

Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure

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Chicago Fundamental Investment Partners, LLC

One South Wacker Drive, Suite 3200

Chicago, Illinois 60606

Telephone: (312) 416-4300

Fax: (312) 416-4301

www.cfipartners.com

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Chicago Fundamental Investment Partners, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (312) 416-4300. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Chicago Fundamental Investment Partners, LLC is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Registration as an investment adviser with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Chicago Fundamental Investment Partners, LLC also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2: Material Changes

This brochure represents the annual brochure update for Chicago Fundamental Investment Partners, LLC (“CFIP”). There are no material changes to be noted from CFIP’s previous brochure filed on November 14, 2016.

Item 3: Table of Contents

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Chicago Fundamental Investment Partners, LLC was formed on November 7, 2005 as a limited liability company under the laws of the State of Delaware.

We are an investment or collateral manager for various clients. We generally provide discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory (or sub-advisory) and administrative services to, from time to time, private investment funds (generally structured as pooled investment vehicles), including collateralized loan obligation vehicles, separately managed accounts, investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and other businesses and entities. As no individual or entity presently owns more than 25% of Chicago Fundamental Investment Advisers, LLC, we do not have any principal owners. All of our business activities currently are conducted out of our principal office at One South Wacker Drive, Suite 3200, Chicago, Illinois 60606, United States.

We provide investment advisory services to our clients based on each client's specific investment programs and objectives.

As of February 28, 2017, we managed approximately \$807 million in assets across our two collateralized loan obligation vehicles.

For any discretionary clients that we may advise, we have full investment discretion in managing client portfolios and may invest in a wide range of securities, financial instruments, derivatives and other assets on behalf of our clients, subject, particularly in the case of a separately managed account client or a registered investment company client, to any specific limitations on our investment discretion imposed by the terms of our investment or collateral management or advisory (or sub-advisory) agreement applicable to the client. In addition, as further described in Item 12 below, we have discretion for such clients with respect to the selection of broker-dealers and other counterparties for investment transactions for such clients, as well as the amount of commissions or other compensation to be paid. For any non-discretionary clients that we may advise, we make recommendations to such clients to invest in various securities and financial instruments, generally using the same fundamental research-driven approach that we employ for our discretionary clients. We may also provide research services for a non-discretionary client as directed by the client. Non-discretionary clients are not obligated to make any investment we recommend. As further described in Item 12 below, we generally do not execute or otherwise arrange or effect investment transactions for our non-discretionary clients, and therefore we do not select the broker-dealers and other counterparties with whom such client transacts nor do we determine the amount of commissions or other compensation to be paid.

As described elsewhere in this brochure, we are subject to various conflicts of interest, particularly as a result of our investment activities on behalf of multiple clients and the nature of our compensation arrangements with our clients. The existence of these conflicts of interest may influence or provide incentives to act contrary to our client's best interests. This brochure contains information about how we manage those conflicts.

A private investment fund client's private offering memorandum or circular and related governing documents, a separately managed account client's investment advisory agreement, a registered investment company client's investment advisory (or sub-advisory) agreement and

related governing documents, or our investment advisory (or sub-advisory) agreement with a non-discretionary client, as applicable, in addition to describing, among other things, our investment or collateral management or advisory (or sub-advisory) relationship and authority (i.e., discretionary or non-discretionary) and the specific terms thereof (including as to fees and other compensation, costs and expenses, and liquidity) and, for discretionary clients, the client's investment program and objective, may contain, as to such client, a discussion of or reference to various risk factors and considerations, as well as certain conflicts of interest, that generally will be more extensive in scope and detail than those described in this brochure. The preparation, distribution and content, including applicable risk and other disclosures, of a private offering memorandum or circular and related governing documents in respect of a private investment fund client and the governing documents of a registered investment company client generally are the responsibility of the applicable client. Accordingly, as to any client, this brochure and the information set forth herein is qualified in its entirety by the content and disclosures in such other documents and agreements relating to the applicable client.

Item 5: Fees and Compensation

Management and Advisory Fees; Performance-Based Compensation

With respect to discretionary clients, we receive a management fee calculated as a fixed percentage of the value of the net assets or aggregate principal balance of assets, as the case may be, we manage or advise (or sub-advise) for such clients. With respect to non-discretionary clients, we typically receive a fixed fee. In addition, as further described in Item 6 below, for certain of our clients we or our affiliates may be entitled to additional compensation in the form of an incentive allocation or fee based on, in the case of discretionary clients, the performance achieved for the applicable client over a specified measurement period, generally a fiscal year or, in the case of non-discretionary clients, the performance of those of our investment recommendations in which such client invests.

The rate or amount at which our fees are charged, the basis on which such fees are calculated, and the timing of payment, vary across our clients and, as to a particular client, may also vary across investment options available to underlying investors in the client. Fees applicable to a private investment fund client are described in the fund client's private offering memorandum or circular and are not negotiable, although we may be permitted under the terms of the governing documents in respect of certain private investment fund clients to reduce or waive, in our sole discretion, our fees for certain underlying investors in the private investment fund client. For example, where we have the ability to do so, we generally waive all fees applicable to any direct or indirect investment in a private investment fund client by our personnel. Moreover, we may reduce the fees applicable to investments in a private investment fund client by certain large or strategic investors or in connection with the launch of the particular fund client. For a separately managed account client or a registered investment company client, our fees are negotiated and agreed upon as part of the investment advisory (or sub-advisory) agreement applicable to such client. For a non-discretionary client, our fees are typically based on the scope of our services and are negotiated and agreed upon as part of the investment advisory (or sub-advisory) agreement with the client. Our fee schedule is omitted since this brochure is only delivered to clients who are qualified purchasers as defined in Section 2(a)(51)(A) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, or to registered investment company clients.

For private investment fund clients, (other than collateralized loan obligation vehicles), we typically calculate and deduct our fees from client assets. For separately managed account clients, fees may be deducted or invoiced to the client based upon the terms of the specific investment management agreement for each client.

For our private investment fund clients that are collateralized loan obligation vehicles and in respect of our investment advisory (or sub-advisory) services to registered investment company clients, our fees generally are not invoiced directly by us, but are calculated and deducted from client assets by the client's third party trustee, administrator or custodian. We typically invoice our fees to non-discretionary clients.

In all cases, management and advisory fees are generally payable monthly or quarterly, and may either be paid in advance or in arrears depending on the client. Such fees are prorated for any partial period and where such fees are paid in advance, if we are not acting as a client's investment or collateral manager or adviser (or sub-adviser) or otherwise providing investment advisory (or sub-advisory) services to such client for the entire period, we will rebate a prorated portion of the pre-paid fees. As further described in Item 6 below, any incentive allocation or fee applicable to a client is made or paid in arrears (typically within 30 days) after the end of applicable measurement period (which for private investment fund clients and separately managed account clients is generally a fiscal year) or, for non-discretionary clients, typically on an agreed-upon measurement date in respect of the performance of any underlying investment made by the client based on our recommendation on or prior to such date.

We may launch, manage or advise (or sub-advise) other clients with higher or lower fees and/or different compensation structures. Different client facts and circumstances, including the client's investment strategy, liquidity profile and prevailing market terms, will be considered in determining applicable fees.

The different management and advisory fee rates across our clients and the basis for calculating such fees may create an incentive for us to favor those of our clients that are larger or are subject to higher fee rates. For certain of our clients, we may be responsible for determining the value of the assets on which the calculation of our management or advisory fee is based. In such cases, the potential to earn higher fees also provides an incentive to inflate the value of client assets. Our written policies and procedures, including our standards of business conduct set forth in our Code of Ethics as described in Item 11 below and our valuation policy, are designed to mitigate such conflicts.

Costs and Expenses

In addition to our fees, private investment fund clients are typically responsible for various costs and expenses, including all research and investment-related expenses, trading costs, costs of market data, administrative and custodial fees, financing charges and borrowing costs, legal, audit, and other professional fees, organizational costs, extraordinary costs (such as litigation), and, if applicable, the client's proportionate share of the direct costs and expenses of any other private investment fund client (e.g., a "master" fund, as described in Item 7 below) in which it invests its assets. A private investment fund client's private offering memorandum or circular details the costs and expenses that are the responsibility of the client; as well as certain overhead

costs and expenses that generally are our responsibility. Costs and expenses borne by a private investment fund client typically include brokerage commissions and other transaction fees, costs and expenses arising from our trading and investment activities in managing the client's portfolio. Brokerage, including the factors we consider in selecting or recommending brokers for client transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (e.g., commissions) where we have the discretionary authority to do so, is further discussed in more detail in Item 12 below.

Separately managed account clients typically bear costs and expenses specific to its separately managed account that are similar to those borne by private investment fund clients, including brokerage commissions and other transaction fees, costs and expenses arising from our trading and investment activities in managing the account, as may be modified by the terms of the investment advisory agreement between us and the client. Registered investment company clients typically bear costs and expenses specific to the organization and operations of such client and the investment portfolio or sub-portfolio we advise (or sub-advise) for such client, which costs and expenses are described in the investment advisory (or sub-advisory) agreement with respect to, and related governing documents for, such registered investment company client. Non-discretionary clients are typically responsible for their own costs and expenses.

Client costs and expenses are the responsibility of, and may be paid directly by, the applicable client. However, where we have the ability to do so in respect of our discretionary clients, we may pay client costs and expenses directly out of our own account for and on behalf of the client, and in those cases we are entitled to reimbursement from the client. In such circumstances, we generally deduct reimbursed amounts from discretionary client accounts, although we may agree with the specific client to invoice those amounts.

Certain costs and expenses which may be borne by one client may not be borne by other clients. In addition, certain costs and expenses may be incurred for the benefit of, or be shared by, multiple clients, including discretionary and non-discretionary clients, which may include clients which do not bear any responsibility for such costs and expenses. Such shared expenses generally will be allocated across the applicable clients pro rata or in such other manner as we deem fair and appropriate. In certain circumstances, particularly in respect of our non-discretionary clients, we may directly bear the responsibility for the portion of such shared costs and expenses otherwise allocable to clients which benefit from, but which are not directly responsible for, such shared costs and expenses, including where the fixed fees paid to us by our non-discretionary clients contemplate our bearing responsibility for the client's allocated share, if any, of such shared costs and expenses.

Different client responsibilities for costs and expenses may create an incentive for us to disproportionately allocate shared costs and expenses so as to reduce any direct exposure we may have to such costs and expenses. In addition, different management or advisory fees across clients, as described in this Item 5, and the potential to earn performance-based compensation from certain clients, as described in Item 6 below, also provides an incentive to disproportionately allocate shared expenses to those clients from which we receive lower management fees or from which we do not receive any performance-based compensation. Moreover, we have an incentive to disproportionately allocate costs and expenses to those of our clients with direct responsibility for such costs and expenses so as to minimize our responsibility

for those costs and expenses allocated to clients (such as our non-discretionary clients) for which our fees are fixed. Our written policies and procedures, including our standards of business conduct set forth in our Code of Ethics as described in Item 11 below, are designed to mitigate such conflicts.

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

As referenced in Item 5 above, for certain of our clients, we or certain of our affiliates may be entitled to receive performance-based compensation in the form of an incentive allocation or fee.

The applicable incentive allocation or fee made or payable to us or one of our affiliates in respect of our discretionary clients generally is calculated as a percentage of net profits (including realized and unrealized gains) generated over a specified measurement period (typically a fiscal year), subject, in certain cases, to (1) a specified performance threshold, and/or (2) a “loss-carryforward” which provides that no incentive allocation or fee is made or paid until any prior net loss has been offset by subsequent net profits. For certain of our private investment fund clients, the incentive allocation or fee, if any, may be made to an affiliate of ours which is under common ownership and control with us, as further described in Item 10 below. For our non-discretionary clients, we may be entitled to performance-based compensation calculated as a percentage of the net profits (including realized and unrealized gains) generated by those of our investment recommendations in which such client invests, generally without reference to a specified performance threshold or “loss-carryforward.”

Any performance-based compensation applicable to a client generally is made or paid in arrears (typically within 30 days) after the end of the applicable measurement period, generally a fiscal or calendar year. If an underlying investor in a private investment fund or separately managed account client for which an incentive allocation or fee is applicable withdraws or redeems capital at any time other than at the end of the applicable measurement period, the withdrawal or redemption date generally is deemed the end of the measurement period for purposes calculating any incentive allocation or fee applicable to the withdrawn or redeemed capital. In addition, upon any termination of our investment or collateral management agreement or of our investment advisory (or sub-advisory) agreement for a client for which an incentive allocation or fee is applicable, the applicable termination date generally is deemed the end of the measurement period for purposes of calculating any performance-based compensation applicable to the client to which we may be entitled.

Our entitlement to performance-based compensation, and the rates at which such performance-based compensation is charged, vary across our clients. Moreover, we typically compensate our personnel, including our investment professionals, on a basis that includes a component related to the performance of our clients generally or one or a subset of our clients (or their underlying investment strategies or portfolio holdings). For our discretionary clients, we may be responsible for determining the value of the assets against which client performance, and therefore the amount of our performance-based compensation, is measured. The different performance-based compensation rates across our clients may create an incentive for us to favor those of our clients that pay (or are most likely to pay) performance-based compensation or those of such clients subject to higher performance-based compensation rates. Our compensation structure may create an incentive for our personnel to disproportionately allocate time, services, resources, functions

and/or investment opportunities to those clients or strategies whose performance may have a greater impact on their individual compensation. Moreover, the potential to earn performance-based compensation also provides an incentive for us to invest client assets in an aggressive or speculative manner, to inflate the value of client assets, and to disproportionately allocate trades among clients. Our written policies and procedures, including our standards of business conduct set forth in our Code of Ethics as described in Item 11 below and our valuation and trade allocation policies, are designed to mitigate such conflicts.

From time to time, we may use our own capital to fund proprietary accounts in our name intended to incubate certain investment strategies or sub-strategies in order to determine the feasibility of such investment strategy or sub-strategy and/or to generate a marketable performance history. In general, any such incubation account would be small relative to the size of our clients and any incubated strategy or sub-strategy would not be a material strategy or sub-strategy applicable to any of our then-current clients. Moreover, as a proprietary account, an incubation account would not be subject to management fees or performance-based compensation. Although we expect there to be minimal, if any, overlap between transactions executed for an incubated portfolio and those of our other clients, our incubation activities may pose conflicts of interest as those of our personnel with an investment in, or otherwise involved in managing, such an incubated portfolio may have an incentive to favor the incubation strategy or sub-strategy over their responsibilities in respect of our other clients. Our written policies and procedures, including our personal securities transaction policies and our trade allocation policies, extend to any incubation activities and serve to mitigate such conflicts. Among other things, our standards of business conduct in our Code of Ethics as described in Item 11 below require all personnel to put the interests of clients ahead of their own personal interests.

Item 7: Types of Clients

We are an investment or collateral manager for, and we provide discretionary and non-discretionary investment and collateral management, advisory, sub-advisory and/or administrative services to, private investment funds (collateralized loan obligation vehicles). From time to time, we may also provide investment advisory services on a variety of terms to separately managed accounts, private investment funds (other than collateralized loan obligation vehicles), and other entities.

Typically, private investment fund clients (other than collateralized loan obligation vehicles) are structured as “master-feeder” funds whereby United States and/or foreign-organized pooled investment vehicles serve as “feeder” funds and invest substantially all of their respective assets in, and own a proportionate share of, a “master” fund which conducts substantially all investment activity. For private investment fund clients with such a “master-feeder” structure, our advisory services will typically be provided directly to the “master” and “feeder” fund clients, and not to the underlying investors in a “feeder” fund client. For our private investment fund clients that are collateralized loan obligation vehicles, our advisory services are provided in our capacity as collateral manager to the collateralized loan obligation vehicle.

Interests in a private investment fund client are offered pursuant to applicable exemptions from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Underlying investors in private investment fund clients are typically subject to certain investor qualification standards and are

required to make certain representations and warranties in the agreement required to purchase interests in the fund client. Investors in private investment fund clients and separately managed account clients typically include institutional investors (such as endowments, foundations, corporate and state/municipal pension plans, and sovereign wealth funds), funds of funds, and family offices, trusts and high-net worth individuals. Certain of our principals and employees may also invest in our private investment fund clients.

We generally require a minimum initial investment for a separately managed account, which minimum will vary depending on, among other factors, the account's investment strategy, terms and operational requirements. We only accept separately managed account clients that meet certain investor qualification standards. A separately managed account client also is required to make certain representations and warranties in its investment advisory agreement with us.

We generally, from time to time, provide non-discretionary advisory (or sub-advisory) services to large, sophisticated clients, which may include family offices, high-net worth individuals, and institutional investors. The amount of client capital we advise (or sub-advise) for any non-discretionary clients is generally determined with reference to the total capital invested by the client in investment strategies and portfolios into which the client may make investments based on our recommendations and/or for which our research services may be relevant, whether or not such portfolios contain, in whole or in part (or at all), any of our recommended investments. Non-discretionary clients (or their affiliates) may also maintain investments in one or more of our private investment fund clients (including collateralized loan obligation vehicles).

Our investment professionals may participate in managing the portfolios of and/or making investment recommendations to multiple discretionary and non-discretionary clients, certain of whose investment programs, objectives and strategies may overlap. As a result, they do not devote their exclusive attention to any single client. Our investment management or advisory (or sub-advisory) activities on behalf of multiple discretionary and non-discretionary clients may create conflicts of interest in allocating time and activity among our clients, in allocating investments and investment recommendations among our clients, as applicable, and in effecting transactions or making or recommending investment decisions for our clients, including in situations where we or one of our investment professionals may have a greater financial interest. These conflicts of interest may be particularly acute where aspects of the investment objectives, methods and strategies that we utilize in managing or advising (or sub-advising) or in making recommendations to our clients are similar to those utilized, now or in the future, for other clients, but our compensation structure, including our performance-based compensation as described in Item 6 above, is different across these clients.

There may be situations where investments of or recommended to one or more of our clients are profitable while investments of other of our clients in the same issuer are unprofitable, or similarly where investment decisions or recommendations made in respect of one of our clients could negatively impact another of our client's investments. Moreover, where we act in a discretionary sub-advisory capacity with respect to a portion of the overall assets of a client, which may be the case in respect of a registered investment company client, or where we act in a non-discretionary advisory capacity for a client, our investment decisions or recommendations, as applicable, made in respect of such client may be contrary to or inconsistent with the investment decisions of the discretionary client's other investment advisers or sub-advisers or

may be contrary to the investment decisions of the non-discretionary client or its overall portfolio needs.

The performance of any client may be materially different from that of any other client, even if there is substantial overlap of investment program, objective and/or strategy. In addition, our investing or investment advisory (or sub-advisory) activities on behalf of one or more of our clients may impact our investment activities and flexibility on behalf of other clients. As a result, a client could be disadvantaged because of our investing or investment advisory (or sub-advisory) activities on behalf of other clients. For example, losses incurred by a client may adversely affect our ability to manage or advise other clients, particularly if counterparties limit or cease business with us as a result. We or a client could be exposed to certain liabilities or reputational risks related to our advisory (or sub-advisory) activities which could impact our ability to act as a discretionary or non-discretionary investment adviser (or sub-advisor) to other clients. Our investing or research activities on behalf of one or more of our clients also may result in legal or other restrictions affecting all our clients or reduced liquidity for other client transactions.

In addition to our current clients, we may in the future provide discretionary or non-discretionary investment or collateral management or advisory (or sub-advisory) services to other clients of the type (or, as to a private investment fund client, with underlying investors of the type) described in this Item 7.

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

Methods of Analysis

In formulating investment advice and in managing assets on behalf of and making recommendations to our clients, we primarily employ a fundamental research-driven approach. The core of our fundamental research process relies on in-depth “bottom-up” analysis of fundamental qualitative and quantitative data and information to develop a comprehensive fundamental view of issuers and industries. Through this approach, we seek to identify those issuers that we believe will outperform or underperform relative to the industry in which they operate, as well as those securities and instruments which we believe are overpriced or underpriced relative to our internally-generated view of their fair value. Our fundamental “bottom-up” view is supplemented by a “top-down” view of markets, United States and global fiscal and monetary policies, macroeconomic data, political and geo-political conditions, general trends, and risk across asset classes, as well as by our portfolio and risk management techniques, to identify investment opportunities which we believe to be attractive in light of a discretionary client’s specific investment program and objective or consistent with the investment advisory (or sub-advisory) mandate in respect of our non-discretionary clients.

Certain of our investment strategies (or sub-strategies), such as relative value/arbitrage strategies, or specific investments may rely more heavily on mathematical, theoretical, statistical or model-driven analytical methods, in most cases complemented and informed by our fundamental research-driven analytical approach. We anticipate that we will continue to refine our current analytical methods and will from time to time develop and implement new methods.

For each potential client investment or recommendation, a specific investment thesis is developed and refined, as necessary. We typically seek to underwrite most discretionary client investments to a long-term investment horizon, although the actual holding period could be longer or shorter than initially contemplated depending on, among other factors, the specific investment strategy, ongoing validity of the underlying investment thesis, intervening events (whether anticipated or unexpected), client capital structure and activity, availability of financing, prevailing market conditions and the attractiveness of the investment relative to other uses of client capital. In making investment recommendations and/or providing research services to our non-discretionary clients, we are guided by the nature and scope of the advisory (or sub-advisory) services we provide to the client as well as specific client requests.

As described in Item 13 below, our Investment Committee is responsible for general oversight of discretionary client portfolios and investment decisions and for non-discretionary client investment recommendations. The Investment Committee, among other things, evaluates and determines whether to approve the making or recommending of an investment opportunity in respect of a client and, if so, the general parameters of the investment or recommendation. Our portfolio managers are authorized, subject to appropriate constraints and parameters as may be established by the Investment Committee, to initiate and adjust client investments or recommendations.

Investment Strategies

We may implement a variety of opportunistic, primarily credit-focused investment strategies (and sub-strategies) in managing the investment portfolios of our clients and or making recommendations to clients. The strategies we employ on behalf of a particular client are intended to be consistent with our investment management or advisory (or sub-advisory) agreement with the client, including, where applicable, the client's specific investment program and objective, although as with all investment programs, we may not be successful in achieving a client's investment objective.

For some of our clients, we may employ a broad-based approach, utilizing a wide range of strategies (and/or sub-strategies) across a range of asset types and/or geographies, while other clients only focus on a single (or just a few) strategies (and/or sub-strategies), asset types and/or geographies. Our clients may have the same or similar investment strategies, or may have entirely different investment strategies. A private investment fund client's investment program, including its investment objective and strategies, is typically described in its private offering memorandum or circular. The investment program for a separately managed account client is typically specified in its investment advisory agreement. Our investment advisory (or sub-advisory) services to our non-discretionary clients may involve one or more of our investment strategies depending on the nature and scope of the services we provide to the client as well as specific client requests.

For those discretionary clients for which we pursue multiple investment strategies, our investment activities are intended to be flexible and we do not establish a fixed allocation of capital to any particular investment strategy (or sub-strategy). Accordingly, investments made for our discretionary clients in a particular strategy may comprise, from time to time, a varying proportion of a client's portfolio and at any point in time we may emphasize or de-emphasize

any particular strategy depending on our view of the market opportunity set. For our single-strategy discretionary clients, investments consistent with that strategy may comprise all or substantially the entirety of the client's portfolio. Our non-discretionary clients typically have complete discretion whether or not to make, modify or maintain investments based on our recommendations and which of our investment strategies the client wishes for us to employ in making any such recommendation.

The principal investment strategies which we typically employ on behalf of our clients are summarized below, although we may not employ all of them for any particular client. Accordingly, the summary below is not intended to describe all investment strategies (or sub-strategies) we may utilize on behalf of our clients. In addition, over time, we expect our investment strategies to expand, evolve and change, perhaps materially. Moreover, there are no clear dividing lines among certain of these categories and there are overlapping aspects of our strategies that may independently generate potential investment opportunities in other strategies.

- *Directional*: Directional strategies attempt to predict absolute movements in the price of underlying assets, either on a hedged or unhedged basis. Directional (long or short) investments and investment recommendations generally seek to identify the mispricing of an asset relative its perceived fair value and assume a reversion to fair value over the anticipated investment horizon. Directional investments and investment recommendations may also seek to predict the directional impact on asset price of the occurrence of certain corporate or other events.
- *Distressed*: Distressed strategies seek to identify investment opportunities in the securities of a stressed or distressed issuer, generally an issuer experiencing significant financial or business difficulties and/or involved in (or likely to be involved in) a bankruptcy, insolvency, work-out, liquidation or restructuring.
- *Relative Value/Arbitrage*: Relative value/arbitrage strategies seek to capture and take advantage of the relative mispricing of similar or related assets or sets of assets. For example, capital structure investments or investment recommendations focus on the relative valuations of two or more securities in an issuer's capital structure and attempt to predict the movement of prices of those securities relative to each other, while paired trades rely on similar relationships and predictions across issuers, generally in the same or similar sectors. Relative value strategies typically involve taking or recommending offsetting (long and short) positions in highly correlated investment instruments (or metrics related to those instruments, such as volatility) that are believed to be overvalued/undervalued in relation to one another.

In most cases, there are no material limitations on the securities, instruments, asset types, markets or jurisdictions in which we may invest in implementing our investment strategies for our discretionary clients. For certain of our discretionary clients, we may take long and short positions in a broad range of domestic and foreign, public and private, listed and unlisted securities and instruments, including derivatives. For other discretionary clients, we may take primarily long (or long-leaning) or short (or short-leaning) positions. For non-discretionary clients, we may recommend investments or provide research across a broad range of securities, instruments, asset types, markets or jurisdictions, although the client may or may not act (or have

the ability to act) on our recommendations. We advise our clients regarding all types of investment instruments, including, but not limited to, secured and unsecured debt securities (corporate or sovereign); secured and unsecured bank loans, whether syndicated or privately sourced; trade claims and other legal and/or contractual claims; distressed securities and instruments (whether debt or equity); convertible securities; debt and equity indices and other indexed assets; derivative instruments, including listed and over-the-counter fixed income and equity-related derivative instruments, credit default swaps and other swaps, options (purchased or written), futures contracts, forward contracts, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and swaptions; securities issued as part of structured vehicles, including collateralized debt obligations and collateralized loan obligations; currencies; commodities; common and preferred equities and stock warrants and other rights.

For private investment fund clients (other than collateralized loan obligation vehicles) that we may advise, we generally have complete flexibility to create or organize or otherwise utilize special purpose investment vehicles (which may be managed or advised by us), swaps or other derivatives or structured products to access or finance investments, particularly in instances where there is a potential legal, tax, regulatory, financial, confidentiality or other advantage in doing so. We typically use leverage in our discretionary investing activities on behalf of our private investment fund clients (including collateralized loan obligation vehicles, which have an inherent structure as levered securitized asset funds) and separately managed account clients. The use of leverage by registered investment companies is subject to, and limited by, the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Moreover, our use of leverage in our investing activities for registered investment company clients may be further restricted by our investment advisory (or sub-advisory) agreement with respect to, and/or the related governing documents for, such registered investment company client. Non-discretionary clients typically determine whether or not to employ leverage in their investment activities, including in respect of any investment made by such client based on our investment recommendations, although any such recommendation we make may include a recommendation with respect to or otherwise rely or be based upon an assumption as to leverage or may involve one or more financial instruments (such as options, credit default swaps, or other derivative) which carry implicit leverage.

Risk of Loss and Other Material Risks

An underlying investment in any of our discretionary clients is highly speculative, is not intended as a complete investment program and is designed only for sophisticated and qualified investors. Moreover, investments made by our non-discretionary clients based upon our recommendations may not take into account the client's overall investment objectives and portfolio and also are intended only for sophisticated and qualified investors. Investing in securities and financial instruments involves risk of loss, which may be substantial and which our clients and underlying investors in our clients should be prepared to bear. A client or an underlying investment in a client can lose value. Our discretionary clients and underlying investors in our clients must be prepared to lose all or substantially all of their investment. Our non-discretionary clients must be prepared to lose all or substantially all of any investment they make based upon our recommendations. Moreover, our past performance in any of our investment activities generally or the past investment performance of any client or any specific investment recommended to a client should not be construed as an indication of any future results.

We typically have broad discretion in making investments for our discretionary clients and in making investment recommendations to our non-discretionary clients. We may not correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on those investments. Prices of investments may be volatile, and a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, may significantly affect client performance and the value of client investments or render our underlying investment thesis inaccurate. Our market judgment and discretion will be integral to the implementation and success of any investment and, in respect of our discretionary clients, each such client's investment objective and strategy. There can be no assurance that we will achieve the investment objective of any discretionary client or that any of the investment strategies that we employ or any of the investment recommendations that we make will be successful or profitable.

There are other material risks involved in our significant investment strategies and analytical methods, as well as in our activities as an investment adviser generally, which are summarized below. For private investment fund clients, these and other applicable material risks, including risks unique to investing in pooled investment vehicles and in "master-feeder" fund structures generally, are described in detail in the private investment fund client's private offering memorandum or circular. For a separately managed account client, we generally discuss with the client the material risks applicable to its separately managed account prior to the onset of the investment advisory relationship, and those and other applicable material risks also may be described in detail in its investment advisory agreement. For our registered investment company clients, the material risks applicable to an investment in such client are described in detail in the governing documents for such registered investment company client. For non-discretionary clients, we generally discuss with the client the material risks applicable to each recommended investment generally independent of the overall investment objectives and risks of the client's portfolio. Not all of the material risks summarized below will be equally relevant to each of our clients, nor will the exposure of any particular client or investment to any such risk be present at all times or be constant over time.

Analytical Risks

- *Fundamental Analysis:* Fundamental research is based on the gathering, processing and analysis of data and information and the making of a variety of assumptions based on that data and information in order to predict a future course of events. Accordingly, it is inherently an uncertain exercise and is subject to the risk of inaccurate, unknown or incomplete information, as well as the misinterpretation of information. We may fail to gather relevant information, improperly analyze or incorrectly interpret information we do gather, or make incorrect, incomplete or misguided assumptions. Investments relying on fundamental research also are subject to the risk that broader macro-economic trends, market psychology or sentiment, momentum, technical factors or other external factors or events may overwhelm fundamentally-driven determinations and expectations.
- *Use of Models:* Certain of our investment strategies or investments or investment recommendations may be more reliant on the output of quantitative models than others. These models are based on limited information and a variety of assumptions and inputs, which could prove inaccurate. The predictive nature of any model is

inherently limited and the outputs or forecasts generated by a model may differ significantly from actual results. External events or factors which could have a substantial impact on asset value may not be accounted for in our models.

Principal Strategy Risks

- *Directional:* Investments in directional strategies are subject to adverse price movements contrary to expectations, often without a corresponding hedge position that could partially or wholly offset losses. Directional investments that anticipate the occurrence of certain events bear the additional risk of an adverse price movement if the event does not take place, takes considerably more time than anticipated or occurs in a different form.
- *Distressed:* Distressed investments are highly uncertain and subject to significant process and timing risk. There are considerable risks in stressed/distressed situations that information on an issuer's true condition will be difficult to obtain, any restructuring or work-out will fail, a bankruptcy will be of considerable length and cost, a liquidation or reorganization will not generate material value, or that the issuer's distress will be too great for it to survive as a going concern. Distressed investments also are subject to heightened legal risk, including potential exposure to additional liabilities or the possible recharacterization or subordination of claims or the claw-back of payments received. In addition, our involvement in or recommendation of a distressed investment could subject us or our clients to bankruptcy court or public scrutiny, litigation or require us to restrict trading in the issuer's securities across our clients.
- *Relative Value/Arbitrage:* Relative value/arbitrage strategies depend on identifying inefficiencies and pricing discrepancies between or among related assets and/or anticipating a convergence toward theoretical relationships and values. These strategies are subject to the risk that a perceived inefficiency or mispricing fails to materialize as expected, does not converge within an expected timeframe or diverges further from expectations. Moreover, market disruptions (including in the availability of credit), disruptions in historical price relationships or other unexpected events or price movements may intervene to thwart or delay the realization on a relative value/arbitrage investment. Relative value or arbitrage opportunities may be rapidly reduced or eliminated by the investment activities of other market participants.

Portfolio-Level Risks

- *Use of Leverage:* We use leverage in managing discretionary client portfolios. Leverage may also be employed by our non-discretionary clients either generally in their discretion or based upon a specific recommendation we make to such client which includes a recommendation with respect to or otherwise relies or is based upon an assumption as to leverage or which may involve one or more financial instruments (such as options, credit default swaps, or other derivative) which carry implicit leverage. Leverage may be achieved in numerous ways, including through margin borrowings, structured financings and the use of synthetic instruments and derivatives. While the use of leverage can enhance returns under certain

circumstances, it also exposes clients to greater losses from investments than would otherwise have been the case had leverage not been used. The use of leverage also subjects clients to the risk of default and the potential material adverse consequences to the client of a default. A client also may be exposed to margin calls or collateral requirements which may force premature liquidations of investments at undesirable prices. In the event of a sudden, precipitous drop in value of client assets, for example, client assets may not be able to be liquidated quickly enough to repay client borrowings or post additional margin, further magnifying losses. The credit available to a client could be materially reduced for a significant period of time, including in situations that are outside of our or the client's control. A client's inability to access credit on reasonable terms could significantly impact its performance.

- *Competition:* We and our clients compete for attractive investment opportunities with other investment vehicles, the public markets and institutional and other investors, many of which may have greater financial resources. This competitive environment reduces the number and availability of investment opportunities and may cause potential opportunities to be short-lived. Moreover, increased competition for, or reduced supply of, attractive investments could result in less favorable terms or results for client investments.
- *Limited Diversification:* The diversification of a discretionary client's portfolio at any time generally will depend on the opportunity set in the markets and our view of the attractiveness of, and our ability to execute on, those opportunities. A discretionary client's portfolio could become significantly concentrated in any one or across a small number of issuers, industries, sectors, countries, geographic regions, or types of securities or financial instruments. This lack of diversification may expose a discretionary client to greater or more rapid adverse changes in value than those experienced by a diversified portfolio. Non-discretionary clients generally determine the appropriate level of portfolio diversification, including with respect to those of our investment recommendations to such clients which are accepted and implemented by such clients.
- *Interest Rate Risk:* The value of a client's portfolio may fluctuate as the general level of interest rates fluctuates. Generally, the value of debt instruments changes inversely with changes in interest rates, with the impact typically greater for long-term debt securities than for short-term debt securities. To the extent we seek to minimize a discretionary client's exposure to interest rate changes, we may not be successful in hedging or mitigating the impact of those changes. Our non-discretionary clients may seek our recommendation as to minimizing interest rate exposure of investments we recommend to such clients.
- *Liquidity:* Certain client investments may by their nature be illiquid, may not be readily marketable or may trade in less active markets. Moreover, overall liquidity in the market or in certain asset types also can be negatively impacted by market-wide events, developments or sentiment. An investment's liquidity may change, at times rapidly and substantially. The purchase or sale of such investments at desired times, at desired prices or in desired quantities may be difficult or impossible. Moreover,

the sale of illiquid investments may be possible only at a substantial discount which may not represent fair value and often requires more time and results in higher costs than the sale of more liquid investments. A significant concentration of illiquid investments in a client's portfolio or stress on client capital in times of depressed market liquidity could expose a client to material risk.

- *Portfolio Turnover:* The implementation of a discretionary client's investment strategy or of our investment recommendations by a non-discretionary client, prevailing market opportunities or conditions and/or client capital needs, may result in more active trading for or in respect of a client's portfolio than anticipated or at undesirable or inopportune times. As a result, client brokerage commissions and costs may significantly exceed those of other investment entities of comparable size.
- *Short Selling:* Short selling involves the borrowing and subsequent sale of securities. Securities borrowed ultimately must be returned to the lender, typically on demand. There is a risk that short positions may be required to be prematurely closed out or that securities are not available for purchase at all or at favorable prices when they are required to be returned. Losses on securities sold short can increase rapidly and are theoretically unlimited. Short selling activities are frequently subject to legislative and regulatory scrutiny and various initiatives to regulate, require reporting of or, in some cases, temporarily or permanently prohibit short selling have been adopted or proposed in recent years. Limitations or additional requirements on short selling could materially impact our investing activities on behalf of our discretionary clients or our investment recommendations to non-discretionary clients or the value of client portfolios.
- *Hedging:* We may attempt to hedge certain exposures in a discretionary client's portfolio, including through the use of derivatives and other hedging techniques such as short sales. However, in such cases, we may not measure the relevant exposure properly or we may employ an ineffective hedging strategy. Moreover, our hedging activities for our discretionary clients may not serve to reduce risk and may generate significant losses, which could substantially offset or be in excess of any gains and result in poorer overall performance. Our non-discretionary clients may seek our recommendation as to hedging certain exposures in respect of investments we recommend to such clients.
- *Valuation:* We value discretionary client investments in accordance with a written valuation policy. The value of interests held by underlying investors in a private investment fund client and of a separately managed account, as well as the amount of management fees and any incentive allocation or fee to which we (or our affiliates) is entitled, generally are determined by reference to our valuations. In valuing discretionary client investments, we may rely on information from third party pricing sources, broker-dealers or other counterparties or internal pricing models, among other sources, which information may be inaccurate, incomplete, not current or otherwise unreliable, particularly for investments that are illiquid, thinly traded, privately-issued, over-the-counter or otherwise difficult to value. Accordingly, our valuations may not be accurate or representative of fair value, which may particularly

be the case in times of market dislocation and volatility. The value at which a client investment can be liquidated may differ, sometimes significantly, from the valuation established by us. In addition, we may have an incentive to inflate investment valuations in order to receive increased compensation, as described in Item 6 above. We generally do not determine the value of investments made by a non-discretionary client, including those investments made by such client based upon our recommendation.

Investment Risks

- *Nature of Investments:* The general risks posed by client investments, which can be extremely complex, include: credit risk, market risk, legal risk, operations risk, documentation risk, liquidity risk, systemic risk, concentration risk, and counterparty/settlement risk.
- *Equity Investments:* Equity investments are sensitive to the issuer's performance, the performance of competitors of the issuer and entities with material business relationships with the issuer, and movements in the broader equity markets. A variety of economic factors, as well as market sentiment, global events and political and geopolitical developments, influence the value of equity (or equity-linked) investments. Investments in the equity of smaller-capitalization, high-growth or private issuers may involve higher risks as they are often more volatile and more illiquid than the equity of publicly-traded or larger-capitalization issuers.
- *Debt Investments:* Debt investments, including investments in corporate and sovereign bonds and corporate bank loans, are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments. Certain debt investments may be rated by one or more credit ratings agencies, and therefore may be sensitive to future actions taken (or not taken) by these agencies. Moreover, certain debt investments may be in "high-yield" securities and instruments which are lower-rated by credit rating agencies (or perhaps unrated) and/or in issuers which are experiencing financial or business stress or distress. These securities are generally considered to be subject to greater risk of loss than higher-rated securities. Certain lending activities may subject a foreign client to adverse tax consequences.
- *Synthetic Instruments and Derivatives:* Client portfolios may be exposed for investment or hedging purposes, sometimes substantially, to synthetic instruments and derivatives, including credit default swaps, options, futures, forwards, and swaptions. Synthetic instruments and derivatives typically involve highly-leveraged exposure to underlying reference assets from which their value, at least in part, is derived. Accordingly, these investments bear the risks inherent in the use of leverage generally, including the risk of default and collateral posting requirements, and are also exposed to the risks of the referenced asset or assets. Transactions in synthetic instruments and derivatives may be effected on established exchanges or over-the-counter pursuant to privately-negotiated and potentially highly-customized contracts. Exchange-traded instruments and derivatives involve a clearinghouse which reduces overall risk; by contrast, over-the-counter transactions bear the risk of default by the

contractual counterparty. There also may be imperfect correlation between the synthetic instrument or derivative and the underlying asset or assets. Moreover, our ability to successfully use or recommend the use of synthetic instruments and derivatives may be more dependent on our ability to predict pertinent market movements than other investments. Accordingly, the use of synthetic instruments and derivatives may result in losses greater than if they had not been used.

- *Credit Derivatives:* Credit derivatives, including credit default swaps, are contracts that transfer the price, spread and/or default risks of debt and other reference instruments issued by one or more underlying issuers from one party to another in exchange for the payment of a premium. Sellers of credit derivatives carry the inherent price, spread and default risks of the debt instruments underlying the derivatives as well as the risk of non-performance by the buyer in the payment of the periodic premium; buyers of credit derivatives carry the risk of non-performance by the seller due to inability to pay. There are also risks with respect to credit derivatives in contractual interpretation, including determining whether an event will trigger payment under the derivative and whether such payment will offset the loss or payment due under another instrument. The value of a credit derivative instrument depends largely upon price movements in the underlying reference asset. Therefore, many of the risks applicable to investing in the referenced asset are also applicable to a credit derivative referencing that asset.
- *Options:* We may invest in or recommend investing in options on either a covered or an uncovered basis, primarily by purchasing and selling put and call options on underlying equities or equity indices. Purchasing a put option or a call option typically exposes a client to the potential loss of premium. Selling a put option on an underlying security generally exposes a client to losses if the value of the security decreases relative to the option's strike price; similarly, selling a call option on an underlying security generally exposes a client to losses, which may be unlimited, if the value of the security increases when compared to the option's strike price. The value of an option is highly sensitive to changes in price and volatility of the underlying security.
- *Structured Finance Securities:* Structured finance securities, such as equipment trust certificates, collateralized debt obligations, collateralized mortgage obligations, collateralized bond obligations, collateralized loan obligations or similar instruments, present risks unique to each structure and the nature of the underlying assets being securitized, which may include: prepayment risk, structural and legal risk, the risk of counterparty default, and the risk of default on the underlying assets. The performance of a structured finance security is affected by a variety of factors, including its priority, the availability of any credit enhancement, the level and timing of payments and recoveries on and the characteristics of the underlying other assets being securitized, the remoteness of those assets from the originator or transferor, the adequacy of and ability to realize upon any related collateral, and the capability of the servicer.

- *Small to Medium Capitalization and Private Companies:* Investments in the debt or equity of public companies with a small-to-medium market capitalization or in private companies may involve higher risks than investments in larger companies. For example, prices for securities and financial instruments of or related to smaller or private companies are often more volatile and such investments tend to be more thinly traded (and thus more illiquid) relative to larger companies.
- *Special Situations:* With respect to investments in companies involved in (or the target of) acquisition attempts or tender offers or in companies involved in or undergoing restructurings, work-outs, liquidations, spin-offs, proxy contests, reorganizations, bankruptcies or other fundamental changes or similar special situations and transactions, there exists the risk that the contemplated transaction will be unsuccessful, will take considerable time, will take a different form, or will result in a distribution of cash or new securities the value of which will be less than the amount invested in acquiring the securities or other financial instruments in respect of which such distribution is received. Similarly, if an anticipated fundamental change, special situation or similar transaction does not in fact occur, the applicable investment may be sold or liquidated at a loss, which may be substantial.
- *Non-United States Investments:* Investments in securities and instruments issued by (or referencing) non-United States governments and issuers, which may be executed on foreign exchanges or with foreign counterparties, carry additional risks not typically associated with investments in the United States government and United States issuers. These considerations include changes in relevant exchange rates and exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation, imposition of foreign taxes, less liquid markets and less available information than is generally the case in the United States, higher transaction costs, foreign government restrictions, less government supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers, greater risks associated with counterparties and settlement, difficulty in enforcing legal rights, lack of uniform accounting, financial reporting and auditing standards, greater price volatility, and lack of basic protections available under certain United States laws and regulations.
- *Foreign Currencies:* Client investments that are denominated in a foreign currency are subject to the risk that the value of that currency will change in relation to the benchmark currency for the client. Among the factors that may affect currency values are trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different currencies, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments. Although we may seek to hedge or recommend hedging a client's currency exposure, a client may be exposed to currency risk in ways that cannot be hedged or the currency hedges implemented or recommended by us may be insufficient to fully mitigate the underlying currency risk.

Business and Operational Risks

- *Legal and Regulatory Risk:* The legal and regulatory environment in which we operate is continually evolving. Legislatures, regulators and self-regulatory organizations around the world have been enacting (or contemplating or proposing) measures which impose additional requirements or costs on investment advisers. Changes in laws or regulations may materially adversely affect the value of client investments or our ability to pursue a discretionary client's investment strategy, may make our investment strategies or recommendations less profitable or unprofitable, may impose additional costs of compliance (which may be substantial), and/or may expose us (and thereby our clients) to increased operational risk. The adoption and promulgation of such regulatory measures has at times in the past materially affected the prices, liquidity and volatility of many securities and financial instruments and future actions may have a similar material impact, often with very little warning. Moreover, many laws and regulations have yet to be fully implemented and the parameters and guidance around many recent measures may be uncertain. Legislative or regulatory actions in the future which relate to the securities or financial instruments in which we invest or which we recommend or the financial markets in which we operate, could significantly impact our activities and investment opportunities or alter the liquidity or functionality of such securities or markets. In those circumstances, we may not be capable of, or be successful at, preserving the value of our discretionary clients' assets or generating attractive risk-adjusted investment returns or effectively managing risks (or making effective recommendations with respect to the foregoing). Various regulatory limits, such as position limits, may affect our ability to make, hold or liquidate investments on behalf of (or recommended to) one or more of our clients or to forego or modify certain contemplated investments or recommendations.
- *Increased Regulation of Derivatives:* A variety of global legislative and regulatory actions and proposals in recent years impose additional regulatory requirements or prohibitions on trading in certain synthetic instruments and derivatives. For example, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 includes provisions intended to overhaul and regulate the over-the-counter derivatives market, including the market for credit default swaps, by, among other things, requiring a substantial portion of derivatives transactions to be executed on regulated exchanges through regulated clearinghouses. The overall impact of certain of these initiatives on the derivatives markets and the degree of success (and in some cases the timing) of their implementation is uncertain. These requirements could make it more difficult and costly to enter into derivatives transactions and also could reduce the liquidity and value of a client's existing over-the-counter derivatives transactions.
- *Counterparty Risk:* Our clients are exposed to the credit risk of brokerage firms, prime brokers, banks, custodians and other counterparties. A client could suffer losses if a counterparty were to become bankrupt or insolvent or were to default on a contract with or its obligations to the client, which losses could be material. In the event of a counterparty failure, we may not be able to access and trade discretionary client assets. Losses may result from practical or timing problems associated with

recovering or enforcing a client's rights to its assets. Current United States law permits certain assets custodied by a prime broker to be pledged, transferred and rehypothecated, and prime brokers should be expected to utilize this ability and other rights to the fullest extent permitted. Moreover, to the extent of any leverage extended to a client, all client assets custodied by the lender may collateralize those borrowings. The insolvency of or default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, whether or not a counterparty of any of our clients, may cause a series of defaults by the other institutions, some of which may be counterparties of our clients, and also may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearinghouses, banks, securities firms and exchanges. Losses also could result from actions by other third parties and service providers, including misconduct, misappropriation of assets, breach of contract or improper use or disclosure of client confidential information. A client's counterparty relationships may be concentrated in or across a small number of counterparties, and this lack of counterparty diversification could magnify the adverse impact of a default by any single counterparty. Counterparty risk may be heightened with foreign counterparties or in situations governed by laws outside the United States.

- *Contractual Default and Cross-Default:* A default by a client under a contract with any single counterparty (or the subsequent termination of such contract), in addition to triggering rights and remedies in favor of the counterparty, may result in or constitute a default by the client under other contracts with that counterparty (or any of its affiliates) and/or with other counterparties. Any default by a client under one of its contracts and any action taken by one or more counterparties following a client default could have a material adverse effect on the client and potentially our investment or collateral management or advisory (or sub-advisory) activities generally on behalf of all our clients.
- *Systems and Operational Risk:* In our investment or collateral management or advisory (or sub-advisory) activities on behalf of our clients, we rely extensively on our technology infrastructure and operational and administrative capabilities. We employ computer programs and systems to trade, clear and settle securities transactions for our discretionary clients, to evaluate certain investments and investment recommendations based on real-time trading information, to monitor discretionary client portfolios, and to generate portfolio accounting, risk management and other reports. In addition, our business and operations functions and technology interface with and depend on systems operated by third parties, including custodians, banks, prime brokers and market counterparties, and other service providers of our clients. We may not be in a position to verify the risks or reliability of the systems, processes and controls of third parties. All of these systems are subject to human error and certain defects, failures or interruptions and any error, defect or failure, even if temporary, could have a material adverse effect on our investment or collateral management or advisory (or sub-advisory) activities. There is a risk that systems and operational failures may cause financial loss, the disruption of business, liability to clients or third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

- *Personnel:* Our ability to effectively conduct our investment or collateral management or advisory (or sub-advisory) on behalf of our clients depends on our ability to retain and motivate our existing team and to attract talented and qualified individuals, and to do so against the backdrop of a highly competitive financial services market. The loss or departure of a key person could adversely affect such activities (and thereby our clients) to the extent of any resulting dislocation and its duration. Errors or misconduct by our personnel could cause significant losses to one or more of our clients. In addition, our personnel may violate legal or contractual obligations which could result in litigation or serious financial or reputational harm.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

Item 9 is not applicable to us as we have no reportable material legal or disciplinary events.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

There are no material limitations on our ability to conduct any other business, including any business within the financial or securities industry, whether or not that business is in competition with any client, or on the ability of our personnel to serve as officers, directors, consultants, partners or security holders of one or more other investment funds, partnerships, securities firms or advisory firms.

Certain of our affiliates, which are under common ownership and control with us, may serve as general partner of private investment fund clients organized as United States limited partnerships for which we may also serve as investment manager. As general partner, these affiliates will have general authority over the business and affairs of the limited partnership private investment fund clients, including our engagement as investment manager, subject to the terms of the underlying limited partnership agreement. These affiliates will receive the incentive allocation described in Item 6 above in respect of the limited partnership private investment fund clients for which they serve as general partner. In addition, certain of our private investment fund clients organized as foreign entities will be structured such that the incentive allocation described in Item 6 above also is made to these affiliates. Although none of the compensation, liquidity, or other terms of our private investment fund clients (other than collateralized loan obligation vehicles) that we may advise will be negotiated at arm's length, all terms will be disclosed in detail in the related private offering memorandum and governing documents in respect of such private investment fund client. Given the commonality of our ownership with these affiliated entities, these relationships do not create material conflicts of interest which differ from the conflicts inherent in our management of multiple clients as described in Item 7 above and our compensation structure as described in Items 5 and 6 above.

As described in Item 11 below, we or one of our affiliates may serve as general partner, manager, investment manager, investment adviser (or sub-adviser), collateral manager or in a similar capacity for certain special purpose vehicles or other entities which are wholly-owned by a client.

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

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a written Code of Ethics as part of our overall compliance program and in furtherance of our commitment to compliance and to maintaining high ethical standards. Our Code of Ethics recognizes our fiduciary duty to our clients and is intended to ensure that we and our personnel adhere to the highest standards of care and diligence required of an investment adviser. Our Code of Ethics also addresses certain areas in which our interests or the interests of our personnel may conflict with the interests of our clients.

As baseline standards of business conduct, our Code of Ethics establishes our expectation that all of our personnel act at all times with integrity, competence, professionalism and in an ethical manner when dealing with our clients and prospective clients (and their underlying investors) and requires all of our personnel to put clients' interests before their own and to act honestly and fairly in dealing with clients. Among other provisions, our Code of Ethics incorporates our personal securities transaction policy and procedures (as further described in this Item 11) and includes limitations on the ability of our personnel to engage in certain activities that may present, or have the appearance of presenting, a conflict of interest or involve other ethical issues. Our Code of Ethics also expressly requires all personnel to strictly comply with United States federal securities laws, specifically including a prohibition on, and policy and procedures designed to prevent, insider trading.

We will provide a copy of our Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client, or investor or prospective investor in a private investment fund client, upon request.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

We may from time to time engage in principal trades, which are trades in which a client buys securities from (or sells securities to) us (or potentially from another client to the extent we and persons we control hold, in the aggregate, a substantial ownership stake in such client), as principal. We do not anticipate engaging in agency trades, which are trades between a client and another entity for whom we act as broker for compensation, although we are not prohibited from doing so. Principal and agency trades pose the potential for conflicts of interest between us and our clients since we have an incentive to act based on our own financial interests. To the extent we intend to engage in principal or agency trades in the future, we will comply with applicable law, including disclosing the transaction to the client in writing and obtaining the client's written consent prior to completion of the transaction.

There may be circumstances where we determine to execute a cross trade between or among our clients, which cross trade does not constitute a principal or agency trade. Cross trades may present a conflict of interest to the extent our financial interest is greater in respect of one client to the cross trade than the other. To mitigate any conflict, cross trades between clients must be at fair market value for cash without any extraordinary brokerage commissions or other remuneration and otherwise be in compliance with applicable law. We would not receive any

direct or indirect compensation (other than our fees described in Item 5 above) in connection with any cross trade.

We may have an interest in the securities in which a client invests, including through our investing or investment recommendation activities on behalf of other clients and our investing activities in respect of any proprietary incubation account as described in Item 6 above. We may recommend to clients, or buy or sell for client portfolios, securities in which we or certain of our affiliates have a material financial interest. Our material financial interest, and the resulting conflicts of interest, principally arises from the fact that we receive a management fee as described in Item 5 above and we or certain of our affiliates under common ownership and control with us are entitled to an incentive allocation or fee in respect of certain clients, as described in Item 6 above. Any private investment fund clients that we advise which serve as “feeder” funds are not solicited to invest in any private investment fund clients that we advise which serve as “master” funds, but will do so solely by virtue of the fund structure described in the fund client’s private offering memorandum. We may solicit any client, including a separately managed account client or a non-discretionary client, and certain underlying investors in our private investment fund clients (or, in any such case, an affiliate thereof) to invest in our collateralized loan obligation clients.

We may invest the assets of certain of our private investment fund clients in our collateralized loan obligation clients. We may also invest the assets of certain of our private investment fund clients in special purpose vehicles or other entities wholly-owned by the client for which we or one of our affiliates serves as general partner, manager, investment manager, investment adviser (or sub-advisor), collateral manager or in a similar capacity. These private investment fund client subsidiaries may be formed and structured for legal, tax, financing, risk mitigation or other reasons. To the extent that the applicable private investment fund client is required to pay fees or other compensation to us for our services to any collateralized loan obligation client or wholly-owned subsidiary as a result of the investment by such private investment fund client therein, those fees are waived by us or otherwise rebated to the applicable private investment fund client if necessary to avoid a layering of fees and to mitigate any conflicts of interest.

Each of us, our affiliated general partners and our principals and certain of our employees and relatives of our principals and employees may maintain (or may from time to time maintain) direct or indirect investments, which may be substantial, in one or more of our private investment fund clients (including collateralized loan obligation vehicles) or in a proprietary incubation account as described in Item 6 above. As a result, we and our principals and employees may have an interest in the same securities in which our private investment fund clients invest. These investments could pose a conflict of interest with other underlying investors in a private investment fund client since we and those of our principals and employees invested in a particular private investment fund client may be motivated to allocate time, attention, and/or investment opportunities to the private investment fund clients in which we and they and/or their relatives are personally invested (or invested to the greatest degree) at the expense of other clients. Moreover, we or our advisory affiliates may have other economic interests in, or relationships with, issuers in which we may invest on behalf of our clients. Our standards of business conduct in our Code of Ethics require all personnel to put the interests of clients ahead of their own personal interests.

Personal Securities Transactions

Personal securities transactions by our personnel, particularly those that involve the same securities in which we invest or recommend on behalf of our clients, have the potential to implicate a variety of conflicts of interest and ethical issues, including front-running of client trades, diversion of business time and attention, use of our or the client's information and property for personal benefit, and illegal insider trading. We do not prohibit our personnel from engaging in securities transactions for their own accounts; however, to address the inherent conflicts and ethical issues and to ensure personal securities transactions are conducted in compliance with applicable law, we have adopted policies and procedures which require compliance with certain guidelines and restrictions. All personal securities transactions by our personnel must be conducted in accordance with these policies and procedures.

We require all personnel to report, both initially and annually, each personal account in which a personal securities transaction covered by our policies and procedures could be executed, and to timely report any changes to their accounts or any new accounts. In addition, all personnel are required to report, on a quarterly basis, all personal securities transactions executed in the prior calendar quarter. All contemplated securities transactions in or for the benefit of a personal account must be pre-approved by our Chief Compliance Officer, with limited exceptions which we believe do not pose a potential conflict of interest. Personal securities transactions may be approved or disapproved for any reason in our Chief Compliance Officer's sole discretion, although any proposed transaction in a security that is subject to a trading prohibition because we are in possession of material non-public information regarding the issuer of the security will be disapproved. In considering the pre-approval of any personal securities transaction, our Chief Compliance Officer will consider, among other relevant facts and circumstances, whether the security is held by a client or we are in the process of buying or selling the security for a client or whether we are otherwise actively researching, analyzing or considering the security for a client, although those facts will not necessarily result in disapproval.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Broker-Dealer Selection Process

We are authorized, without limitation, to determine the broker-dealer to be used for each investment transaction for our private investment fund clients and, unless limited by the terms of the applicable investment advisory (or sub-advisory) agreement or applicable law, our separately managed account clients and registered investment company clients. In placing and executing transactions for such discretionary clients, it is our policy to obtain the best execution for each transaction. In assessing what constitutes best execution, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible commission cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution.

For those clients for whom we have discretionary authority, we only trade with or through broker-dealers we believe are qualified to provide brokerage services. In qualifying broker-dealers, we consider a number of general criteria, including the full range and quality of services provided by the broker-dealer, as well as, where relevant and among other factors:

- the financial stability, reputation and responsiveness of the broker-dealer;
- the broker-dealer's commission rates and other fees;
- the execution capability of the broker-dealer and its ability to promptly, reliably and efficiently effect client transactions generally;
- the value and quality of research and brokerage products and services provided by the broker-dealer;
- the availability of custodial and other services provided by the broker-dealer that enhance our general investment advisory capabilities; and
- the broker-dealer's trading infrastructure and operational capabilities.

In selecting broker-dealers for discretionary client transactions and determining the reasonableness of their compensation (e.g., commissions), we do not need to solicit competitive bids or seek the lowest available cost; rather we consider, in addition to the broker-dealer's compensation and its general qualifications, as described above, a variety of factors, including, among others:

- the nature and liquidity of the asset which is the subject of the transaction;
- the broker-dealer's expertise in the specific asset or asset type, its inventory and quoted market for the asset, including whether that market is one-sided or two-sided, the size of the "bid-ask" spread, and the actual execution price;
- the size and type of the transaction and, where size is large and/or execution is difficult or specialized, the ability of the broker-dealer to handle the transaction; and
- the execution capability of the broker-dealer and its ability to promptly, reliably and efficiently effect the specific transaction.

Although we make a good faith determination that the amount of compensation paid to a broker is reasonable in light of the products or services provided by a broker, broker compensation rates are generally negotiable and thus, selecting brokers on the basis of considerations that are not limited to the applicable rates may result in higher transaction costs than would otherwise be obtainable.

We may execute discretionary client transactions with broker-dealers affiliated with prime brokers or custodians of client assets which may, as part of their overall service offering, pay or provide reimbursement for certain investment management/advisory/sub-advisory-related expenses which would otherwise be incurred by us or may provide capital introduction services to us. Capital introduction services involve providing us with the opportunity to participate in events and industry conferences sponsored by the prime broker or custodian or otherwise connecting us with or referring us to prospective investors which might have an interest in investing in private investment fund clients that we may advise or in establishing a separately managed account or a discretionary or non-discretionary advisory (or sub-advisory) relationship with us. We may consider these services when selecting or recommending prime brokers and

custodians for or to our clients. We also may have an incentive to select a broker-dealer affiliate of a prime broker or custodian for client transactions based on these services, rather than on our clients' interest in receiving the most favorable execution. For example, we would benefit by receiving additional fees and compensation if a prospective investor identified or referred to us as part of a prime broker's capital introduction services were to invest in a client or become a separately managed account client or otherwise enter into a discretionary or non-discretionary advisory (or sub-advisory) relationship with us. However, we do not consider capital introduction services or client referrals in determining whether to qualify a broker-dealer or the manner in which we allocate client brokerage. In addition, an underlying investor in a client may be affiliated with a broker-dealer, prime broker or custodian, but we do not take that into consideration in selecting broker-dealers or client prime brokers or custodians, except, in the case of a registered investment company client, where we are prohibited or limited in utilizing any such affiliated broker-dealer, prime broker or custodian by applicable law and/or the investment policies, objectives and restrictions applicable to the registered investment company.

We generally do not permit, or otherwise recommend, request or require, our discretionary clients to direct brokerage and currently do not have any directed brokerage arrangements with our clients. Direct brokerage arrangements may result in our being unable to obtain the most favorable execution of client transactions and may be more costly for the client.

We generally do not select or determine the broker-dealer to be used for investment transactions executed by our non-discretionary clients, including in respect of investments made by such clients based upon our recommendation. However, a non-discretionary client may seek our view on the liquidity or other execution-related factors relevant to a specific investment recommendation we make to the client, including which broker-dealers may make markets in the specific investment we recommend. However, the ultimate execution of any such transaction based upon or in furtherance of our investment recommendation is at the discretion of the non-discretionary client.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

In addition to execution services, we receive research and brokerage products and services from broker-dealers with whom we execute discretionary client transactions. We do not put a specific value on these soft dollar benefits nor do we attempt to estimate and allocate the relative costs or benefits among our clients. As it is not our practice to negotiate "execution only" commission rates or to pay separately for these additional soft dollar products and services, our clients for which we execute transactions with such broker-dealers may be deemed to be "paying up" for them as part of the commission rate. As a result, commission rates may be higher than the lowest available commission rate charged by another broker-dealer for executing the same transaction.

The additional research and brokerage products and services obtained by the use of commissions arising from one client's investment transactions may be used in our other discretionary or non-discretionary advisory (or sub-advisory) activities on behalf of other clients. Moreover, a client may not necessarily, in any particular instance, be the direct or indirect beneficiary of these additional research or brokerage services, whether or not generated by the client's own commissions. We believe, however, that the additional research and brokerage products and

services received generally assist us, in the aggregate, in our investment and collateral management and advisory (or sub-advisory) business and in our investment decision-making process on behalf of all of our clients. As described in this Item 12, we may consider, among other factors, these additional products and services in qualifying broker-dealers and selecting broker-dealers for discretionary client transactions.

We limit our use of soft dollars as described above to research and brokerage services covered by the “safe harbor” provisions of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and services that would otherwise be a client expense (as described in Item 5 above) even if outside the “safe harbor.” Services within the “safe harbor” that we may receive from broker-dealers include: proprietary research and analytical reports concerning the markets generally; specific securities, companies, sovereigns or sectors; general market, financial and economic commentary, studies and forecasts; financial and trade publications; statistical and technical data; trading and investment advice and recommendations; discussions with research analysts and consultants; trading, valuation and market data or information; the arrangement of meetings with the management of issuers; and products and services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of client transactions and incidental functions (such as connectivity and order routing products and services). In some instances, we may receive a soft dollar product or service only a portion of which qualifies under the “safe harbor.” With respect to these “mixed use” products or services, we will make a good faith effort to determine the relative proportion of the product or service covered and not covered by the “safe harbor.” The proportion outside the “safe harbor” (and which would not otherwise be a client expense) will be paid for by us from our own resources.

We benefit from our use of soft dollars to obtain these additional research and brokerage services because we do not have to independently produce or pay for them. Accordingly, although we make a good faith determination that the amount of compensation to a broker-dealer for discretionary client transactions is reasonable in light of the products or services it provides, we may have an incentive to select or trade inappropriately with a broker-dealer based on our interest in receiving or accumulating soft dollar benefits rather than on our discretionary clients’ interest in receiving the most favorable execution. We have adopted policies and procedures that we believe are reasonably designed to ensure that our use of soft dollars is consistent with seeking best execution.

Allocation of Investment Opportunities and Aggregation of Orders

Our clients may have investment objectives or may implement investment strategies similar to or different from those of our other clients. Accordingly, we may invest in or recommend identical or similar securities for our clients. There may be circumstances where purchasing or selling an investment is suitable for more than one of our clients and, to the extent we determine it is practicable and advisable to do so in those circumstances, we may allocate investment transactions (including initial public offerings in equity securities and similar limited opportunity investments) across clients, as applicable, although it may not always be possible or consistent with the investment objectives of our clients for the same investment positions to be taken or liquidated at the same time or at the same price. Similarly, we may recommend investment transactions to our non-discretionary clients contemporaneously with our execution of the same or similar investment transactions for our discretionary clients.

We allocate investment opportunities among our discretionary clients, where appropriate, on a basis that we deem fair and equitable to each client, generally pro rata referencing an appropriate metric or based on a pre-determined allocation methodology. However, we are not required to allocate on a pro rata basis if, in our discretion, we determine another manner would be fair and equitable on an overall basis to all applicable clients under the circumstances, taking into account relevant characteristics of each client, including, among other factors, size, the amount of available capital, investment strategy, risk profile, liquidity, overall portfolio composition, trading activity and tax and legal considerations. Moreover, we may be limited in our ability (or may be unable) to allocate certain investments, particularly with respect to private, unregistered or over-the-counter securities and financial instruments, due to a variety of factors, including legal, regulatory, tax, trading, or counterparty-imposed or market-driven restrictions. As a result, a client may not participate in any particular investment opportunity on an equal or pro rata basis with other clients. Moreover, non-discretionary clients may execute on an investment recommendation of ours, if at all, on a different timetable, at different prices, and with different restrictions from our discretionary clients.

We are not required to ensure equality of treatment among any of our clients and, although investments may be held or proposed for investment by multiple clients, we are not required to act or make investment decisions in a consistent manner across those clients in respect of the common investment. Accordingly, we may provide investment advice or take action with respect to one client that differs from the advice given or action taken with respect to another client. There may be circumstances where we, on behalf of a client, (1) make or recommend a long or long-leaning investment at a time when another client holds a short or short-leaning position in the same investment (or vice-versa), (2) seek to hedge or offset (or recommend hedging or offsetting) exposures that we intentionally seek for other clients or that we do not similarly attempt to hedge or offset (or recommend hedging or offsetting) for other clients (or do so in a different manner, which could prove less effective), (3) execute or recommend the same or similar transactions for our clients in different markets or utilizing different asset types, and/or (4) enter into or exit (or make a recommendation therefor) a client investment whether or not the same or a similar investment is held, intended to be acquired or being liquidated by (or a recommendation therefor has been made to) another client.

As described in Items 5 and 6 above, we may receive greater fees or compensation from some of our clients relative to other of our clients and may have an incentive to cause investments to be allocated to higher paying clients. However, we do not allocate client transactions based on client performance or fee structure.

We may seek to contemporaneously purchase or sell (or recommend the purchase or sale of) the same investment for multiple clients. In those circumstances, we may aggregate discretionary client trade orders for execution purposes where we believe aggregation is practical and in the best interest of all applicable discretionary clients. The aggregation of client trade orders does not ordinarily adversely affect commissions charged and execution prices, and in many cases results in reduced cost and more efficient and favorable execution. All discretionary clients participating in an aggregated transaction generally receive the average execution price and a proportionate share of any transaction costs. An aggregated order will be allocated among the relevant clients, even if only partially filled. Although the aggregation of trade orders is expected to benefit clients overall, aggregation may, in any circumstance, disadvantage a

particular client. There may be circumstances where we determine not to aggregate discretionary client trade orders which otherwise could have been aggregated or where aggregation is not feasible. As we are not generally responsible for executing non-discretionary client trades, such trades generally will not be aggregated with trades of our discretionary clients.

Item 13: Review of Accounts

Discretionary Clients

We provide continuous advisory services to our discretionary clients. Our Investment Committee is responsible for general oversight of client portfolios and investment decisions and ensuring that investments executed for a client's portfolio comply with the client's investment program. Our Managing Principal, Bradford B. Couri, and each of our other senior investment professionals is a member of our Investment Committee.

Discretionary client investment portfolios are monitored on an intraday and day-to-day basis by relevant portfolio management personnel, subject to the oversight of the Investment Committee. Portfolio managers are authorized to initiate and adjust discretionary client investments within the constraints and parameters established by the Investment Committee, taking into account market developments and other circumstances which may merit a change in a discretionary client's portfolio. Our operations personnel generally monitors and reconciles all discretionary client investment and trading activity on a daily basis to ensure the proper posting and processing of transactions, although for certain of our discretionary clients, the primary responsibility for this daily operational process may be outsourced to a third party administrator, custodian or other service provider.

Each underlying investor in a private investment fund client (other than a collateralized loan obligation vehicle) that we may advise typically will receive written monthly statements reporting the investor's capital account or net asset value per share, as the case may be, from the client's third party administrator, except that, with respect to a client in liquidation where such liquidation is substantially complete, in lieu of such statements, such information may be provided by us upon the request of the underlying investor in such client. In the case of our private investment fund clients that are collateralized loan obligation vehicles, each underlying investor in such client receives (or otherwise has access to) relevant data with respect to the investor's investment in such collateralized loan obligation vehicle, generally as of the end of each month, as prepared by the client's third party trustee, administrator and/or custodian. Certain of our private investment fund clients (unless in liquidation) also receive from us a written monthly report of certain exposures and risk metrics relative to the client's month-end investment portfolio. Underlying investors in a private investment fund client (other than a collateralized loan obligation vehicle) that we may advise will also receive an annual reporting package, including annual audited financial statements and applicable tax information. Underlying investors in a collateralized loan obligation vehicle generally receive (or otherwise have access to) collateral reports and applicable tax information through the client's third party trustee, administrator and/or custodian.

We may issue quarterly letters to underlying investors in our private investment fund clients (other than collateralized loan obligation vehicles) intended to provide a brief narrative summary of the client's performance over the prior calendar quarter, as well as other relevant updates on

our business and operations. We generally issue annual letters to underlying investors in our private investment fund clients that are collateralized loan obligation vehicles intended to provide a brief summary of the general market for collateralized loan obligations. Certain underlying investors in a private investment fund client may request and receive additional or different information in connection with their investment due diligence and monitoring activities than that regularly provided to other (or all) investors in such private investment fund client (or any other of our clients).

A separately managed account client receives the specific reporting required to be provided by us in accordance with its investment advisory agreement with us, which generally includes a monthly statement from us reporting the net asset value of the account as of the end of the applicable month. In addition, a separately managed account client generally also receives from us a written monthly report of certain exposures and risk metrics relative to the client's month-end investment portfolio.

A registered investment company client is subject to the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, including as to reporting, which reports are the responsibility of the governing body of the registered investment company and are not generated or provided by us.

Non-Discretionary Clients

For non-discretionary clients, we provide investment advisory (or sub-advisory) services as set forth in our agreement with such non-discretionary clients, which generally includes our making investment recommendations and/or providing research services to such clients. Our Investment Committee is responsible for general oversight of our investment recommendations and/or research made or provided to such clients. The decision whether to execute or maintain any investment we recommend is solely the client's. Other than in respect of specific investment recommendations and/or research we make or provided to a non-discretionary client, we generally do not undertake to provide the client with (and generally do not have access to) reporting nor do we conduct portfolio-level reviews.

Item 14: Client Referrals and Other Compensation

As described in Item 12 above, we receive certain soft dollar benefits from broker-dealers through which we execute client transactions. The use of soft dollars creates incentives that result in the conflicts of interest described in Item 12 above.

We do not currently have any agreement or arrangement under which we or any related person compensates another person or entity for referring to us (1) underlying investors in a private investment fund client (which is not a collateralized loan obligation vehicle), (2) separately managed account clients, or (3) non-discretionary clients. However, as disclosed in the applicable private offering memorandum in respect of each such private investment fund client (other than collateralized loan obligation vehicles), we may engage and compensate persons or entities (whether or not affiliated with us) that are instrumental in the sale of interests in a private investment fund client, so long as no amounts are payable by or chargeable to the private investment fund client or any of its underlying investors (unless accompanied by an offsetting credit). For separately managed account clients and non-discretionary clients, any referral agreement or arrangement and the related compensation will be disclosed to the client.

For our private investment fund clients that are collateralized loan obligation vehicles, one or more third parties are engaged to provide structuring advice and assistance, as well as distribution and placement services, in respect of the applicable collateralized loan obligation vehicle. Such arrangements generally are negotiated by us with the third party at the outset of the collateralized loan obligation vehicle transaction. Typically, each such third party entitled to a fee at the closing of the applicable collateralized loan obligation vehicle transaction based on a fixed percentage of the aggregate debt and equity capital commitments placed by such third party, which fee is paid out of the assets of the collateralized loan obligation vehicle. The private offering memorandum or circular in respect of the applicable collateralized loan obligation vehicle discloses any such relationship. While we do not receive any portion of the compensation to such third party, we benefit from the successful distribution of interests in, and closing of, each collateralized loan obligation vehicle which we manage or advise.

A registered investment company client may engage one or more persons or entities, which may be affiliated with the registered investment company or any of its sponsors or advisers (or sub-advisers), other than us, to market or distribute interests in such registered investment company. We do not participate in, are not a party to, and do not pay or receive any direct compensation in respect of such marketing or distribution efforts, although we may benefit from such efforts through the potential allocation of additional registered investment company assets subject to our investment advisory (or sub-advisory) services (and our entitlement to related fees).

Item 15: Custody

At this time, we do not have custody of client funds or securities, however, from time to time, we or an affiliate of ours may be deemed to have custody of certain of our discretionary client's assets due to legal structures that may involve CFIP or an affiliate serving as the general partner of a limited partnership or manager of a limited liability company for which we provide advisory services. For such clients, we would maintain custody of client assets in compliance with applicable rules and regulations. We would not typically have custody over any assets of our non-discretionary clients.

Private investment fund clients that are collateralized loan obligation vehicles utilize the services of a third party trustee, custodian and/or administrator, which reports directly to the client. In our role as collateral manager for any such collateralized loan obligation vehicle client or as investment adviser (or sub-adviser) to any such registered investment company client, we do not, and are not authorized to, hold, obtain possession of, access or transfer client cash or assets nor are we authorized to open or establish custodial (as opposed to brokerage) accounts in the client's name.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Discretionary Clients

We are typically granted full discretionary authority to manage client assets and make investment decisions for our private investment fund clients, including the authority to select and determine the identity and amount of securities and other assets to buy or sell, in each case consistent with the client's investment program, objective and strategies. An investment management or advisory agreement or collateral management agreement is executed between us

and each such private investment fund client to document our discretionary authority. Our authority on behalf of our private investment fund clients generally is subject to the oversight of the private investment fund client's governing body (which may be a general partner or a board of directors), however, for certain of our private investment fund clients (generally those other than collateralized loan obligation vehicles), the governing body typically will be an affiliated entity (in the case of a general partner) or will have at least one of our advisory affiliates as a member (in the case of a board of directors).

For a separately managed account client, the underlying investment advisory agreement with us may limit our discretionary authority over the account's investment and trading activity.

For a registered investment company client, our investment advisory (or sub-advisory) agreement may limit our discretionary authority to a portion of the assets of the registered investment company, as may from time to time be allocated to us as investment adviser (or sub-adviser) by the registered investment company's governing body (or, in the case of a sub-advisory relationship, by the registered investment company's investment adviser). Moreover, our discretionary authority in respect of our investment advisory (or sub-advisory) services to any registered investment company will be subject to the oversight of the registered investment company's governing body (and, in the case of a sub-advisory relationship, to the supervision of the registered investment company's investment adviser), as well as the investment policies, objectives and restrictions applicable to the registered investment company as set forth in its governing documents.

Non-Discretionary Clients

For our non-discretionary clients, the underlying agreement with us outlines the scope and nature of the non-discretionary advisory (or sub-advisory) and related services we provide to the client, including the making of investment recommendations and/or providing research services, and specifies that we have no discretionary authority over the client's investment and trading activity.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

We generally have discretionary authority to vote client securities, other than for our non-discretionary clients. For a separately managed account client or with respect to our investment advisory (or sub-advisory) services to a registered investment company client, our discretion to vote account securities may be limited by the terms of the related investment management or advisory (or sub-advisory) agreement. With respect to non-discretionary clients, we do not have the ability to vote client securities, specifically including where the underlying investment was made based on our recommendation, although a non-discretionary client may request our voting recommendation with respect to such securities.

We have adopted and implemented written proxy voting policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that we will seek to diligently exercise proxy voting rights on behalf of our clients where we exercise discretionary voting authority and make proxy voting recommendations in respect of our non-discretionary clients that, in all such circumstances, we vote proxies and make proxy voting recommendations in the best interest of the client.

In seeking to vote proxies in the best interest of our clients for whom we exercise discretionary voting authority (including determining whether it is in the best interest of a client to abstain from voting), we generally are guided, among other factors, by the principle of voting a client proxy in a manner that we believe will maximize value to the client taking into account the nature of the client's position in the security and underlying investment strategy and thesis. In seeking to make voting recommendations in the best interest of our non-discretionary clients, we generally are guided, among other factors, by the principle of recommending that the client vote a proxy in a manner which we believe will maximize value to the client taking into account the nature of the client's position in the security.

We may, in any given proxy voting or recommendation circumstance with respect to any underlying security, consider the recommendations of the security issuer's governing body, the security issuer's management, special interest groups, other stakeholders in the issuer, and/or an independent third party (such as the independent third party proxy voting service provider or other independent research/analysis firms). There may be times when voting proxies and/or making proxy voting recommendations in the best interest of each of our clients may result in different voting results/recommendations among clients for the same proxy or circumstances (including that we determine that abstaining or otherwise refraining from voting or recommending a proxy is in a client's best interest). Moreover, there may be circumstances where we agree (or otherwise align ourselves) with other security holders to vote (or not to vote) a proxy (or make a recommendation in respect thereof) in a certain manner if we believe that doing so could result in increased value to the client.

In furtherance of our voting proxies or making proxy voting recommendations in the best interest of a client, we seek to identify and address material conflicts of interest, if any, between us and the applicable client with respect to the voting of any proxy on behalf of, or the making of any proxy voting recommendation to, such client. If a material conflict of interest exists, we will determine whether voting or making a voting recommendation in accordance our proxy voting policies and procedures is in the best interest of the client or whether an alternative method should be implemented, such as relying solely on (and voting in accordance with) the recommendations of an independent third party. We will maintain a written record of the method used to resolve any material conflict of interest in the voting of or the making of any recommendation with respect to any proxy.

We maintain records relating to the voting of proxies for our discretionary clients as required by applicable law and regulations. For certain proxy voting records, we may rely on the record-keeping of an independent proxy voting service provider that we may retain.

Any of our clients, or any underlying investor in any of our clients, may request a copy of our proxy voting policy and procedures, as well as relevant information concerning how we voted client securities, by contacting us at:

Chicago Fundamental Investment Partners, LLC
Attention: Proxy Voting
One South Wacker Drive, Suite 3200
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Item 18: Financial Information

Item 18 is not applicable to us.