

3i Debt Management US LLC

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Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of 3i Debt Management US LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (212) 848-1400. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about 3i Debt Management US LLC also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. An investment adviser’s registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

Item 2 is not applicable to 3i Debt Management US LLC.

Item 3. Table of Contents

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Item 4. Advisory Business

For purposes of this brochure, the “Adviser” means 3i Debt Management US LLC, a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. The Adviser is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of 3i Group plc (“3i Group”), a publicly-traded private equity firm headquartered in London.

The Adviser provides investment supervisory services to various clients, including pooled investment vehicles and collateralized loan obligations (each a “Client”) that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and the securities of which are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The Adviser focuses on investing in non-investment grade fixed income assets, such as bank loans and high yield bonds. The Adviser’s investment professionals employ credit analytical skills developed during their respective careers to identify investment opportunities in the non-investment grade fixed income markets that the Adviser’s investment team believes are suitable for the Clients.

The Adviser’s investment advisory business generally involves two areas. The first area is composition and management of an initial portfolio of collateral loan obligations on behalf of special purpose vehicles (each, a “CLO Notes Issuer” or “CLO Client”) formed for the purpose of issuing securities (“CLO Notes”) backed by such portfolios in a private placement offering (a “CLO Notes Offering”) and the continued management of such portfolios after the closing of a CLO Notes Offering, including the acquisition of additional collateral loan obligations for the portfolio with proceeds of the CLO Notes Offering. The Adviser’s management of a collateral obligations portfolio for CLO Notes Issuers, both prior to and after a CLO Notes Offering, is customarily subject to specific investment criteria and restrictions.

The second area is the management of pooled investment vehicles (“Funds”) formed for the purpose of investing in a diverse portfolio of below-investment grade assets, consisting of bank loans, together with investments in high yield debt and opportunistic investments in special situations, including distressed debt and public and private equities.

The Adviser provides investment supervisory services to each Client in accordance with the applicable organizational document of such Client (which, for the CLO Clients, includes the applicable indenture) or a separate investment advisory agreement (an “Advisory Agreement”).

Investment advice is provided directly to Clients, subject, as applicable, to the supervision of the applicable general partner or managing member, and not individually to the investors in the Clients. Services are provided to Clients in accordance with their Advisory Agreements and/or organizational documents. Investment restrictions for a Client, if any, are generally established in its organizational or offering documents.

The Adviser has been in business since July 25, 2012.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

As compensation for investment supervisory services rendered to the Clients, the Adviser receives from each such Client an advisory fee (each, an “Advisory Fee”). Advisory Fees paid by a Client are indirectly borne by investors in such Client.

The precise amount of, and the manner and calculation of, the Advisory Fees for each Client are established initially by the Adviser and may be modified by negotiations. The Advisory Fees are set forth in each Client’s Advisory Agreement, organizational documents, and/or other documentation received by each investor prior to investment in such Client. The Advisory Fees and other fees described below are generally subject to waiver or reduction by the Adviser in its sole discretion, including waivers or reductions for investments in investment vehicles made by its employees and affiliates (and their employees). The Clients’ fee structures may be modified from time to time. Fees may differ from one Client to another, as well as among investors in the same Client. The Adviser may provide investment management services to its employees and affiliates (and their employees) without compensation.

CLO Clients:

The Adviser charges its CLO Clients fees generally paid quarterly in arrears based on a percentage of assets under management. The Adviser is also entitled to receive a performance-based fee.

Each CLO Client bears its own expenses, including but not limited to brokerage and transactional fees, taxes, custody fees, legal and accounting expenses, market research, trustee and administrative fees.

The Adviser does not require prepayment of fees.

Full details regarding the services, fees, investor suitability standards, and other terms applicable to the CLO Clients are included in the offering memorandum published by each such CLO Client.

Funds:

The Adviser may charge asset-based fees to Funds it advises, and the managing member and general partner, as applicable, of the Funds (each, a “General Partner”), which are affiliated with the Adviser, may be entitled to performance-based fees. Asset-based fees are usually payable quarterly or monthly in arrears, but occasionally, in advance. Asset-based fees are calculated as a percentage of the partial or total assets managed (or, in the case of certain levered loan funds, the notional levered assets). If an Advisory Agreement is terminated before the end of a billing period, the Adviser will refund a pro rata portion of the pre-paid Advisory Fee to the relevant Client.

The Adviser may utilize the services of broker-dealers in connection with investments made by a

Client, and any brokerage or other transaction costs are borne by such Client. For additional information regarding brokerage practices, please see Item 12 below.

Item 6. Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

As noted above, the Adviser may charge performance based fees to Clients. In allocating investment opportunities, there could be incentives to favor Clients with higher potential performance fees over Clients with lower potential performance fees. Generally, this conflict is mitigated for the Clients by the Adviser's allocation procedures. Please see Item 11 below for additional information relating to how conflicts of interests are generally addressed by the Adviser.

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Adviser provides investment supervisory services to the Clients. The Clients are investment vehicles, including collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and pooled investment vehicles, that generally are offered pursuant to applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act and the 1940 Act. Investment advice is provided directly to the Clients (subject to the supervision of the General Partner of each Fund) and not individually to investors in such Client. The minimum account size for each Client is outlined in its governing documents. However, the Adviser reserves the right to accept less than the minimum account size.

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

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The Adviser seeks to realize attractive risk adjusted returns while preserving investors' capital. The Adviser identifies investment opportunities and makes investment decisions utilizing a three step process consisting of initial screening, due diligence and formal investment recommendation and approval. When an investment idea is identified by the Adviser's investment professionals, it is assigned to the analyst responsible for the industry sector in which the subject company operates.

The analyst performs an initial screening of the opportunity to determine if it appears to meet the Adviser's investment standards, focusing on cash flow generation, capital structure, collateral value and industry position, trends and other fundamentals.

The analyst presents the results of his or her initial analysis to the Adviser's Chief Investment Officer ("CIO") and portfolio managers and together they determine whether the opportunity warrants additional analysis. If so, the analyst begins the due diligence portion of the Adviser's investment process. As part of the analysis, the analyst develops a historical financial model, reviews a variety of sources of company and industry information and asks questions of company management and other knowledgeable parties, all with the objective of assessing the risks inherent in any given situation and determining if the cash flow, capital structure, collateral and enterprise value mitigate such risks. At any time during this stage of the investment process, the analyst may determine such risks are too great and, upon consultation with the CIO,

recommend terminating due diligence and rejecting the investment opportunity. Upon conclusion of due diligence, the analyst sums up both the risks and mitigants and, if appropriate in his or her view, recommends investment to the CIO and portfolio managers. If it is determined that the investment makes sense from a fundamental credit perspective, the Adviser then determines the appropriate investment size based on credit risk, pricing, industry exposure, various portfolio limitations and other factors.

The CIO and portfolio managers monitor investments through regular update discussions with investment analysts and periodic portfolio reviews. Analysts are responsible for reviewing financial reporting information provided by issuers and developing additional sources of company specific and industry information to help them identify changes in their original investment thesis.

Such changes are addressed on an ad hoc basis as they develop. The CIO, portfolio managers and analysts discuss the implications of such changes for the issuer and the potential impact on the Clients' portfolios. The results of these discussions are incorporated in portfolio strategy and may result in decisions to buy more, hold, reduce exposure or sell down completely. The Adviser maintains a watch list of investments experiencing deteriorating credit or industry fundamentals as well as market price erosion exceeding broader market movements. Watch list positions are monitored even more closely than performing investments by analysts, portfolio managers and the CIO. The CIO and portfolio managers are the only employees authorized to make investment decisions.

Many of the Adviser's portfolios may be subject to investment restrictions and quality criteria that guide the selection of investments for such portfolios. The CIO and portfolio managers monitor compliance with portfolio restrictions and criteria through frequent review of portfolio compliance modules developed by a third party vendor for each portfolio. The objective of frequent review of compliance modules is to ensure no investment decisions will result in non-compliance of portfolio restrictions and quality criteria. In the event investment asset developments such as ratings changes or defaults negatively impact compliance with portfolio restrictions or quality criteria, the CIO and portfolio managers will review the reasons for non-compliance and, if feasible, develop strategies for getting back into compliance.

Risks

Investing in securities involves a substantial degree of risk. A Client may lose all or a substantial portion of the amount it has invested, and investors in the Clients must be prepared to bear the risk of a complete loss of their investments.

In addition, material risks relating to the investment strategies and methods of analysis described above, and to the types of securities typically purchased by or for the Clients, include the following:

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the potential default of debtors in the repayment of principal and interest or the failure of counterparties to perform according to the terms of a contract. Investments in loans are generally in the form of assignments. Such loans are generally administered by a bank or other financial institution (the “agent”) that acts as agent for all holders. The agent administers the terms of the loan, as specified in the loan agreement.

When Clients invest in a loan, they are subject to the risk that an intermediate participant between the Client and the borrower, such as the agent bank, will fail to meet its obligations to the Client, in addition to the risk that the borrower under the loan may default on its obligations.

Clients may also have investments in lower rated and comparable quality unrated high yield securities. Investments in high yield securities are accompanied by a greater degree of credit risk and the risk tends to be more sensitive to economic conditions than that of higher rated securities. The risk of loss due to default by the issuer may be significantly greater for holders of high yield securities, because such securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors of the issuer. Disposal of investments in distressed or bankrupt companies may involve time consuming negotiations and expenses, and prompt sale at an acceptable price may be difficult.

Market Risk

Market risk is the potential for changes in the value of investments held by a Client due to market changes, including interest rate movements and fluctuations in investment prices. Market risk is directly impacted by the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the assets are traded.

Liquidity Risk

Client portfolios will include illiquid investments (e.g., investments in bank loans, thinly-traded issues, high yield bonds and asset-backed securities). Under certain market conditions, such as during volatile markets or when trading in an instrument or market is otherwise impaired, the liquidity of Client portfolio positions may be reduced. During such times, Clients may be unable to dispose of certain assets, which would adversely affect their ability to rebalance their portfolio. In addition, such circumstances may force Clients to attempt to dispose of assets at reduced prices, thereby adversely affecting performance. Clients may be unable to sell such assets or prevent losses relating to such assets during times of market instability. Furthermore, if Clients incur substantial trading losses, the need for liquidity, to limit losses, could rise sharply while access to liquidity could be impaired.

Interest Rate Risk

Clients assume interest rate risk from certain of their investments that have floating interest rates or longer durations. These investments are exposed typically to changes in interest rates as well as changes in the shape of the relevant yield curve.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Item 9 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Various affiliated entities may serve as General Partners of Funds. The Adviser is affiliated with the following investment advisers: 3i Corporation, 3i Debt Management Investments Limited and 3i Investments plc. In order to attempt to mitigate conflicts of interest, the Adviser and its affiliated investment advisers may utilize information barriers, which, depending on how such barriers are constructed, could prevent the Adviser from receiving information possessed by its affiliated investment advisers that might otherwise have been used in making investment and trading decisions for Clients. For a description of material conflicts of interest created by the relationship among the Adviser, the General Partners and affiliated advisers, as well as a description of how such conflicts are addressed, please see Item 11 below.

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

Code of Ethics

The Adviser has adopted a written Code of Ethics that is applicable to all of its members, officers and employees, and certain independent contractors (collectively, “Adviser Personnel”). The Code of Ethics, which is designed to comply with Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (as amended, the “Advisers Act”), establishes guidelines for professional conduct and personal trading procedures, including certain pre-clearance and reporting obligations. Adviser Personnel and their families and households may purchase investments for their own accounts, including the same investments as may be purchased or sold for a Client, subject to the terms of the Code of Ethics. Under the Code of Ethics, Adviser Personnel are also required to file certain periodic reports with the Adviser’s Chief Compliance Officer as required by Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. The Code of Ethics helps the Adviser detect and prevent potential conflicts of interest.

Adviser Personnel who violate the Code of Ethics may be subject to remedial actions, including, but not limited to, profit disgorgement, fines, censure, demotion, suspension or dismissal. Adviser Personnel are also required to promptly report any violation of the Code of Ethics of which they become aware. Adviser Personnel are required to annually certify compliance with the Code of Ethics.

A copy of the Code of Ethics is available to any Client or prospective client upon written request to: Colin Paton, 3i Debt Management US LLC, 375 Park Ave., Suite 3001, New York, NY 10152.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Certain employees and affiliates of the Adviser and their employees may invest in or alongside Clients. A Client or its General Partner, as applicable, may reduce all or a portion of the Advisory Fee related to investments held by such persons. For further details regarding these arrangements, as well as conflicts of interest presented by them, please see “Conflicts of Interest” immediately below.

Conflicts of Interest

The material conflicts of interest encountered by a Client include those discussed below, although the discussion below does not necessarily describe all of the conflicts that may be faced by a Client. Other conflicts may be disclosed throughout this brochure and the brochure should be read in its entirety for other conflicts.

In the case of all conflicts of interest, the Adviser’s determination as to which factors are relevant, and the resolution of such conflicts, will be made in the Adviser’s sole discretion unless otherwise required by the terms of its agreements with Clients or their offering and/or organizational documents. In resolving conflicts, the Adviser may consider various factors, including the interests of the applicable Clients with respect to the immediate issue and/or with respect to their longer term courses of dealing. In some cases, the various conflicts which may arise in connection with the investment of fund assets may be conflicts for affiliates of the Adviser as well and may be resolved by such affiliates and not the Adviser. References to the Adviser therefore include its affiliates as well.

Certain procedures for resolving specific conflicts of interest are set forth below. When conflicts arise, the following factors may mitigate, but will not eliminate, conflicts of interest:

- (1) A Client will not make an investment unless the Adviser believes that such investment is an appropriate investment considered solely from the viewpoint of such Client; and
- (2) Many important conflicts of interest will generally be resolved by set procedures, restrictions or other provisions contained in the relevant offering and/or organizational documents for the Clients.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients

In connection with its investment activities, the Adviser may encounter situations in which it must determine how to allocate investment opportunities among its Clients. In recognition of its fiduciary duties, it is the policy of the Adviser to treat Clients fairly and equitably in the allocation of investment opportunities. The Adviser has adopted written policies and procedures relating to the allocation of investment opportunities, and, to the extent investment allocation requirements are not otherwise set forth in a Client’s organizational documents or in side letters with investors, the Adviser will follow such written policies and procedures.

Pursuant to such policies and procedures, the Adviser will take a variety of factors into account when determining which Clients will participate in the purchase or sale of any given security. Such factors may include individual Client's investment objectives, guidelines, limitations and restrictions; cash positions or needs; existing and desired issuer and industry exposures; and security specific size trading limitations or restrictions.

Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales

Conflicts may arise when a Client makes investments in conjunction with an investment being made by other Clients, the Adviser or its affiliates or a client of an Adviser affiliate, or in a transaction in which another Client, the Adviser or its affiliates or client of an Adviser affiliate has already made an investment. Investment opportunities may be appropriate for Clients, the Adviser or its affiliates and/or clients of an Adviser affiliate at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure. Conflicts may arise in determining the terms of investments, particularly when these clients may invest in different types of securities in a single portfolio company. Questions may arise as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be refinanced. Decisions about what action should be taken in a troubled situation, including whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any work-out or restructuring may raise conflicts of interest, particularly in Clients, the Adviser or its affiliates or clients of an Adviser affiliate that have invested in different securities within the same portfolio company. Certain clients of the Adviser and its affiliates may invest in bank debt and securities of companies in which other clients hold securities, including equity securities. In the event that such investments are made by a Client, the Adviser or its affiliates or clients of an Adviser affiliate, the interests of such Client may be in conflict with the interest of such other Client or client of an Adviser affiliate, particularly in circumstances in which the underlying company is facing financial distress. The involvement of such persons at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors. In certain circumstances, the Clients or clients of an Adviser affiliate may be prohibited from exercising voting or other rights, and may be subject to claims by other creditors with respect to the subordination of their interest. Investments by the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser or its affiliates may also raise the risk of using assets of a client of the Adviser or its affiliates to support positions taken by the Adviser or its affiliates or by other clients of the Adviser or its affiliates. Employees and related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates have made or may make capital investments in or alongside certain Clients or clients of the Adviser's affiliates, and therefore may have additional conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that the return of a Client participating in a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Client participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

A Client may invest in opportunities that the Adviser, its affiliates or other Clients or clients of the Adviser's affiliate have declined, and likewise, a Client may decline to invest in opportunities in which other Clients, the Adviser or its affiliates or clients of the Adviser's affiliates have invested.

Cross-Transactions

In certain cases, the Adviser may cause a Client to purchase investments from another Client, or it may cause a Client to sell investments to another Client. Such transactions create conflicts of interest because, by not exposing such buy and sell transactions to market forces, a Client may not receive the best price otherwise possible, or the Adviser might have an incentive to improve the performance of one Client by selling underperforming assets to another Client in order, for example, to earn fees. Additionally, in connection with such transactions, the Adviser, its affiliates and/or their professionals (i) may have significant investments, or intentions to invest, in the Client that is selling and/or purchasing such an investment or (ii) otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in the investment (such as through certain other participations in the investment). The Adviser and its affiliates may receive management or other fees in connection with their management of the relevant Clients involved in such a transaction, and may also be entitled to share in the investment profits of the relevant Clients. To address these conflicts of interest, in the event that the Adviser cross trades between accounts, the Adviser will document the reason and pricing. All cross trades must be pre-approved by the CIO and the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”).

Principal Transactions

Section 206 under the Advisers Act regulates principal transactions among an investment adviser and its affiliates, on the one hand, and the clients thereof, on the other hand. Very generally, if an investment adviser or an affiliate thereof proposes to purchase a security from, or sell a security to, a client (what is commonly referred to as a “principal transaction”), the adviser must make certain disclosures to the client of the terms of the proposed transaction and obtain the Client’s consent to the transaction. In connection with the Adviser’s management of the Clients, the Adviser and its affiliates do not engage in principal transactions.

Management of Clients

The Adviser manages a number of Clients that may have investment objectives similar to each other. The Adviser may in the future establish one or more additional investment vehicles with investment objectives substantially similar to, or different from, those of the current Clients. Allocation of available investment opportunities between the Clients and any such investment fund could give rise to conflicts of interest. See “*Allocation of Investment Opportunities Among Clients*” above. In addition, it is expected that employees of the Adviser responsible for managing a particular Client will have responsibilities with respect to other Clients managed by the Adviser, including future Clients. Conflicts of interest may arise in allocating time, services or functions of these officers and employees.

Conflicts Relating to the Adviser

The Adviser generally may, in its discretion, contract with any related person of the Adviser to perform services for the Adviser in connection with its provision of services to Clients. When engaging a related person to provide such services, the Adviser may have an incentive to

recommend the related person even if another person may be more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

The Adviser generally may, in its discretion, recommend to a Client or to an affiliate (in response to a solicitation for a recommendation or otherwise) that it contract for services with (i) the Adviser or a related person of the Adviser or (ii) an entity with which the Adviser or its affiliates or a member of their personnel has a relationship or from which the Adviser or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derive financial or other benefit. When making such a recommendation, the Adviser may, because of its financial or other business interest, have an incentive to recommend the related or other person even if another person is more qualified to provide the applicable services and/or can provide such services at a lesser cost.

The Adviser, its affiliates, officers, principals and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may buy or sell securities or other instruments that the Adviser has recommended to Clients. In addition, the Adviser, its affiliates or officers, principals and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by Clients. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of the Clients. If the Adviser, its affiliates or officers, principals and employees of the Adviser or its affiliates have made large capital investments in or alongside Clients, they may have conflicting interests with respect to these investments.

Because certain expenses are paid for by a Client and/or its affiliates or, if incurred by the Adviser, are reimbursed by a Client and/or its affiliates, the Adviser may not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Client or its affiliates to incur) such expenses.

Fee Structure

As discussed above in Item 6, the Adviser or the General Partners of the Funds are entitled to performance-based fees under the terms of organizational documents of such Clients. The existence of the General Partners' and the Adviser's performance-based fees may create an incentive for the General Partners and the Adviser to cause such Clients to make more speculative investments than they would otherwise make in the absence of performance-based compensation.

Advisory Affiliates

Certain of the Adviser's investment adviser affiliates have their own clients. Clients of the Adviser and these affiliates may invest in the same portfolio companies, including in the same security or in different securities of such a portfolio company. Interests of Clients may therefore conflict with the interests of the clients of these affiliates. However, as noted above, the Adviser and its affiliated investment advisers may utilize information barriers, in order to attempt to mitigate these conflicts.

Please see the discussion above under the sub-heading “Resolution of Conflicts” for a description of the means by which the Adviser and its related persons may seek to alleviate conflicts of interest among the Clients or other persons.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

To meet its fiduciary duties to Clients, the Adviser has adopted policies to address issues that might arise with respect to purchasing, holding, and selling securities pursuant to its best execution obligations.

Selection of Brokers and Dealers

In placing each transaction for a Client involving a broker-dealer, the Adviser will seek “best execution” of the transaction. “Best execution” means obtaining for a Client account the lowest total cost (in purchasing a security) or highest total proceeds (in selling a security), taking into account the circumstances of the transaction and the reputability and reliability of the executing broker or dealer.

In determining whether a particular broker or dealer is likely to provide best execution in a particular transaction, the Adviser takes into account all factors that it deems relevant to the broker’s or dealer’s execution capability, including, without limitation:

- the overall direct net economic result to the Client (including commissions, which may not be the lowest available but which ordinarily will not be higher than the generally prevailing competitive range),
- the financial strength of the broker-dealer,
- the reputation and stability of the broker-dealer,
- the efficiency with which transactions are generally executed,
- the ability to effect the particular transaction,
- the availability of the broker-dealer to stand ready to execute difficult transactions in the future, and
- other matters involved in the receipt of brokerage and research services that may impact the Clients.

Services provided by a broker-dealer such as research and other information useful for the management of Client accounts is also taken into consideration when directing trades to particular broker-dealers. The Adviser will take multiple factors into account when evaluating the performance of broker-dealers executing Client transactions. The Adviser will continually review the related commissions and other charges to ensure they are fair and reasonable within the current marketplace.

The Adviser will also consider the quality of firms with which it seeks to execute Client orders, the adequacy of lines of communication, the timeliness of reports of order execution, the capacity to accommodate unusual trading volumes and the preservation of Client anonymity, among other factors.

While the Adviser receives third party research from time to time from broker-dealers, the Adviser does not pay higher commission fees or direct certain amounts of business to such broker-dealers in exchange for such research. Such arrangements are known in the industry as “soft dollar arrangements”. The Adviser does not have any soft-dollar arrangements with any broker-dealer. The Adviser, however, reserves the right to enter into soft dollar arrangements as legally permitted under the law. Further, the Adviser will not enter into any soft dollar arrangements for any Client accounts defined as “plan assets” under ERISA unless express approval is granted by the plan trustees, and such arrangements do not otherwise violate any applicable law. Subject to the above, if the Adviser determines to enter into any soft dollar arrangements with any executing broker-dealers, the total amount of commission dollars paid by a Client for a transaction placed by the Adviser for the Client’s account may be higher than that paid if executed by another broker-dealer.

In such cases, the Adviser will use its best efforts to ensure that the higher commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealer with whom a soft dollar arrangement has been established.

Aggregation of Trades

Securities transactions in investment advisory accounts are normally implemented on a consistent basis across accounts. In order to accomplish this, orders are aggregated (bunched) and allocated pro-rata to the nearest round lot. In addition to considerations of equity, bunching avoids placing competing positive orders, improves order management, and may, because of larger order size, permit some degree of price improvement relative to a series of individually placed orders.

If an order for more than one Client for a security cannot be fully executed, allocation shall be made based upon the Adviser’s procedures for allocation of investment opportunities, as described in Item 11 above.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Oversight and Monitoring

The Adviser provides continuous advisory services for the Clients. Primary review of the portfolios is conducted by portfolio managers with oversight by the CIO and Compliance Group.

Reporting

CLOs receive account statements directly from their trustee or administrator on at least a quarterly basis. The Adviser may supplement these statements with written reports provided during Client meetings or as requested.

Other Clients receive reports as prescribed in the Client's governing documents. The Adviser may supplement these reports with written reports provided during Client meetings or as requested.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Adviser does not receive economic benefits from non-Clients in connection with the provision of investment advice to Clients. The Adviser does not currently retain the services of nor does it pay for third party referrals or solicitors.

Item 15. Custody

Item 15 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

Investment advice is provided directly to each Client and not individually to the investors in the Client. Services are provided to the Clients in accordance with the Advisory Agreements with the Clients and/or their organizational documents. Investment restrictions for a Client, if any, are generally established in the organizational or offering documents of the Client.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

The Adviser does not manage equity portfolios, so the likelihood of a proxy vote with regard to any security that the Adviser may hold in one of its discretionary portfolios is remote. In the event that a voting right exists or is exercisable, in accordance with its fiduciary duty to Clients and Rule 206(4)-6 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Adviser has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures governing the voting of Client securities. All proxies that the Adviser receives will be treated in accordance with these policies and procedures.

The Adviser intends to vote proxies or similar corporate actions in accordance with the best interests of the applicable Client, taking into account such factors as it deems relevant in its sole discretion. Upon receipt of a proxy request, the Adviser's operations department contacts the investment professional responsible for the issuer. The investment professional reviews the information, determines what is in the best interests of the Client and ensures the vote is completed in a timely manner.

The Adviser does not trade for its own account and, as a general matter, the investment strategies of the portfolios managed by the Adviser are similar or substantially similar enough that a conflict of interest between the Adviser and any two or more portfolios it manages is unlikely

when voting a proxy on behalf of Clients. However, if an actual or potential conflict is found to exist, the Adviser shall engage a reputable non-interested party to independently review the Adviser's vote recommendation and to confirm that the Adviser's vote recommendation is in the best interest of the Client under the circumstances. If the independent non-interested party determines that the Adviser's vote recommendation is not in the best interest of the Client under the circumstances, then the Adviser shall vote in the manner suggested by such independent non-interested party.

Clients generally cannot direct the Adviser's vote.

Copies of relevant proxy logs, identifying how proxies were voted in connection with a Client and copies of proxy voting policies are available to any Client or prospective client upon written request to: Colin Paton, 3i Debt Management US LLC, 375 Park Ave., Suite 3001, New York, NY 10152.

Item 18. Financial Information

Item 18 is not applicable to the Adviser.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Item 19 is not applicable to the Adviser.