

Item 1 – Cover Page
GC Advisors LLC (“GC Advisors”)

Form ADV, Part 2A (the “Brochure”)

March 30, 2024

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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of GC Advisors. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (312) 205-5050. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority. GC Advisors refers to itself as a “registered investment adviser” or “RIA”. You should be aware that registration with the SEC or a state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about GC Advisors is available on the SEC’s website at [<www.adviserinfo.sec.gov>](http://www.adviserinfo.sec.gov).

Item 2 – Material Changes

None.

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IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT THIS BROCHURE

This Brochure is not:

- ***an offer or agreement to provide advisory services to any person or separately managed account;***
- ***an offer to sell interests (or a solicitation of an offer to purchase interests) in any private fund or other pooled investment vehicle; or***
- ***a complete discussion of the features, risks or conflicts associated with any advisory service, private fund or pooled investment vehicle.***

As required by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”), GC Advisors (together with GC Investment Management LLC (“GCIM”), OPAL BSL LLC (Management Series) (“OPAL BSL”) and GC OPAL Advisors LLC (“GC OPAL Advisors”), the “Advisers”, “we”, “us” or “our”) provide this Brochure to current and prospective clients. We also typically provide this Brochure to current or prospective investors in a separately managed account, private fund or pooled investment vehicle advised by us, along with other relevant governing documents, such as an offering or private placement memorandum or investment management agreement (collectively, “client documents”), in connection with, an investment in such account, fund or vehicle. Additionally, this Brochure is available through the SEC’s website.

Each of GC Advisors and GC OPAL Advisors is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. GCIM and OPAL BSL are relying advisers of GC OPAL Advisors. All of the Advisers are under common ownership. Although referred to collectively throughout this Brochure as the “Advisers”, each Adviser is a distinct entity. Where items herein refer only to one Adviser, it is so noted; otherwise, disclosure contained in this Brochure applies generally to all of the Advisers.

Although this publicly available Brochure describes investment advisory services and products that we provide, persons who receive this Brochure (whether or not from us) should be aware that it is designed solely to provide information about us as necessary to respond to certain disclosure obligations under the Advisers Act. As such, the information in this Brochure differs from information provided in client documents. More complete information about each separately managed account, private fund or other pooled investment vehicle is included in the relevant client documents, certain of which are provided to current and eligible prospective investors only by us or persons authorized by us to communicate with current or prospective investors. To the extent that there is any conflict between discussions herein and similar or related discussions in any client documents, the relevant client documents shall govern and control.

No offer of or solicitation for an account, fund or vehicle that we manage will be made before we deliver client documents to a prospective investor. You should read the client documents carefully and consult with your tax, legal and financial advisors before making any investment decision.

Item 4 – Advisory Business

GC Advisors is a limited liability company organized in September 2008. The beneficial owners of GC Advisors are primarily persons and entities associated with Lawrence E. Golub and David B. Golub. Lawrence E. Golub is the Chief Executive Officer of GC Advisors, and David B. Golub is the President of GC Advisors.

GC OPAL Advisors is a limited liability company organized in July 2017. The beneficial owners of GC OPAL Advisors are primarily persons and entities associated with Lawrence E. Golub and David B. Golub. Lawrence E. Golub is the Chief Executive Officer of GC OPAL Advisors, and David B. Golub is the President of GC OPAL Advisors. GC OPAL Advisors is separately registered as an investment adviser but is part of a common investment advisory business with GC Advisors.

GCIM is a limited liability company organized in October 2010. The beneficial owners of GCIM are primarily persons and entities associated with Lawrence E. Golub and David B. Golub. Pursuant to a contractual arrangement, GCIM receives nondiscretionary subadviser services, fundraising and back office support from GC Advisors and its affiliates. GCIM is a relying adviser of GC OPAL Advisors. Lawrence E. Golub and David B. Golub are the controlling managers of GCIM.

OPAL BSL is a series of a multi-series limited liability company organized in April 2017. The beneficial owners of OPAL BSL are primarily persons and entities associated with Lawrence E. Golub and David B. Golub, and an entity, Golub Capital Partners Holdings, Ltd., that is owned indirectly by certain pooled investment vehicles managed by us. This ownership structure is intended to assist in our compliance with relevant risk retention rules. OPAL BSL is a relying adviser of GC OPAL Advisors. Craig Benton is the President of OPAL BSL.

Firm Overview

We provide investment management services as the adviser or subadviser to pooled investment vehicles, private investment funds and separately managed accounts (collectively, “clients”). Other than with respect to GCIM, we operate primarily out of offices in New York, Chicago, Huntersville, Greenwich, Miami, San Francisco, and London. GCIM operates out of offices in the U.S. Virgin Islands and Canada.

GC Advisors provides investment advisory and management services to Golub Capital BDC, Inc. (“GBDC”), Golub Capital BDC 3, Inc. (“GBDC3”), Golub Capital Direct Lending Corporation (“GDLC”), Golub Capital BDC 4, Inc. (“GBDC4”), Golub Capital Direct Lending Unlevered Corporation (“GDLCU”), and Golub Capital Private Credit Fund (“GCRED”, and, together with GBDC, GBDC3, GDLC, GBDC4, and GDLCU, the “BDCs”), each of which has

elected to be regulated as a business development company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the “1940 Act”).

We provide tailored investment advisory services to our clients in accordance with each account’s investment objectives, strategies, restrictions and guidelines. Other than for separately managed accounts, we do not tailor our advice to the individualized needs of any particular investor. Each investor in a pooled investment vehicle or private investment fund must consider whether an investment in that vehicle meets such investor’s investment objectives and risk tolerances prior to investing. Additional information about each client is contained in the relevant client documents, which will be available to current and eligible prospective investors only through us or another authorized party.

While we generally have broad investment discretion, examples of the types of instruments in which our clients typically invest include:

- unitranche, senior and mezzanine loans, either directly or indirectly through collateralized loan obligations or financing securitizations (“CLOs”) or leveraged subsidiaries, revolvers, swingline facilities and other related products;
- broadly syndicated loans, either directly or indirectly through CLOs, warehouse facilities or total return swaps;
- corporate debt securities;
- CLOs, including the junior tranches of such CLOs, for which an affiliate of the Advisers serves as collateral manager;
- securitization liabilities and risk retention vehicles;
- swaps, including credit default swaps and interest rate swaps;
- interests in other pooled investment vehicles, including those that we manage and/or in which we have an interest; and
- public and private equity investments, including in preferred stock, publicly traded securities and interests in operating companies.

Golub Capital

Golub Capital is a U.S.-based firm founded in 1994 with principal offices in New York, Chicago, Huntersville, Greenwich, Miami, San Francisco, and London. Golub Capital has three primary business strategies: direct lending, broadly syndicated loans and credit opportunities. Golub Capital’s direct lending unit focuses on originating, underwriting and investing in unitranche, senior and mezzanine loans, directly or indirectly through a series of CLOs and leveraged subsidiaries. Golub Capital also syndicates portions of certain loans that it originates to certain of our clients and to third party investors. Golub Capital’s broadly syndicated loans unit focuses on investing in larger loans that are generally liquid in the secondary market, directly or

indirectly through CLOs, warehouse facilities or total return swaps that are managed by the Advisers and/or their affiliates. Golub Capital also sponsors pooled investment funds that focus on investing in credit opportunities. In the future, Golub Capital could seek to create other business units on a limited and/or opportunistic basis. Most clients will invest in assets associated with one or more, but not necessarily all, of our primary business strategies. There can be no guarantee that the activities of any business unit will not conflict with clients who invest in assets associated with another business unit. The Advisers are not required to offer any particular client any investment opportunities that are not within that client's expected investment mandate.

Employees and Client Assets

As of December 31, 2023, the Advisers had, through services agreements, over 800 employees. As of December 31, 2023, GC Advisors managed client assets as an investment adviser, on a discretionary basis, in the amount of \$36,972,033,039 and as a nondiscretionary subadviser in the amount of \$95,796,543,038. As of December 31, 2023, GC OPAL Advisors managed client assets as an investment adviser, on a discretionary basis, in the amount of \$749,586,152. As of December 31, 2023, GCIM managed client assets as an investment adviser, on a discretionary basis, in the amount of \$93,568,233,292. As of December 31, 2023, OPAL BSL managed client assets as an investment adviser, on a discretionary basis, in the amount of \$9,809,295,774. In each case, the amount of client assets listed above is guided by the SEC's definition of Regulatory Assets Under Management, which results in figures that are materially higher than the sum of the advised clients' net asset values. Our interpretation of Regulatory Assets Under Management counts individual assets more than once, at different levels of our capital structure. Using our internal methodology, which is a measure of gross assets that includes leverage and uncalled capital, the Advisers had over \$65 billion of capital under management firmwide as of December 31, 2023. We believe this lower figure provides a better understanding of the relative scope of our investment management activities.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

The following discussion represents our basic compensation and expense allocation arrangements. However, compensation and expense allocations are negotiable in certain circumstances, and arrangements with any particular client or investor vary on a case-by-case basis. This is particularly true for separately managed accounts, which typically contain more customized fee and expense arrangements than the basic compensation and expense allocation arrangements described below. All investors and clients should review the relevant client documents for complete information on fees and compensation payable to us, including, without limitation, information concerning calculation and payment methodology.

Compensation Arrangements

Management Fees

For most clients, the fee for investment advisory and management services that we provide to clients is a base management fee, which is directly or indirectly borne by investors. The management fee rate and computation methodology varies among clients, but it is generally calculated as a percentage of gross value of assets owned directly or indirectly by the respective

client. Therefore, we benefit when client accounts and their subsidiaries incur debt or use leverage, and we generally control the amount of debt or leverage used by such client accounts and their subsidiaries. Further, because the management fee is often based on gross asset value, we have an incentive to assign valuations that are higher than would be realized upon sale. Certain client accounts exclude uninvested cash from the management fee calculation. In these cases, there is an incentive to make investments more quickly or in larger amounts than we would if we were charging a management fee calculated based on the full value of the account, including uninvested cash, or on capital commitments. Please see Item 11 – “*Conflicts of Interest – New Clients*”. Not all clients pay the same type or rate of fees. As such, we have a financial incentive to allocate investments that we believe might generate a higher return to those clients that pay the highest incentive fee or to otherwise increase the fee paying asset levels for clients that pay a higher management fee. As discussed further in Item 11, we are subject to various actual and potential conflicts of interest, including, but not limited to, those described above, which we attempt to identify, monitor and mitigate. Although we are subject to such actual and potential conflicts, we also believe that we are effectively aligned with our clients through the economic structures of our client accounts and/or their subsidiaries. Finally, we have implemented policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure our clients are treated fairly and equitably over time.

Management fees are generally payable quarterly in arrears. However, with respect to certain client accounts, management fees could be payable quarterly in advance with a true-up at each quarter end. Management fees are generally deducted from client account assets and paid, or otherwise allocated, to us in accordance with the terms of the relevant client documents. Additionally, certain client accounts elect to be billed separately for fees or to authorize a qualified custodian to pay the investment management fees directly from the client accounts. Clients generally have the right to terminate the advisory or investment management agreements in accordance with the terms of such agreements, but individual investors in certain clients, such as private investment funds, generally do not have this termination right by themselves. Upon termination of a client account, any prepaid, unearned fees are refunded, and any earned, unpaid fees become due and payable.

We can elect, and have for certain client accounts elected, to waive fees or offer discounted fees from time to time. When we enter into a side letter or other agreement to waive or discount fees for a client or investor, that client or investor will often have a more favorable economic arrangement than its peers. We can also act, in our own discretion, to waive certain fees or expenses to particular clients.

Additionally, we sometimes charge lower fees on certain assets, such as broadly syndicated loan-related assets, than on other assets, such as middle market loan-related assets. Because not all assets fit precisely in one category or another, we exercise some discretion in categorizing certain assets and have an incentive to invest in assets that pay higher fees, and to categorize assets that do not fit precisely into a particular category into categories that pay higher fees.

Performance Compensation

Performance-based compensation, including performance payments, incentive payments and incentive allocations based on investment performance, is referred to herein as “performance compensation” regardless of the form. We receive or are entitled to receive performance

compensation with respect to many of our clients. For additional information about performance compensation, please refer to Item 6, “*Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management*”.

Certain Subadvisory Fees

We serve as nondiscretionary subadviser to certain investment funds that are advised by third party registered investment advisers. The third party registered investment advisers could invest the assets of these investment funds in pooled investment vehicles advised by us or in third party managed pooled investment vehicles. In connection with our nondiscretionary subadvisory services to this adviser, we are eligible to receive management fees and performance payments in addition to the management fees and performance payments that we receive from the underlying pooled investment vehicles that we advise. However, we and/or our affiliates can, in certain circumstances, waive certain fees such that the total management fees and/or performance payments that we receive do not exceed the amount that would have been paid to us absent such a structure.

We also serve as a discretionary subadviser to two private equity funds of funds that are advised by third-party registered investment advisers. In connection with our discretionary subadvisory services to this adviser, we are eligible to receive subadvisory fees from these private equity funds of funds.

Transaction-Related Fees

In connection with investments made by certain clients and as part of our advisory compensation, we and/or our affiliates often receive origination, commitment, documentation, structuring, facility, monitoring, amendment, administrative agent and/or other transaction fees from portfolio investments in which one or more clients invest or propose to invest. The potential for us and our affiliates to receive these economic benefits creates a conflict of interest, as we and our affiliates have an incentive to invest in portfolio investments that provide such benefits.

To help mitigate conflicts, the benefits that we and our affiliates receive in connection with services related to portfolio companies or transactions are generally partially or fully offset against the management fees payable to us by the relevant client, as and to the extent set forth in each client’s governing documents. However, certain categories of fees are often part of our advisory compensation and are not always offset against management fees. Alternatively, these fees could be offset for certain clients and not others. We are not obligated to offer offsetting arrangements to any client when we offer such arrangements to other clients, except as set forth in the relevant client documents. Determining whether an economic benefit received in connection with a transaction related to a portfolio investment is deemed to be of the type that is fully, partially or not offset against management fees requires that we exercise judgment, which creates a conflict of interest between clients and us. Additionally, because our affiliates are often heavily involved in negotiating these transactions, they have an incentive to structure the transactions to generate the types of fees that would not be offset or only partially offset against management fees.

In the event these benefits are only partially offset against management fees payable to us, we and our affiliates would receive higher total compensation than we and our affiliates would receive in a compensation structure that does not contain deal-related compensation or for which

such compensation is fully offset. As a result, a conflict of interest exists because we have a financial incentive to originate investments besides the incentive associated with a management fee and a performance payment. To partially mitigate this conflict, our allocation policy prevents us from allocating investments based on whether a particular client allows us or our affiliates to retain or offset (for any particular deal) deal fees earned in connection with the client's investments.

In some cases, a portion of an asset is temporarily held by a non-advisory account; and, when that portion is sold to third parties, we or our affiliates receive a fee or profit. In other cases, a portion of an asset is held by a client before a third party purchases the asset, and this could also be a source of profit for us. We have an incentive to find larger deals than our clients would ordinarily want to purchase in order to generate these transaction fees and profits. Further, these fees and profits create an incentive for us and/or our affiliates to sell a larger portion of a loan to third parties (thereby reducing the clients' shares of the loan) than we would in the absence of such opportunity because such sale would allow us to receive such fees or profits. To partially mitigate these conflicts, our clients generally receive their minimum desired allocations, as determined pursuant to our allocation policy, before we sell any portion of an originated investment to a third party.

In some cases, we will serve in a lead role with respect to a particular originated loan. While we believe that serving in a lead role provides more attractive investments to our clients over time, this role (and the fees we or our affiliates receive in connection therewith, which are a part of our advisory compensation) could conflict with the short term interests of our clients on any particular deal. For example, when we serve in a lead role, we are frequently required to invest in each segment of the capital structure that comprises a particular offering, which could result in our clients participating in or retaining a larger-than-pro-rata portion of revolving loans or delayed draw term loans than is otherwise desired. While the fees related to retaining these portions of revolving loans or delayed draw term loans generally benefit our clients, retaining these portions could also require our clients to reserve a sufficient amount of liquid capital to satisfy drawdown requests with respect to these loans. As a result, there is a risk that a greater portion of a client's capital would be held in cash or other highly liquid assets than would otherwise be the case, which could adversely impact performance. Upon the closing of a particular transaction, the price attributed to various segments of a deal could be different than the eventual fair value of these assets. For example, the revolving loan portion of a deal could be overpriced initially compared to where a revolver would trade between third party buyers and sellers. When clients receive a larger than pro rata portion of a revolving loan, the effect of the initial closing prices would be magnified. In addition, we could be required to sell a larger portion of a loan to third parties to win a mandate on a loan origination or to otherwise satisfy sponsor requests than we would otherwise prefer to sell in our capacity as investment manager to our clients. Further, we and/or our affiliates often receive fees as a part of our advisory compensation in connection with syndicating a loan and, as a result, there is an incentive to syndicate more of the loan to third parties than we would in the absence of these fees. In such cases, clients could receive smaller allocations of loans than such clients might otherwise prefer. Nonetheless, we believe that, in the long term, lead roles are integral to our efforts to secure the best investment opportunities for our advisory clients.

Investment Vehicle-Related Fees

We generally invest client assets through investment vehicles. For many investment vehicles, such as leveraged subsidiaries and CLOs, we and/or our affiliates serve as investment adviser, administrator, servicer and/or collateral manager, and we and/or our affiliates provide other services for which we and/or our affiliates receive management fees and/or performance payments. Typically, when we invest in CLOs, we purchase the junior securities of the CLOs we manage (“Golub CLOs”). Investment vehicles, such as leveraged subsidiaries and CLOs, are typically used for leverage, allocation, tax or other reasons. When we invest client assets in entities that we or our affiliates advise or provide other services to, we and/or our affiliates typically make certain adjustments such that the total management fees and/or performance payments borne by the client do not exceed the amount that would have been paid absent this structure.

Expenses

Shared Services

We provide shared investment advisory and management services to multiple clients and, therefore, allocate the expenses for these shared services across many such clients in accordance with the process set forth in our policies. Shared services include (among other things): accounting; bookkeeping; treasury operations; loan operations; administrative; and certain other services that the Advisers (or affiliates) provide in respect of a client, the costs of which are not otherwise borne by the client pursuant to its governing documents.

Expenses for shared services are, as agreed with the particular client: (i) borne directly or indirectly by their investors through shared services expense allocations; (ii) borne directly or indirectly by their investors as an agreed shared services fee rather than shared service expense allocations; or (iii) borne by us.

Shared Services Expense Allocations

The allocation of such expenses involves some degree of judgment which creates conflicts of interest. Accordingly, certain expenses charged to clients are composed of allocations of shared services expense. To calculate shared services expenses, in general, each of our personnel is classified as (i) personnel who performs services allocated to clients, (ii) personnel who performs services that are allocated to us and not allocated to clients and (iii) personnel who performs both client-allocated and non-client-allocated overhead services.

Examples of personnel who perform services allocated to clients (“client-allocated personnel”) include personnel primarily performing fund accounting, treasury, securitization and structured products, operations and investor communications functions.

Examples of personnel who perform services that are allocated to us and not allocated to clients (“non-client-allocated personnel”) include personnel primarily performing middle market lending and distribution, broadly syndicated loan investing and trading, capital markets, sales and trading, business development and fundraising, corporate strategy and development, product specialist, marketing and management company/internal accounting functions.

Examples of personnel who perform both client-allocated and non-client-allocated overhead services include personnel primarily performing human relations, tax, legal and compliance, information technology and solutions, operational risk, change management, administration, and facilities functions.

Clients are charged 100% for the cost of client-allocated personnel, 0% for the cost of non-allocated personnel and the *pro rata* allocated cost of personnel who perform both client-allocated and non-allocated overhead services. Based on the category of service provided, allocation of expenses requires judgment to determine whether the expense is to be allocated to us, to our client or split ratably between us and our client. The treatment of shared services expenses differs among our clients. Some clients pay an agreed fee rate based on their assets, some clients pay their allocable portion of actual incurred shared services expenses which can vary from year to year, and in other instances, we have borne some or all of the shared services expenses for some clients. Given these differences, we must exercise our judgement in allocating shared services expenses among our clients since such allocations can impact the amount we can recover. Accordingly, this use of judgment creates a conflict of interest since it is both in our best interest and in our clients' best interest to pay less service expense. The shared services expense allocation process is detailed more fully in the client documents.

Shared Services Fees

Clients who pay a shared services fee pay an asset-based fee at an agreed rate for the provision of shared services. The shared services fee rate is not structured or calculated in such a manner to reflect our actual costs for providing such services. As a result, the amount of shared services fees paid by a client could be higher, or lower, than the client might have paid under the shared services expense allocation arrangements described above. A shared services fee creates an incentive for us to reduce the services provided and therefore reduce the overall cost of such services, in order to profit from the shared services fee or avoid having to absorb such expenses ourselves.

In an asset-based fee arrangement, we could be incentivized to reduce services as the cost of such shared services increases and outpaces any increase in the asset base of the clients paying such asset-based fee. In that situation, we would also be incentivized to reduce services to avoid absorbing losses from the agreed shared services fee. Additionally, because the shared services fee is charged as a percentage rate based on client asset value, the amount of shared services fee paid by a relatively larger account could exceed the value of shared services provided without the possibility of a corresponding rebate. Moreover, if our AUM grows, our shared service costs as a percentage of asset value could fall. We are not obligated to reduce the shared services fee in the future.

Other Expenses Associated with Advised Accounts

Our clients bear certain other fees, expenses and costs (in addition to the fees and expenses described above) that are incidental or related to the maintenance of an account or the buying, selling or holding of investments. As a result, these fees, expenses and costs are borne directly or indirectly by investors and, in certain circumstances, are paid to us and/or our affiliates. As

applicable to each particular client, these fees, expenses and costs generally include, but are not limited to fees, expenses and costs relating to the following:

- (1) organization costs, including all out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred directly by our clients or for or on behalf of our clients by us or our affiliates in connection with the formation and capitalization of our clients, the offering of interests in our clients (including the fees, costs, and expenses paid or reimbursed to locally licensed intermediaries or distributors that we or our affiliates are required by applicable law, rule, or regulation to engage in order to offer interests in a particular jurisdiction but excluding fees of other placement agents and financial advisors who identify investors for our clients), and the preparation by our clients to commence business operations;
- (2) externally provided legal services; accounting, auditing, tax, and other services of independent certified public accountants; consulting, administration, and other third-party professional services;
- (3) banking, custodial, trustee, record keeping, registered agent, and similar services;
- (4) structuring, identifying, sourcing, negotiating, diligencing, researching, financing, purchasing, holding, monitoring, managing, valuing, obtaining credit ratings for, disposing of or exiting actual or prospective investments, and related environmental, social and governance matters;
- (5) filing, title, transfer, and similar charges; and administrative, compliance or regulatory filings or reports (excluding client-related filings and reports attributable to our ongoing registration as an investment adviser);
- (6) taxes and other governmental assessments against our clients; tax audits and similar proceedings; and services of the partnership representative for tax matters;
- (7) meetings, communications, capital calls, distributions, defaults, or reports with, to, or of investors, including the preparation and distribution of financial statements, tax returns, and Schedules K-1 (or the equivalent);
- (8) web portal, extranet tools, computer software (including accounting, compliance, administration, investor reporting and investment opportunity tracking or allocation systems), or other administrative or reporting tools;
- (9) any conflicts committee, limited partner or investor advisory committee (whether fund-specific or general) or other conflicts resolution procedure;
- (10) actual or prospective indebtedness or guarantees, and all related fees and repayment of principal and interest;
- (11) amendments and waivers of, consents under, and compliance with the client documents;

- (12) actual or prospective transfers or other modifications of interests;
- (13) the termination of clients or their subsidiaries;
- (14) compliance and regulatory matters, including tax information exchange privacy, data protection, know-your-customer, anti-money laundering, sanctions, or anti-terrorism laws and protecting confidential information;
- (15) indemnification or actual or threatened litigation, other dispute resolution processes, or governmental inquiries or investigations, including any judgments, fines, penalties, amounts paid in settlement, attorneys' fees and costs of investigation paid in connection therewith, subject to the limits on indemnification in client documents;
- (16) insurance, including directors and officers liability, management liability, cybersecurity, errors and omissions liability, crime coverage, and general partner liability premiums, and related costs and expenses;
- (17) alternative investment vehicles and feeder vehicles, to the extent that the fee, cost, expense, liability or obligation would be borne by our clients if related to our clients and is not charged to the participants in such vehicle;
- (18) structuring or restructuring of our clients or their subsidiaries; and
- (19) travel, lodging, meals or entertainment relating to any of the foregoing.

We invest client assets in shares of (or other interests in) pooled investment vehicles or affiliated operating companies, including private funds, business development companies, CLOs and leveraged subsidiaries. As discussed above, clients will typically incur additional expenses, such as advisory fees and other operating expenses, at the investment vehicle level when the investments are made, which are in addition to the cost and expenses above and any investment management fees, performance payments and shared services expenses paid by such clients to us and our affiliates. Further, clients are permitted to engage in purchases and sales of investment vehicle shares for which commissions and other charges or fees are assessed.

For additional information about brokerage and other transaction costs, please refer to Item 12, "*Brokerage Practices*".

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

As discussed in Item 5, "*Fees and Compensation*", we receive allocations or fees based on the investment performance of certain clients. These performance payments could be up to 20% of the profits of the applicable fund or account. Our performance-based arrangements are subject to Section 205(a)(1) of the Advisers Act, to the extent applicable. The Advisers Act and rules thereunder, including Rule 205-3, permit us to receive various types of performance payments from certain types of clients, including qualified clients, private investment funds relying on Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act, non-U.S. persons and business development companies. We take steps to ensure that performance-based arrangements comply with applicable law.

Performance-based arrangements create an incentive for us to recommend investments that are riskier or more speculative than those that might be recommended under a different fee arrangement. Performance-based arrangements also create an incentive to favor higher fee-paying accounts over lower fee-paying accounts in the allocation of investment opportunities. Additionally, under a performance-based structure, we generally benefit when capital gains are recognized and, because we determine when an investment is sold or we could be involved in negotiating the full or partial refinancing of such asset, we could, in such instances, control the timing of the recognition of capital gains. Because our performance-based arrangements often contain a hurdle or preferred return rate, we have an incentive to use leverage and to invest in assets that we expect to surpass the hurdle or preferred return rate, which could result in our clients using excessive leverage and/or making riskier investments than they otherwise would have in the absence of such hurdle or preferred return rate. Certain of us, our affiliates and our principals and/or personnel own interests in affiliated pooled investment vehicles or operating companies in which clients invest or to which we provide investment management services and could acquire interests in certain client accounts. This creates an incentive for us to favor those clients and client accounts and could create other conflicts of interest.

Our base management fee for advising our clients is generally calculated based on the gross assets of the respective client and its subsidiaries. Therefore, we benefit when clients incur debt or use leverage, and we typically control the amounts and timing of debt or leverage that are used by clients. Certain client accounts exclude uninvested cash from the management fee calculation. In these cases, an incentive exists to make investments more quickly than we would if we were charging a management fee calculated based on the full value of the account, including uninvested cash, or on capital commitments. For additional information about the management fees, please refer to Item 5, “*Fees and Compensation*”, and for additional information about our incentives to more quickly invest assets for certain new accounts, please refer to Item 11, “*Conflicts of Interest – New Clients*”.

Many of the assets in which we invest do not have readily observable values. As a result, we determine the fair value of these assets. If our determinations regarding the fair value of the investments are materially higher than the values that are ultimately realized upon the sale of such investments, the value of the portfolio investments could be affected. Because our compensation is based, in part, on valuations of assets and performance, there is an incentive to assign valuations that are higher than could be, or ultimately are, realized upon sale.

Conflicts of interest arise when we manage accounts that pay performance-based allocations or fees alongside accounts that do not pay such allocations or fees. Conflicts of interest also arise when we manage accounts that pay such allocations or fees at different rates, pursuant to different calculation methodologies (e.g., high water mark or hurdle rate) or based on different metrics (e.g., whether based on all gains or only on realized gains). Conflicts of interest can arise where performance payments are reduced or eliminated, and obligations to return performance payments are incurred or increased, to different degrees due to differences in the performance of the various funds and accounts. In these circumstances, an incentive exists for us to allocate investment opportunities that we believe might be more favorable to accounts that pay us performance-based compensation, accounts that are calculated in a manner more favorable to us, accounts for which we are not required to return or reduce any performance compensation, or accounts in which we, or an affiliate, have an ownership or other economic interest.

To address the conflicts of interest associated with the allocation of trading and investment opportunities, we have an investment allocation policy and trade allocation procedures that govern the allocation of portfolio transactions and investment opportunities across multiple advisory accounts. This policy requires us to treat each of our advisory clients in a manner consistent with our fiduciary obligations and avoid favoring any particular advisory account because of our ownership or economic interests, or those of our affiliates, officers or employees, in such advisory accounts. Our allocation policy seeks to ensure that we allocate investment opportunities across accounts fairly and equitably over time based upon our policies and procedures. It is also designed to comply with exemptive relief granted to us in connection with co-investments to the extent the opportunity involves one of our business development company clients. These conflicts and certain mitigants are discussed further in Item 11, “*Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading*”.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

We provide investment advisory and management services to business development companies, private investment funds, separately managed accounts, CLOs and other pooled investment vehicles. Many of our clients invest some or all of their capital in other entities that we manage. The terms and conditions of client accounts vary depending on the type of services provided or the type of client, and these terms and conditions could vary even among similar clients receiving similar types of services. Furthermore, while we generally do not impose an investment minimum on our clients, certain clients, such as private investment funds, often impose investment minimums for investors in such funds. These investment minimums, if any, can be found in the applicable client documents. We reserve the right to reduce or waive any investment minimums that are required of investors. In some cases, we require that investors meet certain qualification standards, including as required to conform to certain Securities Act or Investment Company Act exceptions or exemptions.

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

Overview

In managing discretionary client accounts and providing recommendations to non-discretionary client accounts, we utilize various investment strategies and methods of analysis, as described below. This section also contains a discussion of the primary risks associated with these investment strategies, though it is not possible to identify all of the risks associated with these investment strategies. The particular risks applicable to each client account will depend on the nature of the account, its investment strategy or strategies and the types of investments held in the client account.

While we seek to manage client accounts so that the risks are appropriate to the return potential for the strategy of such accounts, it is often not possible or desirable to mitigate fully all possible risks. Any investment includes the risk of loss, and there can be no guarantee that a particular level of return will be achieved. Investors should understand that they could lose some or all of their investments and should be prepared to bear the risk of such potential loss.

Investors should be aware that, while we do not limit our advice to particular types of investments, mandates could be limited to certain types of investments (*e.g.*, corporate debt) and therefore not be diversified. Investors are responsible for appropriately diversifying their assets to reduce the risk of loss. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results, and all investors should be prepared to lose the value of their investments.

Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

We invest for our clients primarily in unitranche, senior and mezzanine loans, broadly syndicated loans and corporate debt securities, CLOs and securitization liabilities, pooled investment vehicles and public and private equity investments.

For the majority of our clients, we invest (directly, or indirectly through leveraged subsidiaries or CLOs) in loans to U.S. middle market companies. Investments in CLOs are typically in the junior tranches of Golub CLOs. Our non-domestic clients typically purchase middle market loans after they are structured and originated by domestic entities. For some clients, we also invest in broadly syndicated loans (directly or indirectly through CLOs, warehouse facilities or total return swaps). We generally seek to purchase for our clients carefully selected, well-structured, high-quality, performing corporate loans and related investments at discounts to face value and at attractive yields to maturity. We also invest in opportunistic credit and securitization liabilities.

Our goal is to provide clients with attractive returns with less risk than many corporate fixed income alternatives, such as junk bonds and certain unsecured investment grade debt. However, there is no guarantee that we will be successful in achieving this goal.

We primarily make our investment strategies available through the clients we advise. The client documents for each client describe in more detail the specific investment strategies and guidelines for, and risks associated with, those clients.

To evaluate potential investments, we use a combination of analyses, including:

- fundamental analysis of a business's financial statements, health, management, competitive advantages, competitors and markets;
- cyclical analysis of opportunities in a given market based upon fluctuations due to seasonal, financial and economic factors;
- quantitative analysis of the relative risk-return characteristics of investments and a comparison of yields between asset classes and other indicators; and
- analysis of proprietary and secondary models to evaluate potential investments.

With respect to Golub CLOs, our clients generally purchase the junior interests of the CLO capital structure, using the CLO structure as an efficient means of obtaining leverage. We could also purchase a portion of the junior interests of the CLO capital structure to the extent required to comply with applicable law, including through OPAL (as discussed in Item 10). With respect to

CLOs managed by third parties, we seek to capitalize on market inefficiencies and determine where value lies within and across different asset classes. Our clients could also sell equity tranches of CLOs, and we could manage CLOs for external investors. Based upon a combination of bottom-up analysis of the individual investment and our expectations of future market conditions, we seek to assess the relative risk and reward for each investment. We seek to mitigate the risks of a single company or single industry through portfolio diversification. Additionally, for each client, we assess the appropriateness of each investment.

We have the discretion to consider environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors in the investment decision making process, in accordance with our ESG policy. In general, we seek to identify and assess ESG-related risk factors that we believe could materially impact the performance of potential investments, prior to making such investments. We typically evaluate the materiality of ESG-related risk factors based on our assessment of their potential contribution to the credit risk of the investment. Investment professionals are expected to highlight for the investment committee any material ESG-related risks identified in the due diligence process. Further, we seek to improve our ESG-related risk assessment capabilities.

Investment Risks

Prospective investors should carefully evaluate the following considerations and other risks before making an investment. Investing involves the potential for loss, and not all risks can be mitigated. The client documents for each client describe in more detail the specific investment strategies, guidelines and risks of those clients.

Risks Related to the Advisers and our Affiliates

This section applies to all advisory businesses within Golub Capital.

Regulatory and Litigation Risk

We participate in a highly regulated industry and are subject to formal and informal inquiries, audits and reviews and could be subject to regulatory investigations and enforcement actions, in each case, from numerous regulatory authorities. As a Registered Investment Adviser, we are subject to the Advisers Act, the rules adopted thereunder and SEC or staff interpretations thereof, all of which are subject to change. Unpublished or changing staff interpretations could contradict the advice of our outside counsel, which could expose us and our clients to regulatory scrutiny. There can be no assurance that we and our affiliates will avoid regulatory investigations or enforcement actions. Changes in regulation or regulatory interpretations could increase the costs and risks to which we and our clients are subject.

There is a material risk that applicable governmental authorities and regulators in the United States and other jurisdictions will adopt new laws and regulations (such as tax, privacy and anti-money laundering laws and regulations), change existing laws and regulations, and enhance the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and regulations. There is also a material risk that any such change or event could be burdensome for us, our clients and/or the obligors of underlying loans that our clients invest in. Such event or change could adversely affect us and our ability to operate and/or pursue our management strategies on behalf of our clients. Such risks are

often difficult or impossible to predict, avoid or mitigate in advance. As a result, there can be no assurance that any of the foregoing will not have an adverse impact on our business or our clients. From time to time, we could take certain actions that we determine are necessary, appropriate or in the best interests of our clients to mitigate the application or impact of certain laws or regulations.

We and/or any of our respective principals and/or employees could also be named as a defendant in, or otherwise become involved in, litigation. Litigation and regulatory actions could be time consuming and expensive and could lead to unexpected losses, which expenses and losses could be subject to indemnification by our clients. Legal proceedings could continue without resolution for long periods of time and their outcomes, which could materially and adversely affect our clients or our ability to manage our clients' accounts, are often impossible to accurately predict. We would likely be required to expend significant resources responding to any litigation or regulatory action, which could be a distraction from our business activities.

Our clients' investment activities subject them to the risks of becoming involved in litigation by third parties. This risk could be somewhat greater if the client, holding company or other investment vehicle were to exercise control or significant influence over a company's direction. The expense of defending against claims by third parties and paying any amounts pursuant to settlements or judgments would, absent willful misconduct, bad faith, fraud or gross negligence, typically be borne by the client and could reduce net assets. We and others are indemnified by our clients in connection with such litigation, subject to certain conditions. Investors could be required to repay distributions to our fund clients, subject to certain limits, if required to fund indemnification payments to us or others.

Risks Related to Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) Matters

We maintain an ESG policy and seek to identify and assess certain ESG-related risk factors in certain clients' investment processes in accordance with our policy and subject to our fiduciary duty and any applicable legal, regulatory or contractual requirements. There is no guarantee that we will be able to successfully implement our ESG policy. In addition, applying ESG-related risk factors to investment decisions is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria we utilize, or any judgment we exercise, will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. Our interpretations and decisions could differ from others' views and could also evolve over time. In addition, in evaluating an investment for our clients, we will, in certain instances, depend upon information and data provided by third parties, the portfolio company and/or obtained through voluntary or third party reporting which could be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, and which could cause us to incorrectly assess a company's ESG practices and/or related risks and opportunities. We do not intend to independently verify certain of the ESG information reported by portfolio companies or third parties. Further, considering ESG-related risk factors when evaluating an investment for our clients could result in the selection or exclusion of certain investments based on our view of certain ESG-related and other factors and could cause the clients not to make an investment that it would have made or to make a management decision with respect to an investment differently than it would have made in the absence of our ESG policy, which could negatively impact performance. For avoidance of doubt, however, we do not intend to subordinate clients' investment returns or increase clients' investment risks as a result of (or in connection with) the consideration of any ESG-related risk factors. ESG practices are evolving

rapidly and there are different frameworks, methodologies, and tracking tools being implemented by other asset managers, and there is also a growing regulatory interest, particularly in the U.S., in improving transparency around how asset managers, among others, define, measure and disclose impact of ESG-related risk factors on the performance of investment funds. Our ESG policy could become subject to additional regulation in the future, and we cannot guarantee that its current approach will meet future regulatory requirements.

Risks Related to New Business Lines

While we maintain several major business lines, we have explored and will continue to explore opportunities outside these business lines. Such activity could adversely affect existing clients and pooled investment vehicle and fund investors. These risks include, but are not limited to, reputational damage, loss of management attention and time due to multiple constraints, adverse impact to business relationships, increased competition for capital allocations, and expansion of potential risks to our business as a whole outside those previously disclosed. New business lines could also exacerbate existing conflicts of interest and raise new conflicts.

Risks Related to Expansion to New Jurisdictions

We are expanding our global footprint and opening offices in several new jurisdictions. We are also developing or have developed new products targeted toward investors resident in such jurisdictions or investment vehicles domiciled in such jurisdictions. Such expansion subjects our operations to the legal and regulatory regimes of these jurisdictions and could adversely affect existing clients and pooled investment vehicle and fund investors. These risks include, but are not limited to, increased compliance costs, loss of management attention and time, increased competition for capital allocations, and expansion of potential risks to our business as a whole outside those previously disclosed. Expansion to new jurisdictions could also exacerbate existing conflicts of interest and raise new conflicts.

Risks Related to Multiple Business Lines

Our clients, and investors in any pooled funds or other investment vehicles that we manage, should be aware of the potential risk of errors from separate business lines affecting their investments indirectly, even if they are not exposed to those lines of business. While we keep each investment client as a legally distinct entity, there are risks that a separate business line suffering a material adverse condition could affect other business lines. These risks could materially affect our business as a whole, and include, but are not limited to, loss of reputation, loss of management time and focus, regulatory sanctions, and adverse impact to business relationships.

Risks Related to Information Technology

We are heavily reliant on our information technology infrastructure, processes and procedures, and we have devoted significant resources to ensuring we have competitive information technology systems. Information technology changes rapidly, however, and we could fail to stay ahead of these advances. We could find ourselves as a target of cyberattacks, including cyber espionage, malware, ransomware, phishing, viruses, worms, trickery and other types of hacking. These attacks can come from individual hackers, criminal groups, and state-sponsored

organizations. Threats could also originate from the malicious or accidental acts of insiders, such as employees. Cyber threats are constantly evolving and becoming increasingly sophisticated and complex, increasing the difficulty of detecting and successfully defending against them. Cybersecurity incidents and malicious internet-based activity are also becoming more frequent, and providers of investment management services have been targeted by such attacks. Golub Capital could be targeted because, as an investment management firm, Golub Capital has confidential and sensitive information about its clients, their respective portfolio companies, potential investments and investors. Recent high profile security breaches and ransomware attacks with significant operational impacts affecting institutions of all sizes suggest that the risk of such events is significant, even if privacy, data protection, and information security measures are implemented and enforced. If any of our information technology systems do not operate properly or are disabled, whether as a result of tampering, employee error, or a breach of network security systems or otherwise, we and our clients could suffer, among other consequences, financial loss, liability, disruption of business, reputational damage, significant costs associated with remediation and implementation of additional security measures, and regulatory scrutiny, investigations, proceedings, lawsuits and penalties. While we have policies and procedures, and administrative, technical, and physical security measures, in place to mitigate the risk of such attacks, no system is fully attack-proof. A cybersecurity attack could have an adverse impact on us and our clients.

In addition, our operations rely on the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential and other information in our computer systems and networks. Although we take protective measures, our computer systems, software and networks could be vulnerable to unauthorized access, theft, misuse, computer viruses or other malicious code and other events that could have an impact on security. If one or more of these events occur, investors' confidential information processed, stored in or transmitted through our computer systems and networks could be jeopardized. Further, we and our clients and holding companies rely on third party service providers for certain aspects of the business. Any interruption or deterioration in the performance of these third parties or failures of their information systems and technology could impair the quality of the operations and could affect our reputation, which could have an adverse effect on us and our clients.

We, our clients', and their respective portfolio companies' technology platforms, data and intellectual property are exposed to increased risk of misappropriation or breach to the extent they operate outside the United States, particularly in jurisdictions that do not have comparable levels of protection of proprietary information and assets. In addition, we, our clients, and their respective portfolio companies could be required by foreign jurisdictions' laws or regulations to compromise protections or forego rights to technology, data and intellectual property in order to operate in or access markets. Our clients could be adversely impacted if proprietary information or assets are compromised.

Preventing and addressing cybersecurity threats also result in ongoing compliance costs. We and our clients could also incur substantial costs related to investigating cybersecurity incidents, increasing and upgrading cybersecurity protections (including administrative, technical, organizational and physical controls), addressing acts of identity theft, handling unauthorized use or loss of proprietary information, attending to adverse investor reaction, paying for increased insurance premiums or experiencing difficulties obtaining insurance coverage, or otherwise dealing with litigation, regulatory actions or other legal risks.

The indemnity and liability provisions in our contracts with service providers might not be enforceable or adequate, or otherwise protect us from any liabilities or damages with respect to any particular claim relating to a security lapse or breach. While we currently maintain cybersecurity insurance, it might not cover all liabilities incurred by such attacks, and we cannot be certain that insurance will continue to be available on economically reasonable terms or that we will continue to renew or obtain such insurance. The successful assertion of one or more large claims against us that exceeds available insurance coverage, or the occurrence of changes in our insurance policies as they relate to cyber security, could have a material adverse effect on our business, including our financial condition and reputation.

Risks Related to Social Media

The use of social networks, message boards, and other online channels has become widespread. Information or misinformation can now be disseminated broadly without relying on traditional media intermediaries. Information can spread rapidly across large segments of the population without any independent verification as to its accuracy, leading to the spread of misinformation. Misinformation regarding us, our clients and their respective portfolio companies could spread using these online channels, resulting in material and adverse effects on the foregoing, including the Fund.

Privacy and Data Protection

We, our affiliates and our clients are subject to numerous laws in the jurisdictions where our investors are located relating to privacy and the storage, sharing, use, processing, disclosure and protection of information that we and our affiliates hold. The Cayman Islands Data Protection Act, 2017 and the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 are examples of such laws, and we anticipate new privacy and data protection laws will be passed in other jurisdictions in the future. In general, these laws introduce many new obligations on us and our affiliates and service providers and create new rights for parties who have given us their personal information, such as our investors and others.

Breach of these laws could result in significant financial penalties for us and/or our clients. As interpretation of these laws evolves and new laws are passed, we could be required to make changes to our business practices, which could result in additional risks, costs and liabilities to our clients and adversely affect investment returns. While we intend to comply with our privacy and data protection obligations under the privacy and data protection laws that are applicable to us, it is possible that we will not be able to accurately anticipate the ways in which regulators and courts will apply or interpret these laws. A violation of applicable privacy and data protection law could result in negative publicity and could subject us, our affiliates and our clients to significant costs associated with litigation, settlements, regulatory action, judgments, liabilities and/or penalties.

Private Fund Rules

On August 23, 2023, the SEC adopted a suite of new rules and rule amendments under the Advisers Act to enhance the regulations applicable to private fund advisers (the “Private Fund Rules”), which affect investment advisers such as the Advisers. Following the compliance date for the Private Fund Rules, among other changes, advisers will be required to provide specified

disclosure with respect to performance, fees and expenses; obtain a fairness or valuation opinion and make certain disclosures, in connection with adviser-led secondary transactions; and avoid certain forms of preferential treatment related to redemptions and information rights if they could reasonably be expected to have a material negative effect on other investors and otherwise require new disclosure regarding preferential treatment of investors in order for an adviser to provide preferential treatment in side letters or other arrangements with an investor. Our clients that rely on Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act are considered a “private fund” within the meaning of the Private Fund Rules and certain of our other clients could be “similar pools” to a private fund for purposes of the Private Fund Rules, which could adversely impact such clients or their investors.

Although certain “grandfathering” provisions could apply to the private funds or similar pools we manage, we will otherwise be obligated to comply with the Private Fund Rules with respect to the private funds that we manage within varying compliance dates, which range from 60 days to 18 months after the effective date of the final rule.

There is currently uncertainty in the private fund industry regarding the implementation, application and interpretation of the Private Fund Rules. There is limited additional guidance from the SEC regarding the Private Fund Rules. Further, private equity and hedge fund trade groups filed a lawsuit against the SEC in the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, arguing that the Private Fund Rules exceed the SEC’s statutory authority. This lawsuit remains pending.

The Private Fund Rules and any other new rules proposed by the SEC, if adopted, are expected to materially impact our private fund clients and their investments, as well as increase their expenses. Significant time and resources are likely to be required to comply with such new regulations. Our and our private clients’ compliance burdens and associated costs, including insurance expenses will likely increase. We will also be subject to increased risk of exposure to additional regulatory scrutiny, litigation, censure and penalties for noncompliance or perceived noncompliance, which would likely negatively impact our private clients’ reputation as well as their investment activities, thereby materially reducing returns to investors. There can be no assurance that the Private Fund Rules and any other new SEC rules and amendments will not have a material adverse effect on us, our private fund clients, their investments and/or their investors.

Risks Related to Strategic Transactions

Our clients and related holding companies and other subsidiaries could engage in any number of strategic transactions, including, without limitation, acquisitions, divestitures, joint ventures, new business formations, restructurings, launches of new investment fund strategies and structures, restructurings/reorganizations, mergers and listings of public interests of client accounts or subsidiaries. Any such transactions could also focus on particular foreign jurisdictions or industries. In particular, we could launch one or more investment funds that invest alongside certain of our private fund clients, such as a co-investment fund that would invest alongside such clients by acquiring the first loss interests of broadly syndicated loan CLOs that would otherwise be sold to third parties, or that even pursue a strategy that is different than what we have historically focused on, such as a distressed debt strategy. Additionally, we could sell stakes in our management companies or other affiliates or acquire stakes in other asset managers, service providers or investment vehicles. Strategic transactions are subject to many risks, such as the risk that the transaction is not successful in meeting its strategic goals, the risk that the transaction

diverts our attention from the core investment activities of our clients or the risk that our management team is not successful in developing and operating the underlying business involved in the strategic transaction.

Risks Related to our Clients' Structures

Leverage

We invest client assets in a manner that subjects clients to the financial risks of leverage. Although not all assets will be levered, investments financed with or involving leverage, including underlying or embedded leverage, could have increased exposure to risks, including adverse fluctuations in interest rates, downturns in the economy and the inability to refinance debt as it matures. A substantial portion of clients' assets could consist of junior interests in CLOs. CLOs have leverage embedded in their structures, which could affect the risk and return profile of various tranches of these structures. While leverage presents opportunities for increasing clients' total return, it also has the potential to increase losses. Accordingly, any event that adversely affects the value of a client's investment would be magnified to the extent the client's account uses leverage. Such events could result in a substantial loss to client accounts that would be greater than if leverage had not been utilized in managing the account.

In addition, the investment objectives of our clients are dependent on the continued availability of leverage at attractive relative interest rates, including in connection with loans from us, our employees, relevant parties (as defined in Item 10) and/or certain of our clients. These loans are typically made to our clients for, among other things, operational ease, to bridge the time period before capital calls are met by investors, to ensure timely funding of negotiated investments and/or because the timing of funding inflow and outflow is not in sync, and, solely in the case of loans to certain indirect subsidiaries, to assist with loan origination and acquisition. The terms associated with any these loans, including the interest charged, shall, in the aggregate, be no more favorable to us, our employees, the relevant parties and/or the clients providing the loans than could be obtained in an arm's-length transaction. If our clients are unable to obtain this leverage or if the interest rates of such leverage are not attractive, our clients could experience diminished returns.

The number of leverage providers and the total amount of financing available could decrease or remain static. Certain clients could, directly or through subsidiaries, have concentrated exposure to a small number of financing providers, such as CLO market investors and commercial lenders. This could result in these clients being dependent on the continued availability of capital from a concentrated number of financing providers. Consequently, available financing could be more expensive or on terms that are less desirable than in an environment with a larger number of leverage providers.

Use of Subsidiaries

A substantial portion of the investments we make on behalf of our clients are made through subsidiaries, and new clients often invest in existing subsidiaries. These subsidiaries could be created for reasons such as leverage, liability management, compliance with Section 15G of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended by Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street

Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “U.S. Risk Retention Rules”), along with similar rules applicable in the European Union (the “EU Risk Retention Rules”) and the United Kingdom (the “UK Risk Retention Rules”) and, together with the U.S. Risk Retention Rules, the EU Risk Retention Rules and the risk retention rules in any other applicable jurisdiction, the “Risk Retention Rules”), capital diversification, capital availability and/or tax. Investments made indirectly through subsidiaries bear risks that direct investments do not bear. For example, indirect investments are structurally subordinate to direct investments in a bankruptcy or workout scenario. In addition, subsidiaries often have duration, term or liquidity characteristics that differ from those of a client, which could affect such client’s ability to receive capital or income distributions or in-kind distributions. We and our clients are also dependent on the CLO market and asset backed lending market for future leverage of the portfolio of subsidiaries. If the CLO market was unavailable for an extended period of time our clients could experience diminished returns.

Multiple Feeder Master Fund Structure

Some of our clients are primarily invested in a structure that is similar to a master fund, where many of our other clients act as feeders. This structure can provide an efficient method for our clients to access a diversified and leveraged preexisting portfolio of investments. An investor in this structure will have exposure to existing investments owned by the structure, including CLO investments and investments experiencing financial distress, in addition to new investments acquired by the clients’ subsidiaries. A client could own a minority position in this structure, and its relative interest could increase or decrease over time as the ownership position of the structure’s other investors changes. To that end, a client’s risks and returns could be dependent on investments made in the structure as a result of the capital invested by new feeder clients. Capital is called at our discretion, and capital for a later feeder client could be called before an earlier feeder client’s capital is fully or almost fully called. A client’s ability to pay distributions to its underlying investors could be affected by the ability of various subsidiaries to sell loans to third parties, deleverage an existing CLO, or create new feeder clients. Similarly, proceeds from a client’s investments could be used to pay distributions to an earlier client.

Because the underlying investments held by the structure are illiquid, it could be difficult for the structure to timely meet redemption requests made by a client, which could affect such client’s ability to make distributions or wind down at the end of its term.

Use of Irish Collective Asset Management Vehicles

Certain of our private investment fund clients invest through holding companies formed under the laws of Ireland as Irish Collective Asset-Management Vehicles (such vehicles, “ICAVs”).

The use of ICAVs in these structures exposes our clients to certain risks. Risks associated with ICAVs include the application of Irish and other European laws, rules and regulations to our clients. In addition, ICAVs are subject to the oversight of the Central Bank of Ireland (the “Central Bank”) pursuant to the Irish Collective Asset Management Vehicles Act, 2015, as amended, and associated Central Bank regulations. The Central Bank has significant powers of intervention under Irish law and the related regulations and regulatory practice. The application of such laws, rules, regulations or oversight could prevent certain of our private investment fund clients from

achieving their target leverage or investment objectives, or from repatriating investment capital or earnings, any of which could adversely impact the business and results of the operations of such entities. An ICAV could fail to qualify for treaty benefits, or otherwise become subject to tax in Ireland or the United States, on its net income. Distributions from ICAVs could become subject to withholding in Ireland as a result of a change in law or a failure to meet an applicable exemption. ICAVs are not subject to the uniform accounting, auditing and reporting standards imposed on U.S. companies. Investments in an ICAV could be affected by other factors, including nationalization, expropriation without just compensation, exchange control, confiscatory taxation, political changes, governmental regulation, changes in tax laws or treaty benefits or social and political instability. Any potential benefit of the use of ICAVs in the Holding Company structure could be offset, or more than offset, as a result of these factors.

Each ICAV is an Alternative Investment Fund for the purposes of Directive 2011/61/EU on Alternative Investment Fund Managers (“[AIFMD](#)”). The ICAVs are not expected to appoint an EU authorized Alternative Investment Fund Manager or market their interests within the European Economic Area for the purposes of AIFMD. Therefore, the ICAVs would not be subject to certain aspects of AIFMD in the absence of legislative or regulatory change.

Investment in CLOs

Our clients could also invest in leveraged subsidiaries and CLOs, and many of our clients invest a significant portion of their assets indirectly through leveraged subsidiaries and in CLO junior interests. For more information on the risks involving CLOs, please see the section entitled “*Risks of Investments in CLOs*”. A CLO is typically a bankruptcy remote securitization entity that owns debt (such as commercial loans and bonds). Typically, many of our clients invest in the junior, unrated or most subordinated (e.g., first loss) tranches of Golub CLOs that own middle market or broadly syndicated loans. However, our clients could sell these tranches of CLOs to third parties, and when they do, we are effectively managing a third party CLO. We could also set up a CLO as a third party de novo CLO. Investors could purchase different tranches of the CLO entity’s capital structure, thereby exposing themselves to different risks of principal and interest repayment. Clients invested in CLO securities rely on payments made from the underlying asset pools of the CLOs, and clients invested in CLOs do not have direct claims on the underlying assets of the CLOs. If proceeds of the underlying asset pools are not large enough to provide payments on the securities in which our clients invest, our clients could lose money. In rare occasions, a trustee or the investors could remove us as the CLO manager. In an event of default (as defined in the CLO’s governing documents), the trustee could liquidate the CLO, but if the trustee does not, payment on CLO securities other than the most senior securities is likely to be deferred and the CLO likely will be unable to exercise additional remedies under the CLO entity documentation without the direction or consent of the most senior class of CLO securities. In addition, the value of the underlying collateral in the asset pools could decrease in value. CLO securities could have a limited market or no market, and we could, at times, be unable to sell such securities or be unable to do so at favorable prices. The more senior CLO tranches are typically rated by independent ratings agencies, whose ratings could be inaccurate. Additionally, rating agencies could be subject to increased regulatory scrutiny and could take negative actions with respect to such CLO tranches or the loans owned by such CLOs. The CLO tranches could also suffer rating downgrades, which could cause an event of default or otherwise negatively affect the value of CLO securities. Domestic and international regulators have increased their focus on CLOs, especially in the area

of risk retention and reporting, and compliance with these risk retention rules could reduce the return on CLO investments.

We have an incentive to devote resources, time and attention to investments or business lines based on the possibility of earning fees or other benefits associated with these investments or business lines. Specifically, there is an incentive to undertake CLO securitizations in which a third party owns a portion of the junior interests in the CLOs where we or our affiliates receive management and other fees associated with managing the CLOs. There is an incentive to increase such sales to develop a source of revenue from our and our affiliates' CLO management activities.

Other Financing Arrangements

Certain clients are permitted to utilize financing transactions, such as total return swaps, where the client or its subsidiary sells an asset (the "Financed Asset") to a counterparty with the intent of repurchasing the Financed Asset at a later date. As part of the transaction, the client or its subsidiary would be contractually entitled to principal and interest payments on the Financed Asset from the counterparty. However, the client or its subsidiary would generally have no rights against the obligor of the Financed Asset under the terms of the applicable loan agreement. As a result, the client or its subsidiary would assume the credit risk of the counterparty, as the legal owner of the Financed Asset, as well as the obligor of the Financed Asset. In the event of the insolvency of the counterparty, the client or its subsidiary could be treated as a general unsecured creditor of the counterparty.

Certain clients and their subsidiaries (including holding companies) typically use the proceeds of credit facilities or other forms of leverage, including total return swaps or repurchase financings, to finance the ownership of first loss interests or senior tranches of CLOs. These financings often have constraints that are different from, and in addition to, the typical terms of a credit facility, as described above. For example, such financing transactions could have maturity dates that are scheduled to occur prior to the maturity of the Financed Assets. In addition, in such financing transactions, a client or its subsidiaries could be required to provide collateral or other credit support to the counterparty on an expedited basis. If a client or its subsidiary were to fail to fulfill its obligation under such financing transaction, the counterparty could attempt to exercise its remedies, which could adversely impact the client. These requirements could have an impact on the manner in which we manage the cash balances of these clients and their subsidiaries.

In addition, certain clients or their subsidiaries (including certain holding companies) are permitted to pursue and have pursued other financing strategies. These financing strategies include the issuance of unsecured bonds. The characteristics of such transactions differ from the CLOs and other typical forms of leverage currently and historically used by many of our clients and their subsidiaries. For example, the client or subsidiary could need to obtain a credit rating from a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, which could restrict the client, holding company or its subsidiary's operations. If so, the client, holding company or subsidiary and, ultimately, our clients and their investors who are exposed to the holding company or subsidiary could be adversely affected.

Valuation Policy and Risks

Many of our clients' investments are in instruments that are not publicly traded. The fair value of such instruments could be difficult to determine (including junior and other interests in CLOs), and we value these instruments at fair value in good faith. Valuations of private investments and private companies require judgment, are inherently uncertain, could fluctuate and are frequently based on estimates and not readily observable values. Our determinations of fair value could differ materially from the values that would have been used if an active market for these investments existed. If our determinations regarding the fair value of the investments are materially higher than the values that are ultimately realized upon the sale of the investments, the returns to our clients would be adversely affected. Because our compensation is based, in part, on the valuation of assets, there is an incentive to assign valuations that are higher than could be, or ultimately are, realized upon sale.

Our fair value methodology is in accordance with the fair value principles established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820. We use the services of independent service providers to review our valuations of illiquid investments. Valuations reflect significant events that affect the value of the instruments. The factors that we consider in determining the fair value of investments generally include the following, as appropriate:

- a comparison to publicly traded securities, including yield, maturity and measures of credit quality;
- the enterprise value of a portfolio company;
- the nature and realizable value of any collateral;
- the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings and discounted cash flow;
- the markets in which the portfolio company does business; and
- any other relevant factors that we determine.

The fair value measurement seeks to approximate the price that would be received for an investment on a current sale and assumes that the transaction to sell an asset occurs in the principal market for the asset or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset, which could be a hypothetical market, and excludes transaction costs. Valuation of illiquid assets has a subjective component and is subject to human error in its evaluation and calculation. When an external event such as a purchase transaction, public offering or later equity sale occurs, we will consider the pricing indicated by the external event in determining the fair value of the investment. However, because orderly markets currently do not exist for some investments, and because valuations, and particularly valuations of private investments and private companies, (i) require judgment, (ii) are inherently uncertain, (iii) could fluctuate over short periods and (iv) could be based on estimates, our determinations of the fair value of investments could differ materially from the values that would have been used had a ready market existed for such investments.

In certain circumstances a client could hold an asset, such as a contingent right to proceeds from a disposition or litigation, about which it does not have sufficient information in order for it to value the asset. If this occurs, the Advisers could value the asset for purposes of such client at zero until it has received the information it requires to attach a meaningful valuation to the asset. As a result, in the period before such an asset receives a meaningful valuation, the client's net asset value would be artificially reduced.

Valuation of CLO Investments

Our clients invest substantially in CLO junior interests and other types of secured financing vehicles. However, for purposes of valuing the assets of a holding company, to the extent the CLOs or subsidiaries are consolidated with the holding company, we do not separately value the CLO junior interests held by the holding company. Instead, in accordance with U.S. GAAP, the underlying loans held by the CLOs (and other subsidiaries) are valued on a consolidated basis. As such, the value of the assets of a holding company is determined by valuing the underlying loans held directly and indirectly by the holding company, including underlying loans held by CLOs and subsidiaries, and subtracting the fair value of the outstanding debt owed, including debt issued to third parties by CLOs and subsidiaries (which third party debt could be valued on the basis of the principal balance of the debt or the fair value of the debt, although we typically elect to value the debt on a fair value basis). There can be no assurance that the valuation of underlying loans held by such CLOs and subsidiaries will not differ materially from the fair value of the CLO junior interests or that this difference will not have a material adverse effect on the client.

Availability of Financing from the Advisers

Many clients rely on loans from us and our affiliates as part of the clients' strategy and can be charged interest on such loans. Neither we nor our affiliates are obligated to extend these loans to clients, and these loans could be made available to clients in different amounts or on different economic terms than are made available to other funds affiliated with us. In the event that a client is required to find third party financing in place of or in addition to loans from us and our affiliates, it could be on less favorable economic terms than loans from us, which could reduce the client's returns. For a discussion of certain conflicts of interest related to these activities, please refer to Item 11, "*Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading*".

Risks Related to Protective Advances

From time to time, a protective advance could be made with respect to an investment held by our clients, in an effort to preserve the value of such investment. A protective advance represents an opportunity to preserve, and potentially improve, the performance of the investment; however, it also involves an increased risk of loss if, notwithstanding the protective advance, the borrower is unable to repay the loan. If we determine that a protective advance is consistent with the best interests of the relevant accounts, we would generally allocate the opportunity or responsibility to participate pro rata based on current holdings and consistently with our allocation policy.

However, if some lenders decline to fund their portion of the protective advance (for whatever reason), and we determine such protective advance to be in the best interest of our clients,

such clients could be unable to participate (in whole or in part) in such protective advance or could be required to contribute more than their pro rata portion of such protective advance, either of which could result in an adverse outcome for them. In addition, we could have clients that due to legal or contractual restrictions, availability of capital or other factors are unable to fund their portion of such protective advance (each such client a “restricted client” and any client lacking such restrictions an “unrestricted client”). To the extent that holders include restricted clients, the portion of each such restricted client’s share of the protective advance could be funded by unrestricted clients or a restricted client could be required to fund its portion of the protective advance, but waive the receipt of such “restricted” asset. Unrestricted clients generally participate in any such additional opportunity created by non-funding clients, pro rata in accordance with the relative holdings of such unrestricted clients, subject to our allocation policy. When clients fund protective advances that otherwise would have been funded by another holder (including a holder that is a restricted client), the exposure to the relevant borrower or loan will be increased relative to that of such other holders and relative to the exposure that such unrestricted client would have had if all holders had funded, thereby potentially increasing the risk of loss or magnitude of a loss. Conversely, a restricted client that is unable to participate (or to fully participate) in a protective advance will be diluted relative to unrestricted clients or such a restricted client’s position had such limitations not existed; as a result, restricted clients might not participate as fully in any related gains.

Risks Related to our Clients’ Underlying Investment Portfolios

Market for Transactions and Financing

Identifying and structuring debt and equity investments involves competition among capital providers and market and transaction uncertainty. There is no guarantee that we will be able to identify a sufficient number of suitable investment opportunities or to avoid prepayment of existing investments to satisfy our clients’ investment objectives, including as necessary to effectively structure new CLOs, credit facilities, or subsidiaries with other forms of leverage, such as repurchase financings and total return swap transactions. We could also agree to certain limitations, such as ESG limitations, on our clients’ investments, which could put a strain on our ability to identify a sufficient number of suitable investment opportunities or result in us pursuing investments that we would not otherwise pursue or not pursuing investments that we would otherwise pursue. In addition, privately negotiated investments in loans and illiquid securities of private middle market companies require substantial due diligence and structuring, and there can be no assurance that our clients will achieve their anticipated investment pace. If the assets we manage do not keep pace with the growth of our competitors, our clients might not be able to compete as effectively with such managers for preferred credits. These factors could result in us being unable to deploy our clients’ capital or deploying it more slowly than it otherwise would, in the absence of such factors, which could impair our clients’ long term returns. On occasion, the investment opportunities could be too large to satisfy clients’ desired position sizes, and we could, in some instances, be unable to locate counterparties or co-investors to participate in such investment opportunities.

The loan origination market is very competitive, which could result in loan terms that are more favorable to borrowers and less favorable to our clients than current or historical norms, such as lower interest rates and fees, weaker borrower financial and other covenants and more extensive

borrower default cure rights. Increased competition could result in the purchase of more loans that are “cov-lite” in nature, and, in a distress scenario, it is likely that these loans would not retain the same value as loans with a full package of covenants. For example, in a refinancing, existing loans with fewer protections could be subordinated and stripped of some of their protections, even if the holders of the existing loans are not afforded the opportunity to participate in the refinancing.

The financial markets have experienced substantial fluctuations in prices and liquidity for leveraged loans. Any disruption in the credit and other financial markets could have substantial negative effects on general economic conditions, the availability of required capital for companies and the operating performance of such companies. These conditions could also result in increased default rates and credit downgrades and affect the liquidity and pricing of the investments made by our clients. These difficulties will likely be more acute for more liquid credit investments, such as broadly syndicated loans. Conversely, periods of economic stability and/or an influx of capital into the loan origination market could drive increased competition among capital providers and increase the difficulty of locating investments that are desirable for our clients. From time to time, interest rate spreads widen. When interest rate spreads widen, there is often a lag before increased spreads are seen in loan pricing for middle market loans, and that lag could affect returns.

During different market cycles, it could become more difficult to locate investments that are desirable for our clients. For example, when the markets were dislocated, which in some instances, limited available opportunities for our clients. This difficulty could continue in the future, and we could decide to make fewer investments, investments of different types or investments that might have lower return potential in response to these market conditions.

Analysis and Risk

Our investment strategy requires accurate and detailed analysis of issuers of underlying loans. There can be no assurance that our analysis will be accurate or complete. Our clients could be subject to substantial losses in the event of credit deterioration or bankruptcy of one or more issuers in their portfolios. While it is possible that certain of our clients will hedge credit risk, there can be no assurance that these hedges will be established or, if established, that the hedges will offset losses. Additionally, clients will bear any costs associated with such a hedge.

Private Debt

Private investments involve a high degree of financial risk. Our clients’ investments could be unprofitable and substantial losses could occur. Private debt could be defaulted on by the borrower, and we could be unable to sell or otherwise liquidate client investments or be unable to do so at the optimal time or price. Therefore, it is possible that we will not realize our clients’ rate of return objectives, and the return of capital to clients could be delayed or diminished. The debt in which we invest could be subordinate to other creditors’ claims, which could impair its overall value.

General Economic and Market Conditions

The success of our clients is affected by general economic and market conditions, including interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in laws and trade

barriers. These factors could affect the level and volatility of asset prices and the liquidity of investments. Volatility or illiquidity could impair profitability or result in losses. These factors could also affect the availability or cost of leverage, which could result in lower returns.

Our clients' portfolio companies are also affected generally by economic slowdowns and recessions. Signs of economic slowdown are evident in the United States and certain other regions around the world, and the risk of a near-term recession in the United States has increased. The United States has, from time-to-time, experienced high rates of inflation, and as a result the Federal Reserve has recently increased interest rates more aggressively than it has in nearly three decades. Further interest rate increases to counteract rising inflation are anticipated. There is also a risk that high inflation will transform into stagflation, where prices remain elevated despite weak growth and high unemployment. Additionally, geopolitical instability, including as a result of the war in Ukraine, continues to pose a risk to our clients and the portfolio companies in which they are indirectly invested. Any further deterioration of general economic conditions can lead to significant declines in corporate earnings, loan performance, or the ability of corporate borrowers to service their loans, any of which could have an adverse impact on our clients, including the value of their portfolios and the collateral securing the loans in which our clients are indirectly invested. These economic conditions could lead to long periods where our clients are unable to originate loans that would be attractive for them. Unfavorable economic conditions also could increase the cost of leverage or cause lenders not to extend credit on favorable terms or at all, which could prevent our clients from making investments or otherwise have an adverse impact on their investment performance and financial results.

Middle Market Company Exposure

Our clients often invest, directly or indirectly, in U.S. middle market companies, which involve a significant number of risks. Neither we nor our clients are expected to control any portfolio company's management or risk mitigation activities except in the event that a portfolio company defaults on its loans from our clients, and our clients seek to enforce their security interests or otherwise in a workout situation. Compared to larger companies, middle market companies often have shorter operating histories, less predictable operating results, narrower product lines, and smaller market shares. Middle market companies can also have more limited financial resources, a greater need for additional financing, and less ability to access capital markets.

Privately Held Companies

Our clients invest primarily in privately held companies, which pose different risks than investments in public companies. Private companies could have reduced access to capital markets, and less experienced management teams. Investments in privately held companies tend to be less liquid, which could make exiting an investment promptly or at a desired price prior to maturity or outside of a normal amortization schedule more difficult.

Generally, there is limited public information about private companies. These companies might not have third party debt ratings or audited financial statements. In addition, private companies often do not distribute information to investors as regularly as, and/or the information they provide might be less detailed and not presented in the same format as reports by, public

reporting companies. Accordingly, our clients must rely on us to perform adequate due diligence to obtain sufficient material information on privately held companies, to assess the accuracy of that information, and to evaluate the creditworthiness and potential returns from investing in these companies. If our or our affiliates' assessment regarding the completeness and accuracy of information we have obtained on a privately-held company were incorrect, our investment decision might not be fully informed. Our investment decision could differ from the one we would make with complete, accurate information, which could materially and adversely affect our clients' investment returns.

Technological Innovations and Industry Disruptions

In the current period of technological and commercial innovation, startup and other companies have found success disrupting traditional approaches to industry or market practices, and the frequency of such disruptions is expected to increase. Such disruptions could negatively impact the portfolio companies and investments that our clients hold, alter market practices on which our investment strategy depends to create investment returns, significantly disrupt the market in which we operate, or subject us or our clients to increased competition.

Operation of Portfolio Companies upon Default

A relatively small number of our clients' portfolio companies have defaulted on their loans or are in a workout situation. Depending on factors such as the health of the economy, the credit cycle and the portfolio companies' various industries, it is reasonable to assume that additional portfolio companies will default over time, and this risk is significantly increased by economic and political instability and high rates of inflation. In such circumstances, our clients will likely seek to enforce their rights under the applicable credit documentation and could opt to take over the portfolio companies. When a portfolio company is taken over, our clients and their investors are subject to different risks than they are as holders of interests in loans to the portfolio company. Operating a portfolio company, even for a limited period of time, could distract our senior personnel from their normal business activities. Additionally, defaulting portfolio companies often require additional capital to be effectively turned around. There is no guarantee that any defaulting portfolio company could be turned around or that our clients' investments in the portfolio company will be successful. Finally, operating a portfolio company could subject clients to potential liabilities, such as management, employment, pension plan underfunding and environmental liabilities.

Illiquidity of Investments

The debt to which a client is primarily exposed through its junior interests in CLOs consists predominantly of loans and notes that are obligations of corporations, partnerships or other entities. This underlying debt often has no, or only a limited, trading market. A client will generally indirectly, through its interests in CLOs, maintain leveraged exposure to much of its middle market debt until repayment. However, investment in illiquid debt, as well as the terms of the subsidiary or CLO through which the debt is held, could restrict the ability of the CLO or subsidiary to dispose of investments or its ability to do so in a timely fashion, for a fair price, or at all. If an underlying issuer of debt experiences an adverse event, this illiquidity would make it more difficult to sell the debt, and the client could instead be required to pursue a workout or alternate way out of the

position. The CLO or subsidiary could have limited control over a workout or alternate means of disposition. When this occurs the persons having such control could have and act in accordance with interests that are not aligned with those of the client, even in circumstances where we are the party exercising such control.

Certain of our clients could invest opportunistically in other securities that are either thinly traded or for which an active trading market does not exist. As with junior interests in CLOs, this illiquidity could restrict our client's ability to dispose of these investments in a timely fashion, at a fair price, or at all. In addition, adverse events affecting the issuers of these securities could cause the trading price of those securities to fluctuate more than would otherwise be expected for an actively traded security, which could adversely affect the value of the client's portfolio.

Debt –Illiquidity and Volatility

The debt that we invest in for our clients, directly or indirectly, consists predominantly of loans and notes that are obligations of entities such as corporations and partnerships. This debt often has no, or only a limited, trading market. Although our clients generally hold much of their debt until maturity, the investment in illiquid debt could restrict the ability to dispose of investments or restrict the ability to do so in a timely fashion or for a fair price. If an underlying issuer of debt experiences a credit event, this illiquidity could make it more difficult for our clients to sell the debt, and we could be required to pursue a workout or alternate way out of the position.

Credit and Default Risks

Credit risk refers to the likelihood that a borrower will default in the payment of principal and/or interest. Financial strength and solvency of a borrower are the primary factors influencing credit risk. Lack or inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancement for a debt instrument could affect a borrower's credit risk. Credit risk could change over the life of a loan, and cause loans that are rated by rating agencies to be downgraded.

A significant downturn in the economy or a particular economic sector could have a significant impact on the business prospects of the companies to which our clients are exposed, whether directly or indirectly. These developments could adversely affect the ability of such companies to comply with their loan repayment obligations. It is possible that the issuer of a note or other instrument in which one or more of our clients invests could default on its debts, in which case, the clients could lose most or all of their investments in that instrument, subjecting such clients to significant loss. The risk and magnitude of losses associated with defaults could be increased where the instrument is leveraged, including when held indirectly through a holding company. Since clients often obtain leverage indirectly through CLOs, the risk return profile of the underlying loans will be different, beneficially or detrimentally, than it would be if the underlying loans were held directly by the client.

The portfolio companies in which our clients invest are generally highly leveraged. Highly leveraged companies are often subject to restrictive financial and operating covenants, and the leverage could impair their ability to finance their future operations and capital needs. Accordingly, these companies' flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and to take advantage of business opportunities could be limited. Further, a leveraged

company's income and net assets tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed money was not used.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of market changes in interest rates. Interest rate changes affect the value of debt. In general, rising interest rates will negatively impact the price of fixed rate debt, and falling interest rates will have a positive effect on price. Adjustable-rate debt also reacts to interest rate changes in a similar manner, although generally to a lesser degree. Interest rate sensitivity is generally larger and less predictable in debt with uncertain payment or prepayment schedules. Further, rising interest rates, which is being experienced in the United States and many other countries around the world as of the date of this Brochure, make it more difficult for borrowers to repay debt, which could increase the risk of repayment defaults. Any failure of one or more portfolio companies to repay or refinance its debt at or prior to maturity or the inability of one or more portfolio companies to make ongoing payments following an increase in contractual interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our and our clients' business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Inflation Risk

Many of our clients have a natural hedge against inflation because the assets in which they are invested and the liabilities to which they are subject each have floating rate interest rates. The United States has experienced high rates of inflation and in the event the markets were to enter a protracted period of rising inflation rates, the floating rate nature of the assets and liabilities in our clients' portfolios could fail to keep pace with such inflation rate. Extended inflation could also add uncertainty to the performance of some of the underlying obligors to which our clients are exposed.

Currency Exchange Risks

Currency exchange risk refers to the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and other currencies or in which certain underlying loans are denominated. The functional currency of our client accounts is generally in the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, non-U.S. investors are subject to risks from fluctuations in currency exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and other currencies, which fluctuations could adversely affect the non-U.S. investor's investment performance. Although the portion of the underlying loans in which our clients indirectly invest that are denominated in foreign currencies remains relatively small, we expect the volume of underlying loans denominated in foreign currencies to grow over time. Any such underlying loans denominated in foreign currencies are subject to risks from currency exchange rate fluctuations, which fluctuations could adversely affect the performance of such investments.

CLOs in which our clients participate could permit investment in underlying loans denominated in foreign currency though a portion of the CLO obligations issued by the CLO issuer are denominated in U.S. dollars. In certain cases, a spot rate could be used to convert amounts received by the CLO issuer in one currency for purposes of making payments in another currency. Such rate could differ significantly from the prevailing rate on an earlier date, and such mismatches will be exacerbated by exchange rate fluctuations.

Risks Associated with Hedging Transactions

From time to time, our clients, including the underlying holding companies or other investment vehicles in which our clients invest, partially hedge against risks, including interest rate risks, credit risks and currency risks. Accordingly, our clients can engage in a variety of hedging transactions, including through the use of total return swaps and other swap agreements, repurchase transactions, derivatives and synthetic instruments. While such methods could reduce these risks, they are not designed to prevent all loss from our clients' positions. There could be barriers that prevent clients from entering into certain hedging transactions. Hedging can entail additional costs and could result in a poorer overall performance for our clients than if hedging transactions had not been executed; moreover, such transactions generally introduce new risks, such as counterparty risk, and greater illiquidity. In addition, certain clients, their holding companies or other investment vehicles are permitted to borrow funds in one or more foreign currencies as a form of protection against currency fluctuations. The use of alternative forms of financing could create new risks not traditionally associated with credit facilities or other forms of leverage. Conversely, to the extent that our clients, the underlying holding companies or other investment vehicles do not enter into such hedging transactions, borrower defaults and fluctuations in currency exchange rates or interest rates could result in a poorer overall performance for our clients than if these hedging transactions had been executed.

In general, there can be no assurance that our clients will engage in any hedging transactions at any given time or from time to time, that any hedging transactions will be available or be available at a reasonable cost, or that any hedging transactions will be effective to reduce or eliminate the applicable currency or other risks. Hedging transactions could even exacerbate any negative impact on clients and their investors resulting from changes in currency exchange or interest rates, for example. While such transactions might help to mitigate certain risks, such transactions themselves could entail certain other risks. Thus, while our clients and their investors might benefit from the use of these hedging mechanisms, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices or currency exchange rates could result in poorer overall results for our clients and their investors than if our clients had not entered into such hedging transactions. Even without unanticipated changes in currency or interest rates, currency and interest rate hedging transactions could still result in poorer overall results for our clients and their investors exposed to such transactions.

Private Equity Sponsor Risk

We are highly dependent on relationships with private equity sponsors. If these sponsors find new sources of debt capital that are more advantageous to them, or if we suffer reputational harm such that sponsors do not want to work with us, we could have difficulty finding and sourcing new middle market debt investments. Private equity sponsors could experience financial distress, which could be related or unrelated to the portfolio companies in which our clients invest. Once in financial distress, sponsors likely would be unable to provide the same level of managerial, operating or financial support to these portfolio companies, resulting in an increased risk of default by such portfolio companies. Additionally, increased or changed regulations on private equity sponsors could impact how they do business.

Our clients could have exposure to private equity sponsor-controlled companies that have completed one or more dividend recapitalizations, thereby allowing such sponsors to substantially reduce or eliminate their net investments in underlying portfolio companies. These investments generally present different investment characteristics than investments where private equity sponsors retain significant net contributed capital positions in the underlying portfolio companies. These investments could experience a higher rate of default. Even when a default does not occur, a private equity sponsor could be less willing to provide ongoing financial support to a portfolio company after it has received one or more capital distributions on its investment.

Purchase price multiples of companies (as measured, in general terms, by the price paid by a private equity sponsor to purchase a company divided by the company's trailing twelve month earnings) to which our clients have direct or indirect exposure are very high by historical standards. When determining the appropriate amount of financing to provide a prospective borrower, we consider the value cushion as measured by the difference between the enterprise value of the company and the total amount of financing. If market purchase price multiples decline or if a borrower to which our clients are directly or indirectly exposed experiences financial distress, the value cushion supporting our clients' investments could deteriorate and the investments could become impaired, resulting in losses for our clients.

General Risks of Lending and Loan Origination

The value of our clients' investments in loans (and also each investor's interest in such client) will likely be detrimentally affected to the extent a borrower defaults on its obligations, there is insufficient collateral and/or there are extensive legal and other costs incurred in collecting on a defaulted loan. We attempt to minimize this risk, for example, by maintaining a relatively low loan-to-liquidation value for each loan and the collateral underlying the loan. However, there is no assurance that the values we assign to collateral underlying a loan in which our clients participate can be realized upon liquidation, nor can there be any assurance that such collateral will retain its value. In addition, certain of our clients' loans will be supported, in whole or in part, by guarantees made by the borrower or an affiliate of the borrower. If a guarantee is called, and the guarantor fails to meet its obligations under a guarantee, the amount realizable with respect to a loan could be detrimentally affected. There can be monetary and time costs involved in collecting on defaulted loans and, if applicable, taking possession of, and holding or liquidating, various types of collateral. In addition, while we seek to minimize such risk, any activity deemed to be active lending/origination could subject our clients to additional regulation and subject some clients and their investors to possible adverse tax consequences.

Issuer Risk

If the issuer of equity or debt purchased by our clients does not perform to market expectations, the value of such investments would be expected to decline, and the issuer could default on its obligations. Poor performance could be caused by a number of factors, including failures of management, competitive pressures, pressure by customers and suppliers, labor unrest, or force majeure events. Force majeure events are described in more detail in the section titled "*Force Majeure*".

Opportunistic Credit Risk

Our clients have the ability to invest in asset classes that are opportunistic in nature, which necessarily entail certain risks. Clients investing in our opportunistic credit strategy could be exposed to a variety of opportunities across varying investment strategies and asset classes, including those strategies and asset classes for which we have limited investment experience. Additionally, pursuing an opportunistic credit strategy could result in limited diversification within a portfolio, with clients potentially being exposed to a few, relatively large positions in relation to their capital contributions. A loss in any such large position could result in significant losses for clients in that strategy, which might not be offset by gains in other positions. We often have less opportunity for comprehensive due diligence of potential opportunistic credit investments as compared with our direct lending investments, which increases the risks associated with these types of investments.

Idiosyncratic Risk

In most of our investment strategies, we seek to create diversified portfolios that, over time, should prevent portfolios from being overly exposed to idiosyncratic risk, which is risk that relates specifically to a particular asset. Our underwriting process seeks to prevent our clients from making investments with identifiable and significant idiosyncratic risk. However, diligent underwriting and prudent diversification cannot eliminate all idiosyncratic risk. A portfolio could be adversely affected by exposure to multiple uncorrelated idiosyncratic risks. The underlying portfolio of loans to which many of our clients have exposure is expected to be diversified. However, many such clients are expected to have concentrated exposure to first loss interests in Golub CLOs and investment vehicles with credit facilities or other forms of leverage, including repurchase financings and total return swap transactions.

Cov-lite Loans

Our clients invest, indirectly, in loans that are issued pursuant to credit agreements. The variety of terms within credit agreements can create additional risks to the underlying investment and therefore, our clients' overall performance. For example, loans that are issued pursuant to "cov-lite" terms often do not contain as many terms that are generally considered to be protective to the lender, such as maintenance and financial covenants and terms that allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. Ownership of such loans could expose our clients to additional risks, including with respect to liquidity, ability to restructure loans, and credit risks, compared to loans that contain financial maintenance requirements. Alternatively, some could view the use of "cov-lite" terms as advantageous to both the borrower and lender, as it can provide greater flexibility to the borrower and lender to work out terms prior to declaring an event of default. The use of "cov-lite" agreements, both in the market and among our obligors, has grown in the last few years.

Bankruptcy Risk

Leveraged companies could experience bankruptcy or similar financial distress, and the risk of these events has been significantly increased by economic and political instability and high rates of inflation. The bankruptcy process has a number of significant inherent risks. Many events in a bankruptcy proceeding are products of contested matters and adversarial proceedings and are beyond the control of creditors. A bankruptcy filing by an issuer could have adverse and permanent effects on the issuer. If the proceeding is converted to a liquidation, it is possible that the value of the issuer will not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist at the time of the investment. The duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is also difficult to predict, and a creditor's return on investment could be adversely affected by delays until the plan of reorganization or liquidation ultimately becomes effective. The administrative costs of a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and are paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to creditors. Because the standards for classification of claims under bankruptcy law are vague, our clients' influence with respect to the class of investments or other obligations to which they have exposure could be reduced by increases in the number and monetary value of claims in the same class or by different classification and treatment. In the early stages of the bankruptcy process, it is often difficult to estimate the extent of, or even to identify, any contingent claims that could be made. In addition, certain claims that have priority by law (for example, claims for taxes) could be substantial. With respect to investments in, or investments held through, CLOs or other leveraged subsidiaries, bankruptcy risk could be further complicated.

Prepayment Risk

Certain fixed income investments are subject to the risk of unanticipated prepayment. Prepayment risk is the risk that, when interest rates fall, the issuer will redeem the security prior to the security's expected maturity. It is possible that a fund client, or a CLO or investment vehicle with a credit facility or other form of leverage, such as a repurchase financing or total return swap transaction, will reinvest the proceeds from such a redemption at a lower interest rate, resulting in less income to such fund client, CLO or investment vehicle. Investments subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when prevailing interest rates fall. If a client buys those assets at a premium, accelerated prepayments on those assets could cause such client to lose a portion of its principal investment. The impact of prepayments on the price of a security could be difficult to predict and could increase the security's price volatility.

Efforts by the U.S. Federal Reserve to lower inflation by raising its interest rates could end in the coming year, leading to lower interest rates in the credit markets. Lower interest rates will increase prepayment risk for our clients' investments in assets with higher interest rates.

Syndication Risk

Our clients can invest in loans that we or our affiliates originate in anticipation of syndicating such loans, i.e., disposing of all or a portion of such loans to others shortly after acquisition to third parties or syndication partners. These loans are not typically listed on any securities exchange or automatic quotation system, but instead are traded by banks and other institutional investors engaged in loan syndication. As a result, it is possible that no active secondary market will exist or to the extent a secondary market does exist, such market could be

subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads and extended trade settlement periods. Consequently, our clients might have difficulty disposing of these loans. In addition, this difficulty can be exacerbated in response to a specific economic event such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower, which can result in a loss. If a client is unable to sell a loan that it purchased with the intent to syndicate, or is unable to sell such loan for at least what it paid for it, its returns are likely to suffer.

Concentration Risk

The interests of our clients could be impaired by the concentration of its investments in any one obligor or obligors in a particular industry or geographic location in the event that such obligor, industry or geographic location were to experience adverse business conditions or other adverse events. In addition, defaults could be highly correlated with particular obligors, industries or geographic locations. If loans involving a particular obligor, industry or geographic location represent more than a small proportion of a client's portfolio, and that obligor, industry or geographic location were to experience difficulties that would affect payments on the loans, the overall timing and amount of collections on the loans held by such client could differ from expectations. As noted above, many of our clients invest a substantial portion of their assets in first loss interests in CLOs and investment vehicles with credit facilities and other forms of leverage, including repurchase financings and total return swap transactions. Further, our clients are expected to have significant exposure to certain industries.

Subordinated Debt Risk

Our clients could have leveraged exposure on a direct or indirect basis to a variety of debt that captures particular layers of a borrower's credit structure, such as "last out" or "second lien" debt, or other subordinated investments that rank below other obligations of the borrower in right of payment, including first loss interests that bear substantial risk. Subordinated investments are subject to greater risk of loss than senior obligations where there are adverse changes to the financial condition of the borrower or a decline in general economic conditions. Subordinated investments could expose a client to particular risks in a distressed scenario, including the risk that creditors are not aligned. Holders of subordinated investments generally have less ability to affect the results of a distressed scenario than holders of more senior investments. Additionally, lenders to companies operating in workout modes are, in certain circumstances, subject to potential liabilities that could exceed the amount of the loan purchased by a client.

Delayed Draw Commitments and Revolvers

Our clients' investment portfolios could contain debt instruments such as lines of credit or delayed draw commitments, which require our clients to provide funding when requested by a portfolio company in accordance with underlying loan agreements. Because portfolio companies can demand funding on very short notice, clients often need to reserve cash to fund such obligations. Maintaining such reserves can lead to inefficiencies in their management of capital. At times, our clients could have a relatively high portion of such unfunded delayed draw commitments.

Assignments and Participations

We could also invest, on behalf of our clients, in loans (including through a holding company or other investment vehicle) either directly (*e.g.*, by purchase from the borrower or by assignment) or indirectly (*e.g.*, by way of a participation interest). Holders of participation interests in loans are subject to additional risks not applicable to holders of direct interests in loans, such as the additional credit risk of the counterparty, the lack of voting rights and the lack of direct enforcement rights in connection with a loan default. Loans, whether held directly or by way of participation, could be held through a holding company or a vehicle such as a leveraged subsidiary or CLO.

Lender Liability and Equitable Subordination

A number of judicial decisions have upheld judgments for borrowers against lending institutions on the basis of various legal theories, collectively termed “lender liability”. Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that a lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith, commercial reasonableness and fair dealing or a similar duty owed to the borrower, or has assumed an excessive degree of control over the borrower resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. Our clients could be required to defend allegations of lender liability from time to time.

Lenders to companies operating in workout modes or under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code are, in certain circumstances, subject to certain potential liabilities that could exceed the amount of such loan purchased by our clients (or a holding company or other investment vehicle). Under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lender or bondholder (i) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, (ii) engages in other inequitable conduct to the detriment of such other creditors, (iii) engages in fraud with respect to, or makes misrepresentations to, such other creditors or (iv) uses its influence as a stockholder to dominate or control a borrower to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower, a court could elect to subordinate the claim of the offending lender or bondholder to the claims of the disadvantaged creditor or creditors, a remedy called “equitable subordination”. Because of the nature of these loans, the loans could be subject to claims of subordination.

Preferred Equity Investments

From time to time, we make direct or indirect investments in the preferred stock or other preferred equity of a portfolio company that is included in certain of our clients’ portfolios. Depending upon the terms of a particular transaction, preferred equity investments could have similar characteristics to many of the debt instruments described above or the common equity investments described below, or include a mix of such characteristics. Such preferred equity investments could be structured to include provisions protecting our client’s rights as a minority interest holder in a similar manner to many debt instruments or could be structured without such protections. Oftentimes preferred equity investments and certain other highly structured investments are structurally subordinated. When investments are structurally subordinated, recovery is often more difficult and remedies often more limited if the underlying company is in a distressed situation.

Equity Investments

While most of our clients are generally credit focused, we often also make equity investments in companies on behalf of certain clients, separate and apart from a client's investments in CLO and other first loss interests. These equity investments typically represent minority ownership in an issuer and are subordinate to the claims of the issuer's creditors and, on occasion, to preferred equity holders. While most of our clients' equity investments are expected to be made alongside loans to a portfolio company, our clients could make warrant, common stock, preferred stock, and other equity investments in a company without making a corresponding loan to such company.

Equity investments can be more volatile than debt investments. The value of an equity investment is dependent on the performance of the issuer and will typically fluctuate based on the issuer's financial performance, market conditions, and overall economic conditions. Profits from equity investments generally come from realizing gains when an investment is sold. However, the equity interests can fail to appreciate or even decline in value. In addition, our clients often cannot realize gains on an equity interest if the applicable portfolio company does not have a liquidity event, such as a sale of the business, recapitalization or public offering, that would enable the disposition of the equity interest. Accordingly, our clients might not be able to realize gains or be delayed in realizing gains from the equity interests to which they are exposed, and any gains that are ultimately realized on any particular equity interests might not be sufficient to offset the losses are incurred on other equity interests.

Certain equity interests pay dividends to holders. Dividends paid to equity holders could be suspended or cancelled at any time, and minority owners often have limited protections. Additionally, if a client holds equity in an issuer that later issues additional equity investments, our client's interest in that issuer will be diluted and the value of that investment could decrease. Accordingly, these types of equity investments can be highly speculative and carry a substantial risk of loss. Equity investments in CLOs and other first loss interests are subject to additional risks, which are described in greater detail below.

Equity investments are typically subject to other significant risks, including but not limited to, the risk that equity investments will have limited minority protections and the risk that the companies in which our clients hold equity interests will not create a liquidity event for such equity interests.

Equity investments often have other characteristics that require different structuring. As such, these investments are often made indirectly through blocker entities or otherwise.

Fraud or Misrepresentation

Any investment in an issuer carries the risk that the issuer will make a material misrepresentation or omission in connection with the investment. Such inaccuracy or incompleteness could adversely affect, among other things, the valuation of collateral underlying loans or other debt obligations, the ability of our clients (or holding companies or other investment vehicles) to perfect or effectuate a lien on the collateral securing a loan or other debt obligation, the financial condition of the issuer, or the business prospects of the issuer. Our clients, as well as

holding companies and other investment vehicles through which our clients often obtain indirect leveraged exposure to the underlying obligors or issuers of underlying loans, will rely upon the accuracy and completeness of representations made by the underlying obligors or issuers to the extent reasonable. However, there can be no guarantee that these representations are accurate or complete.

Global Investments

We invest some client assets in the debt, loans or other investments in issuers located outside the United States. Investments in issuers located outside the United States that are generally denominated in non-U.S. currencies involve both risks and opportunities not typically associated with investing in United States companies. Many financial markets are not as developed or as efficient as those in the United States. As a result, the liquidity for these investments could be lower and price volatility could be higher compared with investments in U.S. issuers. The legal and regulatory environments often have material differences, particularly as to bankruptcy and reorganization. Financial accounting standards and practices could differ, and there could be less publicly available information for such companies. In addition to business uncertainties, these investments could be affected by political, social and economic uncertainty affecting a country or region, including fluctuations in exchange rates and changes in exchange control regulations, political and social instability, general economic conditions, expropriation, imposition of non-U.S. 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 contractual obligations, lack of uniform accounting and auditing standards and greater price volatility.

Political Uncertainty

U.S. and non-U.S. markets could experience political uncertainty and/or change that subject our investments to heightened risks, including the risks related to the effect of the war in Ukraine, dissemination of misinformation and the use of new technologies, such as AI, and the COVID-19 pandemic on world leaders and governments. These heightened risks could include, but are not limited to: greater fluctuations in currency exchange rates; increased risk of default (by both government and private issuers); greater social, economic and political instability (including the risk of widespread war or terrorist activity); greater governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation of the securities markets and market participants; controls or restrictions on foreign investment, capital controls and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on the ability to exchange currencies; inability to purchase and sell investments or otherwise settle security or derivative transactions (*i.e.*, a market freeze); unavailability of currency hedging techniques; and slower clearance. The current U.S. administration supports an enhanced regulatory agenda, which could impose greater costs on certain sectors, including financial services, and which could adversely impact us and our clients. During times of political uncertainty, global markets often become more volatile. There also could be a lower level of monitoring and regulation of markets while a country is experiencing political uncertainty, and the activities of investors in such markets and enforcement of existing regulations could become more limited. Markets experiencing political uncertainty could have substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Geopolitical events can

cause supply chain and raw material shortages. These events can also lead to military or other conflicts or sanctions that could adversely impact obligors who are sanctioned persons, are located in a sanctioned country or a country that is involved in a conflict, or who do business with a sanctioned person or country or with a country that is involved in a conflict. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates typically have negative effects on countries' economies and markets. Tax laws could change materially, and any changes in tax laws could have an unpredictable effect on both clients and investments. There can be no assurance that political changes will not cause clients to suffer losses.

Military actions, such as the recent war in Ukraine, can disrupt the economy and affect our investments and investors. Sanctions could adversely impact certain obligors that have business dealings with a sanctioned country or a country that is otherwise involved in a conflict. Military actions can be unpredictable and cause second order effects that are difficult to predict or ascertain. Military actions can also cause volatility in prices for raw and finished goods, further social unrest, cause changes in consumer demand, and affect other business conditions.

Potential Implications of Brexit

On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom ("UK") ended its membership in the European Union ("EU") and the European Economic Area, referred to as "Brexit".

Following withdrawal from the EU, the UK entered into a transition period until December 31, 2020, during which EU law continued to apply in the UK while the UK government and the EU negotiated the terms of their future relationship. The transition period expired on December 31, 2020, and EU law no longer applies in the UK. The UK and the EU have agreed to a framework for trading arrangements. Under the agreed agreements, UK goods will continue to have tariff free access to the EU, but other barriers will apply.

The relationship established between the UK and the EU following the UK's ceasing to be a member of the EU means that the applicability of EU rules in the UK is not preserved and EU law has ceased to apply in the UK. However, many EU laws have been transposed into English law and these transposed laws will continue to apply until such time that they are repealed, replaced or amended. Over the years, English law has been devised to function in conjunction with EU law (in particular, laws relating to financial markets, financial services, prudential and conduct regulation of financial institutions, financial collateral, settlement finality and market infrastructure). As a result, substantial amendments to English law could occur and it is impossible to predict the consequences on portfolios, business, financial conditions, results of operations or prospects of any such changes. Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, the financial markets have experienced volatility and disruption.

These new arrangements could, at any stage, adversely affect our clients. There could be detrimental implications for the value of our clients' assets. This could be due to, among other things: (i) increased uncertainty and volatility in the UK, EU and other financial markets; (ii) fluctuations in asset values; (iii) fluctuations in exchange rates; (iv) increased illiquidity of investments located, listed or traded within the UK, the EU or elsewhere; and (v) changes in the willingness or ability of financial and other counterparties to enter into transactions, or changes in the prices at which and terms on which they are prepared to transact.

Government Intervention in the Credit Markets

The central banks and, in particular, the U.S. Federal Reserve, took unprecedented steps during the financial crises of 2008-2009 and the beginning of the COVID-19 global pandemic to influence the credit markets. It is impossible to predict if, how, and to what extent the U.S. and other governments will further intervene in the credit markets during any future event. Such intervention is often prompted by politically sensitive issues involving, for example, family homes, student loans, real estate speculation, credit card receivables, and pandemics, and could, as a result, be contrary to what would be predicted from an “economically rational” perspective.

On the other hand, recent governmental intervention could mean that the willingness or ability of governmental bodies to take additional extraordinary action is diminished. As a result, in the event of near-term major market disruptions, there might be only limited additional government intervention, resulting in correspondingly greater market dislocation and materially greater market risk.

Concerns Regarding a Downgrade of the U.S. Credit Rating

For various reasons, financial services companies have in the past lowered their long-term sovereign credit rating on the federal government of the United States. Any such downgrade in the future could have material adverse impacts on financial markets and economic conditions in the United States and throughout the world. As a consequence, the market’s anticipation of these impacts could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition and liquidity of our clients and the portfolio companies in which our clients invest. The ultimate impacts on global markets and the business, financial condition and liquidity of each of our clients and the portfolio companies in which our clients invest are unpredictable and will probably not be immediately apparent.

Investments in Companies in Regulated Industries

Clients (directly or through a holding company, CLO or other subsidiary) could invest in issuers that are subject to governmental and non-governmental regulation, including by federal and state regulators and various self-regulatory organizations. Companies participating in regulated activities could incur significant costs to comply with these laws and regulations. If a company in which a client directly or indirectly invests fails to comply with an applicable regulatory regime, it could be subject to fines, injunctions, operating restrictions, reputational damage, or criminal prosecution, any of which could materially and adversely affect the value of the client’s investment. Material changes to any such regulatory regime could adversely affect an issuer’s ability to make payments on loans to which our clients are exposed or otherwise adversely affect the value of our clients’ investments in such loans.

Risks Related to Financial Institutions

Recent bank failures, or near failures, and declines in the share prices of other U.S. and non-U.S. banks have resulted in significant volatility in the banking sector. Continued volatility in the banking sector could cause or intensify an economic recession, make it more difficult for a client and/or its borrowers to obtain credit or other financial services at all or on as favorable terms as

could otherwise have been obtained. Failure of one or more banks that hold large portions of a client's or any of its borrower's assets, or that provide credit to such client or such borrower, could have a material adverse effect on such client, such borrower or both. Cash, securities or other assets held in deposit accounts or securities accounts at a failed institution could be temporarily inaccessible or permanently lost. In these cases, such client or borrower would ordinarily become an unsecured creditor with respect to cash balances in excess of \$250,000 held at such institution, and therefore might not recover any such excess.

Furthermore, a client could be unable to, or choose not to, call capital from its investors until it sets up a new deposit account at a different bank (which could be a time-consuming process and could be prohibited by the terms of such client's then-existing credit facilities, if any). If one or more banks used by the investors in the client were to fail, the client or borrower could be similarly unable to, or limited in its ability to, draw capital. The inability to draw capital for any reason could create significant difficulties in funding any near-term obligations in respect of its investments or otherwise.

CFIUS

The actions of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States ("CFIUS"), an inter-agency committee authorized to review transactions that could result in control of a U.S. business by a foreign person, could adversely impact the prospects of an underlying issuer in the context of mergers with, or acquisitions and investments by, a foreign person and certain other transactions involving foreign investment. CFIUS could recommend that the President block or unwind such transactions, or CFIUS can impose conditions on such transactions, certain of which could materially and adversely affect our clients' ability to execute their investment objectives. In addition, the CFIUS process will continue to evolve. In particular, a set of reform measures known as the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act ("FIRRMA") was enacted into law, and has broadened the jurisdiction of CFIUS with respect to certain investments, including investments in certain companies that do not confer potential control over a U.S. business by a foreign person. Such legislation could impact the ability of non-U.S. investors to participate in our clients' investments, which could impair such clients' ability to execute their investment objectives. FIRRMA expands the ability of CFIUS to review our clients' acquisition or disposition of certain investments including certain non-controlling investments by foreign persons over certain U.S. businesses involved in critical technologies or critical infrastructure or that collect and store sensitive personal data of U.S. citizens, as well as acquisitions of real estate and leaseholds near U.S. military or other sensitive government facilities. The reforms enacted by FIRRMA include (i) a requirement of mandatory disclosures to CFIUS of (a) all transactions in which a foreign government owned or controlled entity proposes to acquire a substantial interest in a U.S. business active in critical infrastructure, critical technologies, or that has access to sensitive personal data of U.S. citizens, and (b) all covered transactions in which a foreign person invests in a U.S. business involved in critical technologies that would require a license for export to the home country of the foreign investor and certain beneficial owners; and (ii) jurisdiction for CFIUS to review certain non-controlling investment (other than truly passive investment) by a foreign person in the same types of companies regardless of the percentage ownership interest of the foreign person. CFIUS published final regulations implementing FIRRMA in 2020. These final regulations became effective on February 13, 2020, and could potentially increase the number of transactions involving our clients that would be subject to CFIUS review and investigation and the

timing and substantive risks described above. The outcome of CFIUS's process can be difficult to predict, and there is no guarantee that, if applicable to an underlying issuer, the decisions of CFIUS would not adversely impact our clients' investment in such entity.

Risks of Investments in CLOs

Impact of Securitization on a Client's Interest in Loans

Loans that are held directly by a client or a subsidiary thereof could later be contributed or sold to a CLO in connection with a securitization. Once held by a CLO, the underlying loan is no longer a direct investment and the risk-return profile of such loan is altered. In general, rather than holding interests in underlying loans, securitization results in the client holding junior interests in CLOs, with such CLOs having legal title to the underlying loans.

Investments in the Form of Highly Subordinated CLO Securities

A substantial portion of clients' investments are made through holding companies or subsidiaries. For purposes of the Risk Retention Rules, principals of the Advisers or their affiliates hold a controlling financial interest or majority stake in certain of these subsidiaries. A client's investments could be comingled with investments from other clients that we manage or our affiliates. In turn, a holding company or subsidiary could make investments primarily in junior interests in CLOs composed of pools of middle market and broadly syndicated loans. The holding company or subsidiary in this structure typically owns all or a majority of the junior interests of the CLOs it uses to finance its investments in middle market and broadly syndicated loans. Therefore, a substantial portion of many clients' investments (indirectly through holding companies or subsidiaries) will be in the form of highly subordinated CLO securities.

These highly subordinated CLO junior interests or "equity", which occupy a first loss position, are typically in the form of residual interests, such as subordinated notes, income notes, membership interests, common stock or preference shares issued by the relevant CLO issuer or financing counterparty, which we refer to as the "junior interests". In addition, a client could also, in certain cases, indirectly make investments in certain other classes of secured notes of such CLOs. These investments subject a client (indirectly through the relevant holding companies) to further risks, including, but not limited to, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate and other market risk, operational risk, structural risk, sponsor risk and legal risk. We make investment decisions with respect to our clients' junior interests in a CLO and other investments held in holding companies or subsidiaries. However, in the case of a CLO, we or an affiliate acting as collateral manager will be required to consider the interests of the CLO issuer and, to the extent required by the governing documents of the CLO issuer, the holders of the CLO issuer's securities, whose interests could differ from those of the client holding an indirect interest in the junior interests of the CLO.

Since the CLO securities are held indirectly on a comingled basis through holding companies or subsidiaries, this indirect exposure could magnify the risks of such investments by subjecting clients to further counterparty risk of each of the holding companies or subsidiaries.

Acquisitions of CLO Junior Interests with Various Forms of Non-Cash Consideration

A holding company through which a client invests will not typically acquire its junior interests in new CLOs in exchange for a cash payment (or, if a cash payment is made, it could be made for a portion of the purchase price only). Rather, CLO junior interests could be acquired in each of the following ways: (i) receiving the CLO junior interests in exchange for the redemption of warehouse equity securities issued by the CLO issuer or a refinancing of other junior interests issued by the CLO issuer, (ii) receiving the CLO junior interests as “in kind” consideration in exchange for underlying loans being contributed (or deemed contributed) by, or transferred at the direction of, the holding company or subsidiary to the CLO issuer, to collateralize the CLO transaction or (iii) receiving the CLO junior interests as “in kind” consideration for underlying loans that were either already contributed inside (or deemed contributed) by, or already purchased in part from funds contributed (or deemed contributed) by the holding company or subsidiary to the CLO issuer. The manner in which a holding company acquires its junior interests in each CLO will be determined in our or our affiliates’ sole discretion based on the facts and circumstances of that particular CLO and not subject to separate disclosure.

Transfers between Affiliated CLOs

We or our affiliates could decide in our sole discretion to cause one CLO or other financing transaction in which clients own equity interests to transfer loans to, or acquire loans from, another CLO or financing transaction in which clients own or intend to acquire junior interests (each an “Affiliate Finance Transfer”). Affiliate Finance Transfers could be accomplished in different ways and in a number of different contexts, including to facilitate the completion of a new CLO or other financing transaction (e.g., the redemption, refinancing or replacement of an existing CLO or financing transaction with a new CLO or financing transaction).

We or our affiliates can decide in our sole discretion, based on a variety of factors we deem relevant at such time, including administrative convenience, to effect these Affiliate Finance Transfers for little or no payment of cash consideration, as transfers “in kind” and/or as transfers for contributed consideration (or any combination or permutation thereof). In many cases, Affiliate Finance Transfers will be effected through the payment or receipt of “in kind” consideration (e.g., the purchase price of the underlying loans that are transferred is offset or credited against the purchase price of the CLO securities that are acquired). In certain other cases, any cash payment amounts owed to or among clients and various CLOs and other financing transactions involved in the transaction will be netted against various other amounts so as to eliminate or offset some or all of the need for sending full cash payments back and forth among such parties. In the case of any or all Affiliate Finance Transfers, underlying loans are transferred or acquired among the parties to such transaction for a cash purchase price that is more or less than the fair market value of the underlying loans, with the difference in price being documented as, or deemed to be, a capital contribution, cash capital contribution, deemed dividend or any other form of equity capitalization, as applicable.

We or our affiliates have the discretion, based on a variety of factors we deem relevant at the time, including administrative convenience, to cause the transfer or acquisition of any loans or other assets to be effected in various ways depending upon the context. For example, some underlying loans could be transferred directly from one or more parties to such Affiliate Finance Transfers, thereby bypassing one or more intermediate steps or transfers that would technically or otherwise be required. In addition, such transfers could be effected through the means of a

participation or master participation interest in an underlying loan or portfolio of underlying loans. This interest could be required to be elevated to a full assignment within a specified period of time and expose one or more of the selling parties to the requirement to repurchase such interest or indemnify the buying parties for losses in connection with the failure to elevate such interest to a full assignment within the specified period. Each of these methods of transferring or acquiring underlying loans could expose a client to further risk of loss in connection with these Affiliate Finance Transfers.

The exact payment, transfer or acquisition method employed in any Affiliate Finance Transfer will vary from transaction to transaction and will not be explicitly disclosed directly to the clients' investors with respect to any particular transaction. In some cases, these will involve principal transactions as described in, and subject to the requirements of, Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act. For additional information, please refer to Item 11, "*Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading*".

CLO Securities and Limited Recourse Obligations

CLO equity and debt securities generally are limited recourse obligations of the issuing CLO, typically (i) an exempted company organized with limited liability or other entity organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands, (ii) a Jersey private company limited by shares or (iii) a Delaware statutory trust. These obligations are payable solely from payments received by the CLO issuer in connection with the underlying loans held by the CLO issuer. Moreover, junior interests in a CLO represent economic residual interests in the CLO only. Junior interests in CLOs are not secured. Consequently, holders of CLO securities must rely solely on distributions from the CLO of payments received by the CLO in connection with the underlying loans held by such CLO. If distributions on the collateral are insufficient to pay required fees and expenses, to make payments on CLO debt securities or to pay dividends or other distributions on the CLO junior interests, all in accordance with the applicable priority of payments, no other assets of the CLO issuer or any other person will be available for the payment of the deficiency. Once all proceeds from the collateral have been applied, no funds will be available for payment or distribution with respect to the CLO securities. Therefore, whether holders of the CLO securities receive repayment or a return on such CLO securities will depend on the aggregate amount of payments and distributions paid with respect to the CLO securities prior to any final redemption date and the amount of available funds on the final redemption date available for distribution to holders of the CLO junior interests.

Distributions on CLO Securities Affected by Yield, Maturity, Distributions and other Performance Considerations

The amount of distributions on any CLO security will be affected by, among other factors, the timing of purchases of underlying loans, the rates of repayment of or distributions on the underlying loans, the timing of reinvestment in substitute underlying loans and the interest rates available at the time of reinvestment. The longer the period of time before reinvestment of cash in underlying loans, the greater the adverse impact will likely be on the aggregate interest collected, thereby lowering yields and otherwise affecting performance of the CLO securities. The amount of distributions on CLO securities could also be affected by rates of delinquencies and defaults on and liquidations of the underlying loans, sales of underlying loans and purchases of underlying

loans having different payment characteristics. The yield and other measures of performance could be adversely affected to the extent that the CLO issuer incurs any significant unexpected expenses.

Illiquidity of CLO Securities

There is no established, liquid secondary market for many of the CLO securities (particularly junior interests) that holding companies in which clients invest will acquire, which are not expected to be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 or the securities laws of other jurisdictions. The lack of an established, liquid secondary market could have an adverse effect on the market value of such CLO securities and the holding companies' ability to dispose of them. This illiquidity could adversely affect the price and timing of the liquidation of CLO securities to which our clients have exposure, including the liquidation of CLO securities following the occurrence of an event of default under the indenture or in connection with a redemption of the CLO securities. The more senior tranches of CLO securities are typically rated by independent ratings agencies. It is possible that the ratings assigned to the more senior tranches will not accurately reflect the risks of owning those tranches, and the rating agencies could change the manner by which they determine such ratings. The tranches of CLO securities could also suffer rating downgrades, which would negatively impact their value. In many cases, tranches in which our clients invest are unrated; however, a downgrade in more senior tranches could still negatively impact the value of the unrated tranches.

Subordination of CLO Junior Interests to all other CLO Securities

Payments of principal of, and interest on, debt issued by CLOs, and dividends and other distributions on junior interests in CLOs, are subject to priority of payments. Junior interests in CLOs are subordinated to the prior payment of all obligations under debt securities. Further, in the event of default under any debt securities issued by a CLO, holders of the CLO's junior interests generally have no right to determine the remedies to be exercised. To the extent that any elimination, deferral or reduction in payments on debt securities occurs, such elimination will be borne first by the CLO junior interests and then by the debt securities in reverse order of seniority. Subsequently, the greatest risk of loss relating to defaults on the collateral held by CLOs is borne by the junior interests. To the extent that a default occurs with respect to any collateral and the collateral is sold or otherwise disposed of, it is likely that the proceeds of such sale or other disposition will be less than the unpaid principal and interest on the collateral. Excess funds available for distribution to the owners of the junior interests in a CLO will be reduced by losses occurring on the collateral, and returns on the CLO junior interests will be adversely affected.

CLO Junior Interests Are Susceptible to Complete Loss

Many of our clients' investments are substantially in CLO junior interests, which are susceptible to losses of up to 100% of the investments, including losses resulting from changes in the financial rating ascribed to, or changes in the market value or fair value of, the underlying assets of the CLO issuers. Clients' investments in CLO junior interests represent highly leveraged investments in the underlying loans held by the CLOs. The fair value of these investments could be significantly affected by, among other factors, changes in the financial rating ascribed to the underlying assets of a CLO by financial rating agencies, changes in the market value or fair value

of the underlying loans, changes in payments, defaults, recoveries, capital gains and losses, prepayment and the availability, prices and interest rate of underlying assets. Moreover, market developments generally (including, without limitation, deteriorating economic outlook, changes in interest rates, rising defaults and rating agency downgrades) typically affect the fair value of an investment and/or its underlying assets. Negative loan ratings migration and/or an increase in the rate of defaults on loans, could also place pressure on the performance of certain of the investments. Lower rated asset exposure over predefined limits and/or defaults or deferrals of interest payments on underlying loans held in such investments could temporarily or permanently cause cash diversion away from CLO junior interests (the investments) and into the reinvestment of new collateral, and, if significant enough, potential deleveraging of the CLO. We could also decide that holders of CLO junior interests should make follow-on protective investments in such CLOs or that the CLOs should sell underperforming loans to one or more holding companies. The use of cash for such purposes could limit the ability of clients to invest in new originations. In addition, changes in the market value or fair value of the underlying loans could result in defaults under the terms of the CLO that could in turn reduce or halt the distribution of funds to holders of junior interests in the CLO or trigger a liquidation of the CLO. The leveraged nature of CLO junior interests increases the risk that a change in market conditions or the default of the underlying obligor or issuer of underlying loans could result in significant losses. Accordingly, it is possible that holders of junior interests in a CLO will be paid less than in full and could be subject to substantial losses, including a loss of 100% of clients' investments in such CLO.

Lack of Control over Decisions Relating to the CLO Junior Interests

Through holding companies, many clients expect to invest in majority positions in CLO junior interests, and many CLO transactions permit the holder of a majority or supermajority of the CLO junior interests to direct a redemption, refinancing or repricing of the CLO; however, there can be no assurance that any particular CLO investment made by a holding company will hold such rights or that the holding company will choose to or be able to enforce them. In addition, rights to consent to amendments to the governing documents of CLOs and to remove or replace the collateral manager and enforce other rights and remedies after defaults are frequently shared among, or require the consent of, multiple classes of CLO securities and are frequently controlled by the more senior classes of CLO securities. Further, if we or one of our affiliates serve as collateral manager, it is possible that first loss interests held by a holding company lose the right to vote with respect to replacement of the collateral manager or other votes relating to events that give rise to a right to remove the collateral manager. Accordingly, even if a holding company were to hold a majority (or even all) of the junior interests in a given CLO, it is possible that it still would be unable to enforce any such rights under the CLO's governing documents without the consent of the holders of other CLO securities.

Certain Advisers, in their capacity as collateral manager pursuant to the terms of a collateral management agreement executed by each CLO issuer in connection with each CLO, will have the sole right to make asset management decisions, including any in connection with the underlying loans, acting on behalf of and in the interests of the CLO issuer. Any CLO issuer's interests could conflict with those of our clients. Moreover, any decisions to be made by holders of CLO securities under a CLO's governing documents will be made by us or one of our affiliates, as manager of the holding company, in our sole discretion on behalf of the holding company, and not directly by investors in the client or the investment manager of the client. The collateral manager or the

holding company manager could, in accordance with their respective portfolio management practices, agree on behalf of the holding company or a CLO to extend or defer the maturity, or adjust the outstanding balance of any investments, or otherwise amend, modify or waive the terms of any related loan agreement, indenture or other document governing an investment, including the payment terms thereunder, subject to any limitations set forth in the applicable governing documents. Any amendment, waiver or modification of an investment could postpone the receipt of payments in respect of such investment and/or reduce distributions to investors in clients. No client or investor will have any right to compel the holding company manager, the collateral manager or any other party to take or refrain from taking any such actions or decisions, and these actions or decisions could expose a client to losses and conflicts with respect to its investments.

Holding companies and other affiliates of the holding companies will also invest in various other loans, other debt or equity obligations or securities. These investments could, at times, consist of minority positions in such loans, other debt or equity obligations or securities. Accordingly, the holding company manager, the holding company and/or the relevant holding company affiliate, as applicable, could have limited or no ability to control or otherwise influence the exercise of rights and remedies (as a lender to the underlying obligor) under, and amendments and other modifications to, such loans, other debt or equity obligations or securities.

Ratings of Underlying Loans Owned by the CLOs

CLO issuers could acquire interests in underlying loans by way of sale, assignment or participation. The purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to the rights and obligations of the assigning institution and becomes a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the debt obligation; however, its rights could be more restricted than those of the assigning institution. In the case of the CLOs primarily composed of middle market loans, a substantial portion or a majority of the underlying loans will typically be originated by our affiliates. In the case of the CLOs composed primarily of broadly syndicated loans, the underlying loans are customarily the type that could be acquired from unaffiliated third parties.

Typically, the CLOs hold underlying loans consisting primarily of middle market and/or broadly syndicated loans generally rated below investment grade (or of equivalent credit quality). The lower rating of these loans reflects a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of an underlying obligor or in general economic conditions or both could impair the ability of the CLO issuer to make payments of principal or interest. These loans could be regarded as predominately speculative with respect to the continuing ability of the underlying obligor thereof to meet principal and interest payments. Such speculative loans (particularly in the case of middle market loans) could be less liquid and more likely to default than loans of higher credit quality. In addition, a portion (which portion could be significant) of the underlying loans included in the broadly syndicated CLOs are composed of “cov-lite loans”, which contain limited, or no, financial covenants. Ownership of “cov-lite loans” could expose the CLOs to different risks, including with respect to liquidity, price volatility and ability to restructure loans, than is the case with loans that have such covenants. In addition, in the current economic environment, the market prices of “cov-lite loans” could be depressed. As a result, exposure to losses could be significant, and this exposure is increased by an investment in junior interests in such CLOs.

Currency Risks in CLO Securities

CLOs in which our clients participate could contain eligibility criteria permitting investment in underlying loans denominated in foreign currency though a portion of the obligations issued by the CLO issuer are denominated in U.S. dollars. The percentage composition of the portfolio of underlying loans that are denominated in U.S. dollars and foreign currency can change over time. To the extent there are insufficient interest proceeds or principal proceeds denominated in U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies to meet the aggregate payment obligations falling due pursuant to the CLO documentation, the amounts payable on the CLO obligations could be adjusted so that the shortfall is borne in equal proportion by all such CLO securities regardless of their currency of denomination (e.g. as determined by (i) converting the amount of any non-U.S. dollar liabilities into U.S. dollars at an applicable FX rate and (ii) by converting proceeds denominated in U.S. dollars, as applicable, into other currencies at the applicable FX rate). In certain cases, a spot rate could be used to convert amounts received by the CLO issuer in one currency for purposes of making payments in another currency. Such spot rate can differ significantly from the rate prevailing at an earlier date and the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies could have an adverse effect on the market value of such CLO securities and will likely have an adverse effect on the ability of our clients (or the holding companies or subsidiaries in which clients invest) to dispose of them.

Indemnification, Asset Transfer and Financing Agreements

Holding companies in which clients invest are and will become party to various indemnity, asset transfer or financing arrangements, including any indemnity and contribution agreement, loan or credit agreement, letter agreement, transfer agreement, assignment agreement, master loan sale or loan sale agreement, purchase and sale or sale and contribution agreement, repurchase agreement, performance guaranty or other indemnification agreement and/or other asset transfer or financing agreement of any nature, including any documents executed in connection with these. These arrangements will contain certain representations, covenants, agreements and indemnity obligations. Should a holding company or any of its affiliates breach any of the provisions or agreements contained therein, it could be immediately required to pay an indemnity, make a contribution or repay borrowings or repurchase assets, in whole or in part, together with any attendant costs, and be subject to various indemnification claims for any losses. If a holding company or any of its affiliates, or any client, does not have sufficient cash resources or other credit facilities available to make these indemnities or repayments, it could be forced to sell some or all of the assets constituting its investment portfolio or a lender could be able to foreclose on and liquidate certain assets. Sales of assets in such circumstances could be at prices less than fair value, resulting in insufficient funds to repay in full any outstanding borrowings and therefore not yield excess value for the clients. Moreover, any failure to repay these borrowings or, in certain circumstances, other breaches of covenants under the agreements could result in a client being required to suspend payment of distributions to its investors. In addition, such arrangements could contain cross default provisions such that a default under one financing arrangement could automatically trigger defaults under other financing arrangements. If such a provision were exercised, it would magnify the effect of an individual default and result in a substantial loss for a client.

Interest Rate Risks

The underlying loans in a CLO could bear interest at a fixed rate while the CLO securities issued by the CLO issuer holding underlying loans could bear interest at a floating rate (or the reverse could be true). As a result, there could be a floating/fixed rate or basis mismatch between CLO securities and the underlying loans. In addition, there could be a timing mismatch between the CLO securities and underlying loans that bear interest at a floating rate, as the interest rate on the floating rate underlying loans could adjust more frequently or less frequently, on different dates and based on different indices, than the interest rates on the CLO securities. As a result of such mismatches, an increase or decrease in the level of the floating rate indices could adversely impact the ability of the CLO issuers to make payments on the CLO securities. This risk could be exacerbated by the FCA's decision to cease sustaining LIBOR as described below under "*LIBOR and EURIBOR Risk*". Additionally, to the extent that one or more holding companies issues rated or unrated bonds, these bonds could be issued with a fixed rate of interest. As a result, such holding companies and their owners could be subject to a floating/fixed rate mismatch between such securities and the loans owned directly or indirectly (including through CLOs) by the holding companies.

Performance of CLOs Dependent on Collateral Manager

Each CLO issuer will rely on its collateral manager to administer and review its portfolio of underlying loans. Particularly in the case of CLO junior interests, the actions of the collateral manager could significantly affect a client's return on its investment in the CLO. When the collateral manager of a CLO is an affiliate of GC Advisors, investors in the clients must note that, in its role as collateral manager, such affiliate will be acting solely in the best interest of the CLO issuer, without consideration of the interests of the clients or any investor therein.

Although valuations and projections of the collateral manager could consider certain expected levels of prepayments, underlying loans could be prepaid more quickly than expected. Prepayment rates are influenced by changes in interest rates and a variety of economic, geographic and other factors beyond the collateral manager's or CLO issuer's control and consequently cannot be accurately predicted. Early prepayments give rise to increased reinvestment risk, as the CLO issuer would realize excess cash from prepayments earlier than expected. If the collateral manager or CLO issuer is unable to reinvest such cash in a new investment with an expected rate of return at least equal to that of the investment repaid, this could reduce the net income and the fair value of any investment in such CLO.

In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of an underlying obligor in a CLO in which clients invest, a court or other governmental entity could determine that the claims of the relevant CLO are not valid or not entitled to the treatment that the collateral manager (on behalf of the CLO) expected when making the collateral manager's initial decision to invest in the loan to such obligor.

Resignation or Removal of the Collateral Managers

A collateral manager, including us or one of our affiliates, could be removed or terminated as collateral manager with respect to a CLO in certain circumstances, including the breach of certain terms of the CLO governing documents and the failure to comply with certain financial

covenants or ratios applicable to the collateral manager or the CLO. Any transfer of the collateral management functions to another entity could result in reduced or delayed collections, delays in processing loan transfers and information regarding the loans and a failure to meet all of the collateral management procedures required by the applicable collateral management agreement. Such a transfer could result in the collateral manager failing to be in compliance with the U.S. Risk Retention Rules or the Risk Retention Undertakings with respect to the EU/UK Risk Retention Rules or result in a forced transfer of the Retention Interests for little or no value. Consequently, the termination or removal of the collateral manager in any collateral manager could have material and adverse effects on our clients that hold interests in such CLO. Further, if we or one of our affiliates serve as collateral manager, it is possible that first loss interests held by our clients will not have the right to vote with respect to replacement of the collateral manager and other votes relating to events that give rise to a right to remove the collateral manager.

We or one of our affiliates could be obligated by contract or applicable law to transfer Retention Interests in the event we act as collateral manager and are replaced as collateral manager. It is possible that the terms of such transfer would not reflect the market price of the Retention Interests at such time. Our investors would be adversely affected if such transfer resulted in losses or was made at less than market value.

CLO Concentration Risk

The clients' portfolios of CLO investments consist primarily of investments in junior interests in CLOs that are managed by the collateral manager, and such clients should not expect to make significant investments in CLOs managed by any other asset managers. We, our affiliates and/or holding company managers will monitor the concentration of the clients' portfolio across various categories, including underlying obligor, investment, CLO, industry, jurisdiction, region and asset class. However, concentrations of exposures in the underlying portfolio could nonetheless arise. These concentrations would increase the risk that payments to investors in a client could be adversely affected to a significant degree by a default or a series of defaults on debt obligations relating to an underlying obligor, investment, CLO, industry, jurisdiction, region or asset class.

Potential Impact of Inability to Execute Additional CLOs

The inability of a holding company to engage in additional CLOs or securitizations could negatively affect the client's existing investments in the holding company and future prospects. CLOs are an important source of funds that we use to originate and acquire loans. If this important source of funds is not replenished through additional CLOs and securitizations, it would adversely affect our ongoing operations, which could in turn negatively affect a holding company's existing investments and future prospects in any number of ways. In addition, the lack of new loan collateral or the inability to execute future CLOs could impair the collateral manager's ability to refinance or redeem existing CLOs into new CLOs or securitizations on favorable terms and conditions. If a holding company in which a client invests cannot maintain a targeted level of leverage, the client's returns could be reduced. Inability to execute additional CLOs could also have a negative effect on the fair value of a holding company's assets and the market value of the investor's interests therein, including interests that could be held by a client.

CLO Senior Liability Repayment Risk

A CLO generally contains a financial covenant requiring that the ratio of the CLO's portfolio asset value to its total outstanding securitization liabilities not fall below a specified threshold. If this covenant is breached, the senior tranches of the CLO's securitization liabilities must be repaid, in order of priority, until compliance with this covenant is restored. This repayment could reduce the return on the first loss interests in the CLO, the type of CLO interest typically held by our clients, and our clients' returns.

While the value of a CLO's portfolio assets is generally not marked to market for purposes of this covenant, other events or circumstances can cause the carrying value of the CLO's portfolio assets to be marked down, which could cause the violation of this covenant and trigger repayment of the CLO's senior securitization liabilities as described above. These events and circumstances in respect of an underlying loan asset include default, the capitalization of interest, acquisition at a discount to par, or its maturity exceeding the stated maturity of the CLO's securitization liabilities. In addition, a CLO's assets rated below a specified threshold (typically a rating of CCC+ by S&P Global Ratings or an equivalent rating from Moody's or Fitch Ratings) can be marked down for purposes of this covenant in the event that CLO's CCC-rated assets exceed a specified amount. A recession or other period of economic distress increases the likelihood of the foregoing events or circumstances occurring. Accordingly, the increased likelihood of a near-term recession in the United States has increased the risk that our clients' returns could be negatively affected by the repayment of CLO senior securitization liabilities.

LIBOR and EURIBOR Risk

In November 30, 2020, LIBOR's administrator, the ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (the "IBA") announced a consultation on its intention to cease the publication of the one-week and two-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings immediately following the LIBOR publication on December 31, 2021, and the remaining U.S. dollar LIBOR settings immediately following the LIBOR publication on June 30, 2023.

In March 2021, the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") confirmed that such LIBOR settings would cease to be provided by any administrator or no longer be representative as of the dates specified in the IBA proposal. On March 8, 2021, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee confirmed that in its opinion the announcements by the IBA and the FCA on the future cessation and loss of the representativeness of LIBOR constitute a "benchmark transition event" with respect to all U.S. dollar LIBOR settings. A "benchmark transition event" could cause, or allow for, certain contracts to replace LIBOR with an alternative reference rate and such replacement could have a material and adverse impact on the CLO market, the leveraged loan market and/or our clients, generally.

In April 2018, the New York Federal Reserve Bank began publishing its alternative rate, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") and in early 2019, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee of the New York Federal Reserve Bank proposed that SOFR be utilized as the replacement for LIBOR. The Bank of England followed suit in April 2018 by publishing its proposed alternative rate, the Sterling Overnight Index Average ("SONIA"). Each of SOFR and SONIA significantly differ from LIBOR—both in the actual rate and how it is calculated—and

therefore it is unclear whether and when markets will adopt either of these rates as a widely accepted replacement for LIBOR.

If a replacement rate is not widely agreed upon or if a replacement rate is significantly different from LIBOR, it could cause a disruption in the credit markets generally. Such a disruption could also negatively impact the market value and/or transferability of the first loss interests and other interests issued by any CLOs. Furthermore, disruptions related to loans and/or other CLOs in the marketplace could have a material adverse effect on the ability to enter into loans and/or execute CLOs in the future in accordance with the investment strategies of certain clients and could have a material adverse effect on such clients.

In the EU, in September 2013, the Commission published a proposal for a regulation (the “EU Benchmark Regulation”) on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts. It is directly applicable law across the EU and has been incorporated into UK domestic law, subject to amendments made by the Benchmarks (Amendment and Transaction Provision (EU Exit) Regulation 2019). Benchmarks such as the Euro Interbank Offered Rate (for the purposes of this risk factor, “EURIBOR”) could be discontinued if they do not comply with the requirements of the EU Benchmark Regulation.

The EU Benchmark Regulation and other regulatory scrutiny of “benchmarks” could have the effect of discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or participate in certain “benchmarks”, trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain “benchmarks” or lead to the disappearance of certain “benchmarks” and any of these changes or any other changes could affect the level of the published rate, including to cause it to be lower and/or more volatile than it would otherwise be.

Risks Related to the Use of SOFR

Certain of our clients’ investments utilize floating rates that are based on SOFR. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York began to publish SOFR in April 2018. Although the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has also published historical indicative SOFR going back to 2014, such historical indicative data inherently involves assumptions, estimates and approximations. Therefore, SOFR has limited performance history and no actual investment data that is based on the performance of SOFR before April 2018. SOFR could fail to gain market acceptance. SOFR was developed for use in certain U.S. dollar derivatives and other financial contracts as an alternative to LIBOR in part because it is considered a good representation of general funding conditions in the overnight U.S. Treasury repurchase agreement market. However, as a rate based on transactions secured by U.S. Treasury securities, it does not measure bank-specific credit risk and, as a result, is less likely to correlate with the unsecured short-term funding costs of banks. This might mean that market participants would not consider SOFR a suitable substitute or successor for all of the purposes for which LIBOR historically has been used (including, without limitation, as a representation of the unsecured short-term funding costs of banks), which could, in turn, lessen market acceptance of SOFR. Any failure of SOFR to gain market acceptance could adversely affect our clients’ investments.

Risks Related to Risk Retention Requirements

The U.S. Risk Retention Rules require a sponsor (or a majority-owned affiliate thereof) of a securitization transaction, such as a CLO, to retain at least 5% of the economic interest in the credit risk of the securitized assets (the “Retention Interests”). Since December 24, 2016, we believed that we, as collateral manager of the CLOs, were the sponsor of these CLOs. However, on February 9, 2018, a three judge panel (the “Panel”) of the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit (the “Appellate Court”) ruled in favor of an appeal by the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (the “LSTA”) against the SEC and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The Panel ruled that managers of so-called “open market CLOs” were not required to comply with the U.S. Risk Retention Rules because, under the U.S. Risk Retention Rules an entity is a sponsor if it “organizes and initiates an asset-backed securities transaction by selling or transferring assets, either directly or indirectly, including through an affiliate, to the issuer” and CLO managers did not do so. However, for various reasons, Golub CLOs collateralized by broadly syndicated loans might not be considered “open-market CLOs”. In connection with such CLOs, we or one of our “majority-owned affiliates” (such as OPAL (as defined in Item 10)) expect to retain Retention Interests in Golub CLOs. However, we could make a determination in the future that Golub CLOs collateralized by broadly syndicated loans should be considered “open-market CLOs”. Such a determination will in large part be dependent upon the source of the broadly syndicated loans acquired by the CLO on or prior to the closing date thereof.

The Panel did not make a ruling with respect to “middle-market CLOs”. However, beginning in early 2019, certain holding companies (other than OPAL) were designated as the “sponsor” of certain “middle-market CLOs” that we manage. In these CLOs, the holding company is identified as a “sponsor” based on the definition of sponsor in the U.S. Risk Retention Rules because the holding company directly or indirectly transferred loans to such CLO as further described below.

There has been no explicit guidance regarding how entities could be structured in order to constitute a “majority-owned affiliate” or regarding the designation of a holding company as a “sponsor”, and the regulatory environment in which the CLOs intend to operate is highly uncertain.

EU Risk Retention Rules and UK Risk Retention Rules have a similar 5% risk retention rule that apply to certain EU or UK investors (the “Affected Investors”). The EU Risk Retention Rules were subject to material changes effective January 1, 2019 (the modified rules, the “Securitisation Regulation”). There are material differences between the Securitisation Regulation and the previous EU Risk Retention Rules.

The Securitisation Regulation and the UK Risk Retention Rules place certain conditions on investments in or other exposures to securitizations, as defined in the Securitisation Regulation, by institutional investors, which include (i) credit institutions, (ii) investment firms, (iii) insurance and reinsurance undertakings, (iv) EU alternative investment fund managers (“AIFMs”) that manage and/or market alternative investment funds in the EU, (v) undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities and their management companies, and (vi) institutions for occupational retirement provision. The European securitization rules restrict institutional investors from investing in securitizations unless certain conditions are met. Each of our fund clients are managed by a non-EU AIFM and are not (and will not be) compliant with the Securitisation Regulation.

Additionally, Affected Investors should be aware, and in some cases are required to be aware, of the investor diligence requirements that apply in the EU (the “EU Due Diligence Requirements”) under the EU Securitisation Regulation and under the UK Securitisation Regulation (the “UK Due Diligence Requirements”).

Failure to comply with one or more of the EU Risk Retention Rules or the UK Risk Retention Rules could result in various penalties being imposed on the Affected Investors including, in the case of those Affected Investors subject to regulatory capital requirements, the imposition of a punitive capital charge in respect of the securitization position acquired by the relevant Affected Investor.

If the changes to the EU Risk Retention Rules or the implementation of the UK Risk Retention Rules have a material impact on Golub CLOs or holding companies, European CLO investors or the CLO market in general, it could have the effect of limiting the availability of CLO financing to our clients. In addition, Japanese regulators imposed risk retention requirements. Various Japanese investors have taken the view that CLOs that comply with the EU Risk Retention Rules also satisfy the Japanese risk retention rules. However, the full impact of these rules is not yet clear. These rules could impact our ability to issue Golub CLOs to investors in Japan or otherwise impact our CLOs.

There can be no assurance that applicable governmental authorities will agree that any of the transactions, structures or arrangements entered into by us, or the manner in which we expect to hold Retention Interests, will satisfy the Risk Retention Rules. If these transactions, structures or arrangements are determined not to comply with the Risk Retention Rules, we could become subject to regulatory action. The impact of the Risk Retention Rules on the securitization market is also unclear and these rules could negatively impact the value of the CLOs and their underlying assets.

Legal Risks

Legal and Administrative Changes

Legislative, regulatory, administrative, tax or other legal changes that occur during the lives of our clients could have an adverse effect on such clients, their operations, and their investors.

Anti-Corruption, Sanctions, Anti-Boycott and Anti-Money Laundering Considerations

Our clients could be adversely affected because of our unwillingness to participate in transactions that threaten to violate the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (as amended from time to time, the “FCPA”), U.S. sanctions law, U.S. anti-boycott law and U.S. anti-money laundering law, as well as applicable anti-corruption, sanctions, anti-boycott and anti-money laundering laws of other jurisdictions. Such laws and regulations could make it difficult in certain circumstances for our clients to act successfully in making or unwinding investments and for their portfolio companies to conduct business. In some instances, the challenges of complying with these laws are compounded by conflicts between U.S. law and local law, as when complying with U.S. sanctions law conflict with a local blocking order.

In recent years, the U.S. government and various non-U.S. governments have devoted considerable resources to enforcing these laws. Penalty amounts in FCPA and sanctions cases have risen dramatically in recent years. In addition, other countries have become active in these areas of enforcement, especially with respect to anti-corruption laws. While we have developed and implemented policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure compliance by us and our personnel with these laws, such policies and procedures might not be effective in all instances to prevent violations. In addition, in spite of our policies and procedures, companies in which our clients invest could engage in activities that violate these laws, adversely affecting the value of investments by our clients and, in some instances, creating direct liability for us. Any determination that we have violated these laws could subject us to, among other things, civil and criminal penalties, material fines, profit disgorgement, injunctions on future conduct, securities litigation, problems with lenders, and a general loss of investor confidence, any one of which could adversely affect our business prospects and/or financial position, as well as our clients' ability to achieve their investment objectives and/or conduct their operations.

In addition, we perform anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing checks and controls on our clients' investments (including the borrowers) as we determine appropriate in accordance with a risk-based approach and as required by applicable law. These measures are notably designed to collect the required information and documentation to determine the related risk profile of the target investment (including the potential borrowers) and applicable level of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing diligence. The investment or the relevant borrower could become subject to financial sanctions after acquisition. Financial sanctions could be imposed due to a variety of factors, including violations of national security or human rights, corruption, or other illegal activities. If financial sanctions are imposed on an investment (including a borrower), it could negatively impact the borrower's financial performance, liquidity, and ability to repay its debts, including any outstanding loans or obligations to our clients. This could result in a loss of value for our clients' investments and could negatively affect their overall financial performance. We will take such measures to identify and mitigate these risks, including conducting due diligence on potential target borrowers and monitoring borrowers for any changes in their financial sanctions status as we determine to be appropriate. However, it is important to note that we cannot guarantee that financial sanctions will not be imposed on investments after acquisition, and investors should be prepared to bear the financial and legal consequences of such events.

Force Majeure

We, our clients and the portfolio investments our clients invest in could be affected by force majeure events. Force majeure events include events beyond the control of the party claiming that the event has occurred, such as acts of God, fire, flood, earthquakes, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern, war, terrorism, labor strikes, major plant breakdowns, pipeline or electricity line ruptures, failure of technology, defective design and construction, accidents, demographic changes, government macroeconomic policies, social instability, and cyberattacks. Some force majeure events could adversely affect the ability of a party (including us, a client, a portfolio company or a counterparty to us, a client or a portfolio company) to perform its obligations until the force majeure event abates and its effects are remedied. In addition, force majeure events, such as the cessation of the operation of equipment for repair or upgrade, could similarly lead to the unavailability of essential equipment

and technologies. These risks could, among other effects, adversely impact the cash flows available from a portfolio company, cause personal injury or loss of life, including to one of our senior managers, damage property, or instigate disruptions of service. In addition, the cost to a portfolio company or a client of repairing or replacing damaged assets resulting from such force majeure event could be considerable. It will not be possible to insure against all such events, and insurance proceeds received, if any, could be inadequate to completely or even partially cover any loss of revenues or investments, any increases in operating and maintenance expenses, or any replacements or rehabilitation of property. Certain events causing catastrophic loss could be either uninsurable, or insurable at such high rates as to adversely impact us, our clients, or portfolio companies, as applicable. Force majeure events that are incapable of or are too costly to cure could have permanent adverse effects. Certain force majeure events (such as war or an outbreak of an infectious disease) could have a negative impact on the world economy and international business activity generally, or in any of the countries in which our clients invest specifically. Such force majeure events could result in or coincide with any of the following: increased volatility in the global securities, derivatives and currency markets; a decrease in the reliability of market prices and difficulty in valuing assets; greater fluctuations in currency exchange rates; increased risk of default (by both government and private issuers); further social, economic, and political instability; nationalization of private enterprise; greater governmental involvement in the economy or in social factors that impact the economy; less governmental regulation and supervision of the securities markets and market participants and decreased monitoring of the markets by governments or self-regulatory organizations and reduced enforcement of regulations; limited activity by, or limitations on the activities of, investors in such markets; controls or restrictions on foreign investment, capital controls and limitations on repatriation of invested capital; inability to purchase and sell investments or otherwise settle security or derivative transactions (*i.e.*, a market freeze); unavailability of currency hedging techniques; substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation, which could last many years and have substantial negative effects on credit and securities markets and the economy as a whole; recessions; and difficulties in obtaining and/or enforcing legal judgments. Additionally, a major governmental intervention into industry, including the nationalization of an industry or the assertion of control over one or more portfolio companies or its assets, could result in a loss to our clients and the investors in these clients, including if the investment in such portfolio companies is canceled, unwound or acquired. Any of the foregoing could therefore adversely affect us and the performance of our clients and their investments.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of us or the integrity of our management. We have had no legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of us or the integrity of our management.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Other companies owned directly or indirectly by Lawrence E. Golub and/or David B. Golub are engaged in the financial services business. In some cases, we have business relationships with related companies that are material to our advisory business or to our clients. We refer to the companies under common control with us as “relevant parties”. These

arrangements are described in more detail below and, in some cases, could cause our, or a relevant party's, interests to diverge from the best interests of a client.

Relevant Pooled Investment Vehicles and Registered Investment Companies

Many of our clients are pooled investment vehicles. We advise various private investment funds and pooled investment vehicles that are relevant parties. Our clients could invest in these vehicles. Currently, such pooled investment vehicles advised by GC Advisors are the business development companies, GBDC, GBDC3, GBDC4, GDLC, GDLCU, and GCRED.

We, our affiliates, and our respective officers and employees, also have certain interests, including deferred fees, in our pooled investment vehicles. We rely on our officers and employees who also serve as officers, directors and/or general partners of certain investment funds and other investment entities. Certain relevant parties could form similar limited partnerships to those that we currently manage. We, our employees and/or relevant parties often enter into financing arrangements with clients or make loans or otherwise advance money to clients for operational ease, to ensure timely funding of negotiated investments, to assist with loan origination and seasoning and/or for other purposes we determine to be necessary or appropriate. We seek to assure that the terms associated with any such financing arrangement, loan or monetary advancement, including the interest charged, shall, in the aggregate, be no more favorable to us, our employees and/or the relevant parties than could be obtained in an arm's-length transaction.

Sponsors of Limited Partnerships

A number of entities that serve as general partner to funds we advise are relevant parties. These and other relevant parties could sponsor limited partnerships to which we are or become the investment adviser or subadviser. Such limited partnerships would become our clients or become vehicles through which our clients invest.

Related Operating Companies

We manage related operating companies. In our capacity as investment adviser, we have the ability to direct or recommend our clients to invest in these operating companies. As a result, there is a conflict of interest because we could benefit when our clients invest in these operating companies as compared to when our clients invest in unaffiliated operating companies. For example, we or our personnel could have additional equity and/or equity incentive considerations in such operating companies.

One related financial industry activity that we engage in through domestic entities is the origination of loans. While these loans are typically invested in by our advisory clients, this origination business is distinct from our advisory business. We have a financial interest in recommending the loans that we originate to our advisory clients and, therefore, a conflict of interest exists.

We could also originate loans that are larger than the aggregate hold size desired by our advisory clients. A conflict of interest exists, because, as part of our advisory compensation with respect to certain clients, we are permitted to retain a portion or all of the transaction fees in

connection with these loans or make money from selling the excess portion of such loans. We have a financial interest in originating large loans and selling the portion of such loans that our advisory clients do not wish to hold. To the extent we are unable to sell the excess portions of these loans, one or more clients could hold an allocation of such loans greater than expected or desired, which could increase the clients' risk. There is no guarantee that we will be able, nor do we have any obligation, to sell these excess portions of loans.

As discussed further in Item 11, we are subject to various actual and potential conflicts of interest, including, but not limited to, those described above, which we attempt to identify, monitor and mitigate. Further, we have implemented policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure our clients are treated fairly and equitably over time. Finally, we believe that we are effectively aligned with our clients through the economic structures of our client accounts and/or their subsidiaries. We believe that these factors, together with our commitment to put investors first, help to mitigate the risks associated with such conflicts of interest.

From time to time, where an investment opportunity exceeds client capacity, ideal asset exposure levels, or we otherwise determine that a portion of such investment is not desirable or appropriate for certain clients, we can make such investment or a portion thereof available to other clients or third parties as a co-investment opportunity. Co-investment opportunities can be awarded in our discretion, which we can use to foster relationships with clients, investors, potential investors or others or for such other reasons we determine to be consistent with our interests. No client or investor should, absent an agreement with us to the contrary, expect to participate in any co-investment opportunity.

OPAL

In connection with leverage obtained through Golub CLOs, we intend to comply with the Risk Retention Rules. For offshore CLOs focused primarily on middle market loans, certain of our affiliates and principals own 20% of an OPAL entity and certain of our clients own the remainder. Each OPAL entity is a majority-owned affiliate or a "sponsor" as determined under the U.S. Risk Retention Rules, and an OPAL entity has acquired and is expected to continue to acquire the Retention Interest in Golub CLOs collateralized by broadly syndicated loans originated after the effectiveness of the U.S. Risk Retention Rules. An OPAL entity also acquired the Retention Interest in middle-market CLOs executed between the date of the effectiveness of the U.S. Risk Retention Rules and early 2019. However, beginning in 2019, holding companies (other than OPAL) have acquired the Retention Interest. As used herein, "OPAL" shall refer both to (i) the strategy used to comply with the requirements of the Risk Retention Rules and (ii) the entities created to respond to the Risk Retention Rules. We have the ability to modify the OPAL structure at any time if it is determined that the U.S. Risk Retention Rules do not apply to one or more categories of Golub CLOs.

Recommendations of Other Investment Advisers

We, or our affiliates, could encourage qualified investors with whom we have a preexisting relationship to invest in other entities that we, or our affiliates, manage or in which we, or our affiliates, have invested or have an ownership or economic interest. We do not typically recommend or select third party investment advisers for our clients, though we can recommend or select funds managed by third party investment advisers for vehicles in which we serve as investment adviser or subadviser.

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

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics for all employees of the firm describing our standards of business conduct and the fiduciary duties we and our employees owe to our clients. The Code of Ethics is reasonably designed to minimize actual or potential conflicts of interest and prevent violation of federal securities laws. The Code of Ethics generally prohibits trading restricted securities and provides procedures governing personal securities transactions of employees that contain certain preclearance, regular reporting and other requirements that are designed to mitigate the risk of insider trading or securities trading on the basis of material non-public information in our possession and any other trading activities that are illegal or adverse to the positions we take on behalf of our clients.

Examples of other areas that our Code of Ethics and our compliance manual address include:

- employee conduct;
- conflicts of interest;
- political contributions;
- gifts and entertainment;
- outside business activities;
- confidentiality of information;
- manipulative trade practices; and
- initial public offerings and private offerings.

All of our employees acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics upon commencing employment at the Firm and at least annually thereafter. Employees are obligated to report violations of the Code of Ethics to the Chief Compliance Officer.

We will provide a copy of our Code of Ethics to clients or prospective clients upon request. Our contact information appears on the cover page of this Brochure.

Conflicts of Interest – General

We are subject to various actual and potential conflicts of interest, including, but not limited to, those described in this Brochure, which we attempt to identify, monitor and mitigate. Further, we have implemented policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure our clients are treated fairly and equitably over time. Finally, we believe that we are effectively aligned with our clients through the economic structures of our client accounts and/or their subsidiaries. We believe that these factors, together with our commitment to put investors first, effectively mitigate the risks associated with such conflicts of interest.

Conflicts of Interest – Other Activities of the Advisers and their Affiliates

Certain of our personnel responsible for managing the Advisers also oversee the activities of multiple client accounts and other business activities of the Advisers and their affiliates. In addition, many of our clients do not generally have a dedicated portfolio manager; nor do our portfolio managers typically receive a material portion of their compensation from the performance of the clients that they manage. Conflicts of interest exist in allocating the time, services and functions of personnel responsible for managing multiple client accounts.

There is an incentive to devote resources, time and attention to investments or business lines based on the possibility of earning fees or other benefits associated with such investments or business lines, even though such investments or business lines might be of little or no benefit to any particular clients or our clients as a whole. Neither the clients nor any investor will have any rights in or to other ventures of the Advisers or their affiliates or the returns of these ventures, solely in their capacity as a client or investor, as applicable.

Conflicts of Interest – Investment Activities

As described in Item 7, “*Types of Clients*”, we provide investment advisory services to various clients, including BDCs, private investment funds, pooled investment vehicles and separately managed accounts. We are permitted to give advice and/or take actions with respect to any client account we manage, for our own account or for the account of an employee, which differ from the advice we give and the actions we take on behalf of other accounts. We are not obligated to recommend, buy or sell, or refrain from recommending, buying or selling any security that we, or our employees, buy or sell for our or their own accounts or for the account of any client. We, or our employees, are permitted to invest in securities held by accounts that we manage, except to the extent these investments violate our Code of Ethics or applicable law. When a person is responsible for portfolio management of multiple advisory accounts, that person will have a conflict of interest in connection with investment decisions to the extent that such person has an incentive to favor the account in which he or she is invested or otherwise entitled to share in the returns or fees.

From time to time, our employees or relevant parties invest or otherwise have an interest in securities owned by or recommended to our clients. Moreover, such persons could invest or

otherwise have an interest, directly or indirectly, in the BDCs or the private investment funds we advise that invest in securities held in other accounts that we also advise. Additionally, we, our employees and/or relevant parties often enter into financing arrangements with clients or make loans or otherwise advance money to clients for operational ease, to ensure timely funding of negotiated investments, to assist with loan origination and seasoning and/or for other purposes that we determine to be necessary or appropriate. In such arrangements, we have a conflict of interest between our obligation to act in the best interest of our clients and our own best interest. The terms associated with any such financing arrangement, loan or monetary advancement, including the interest charged, shall, in the aggregate, be no more favorable to us, our employees and/or the relevant parties than could be obtained in an arm's-length transaction. As these situations involve conflicts of interest, we have implemented policies and procedures relating to personal securities transactions, insider trading and side-by-side management, including the Code of Ethics, which are designed to identify actual and potential conflicts of interest, to prevent or mitigate actual conflicts of interest and to resolve such conflicts appropriately as they arise.

Conflicts of Interest – Investments by Affiliated Entities

Certain of our clients or affiliates could seek to acquire interests in each other from time to time, including by purchasing such interests from existing investors in such clients. We generally have complete discretion whether to approve transfers of interests in our clients. If we or an affiliate are interested in acquiring an interest in a client from an investor, we have an incentive to reject the transfer of the interest to any other transferee, which could result in the transferor receiving less favorable terms than it could if the interest were transferred to another transferee. As further described in the section entitled "*Conflicts of Interest – Investment Activities*", we, our affiliates or employees own interests in such other funds or entities, which creates incentives for those persons that are different from or conflicting with our clients' interests.

Conflicts of Interest – Transactions with Affiliated Entities

From time to time, our clients engage in transactions with other funds, entities or accounts affiliated with or advised by us. Such transactions could involve the sale of some or all of a client's interest in an asset or class of assets from the client's portfolio. We consider engaging in such transactions when we believe them to be in our clients' best interests. In evaluating such transaction's merits, we will consider a variety of factors, including, among other things, the size and diversification of positions in the portfolio, the portfolio's overall liquidity profile, the ability to efficiently leverage the assets in the portfolio, and the pipeline of anticipated investments for the client. However, in some cases, we could earn additional fees or other benefits in connection with such transactions. For example, when we cause an existing client to enter into cross-transactions with a new client, we could benefit by accelerating the investment of the new client's account and, thereby, accelerating the fees we receive from that client.

Conflicts of Interest – New Clients

In some cases, we will cause a new or existing client to purchase a portion of an existing client's positions when we believe that the existing client can benefit from the sale (for example, through greater diversification, certain tax considerations or the ability to use sale proceeds to originate or acquire additional loans). The purchasing client, conversely, can benefit from quicker

deployment of capital, the establishment of a portfolio that includes a variety of positions and certain other tax considerations. Pricing for these transactions will generally be at the current mark as determined in accordance with the Advisers' Valuation Policy. Where the loan package includes delayed draw term loans or revolving loans, and the loan package as a whole is transferred, the pricing will be for the entire portion transferred. However, as noted above, pricing for such loan packages could overvalue the delayed draw term loans and revolving loans while undervaluing the other types of loans (*e.g.*, term loans) as compared to the price at which each would trade separately. In some cases, the purchasing client will not be permitted to hold, or it would be inappropriate for that client to hold, one or more types of loan interests (*e.g.*, delayed draw term loans and revolving loans). Any loans including such tranches will be excluded from a cross trade unless the sale of only the permissible tranches is consistent with the best interests of the selling client and the pricing appropriately reflects the portions being sold. In cases where approval of a client or third party is necessary for such a transaction, and the transaction is rejected in whole or in part, or where only a portion of a loan is permitted or appropriate to be transferred, the Adviser can seek to sell the loan interests (or the rejected or excluded portions) to a third party if it determines that such a sale is in the best interest of the selling client and appropriate value would be received through a third party sale.

While neither the Advisers nor any affiliate thereof directly receive compensation for such cross trades, a cross trade could benefit the Advisers' or an affiliate's compensation indirectly to the extent that:

- (i) the cross trade results in the selling client having more available capacity under its leverage facilities, which then allows the Advisers to originate additional loans through which it receives fees,
- (ii) the purchasing client pays fees based on invested assets, which could be at higher rates than the selling client; or
- (iii) the ability to offer quicker ramping assists the Advisers in generating new business.

It is expected that only a small subset of clients will be able to act as sellers in these transactions based on regulatory limitations, investment strategy alignment and existing portfolio considerations. Where contemporaneous sales or purchases are determined to be undertaken, the Advisers will not be obligated to aggregate such transactions and the non-crossed purchases or sales, as applicable, could be executed at higher or lower costs or more or less favorable prices than the crossed transactions.

Conflicts of Interest – Gifts, Meals and Entertainment

Persons employed by or otherwise associated with us could receive gifts, meals and/or entertainment from our and our clients' current or prospective service providers. We maintain policies and procedures that we believe are reasonably designed to preserve our objectivity with respect to the selection, retention and termination of service providers, notwithstanding the receipt of gifts, meals and/or entertainment by our personnel from such service providers. However, notwithstanding these policies and procedures, to the extent that our or our affiliates' employees receive gifts, meals and/or entertainment from a service provider or prospective service provider, such individuals can have an incentive to seek to cause us or our clients to enter into a business

relationship with, or to sustain or expand an existing business relationship with, such service provider even if doing so is not in the best interests of our clients.

We can, subject to compliance with applicable pay-to-play rules, from time to time provide meals and entertainment to, or contribute to events sponsored by, persons employed by or otherwise associated with consultants, financial advisers, clients and prospective clients, which could include investors in our clients. In certain cases, we could provide such contributions, meals and entertainment to clients or prospective clients at the request of consultants, financial planners or other third parties. It is possible that such contributions or provision of meals and entertainment could affect such persons' decision-making responsibilities.

Conflicts of Interest – Personnel

We and our affiliates from time to time hire short-term or long-term personnel (including secondees or interns) who are employees, relatives of or are otherwise associated with an investor, issuer or a service provider. Although reasonable efforts are made to mitigate any potential conflicts of interest with respect to each particular situation, there is no guarantee that we can control for all such potential conflicts of interest, and there could continue to be an ongoing appearance of a conflict of interest. For example, certain of our employees and other professionals have family members or relatives that are actively involved in the private equity industry and/or have business, personal, financial or other relationships with companies in the private equity industry (including the advisors and service providers described above), which gives rise to potential or actual conflicts of interest. For example, such family members or relatives might be employees, officers, directors or owners of companies or assets that are actual or potential investments of our clients or other counterparties of our clients or their issuers and/or assets. Moreover, in certain instances, our clients or their issuers could purchase or sell companies or assets from or to, or otherwise transact with, companies that are owned by such family members or relatives or in respect of which such family members or relatives have other involvement. In most such circumstances, their documents will not preclude our clients from undertaking any particular investment activity and/or transaction. To the extent we determine appropriate, conflict mitigation strategies can be put in place with respect to a particular circumstance, such as internal information barriers or recusal, disclosure or other steps we determine to be appropriate.

Conflicts of Interest – Co-Investment Opportunities

From time to time, where an investment opportunity exceeds client capacity, desired asset exposure levels, or we otherwise determine that a portion of such investment is not desirable or appropriate for certain clients, we can make such investment or a portion thereof available to other clients or third parties as a co-investment opportunity. As we determine the participation level of each of our clients, we could be conflicted when determining whether or not excess capacity exists, and therefore, whether a co-investment opportunity is available. Co-investment opportunities can be awarded in our discretion, which can be used to foster relationships with clients, investors, potential investors, sponsors or others or for such reasons that we determine to be consistent with our interests. No investor should, absent an agreement with us to the contrary, expect to participate in any co-investment opportunity.

Conflicts of Interest – Other Participants in Holding Companies, CLOs and other Investment Vehicles

Certain of our clients invest through holding companies, CLOs and other investment vehicles in which other clients also invest. As manager of such jointly owned holding companies, CLOs and other investment vehicles, we are required to take into account the interests of all advisory clients, and could be required to take into account the interests of third parties, participating in such holding companies, CLOs and other investment vehicles, and not just the interests of any particular client. Conflicts often arise in which a client's interests are not the same as the interests of other participants in such subsidiaries.

The interests of certain of our advisory clients or third parties that participate in holding companies, CLOs and other investment vehicles often differ with the interests of other clients, including interests related to the distribution objectives. The disposition of investment assets by holding companies, CLOs and other investment vehicles to create liquidity to make distributions or fund redemptions for other advisory clients and third parties, or the use of liquidity by the holding companies, CLOs and other investment vehicles for such purpose instead of other purposes, could adversely affect the performance of any particular client. Conversely, if holding companies, CLOs and other investment vehicles vehicle cannot, in our discretion, generate or use liquidity to make distributions to a particular client without adversely affecting other clients or third parties, such distributions could be delayed or suspended, which could harm the interests of clients seeking to redeem or who would value a distribution.

Conflicts of Interest – Repeat Transactions in the Same Issuer

We often act as an underwriter, arranger or placement agent, or otherwise participate in the origination, structuring, negotiation, syndication or offering of loans held by our clients. These loans are typically held by multiple clients and are often prepayable at the option of the obligor. Our clients often have certain protective rights against prepayment, such as prepayment or call premiums, and on occasion, we could waive these prepayments or call premiums. We often have fiduciary duties to multiple holders of such obligations, and it is not always the case that each holder's interest is aligned with the interests of other holders with respect to waivers of prepayment or call protections. In general, clients who participate in a refinancing of an obligation would benefit from a waiver, while those that do not participate would generally prefer to apply prepayment premiums and other prepayment protections. Whether or not a client is able to participate in a refinancing depends on a variety of factors that vary based on each client.

When determined to be in the overall best interests of our clients taken as a whole, we could cause certain clients to waive prepayment premiums or other similar call premiums in certain circumstances, including when we, or our affiliates, are involved in the refinancing, restructuring or other modification of such assets. Where one or more clients, when considering only those clients' individual and particular circumstances, do not participate in a related refinancing, we face a conflict of interest between our duty to these clients and the interests of other clients that will participate in the refinancing, as well as, in some cases, our interests or the interests of related entities. To mitigate these conflicts, we could cause a non-participating client to waive prepayment or call protections only where we have or will offset adverse economic effect caused by the waiver of the prepayment premiums or other similar call premiums.

Conflicts of Interest – Loan Origination

We are engaged in loan origination activities. These loan origination activities typically result in fees, including origination, commitment, document, structuring, facility, monitoring, amendment, refinancing and/or other fees. Our clients, and the investment vehicles in which our clients invest, often acquire loans that are originated and/or arranged by these affiliated loan origination activities and, in respect of which, we receive fees. In general, because certain of these fees are a part of our advisory compensation with respect to many of our clients, the fees will not be shared with such clients or be applied to reduce the management fees applicable to such clients. We could also have an incentive to waive certain fees in connection with a refinancing to receive certain fees in the new transaction.

Fees that we and/or our affiliates earn in connection with loan origination activities create a conflict of interest as there is an incentive to refinance loans in which clients have already invested. Clients that have invested in these loans are often entitled to receive certain prepayment premiums paid in connection with the refinancing of a loan (“Call Protection”). However, certain clients likely hold a relatively small number of loans for which Call Protection is not fully payable to the extent that we and/or our affiliates lead the refinancing (an “Affiliated Refinancing”). In the event of an Affiliated Refinancing, such clients would not receive the Call Protection to which they would otherwise be entitled to in the case of a refinancing led by an unaffiliated third party. In such circumstances, we expect to remit to such clients the lesser of (i) the amount of the Call Protection such clients did not receive due to an Affiliated Refinancing and (ii) such clients’ pro rata share of the fees received by us in connection with the refinancing that do not offset the management fees of, or otherwise benefit, such clients.

In some cases, we will serve “lead left” or in another lead position on a particular originated loan. While we believe that serving in these roles generally benefits our clients through access to more attractive investments over time, these lead roles (and the fees we or our affiliates receive in connection therewith) could conflict with the short term interests of our clients on any particular deal. For example, when we serve in a lead role, we are frequently responsible for placing investments in each segment of the capital structure that comprises a particular offering, which could result in our clients participating in or retaining indirectly a larger portion of revolving loans or delayed draw term loans than is otherwise desired. While the fees related to retaining such revolving loans or delayed draw term loans benefit our clients, when clients retain revolving loans or delayed draw term loans, they generally reserve a sufficient amount of liquid capital (which could be in the form of affiliated or third party leverage or uncalled capital) to satisfy drawdown requests from borrowers with respect to these loans. As a result, a greater portion of a client’s capital could be held in cash or other highly liquid assets than if the client did not retain revolving or delayed draw term loans, which could adversely impact performance. If a large number of borrowers with revolving loans make drawdown requests in a compressed time period, it could exacerbate liquidity pressures on our clients and the subsidiaries through which they invest. Certain events, such as the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and financial crisis, have historically caused a large number of borrowers to make drawdown requests in a compressed time period. If a client or subsidiary fails to satisfy a drawdown request, this could have an adverse impact on our operations, and the operations of our affiliates, our clients, and their subsidiaries.

Further, upon the closing of a particular transaction, it is possible that the price attributed to various segments of a deal will not reflect the eventual fair value of these assets. For example, the revolving loan portion of a deal could be overpriced initially compared to where a revolver would trade between third party buyers and sellers. If a client receives indirectly a portion of a revolving loan that is larger than initially desired, the effect of the initial closing prices would be magnified. In addition, we could be required to sell a larger portion of an originated loan to third parties to win a mandate on a loan origination or to otherwise satisfy sponsor requests than we would otherwise prefer to sell in our capacity as investment manager to our clients. Further, we often receive fees in connection with syndicating loans and are generally permitted to retain a portion or all of these fees as part of our advisory compensation arrangements. As a result, there is an incentive to syndicate more of such loans to third parties than we would in the absence of such fees. In these cases, it is possible that our clients will receive a smaller indirect allocation of a loan than would be desirable for our clients. Nonetheless, we believe that in the long term, lead roles are integral to our efforts to secure the best investment opportunities for our clients.

Conflicts of Interest – Reductions, Waivers and Absorptions of Fees and Other Costs

We are permitted to reduce, waive or absorb some of the fees or costs otherwise payable by our clients or their subsidiaries. While this activity could be seen as friendly to investors, reductions, waivers and absorptions of fees and costs result in higher returns to investors than such investors would receive if full fees and costs were charged and impacts the net of fees performance that we present to prospective clients and investors. These reductions, waivers and absorptions are entirely at our discretion and there is no guarantee that any particular reduction, waiver or absorption will continue or be offered in the future. We do not believe these reductions, waivers and absorptions are material to investors over time. We will provide historical return and reduction, waiver and absorption information upon request.

Conflicts of Interest – Allocation of Expenses among Ourselves and our Clients

As discussed in Item 5, under the heading “Shared Services”, certain of our clients reimburse us for shared services expenses, others pay shared services fees and we bear shared services expenses for others and expenses, other than shared services expenses, can also arise that require allocation between and among us. Because we have an interest in minimizing the expenses that we bear and could benefit from the allocation of expenses to or away from certain clients, conflicts could arise in connection with identifying allocable expenses and in our allocation of expenses between our clients and ourselves or among our clients. Although this allocation is provided for in our clients’ governing documents, in practice, we could be required to exercise some discretion in determining whether a particular expense is charged to the client or to us. In using such discretion, we are incentivized to charge expenses to our clients instead of to us.

Similar conflicts arise in connection with the allocation of expenses related to transactions that are not ultimately consummated. When a transaction is consummated, the expenses of the transaction are typically allocated to our advisory clients who participate in the transaction as well as any co-investors. In the case of middle market loans, the borrower of successfully consummated loans ordinarily pays for transaction expenses. However, when transactions are unsuccessful, it is impractical for us to determine which advisory clients would have been allocated interests in the transaction had it been consummated. As a result, we either allocate unsuccessful transaction

expenses to the Applicable Clients, pro rata, based on their relative assets, calculated on a fair value basis as of the following quarter end or using such other reasonable methodology that we and our affiliates determine in our discretion, or, if we elect to do so, waive or bear a portion of these expenses for or on behalf of one or more Applicable Clients. “Applicable Clients” means those clients that would ordinarily participate in investments of the same type as the unsuccessful transaction, with such determination made in our sole discretion.

Conflicts of Interest – Other Relationships

We will generally not make any investment on behalf of a client that we do not believe to be in the best interest of the client viewed on an overall basis. However, conflicts could arise in any particular transaction between obtaining the most advantageous terms for an investment, which benefits our client, and maintaining our relationship with a borrower or private equity sponsor, which we believe serves the long-term best interests of such client and other clients. For example, we can reduce transaction fees, offer loan terms that are more favorable to the borrower (and conversely, less favorable to the client), accept a below target position size, or make other similar concessions to maintain or improve a relationship with a private equity sponsor or borrower, which could increase the likelihood of repeat business for the benefit of our and our affiliates’ clients overall.

Conflicts of Interest – Legal Interpretation

In the course of our business, we will be required to interpret the terms of applicable legal documentation, including but not limited to the constituent documents of our clients and their portfolio companies. We have an incentive to favor certain interpretations over others if one interpretation is more favorable to us. There will be times where we interpret legal and regulatory provisions in a way that might be more favorable to us than to our clients or their investors.

Conflicts of Interest – Different Investment Positions

Our clients generally take directionally similar positions. For example, if one of our clients purchases a loan in a particular issuer, it would be atypical for another client to take a short position in, or buy a credit default swap on, that same issuer.

However, pursuant to our allocation policy, it is expected, from time to time, that accounts we advise will take investment positions in different segments of a portfolio company’s capital structure or otherwise in different classes of an issuer’s securities or loans that have different rights. For example, a client account we manage could hold a senior loan in a company while another client account we advise holds subordinated debt or a preferred or common equity investment in the same company. There have been and will likely continue to be portfolio companies in which several clients each participate in different segments of the portfolio companies’ capital structures. Even when our clients are all in the same segments of a portfolio company’s capital structure, the proportions in which one client holds such segments could vary materially from the proportions in which another client holds such segments.

In addition, as our broadly syndicated loan origination business continues to grow, certain client accounts will likely seek to sell interests in these broadly syndicated loans that are also held,

and could continue to be held, by other client accounts. In certain circumstances, the sale of an interest in a loan by one client account could affect the market value of the interests in such loan that are held by other client accounts.

Conflicts of Interest – Differing Investment Positions, Capital Stack Conflicts

A capital stack conflict of interest occurs when client accounts invest in different segments of a portfolio company's capital structure on a non-pro rata basis. For example, this could occur when some clients hold loans with different priorities in a distribution waterfall than others or when some clients own common or preferred equity while other clients hold only more senior interests. The interests representing different segments of a portfolio company's capital structure often have different rights or interests in the portfolio company's performance or could have different abilities to impact a portfolio company's actions. For example, a client account that holds a senior secured loan could be interested in consistent results so that the loan is paid off, while a client account that holds equity interests could be more interested in growth potential and willing to withstand extended periods of reduced cash flow or profitability.

As another example, certain opportunistic investment funds we or an affiliate manage could invest in the debt of CLOs in which other clients hold first loss equity interests. As manager of certain opportunistic investment funds, we have an incentive to quickly refinance CLOs, as this will drive up the rate of return on such opportunistic investment funds' investment. Notwithstanding such incentive, we have a duty to manage the CLOs in the best interests of our clients, and will not refinance a CLO unless we determine that doing so is also in such clients' best interests. Further, we and our affiliates will be entitled to management fees and incentive compensation from such opportunistic investment funds in connection with these debt investments, and such management fees and incentive compensation will not be used to offset or reduce the management fees or incentive allocations we receive from our clients, or otherwise benefit their investors.

Although our client accounts do not typically have voting control of performing portfolio companies, individual actions that we take could indirectly benefit some clients over others. For example, a decision to participate in the refinancing of a loan or the decision to give relief from a financial covenant can affect different clients differently. These conflicts could be more acute if a company is in distress and, in a workout or similar situation, we could have a greater ability to influence the direction of a portfolio company in a way that benefits certain clients over others.

A capital stack conflict of interest can also occur if a client and a private equity sponsor with which we have a material relationship hold investments in different segments of a portfolio company's capital structure or otherwise in different classes of an issuer's securities or loans. In this circumstance, we could, due to our relationship with such sponsor, have an incentive to prefer the interests of such person over the interests of the client.

We could also take actions or forbear the exercise of certain rights in order to mitigate capital stack conflicts, but our ability to do so could be reduced if the affected clients have controlling or other significant positions in the applicable portfolio company's capital structure segments. Any such action or forbearance might differ from the course we would take if the capital stack conflict did not exist.

Where conflicts occur, we seek to act in a manner that we believe to be consistent with our fiduciary duties to our clients.

Conflicts of Interest – Differing Investment Positions, Workouts

When a company encounters financial problems, the terms of a workout will often raise conflicts of interest (including conflicts over proposed waivers and amendments to debt covenants), because different accounts could hold different positions in the company's capital structure. For example, a senior debt holder would likely be advantaged by a company liquidation in which such holder was paid in full, while a junior debt holder or an equity holder would likely prefer a reorganization that provides for the potential to create more long term value for such holders. When a company goes through a restructuring, different conflicts of interest are raised. For example, if a client were to invest in a restructuring of a portfolio company where another client account holds an investment, a conflict exists between the pre-restructuring and post-restructuring investors. Similarly, additional capital could be infused into a company in a workout, and that additional capital could have certain preferred features compared to then-existing capital. In a typical workout, junior positions in the capital structure could find the value of their investment severely diminished or even worthless, as the focus of the business shifts to the part of the capital structure that is "in the money". Our decisions as to a workout could have different impacts on different clients depending on the type of interests the clients hold and/or acquire in connection with the workout.

We seek to handle these capital stack conflicts, whether in the context of workouts or not, in a manner that benefits our clients, taken as a whole.

Conflicts of Interest – Principal/Cross Trades and Overlapping Ownership

From time to time, we invest client assets in investments that are also held by:

- (1) us or our affiliates;
- (2) other advisory accounts;
- (3) funds or accounts in which we or our affiliates or our respective officers or employees have an ownership or economic interest; or
- (4) our officers or employees or the officers or employees of our affiliates.

We also invest on behalf of our advisory clients in the same or different instruments of issuers in which the following also hold instruments issued by such issuers:

- (1) us or our affiliates;
- (2) other advisory accounts;
- (3) funds or accounts in which we or our affiliates or our respective officers or employees have an ownership or economic interest; or

- (4) our officers or employees or the officers or employees of our affiliates who have an ownership interest as a holder of the debt, equity or other instruments of the issuer.

We also invest, on behalf of our advisory clients, in funds that we or our affiliates advise. Our clients frequently engage in cross trades where investments held by one client are purchased by or sold to another client. Cross trades are typically done for investment reasons such as asset rebalancing, for tax, legal or regulatory reasons or to maximize leverage.

A conflict of interest often exists in connection with these transactions since investments by our advisory clients could benefit us and our affiliates, officers and employees by potentially increasing the value of the investments held in the issuer. From time to time, our clients purchase investments from other clients, including in connection with a new or an account, as described above (See “*Conflict of Interest – New Clients*”). Any investment we make on behalf of our advisory clients or any related disposition will be consistent with applicable law, our fiduciary obligations to act in the best interests of our advisory clients and such clients’ investment objectives.

We generally permit certain of our officers and employees to invest in private investment funds that we or our affiliates advise and/or share in the returns, fees or income received from such funds. When an officer or employee is responsible for both the portfolio management of the private investment fund and other advisory accounts, such person faces a conflict of interest in connection with investment decisions since the person has an incentive to direct the best investments, or to allocate trades, in favor of the fund in which he or she is invested or otherwise entitled to share in the returns, fees or income.

Certain of our affiliates, officers and employees have made, and will likely continue to make, small, minority investments in unaffiliated private equity funds using investment vehicles other than client accounts. Additionally, as noted above, we offer sub-advisory services to a client that invests in unaffiliated private equity funds. As a result, many of our clients have invested and will likely continue to invest in loans to portfolio companies that are primarily owned by one or more of these unaffiliated private equity funds. Therefore, we arguably have an incentive to cause our clients to invest in portfolio companies owned by private equity funds in which our affiliates, officers and employees or sub-advised clients have invested. However, because the indirect minority interest that such persons have acquired in any such portfolio company is and will likely continue to be very small relative to our clients’ investments in the loans to such portfolio company, we believe that the incentive is merely theoretical. Furthermore, we believe that investments in unaffiliated private equity funds by our affiliates, officers and employees and sub-advised clients will help us build and improve our relationships with these funds’ respective private equity sponsors. We believe that these improved relationships could yield a greater number of potential investment opportunities for our clients in loans to portfolio companies to be acquired, or that are controlled, by these private equity sponsors.

In addition to the allocation policy, to address these conflicts of interest, we have adopted a policy governing side-by-side management of private investment funds and other advisory accounts. This policy requires us to treat each of our advisory clients in a manner consistent with our fiduciary obligations and to avoid favoring any particular advisory account because of the

ownership by, or economic interests of, us, our affiliates, or our officers or employees in such advisory accounts.

Our and our affiliates' portfolio managers are often responsible for the day-to-day management of multiple accounts, including our accounts and the accounts of our affiliates. The potential for material conflicts of interest exists whenever a portfolio manager has responsibility for the day-to-day management of multiple advisory accounts. As noted above, these conflicts could be greater if a portfolio manager is also responsible for managing a proprietary account or when we and/or our affiliates have an investment in one or more such accounts or an interest in the performance of one or more such accounts through the receipt of a fee.

Certain conflicts of interest are disclosed in more detail in client documents. Some of these conflicts of interest, including principal trades, can be particularly acute, and we have the ability to seek independent client consent for transactions. Client consent could come directly from the client or its investors, or if permitted by the client documents, by an independent investor representative or adviser, independent directors or an independent conflicts committee. However, except as required by applicable law, we are not obligated to follow such conflict resolution procedures in certain circumstances, such as cross-trades between client accounts we manage that are not principal trades or when there is a recent arm's-length transaction that establishes market terms or the transaction is on terms no less favorable to the client than those that could reasonably be obtained from unaffiliated third parties in an arm's-length transaction. For instance, if a third-party purchases securities from a subsidiary in an arm's-length transaction, then another vehicle that we manage will be permitted to purchase a comparable amount of the same securities from such subsidiary on substantially similar terms as those received by such third party. In situations in which consent is required from a CLO in connection with a principal trade, consent generally will be obtained from the board of directors of the CLO (or independent contracted professionals or an independent reviewer, as applicable), and not the indirect investors of junior interests of the CLO (including private funds) or the conflicts committee of any indirect investors. The mechanics for obtaining consent or other conflicts resolution are summarized below with respect to funds and CLOs (as well as holding companies) and are described in more detail in the relevant client documents.

From time to time, one client (or a holding company, CLO or other subsidiary) could purchase investments from or sell investments to another client, including where we or our affiliates have a significant interest (greater than 25%) in one or more parties to the purchase and sale transaction. Any investment on behalf of advisory clients or any related disposition must be consistent with applicable law, relevant contractual requirements and our (and our affiliates') fiduciary obligations to act in the best interests of our clients and our clients' investment objectives.

When a client engages in a purchase or sale transaction with us or with another client, holding company or other entity in which we or another relevant party have a significant interest, the transaction will constitute a principal trade under the Advisers Act based on SEC staff guidance; we will be required to disclose the transaction to the relevant client or clients and obtain consent prior to completing the transaction. For certain clients, this requirement will be satisfied by disclosing relevant information about the principal trade to, and seeking the consent of, the client's board of directors or a designated independent party prior to settlement of the transaction. In determining whether to grant consent, certain clients' boards (or other relevant persons) are

expected to contract with other professionals with appropriate expertise to review and provide recommendations as to approval or disapproval. When so doing, the board of directors and any such other persons are bound by law or contract to act in the best interests of the client, but do not have any duty to consider the interests of indirect investors in the CLO or holding company, as applicable. Furthermore, we will not, absent agreement to the contrary, be required to obtain consent or provide notice of such principal trades to any direct or indirect investor in the client that is party to the trade. As a result, we or entities in which we or other relevant parties have a significant interest are permitted to buy assets from or sell assets to a CLO or holding company in which a client holds an interest without notice to or consent of any of the client's investors. There is no guarantee that any such trades will not be adverse to the interests of these investors.

Conflicts of Interest – Insurance Company Transactions

From time to time, we have made, and expect to make in the future, investments in the equity or debt capital of one or more insurance companies. In connection with such investments, such insurance companies typically agree to engage the Firm to manage certain funds of such insurance companies, which are invested in certain commingled investment funds and other client accounts that we manage ("Insurance-Related Accounts"). Accordingly, we have an indirect economic interest in the performance of Insurance-Related Accounts.

This arrangement presents a conflict of interest as Insurance-Related Accounts are client accounts that invest side-by-side with other funds and client accounts we manage. Insurance-Related Accounts pay advisory and other fees to us and, to the extent we have an indirect economic interest in such an Insurance-Related Accounts, we have an incentive to favor such Insurance-Related Accounts over our other clients. For example, in the allocation of investment opportunities, our indirect economic interest in the performance of such Insurance-Related Accounts creates an incentive for us to favor such Insurance-Related Accounts over the other clients, since the return on the Insurance-Related Accounts benefits the insurance company in which we have an interest. Our economic interest in the Insurance-Related Accounts also creates an incentive for us to make riskier investment decisions for other clients' assets (being invested alongside such Insurance-Related Accounts) than we would otherwise have if such relationship did not exist.

Conflicts of Interest – Reinsurance Sidecar Arrangements

From time to time, we or certain of our clients have made, and expect to make in the future, investments in the equity capital of one or more reinsurance vehicles (each such reinsurance vehicle, a "Sidecar") that are not appropriate for other clients. Once capitalized, a Sidecar will enter into one or more reinsurance agreements with a sponsoring insurance company (the "Sponsor") pursuant to which such Sidecar will indirectly assume insurance related liabilities for insurance products reinsured by the Sidecar. In connection with these liabilities, the Sponsor is obligated to invest the related insurance assets, which will, in most cases, be invested, in part, in client accounts that we manage ("Reinsurance Investment Accounts"). Accordingly, a Sidecar and, to the extent of our investment in such Sidecar, we have an indirect economic interest in the Reinsurance Investment Account related to such Sidecar.

This arrangement presents a conflict of interest as Reinsurance Investment Accounts are client accounts that invest side-by-side with other funds and client accounts we manage. Reinsurance Investment Accounts pay advisory and other fees to us and, to the extent we have an indirect economic interest in such a Reinsurance Investment Account, we have an incentive to favor such Reinsurance Investment Account over our other clients. For example, if we recommend or cause another client to enter into a cross transaction with a Reinsurance Investment Account, our indirect economic interest in the performance of such Reinsurance Investment Account creates an incentive for us to favor such Reinsurance Investment Account over the other client, since the return on the Reinsurance Investment Account largely benefits the Sidecar, in which we have an interest.

Conflicts of Interest – Dual-Hatted Employees

As part of our newly-launched GCRED product, we were required to engage a managing dealer to provide us with managing broker dealer services. Additionally, the managing dealer supervises the receipt of subscription agreements, monitors and completes blue-sky filings, supervises the maintenance of a master blotter of securities transactions, and oversees the distribution of compensation to syndicate members. The managing dealer is also responsible for reviewing all marketing materials developed for GCRED and is responsible for obtaining FINRA approval prior to the documents being distributed. As part of the engagement, several of our employees became FINRA-registered representatives, allowing them to sell GCRED securities. These individuals are considered dual-hatted employees of both the Advisers and the managing dealer. While they are allowed to sell GCRED securities, they must be overseen by two compliance regimes, complete two annual compliance training modules and maintain good standing with FINRA to maintain their licenses. Further, their administrative compliance activities (electronic communications, personal trading, gifts, entertainment and political donations) are monitored by both the Advisers and the managing dealer.

While, as of the date of this Brochure, these dual-hatted employees are not compensated separately by the managing dealer, there can be no assurance that this compensation arrangement will not change in the future. Separate compensation from the managing dealer would give these dual-hatted employees incentive to favor GCRED sales.

Conflicts of Interest – Shared Services Expense

In the operation of our business and the management of our clients' businesses, an inherent conflict arises in connection with shared service expenses. Pursuant to management agreements with our clients, certain overhead and back office expenses, including employee expenses, are allocated to us and certain overhead and back office expenses, including employee expenses, are allocated to our clients. Based on the category of service provided, allocation of the expenses requires that we exercise judgment to determine whether the expense is to be allocated to us, to our client or split ratably between us and our clients. Accordingly, this use of judgment creates a conflict of interest since it is both in our best interest and in our clients' best interest to pay less service expense. These conflicts are discussed further in Item 5, above.

Conflicts of Interest – Diverse Investor Groups

The investors in any client that is a pooled investment vehicle will likely have conflicting investment, tax or other interests with respect to their investments in the client. The conflicting interests of these investors could relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by the client, the structuring or the acquisition of investments and the timing of disposition of investments. As a consequence, conflicts of interest are likely to arise in connection with decisions we make, including in respect of the nature or structuring of investments that would be more beneficial for one investor than for another. In selecting and structuring investments appropriate for a client, we endeavor to consider the investment and tax objectives of the client and its investors as a whole, and not the investment, tax or other objectives of any investor individually.

Conflicts of Interest – Loans to Clients

Certain conflicts of interest could arise should we, our employees and/or relevant parties enter into financing arrangements with clients or make loans or otherwise advance money to clients. Such loans or advances shall only be made when such transactions are determined to be in the overall best interests of the client. However, when these arrangements arise, we and/or our affiliates have a conflict of interest between our obligation to act in the best interest of the client and our own best interest. Any loans or advances made to clients will be consistent with applicable law, our fiduciary obligations to act in the best interests of our clients and the clients' investment objectives. We believe that the terms associated with any such loans or advances, including the interest and fees charged, shall in the aggregate, be no more favorable to us, our employees and/or the relevant parties providing the loans than could be obtained in an arm's-length transaction. In making such loans or advances to clients, we or an affiliate could draw on a third-party line of credit, and a market rate of interest and fees could be passed to the clients receiving the loans or advances.

Conflicts of Interest – CLO Refinancing

Certain of our clients own all or a portion of the equity tranches of CLOs. Certain other clients and/or third parties typically own other more senior or more junior tranches in such CLOs. Since CLOs have leverage embedded in their structures, these CLOs are subject to the financial risk of leverage, including fluctuations in interest rates and downturns in the economy. Accordingly, a conflict of interest could arise in the event we refinance any CLO. A refinancing that benefits the returns of the junior equity tranches of a CLO could adversely affect the returns of the senior equity tranches and vice versa.

Conflicts of Interest – Risk Retention

OPAL's organizational, ownership and investment structure involves a number of relationships that give rise to conflicts of interest between clients and the holding companies in which clients invest, on the one hand, and us and our affiliates, on the other hand. Furthermore, we or our affiliates will face conflicts of interest from time to time with respect to decisions we or our affiliates make in managing Golub CLOs in which we or our affiliates (including OPAL entities) hold a Retention Interest, versus the Golub CLOs where the holding companies in which clients invest (other than OPAL) acquire such Retention Interest. Such conflicts could arise in connection with any of the following:

- the types of investments made by Golub CLOs and the timing and method in which investments are exited;
- the timing and amount of distributions to the members of OPAL (indirectly through a holding company);
- the purchase by OPAL of Retention Interests and/or the investment by OPAL in Golub CLOs;
- the reinvestment of returns generated by investments;
- the decision to refinance a Golub CLO and the timing of any such refinancing;
- the assessment of fees and expenses, including incentive fees and performance allocations, to Golub CLOs for which a Retention Interest is held;
- the negotiation of service provider arrangements between OPAL and us or our affiliates;
- the use of CLO securitizations for obtaining leverage (versus other forms of leverage);
- the transfer of assets from Golub CLOs for which a Retention Interest is held by OPAL to and from Golub CLOs for which no Retention Interest is held by OPAL; and
- time and attention given to Golub CLOs for which a Retention Interest is held by OPAL versus Golub CLOs for which no Retention Interest is held by OPAL.

There can be no assurance that any such conflicts can or will always be resolved in a manner that is ultimately beneficial to the clients.

Conflicts of Interest – Co-Investing in Distressed Companies

When an obligor is distressed or in workout, debtholders could effectively or actually control the obligor. The debtholders, including clients, could sell their interests in the obligor to a new financial sponsor for cash and/or for equity or debt in the newly restructured company. The Advisers and/or other clients could invest new capital in the newly restructured company, and in

this case, there is a conflict between the clients that initially provided debt to the obligor and the parties that capitalize the newly restructured company as a going concern.

Conflicts of Interest – Allocation Policy

As discussed in Item 6 above, conflicts of interest arise when we manage accounts that make performance payments alongside accounts that do not make performance payments or if we manage accounts that make performance payments at different net rates or subject to different calculation methodologies (*e.g.*, high water marks or hurdle rates). In such circumstances, there is an incentive to allocate investment opportunities that we anticipate could be more favorable to, or otherwise for, an account from which we receive a performance payment or in which we, or an affiliate, have an ownership or other economic interest, including Retention Interests.

We have clients with competing investment objectives. While providing services to a private investment fund, for example, we simultaneously have obligations to other clients, the fulfillment of which could be inconsistent with the best interests of the private investment fund or its investors. For example, we face conflicts when allocating investment opportunities among accounts with overlapping investment objectives.

To mitigate conflicts of interest associated with the allocation of trading and investment opportunities, we maintain an investment allocation policy and trade allocation procedures that govern the allocation of portfolio transactions and investment opportunities across multiple advisory accounts. It is our policy to allocate investment opportunities: (i) for the benefit of our clients; (ii) in a manner that is, over time, fair and equitable to our clients; and (iii) consistent with applicable laws, rules and regulations that apply to us based on the nature of our clients (including, where relevant, the provisions of the 1940 Act, relevant SEC and Staff guidance and the terms of an exemptive order granted to us with respect to the BDCs, as described below).

Our accounts are typically allocated a percentage of investments that we source pursuant to our allocation policy. However, certain factors can influence a recommended allocation, including:

- (1) legal, contractual or regulatory restrictions or considerations (*e.g.*, 1940 Act compliance, indenture requirements, tax);
- (2) the client's investment objective and strategies;
- (3) the client's size, available capital, liquidity objectives and constraints, including consideration of a client's existing unfunded obligations as well as the availability and applicability of leverage to a particular investment;
- (4) the client's investment guidelines and/or restrictions, which can include, among other things:
 - target return;
 - expected cash flow of the obligor;

- minimum or maximum investment or hold size;
 - environmental, social or governance parameters;
 - limitations on foreign currency exposure risk;
 - diversification or concentration parameters by obligor or issuer, geography, or industry; and
 - other investment criteria, including fixed or floating rate requirements, yield requirements, industry categories and credit rating requirements, or the capitalization ratio of the obligor;
- (5) whether the client is pursuing a buy-and-hold strategy, short-term trading strategy or has a different investment horizon for a particular asset or class of assets;
 - (6) the client's current life cycle stage: for example, a client in the ramp-up stage could be allocated a larger investment amount, while a client in or approaching a wind-down stage might be allocated a smaller investment amount or not participate at all;
 - (7) the characteristics of the investment (including the expected return, type of security, seniority in the capital structure, tax attributes and whether such investment expects to be funded at closing or with some delay);
 - (8) the size of the investment opportunity, as well as the supply or demand for such investment at a given price level;
 - (9) requests from obligors and/or private equity sponsors; and
 - (10) such other factors as we and our investment personnel determine to be relevant to a particular transaction.

Nonetheless, the factors set forth above and other facts and circumstances could result in an allocation that has the effect of, for example, favoring a particular account, even where that account happens to generate higher fees.

The allocation policy and related procedures also detail a number of other items, including how allocations are made where capacity exists for an investment in excess of the capacity required to satisfy the recommended allocation.

The BDCs and other clients, such as our private investment funds and separately managed accounts, can invest alongside each other in certain circumstances when doing so is consistent with their investment strategies as well as applicable law, SEC staff interpretations, and the exemptive relief order granted by the SEC on February 27, 2017, as amended by orders granted by the SEC on January 13, 2023 and February 21, 2024 (the "Exemptive Relief Order"). To the extent specific investment opportunities are appropriate for one or more of our BDCs and one or more of our other clients, in addition to being subject to our allocation policies and procedures, the opportunity will also be subject to the conditions of the Exemptive Relief Order. Reliance on the Exemptive Relief

Order is subject to certain terms and conditions, including, among others, adherence to our allocation policies and procedures, enhanced record keeping and, where applicable, involvement of independent directors of the applicable BDC. There can be no assurance that the Exemptive Relief Order will facilitate the successful consummation of investment opportunities that we believe are available to other clients as a result of the Exemptive Relief Order. In addition, there is also no assurance any of our clients will be able to participate in all investment opportunities pursued under the Exemptive Relief Order that are within its investment objectives. As a result of the BDCs' participation in opportunities alongside other clients pursuant to the Exemptive Relief Order, a number of allocation adjustments could occur, including, among other things, requiring participating private investment fund clients and BDC clients to be allocated some portion of each segment of a capital stack in order to participate in such transaction, accepting certain non pro rata allocations of such capital stack and excluding certain clients from participating in transactions where other clients hold an existing interest. As such, the allocations available to other clients for investment opportunities that are subject to the Exemptive Relief Order could be adversely affected because of the participation of the BDCs. Investment opportunities that are subject to the Exemptive Relief Order are also subject to additional policies and procedures as a result of the participation of the BDCs, which could delay deal execution and adversely impact the ability of our clients to deploy capital, participate in certain follow-on opportunities and/or sell their investments at a desired size.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

Selection of Broker/Dealers

We generally have the authority to determine, without obtaining specific client consent, which investments clients buy and sell, including the type, amount and price of the investments, the specific brokers/dealers used for the trades and the commission rates paid. We are also responsible for the allocation of brokerage commissions. As a general matter, we acquire and dispose of many of our clients' investments in privately negotiated transactions that do not require the use of brokers/dealers or the payment of third-party brokerage commissions.

In executing portfolio transactions and selecting brokers/dealers, we seek the best overall terms available on behalf of our clients' accounts under then current market conditions. In assessing the best overall terms available for any transaction, we consider various factors we deem relevant, including:

- the breadth of the market in the instrument;
- the price of the instrument;
- the financial condition and capability of the broker/dealer;
- the reasonableness of the commission or markup, both for the specific transaction and on a continuing basis;
- the size of the order;

- difficulty of execution; and
- operational facilities of the broker/dealer.

We also determine the reasonableness of commissions and the quality of execution based upon several factors, including:

- access to particular markets or instruments;
- gross compensation paid to the broker/dealer;
- financial strength of the broker/dealer;
- ability to respond to investor or adviser inquiries promptly;
- ability to handle a mix of trades (*e.g.*, block trades and odd lots);
- willingness and the ability of the broker/dealer to execute large or difficult trades for our clients so as to obtain best executions;
- adequacy of the broker/dealer's back office staff to efficiently handle trading activity, especially in volatile or high volume markets;
- statistics on executions and the frequency of trading errors; and
- overall responsiveness of the broker/dealer (*e.g.*, how well the broker/dealer serves us and our clients).

We generally seek reasonably competitive trade execution costs, but we will not always pay the lowest spread or commission available. We are permitted to select a broker/dealer based upon services provided to us. In return for such services, we could pay a higher commission than other brokers/dealers would charge if we determine in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided. There is an incentive to select a broker/dealer based on such services instead of selecting a broker/dealer to receive the most favorable execution for the client.

We do not currently participate in any formal soft dollar arrangements with other firms for research or any other service.

Aggregation and Allocation of Orders

We are permitted to combine broker/dealer orders on behalf of an account with orders for other accounts for which we, or our principals, have trading authority, or in which we, or our principals, have an economic interest. When this occurs, we will generally allocate the investments or proceeds arising out of those transactions (and the related transaction expenses) on an average price basis among the various participants. We believe combining orders in this way will be advantageous to the various participants over time. However, the average price could be less advantageous to an account than if an account had been the only account effecting the transaction

or had completed a transaction before the other participants. Because of our interest in some of the accounts, there could be circumstances in which an account's transactions cannot, under certain laws and regulations, be combined with those of some of our and our affiliates' other clients, and an account could obtain less advantageous execution than such other clients. For an additional discussion of our allocation policy, please refer to Item 11, "*Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading*".

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

We review client accounts on an ongoing basis. These reviews range from supervision of purchases and sales by our Chief Executive Officer, President and our underwriting group to ongoing reviews of client positions by our portfolio valuation group. Investment professionals, our treasury group and the Chief Compliance Officer periodically monitor the adherence of each client's account to such client's investment mandate. In addition, the fund accounting and operations groups review client accounts on a monthly or quarterly basis in connection with maintaining books and records and in preparation for annual audits of certain client accounts.

Clients receive written reports as provided for in the relevant client documents. Certain client documents require that quarterly and annual financial statements be distributed to such client's investors. With respect to CLOs, the independent trustees of the CLO vehicles generally prepare written reports.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

We, and our affiliates, occasionally enter into solicitation or placement agent agreements, by which third parties receive fees based on providing client or investor referrals. Under these arrangements, the third party receives fees in part based on the size of the investment made by the referred client or investor. Typically, these arrangements last for a period of time, but fees could be paid to the solicitor or placement agent for a trailing period following termination of the arrangement. In addition, certain counterparties have established platforms to allow their clients and customers to invest in our funds through feeder funds, and these counterparties often receive compensation in connection with such arrangements.

Item 15 – Custody

We are deemed to have "custody", within the meaning of Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act, of certain of the private funds or pooled investment vehicles that we advise. To comply with this Rule, we provide each investor in such a private fund or pooled investment vehicle with audited financial statements within 120 days following the fund's or vehicle's fiscal year end. To the extent that assets are contained in lower tier subsidiaries, these subsidiaries are covered by the audit procedures of the upper tier entities. If you have invested in such a fund or vehicle, and have not received timely audited financial statements, please contact us. Our contact information appears on the front page of this Brochure.

Where we could be deemed to have custody over assets in separately managed accounts, we request that a qualified custodian that holds and maintains client assets send account statements to such clients at least quarterly. We urge clients to carefully review these statements and compare

them to the account statements that we provide. Please contact us promptly if you do not receive such statements.

In addition, we and certain of our affiliates act as administrative agent (the “Golub Agent”) to loan syndicate participants, which could include us, our affiliates and clients and other third party lenders. In connection with the Golub Agent’s role as administrative agent, monies relating to loan syndications are maintained in an account at a qualified custodian (the “Agency Account”). Each Agency Account was opened by the Golub Agent and is in the Golub Agent’s name as agent for the loan syndicate participants. The Agency Account comingles client assets, our assets and assets of third party syndicate participants. The Golub Agent distributes the monies in the Agency Account as appropriate and consistent with the relevant loan documents. The Golub Agent does not have discretion to determine how monies are used, allocated or distributed. For example, when borrowers make principal and interest payments to the Agency Account, the Golub Agent causes these proceeds to be distributed from the Agency Account to the various lenders, generally on the same day that payments are received, strictly in accordance with the loan documents. The qualified custodian does not send account statements to loan syndicate participants. Under SEC staff guidance, it is impermissible to receive fees from portfolio companies for providing administrative agent services with respect to loans in which our BDCs have invested under the conditions of our Exemptive Relief Order. While we believe our clients benefit from having a Golub Agent, this guidance could result in us declining to serve as administrative agent for some loans or otherwise outsourcing this function to a third party.

Under SEC staff guidance, we are deemed to have custody over client assets in the Agency Account because of the Golub Agent’s role as administrative agent to the loan syndicate participants, which include our clients. In that role, the Golub Agent has access to, and authority over, monies in the Agency Account. Although the Golub Agent has no discretion over the use, allocation, or disbursement functions, the Golub Agent has control over the Agency Account.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

Generally, investors must rely on us to manage and conduct client affairs and make investment decisions. We usually receive and exercise discretionary authority in originating, structuring, negotiating, purchasing, financing, securitizing and eventually divesting investments on behalf of our clients. Further, investors will typically not be able to evaluate for themselves the merits of particular investments prior to such investments being made. This authority is generally conferred through the client documents, and we will exercise this discretion in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives for the particular client account. To the extent that an investment is made into other investment funds or vehicles, including holding companies and CLOs that we manage, investors will also be dependent on us for management of those entities.

When making investments, we observe the investment policies, limitations and restrictions of the clients we advise. For the BDCs, GC Advisors’ authority to trade securities could also be limited by certain federal securities and tax laws that require diversification of investments, limit leverage, prohibit certain joint transactions and favor the holding of investments once they are made.

All investments, regardless of type, must receive approval of an investment committee. Through this process, we seek to ensure that investments are compliant with the various legal, tax and other investment policies, limitations and restrictions in effect for each client making an investment.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

We vote proxies relating to our clients' portfolio investments in what we perceive to be the best interest of our clients. We review on a case-by-case basis each proposal submitted to a vote to determine its effect on the portfolio investments that our clients hold. In most cases, we will vote in favor of proposals that we believe are likely to increase the value of the portfolio investments that our clients hold. Although we will generally vote against proposals that would have a negative effect on our clients' portfolio investments, we could vote for such a proposal if we have compelling long term reasons to do so. We could decline to vote a proxy if we believe that doing so is in the best interest of our clients or that the cost of exercising such a vote outweighs the potential benefit to client accounts.

To ensure that our vote is not the product of a conflict of interest, we require that:

- (1) anyone involved in the decision making process disclose to the Chief Compliance Officer any potential conflict that he or she is aware of and any contact that he or she has had with any interested party regarding a proxy vote; and
- (2) employees involved in the decision making process or vote administration are generally prohibited from revealing how such employees intend to vote on a proposal to reduce any attempted influence from interested parties.

Where there are conflicts of interest present, we have the option to disclose the conflicts to our clients and request guidance from our clients on how to vote such proxies. Generally, however, clients cannot direct us to cast a proxy vote in any particular way.

We will provide a record of how we cast any proxy votes and a copy of our proxy voting policies to clients upon request. Our contact information appears on the cover page of this Brochure.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Not applicable.