[FUND NAME]
[(a Cayman Islands exempted company)]

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, XXXX
[(expressed in United States dollars)]

[The following is a sample description of general risks]

In the normal course of its business, the [Master] Fund trades various financial instruments and enters into various financial transactions where the risk of potential loss due to [market risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk] and other risks can equal or exceed the related amounts recorded. The success of any investment activity is influenced by general economic conditions that may affect the level and volatility of equity prices, credit spreads, interest rates and the extent and timing of investor participation in the markets for both equity and interest rate sensitive investments. Unexpected volatility or illiquidity in the markets in which the [Master] Fund directly or indirectly holds positions could impair its ability to carry out its business and could cause losses to be incurred.

Market risk represents the potential loss that can be caused by increases or decreases in the fair value of investments resulting from market fluctuations.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of an investment will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Investments that are denominated in a non-U.S. currency are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of fixed income or rate sensitive investments will increase or decrease because of changes in interest rates. Generally the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the fair value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the fair value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk is generally greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities.

Credit risk represents the potential loss that would occur if counterparties fail to perform pursuant to the terms of their obligations. In addition to its investments, the [Master] Fund is subject to credit risk to the extent a custodian or broker with whom it conducts business is unable to fulfill contractual obligations.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the [Master] Fund will not be able to raise funds to fulfill its commitments, including inability to sell investments quickly or at close to fair value.

The extent of the impact of the coronavirus ("COVID-19") outbreak on the financial performance of the Fund's investments will depend on future developments, including the duration and spread of the outbreak and related advisories and restrictions and the impact of COVID-19 on the financial markets and the overall economy, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. If the financial markets and/or the overall economy are impacted for an extended period, the Fund's investment results may be materially adversely affected. [Consider providing details about actual implications the Fund has experienced as well as (economic, operational, other) exposures going forward.]

[The following is a sample description of short selling risks]

Short selling, or the sale of securities not owned by the [Master] Fund, expose the [Master] Fund to the risk of loss in an amount greater than the initial proceeds, and such losses can increase rapidly and in the case of equities, without effective limit. There is the risk that the securities borrowed by the [Master] Fund in connection with a short sale would need to be returned to the securities lender on short notice. If such request for return of securities occurs at a time when other short sellers of the subject security are receiving similar requests, a "short squeeze" can occur, wherein the [Master] Fund might be compelled, at the most disadvantageous time, to replace borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received earlier.

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[The following is a sample description of borrowing risks]

Borrowings are usually from securities brokers and dealers and are typically secured by the [Master] Fund's securities and other assets. Under certain circumstances, such a broker-dealer may demand an increase in the collateral that secures the [Master] Fund's obligations and if the [Master] Fund is unable to provide additional collateral, the broker-dealer could liquidate assets held in the account to satisfy the [Master] Fund's obligations to the broker-dealer. Liquidation in that manner could have adverse consequences. In addition, the amount of the [Master] Fund's borrowings and the interest rates on those borrowings, which will fluctuate, could have a significant effect on the [Master] Fund's profitability.

While the use of certain forms of leverage including margin borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements, structured products or derivative instruments can substantially improve the return on invested capital, such use may also increase the adverse impact to which the portfolio of the [Master] Fund may be subject.

[The following is a sample of general financial instruments risks]

The [Master] Fund enters into various transactions involving derivatives and other off-balance sheet financial instruments. These financial instruments include futures, forward and foreign exchange contracts, exchange-traded and over-the-counter options, delayed deliveries, mortgage-backed TBAs, securities purchased and sold on a when-issued basis (when-issued securities), and interest rate swaps. These derivative financial instruments are used to conduct trading activities and manage market risks and are, therefore, subject to varying degrees of market and credit risk.

Derivative financial instruments may be used to manage market risk and to take an active long or short position in the market. Should interest rates or credit spreads move unexpectedly, anticipated benefits may not be achieved and a loss realized. Furthermore the use of derivative financial instruments involves the risk of imperfect correlation in movements in the price of the instruments, interest rates and the underlying assets.

The [Master] Fund engages in derivative transactions such as swaps, collars, caps, floors and forwards both for hedging purposes and as an alternative to direct investments in the underlying securities. The risks associated with derivative transactions are potentially greater than those associated with the direct purchase or sale of the underlying securities because of the additional complexity and potential for leverage. In addition, derivatives may create credit risk, as well as legal, operations, reputational and other risks beyond those associated with the direct purchase or sale of the underlying securities to which their values are related.

[The following is a sample description of off balance sheet risks]

The [Master] Fund has certain other transactions which, in accordance with industry practice, are not recorded on the statement of financial condition [use proper statement name]. At December 31, XXXX, the [Master] Fund had commitments to enter into future resale and repurchase agreements. At December 31, XXXX, the [Master] Fund had also borrowed securities and pledged securities against those borrowed securities.

[The following is a sample description of derivative financial instruments used for other than trading risks]

The [Master] Fund enters into derivative contracts to economically hedge exposures or to modify the characteristics of financial instruments or transactions. Open derivative contracts, which are linked to assets or liabilities that are sold or otherwise disposed of, are terminated at the time of disposition. Unrealized gains or losses on such derivative contracts are recognized in the statement of operations [use proper statement name] currently as trading revenues.

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[The following is a sample description of currency and commodity risks]

Currencies, securities and commodity interests and the issuers of securities and commodity interests are affected by, among other things: changing supply and demand, interest rates, merger activities, governmental laws, regulations and enforcement activities, trade, fiscal and monetary programs and policies, and national and international political and economic developments. The effect of such factors on exchange rates, interest rates, the prices of securities and commodity interests in general, or a particular currency, security or commodity interest, is difficult to predict. In addition, there is unpredictability as to change in general economic conditions, which may affect the profitability of the [Master] Fund's investment strategy.

The [Master] Fund invests a portion of its assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers and in other financial instruments denominated in various currencies. In addition, in order to hedge foreign currency exchange rate risks which may arise from the purchase of such securities or other reasons incidental to the [Master] Fund's business, the [Master] Fund may invest in foreign currencies and foreign currency-related products. These types of investments entail risks in addition to those involved in investments in securities of domestic issuers. Investing in non-U.S. securities may represent a greater degree of risk than investing in U.S. securities. Non-U.S. securities also may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities and may involve higher transaction and custodial costs. In addition, hedging foreign currency exchange rate risk entails additional risk since there may be an imperfect correlation between the [Master] Fund's portfolio holdings of securities denominated in a particular currency and the [Master] Fund's portfolio holdings of currencies and foreign currency related products purchased by the [Master] Fund to hedge any exchange rate risk.

[The following is a sample description of counterparty risks]

Many of the markets in which the [Master] Fund effects its transactions are "over-the-counter" or "interdealer" markets. The participants in such markets are typically not subject to credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of "exchange based" markets. This exposes the [Master] Fund to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the [Master] Fund to suffer a loss. In addition, in the case of a default, the [Master] Fund could become subject to adverse market movements while replacement transactions are executed. Such counterparty risk is accentuated for contracts with longer maturities where events may intervene to prevent settlement, or where the [Master] Fund has concentrated its transactions with a single or small group of counterparties. The [Master] Fund is not restricted from dealing with any particular counterparty or from concentrating any or all of its transactions with one counterparty Neither the [Master] Fund nor the Investment Manager has an internal credit function which evaluates the creditworthiness of its counterparties. The ability of the [Master] Fund to transact business with any one or number of counterparties, the lack of any meaningful and independent evaluation of such counterparties' financial capabilities and the absence of a regulated market to facilitate settlement may increase the potential for losses by the [Master] Fund.

[The following is a sample description of options risks]

The [Master] Fund purchases and sells options on securities, currencies and commodities on national and international exchanges and over-the-counter markets. Options may be cash settled, settled by physical delivery or by entering into a closing transaction. In entering into a closing purchase transaction, the [Master] Fund may be subject to the risk of loss to the extent that the premium paid for entering into such closing purchase transaction exceeds the premium received when the option was written. In addition, the correlation between option prices and the prices of underlying securities may be imperfect and the market for any particular option may be illiquid at a particular time.

The writer of a call option which is covered (e.g., the writer has a long position in the underlying instrument) assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying instrument below the value of the underlying instrument less the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying instrument above the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered call option assumes the risk of a theoretically unlimited increase in the market price of the underlying instrument above the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a call option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the call option. If the buyer of the call sells short the underlying instrument, the loss on the call will be offset, in whole or in part, by any gain on the short sale of the underlying instrument.

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The seller ("writer") of a put option which is covered (e.g., the writer has a short position in the underlying instrument) assumes the risk of an increase in the market price of the underlying instrument above the sales price (in establishing the short position) of the underlying instrument, plus the premium received, and gives up the opportunity for gain on the underlying instrument below the exercise price of the option. The seller of an uncovered put option assumes the risk of a decline in the market price of the underlying instrument below the exercise price of the option. The buyer of a put option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the put option. If the buyer of the put holds the underlying instrument, the loss on the put will be offset in whole or in part by any gain on the underlying instrument.

[The following is a sample description of futures risks]

The [Master] Fund invests in futures. Substantially all trading in futures has as its basis a contract to purchase or sell a specified quantity of a particular asset for delivery at a specified time, although certain financial instruments, such as market index futures contracts, may be settled only in cash based on the value of the underlying composite index. Futures trading involve trading in contracts for future delivery of standardized, rather than specific, lots of particular assets.

Futures prices are highly volatile. Price movements for the futures contracts which the [Master] Fund may trade are influenced by, among other things, changing supply and demand relationships, government, trade, fiscal, and economic events, and changes in interest rates. Governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, often with the intent to influence prices directly.

The open positions must be "marked to market" daily, requiring additional margin deposits if the position reflects a loss that reduces the [Master] Fund's equity below the level required to be maintained and permitting release of a portion of the deposit if the position reflects a gain that results in excess margin equity.

[The following is a sample description of forward contract risks]

Forward contracts and options thereon, including TBAs and when-issued securities, provide for the delayed delivery of the underlying instrument and, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardized; rather banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. Forward and "cash" trading is substantially unregulated; there is no limitation on daily price movements and speculative position limits are not applicable. The principals who deal in the forward markets are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies or commodities they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity, sometimes of significant duration. As a writer of options, the [Master] Fund receives a premium in exchange for giving the counterparty the right to buy or sell the security at a future date at a contracted price. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange of payments based on fixed or floating rates applied to notional amounts. The contractual or notional amounts related to these financial instruments reflect the volume and activity and do not reflect the amounts at risk. The credit risk for forward contracts, TBAs, options, swaps, and when-issued securities is limited to the unrealized fair valuation gains recorded in the statement of financial condition [use proper statement name]. Market risk is substantially dependent upon the value of the underlying financial instruments and is affected by market forces such as volatility and changes in interest and foreign exchange rates.

[The following is a sample description of credit default contract risks]

The buyer of a credit default contract is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract in return for a contingent payment upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference obligation or entity. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to pay, cross default/acceleration, obligation acceleration, repudiation/moratorium, restructuring, or rating decline. The [Master] may be either the buyer or seller in a transaction. If the [Master] Fund is a buyer and no credit event occurs, the [Master] Fund will have made fixed payments and received nothing. However, if a credit event occurs, the [Master] Fund, as a buyer, typically will receive full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value. As a seller, the [Master] Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, which typically is between one month and five years, provided that no credit event occurs. If a credit event occurs, the seller may pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation which may have little or no value.

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In addition to general market risks, credit default swaps are subject to liquidity risk and credit risk. Swap contracts are not traded on exchanges and are not otherwise regulated, and as a consequence investors in such contracts do not benefit from regulatory protections. The selling of credit default swaps involves greater risks than if the [Master] Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly. If a credit event were to occur, the value of the reference obligation received by the seller, coupled with the periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value. The buyer of credit default swaps will incur a loss if the seller fails to perform on its obligation should a credit event occur. In certain circumstances, the buyer can receive the notional value of a credit default swap only by delivering a physical security to the seller, and is at risk if deliverable security is unavailable or illiquid.

[The following is a sample description of equity swap risks]

In an equity swap, cash flows are exchanged based on a commitment by one party to pay interest in exchange for a market-linked return based on a notional amount. The market-linked return may include, among other things, the total return of a security or index. These agreements involve elements of credit and market risk. Risks include the possibility that no liquid market exists for these obligations, the counterparty may default on its obligation, or unfavorable changes may exist in the security or index underlying the swap.

[The following is a sample description of high yield bond risks]

The [Master] Fund may invest in "high yield" bonds and preferred securities which are rated in the lower rating categories by the various credit rating agencies (or in comparable non-rated securities). Securities in the lower rating categories are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities and are generally considered to be predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. They are also generally considered to be subject to greater risk than securities with higher ratings in the case of deterioration of general economic conditions. Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with the lower-rated securities, the yields and prices of such securities may tend to fluctuate more than those for higher-rated securities. The market for lower-rated securities is thinner and less active than that for higher-rated securities, which can adversely affect the prices at which these securities can be sold. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions about lower-rated securities, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may be a contributing factor in a decrease in the value and liquidity of such lower-rated securities.

[The following is a sample description of fund of fund risks]

Under certain circumstances, withdrawals from an investment fund may be limited or suspended (in whole or in part) as deemed necessary by the [General partner, Managing Member, Investment Manager]. Substantial requests for withdrawals from an investment company could cause the investment company to liquidate positions sooner than would otherwise be desirable which could adversely affect the performance of the investment company. In addition, regardless of the period of time in which withdrawals occur, the resulting reduction in an investment company's net assets could make it more difficult for an investment company to diversify its holdings and achieve its investment objectives.

[The following is a sample description of prime broker or clearing and depository risks]

The clearing and depository operations for the [Master] Fund's investment transactions are provided by one broker. At December 31, XXXX, all of the investments owned reflected in the statement of assets and liabilities [net assets] are held by this broker. Investments owned and investments sold short may be subject to margin requirements. In the event of a financial institution's insolvency, recovery of assets may be limited.

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[The following is a sample contract for difference risks]

Contracts for differences ("CFD") are agreements to exchange the difference in value of a specific security or index between the time at which a contract is opened and the time at which it is closed. There is no restriction on the entry or exit price of a CFD, and other than the termination date, no time limit is placed on when the exchange occurs. CFDs reflect movement and pricing of the underlying security or index and allow the [Master] Fund to access movement in the underlying security or index's price through deposit of margin. CFD agreements involve elements of credit and market risk. Risks include the possibility that no liquid market exists for a CFD obligation, a counterparty may default on its obligation or unfavorable price changes may occur in the underlying security or index.

NOTE I - GUARANTEES

The [Master] Fund has obligations under certain guarantee arrangements. Guarantees are defined as contracts and indemnification agreements that contingently require a guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying (such as an interest or foreign exchange rate, security or commodity price, an index or the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a specified event) related to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. Guarantees include contracts that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on another entity's failure to perform under an agreement as well as indirect guarantees of the indebtedness of others.

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

The maximum potential payout for certain derivative contracts, such as written interest rate caps and written foreign currency options, cannot be estimated as increases in interest or foreign exchange rates in the future could possibly be unlimited. Therefore, in order to provide information regarding the maximum potential amount of future payments that the [Master] Fund could be required to make under certain derivative contracts, the notional amount of the contracts has been disclosed.

The following sets forth the maximum payout/notional amounts associated with the [Master] Fund's guarantees as of December 31, XXXX:

	Years to Maturity						
Type of Guarantee	Less than one year	One to three years	Three to five years	Greater than five years	Total	Carrying amount	Collateral/ recourse
Indemnification	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Letter of credit							
Other							

[The following are intended as sample financial instrument and derivative collateral disclosures. They should be considered only if applicable to an investment company's activities or active investment strategy and used or modified as appropriate.]

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NOTE J - COLLATERAL [Applicable to repurchase and resale agreements and/or securities borrowed or loaned]

The [Master] Fund pledges its financial instruments owned to collateralize repurchase agreements and other securities financings. Pledged securities that can be sold or repledged by the secured party are identified in the statement of financial condition [use proper statement name]. [Insert description of risks related to repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions and repo-to-maturity transactions that are accounted for as secured borrowings and the related collateral and how those risks are managed.]

The table below presents the gross carrying value of repurchase agreements and securities loaned by class of collateral pledged:

	Overnight and continuous	Up to 30 days	30 - 90 days	Greater than 90 days	Total
Repurchase agreements and repurchase-to-maturity transactions					
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	$	$	$	$	$
State and municipal securities					
Asset-backed securities					
Equity securities					
Non-U.S. sovereign debt					
Loans					
Other					
Total					
Securities lending transactions					
U.S. Treasury and agency securities					
State and municipal securities					
Equity securities					
Non-U.S. sovereign debt					
Loans					
Other					
Total					
Total borrowings	$	$	$	$	$
Gross amount of recognized liabilities for repurchase agreements and securities lending in footnote X					$
Amounts related to agreements not included in offsetting disclosure in footnote X					$

Under the [Master] Fund's collateralized financing agreements, the [Master] Fund either receives or provides collateral. In many cases, the [Master] Fund is permitted to sell or repledge securities held as collateral. At December 31, XXXX, the fair value of securities received as collateral where the [Master] Fund is permitted to sell or repledge the securities was $XX and the fair value of the portion that had been sold or repledged was $XX.

The [Master] Fund additionally receives securities as collateral in connection with certain securities for securities transactions in which the [Master] Fund is the lender. In instances where the [Master] Fund is permitted to sell or repledge these securities, the [Master] Fund reports the fair value of the collateral received and the related obligation to return the collateral in the statement of financial condition [use proper statement name]. At December 31, XXXX, $XXXX, was reported as *Securities received as collateral* [use proper line item name] and an *Obligation to return securities received as collateral* [use proper line item name] in the statement of financial condition [use proper statement name]. Collateral received in connection with these transactions that was subsequently repledged was approximately $XX at December 31, XXXX.

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[FUND NAME]
[(a Cayman Islands exempted company)]

Notes to Financial Statements
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NOTE K - ADMINISTRATOR AND TRANSFER AGENT

[Name of company] (the "Administrator") is the administrator for the [Master] Fund. [Name of company (the "Registrar and Transfer Agent"), is the registrar and transfer agent for the [Master] Fund. For its services, the Administrator receives a fee [generally describe fee terms from the contract].

NOTE L - DIRECTORS [Applies to Cayman funds only]

The [Master] Fund has two Directors whom are independent of the Investment Manager. For their services, the Directors received an aggregate fee of $XXXX for the year ended December 31, XXXX.

NOTE M - FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following summarizes [per share data,] total return and ratios of net investment income and expenses to average partnership capital [net assets] for the year ended December 31, XXXX:

	Class [X] Series [1]	Class [Y] Series [1]	Class [Z] Series [1]
Per share operating performance:			
Net asset value - beginning of year or initial subscription during year	$	$	$
Income from investment operations:			
Net investment income			
Net realized and unrealized gain on investments			
[Incentive fee]			
Total income from investment operations			
Net asset value - December 31, XXXX	$	$	$

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[FUND NAME]
[(a Cayman Islands exempted company)]

Notes to Financial Statements
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[(expressed in United States dollars)]

	Class[X] Series [1]	Class[Y] Series [1]	Class [Z] Series [1]
Percentages and supplemental data:			
Total return before [incentive fee]			
[Incentive fee]			
Total return after [incentive fee]			
Ratio to average net assets:			
Net investment income (exclusive of [incentive fee])			
Expenses			
[Incentive fee]			
[Change in net appreciation on deferred incentive fee]			
Total expenses and [incentive fee]			

The total return and ratios are calculated for the applicable [partners, members, shareholders] taken as a whole. Individual [partner, member, shareholder] returns and ratios may vary from these returns and ratios based on fee arrangements, timing of contributions and withdrawals [subscriptions and redemptions] [and participation in New Issues].

[Other disclosures may be required, such as internal rate of return, (see chapter 7 of the AICPA Investment Company Audit Guide.]

NOTE N - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

From January 1, XXXX through [subsequent date] there were contributions and withdrawals [subscriptions and redemptions] of $XXXX and $XXXX, respectively.

The [General Partner, Managing Member, Investment Manager] has evaluated events through [Date], the date that these financial statements were available to be issued.

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Appendix A: Fund of fund disclosures

	Fair Value	Fair Value as a Percentage of Partnership Capital [Members' Equity Net Assets]	Unfunded commitments	Redemption frequency	Redemption notice period	Liquidity restrictions
Investment strategy						
Equity long/short	$		$			
Event driven						
Global opportunities						
Multistrategy						
Real estate						
Private equity						
	$		$			

Notes:

- Each investment strategy should disclose amounts by geographic location of the underlying investment company investment
- Examples of redemption frequency (if currently eligible)
  - Monthly
  - Quarterly
  - Annually
- Examples of redemption notice period
  - 30-60 days
  - 30-45 days

Disclosure Modifications of ASU 2018-13:

For investments valued using the practical expedient (unadjusted net asset value), the requirements to disclose (1) an estimate of the timing of liquidity events of the investee and (2) the timing on when limitations on redemptions related to the investee may lapse only apply if the investee has already disclosed this information publicly or directly to the reporting entity.

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Appendix B: Disclosures related to application of the liquidation basis of accounting

General: "(liquidation basis)" should be added after the entity name or the financial statement names throughout the document (including the title page, table of contents, financial statements, headers and footnotes). If it is determined that the effects of adopting the liquidation basis of accounting are immaterial to the financial statements taken as a whole then "(in liquidation)" should be added after the entity name on the cover of the financial statements).

NOTE A - ORGANIZATION *(Language below should be added to Note A)*

As a result of [state reason, e.g., withdrawal requests representing the balance of limited partnership interests in the [Master] Fund, the [General Partner, Managing Member, Investment Manager] has decided to terminate operations and commence liquidation of the [Master] Fund, effective [Date]. The [Master] Fund expects to complete its liquidation by [Date]. Accordingly, the [Master] Fund has elected the liquidation basis of accounting effective [Date]. [If it is determined that the effects of adopting the liquidation basis of accounting are immaterial to the financial statements taken as a whole then this last sentence should be deleted.]

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

[1] Basis of presentation: *(Revised footnote)*

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The [Master] Fund is an investment company that follows the specialized accounting and reporting guidance set forth in Accounting Standards Codification Topic 946 "Financial Services - Investment Companies."

The [Master] Fund changed its basis of accounting from the going-concern basis to the liquidation basis effective [Date]. Accordingly, the accompanying [identify financial statements and periods] have been prepared using the liquidation basis of accounting and the accompanying [identify financial statements and periods] have been prepared using the going-concern basis of accounting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The liquidation basis of accounting presents the [Master] Fund's assets and liabilities based on expected cash to be collected upon settlement.

Estimated [assets and/or liabilities] which consist of [disclose type and amount of costs and income accrued in the statement of net assets or financial position in liquidation, for example, "Interest receivable of $XXX, accrued professional fees of $XXX and accrued other expenses of $XXX have been accrued through the expected liquidation date."]

[*Alternate possible wording if it is determined that the effects of adopting the liquidation basis of accounting are immaterial to the financial statements taken as a whole:*] The [General Partner, Managing Member, Investment Manager] has decided to terminate operations and commence liquidation of the [Master] Fund, effective [Date]. Management has determined that the effects of adopting the liquidation basis of accounting are immaterial to the financial statements taken as a whole, and therefore, the accompanying financial statements are presented for the period from [Date of beginning of period] through [Date of end of period] without adopting the liquidation basis of accounting.]

[2] Investment valuation: *(If fair value approximates the expected liquidation proceeds of the fund's investments, consider replacement of the first paragraph with the following)*

The [Master] Fund carries its investments at fair value as it approximates the expected proceeds to be received upon disposition of these assets under the liquidation basis of accounting. Fair value is an estimate of the exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants (i.e., the exit price at the measurement date). Fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. A fair value hierarchy provides for prioritizing inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels:

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