YS ALTNOTES I LLC SERIES NOTE SUPPLEMENT

BORROWER PAYMENT DEPENDENT NOTES SERIES NO. YS RAIS PBC VII

TRANSACTION

Overview:

YS RAIS PBC VII LLC ("YS SPV") has funded into a master participation agreement with a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity ("Purchaser SPV") affiliated with Raistone Capital ("Originator and Servicer") for $5.6M of a supply chain financing program ("Facility") for the suppliers to a trading company ("Company") that supplies containerboard, tissue and lumber products to a variety of domestic and international customers. The Purchaser SPV has entered into an accounts receivable purchase agreement with a supplier (the "Supplier") of containerboard used in the manufacture of corrugated cardboard boxes primarily for the importation of fresh produce.

In this purchase, YS SPV has purchased from Purchaser SPV a 100% participation interest in several invoices from a specified Supplier with a face amount (par value) of $5.8M for the discounted price of $5.6M. The Originator facilitated Yieldstreet's purchase of a 100% participation interest in the specific invoices from the Supplier which collectively established this pool of accounts receivable assets. The accounts receivable, due from the Company, are acquired assets purchased at a discount from the Supplier. Repayment of the full amount due per invoice(s), to the Purchaser SPV is expected to occur in 124 days from the purchase.

All Supplier invoices were approved by the Company before the funding to become eligible for financing under the Facility. In addition, the Company provided an Irrevocable Payment Undertaking ("IPU") to the Purchaser SPV which obligates the Company to remit full payment to the Purchaser SPV in 124 days from the purchase date. The IPU is an irrevocable obligation to pay a specific fixed amount, due on a specific date without any rights to setoff, counterclaim, or deduction against the amount due.

The total amount of this offering is $5.6M. Yieldstreet investors are scheduled to receive principal and interest payments at an annualized targeted rate of 7.5% after Yieldstreet's annualized management fee of 1.25%. It is important to note, Yieldstreet investors will get the pro rata share of payments from the inception of their investment date. Please refer to the structure section for further details.

Full Payment Amount Due from Company	$ (Par Value)	%
Yieldstreet	$5,792,277.30	100.0%
Total	$5,792,277.30	100.0%

Sources	$	%		Uses	$	%
Yieldstreet Funded Amount	$5,622,869.39	100%		Accounts Receivable Purchase Price	$5,622,869.39	100%
Total	$5,622,869.39	100%		Total Funded	$5,622,869.39	100%

Distribution:

YS SPV was established for this investment and is a fund managed by Yieldstreet Management, LLC, an SEC-registered investment advisor ("Manager"). The Manager has advised YS SPV to participate in the Facility through the purchase of a participation interest which represents YS SPV's sole asset. Yieldstreet investors have an opportunity to purchase borrower payment dependent notes ("Notes") issued by the YS SPV's parent and thus indirectly participate economically in the Facility.

This Series Note Supplement describes the underlying transaction as well as this series of Notes offered for sale by YS ALTNOTES I LLC ("Issuer") and the corresponding debt transaction with respect to such Notes. The use of Notes helps Yieldstreet to structure debt transactions more efficiently by allowing for a greater number of investors in a given transaction and lower minimum investment amounts. For more information, please refer to the comprehensive Private Placement Memorandum available for download at the time of investment. The Notes issued by the Issuer in which investors are investing will have the following terms as set forth in the Form of Note attached to the Indenture:

- Corresponding Asset (upon which the Notes are dependent for payment): Participation Interest in the Facility

- Maximum Aggregate Principal Amount of this Series of Notes: $5,622,869.39
- Stated Target Maturity Date: 6/9/2021
- Target Annualized Interest Rate: 7.5%

Each Note will bear interest from the date of issuance. All Notes issued under this series will be pari-passu regardless when an investor purchases their Note. All Notes will be dependent on payment under the Facility and the Stated Maturity was established to ensure the Notes encompassed the entire term of the underlying transaction.

The Manager anticipates that it will offer a range of incentives from $100 to $1,000 based on a number of factors including but not limited to: (i) whether this offering has not been fully allocated and remains open after a certain amount of time (approximately 60-90 days), (ii) an investor's investment exceeding a certain amount (approximately $150k-250k) and (iii) an investor making an investment for the first time. Incentives are expected to fall in the lower end of the range if they are offered because the deal has not been fully allocated, and the higher end of the range if they are offered based on the amount of an investor's investment. Please also be aware that the Manager has offered and plans on offering promotions and incentives to investors. Investors who have received or will receive these promotions or incentives may invest in this offering, even if such promotions or incentives were not available to all investors at the time of their investment. No investor will be automatically entitled to a promotion or incentive based on the foregoing.

Structure:

<u>Supply Chain Finance</u>

Supply chain finance (SCF) is a financing solution that optimizes cash flow by allowing the Company to lengthen the payment terms of their trade payables while providing the option for their suppliers to get paid early on their accounts receivable. This financing provides optimization of working capital to the Company and cash flow to the Supplier, minimizing risk across the supply chain. It is important to note that SCF is not considered financial debt and is an extension of the Company's accounts payable. For the Supplier, it represents a true sale of its accounts receivable due from the Company.

The Company agreed to make an irrevocable date-certain, amount-certain payment into a dedicated collection account at the Purchaser SPV upon the Purchaser SPV's acceptance of the offer to sell the Supplier's accounts receivable. The Purchaser SPV pays the Supplier a discounted amount for their accounts receivable, which have been approved by the Company under the IPU, and the Company pays the full value of the accounts receivable to the Purchaser SPV on the due date.

YS SPV purchased a 100% participation in accounts receivable from Purchaser SPV, backed by the IPU from the Company and the associated accounts receivable. It is important to note that YS SPV has an unsecured claim against the Company for payment. Under a Chapter 7 bankruptcy scenario where the Company is liquidating all of its assets, Yieldstreet investors may receive payments after all secured debt service payments are made.

<u>Yieldstreet Investors</u>

Yieldstreet investors are scheduled to receive a onetime event-based principal and interest payment, at an annualized targeted rate of 7.5%, after Yieldstreet Inc. receives a management fee of 1.25%. It is important to note, Yieldstreet investors will get the pro rata share of payments from the inception of their investment date. Principal and interest payments are expected to be paid at maturity with no incremental payments during the term of the Facility.

<u>Additional Considerations</u>

- The Company has provided an Irrevocable Payment Undertaking which obligates the Company to make payment to the Purchaser SPV, which in turn is required under the Facility to make a payment to YS SPV on the maturity date. The IPU is fixed in amount, US currency and on a due date certain paid without any rights to setoff, counterclaim or deductions against amount due.

- All Supplier's accounts receivable are approved by the Company before each draw in order to be eligible for financing under the Facility. All payments on these specific accounts receivable will be sent to a dedicated bank account for the benefit of the YS SPV.

Composition:

The primary source of repayment is through the Company's ability to generate cash flow to pay its trade payables, under the Irrevocable Payment Undertaking. As a supplementary protection, the Purchaser SPV has filed financing statements (where applicable) on the purchased accounts receivable ("Portfolio") it acquired as part of the supply chain financing transaction. The Portfolio consists of accounts receivable from a specific Supplier to the Company. The Company will issue the IPU in return for a discounted payment to the Supplier by the Purchaser SPV. The Supplier agrees to sell their accounts receivable to the Purchaser SPV contemporaneously with the discounted payment from the Purchaser SPV. Total gross amount of the Portfolio is $5.8M. YS SPV, through participation, has acquired the Portfolio at the discounted amount of $5.6M.

The Supplier:

The Facility is funding the accounts receivable of the Supplier, allowing the Supplier to be paid earlier than it would otherwise be paid under the payment terms with the Company. The Supplier is an international company and its materials are shipped through multiple modes of transportation to the Company's domestic and international distribution centers. The Purchaser SPV has entered into a Receivable Purchase Agreement (RPA) with the Supplier prior to any invoice purchase occurring within the Facility. Where applicable, the Purchaser SPV has filed a financing statement on the purchased accounts receivable ("Portfolio") it acquired from the Supplier as part of the supply chain financing transaction.

Company:

The Company is a trading company that supplies containerboard, tissue and lumber to a variety of domestic and international customers with annual revenue exceeding $300M. The Company has been in business for more than 20 years and has maintained a senior line of credit from the same bank for most of that time. The Company sells containerboard and tissue products in 25 countries and maintains offices in 12 countries. The Company is currently supplying lumber products for the construction of multi-family homes in 26 states. The Company's lumber business has grown over the last 5 years from $700K in annual sales to over $50M.

In 2019, the Company increased its consolidated earnings before tax by 77%. For the 8 months ended 8/31/20, the Company generated in excess of $250M in revenues. The Company currently has a $160M senior secured revolving credit facility under a banking relationship that was established more than 15 years ago. The Company is levered approximately 5.5x based on a ratio of total liabilities to tangible net worth plus subordinated debt. The current senior facility has a total liabilities to tangible net worth (including subordinated debt) ratio limit of 8.0x.

The Company insures its accounts receivable against losses due to insolvency, protracted default, political risk and third world country risk with a large credit insurance provider rated A by A.M. Best. The credit insurance covers up to 90% of credit losses and up to 95% for political risks.

APPENDIX

Exhibit A - Certain Flat Expenses Allocated to Investors

In accordance with the Indenture (defined below), investors will be allocated a flat amount for the term of $35 for the following one-time expenses: (A) mandated expenses required by the SEC such as Form D filings, (B) State blue sky filings, (C) out-of-pocket legal fees and expenses, if any, incurred to structure and document any SPV loan or participation, (D) SPV annual Delaware franchise and registered agent fees, (E) the Trustee's annual fees and other fees associated therewith and (F) annual audit fees and costs associated with preparation of the Issuer's and SPV's annual tax returns.

The flat expense allocations per investor ("Flat Expenses") will be $35 per participating investor for the term of each offering.

The Flat Expenses will reduce the interest payments made to investors on their Notes.

Exhibit B – Statement of Confidentiality

This Confidential Series Note Supplement (this "Series Note Supplement") was prepared by YS ALTNOTES I LLC (the "Issuer") solely for informational purposes, from materials and information supplied by Raistone, the Originator. This Series Note Supplement is furnished through the Platform operated by Yieldstreet Inc. (the "Platform Operator") solely for use by prospective investors considering purchasing borrower payment dependent notes (the "Notes") in the Issuer. Except as may be required by applicable law, this Series Note Supplement may not be used by you for any other purpose, nor may it be reproduced or distributed, nor may its contents be disclosed, to persons who are not directly involved with your evaluation of your investment, without our prior written consent. Your acceptance and review of this Series Note Supplement shall constitute your acceptance and acknowledgement to the foregoing, and your agreement to ensure that any person with whom you share any portion of this Series Notes Supplement does not do, or omit to do anything which, if done or omitted to be done by you, would constitute a breach of your obligations hereunder.

The information contained herein was prepared to assist interested parties in making their own evaluation of purchasing Notes issued by the Issuer and does not purport to be all-inclusive or to contain all of the information that may be required to evaluate a purchase of the Notes. In all cases, interested parties should conduct their own investigation and analysis of the Issuer and the data set forth in this Series Note Supplement and supplementary documents available on the Yieldstreet Platform, including the Private Placement Memorandum dated February 10, 2020 and the Amended and Restated Borrower Payment Dependent Notes Indenture dated February 10, 2020 between the Issuer and Delaware Trust Company, as Trustee. The Platform Operator, the Issuer, and Yieldstreet Management, LLC as manager ("Manager") of the Issuer, expressly disclaim any and all liability for any representations (whether expressed or implied) contained in, or any omissions from, this Series Note Supplement or any other written or oral communication transmitted to prospective investors in the course of such prospective investor's evaluation of its purchase of Notes issued by the Issuer.

Exhibit C - Risk Factors

RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH FINANCING COMPANIES IN THE PAPER, PACKAGING, FOREST PRODUCTS AND RELATED INDUSTRIES GENERALLY AND THIS INVESTMENT

Paper, packaging, forest products and related industries are highly cyclical. Fluctuations in economic conditions, pricing and demand for products could diminish profit margins and sales volumes for the Company.

Historically, macroeconomic conditions, fluctuations in industry capacity and shifts in supply and demand have created cyclical changes in the paper, packaging, forest products and related industries, impacting prices, sales volume and margins. The length and magnitude of these industry cycles have varied over time and by product. General economic conditions can adversely affect demand, production, employment levels and availability and cost of credit. Strength in the U.S. dollar tends to increase imports of commodity packaging products, while weakness in the U.S. dollar will tend to mitigate such imports. Changing industry standards have caused some domestic packaging producers to close mills or reduce the number of operating machines, or in some cases, operate at a loss, while increasing overseas capabilities have increased industry competition from foreign companies. Pricing is an important factor in the industry as many paper and wood products are commodities that are widely available from many producers and have few distinguishing qualities from producer to producer. End-user demand, which is dependent on general and regional market conditions, also plays a factor in the cyclical nature of the industry. A down-cycle could diminish profit margins and sales volumes for the Company.

Packaging companies are subject to significant environmental, health and safety laws and regulations and the cost of compliance could adversely affect the Company's business and results of operations.

Companies in the packaging industry are subject to a wide range of general and industry-specific environmental, health and safety laws and regulations Failure to comply could expose the Company to civil or criminal fines or penalties or enforcement actions and the Company may incur substantial expenditures to maintain compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Past and future environmental litigation, legislation and regulatory development and difficulty obtaining raw materials at favorable prices may negatively impact companies in the packaging industry.

Environmental litigation, legislation and regulatory developments in the U.S. and in foreign countries have caused, and may cause in the future, significant reductions in the amount of raw materials available for commercial harvest in the United States and in foreign countries. Availability of harvested raw materials may further be limited by wildfire, insect infestation, disease, ice storms, windstorms, flooding and other natural and man-made causes, thereby reducing supply and increasing prices. A shortage of available raw materials can reduce supply and increase prices, and as a result, adversely impact the Company's profit margins and sales.

An increase in the cost of purchased energy or chemicals would lead to higher manufacturing costs, thereby reducing margins.

Energy is a significant raw material in the paper, packaging and lumber industries. Energy prices can be volatile and these fluctuations can impact manufacturing costs of companies in these industries, often contributing to earnings volatility.

Paper, packaging and forest products companies face strong competition.

The paper, packaging, forest products and related industries is highly competitive with many domestic and foreign competitors of varying financial resources, manufacturing economies of scale, levels of self-sufficiency and operating costs. Competition from larger, more efficient companies could negatively impact the Company's profitability.

The Notes may be subject to risks arising from a novel strain of coronavirus (known as COVID-19), which has had a material effect on global financial markets and has caused a disruption of manufacturing supply chains and local and global economies.

In December 2019, COVID-19 surfaced in Wuhan, China, which has resulted in the temporary closure of many corporate offices, retail stores, and manufacturing facilities across China and South Korea, among other affected countries. These closures have caused the disruption of manufacturing supply chains and local and global economies, the duration of which remains uncertain. As of April 2020, COVID-19 has spread across the world, which has resulted in additional market disruptions. The extent to which COVID-19 may negatively affect the operations or performance of the Company, the Manager, the Originator, the guarantor or volatile any third-party partner of the foregoing is difficult to predict. Any potential impact on such operations and performance will depend to a large extent on future developments and new information that may emerge regarding the duration and severity of COVID-19 and the actions taken by authorities and other entities to contain COVID-19 or treat its impact. These potential impacts, while uncertain, could have a material adverse effect on the yield of the Notes or ability of the Issuer to repay Noteholders.

Noteholders may be subject to the risk of loss arising from direct or indirect exposure to various catastrophic events, which may have a material effect on global financial markets.

The Noteholders may be subject to the risk of loss arising from direct or indirect exposure to various catastrophic events, including the following: hurricanes, earthquakes and other natural disasters; terrorism; and public health crises, including the occurrence of a contagious disease. To the extent that any such event occurs and has a material effect on global financial markets or specific markets in which the Company, the Manager, the Originator, the guarantor, or any third-party partner of the foregoing operates or participates (or has a material effect on locations in which the any of the foregoing entities operate or participate) the risks of loss can be substantial and this will have a material adverse effect on the yield of the Notes or ability of the Issuer to repay Noteholders.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted, and may continue to disrupt, the global economy, which may have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a widespread health crisis, resulting in an economic downturn and government-imposed measures to reduce the spread of the virus. The impact of COVID-19 and uncertainty with respect to the economic effects of the pandemic have added to volatility in the financial markets and has had an adverse effect on the global economy. Specific risks to the Company associated with the COVID-19 pandemic include the following:
• reductions in demand for goods, due to lower consumer confidence, may decrease demand for the Company's products,
• disruptions to the Company's supply chain in connection with the sourcing of materials and equipment,
• negative impacts to the Company's operations, including reductions in production levels and increased costs, resulting from the Company's efforts to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and to protect the Company's employees' health and well-being,
• closures of the Company's customers' facilities or the Company's facilities.
The ultimate impact that COVID-19 will have on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition will depend on a number of evolving factors that the Company may not be able to accurately predict, including: the duration and scope of the pandemic; governmental, suppliers', customers' and individuals' actions that have been and continue to be taken in response to the pandemic and the impact of the pandemic on economic activity and actions taken in response to such impact by the customers, suppliers and consumers.

The Company imports inventory from foreign suppliers and results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected by global economic conditions.

The Company imports inventory from foreign suppliers. As a result, various conditions could impact or interfere with the Company's ability to obtain inventory for resale to customers, such as (a) political, social and economic instability and the risk of war or other international incidents; (b) continued weakness in the global economy, including the potential for a prolonged global economic recession and high unemployment; (c) fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates that may increase product cost; (d) tariffs and protectionist laws and business practices that favor local businesses; (e) difficulties in complying with import and export laws, regulatory requirements and restrictions; (f) natural disasters and public health emergencies; (g) import shipping delays resulting from foreign or domestic labor shortages, slowdowns, or stoppage; and (h) a global increase in commodity prices. The occurrence of any of these conditions may materially and adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Operations would be materially and adversely affected if the Company is unable to purchase inventory from its suppliers.

Because the Company purchases various types of inventory from suppliers, the Company may be materially and adversely affected by the failure of those suppliers to perform as expected. This non-performance may consist of delivery delays or failures caused by production issues or delivery of non-conforming goods. The risk of nonperformance may also result from the insolvency or bankruptcy of one or more of the Company's suppliers. Suppliers' ability to supply inventory to the Company's is also subject to a number of risks, including availability and cost of raw materials, destruction of their facilities, or work stoppages.

The Company depends on third-party delivery services to deliver its goods to customers on a timely and consistent basis, and any deterioration in its relationship with these third parties or fee increases could adversely affect its reputation and financial condition.

The Company relies on third parties for shipment of its goods to customers. The Company cannot be certain that its existing arrangements with third party shippers will continue on favorable terms. Shipping costs have increased from time to time, and may continue to increase, and the Company may not be able to pass these costs on directly to its customers. Increased shipping costs could harm the Company's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations by increasing its costs of doing business and reducing gross margins which could negatively affect its operating results.

If the Company is unable to manage the challenges associated with its international operations, the growth of its business could be limited and its business could suffer.

The Company maintains business operations outside of the United States and is subject to a number of risks and challenges that specifically relate to its international operations. If the Company is unable to meet and overcome these challenges, the growth of its business and operating results could be adversely impacted. These risks and challenges include (a) exposure to local economic and political conditions and instability; (b) social unrest such as risks of terrorism or other hostilities; (c) currency exchange rate fluctuations, including relative weakness in the U.S. dollar, and currency controls; (d) export and import restrictions; (e) the potential for shortages of trained labor; (f) difficulties and costs of staffing and managing foreign operations; (g) restrictions imposed by local labor practices and laws on business and operations; (h) exposure to different business practices and legal standards; (i) unexpected changes in regulatory requirements; (j) the imposition of government controls and restrictions; (k) the failure of telecommunications and connectivity infrastructure; and (l) natural disasters and public health emergencies; potentially adverse tax consequences. The likelihood of such occurrences and their potential effect on the Company is unpredictable and vary from country to country. Any such occurrences could be harmful to the Company's business and financial results.

Severe weather, natural disasters and other disruptions could adversely impact the Company's operations at its facilities.

Severe weather conditions and natural disasters, such as hurricanes, floods and tornados, could damage the Company's properties and effect its operations, particularly at its key distribution facilities. In addition, its business and operations could be materially adversely affected in the event of other serious disruptions at these facilities due to fire, electrical blackouts, power losses, telecommunications failures, terrorist attack or similar events. Any of these occurrences could impair its ability to adequately supply customers due to all or a significant portion of inventory being damaged.

The Company's success is reliant on the efforts of the chief executive officer and the senior leadership team.

The success of the Company is largely dependent upon the CEO and his leadership team's management skills and expertise, and the Company's ability to attract and retain other skilled managers. The loss of the services of the CEO or any of the senior leadership team for an extended period could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

Economic conditions may have an adverse effect on the demand for paper, packaging and forest products generally, and could adversely affect the Company's sales and operating results.

Demand for the Company's paper, packaging and forest products may be adversely affected by general economic conditions. In declining economies, consumers may forgo purchases of such goods. A material consumption decrease could cause a decline in the Company's business and financial condition.

Liquidity Risks

Risk of an increase in the LIBOR benchmark rate or default under existing credit facilities could negatively impact the Company's cashflow or business.

The Company has outstanding debt owed to various financial institutions. Interest rates under the loan agreements are based on the LIBOR benchmark rate. Any significant increase in the benchmark rate could adversely impact the Company's ability to service its debt and its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.
If the Company defaults on any of its indebtedness, its business could be adversely affected.

Risk Factors of Supply Chain Finance Transactions

No Direct Contractual Relationship between YS SPV and Company.

Under the structure of this transaction, YS SPV does not have a direct contractual relationship with the Company. Instead, an affiliate of YS SPV and Purchaser SPV entered into the BAFT Master Participation Agreement, pursuant to which the Purchaser SPV transferred to YS SPV all of the Purchaser SPV's right to receive payment under designated trade accounts receivable pursuant to the independent payment undertaking of the Company. In the event of a default by the Company, YS SPV will not have any direct rights or remedies against the Company and would seek to coordinate enforcement of rights and remedies against the Company with the Purchaser SPV. In the event that YS SPV seeks to pursue enforcement remedies directly against the Company, YS SPV can request that Purchaser SPV convert YS SPV's participation interest to an assignment.

Credit Risk.

Credit risk is the risk that an obligor will not honor its commitments. Supply chain finance transactions are subject to the credit risk of obligors. Payment to investors on the Notes is dependent on the ability of the Company as an obligor to pay all amounts due at maturity, and therefore the investment in the Notes is subject to the credit risk of the Company. The Notes will be negatively affected in the event that the Company becomes unwilling or unable to meet its financial obligations in a timely manner.

Potential Exposure of Assets and Counterparty Risk.

The Purchaser SPV and an affiliate of YS SPV have entered into a BAFT Master Participation Agreement in order to facilitate the purchase and sale of trade accounts receivable. Under the BAFT trade finance legal framework, legal title to the underlying trade accounts receivable typically does not pass to the purchaser at the time of sale. Rather, the legal title will remain in a bankruptcy-remote special purpose vehicle of the Purchaser SPV. The Purchaser SPV will transfer payments received on the underlying accounts receivable into a designated collection account for the YS SPV. This bifurcation of legal title from economic interest allows the Originator, an affiliate of the Purchaser SPV, to service the contract, and the placement of legal title in the Purchaser SPV protects the purchaser from exposure to creditors of the Originator. Because the Originator services the underlying obligations, the return on those obligations is nonetheless subject to risks involving the insolvency or malfeasance of the Originator. For example, in the event that the Originator were to encounter financial difficulties that impaired its operational capabilities, investors in the Notes could face delays in receiving payment on any affected underlying trade accounts receivable or incur other expenses associated with asserting their legal rights.

Repayment Obligations.

In the event of a bankruptcy of the Company, the YS SPV would have an unsecured claim against the Company pursuant to its participation interest under the BAFT Master Participation Agreement and would be entitled to payment only after secured creditors.

Possible Legal, Regulatory, or Other Developments.

The purchase and sale of accounts receivable is not as heavily regulated as other areas of the financial markets, such as the purchase and sale of securities or commodity derivatives. Because the purchase of accounts receivable represents a significant portion of trade finance, the introduction of new legislation, regulatory rules, or industry best-practices related to the purchase and sale of accounts receivable could increase operational and compliance costs associated with such transactions, thereby negatively affecting the profitability of an investment in the Notes.