contracts	500,000
Due to broker	<u>2,000,000</u>

15 Leases

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	\$
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Due from broker	<u>2,500,000</u>
Payable for pending purchase of investment	1,500,000
Collateral with counterparty for derivative contracts	500,000
Due to broker	<u>2,000,000</u>

Due from [to] broker includes cash and net amounts receivable [payable] for securities transactions that have not settled. At December 31, 2024, due from [to] brokers includes receivables of [insert amount] and payables of [insert amount] related to unsettled trades. Unrealized appreciation [depreciation] on [identify applicable financial instruments, e.g., futures] and foreign currency translation are also amounts due from [to] broker. Investments and other amounts due from broker serve as collateral for the amounts due to the broker.

[At December 31, 2024, foreign currency balances valued at [insert amount] with a cost of [insert amount] were included in due from [to] broker. Disclose any restricted or collateral balances]

Notes to the financial statements

16 Due to / from broker (continued)

Due from [to] broker includes cash and net amounts receivable [payable] for securities transactions that have not settled. At December 31, 2024, due from [to] brokers includes receivables of [insert amount] and payables of [insert amount] related to unsettled trades. Unrealized appreciation [depreciation] on [identify applicable financial instruments, e.g., futures] and foreign currency translation are also amounts due from [to] broker. Investments and other amounts due from broker serve as collateral for the amounts due to the broker.

[At December 31, 2024, foreign currency balances valued at [insert amount] with a cost of [insert amount] were included in due from [to] broker. Disclose any restricted or collateral balances]

Accounting for the Convertible Notes

In accounting for the initial issuance of the 202X Notes, the Company separated such notes into liability and equity components. The carrying amount of the equity component representing the conversion option was \$XXX million and \$ XXX million for the 202X Notes, respectively. The amounts were determined by deducting the fair value of the liability component from the par value of each of the 202X Notes. Upon adoption of ASU 2020-06 on [date, month, year], the unamortized discounts on the 202X Notes were eliminated and the liability and equity components relating to the debt issuance costs for the 202X Notes are now presented as a single liability. Debt issuance costs for the 202X Notes are amortized to interest expense over their respective terms at an effective annual interest rate of XXX%.

The net carrying amount of the liability component of the 202X Notes is as follows:

	2024
	\$
Principal	-
Unamortized discount and issuance costs	-
Net carrying amount	-

Supplier Finance Program:

Under a supplier finance program, the Company agrees to pay the [bank name] the stated amount of confirmed invoices from its designated suppliers on the original maturity dates of the invoices, an annual subscription fee for the supplier finance platform, and service fees for related support. The Company or [bank] may terminate the agreement upon at least [XX] days' notice. The supplier invoices that have been confirmed as valid under the program require payment in full within [XX] days of the invoice date. These obligations are presented in the Balance Sheet in XXX financial caption.

The roll forwards of the Company's outstanding obligations confirmed as valid under its supplier finance program for year ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, are as follows (in thousands):

Confirmed obligations outstanding at the beginning of the year
Invoices confirmed during the year
Confirmed invoices paid during the year
Confirmed obligations outstanding at the end of the year

17 Share capital

[For partnerships and limited liability companies: The General Partner is authorized to admit limited partners to the Master Fund, or accept additional capital contributions from existing limited partners [from fund document describe when contributions can be made].

16 Due to / from broker (continued)

Accounting for the Convertible Notes

In accounting for the initial issuance of the 202X Notes, the Company separated such notes into liability and equity components. The carrying amount of the equity component representing the conversion option was \$XXX million and \$ XXX million for the 202X Notes, respectively. The amounts were determined by deducting the fair value of the liability component from the par value of each of the 202X Notes. Upon adoption of ASU 2020-06 on [date, month, year], the unamortized discounts on the 202X Notes were eliminated and the liability and equity components relating to the debt issuance costs for the 202X Notes are now presented as a single liability. Debt issuance costs for the 202X Notes are amortized to interest expense over their respective terms at an effective annual interest rate of XXX%.

The net carrying amount of the liability component of the 202X Notes is as follows:

Note	2024
	\$
Principal	-
Unamortized discount and issuance costs	-
Net carrying amount	-

Supplier Finance Program:

Under a supplier finance program, the Company agrees to pay the [bank name] the stated amount of confirmed invoices from its designated suppliers on the original maturity dates of the invoices, an annual subscription fee for the supplier finance platform, and service fees for related support. The Company or [bank] may terminate the agreement upon at least [XX] days' notice. The supplier invoices that have been confirmed as valid under the program require payment in full within [XX] days of the invoice date. These obligations are presented in the Balance Sheet in XXX financial caption.

The roll forwards of the Company's outstanding obligations confirmed as valid under its supplier finance program for year ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, are as follows (in thousands):

Note

Confirmed obligations outstanding at the beginning of the year
Invoices confirmed during the year
Confirmed invoices paid during the year
Confirmed obligations outstanding at the end of the year

17 Share capital

[For partnerships and limited liability companies: The General Partner is authorized to admit limited partners to the Master Fund, or accept additional capital contributions from existing limited partners [from fund document describe when contributions can be made].

A limited partner may withdraw all or a portion of his capital account [from fund document describe when and how withdrawals can be made including any notice period]. [Describe any lock up period or gate provisions].

[If a portion of the fund to be withdrawn can be retained by the fund describe the retention and payment terms].

Notes to the financial statements

17 Share capital (continued)

A limited partner may withdraw all or a portion of his capital account [from fund document describe when and how withdrawals can be made including any notice period]. [Describe any lock up period or gate provisions].

[If a portion of the fund to be withdrawn can be retained by the fund describe the retention and payment terms].

Net profits and net losses of the Master Fund are allocated to the partners in accordance with the ratio of their capital account balances.]

[For limited liability offshore funds: The authorized capital of the Master Fund is U.S. \$[[insert amount]] divided into [[insert amount]] [share description from fund document] shares (the "Shares") with a par value of U.S. \$[[insert amount]] each. [If the fund has share classes, using the fund document describe the terms of the classes here] [If the fund may issue other classes with other terms at the discretion of the investment manager, using the fund document describe the terms of the classes here]

If the fund is permitted to issues shares in series, using the fund document describe the provisions for issuing the series here and include any provisions for share roll up. If the fund may issue additional series at the discretion of the investment manager, using the fund document describe the terms of the series here]

[Be aware that the fund may provide for fee participation arrangements whereby an investor has participating shares at the master level-using the fund document these should be described here]

Share transactions for the period ended December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Shares outstanding [Beginning of period]	Adjustments for conversions and transfers	Shares subscribed	Shares redeemed	Shares outstanding [End of period]
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Class X					
Series 1	2,562,000	1,236,000	9,874,000	6,548,000	20,220,000
Series 2	2,503,000	8,975,000	3,545,000	2,365,000	17,388,000
Series 3	2,562,000	1,236,000	9,874,000	6,548,000	20,220,000
Class Y					
Series 1	1,564,000	8,945,000	3,652,000	8,750,000	22,911,000
Series 2	9,874,000	3,162,000	3,650,000	36,536,000	53,222,000
Series 3	4,585,000	9,725,000	3,654,000	7,895,000	25,859,000
Class Z					
Series 1	8,745,000	2,542,000	3,620,000	1,245,000	16,152,000
Series 2	7,894,000	3,654,000	1,252,000	7,170,000	19,970,000
Series 3	8,754,000	3,260,000	2,540,000	8,182,000	22,736,000

17 Share capital (continued)

Net profits and net losses of the Master Fund are allocated to the partners in accordance with the ratio of their capital account balances.]

[For limited liability offshore funds: The authorized capital of the Master Fund is U.S. \$[[insert amount]] divided into [[insert amount]] [share description from fund document] shares (the "Shares") with a par value of U.S. \$[[insert amount]] each. [If the fund has share classes, using the fund document describe the terms of the classes here] [If the fund may issue other classes with other terms at the discretion of the investment manager, using the fund document describe the terms of the classes here]

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[Be aware that the fund may provide for fee participation arrangements whereby an investor has participating shares at the master level-using the fund document these should be described here]

Share transactions for the period ended December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Shares outstanding [Beginning of period]	Adjustments for conversions and transfers	Shares subscribed	Shares redeemed	Shares outstanding [End of period]	Net asset value per share
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Class X						
Series 1	2,562,000	1,236,000	9,874,000	6,548,000	20,220,000	3,620,000
Series 2	2,503,000	8,975,000	3,545,000	2,365,000	17,388,000	7,894,000
Series 3	2,562,000	1,236,000	9,874,000	6,548,000	20,220,000	3,620,000
Class Y						
Series 1	1,564,000	8,945,000	3,652,000	8,750,000	22,911,000	3,685,000
Series 2	9,874,000	3,162,000	3,650,000	36,536,000	53,222,000	8,752,000
Series 3	4,585,000	9,725,000	3,654,000	7,895,000	25,859,000	6,245,000
Class Z						
Series 1	8,745,000	2,542,000	3,620,000	1,245,000	16,152,000	3,652,000
Series 2	7,894,000	3,654,000	1,252,000	7,170,000	19,970,000	6,547,000
Series 3	8,754,000	3,260,000	2,540,000	8,182,000	22,736,000	6,360,000

The value of subscriptions and redemptions for the period ended December 31, 2024 were as follows:

	Subscriptions	Redemptions
	\$	\$
Class X	898,000	236,000
Class Y	215,000	326,000
Class Z	875,000	362,000

18 Financial Highlights

The following represents ratios to average limited partners' capital and other financial highlights information for limited partners for the period ended December 31, 2024.

Notes to the financial statements

17 Share capital (continued)

	Net asset value per share \$
Class X	
Series 1	3,620,000
Series 2	7,894,000
Series 3	3,620,000
Class Y	
Series 1	3,685,000
Series 2	8,752,000
Series 3	6,245,000
Class Z	
Series 1	3,652,000
Series 2	6,547,000
Series 3	6,360,000

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	Subscriptions \$	Redemptions \$
Class X	898,000	236,000
Class Y	215,000	326,000
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18 Financial Highlights

The following represents ratios to average limited partners' capital and other financial highlights information for limited partners for the period ended December 31, 2024.

	%
Internal Rate of Return (at fair value, since inception)	58
Ratio to average limited partner' capital:	
Ratio to total expenses	62
Ratio to carried interest	33
Incentive allocation	42
Ratio of total expenses, carried interest and incentive allocation to GP	98
Ratio of net investment income/(loss)	22

The above ratios and IRR have been calculated for the limited partners taken as a whole. The limited partner' IRR since inception, net of all fees and carried interest, was computed based on the dates of capital contributions and distributions as well as the ending limited partner' capital balance as of each measurement date. Total return ratios are calculated on a monthly basis. An individual limited partner's return and ratios may vary from these returns and ratios due to differing management fee and carried interest arrangements, the timing of limited partner capital commitments and related interest payments, expense waivers and withholding tax allocation, as applicable.

18 Financial Highlights (continued)

	%
Internal Rate of Return (at fair value, since inception)	58
Ratio to average limited partner' capital:	
Ratio to total expenses	62
Ratio to carried interest	33
Incentive allocation	42
Ratio of total expenses, carried interest and incentive allocation to GP	98
Ratio of net investment income/(loss)	22

The above ratios and IRR have been calculated for the limited partners taken as a whole. The limited partner' IRR since inception, net of all fees and carried interest, was computed based on the dates of capital contributions and distributions as well as the ending limited partner' capital balance as of each measurement date. Total return ratios are calculated on a monthly basis. An individual limited partner's return and ratios may vary from these returns and ratios due to differing management fee and carried interest arrangements, the timing of limited partner capital commitments and related interest payments, expense waivers and withholding tax allocation, as applicable.

19 Related party transactions

On [date, month, 20xx], the Company leased a showroom in [xxx] from [xxx]. The lease is renewable and has been renewed each year since 20xx. On [date, month, 20xx], the Company renewed the lease for an additional [xxx] term at a cost of \$[xxx]. During the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recorded rental amounts of \$[xxx] and \$[xxx], respectively.

The Partnership considers the [Investment Manager, its principal owners, members of management (including members of their immediate families, and affiliates)] to be related parties to the Partnership . Amounts due from and due to related parties are generally settled in the normal course of business without formal payment terms.

[Include details of any other transactions between related parties, such as management fee payments to the Investment manager or incentive fee payments to the General Partner.]

The Investment Manager is paid a management fee by the Fund calculated and payable [monthly, quarterly, annually] [in advance, in arrears] equal to the X.x% of the Fund's limited partners' capital account balances as of the beginning of each calendar [quarter, month].

[If applicable: When management and incentive fees are charged at the Master Fund level, no management fees will be charged at the Feeder Fund level.]

The General Partner is entitled to receive an [annual, semi-annual, monthly] incentive allocation equal to X.x% of the Fund's net profits, if any, allocated from each limited partners' capital account for the current period, subject to a loss carry-forward provision.

20 Commitment, contingencies and contractual obligations

a) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Partnership has been named as a defendant in various matters. The Fund's management, after consultation with their legal counsel, believe that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Notes to the financial statements

19 Related party transactions

On [date, month, 20xx], the Company leased a showroom in [xxx] from [xxx]. The lease is renewable and has been renewed each year since 20xx. On [date, month, 20xx], the Company renewed the lease for an additional [xxx] term at a cost of \$[xxx]. During the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recorded rental amounts of \$[xxx] and \$[xxx], respectively.

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[Include details of any other transactions between related parties, such as management fee payments to the Investment manager or incentive fee payments to the General Partner.]

The Investment Manager is paid a management fee by the Fund calculated and payable [monthly, quarterly, annually] [in advance, in arrears] equal to the X.x% of the Fund's limited partners' capital account balances as of the beginning of each calendar [quarter, month].

[If applicable: When management and incentive fees are charged at the Master Fund level, no management fees will be charged at the Feeder Fund level.]

The General Partner is entitled to receive an [annual, semi-annual, monthly] incentive allocation equal to X.x% of the Fund's net profits, if any, allocated from each limited partners' capital account for the current period, subject to a loss carry-forward provision.

20 Commitment, contingencies and contractual obligations

a) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Partnership has been named as a defendant in various matters. The Fund's management, after consultation with their legal counsel, believe that the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

b) Contractual obligations

The Partnership enters into contracts that contain a variety of indemnifications. The Partnership's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown. However, the Partnership has not had prior claims or losses pursuant to these contracts and expects the risk of loss to be remote.

21 Segment and geographic information

In accordance with ASC 280, Segment Reporting ("ASC 280"), the Company has identified [number of segments xxx] operating segments [names of segments xxx] that also represent our reportable segments and reflect the CODM's internal view of analyzing results and allocating resources. [add any other info related to segments].

General corporate expenses consist of general and administrative costs that management does not attribute to any of our operating segments. These costs primarily relate to corporate administration, information and technology resources, finance and human resources functional and organizational costs, depreciation and amortization of corporate assets, and other general and administrative expenses resulting from corporate-level activities and projects.

Our CODM [title/position] analyzes segment results and allocates resources between segments based on [profitability criteria xxx and xxx]. Information related to our reportable segments and our consolidated results for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented below.

20 Commitment, contingencies and contractual obligations (continued)

b) Contractual obligations

The Partnership enters into contracts that contain a variety of indemnifications. The Partnership's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown. However, the Partnership has not had prior claims or losses pursuant to these contracts and expects the risk of loss to be remote.

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General corporate expenses consist of general and administrative costs that management does not attribute to any of our operating segments. These costs primarily relate to corporate administration, information and technology resources, finance and human resources functional and organizational costs, depreciation and amortization of corporate assets, and other general and administrative expenses resulting from corporate-level activities and projects.

Our CODM [title/position] analyzes segment results and allocates resources between segments based on [profitability criteria xxx and xxx]. Information related to our reportable segments and our consolidated results for the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented below.

	December 31, 2024		
	Segment 1	Segment 2	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue			
Revenue from external customers	-	-	-
Intersegment revenue	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Operating expenses			
Cost of sales	-	-	-
Selling, distribution & administrative expenses	-	-	-
Depreciation & amortization	-	-	-
Engineering, research, and development	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) from operations	-	-	-
Assets			
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	-	-	-
Capital expenditures	-	-	-

	December 31, 2024		
	Segment 1	Segment 2	Total
	\$	\$	\$

Notes to the financial statements

21 Segment and geographic information (continued)

	December 31, 2024		
	Segment 1	Segment 2	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue			
Revenue from external customers	-	-	-
Intersegment revenue	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Operating expenses			
Cost of sales	-	-	-
Selling, distribution & administrative expenses	-	-	-
Depreciation & amortization	-	-	-
Engineering, research, and development	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) from operations	-	-	-
Assets	-	-	-
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	-	-	-
Capital expenditures	-	-	-

	31 December 2023		
	Segment 1	Segment 2	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue			
Revenue from external customers	-	-	-
Intersegment revenue	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Operating expenses			
Cost of sales	-	-	-
Selling, distribution & administrative expenses	-	-	-
Depreciation & amortization	-	-	-
Engineering, research, and development	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) from operations	-	-	-
Assets	-	-	-
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	-	-	-
Capital expenditures	-	-	-

A reconciliation of total segment income from operations to consolidated income before income taxes is as follows:

	2024
	\$
Income from operations	-
Interest expense	-
Other income, net	-
Significant items	-
Income before income taxes	-

TR Example Fund Ltd
December 31, 2024
Notes to the financial statements

21 Segment and geographic information (continued)

	December 31, 2024		
	Segment 1	Segment 2	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue			
Revenue from external customers	-	-	-
Intersegment revenue	-	-	-
Interest Income	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Operating expenses			
Cost of sales	-	-	-
Selling, distribution & administrative expenses	-	-	-
Depreciation & amortization	-	-	-
Engineering, research, and development	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) from operations	-	-	-
Assets	-	-	-
Equity in earnings of nonconsolidated affiliates	-	-	-
Capital expenditures	-	-	-

A reconciliation of total segment income from operations to consolidated income before income taxes is as follows:

	2024
	\$
Income from operations	-
Interest expense	-
Other income, net	-
Significant items	-
Income before income taxes	-

Revenue is attributed to geographic regions based on customer location; long-lived assets are attributed to geographic regions based on asset location.

	2024
	\$
Revenue by Geographic Region	
United States	-
Other countries/regions	-
Total	-
	December 31, 2024
	\$

Long-lived assets by Geographic Region	
United States	-
Other countries/regions	-
Total	-

Notes to the financial statements

21 Segment and geographic information (continued)

Revenue is attributed to geographic regions based on customer location; long-lived assets are attributed to geographic regions based on asset location.

	2024 \$
Revenue by Geographic Region	
United States	-
Other countries/regions	-
Total	-
	December 31, 2024
	\$
Long-lived assets by Geographic Region	
United States	-
Other countries/regions	-
Total	-
Major customer	

The Company has relationships with customers that exceed 10% of aggregated total net revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. XXX domestic customer accounted for \$XXX or XXX % of total net revenue for the year ended December 31, 2024. XXX domestic customer accounted for \$XXX or XXX % of total net revenue for the year ended 31 December 2023.

22 Market risk

Certain impacts to public health conditions particular to the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak could impact the operations and financial performance of certain of the Partnership's investments. The extent of the impact to the financial performance of the Partnership's investments will depend on future developments, including (i) the duration and spread of the outbreak, (ii) the restrictions and advisories, (iii) the effects on the financial markets, and (iv) the effects on the economy overall, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. If the financial performance of the Partnership's investments are impacted because of these factors for an extended period, the Partnership's investment results may be adversely affected.

23 LIBOR risk

The Master Fund's investments, payment obligations and financing terms may be based on floating rates, such as London Interbank Offer Rate ("LIBOR"), Euro Interbank Offered Rate and other similar types of reference rates (each, a "Reference Rate"). These Reference Rates are generally intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks may obtain short-term borrowings from each other within certain financial markets. On July 27, 2017, the Chief Executive of the UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), which regulates LIBOR, announced that the FCA will no longer persuade nor require banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR and certain other Reference Rates after . Such announcement indicates that the continuation of LIBOR and other Reference Rates on the current basis cannot and will not be guaranteed after the end of 2021. This announcement and any additional regulatory or market changes may have an adverse impact on the Master Fund or its investments.

21 Segment and geographic information (continued)

Major customer

The Company has relationships with customers that exceed 10% of aggregated total net revenue for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. XXX domestic customer accounted for \$XXX or XXX % of total net revenue for the year ended December 31, 2024. XXX domestic customer accounted for \$XXX or XXX % of total net revenue for the year ended 31 December 2023.

22 Market risk

Certain impacts to public health conditions particular to the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak could impact the operations and financial performance of certain of the Partnership's investments. The extent of the impact to the financial performance of the Partnership's investments will depend on future developments, including (i) the duration and spread of the outbreak, (ii) the restrictions and advisories, (iii) the effects on the financial markets, and (iv) the effects on the economy overall, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. If the financial performance of the Partnership's investments are impacted because of these factors for an extended period, the Partnership's investment results may be adversely affected.

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In advance of 2022, regulators and market participants are currently engaged in identifying successor Reference Rates ("Alternative Reference Rates"). Additionally, prior to the end of 2021, it is expected that market participants will focus on the transition mechanisms by which the Reference Rates in existing contracts or instruments may be amended, whether through marketwide protocols, fallback contractual provisions, bespoke negotiations or amendments or otherwise. Nonetheless, the termination of certain Reference Rates presents risks to the Master Fund. At this time, it is not possible to completely identify or predict the effect of any such changes, any establishment of Alternative Reference Rates or any other reforms to Reference Rates that may be enacted in the UK or elsewhere. The elimination of a Reference Rate or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of Reference Rates could have an adverse impact on the market for or value of any securities or payments linked to those Reference Rates and other financial obligations held by the Master Fund or on its overall financial condition or results of operations.

24 Subsequent events

During the period from January 1, 2024 through [date], the Master Fund received [insert amount], of which [insert amount] was included in advanced subscriptions as of [Date].

Notes to the financial statements

23 LIBOR risk (continued)

In advance of 2022, regulators and market participants are currently engaged in identifying successor Reference Rates ("Alternative Reference Rates"). Additionally, prior to the end of 2021, it is expected that market participants will focus on the transition mechanisms by which the Reference Rates in existing contracts or instruments may be amended, whether through marketwide protocols, fallback contractual provisions, bespoke negotiations or amendments or otherwise. Nonetheless, the termination of certain Reference Rates presents risks to the Master Fund. At this time, it is not possible to completely identify or predict the effect of any such changes, any establishment of Alternative Reference Rates or any other reforms to Reference Rates that may be enacted in the UK or elsewhere. The elimination of a Reference Rate or any other changes or reforms to the determination or supervision of Reference Rates could have an adverse impact on the market for or value of any securities or payments linked to those Reference Rates and other financial obligations held by the Master Fund or on its overall financial condition or results of operations.

24 Subsequent events

During the period from January 1, 2024 through [date], the Master Fund received [insert amount], of which [insert amount] was included in advanced subscriptions as of [Date].

During the period from January 1, 2024 through [date], the Master Fund had redemptions paid of [insert amount], of which [insert amount] was included in redemptions payable as of [Date].

The Fund has evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after [Period end date] through [insert date financial statements were available to be issued], the date the Fund's financial statements were available to be issued.

The Partnership has evaluated the possibility of subsequent events that may require disclosure in or adjustment to the Partnership's financial statements through [date financials ready to be issued], the date that the financial statements were available to be issued. Unless otherwise stated throughout the Notes to the financial statements, the Master Fund noted no subsequent events that require disclosure in or adjustment to the financial statements.

24 Subsequent events (continued)

During the period from January 1, 2024 through [date], the Master Fund had redemptions paid of [insert amount], of which [insert amount] was included in redemptions payable as of [Date].

The Fund has evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after [Period end date] through [insert date financial statements were available to be issued], the date the Fund's financial statements were available to be issued.

The Partnership has evaluated the possibility of subsequent events that may require disclosure in or adjustment to the Partnership's financial statements through [date financials ready to be issued], the date that the financial statements were available to be issued. Unless otherwise stated throughout the Notes to the financial statements, the Master Fund noted no subsequent events that require disclosure in or adjustment to the financial statements.