

Egan-Jones Ratings Company (“EJR”)

Form NRSRO

Exhibit #3: Policies or procedures adopted and implemented to prevent the misuse of material, nonpublic information.

During the course of EJR’s business activities, its analytical staff and other Associated Persons may attend meetings and discussions with issuers, arrangers, clients or potential clients and be exposed to material, non-public information (MNPI). MNPI also includes a pending rating action described below. MNPI may be obtained in various ways, including verbally, through physical documentation, and in electronic form. Pursuant to Rule 17g-4 and section 15(E) of the Exchange Act, the Firm is required to have policies tailored to the nature of its business which are reasonably designed to address the handling of MNPI by the EJR and/or its Associated Persons and prevent:

- The inappropriate dissemination within and outside EJR of MNPI obtained in connection with the performance of credit rating services;
- A person within EJR from purchasing, selling, or otherwise benefiting from any transaction in securities or money market instruments when the person is aware of MNPI obtained in connection with the performance of credit rating services that affects the securities or money market instruments; and
- The inappropriate dissemination within and outside EJR of a pending credit rating action before issuing the credit rating on the Internet or through another readily accessible means.

Specifically, section 15(E)(g)(1) of the Exchange Act states: “Each nationally recognized statistical rating organization shall establish, maintain, and enforce written policies and procedures reasonably designed, taking into consideration the nature of the business of such nationally recognized statistical rating organization, to prevent the misuse in violation of this title, or the rules or regulations hereunder, of material, nonpublic information by such nationally recognized statistical rating organization or any person associated with such nationally recognized statistical rating organization.”

MNPI will be sequestered and not shared with members of the Firm who are not required to know. The Firm’s Employees are prohibited from using, propagating, tipping, or in any other way passing MNPI on to any other persons other than the Firm’s Compliance or Legal personnel. The Firm’s Compliance Department will, on an at least annual basis, review the Firm’s operations to identify potential exposure to MNPI and to review policies to address identified and emerging conflicts. At no time will the Firm or any member of the Firm discuss or disclose such information or perform any personal securities transactions related to MNPI until the MNPI is in the public domain.

How to Preserve the Confidentiality of Material Non-Public Information

The following are steps you must take to preserve the confidentiality of non-public information:

- Do not discuss confidential matters (in person or via phone) in elevators, hallways, restaurants, airplanes, taxicabs or any place where you can be overheard.
- Do not leave sensitive memoranda on your desk or in other places where they can be read by others. Do not leave a computer terminal without exiting the file in which you are working.
- Do not read confidential documents in public places or discard them where they can be retrieved by others. Do not carry confidential documents in an exposed manner.
- On drafts of sensitive documents use redacted names if necessary.
- Do not discuss confidential business information with spouses, other relatives or friends.

- Avoid even the appearance of impropriety. Serious repercussions may follow from insider trading or using non-public information to benefit yourself or another. You should consult with Compliance whenever you have questions about this subject.
- Shred confidential documents that are no longer needed per the Firm's document and record retention policies.

The Firm has a vital interest in its reputation, the reputation of its Associated Persons, and in the integrity of the securities markets. Trading on inside or confidential Firm information would destroy that reputation and integrity. The Firm is committed to preventing this conduct and to punishing any Associated Person who engages in this practice or fails to comply with the above steps designed to preserve confidentiality of Inside Information. These procedures are a vital part of the Firm's compliance efforts and must be adhered to.

In the event that an employee misuses or passes on MNPI, the Compliance Department will investigate the matter fully, assess the cause and seriousness of such infraction, determine an appropriate response and document all findings and responses.

At least annually, the Firm will conduct a compliance meeting / training session during which issues, procedures and policies related to the possession and use of MNPI will be discussed.

The Firm's Information Security shall provide effective control to prevent misuse of material, nonpublic information across all information technology systems. The Firm's employees are assigned unique Windows and email login credentials, and appropriate user's group and access rights based on their roles and responsibilities. After exiting EJR, the former employees' email accounts and other accesses rights shall be disabled promptly, and if applicable, incoming messages shall be redirected to the appropriate current employees. Current employees should not be able to use the former employees' email address for sending message.

Personal Securities Transactions and Holdings

The Firm's personal securities policy is designed to address potential conflicts of interest in cases where the Associated Persons have ownership positions in issuers the Firm does business with. Transactions related to money market instruments are also subject to this Personal Securities Transactions and Holdings policy. The policy generally only allows for the ownership or trading of mutual funds, ETFs and the existence of blind trusts and similar investment vehicles managed by a third-party, where the Associated Person has no direct or indirect influence or control over the trust or account ("Third-Party Accounts"). All Associated Persons are required to disclose all personal securities accounts and holdings, and ask their account custodian to send "duplicate" or "interested party" statements to the Firm's Compliance Department. The foregoing provision applies to the accounts owned by the Associated Person as well as his/her direct family members. The DCO may also grant waivers on an extraordinary basis. Since the Independent Directors have no access in advance to any ratings, and play no role in determining any ratings issued by the Firm, they are excluded from the restrictions contained in this Personal Securities Transactions and Holdings section.

The purchase, sale and holding of individual equity and/or fixed income securities is prohibited. As a best practice, new Associated Persons should liquidate pre-existing positions. The Firm recognizes that liquidations may incur transaction fees and have unwanted tax consequences in taxable accounts. Affected Associated Persons may request a limited waiver from this provision of the Code from the DCO. Waiver requests must be in writing. Should the Associated Person wish to liquidate a position, he/she must request, and receive, pre-clearance approval from the DCO, noting the name of the security, ticker symbol or CUSIP, and size of the position to be liquidated. The DCO will check with the Firm's Ratings Group to make sure the Firm has no active engagements or outstanding work with the issuer or the security involved, and open up a trading window during which the Associated Person can make the trade. DCO approvals generally are valid for 365 days unless specified.

Insider Trading Policies and Procedures

NRSRO firms are required to establish, maintain, enforce, and document policies and procedures to prevent the misuse of MNPI. MNPI is (a) information that is not generally known to the public about the Firm, its clients, or other parties with whom the Firm has a relationship and that have an expectation of confidentiality ("Confidential Information"); and (b) non-public information that might be useful to competitors or that could be harmful to the Firm or its customers if disclosed, such as, the names of clients, intellectual property, IT security systems, business plans, personal employee information and unpublished financial information ("Proprietary information" or, collectively, "Inside Information").

Inside Information generated and gathered in our business is a valuable asset of the Firm. Protecting Inside Information is critical to the Firm's reputation for integrity and its relationship with its clients, and ensures the Firm's compliance with the complex regulations governing the financial services industry. Accordingly, you should maintain all such information in strict confidence. You should also respect the property rights, including Inside Information, of other companies.

Unauthorized use or distribution of Inside Information violates the Firm's internal policy and could be illegal. Such use or distribution could result in negative consequences for both the Firm and the individuals involved, including potential legal and disciplinary actions. Your obligation to protect the Inside Information you come into contact with continues even after you leave the Firm, and you must return all such information in your possession to the Firm upon your departure.

If Associated Persons receive Inside Information, they are prohibited from trading on that information ("Insider Trading"), whether for the account of themselves, their family, friends, or any customer, any accounts in which they have a direct or indirect beneficial interest (including accounts for family members) and other account over which they have control, discretionary authority or power of attorney. This absolute trading prohibition is in effect should the Firm cover that issuer or not. Additionally, Associated Persons are prohibited from sending Inside Information to others. Insider Trading for these purposes is any trading activity where persons act on material information that is not known to the investing public and which provides the holder or recipient of the information with a potentially unfair advantage in the marketplace.

The penalties for Insider Trading can be considerable, including loss of profits plus damages, criminal sanctions including incarceration, loss of employment and permanent bar from the securities industry. If you are in possession of Inside Information about a company or the market for a company's securities, you must refrain from acting upon it. You also may not communicate Inside Information to another person who has no official need to know it.

If you are in possession of Inside Information, you are required to report it to the DCO promptly, and upon the DCO's advice take action to segregate and secure such information in the Firm's systems. These requirements are included in the Insider Trading and Securities Fraud Enforcement Act of 1988 and in the NRSRO rulemaking requirements. The Firm recognizes that in the course of its work it generally is not exposed to Inside Information but acknowledges that its Associated Persons must be able to identify material non-public information and handle such information properly.

The Firm anticipates that instances of exposure to Insider Information may occur inadvertently in the course of research activities. Any kind of trading with Inside Information may constitute Insider Trading and, at a minimum, may be improper, if not illegal. In addition, trading on information concerning the pending issuance of a rating by the Firm (front-running) is also prohibited. These activities are **STRICTLY PROHIBITED**. In addition, all of the Firm's credit analysis work is highly confidential and proprietary information and shall not be disclosed. The Firm's decision to upgrade, downgrade or, in some cases, review or update a rating on a security or an instrument, may be non-public information and thus is to be very closely guarded prior to the rating publication. No ratings action decision should ever

be disclosed, prior to dissemination, to anyone outside of the Credit Analysts at the Firm.

What to Do if You Learn Inside Information

It is not illegal to learn Inside Information. The Firm or its Associated Persons may inadvertently learn material non-public information from its clientele or in the course of its ratings work. It is, however, illegal for you to act or trade on such information, or to pass it on to others other than the DCO of the Firm. You should tell the DCO that you are in receipt of such information for the purpose of sequestering the information and making sure it does not affect any ratings decision.

If you believe you have learned Inside Information, contact the Firm's DCO and the head of the Ratings Group immediately so that they may address all potential issues and preserve the integrity of the Firm's commitment to information handling. If you become aware of a breach of these policies or of a leak of Inside Information, advise the Firm's DCO or counsel immediately. You must refrain from distributing that information to others, shall make sure it is not openly available on your computer and sequester it within your email to prevent easy accessibility by others.

Separation between Ratings and Marketing

The Firm's Ratings Group is separated from the Sales and Marketing areas isolated from information regarding fees.

Pursuant to Rule 17g-5(c)(6), a person who participates in negotiating, discussing, or arranging rating fees shall not participate in determining credit ratings, or developing or approving procedures or methodologies used for determining credit ratings, including qualitative and quantitative models.

Importantly, pursuant to Rule 17g-5(c)(8), no Firm's Employees who participate in determining or monitoring credit ratings, or developing or approving procedures or methodologies used for determining credit ratings, including qualitative and quantitative models, may also: (i) Participate in sales or marketing of an EJR, EJP, or other ancillary product or services (including the determination and negotiation of fees for ratings, proxy, and other ancillary services); or (ii) be influenced by sales or marketing considerations. The sales staff is responsible for negotiating, discussing, and arranging fees. The responsibility of fee determination and negotiation is specifically segregated away from the Ratings so that the ratings analysts are not exposed and possibly influenced by the sales and marketing considerations.

In the event that analysts become aware of any fees, they shall report to their supervisor (without forwarding the fee information to other analyst) and Compliance Department immediately, and shall be removed from the process of rating that issuer or follow the direction given by the Compliance Department. No non-analyst personnel have access to the reports prior to their publication without approval from Compliance Department. In the event that the sales/marketing person is exposed to the rating information before the rating is finalized, the person shall promptly report to the Compliance Department and follow their guidance. The Compliance shall review the cause of the event and provide prevention if possible.

Separation between Ratings and Proxy

Egan-Jones Proxy Services ("EJP") provides research, recommendations, voting, and voting record keeping services on various shareholder proxy voting matters. The service includes an evaluation of the various agenda items in the proxy statements, recommended voting action, and an overall rating of the firms' corporate governance. In addition, EJP provides a web-based interface to enable clients to access reports prior to the voting date and archived thereafter for up to five years. EJP and EJR personnel do not have access to each other's websites, client holdings, draft reports, and other aspects related to the issuance of reports for each business. EJP personnel are not involved in the generation of EJR ratings reports and EJR personnel are not involved in the generation of EJP reports. The Firm's policies and

procedures restrict the rating analysts from initiating meetings with current and prospective proxy clients, and shall also be restricted from exposure to sales and marketing efforts. The Firm's executives who might be involved in the rating review process shall also comply with such rules even though they are allowed to communicate general Firm support to current and prospective clients.

EJP and EJR personnel separate from each other's social media websites and activities. For example, no tweets or re-tweets from EJP to EJR, or vice-versa involving proxy positions, voting, client information, and any other information that may influence the independence of ratings. Access to the social media websites shall be approved by the Compliance Department. The Compliance Department shall oversee the social media activities on these websites.

Outside Business Activities

Outside business activities are defined as any activity involving a business enterprise or involving an entity which might be rated by the Firm. Excluded from this definition are civic, religious, academic, non-profit, and other similar enterprises.

The Firm sets up the compliance control 'Compliance Response Sheet' to require the Board members and the Associated Persons to disclose their outside business activities periodically. Ratings analysts specifically are not permitted to have outside business activities which conflict with the issuance of ratings.

Code of Conduct

Copies of EJR's Code of Conduct is made available on EJR's public website, at <https://www.egan-jones.com/nrsro> as part of EJR's form NRSRO, exhibits 3, 5 and 7, respectively.

Form NRSRO Exhibit #5**Attestation & Acceptance of the Egan-Jones Code of Conduct
(updated December 29, 2017)**

I acknowledge receipt of the Egan-Jones Ratings Company ("EJR") Code of Conduct (the "Code"), understand my obligations as detailed in the Code, including its personal securities and money market instruments transactions, insider trading and personal email usage provisions, and will adhere to those obligations in order to comply with EJR's policies and procedures.

By:_____

Print Name:_____

Date:_____

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EGAN-JONES RATINGS COMPANY CODE OF CONDUCT

PRINCIPLES OF THE CODE

Fostering a Culture of Compliance

Egan-Jones Ratings Company (“EJR” or the “Firm”) has a Code of Conduct (the “Code”), which serves as its code of ethics. The purpose of this Code is to set forth basic principles to guide you in your day-to-day activities as an employee, independent contractor, or director (collectively an “Associated Person”), and to outline the expectations the Firm has of all its Associated Persons. The Firm requires its Associated Persons to read and adopt the Code to enhance their understanding of the Firm’s practices, including procedures regarding personal securities and money market instruments transactions, insider trading and personal email usage provisions. This Code is intended to provide basic principles and behavior guidelines and foster a “culture of compliance” at EJR.

The Code does not cover every regulatory, legal or ethical issue that you may confront at the Firm. Indeed, no code of conduct can attempt to anticipate the myriad of issues that arise in a fast-moving, financial-related enterprise like EJR. However, by following this Code and the Firm’s policies and procedures, by adhering to the letter and the spirit of all applicable laws and regulations, and above all, by applying sound judgment to your activities, the Associated Persons will be able to adhere not only to the regulatory requirements applicable to EJR, but also to the Firm’s commitment to compliance and ethical behavior in all of its activities.

In addition to this Code, you are required to read and acknowledge acceptance of, and compliance with, the EJR Compliance Manual (the “Manual”). The Manual contains additional information on the regulations governing NRSROs, issues that are presented in the operation of a credit ratings business, and other subjects that may or may not be addressed in this Code.

Know and Understand the Laws and Regulations

EJR is registered as a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (“NRSRO”) with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission (“SEC” or the “Commission”) in the following classes of credit ratings: (1) financial institutions, brokers or dealers; (2) insurance companies; and (3) corporate issuers, and is therefore subject to regulation and oversight in the United States by the Commission. EJR is also subject to corporate formation and operating laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania where its main office is located. It is your responsibility to know and understand the laws and regulations applicable to your job responsibilities, and to comply with both the letter and the spirit of these regulations, as well as the Firm’s policies and

procedures. EJR requires that you avoid not only any actual misconduct but also even the appearance of impropriety. We require Associated Persons to rely on common sense, good judgment, individual integrity and a discerning mind to guide you in your day-to-day activities. Assume that any action you take ultimately could be publicized; therefore, when taking an action consider how you and the Firm would be perceived. When in doubt, seek guidance from the Firm's knowledgeable regulatory and compliance personnel. Such personnel will assist you in obtaining any guidance you might need.

Professionals Serving Professionals

EJR provides credit rating products and services for institutional clients. The majority of its clients have long-term high-level experience within the securities business, and have internal capability for independent analysis and investment decision making. Our product is a tool for such professional institutional clients.

Trust, but Verify

Trust your instincts. If something does not appear to be lawful or ethical, or you have a question about it, ask the Firm's Designated Compliance Officer ("DCO"), raise a flag, and ask for help from the Firm's resources. Seek guidance rather than making assumptions that you are aware of regulatory nuances. The Firm strongly encourages you to discuss freely any concerns with knowledgeable persons. In particular, if you are unclear about the applicability of regulations to your job responsibilities, or if you are unsure about the propriety of a particular course of action, you should seek the advice of your supervisor and / or the Firm's DCO. You should never assume that an activity is compliant merely because others in the industry engage in it or you do not see any pitfalls in the course of action. EJR encourages you to reach out to any of the foregoing with your questions prior to pursuing a course of action if you are not 100% positive you know the regulatory ramifications of that action.

ACT IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE FIRM, CLIENTS & THE PUBLIC

Fair Dealing & Integrity

The Firm's basic core concept is that we provide a valuable service to our institutional clients. We rely on the trust of our clientele, for their belief and respect for our products and services, and the trust they invest in our abilities and integrity. The Firm seeks to outperform its competition fairly and honestly through timely superior analysis and experience. Every Associated Person must therefore always keep the best interests of the Firm's clients paramount and endeavor to fairly and properly deal with its clients, competitors, public, and vendors. No one should take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of facts, intimidation, or any other unfair practice. No Associated Persons should ever position themselves for, or take, personal gain through their association with the Firm.

Personal Email Usage Policy

EJR's Associated Persons (except independent contractors, and directors) are strictly prohibited from using their personal email accounts to transmit and/or receive confidential information and/or confidential workplace documents. Currently independent directors are using personal email account to transmit and/or receive confidential information and/or confidential workplace documents but it is prohibited to inappropriately disseminate material nonpublic information ("MNPI") within or outside the Firm of material nonpublic information. The Code of Conduct attestation includes a clause requiring all EJRA Associated Persons to attest to use only their EJRA email address to transmit and/or receive Confidential Information and/or confidential work papers. The attestation will be collected by the Compliance Department. As part of the annual compliance training, all Associated Persons will be reminded of EJRA's policies and procedures with regards to personal email usage.

On a periodic basis, the Compliance Department will conduct an email search on randomly-selected Associated Persons to ensure emails sent to or received from personal email accounts did not contain Confidential Information and/or confidential workplace documents (see "Email Review Policies and Procedures" in the Compliance Manual). Email search results will be retained within a compliance surveillance folder. Any Associated Persons who use a personal email account are required to attest to their awareness of this Personal Email Usage Policy. Associated Persons with infraction of this Policy may be subject to disciplinary action, including termination at the recommendation of the DCO.

Associated Persons are also prohibited from using the Firm's email to transmit material that may be deemed to be offensive to a prudent person, or emails that reflect badly on the corporate culture of the Firm. Those include (but are limited to) any email that could be deemed pornographic, sexist, hateful, racist, discriminatory, terroristic, harassing, disparaging to the Firm or any of its Associated Persons, or any email that could be considered workplace brutality. Any emails with the aforementioned content will not be tolerated in the Firm's email environment, and may lead to immediate disciplinary action, including termination. Note that these email policies also apply to personal email accounts accessed via the Firm's systems.

Prohibited Conflicts

As an NRSRO, the Firm is prohibited under Rule 17g-5(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") from having the following conflicts of interest relating to the issuance or maintenance of a credit rating as a credit rating agency, and we therefore do not engage in the PROHIBITED CONFLICTS listed below:

- (1) Issue or maintain a credit rating solicited by a person that, in the most recently ended fiscal year, provided the Firm with net revenue (as reported under §240.17g-

3) equaling or exceeding 10% of the total net revenue of the Firm for the fiscal year;¹

(2) Issue or maintain a credit rating with respect to a person (excluding a sovereign nation or an agency of a sovereign nation) where the Firm, a credit analyst that participated in determining the credit rating, or a person responsible for approving the credit rating, directly owns securities of, or has any other direct ownership interest in, the person that is subject to the credit rating. Please refer to “Personal Securities Transactions and Holdings” herein for detailed information.

(3) Issue or maintain a credit rating with respect to a person associated with the Firm;

(4) Issue or maintain a credit rating where a credit analyst who participated in determining the credit rating, or a person responsible for approving the credit rating, is an officer or director of the person that is subject to the credit rating;

(5) Issue or maintain a credit rating with respect to an obligor or security where the Firm or a person associated with the Firm made recommendations to the obligor or the issuer, underwriter, or sponsor of the security about the corporate or legal structure, assets, liabilities, or activities of the obligor or issuer of the security;

(6) Issue or maintain a credit rating where the fee paid for the rating was negotiated, discussed, or arranged by a person within the Firm who has responsibility for participating in determining credit ratings or for developing or approving procedures or methodologies used for determining credit ratings, including qualitative and quantitative models;

(7) Issue or maintain a credit rating where a credit analyst who participated in determining or monitoring the credit rating, or a person responsible for approving the credit rating received gifts, including entertainment, from the obligor being rated, or from the issuer, underwriter, or sponsor of the securities being rated, other than items provided in the context of normal business activities such as meetings that have an aggregate value of no more than \$25 (See Section “Gifts & Entertainment” below); or

(8) Issue or maintain a credit rating where a person within the Firm who participates in determining or monitoring the credit rating, or developing or approving procedures or methodologies used for determining the credit rating, including qualitative and quantitative models, also:

(i) Participate in sales or marketing of a product or service of the Firm or a

¹ Unless the Firm receives an exemption from the Commission.

product or service of an affiliate of the Firm; or

(ii) Is influenced by sales or marketing considerations.

For the purposes of the above Prohibited Conflicts, the term person within an NRSRO means the Firm itself, its credit rating affiliates identified on Form NRSRO, and any partner, officer, director, branch manager, and employee (including all Associated Persons) of the Firm or its credit rating affiliates (or any person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions).

Conflicts of Interest

Please refer to Exhibit 6, "Identification of Conflicts of Interest Relating to the Issuance of Credit Ratings," and Exhibit 7, "Policies and Procedures to Address and Manage Conflicts of Interest," to Form NRSRO, which are available on the Firm's website, www.egan-jones.com/nrsro.

Gifts & Entertainment

Gifts and entertainment may create an inappropriate expectation or feeling of obligation. You are required to follow gifts standard detailed in the NRSRO rules and note that gifts that fall outside the standard are prohibited. You and members of your family may not accept gifts or gifts offered in the form of cash or cash equivalents, or special favors (other than an occasional non-cash gift of nominal value – i.e., coffee mugs with logos, etc.) from any person or organization with which the Firm has a current or potential business relationship or from any Company that the Firm does or may rate. Further, business gifts to, and entertainment of, non-government employees in connection with business discussions or the development of business relationships are only appropriate if they are in the ordinary course of business and their value is modest. If you have any questions about the appropriateness of a business gift or expense, you should contact your supervisor or the DCO. It is required to receive preapproval from Compliance Department before giving gifts or that gifts needed to be reported to Compliance Department to make sure the gift is appropriate.

Giving gifts to, or entertaining, government employees (including employees of international organizations and or regulatory bodies) may be prohibited. The United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, for example, prohibits giving anything of value, directly or indirectly, to any "foreign official" for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Check with your supervisor or the DCO if you have any questions about the acceptability of conduct in any foreign country, including contacting foreign officials with respect to the Firm's sovereign ratings or the sales of Firm products to foreign governments or agencies.

Corporate Opportunities

As an Associated Person, you owe a duty to the Firm to advance its interests. No

Associated Person may use their position or corporate property or information for personal gain. Additionally, no Associated Person may take for themselves the Firm's opportunities for sales or purchases of products, services or interests. Business opportunities that arise as a result of your position in the Firm or through the use of corporate property or information belong to the Firm.

Firm Systems and Assets

The Firm's policies regulate use of the Firm's systems, including telephones, computer networks, electronic mail, and remote access capabilities. Generally, you should use the Firm's systems and properties only for legitimate Firm's business. Under no conditions may you use the Firm's systems to view, store, or send unlawful, offensive or other inappropriate materials. In addition, protecting the Firm's assets against loss, theft, waste, or other misuse is the responsibility of every Associated Person. Any suspected misuse should be reported to your supervisor or the DCO.

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The purchase, sale and holding of individual equity and/or fixed income securities is prohibited. As a best practice, new Associated Persons should liquidate pre-existing positions. The Firm recognizes that liquidations may incur transaction fees and have unwanted tax consequences in taxable accounts. Affected Associated Persons may request a limited waiver from this provision of the Code from the DCO. Waiver requests must be in writing. Should the Associated Person wish to liquidate a position, he/she must request, and receive, pre-clearance approval from the DCO, noting the name of the security, ticker symbol or CUSIP, and size of the position to be liquidated. The DCO will check with the Firm's Ratings Group to make sure the Firm has no active engagements or outstanding work with the issuer or the security involved, and open up a trading window during which the Associated Person can

make the trade. DCO approvals generally are valid for 365 days unless specified.

The SEC Staff has expressed the opinion that an Associated Person's discussions with a trustee or outside discretionary manager of a Third-Party Account about account holdings could reflect direct or indirect control or influence, unless the trustee or manager merely summarizes or explains account activity and does not receive directions or suggestions from the Associated Person. The SEC has issued guidance that specifies that the Firm may implement additional controls to establish a reasonable belief that an Associated Person has no direct or indirect influence or control, not just whether the trustee or outside manager has discretionary or non-discretionary authority. Thus, regarding the Third-Party Accounts, the DCO may perform the following activities as needed:

Request information about a trustee or third-party manager's relationship with the Associated Person (i.e., independent professional versus friend or relative; unaffiliated versus affiliated firm);

Obtain periodic certifications from the Associated Person and his/her trustees or discretionary third-party managers regarding the Associated Person's influence or control over trusts or accounts;

Provide the Associated Person with the exact wording of the reporting exception and a clear definition of "no direct or indirect influence or control" that the Firm consistently applies to all Associated Persons; and

On a sample basis, request reports on holdings and/or transactions made in the trust or discretionary account to identify transactions that would have been prohibited pursuant to the Firm's Code of Conduct, absent reliance on the reporting exception.

Insider Trading Policies and Procedures

NRSRO firms are required to establish, maintain, enforce, and document policies and procedures to prevent the misuse of MNPI. MNPI is (a) information that is not generally known to the public about the Firm, its clients, or other parties with whom the Firm has a relationship and that have an expectation of confidentiality ("Confidential Information"); and (b) non-public information that might be useful to competitors or that could be harmful to the Firm or its customers if disclosed, such as, the names of clients, intellectual property, IT security systems, business plans, personal employee information and unpublished financial information ("Proprietary information" or, collectively, "Inside Information").

Inside Information generated and gathered in our business is a valuable asset of the Firm. Protecting Inside Information is critical to the Firm's reputation for integrity and its relationship with its clients, and ensures the Firm's compliance with the

complex regulations governing the financial services industry. Accordingly, you should maintain all such information in strict confidence. You should also respect the property rights, including Inside Information, of other companies.

Unauthorized use or distribution of Inside Information violates the Firm's internal policy and could be illegal. Such use or distribution could result in negative consequences for both the Firm and the individuals involved, including potential legal and disciplinary actions. Your obligation to protect the Inside Information you come into contact with continues even after you leave the Firm, and you must return all such information in your possession to the Firm upon your departure.

If Associated Persons receive Inside Information, they are prohibited from trading on that information ("Insider Trading"), whether for the account of themselves, their family, friends, or any customer, any accounts in which they have a direct or indirect beneficial interest (including accounts for family members) and other account over which they have control, discretionary authority or power of attorney. This absolute trading prohibition is in effect should the Firm cover that issuer or not. Additionally, Associated Persons are prohibited from sending Inside Information to others. Insider Trading for these purposes is any trading activity where persons act on material information that is not known to the investing public and which provides the holder or recipient of the information with a potentially unfair advantage in the marketplace.

The penalties for Insider Trading can be considerable, including loss of profits plus damages, criminal sanctions including incarceration, loss of employment and permanent bar from the securities industry. If you are in possession of Inside Information about a company or the market for a company's securities, you must refrain from acting upon it. You also may not communicate Inside Information to another person who has no official need to know it.

If you are in possession of Inside Information, you are required to report it to the DCO promptly, and upon the DCO's advice take action to segregate and secure such information in the Firm's systems. These requirements are included in the Insider Trading and Securities Fraud Enforcement Act of 1988 and in the NRSRO rulemaking requirements. Please see NRSRO Exhibit 3: Policies or procedures adopted and implemented to prevent the misuse of material, nonpublic information., which is reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of Inside Information considering the Firm's business, structure, size and other relevant factors. The Firm recognizes that in the course of its work it generally is not exposed to Inside Information but acknowledges that its Associated Persons must be able to identify material non-public information and handle such information properly.

The Firm anticipates that instances of exposure to Insider Information may occur

inadvertently in the course of research activities. Any kind of trading with Inside Information may constitute Insider Trading and, at a minimum, may be improper, if not illegal. In addition, trading on information concerning the pending issuance of a rating by the Firm (front-running) is also prohibited. These activities are **STRICTLY PROHIBITED**. In addition, all of the Firm's credit analysis work is highly confidential and proprietary information and shall not be disclosed. The Firm's decision to upgrade, downgrade or, in some cases, review or update a rating on a security or an instrument, may be non- public information and thus is to be very closely guarded prior to the rating publication. No ratings action decision should ever be disclosed, prior to dissemination, to anyone outside of the Credit Analysts at the Firm.

ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE CODE

What to Do if You Learn Inside Information

It is not illegal to learn Inside Information. The Firm or its Associated Persons may inadvertently learn material non-public information from its clientele or in the course of its ratings work. It is, however, illegal for you to act or trade on such information, or to pass it on to others other than the DCO of the Firm. You should tell the DCO that you are in receipt of such information for the purpose of sequestering the information and making sure it does not affect any ratings decision.

If you believe you have learned Inside Information, contact the Firm's DCO and the head of the Ratings Group immediately so that they may address all potential issues and preserve the integrity of the Firm's commitment to information handling. If you become aware of a breach of these policies or of a leak of Inside Information, advise the Firm's DCO or counsel immediately. You must refrain from distributing that information to others, shall make sure it is not openly available on your computer and sequester it within your email to prevent easy accessibility by others.

How to Preserve the Confidentiality of Material Non - Public Information

The following are steps you must take to preserve the confidentiality of non-public information:

- Do not discuss confidential matters (in person or via phone) in elevators, hallways, restaurants, airplanes, taxicabs or any place where you can be overheard.
- Do not leave sensitive memoranda on your desk or in other places where they can be read by others. Do not leave a computer terminal without exiting the file in which you are working.
- Do not read confidential documents in public places or discard them where they can be retrieved by others. Do not carry confidential documents in an exposed manner.

- On drafts of sensitive documents use redacted names if necessary.
- Do not discuss confidential business information with spouses, other relatives or friends.
- Avoid even the appearance of impropriety. Serious repercussions may follow from insider trading or using non-public information to benefit yourself or another. You should consult with Compliance whenever you have questions about this subject.
- Shred confidential documents that are no longer needed per the Firm's document and record retention policies (see the Compliance Manual).

At no time will the Firm or any member of the Firm discuss or disclose such information or perform any personal securities and money market instruments transactions related to MNPI until the MNPI is in the public domain and, therefore, the information no longer is non-public information.

The Firm has a vital interest in its reputation, the reputation of its Associated Persons, and in the integrity of the securities markets. Trading on inside or confidential Firm information would destroy that reputation and integrity. The Firm is committed to preventing this conduct and to punishing any Associated Person who engages in this practice or fails to comply with the above steps designed to preserve confidentiality of Inside Information. These procedures are a vital part of the Firm's compliance efforts and must be adhered to.

Provide Fair and Truthful Disclosures to Our Clients & the Public

The Firm has a responsibility under the law to communicate effectively so that its clients are provided with full and accurate information in all material respects. To the extent that you are involved in the preparation of materials for dissemination to clients, you should be careful to ensure that the information in these materials is truthful, accurate and complete. In particular, the Firm's officers and directors shall endeavor to promote full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in the Firm's communications, including documents that the Firm files with or submits to the SEC Staff and other regulatory bodies. If you become aware of a materially inaccurate or misleading statement in any communication to the Firm's clients, the SEC Staff, other regulatory bodies, or the public, you should report it immediately to your supervisor and the Compliance Department.

Reporting Violations

You are the Firm's first line of defense against unethical or improper business practices. If you observe or become aware of any conduct that you believe is unethical or improper - whether by another employee, a consultant, a supplier, a client, or other third party - you must communicate that information to the Firm's ownership, compliance officer (DCO) or counsel. They will take appropriate action.

If you are a supervisor, you have an additional responsibility to take appropriate steps to stop any misconduct that you are aware of, and to prevent its occurrence and/or recurrence. Supervisors that do not take appropriate action may be held responsible for failure to supervise properly.

If you prefer to report an allegation anonymously, you must provide enough information about the incident or situation to allow the Firm to investigate properly. EJR will not tolerate any kind of retaliation for reports or complaints regarding the misconduct of others that were made in good faith. Open communication of issues and concerns by all Associated Persons without fear of retribution or retaliation is vital to the continued success of the Firm. Unless the Firm's management learns of a problem, the Firm cannot deal with it. Concealing improper conduct often compounds the problem and may delay or hamper responses that could prevent or mitigate actual damage. You may report items anonymously by contacting the Firm's Compliance Department.

Measures to be Undertaken in the Event of a Material Breach

The DCO is primarily responsible for monitoring the Firm's compliance with its policies and procedures. This Code of Conduct details prohibited conflicts of interest, identified conflicts and many other areas of compliance concern. All Associated Persons are encouraged to notify the DCO whenever they become aware of a possible violation of a policy or procedure. The DCO will, upon discovering a possible violation or having been provided with evidence that indicates a possible violation, immediately assess the available evidence and document the results of the investigation. The CEO, Independent Board members and, if appropriate, counsel, will be contacted by the DCO and provided with the details of the violation. If the violation is indeed a material violation, the appropriate regulatory bodies will be notified.

Consequences of Violating the Code

If you are an Associated Person (except Director), this Code forms part of the terms and conditions of your employment at the Firm. All Associated Persons are expected to cooperate in internal investigations of allegations of violations of the Code, and actual violations may subject you to the full range of disciplinary action by the Firm, including termination. The Firm may also report certain activities to its regulators, which could give rise to regulatory or criminal investigations. The penalties for regulatory and criminal violations may include significant fines, permanent bar from employment in the securities industry and, for criminal violations, imprisonment.

Attestation, Waivers, Amendments and Contact Information

Associated Persons are required to attest their knowledge of, and compliance with, the above-mentioned policies and procedures. Waivers and amendments to this Code, and any specific policy exemptions, must be approved and documented by the DCO. It is your responsibility to be familiar with the Code. If you have any questions regarding the Firm's Code of Conduct, the contact information is:

By mail to: Egan-Jones Ratings Company
Attn: Compliance Department
61 Haverford Station Rd Haverford, PA 19041
Compliance@egan-jones.com