

Investment Adviser Brochure
MidOcean Credit Fund Management, LP
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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of MidOcean Credit Fund Management, LP. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 212-497-1400 or dhodges@midoceanpartners.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

MidOcean is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an Investment Adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

Additionally information about MidOcean also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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Item 2 – Material Changes

This Brochure has been revised since the version dated March 31, 2023 to update the amount of client assets managed by the Adviser and to reflect the insertion of additional disclosures including but not limited to expenses, portfolio company fees, and operating partners. All other changes to this Brochure are not material and are solely clarifying or updating changes.

Item 4 – Advisory Business

MidOcean Credit Fund Management, LP (the “Adviser”) and its affiliates (collectively, “MidOcean”) was formed in January 2009 to manage and provide investment advice with respect to MidOcean Credit Opportunity Fund, LP, MidOcean Credit Opportunity Offshore Intermediate Fund, LP and MidOcean Credit Opportunity Offshore Fund, LP, (together, the “COF Fund”). Since 2009, the Adviser has formed several other entities including MidOcean Credit Focus Fund I, LP (the “Focus Fund”), MidOcean Tactical Credit Fund III LP (the “Tactical III Fund”), MidOcean Tactical Low Volatility Credit Fund I A, LP (the “Tactical Low Volatility Fund”), MidOcean Tactical Dislocation Fund A, LP (the “Tactical Dislocation Fund”), MidOcean Tactical Solutions Fund, LP (“Tactical Solutions” and together with the Tactical III Fund, Tactical Low Volatility Fund, and Tactical Dislocation Fund, the “Tactical Funds”), MidOcean Multi Asset Credit Fund, LP (“MAC”), MidOcean Credit IDF I, LP (the “IDF Fund”), MidOcean Absolute Return Credit Fund, LP, MidOcean Absolute Return Credit Intermediate Fund, LP and MidOcean Absolute Return Credit Offshore Fund, LP, (together, the “MARC Fund”), MidOcean CLO Equity Fund, I LP (the “CLO Equity Fund” and together with the COF Fund, the Tactical Funds, the Focus Fund, the IDF Fund, and the MARC Fund, the “Funds”). In addition, MidOcean provides advisory services to MidOcean Credit CLO I, LP, MidOcean Credit CLO II, LP, MidOcean CLO III, LP, MidOcean CLO IV, LP, MidOcean Credit CLO V, LP, MidOcean Credit CLO VI, LP, MidOcean Credit CLO VII, MidOcean Credit CLO VIII, LP, MidOcean Credit CLO IX, LP, MidOcean Credit CLO X, LP, MidOcean Credit CLO XI, MidOcean Credit CLO XII, MidOcean Credit CLO XIII (together, the “CLOs”), to two (2) separately discretionary managed accounts (the “Accounts”), and sub-advisory services to an open-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Sub-Advised Account”). The Adviser also provides sub-advisory services to two undertakings for collective investment in transferrable securities (“UCITS”) funds. As of December 31, 2023, the Adviser had discretionary assets under management of \$7.9 billion.

The Adviser provides services to the Funds, CLOs, and Accounts pursuant to the terms of an advisory agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account are discretionary, and the Adviser provides investment recommendations. Additionally, the Adviser has entered into an Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement for the Sub-Advised Account and into an Investment Management Agreement for each of the UCITS funds. In its role as an advisor or sub-advisor, the Adviser is responsible for researching investment opportunities, trading in these investment opportunities and arranging for the disposition of each investment in accordance with the investment guidelines set forth in the Fund’s limited partnership agreement (each, a “Partnership Agreement”) or the respective Account’s Investment Management Agreement or Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement. The authority to provide the investment supervisory services is delegated to the Adviser by the General Partner of each Fund and given to the Adviser for any Account or the Sub-Advised Account through a separately negotiated managed account agreement (the “Investment Management Agreement” or “Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser may engage sub-advisors and may, in its discretion, retain other professionals, including but not limited to accountants, lawyers and consultants, to assist in rendering any services.

It is anticipated that the Adviser will open up other separately managed accounts where it will have discretion over the makeup of the portfolio and may act as a sub-advisor to other funds.

The majority of the funds that MidOcean is an Adviser to are open-ended hedge funds that primarily invest in securities within the credit spectrum. The investment strategy for each Fund is described in the Fund’s private placement memorandum and is subject to any limitations set forth in the Fund’s Partnership Agreement. The CLOs, CLO Equity Fund, and Tactical Funds, however, are closed-end funds.

The COF Fund, the Focus Fund, the MAC fund, the CLOs and the Accounts, (together, the “COF Accounts”) target investments in bank loans, debt and debt-related securities and other evidences of indebtedness of every kind,

whether publicly traded or privately placed. However, these accounts and funds may execute on this strategy differently due to different limits, liquidity, leverage and regulatory restrictions.

The Tactical Funds seek to invest in less liquid corporate credit. The Tactical Funds will primarily target high yield bonds and syndicated senior loans trading at discounts to face value in the secondary markets where the underlying liquidity in the credit tranches is limited. While not a primary focus, the Tactical Funds may also invest in structured credit and in equities.

The MARC Fund and the IDF Fund (together, the “MARC Accounts”) seek to generate stable, absolute returns from a well-diversified portfolio of long and short corporate credit investments. The MARC Accounts will seek to achieve this objective primarily through investing in corporate bonds, loans, debt-related securities and other evidences of indebtedness of any kind, whether publicly traded or privately placed. However, these accounts and funds may execute on this strategy differently due to different limits, liquidity, leverage and regulatory restrictions. With the exception of the IDF Fund, the MARC Accounts and Tactical Funds may also acquire preferred equity interests, and may also seek exposure to such instruments synthetically through derivatives, such as swaps, options and other instruments.

The Adviser also provides sub-advisory services to certain European collective investment schemes pursuant to the undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities – commonly known as UCITS funds, as well as to an open-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Except for any investment restrictions contained in the Partnership Agreements, limited partners generally do not have the ability to limit the Adviser’s investment authority and generally participate in a Fund’s overall investment program, although certain limited partners may be excused from participating in certain investments due to regulatory restrictions. Pursuant to the Advisory Agreements, the Adviser is responsible for identifying investment opportunities, acquiring each investment and, after consummation, monitoring the progress of, and arranging for the disposition of, each investment in accordance with the investment guidelines set forth in Partnership Agreements. The Funds or the General Partners have entered into side letters or other similar agreements (“Side Letters”) with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights (including economic or other terms) under, or altering or supplementing the terms of, the relevant Partnership Agreement with respect to such investors.

From time to time, the Adviser expects to provide (or agrees to provide) certain investors or other persons, including other sponsors, market participants, finders, consultants and other service providers, the Adviser’s personnel and/or certain other persons associated with the Adviser and/or its affiliates (to the extent not prohibited by the applicable Partnership Agreement), co-investment opportunities (including the opportunity to participate in co-invest vehicles) that will invest in certain portfolio companies alongside a Fund.

J. Edward Virtue (“Virtue”) has voting control of the Advisor through his ownership of Ultramar Credit Holdings Ltd. Virtue has the largest economic ownership of the Adviser which is held through MidOcean Manager Feeder, LP. A minority interest in the Adviser is indirectly owned by HPC Manager Holdings Investor – Missouri LLC, a strategic institutional investor, with the remaining interests held by members of MidOcean’s management team. HPC does not have authority over the day-to-day operations or investment decisions of the Adviser as they relate to the Funds and Accounts, although it has negotiated certain minority protection and consent rights in connection with its investment in the Adviser. Although it intends to maintain operations, strategy and investment decisions separate from HPC, the Adviser generally will have incentives to conduct operations in a manner that benefits HPC.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

In general, the Adviser receives a management fee in connection with the advisory services provided to each Fund, each Account and the Sub-Advised Account, and for each CLO. Investors in the Funds, CLOs, the Accounts, and the Sub-Advised Account also bear certain expenses. The information below summarizes the compensation that the Adviser receives, but investors should also review the specific terms of the vehicles agreement.

Management Fees

The Adviser is generally paid an annual advisory fee (the “Advisory Fee”) based upon a percentage of Net Asset Value.

The COF Fund has both Class A and Class B Limited Partners that have different lock ups and different fee characteristics. In addition, the Class C Limited Partners or shareholders have a different investment minimum and a higher fee structure than the Class B interests.

The General Partner may, in its sole discretion, waive, reduce or calculate differently, from time to time, all or part of the Management Fee with respect to the Capital Accounts of one or more Limited Partners, including, in the case of the COF, MARC, and IDF funds, Capital Accounts established with respect to Capital Contributions made by certain other trading vehicles managed by the Adviser, without waiving, reducing or calculating differently the Management Fee with respect to the Capital Accounts of other Limited Partners.

The Focus Fund Limited Partners pay an annual management fee quarterly in advance of a percentage of the beginning balance of each Limited Partner’s Capital Account Balance, including subscriptions made by such Limited Partner on the first day of such calendar quarter. The Focus Fund is currently liquidating.

The MAC Fund Limited Partners pay an annual management fee quarterly in advance of 0.55% of the value of each Founders Capital Account and (ii) 0.75% per annum of the value of each other Limited Partner Capital Account.

Limited Partners of the Tactical Funds pay an annual management fee quarterly in advance, equal to a percentage of the lesser of (i) the sum of the cost of each investment (measured as of the date each investment is made) held by the Tactical Fund as of the end of the previous quarter and (ii) the aggregate commitments in the fund.

The IDF Fund Limited Partners generally pay an annual management fee paid quarterly in advance of 0.375% (i.e., 1.5% on an annualized basis) of the beginning balance of each Limited Partner’s Capital Account balance, including subscriptions made by such Limited Partner on the first day of such calendar quarter.

The MARC Fund Limited Partners generally pay a management fee quarterly in advance of 0.375% (i.e., 1.5% on an annualized basis) of the beginning balance of each Limited Capital Account Balance, including subscriptions made by such Limited Partner on the first day of such calendar quarter. The General Partner may charge certain investors different management fees related to the size of their investment, duration of investment/lockup or timing of the investment in the specific fund’s life cycle.

The General Partner may, in its sole discretion, waive, reduce or calculate differently, from time to time, all or part of the Management Fee with respect to the Capital Accounts of one or more Limited Partners, including, in the case of the COF, MARC, and IDF funds, Capital Accounts established with respect to Capital Contributions made by certain other trading vehicles managed by MidOcean, without waiving, reducing or calculating differently the Management Fee with respect to the Capital Accounts of other Limited Partners.

In all of the above Funds, if a Limited Partner makes a withdrawal from its Capital Account prior to the end of a calendar quarter, such Limited Partner will not be entitled to reimbursement for a pro rata portion of the Management Fee for the period remaining in such quarter subsequent to the Withdrawal Date. The Advisor may delegate some or all of its duties pursuant to the Management Agreement to an affiliate and pay or assign some or all of the Management Fee to such affiliate for its services to the Partnership.

In addition, the Adviser receives a tiered fixed management fee on the different classes of securities in each of the CLOs as governed by the respective Indenture. The Adviser does not receive a management fee from the CLO Equity Fund.

The Adviser also receives management fees from the Accounts. The management fee is computed at an annual rate of a percentage of the net assets of the Account. The management fee is calculated and accrued on a monthly basis as of the close of the end of each valuation day and is payable as of the end of each calendar quarter. The Adviser will negotiate other fees similar to those described above for any other separately managed accounts or funds launched. Each managed account will separately negotiate its fee and liquidity.

Advisory fees for the UCITS and the 1940 Act Funds range from 0% of assets under management to 1% of assets under management.

Incentive Fee

The Adviser also receives incentive fees for most of its Funds and Accounts and for the Sub-Advised Account based upon calculated Net Profits as defined in each Limited Partnership Agreement, Investment Management Agreement or Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement for each investor in a specific year but only to the extent that there is no unrecovered balance remaining in a Capital Account's Loss Recovery Account. These incentive fees are typically paid to the General Partner. A reduction in the incentive fee may be given for larger size investments.

The Incentive Fee for the MARC Fund is generally 20% of Net Profits. Certain founding investors will not pay the Incentive Fee for the MARC Fund or will pay reduced incentive fees.

The Focus Fund pays an Incentive Fee which is equal to a percentage of the net profits of the Fund.

The Adviser receives carried interest with respect to the Tactical Funds from all Limited Partners (with the exception of the General Partners and its Affiliates) equal to 20% of all realized profits in excess of a preferred return, as more fully described in the Partnership Agreement. The Adviser received carried interest with respect to Tactical Solutions equal to 0% on seed assets and 15% on non- seed assets.

The Incentive Fee for the IDF Fund is generally 20% of Net Profits. Certain founding investors will not pay an Incentive Fee for the IDF Fund or will pay reduced Incentive Fees.

The Incentive Fee for the CLO Equity Fund is generally 20% following 15% Class B Note realized IRR (no catchup).

In all cases, the General Partner reserves the right to charge certain investors lower incentive fees or calculate such incentive fee differently due to the size of the investor. In addition, certain Limited Partners may pay a different incentive fee than the general fees discussed above for each Fund based upon the size of their investment or the liquidity rights of their investment.

The Adviser also receives Incentive Fees for most of the Accounts, which is equal to a percentage of the net profits of the respective Account. These fees are payable after the end of the Investment Year and are negotiated in the Investment Management Agreement.

The Adviser anticipates that any new vehicles or separately managed accounts would have structures similar to those described in the funds above.

Incentive fees for the UCITS and the Sub-Advised Account range from 0 to 20% of assets under management.

Other Fee Information and Expenses

The Adviser may exempt certain "affiliated partner" investors in the Funds from payment of all or a portion of advisory fees and/or incentive fees, including any affiliate of the Adviser and any other person designated by the Adviser, such as "Friends and family" of the Adviser or its personnel, or other investors meeting certain qualification requirements based on commitment size or other strategic relationship factors. The General Partner reserves the right to make any such exemption from advisory fees and/or incentive fees by a direct exemption, a rebate by the Adviser and/or its affiliates, or through other Funds which co-invest with a Fund. For example, in instances where a MidOcean professional or its affiliate invests in a Fund, such professional or its affiliate generally will be exempt from payment of the Management Fee and incentive fee with respect to such Fund. Additionally, to the extent permitted by the relevant Partnership Agreement, the Adviser has the right to permit investors affiliated with an Adviser or otherwise, to invest through the relevant General Partner or other vehicles that do not bear Management Fees or incentive allocations. The Adviser retains flexibility to structure its compensation from

investors and expects in certain circumstances to agree to invoice an investor directly for Management Fees or other compensation, rather than deducting such amounts from the investor's capital account(s).

It is expected that future credit hedge funds with similar strategies will have a similar fee structure; provided that the Adviser may negotiate a lower fee structure for investors that agree to make an early investment to help launch a new strategy or make significant capital commitments to other hedge funds or separately managed accounts of the Adviser. The Adviser may negotiate to allow a shorter lock up period in exchange for a higher fee. One or more affiliates of the Adviser will also receive a performance fee from the Limited Partners (other than from certain founder investors).

Fund investors are subject to a lock up and are generally not permitted to withdraw during the period of the lock up. Separate account agreements are terminable by the client as specified in the agreement and may have different redemption characteristics than the funds.

The Management Fee and Incentive Fee for the Accounts and for the Sub-Advised Account are described in each Account's Investment Management Agreement or Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement and the rate of will be negotiated based upon strategy and size of the Account or Sub-Advised Accounts.

In addition to the Advisory Fee and incentive fee payable to the Adviser, the Funds and the CLOs bear certain fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations. As more fully set forth in the applicable Partnership Agreement or Portfolio Management Agreement, the Funds and the CLOs generally bear all expenses associated with managing the Funds and CLOs including legal, filing, accounting, auditing, administration, research, travel (including, where appropriate, meal and entertainment expenses and the cost of chartering private aircraft or other private air travel at a cost not in excess of the cost of first class commercial airfare) or ground transportation (including car service), brokerage, finder's fees, custody, consulting, transfer, registration, insurance, advisory board, limited partner meetings and related meal and entertainment expenses, interest, taxes, extraordinary expense and other similar fees and expenses, but not MidOcean expenses in connection with maintaining and operating its offices (such as compensation of its employees, rent, utilities and general office expenses). Brokerage fees may be incurred in accordance with the practices set forth in "Brokerage Practices." The Accounts will also bear certain expenses as described in each Account's Investment Management Agreement. The expenses borne by the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may differ from each other. Expenses will be applied consistent with the relevant vehicle's agreement. Each Fund will also generally bear the costs of implementing, monitoring and complying with investment guidelines relating to the Fund's strategy, including in Side Letters relating thereto, and where applicable, environmental, social, governance and other standards to which the relevant General Partner has committed to making investments on behalf of the Fund.

As a general matter, expenses typically will be allocated among all relevant Funds, CLOs, and Accounts eligible to reimburse expenses of that kind. In all such cases, subject to applicable legal, contractual or similar restrictions, expense allocation decisions will generally be made by the Adviser or its affiliates using their best judgment, considering such factors as they deem relevant, but in their sole discretion. The allocations of such expenses may not be proportional, and any such determinations involve inherent matters of discretion, e.g., in determining whether to allocate pro rata based on number of Funds, CLOs, Accounts receiving related benefits or proportionately in accordance with asset size. Further, the Adviser reserves the right to consider each relevant Fund's strategy as a component of its allocation of investment expenses, and as a general matter will not allocate expenses associated with one Fund's equity investment to a different Fund's credit investment, or vice versa, even if the two investments are in the same portfolio company.

The Funds, CLOs, Accounts have different expense reimbursement terms, including with respect to Management Fee offsets, which may result in the Funds bearing different levels of expenses with respect to the same investment. The Governing Documents set forth the full list of terms under which Management fees will be reduced, offset or otherwise be limited, and consequently investors should expect to bear the full specified Management Fee rate in the Governing documents until they are reduced in the circumstances and on the date(s) specified therein.

In certain circumstances, one Fund, CLO, or Account may pay an expense common to multiple Funds, CLOs, or Accounts (including without limitation legal expenses for a transaction in which all such Funds, CLOs, or Accounts participate, or other fees or expenses in connection with services the benefit of which are received by other Funds,

CLOs, or Accounts over time), and be reimbursed by the other Funds, CLOs, or Accounts by their share of such expense, without interest. Certain expenses might be borne by the management company on behalf of the Accounts.

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

As disclosed above, the Adviser may receive performance fees from the Funds, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account. Such fees are subject to the terms established in the relevant Partnership Agreement, Investment Management Agreement or Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement. The Adviser structures any performance or incentive fee arrangement to comply with Section 205(a)(1) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”) and exemptions available thereunder, including the exemption set forth in Rule 205-3. Incentive Fees are determined based upon net profits which include mark to markets on certain securities that may not be widely traded or have observable transactions. Performance-based fee arrangements may create an incentive for the Adviser to recommend investments which may be riskier or more speculative than those which would be recommended under a different fee arrangement, although the Adviser generally considers performance-based compensation to better align its interests with those of its investors, particularly in instances where the Governing documents include terms requiring clawback or giveback of performance-based compensation amounts at the end of the relevant Fund’s life or at certain interim intervals.

As the Adviser manages multiple funds and accounts with similar investment strategies, the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may hold securities that are similar or in the same company which may create certain conflicts of interest given the vehicles may have different performance and different economic relationships with the Adviser.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Only “qualified purchasers” (as such term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder) may invest in the Funds, CLOs, the Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account managed by the Adviser. The investors participating in the Funds generally include individuals, banks or thrift institutions, other investment entities, university endowments, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates or charitable organizations or other corporations or business entities and from time to time include, directly or indirectly, principals or other employees of the Adviser and its affiliates and members of their families.

The Adviser generally requires a minimum investment of \$1,000,000 for its Funds. The minimum investment amount may be waived in the future and has been waived in the past at the Adviser’s discretion.

There are different investor criteria for the UCITS Fund.

The Adviser generally requires an initial investment of, or ability to grow to, \$50 million to open a separately managed account or to manage a sub-advised account, although the Adviser reserves the right to accept accounts of smaller sizes in its sole discretion.

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

The Investment strategy of the COF Accounts is to invest in bank loans, debt and debt-related securities and other evidences of indebtedness of every kind, whether publicly traded or privately placed. The Funds may also acquire equity interests, including preferred and common. The Funds may also seek exposure to such investments synthetically through derivatives, such as swaps, options and other instruments. The Funds may acquire some of the foregoing instruments directly, or indirectly through investments in special purpose vehicles, partnerships, securitizations, structured financings or other collective investment vehicles managed by third parties or by the Adviser. The COF Accounts are currently liquidating and do not anticipate making any new investments.

The investment strategy of the Tactical Funds is to pursue a fundamental, research driven approach to investing in less-liquid corporate credit which the General Partner believes has the potential for outperformance. The Tactical Funds will primarily target high yield bonds and syndicated senior loans that are trading at discounts to face value in

the secondary markets, where the underlying liquidity in the credit tranches is limited. While not a primary focus, the Tactical Funds may also invest in structured credit instruments and equities.

The investment objective of the MARC Accounts is to generate stable, absolute returns from a well-diversified portfolio of long and short corporate credit investments. The MARC Accounts will seek to achieve this objective primarily through investing in corporate bonds, loans, debt-related securities and other evidences of indebtedness of any kind, whether publicly traded or privately placed. However, the Adviser has broad and flexible investment authority and may seek to achieve its objective through investing in other debt-related obligations of any kind, whether publicly traded or privately placed. With the exception of the IDF Fund, the MARC Accounts may acquire equity interests, including preferred and common, and may seek exposure to such investments synthetically through derivatives, such as swaps, options and other instruments.

The Adviser will manage the Accounts in a manner consistent with the strategies and limits laid out in the related Investment Management Agreement, and will manage the CLOs consistent with the requirements in the respective Indenture.

The Adviser will apply fundamental and technical analysis and relative value principles when evaluating investments for all of the vehicles it advises.

Specific limitations on investments are set forth in the Partnership Agreements, Investment Management Agreements or Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement or in the Indenture for each of the CLOs. In general, the Adviser invests in securities issued by privately held companies, although the Adviser can invest Fund or Account or Sub-Advised Account in assets in exchange listed stocks, securities traded over-the-counter and securities of foreign issuers as long subject to any limitations in the Partnership Agreement or Investment Management Agreement or Sub-Advisory Agreement. The Adviser may also invest on behalf of the Funds or Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account in securities that include warrants or the right to warrants at a later date due to the Manager's involvement with the portfolio company.

Although credit investments offer both the opportunity for current income and price appreciation, an investment in any of the Funds, Accounts or CLOs involves a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

The different Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may hold the same securities or securities in different tranches of the same companies. As a result, certain Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account may have similar investments but different liquidity provisions.

Investors should carefully consider the following risks prior to investing in any credit fund offered by the Adviser.

Risks of Investing in a Partnership Structure, CLO, or Separately Managed Account

Certain risks are inherent in the structure of the Partnership itself:

Potential Loss of Investment. An investment in the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and in the Sub-Advised Account is speculative and involves substantial risks, including the risk that the entire investment will be lost.

Nature of Investments. The Adviser has broad discretion in making investments for the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the value of and return on investments. Prices of investments may be volatile, and a variety of factors that are inherently difficult to predict, such as domestic or international economic and political developments, may significantly affect the results of the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account's activities and the value of its investments. In addition, the value of the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account's portfolio may fluctuate as the general level of interest rates fluctuates. Finally, certain of the portfolio strategies employed by the Adviser may be based on historical trends in, and relationships between, asset prices, which trends and relationships may not continue. No guarantee or representation is made that the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account's investment objective will be achieved.

Competition; Inadequate Return. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account compete with numerous other private investment funds as well as other investors, many of which may have resources substantially greater than the Adviser. No assurance can be given that the returns on the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account's investments will be commensurate with the risk of investment in the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account. There can be no assurance that returns of hedge funds in future periods will reflect previous historical levels. This may be due in part to changes in market conditions affecting such funds' or account's investments and strategies, as well as the proliferation of investment funds pursuing similar strategies (thereby making it difficult for one fund to outperform others).

Concentration in Management Strategies and Certain Investment Categories. Although the Adviser seeks to create a diversified portfolio for each of its Funds, CLOs, Accounts and in Sub-Advised Account, other than the limitations set forth in the respective Partnership Agreements, Indenture, Investment Management Agreement, or Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is not required to take a diversified investment approach with the vehicles, and accordingly significant portions of the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account's assets may be concentrated in a small number of strategies, issuers or industries.

Lack of Transferability of Interests. The interests in the Funds have not been registered under U.S. federal or state securities laws and are subject to restrictions on transfer and are not transferable except with the consent of the General Partner. There is no and will not be any secondary market for the Interests.

Limited Right of Withdrawal; Liquidity and Information Rights. An investment in the Funds is suitable only for sophisticated Investors who have no need for current liquidity. An investment in the Partnership provides limited liquidity since Interests are not freely transferable and Limited Partners may also only withdraw capital in a manner consistent with the lockups and redemption periods disclosed in each Partnership Agreement.

Withdrawals by Limited Partners within the COF Fund are also subject to fund-level Gate, which impose limits on the amounts that may be withdrawn in certain circumstances. Withdrawal proceeds may be paid in cash, in kind or partially in cash and partially in kind. There is no Gate in the Focus Fund which invests using a similar strategy.

Possible Effect of Withdrawals. Limited Partners may withdraw capital from their respective Capital Accounts in accordance with the terms of each governing Partnership Agreement and Investors may withdraw capital or close an Account in accordance with any agreement associated with the separately managed account. A significant withdrawal of capital from any Fund or Account could require the Fund or Account to liquidate investments more rapidly than otherwise desirable to raise the necessary cash to fund the withdrawals which could impact the value of the holdings for other investors.

Credit Facilities. In the discretion of the General Partner or the Investment Manager, and pursuant to the Investment Management Agreements, any withdrawal or subscription receivable may be funded through credit facilities provided to the Partnership at prevailing market rates by a prime broker or from unaffiliated third parties. The Funds may also utilize credit facilities to fund any withdrawals or subscription receivable. In addition, credit facilities may be used for portfolio management purposes or for the implementation of certain investments. This leverage would be subject to Funds greater risk than if they did not utilize such credit facilities.

Agreements with Certain Investors; Enhanced Liquidity. The Adviser will provide investors with monthly unaudited information regarding the performance of the Funds, Accounts and of the Sub-Advised Account. In addition, investors may receive monthly position level information by executing an NDA with the Adviser. However, not all investors have elected to execute this NDA and receive this information. As a result, certain other investors in separately managed accounts may have access to position reports more frequently. Due to differing lockups and liquidity rights, subject to applicable law, the Funds do not intend to disclose the terms of such side letter agreements or the terms of such Investment Management Agreements and do not intend to disclose the identities of the investors that have entered into such agreements with the Fund, the Accounts, the Sub-Advised Account or the General Partners.

Incentive Allocation. The allocation of the Incentive Allocation to the General Partners or affiliates may create an incentive for the General Partners to cause the Funds, Accounts, or the Sub-Advised Account to engage in transactions that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if this special allocation were not made.

Substantial Charges to the Partnership or the Account. The Funds, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account will be subject to substantial charges, including the Management Fee, Incentive Allocation and the fees and expenses of the respective Fund, Account or the Sub-Advised Account. The trading performance of the Funds, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account must exceed the amount of these charges in order to avoid losses.

Turnover. The Funds, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may invest on the basis of certain short-term market considerations. The turnover rate within the Funds, Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account may be significant, potentially involving substantial brokerage commissions, fees and other transaction costs.

Reliability of Valuations. To the extent that the Funds, Accounts, or Sub-Advised Account invest in instruments that are illiquid, not traded on an exchange or in an established market or for which no value can be readily determined, such instruments generally will be assigned value based on dealer quotes or independent appraisals, or such other factors as the General Partner may reasonably determine, and are subject to the valuation discretion of such dealers, appraisers and/or the General Partner. Such valuations may not be indicative of what actual fair market value would be in an active, liquid or established market.

Litigation and Enforcement Risk. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may accumulate substantial positions in the securities of a specific company and engage in a proxy fight, become involved in litigation, or attempt to gain control of a company. Under such circumstances, the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account conceivably could be named as a defendant in a lawsuit or regulatory action, which may result in substantial liabilities for damages caused to others, for the disgorgement of profits realized, and for penalties.

Institutional Risk. Institutions, such as brokerage firms, banks or limited partnerships, will have custody of certain assets of the Fund. Often these assets will not be registered in the name of the Fund. Bankruptcy, fraud or poor capitalization at one of these institutions could impair the operational capabilities or the capital position of the Partnership.

Uncertain Economic and Political Environment. The current global economic and political climate is one of uncertainty. Acts of terrorism in the United States and abroad, the threat of additional terrorist strikes, war in various strategic locations in the world and the fear of a prolonged global conflict have exacerbated volatility in the financial markets and may cause consumer, corporate and financial confidence to weaken, increasing the risk of a “self-reinforcing” economic downturn. In addition, wholesale natural disasters can also affect the economic environment. The climate of uncertainty increases the difficulty of modeling market conditions, reducing the accuracy of the financial projections.

Impact of Government Regulation, Reimbursement and Reform. The SEC has proposed and enacted significant rules that will impact the business of the Adviser and the Funds. In particular, the SEC has adopted a number of new rules that impose significant changes on private fund advisers and their management of private funds, and the SEC is expected to propose and/or adopt additional rules in the future. Such current and future rulemaking is expected to materially impact the Adviser and its affiliates, the Funds and/or their investments. In addition, the Funds are expected to bear significant increased costs as a result of such rules, including costs relating to investor reporting and disclosures. Significant time and resources are expected to be required to comply with the new regulations, which potentially will detract from the time and resources dedicated to the Funds. Certain rules are or may become subject to legal challenge from private fund industry groups and other, and to the extent such legal challenges are successful, investors will not be afforded some or all of the protections provided by these rules.

Public Health Emergencies; COVID-19. Pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies, including outbreaks of infectious diseases such as SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, Ebola and COVID-19, have and are resulting in market disruption, and future such emergencies have the potential to materially and adversely impact economic production and activity in ways that are impossible to predict, all of which may result in significant losses to the Funds.

In an effort to contain such health emergencies, national, regional and local governments, as well as private businesses and other organizations, have taken or have the potential to take restrictive measures, including

instituting local and regional quarantines, restricting travel (including closing certain international borders), prohibiting public activity (including “stay-at-home” and similar orders), and ordering the closure of large numbers of offices, businesses, schools, and other public venues. Any such measures have the potential to significantly diminish economic production and activity of all kinds and contribute to volatility in financial markets, demand across categories of consumers and businesses, as well as in the credit and capital markets. Restrictive measures, whether on an initial or re-imposed basis, also have the potential to cause labor force and operational disruptions, slowing or complete idling of certain supply chains and manufacturing activity, increases in unemployment levels, and strain and uncertainty for businesses and households, with a particularly acute impact on industries dependent on travel and public accessibility, such as transportation, hospitality, tourism, retail, sports and entertainment.

The ultimate impact of any such health emergency – and any resulting decline in economic and commercial activity – on global economic conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of any particular industry or business, is impossible to predict, but could have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Funds. The extent of the impact on the Funds’ and their portfolio companies’ operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, and this impact may include significant reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities, impairments to credit quality and reductions in the availability of capital. These same factors may limit the ability of the Funds to source, diligence and execute new investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future, and governmental mitigation actions may constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy the Funds intend to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Funds’ ability to fulfill their investment objectives. They may also impair the ability of portfolio companies or their counterparties to perform their respective obligations under debt instruments and other commercial agreements (including their ability to pay obligations as they become due), potentially leading to defaults with uncertain consequences. In addition, the operations of the Funds, their portfolio companies, the General Partners and the Adviser may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of any such health emergencies, or any measures, restrictions, remote-working requirements and other factors related thereto, including its potential adverse impact on the health of any such entity’s personnel. These measures may also hinder such entities’ ability to conduct their affairs and activities as they normally would, including by impairing usual communication channels and methods, hampering the performance of administrative functions such as processing payments and invoices, and diminishing their ability to make accurate and timely projections of financial performance.

War and Military Conflicts

The ongoing military conflict between Russia and Ukraine as well as any other ongoing or future conflicts or wars, including between Israel and Hamas (collectively, “Military Conflicts”), has caused and has the potential to cause disruption to global financial systems, trade and transport, among other things. In response to the ongoing military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, multiple other countries have put in place global sanctions and other severe restrictions or prohibitions on the activities of individuals and businesses connected to Russia, and it is possible that other such sanctions and restrictions have been or will be imposed in connection with other Military Conflicts. The ultimate impact of Military Conflicts and their effect on global economic and commercial activity and conditions, and on the operations, financial condition and performance of the Fund or any particular industry, business or investee country and the duration and severity of those effects, is impossible to predict.

Military Conflict may have a significant adverse impact and result in significant losses to the Fund. This impact may include reductions in revenue and growth, unexpected operational losses and liabilities and reductions in the availability of capital. They may also limit the ability of the Fund to source, diligence and execute investments and to manage, finance and exit investments in the future. Developing and further governmental actions (military or otherwise) may cause additional disruption and constrain or alter existing financial, legal and regulatory frameworks and systems in ways that are adverse to the investment strategy which the Fund intends to pursue, all of which could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to fulfill its investment objectives.

U.S. Taxation of Carried Interest

U.S. federal income tax law treats certain allocations of capital gains to service providers by partnerships such as the Funds as short-term capital gain (taxed at higher ordinary income rates) unless the partnership has held the asset that

generated such gain for more than three years. Additionally, Congress has considered proposed legislation that would treat certain income allocations to service providers by partnerships such as a Fund (including any carried interest) as ordinary income for U.S. federal income tax purposes that under current law are treated as an allocation of the partnership's income (and which may be taxed at lower rates than ordinary income). Such rules, as well as any such legislation that may be enacted in the future, could apply to reduce the after-tax returns of individuals associated with a Fund, its General Partner, or the Adviser who were or may in the future be granted direct or indirect interests in carried interest, which could make it more difficult for the relevant General Partner and its affiliates to incentivize, attract and retain individuals to perform services for a Fund. This creates potential incentives for the Advisor to cause a Fund to hold investments for a longer period than would be the case if such greater-than-three-year holding period requirement did not exist.

LIBOR and other Benchmark Rates

To the extent that a Fund's investments, borrowing facilities, hedging activities, or other assets or structures are tied to interest rates based on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or other benchmark or reference rates (each, a "Benchmark Rate"), the Fund may be subject to certain material risks, including the risk that a Benchmark Rate is terminated, ceases to be published or otherwise ceases to be broadly used by the market. Regulators, central banks, governments and other market participants are working to facilitate the transition of existing instruments and contracts away from LIBOR to new Benchmark Rates, and any such transition includes the potential to: increase volatility or illiquidity in markets; cause delays in or reductions to financing options for the Funds and their portfolio companies; increase the cost of borrowing; reduce the value of certain instruments or the effectiveness of certain hedges; cause uncertainty under applicable legal documentation; or otherwise impose costs and administrative burdens relating to factors that include document amendments and changes in systems. Future transitions to and from Benchmark Rates have the potential to have similar effects.

Investment Risks

Certain risks arise in connection with the Funds' investments or in connection with investing in a CLO or a separately managed account:

General Investment Risks. All investments risk the loss of capital. The Adviser believes that the Adviser's investment programs and research techniques moderate this risk through a careful selection of securities and other financial instruments. No guarantee or representation is made that the investment program of each of the Funds, CLOs, Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account will be successful. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account's investment programs may use such investment techniques as margin transactions, short sales, leverage and the use of synthetic instruments, such as swaps, options on securities, forward contracts and other derivative instruments, which practices can, in certain circumstances, magnify the adverse impact that any losses may have on the Funds, CLOs, Accounts or on the Sub-Advised Account.

Fixed Income Securities and Loans. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account will invest in bonds or other fixed income securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, including, without limitation, bank debt, bonds, notes, debentures and commercial paper, as well as derivatives thereon. Fixed income securities pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest. The value of fixed income securities in which the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account invest will change in response to fluctuations in interest rates. In addition, the value of certain fixed-income securities and bank loans can fluctuate in response to perceptions of creditworthiness, foreign exchange rates, political stability or soundness of economic policies. Fixed income securities and bank loans are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (i.e., credit risk) and are subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (i.e., market risk).

Interest Rate Risk. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account are subject to interest rate risk. Generally, the value of fixed income securities will change inversely with changes in interest rates. As interest rates rise, the market value of fixed income securities tends to decrease. Conversely, as interest rates fall, the market value of fixed income securities tends to increase. This risk will be greater for long-term securities than for short-term securities. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may attempt to minimize the exposure of the portfolios to interest rate changes through the use of interest rate swaps, interest rate futures and/or interest rate

options. However, there can be no guarantee that such hedges will be implemented and, if implemented, will be successful in mitigating the impact of interest rate changes on the portfolios.

Bank Loans. The COF Funds, Focus, the CLOs' and the investment program of the Accounts include investments in significant amounts of bank loans and participations. These obligations are subject to unique risks, including: (i) the possible invalidation of an investment transaction as a fraudulent conveyance under relevant creditors' rights laws; (ii) so-called lender-liability claims by the issuer of the obligations; (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations; and (iv) limitations on the ability of the Fund, Account or CLO to directly enforce its rights with respect to participations. In analyzing each bank loan, the Adviser compares the relative significance of the risks against the expected benefits of the investment. Successful claims by third parties arising from these and other risks will be borne by the Funds, the CLOs and the Accounts.

Certain newer loans use standardized documentation in an attempt to facilitate loan trading. Although this may improve market liquidity, there can be no assurance that future levels of supply and demand in loan trading will provide an adequate degree of liquidity or that any level of liquidity will continue. Because of the provision to holders of such loans of confidential information relating to the borrower, the unique and customized nature of the loan agreement, and the private syndication of the loan, loans are not as easily purchased or sold as a publicly traded security, and historically the trading volume in the loan market has been small relative to the high yield debt market.

Zero-Coupon and Deferred Interest Rate Bonds. The Funds, Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account may invest in zero coupon bonds and deferred interest bonds which are debt obligations issued at a significant discount from face value. The original issue discount or initial discount approximates the total amount of interest the bonds will accrue and compound over the period until maturity or the first interest accrual date at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate of the security at the time of issuance. While zero coupon bonds do not require the periodic payment of interest, deferred interest bonds generally provide for a period of delay before the regular payment of interest begins. Such investments experience greater volatility in market value due to changes in interest rates than debt obligations that provide for regular payments of interest.

Future Funding Obligations. The Funds may from time to time incur funding obligations that may arise in the future in connection with an investment. For example, a Fund may purchase from a lender a revolving credit facility that has not yet been fully drawn. If the borrower subsequently draws down on the facility, the Fund would be obligated to fund the amounts due.

Equitable Subordination. Under common law principles that in some cases form the basis for lender liability claims, if a lender (i) intentionally takes an action that results in the undercapitalization of a borrower or issuer to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower or issuer, (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 or issuer to the detriment of other creditors of such borrower or issuer, a court may 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"). Due to the nature of the debt obligations, the Funds, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may be subject to claims from creditors of an obligor that debt obligations of such obligor which are held by the issuer should be equitably subordinated.

Non-Performing Nature of Debt. It is anticipated that certain debt instruments purchased by the Adviser will be non-performing and possibly in default. Furthermore, the obligor or relevant guarantor may also be in bankruptcy or liquidation. There can be no assurance as to the amount and timing of payments, if any, with respect to the loans.

Low Credit Quality Securities. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account are permitted to invest in securities that may make particularly risky investments that also may offer the potential for correspondingly high returns. As a result, a Fund, CLO, Account or the Sub-Advised Account may lose all or substantially all of its investment in any particular instance. In addition, there is no minimum credit standard that is a prerequisite to the managed account investment in any security. The debt securities in which the managed account is permitted to invest may be rated lower than investment grade and hence may be considered to be "junk bonds" or distressed securities.

Distressed Credit. The Funds, the CLOs, the Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may invest in securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers in weak financial condition, experiencing poor operating results, having substantial capital needs or negative net worth, facing special competitive or product obsolescence problems or that are involved in bankruptcy or reorganization proceedings. Investments of this type may involve substantial financial and business risks that can result in substantial or at times even total losses. Among the risks inherent in investments in troubled entities is the fact that it frequently may be difficult to obtain information as to the true condition of such issuers. Such investments also may be adversely affected by US state and federal laws relating to, among other things, fraudulent transfers and other voidable transfers or payments, lender liability and the US Bankruptcy Court's power to disallow, reduce, subordinate or disenfranchise particular claims. The market prices of such securities are also subject to abrupt and erratic market movements and above average price volatility, and the spread between the bid and asked prices of such securities may be greater than those prevailing in other securities markets. It may take a number of years for the market price of such securities to reflect their intrinsic value. In liquidation (both in and out of bankruptcy) and other forms of corporate reorganization, there exists the risk that the reorganization either will be unsuccessful, will be delayed, or will result in a distribution of cash or a new security the value of which will be less than the purchase price to the Funds, the Accounts, or the CLOs of the security in respect to which such distribution was made.

Structured Investments. The Funds, certain Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may invest in entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of other debt securities. These investments will typically consist of equity or subordinated debt securities issued by a private investment fund that invests, on a leveraged basis, in debt instruments, including primarily senior loans and high-yield bonds and mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities, directly or through total rate of return swaps or other credit derivatives. The cash flow on the underlying instruments may be apportioned among the newly issued security to create securities with different investment characteristics such as varying maturities, payment priorities and interest rate provisions, and the extent of the payments made with respect to such securities is dependent on the extent of the cash flow on the underlying instruments. Because the Funds, certain Accounts and Sub-Advised Accounts will not own these assets directly, they will not benefit from rights that holders of the assets have, including indemnification and voting rights.

Exposure to structured finance securities entails various risks: credit risks, liquidity risks, prepayment risks, interest rate risks, market risks, operations risks, structural risks, geographical concentration risks, basis risks and legal risks. Structured finance securities are also subject to the risk that the servicer fails to perform. Structured finance securities are subject to risks associated with their structure and execution, including the process by which principal and interest payments are allocated and distributed to investors, how credit losses affect the issuing vehicle and the return to investors in such structured finance securities, whether the collateral represents a fixed set of specific assets or accounts, whether the underlying collateral assets are revolving or closed-end, under what terms (including maturity of the structured finance instrument) any remaining balance in the accounts may revert to the issuing entity and the extent to which the entity that is the actual source of the collateral assets is obligated to provide support to the issuing vehicle or to the investors in such structured finance securities.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Funds, certain Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may invest in tranches of commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") transactions, ranging from the most senior tranches to the most subordinated tranches, any of which may be unrated. The collateral underlying CMBS generally consists of mortgage loans secured by income-producing property. Performance of a commercial mortgage loan and the market value of a commercial property both depend primarily on the net income generated by the underlying mortgaged property. As a result, income generation will affect both the likelihood of default and the severity of losses with respect to a commercial mortgage loan. Successful management and operation of the related business (including property management decisions, such as pricing, maintenance, and capital improvements) will have a significant impact on the performance of commercial mortgage loans. Issues such as tenant mix, success of tenant business, property location and condition, competition, increases in interest rates, real estate taxes and other operational expenses, general or local economic conditions and/or specific industry segments, declines in real estate values, declines in rental or occupancy rates and civil disturbances, changes in governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, acts of God, social unrest, and insurance coverage are among the factors that may impact both performance and market value. The value of commercial real estate is also subject to limitations on remedies imposed by bankruptcy laws and state laws regarding foreclosures and rights of redemption.

Mortgage loans on commercial properties often are structured so that a substantial portion of the loan principal is not amortized over the loan term but is payable at maturity, and repayment of the loan principal thus often depends upon the future availability of real estate financing from the existing or an alternative lender and/or upon the current value and salability of the real estate. Therefore, the unavailability of real estate financing may lead to default. Most commercial mortgage loans underlying CMBS are effectively nonrecourse obligations of the borrower, meaning that there is no recourse against the borrower's assets other than the collateral except in the case of borrowers acting fraudulently or otherwise illegally. If borrowers are not able or willing to refinance or dispose of encumbered property to pay the principal and interest owed on such mortgage loans, payments on the CMBS are likely to be adversely affected to some degree depending upon the seniority of the notes within a securitization's capital structure.

The ultimate extent of the loss, if any, to the subordinated classes of CMBS may only be determined after a negotiated discounted settlement, restructuring, or sale of the mortgage note, or the foreclosure (or deed in lieu of foreclosure) of the mortgage encumbering the property and subsequent liquidation of the property. Foreclosure can be costly and delayed by litigation and/or bankruptcy. Factors such as the property's location, the legal status of title to the property, its physical condition and financial performance, environmental risks, and governmental disclosure requirements with respect to the condition of the property may make a third-party unwilling to purchase the property at a foreclosure sale or to pay a price sufficient to satisfy the obligations with respect to the related CMBS. Revenues from the assets underlying such CMBS may be retained by the borrower and the return on investment may be used to make payments to others, maintain insurance coverage, pay taxes, or pay maintenance costs. Such diverted revenue is generally not recoverable without a court-appointed receiver to control collateral cash flow.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities. Investing in residential mortgage-backed securities involves the general risks typically associated with investing in traditional fixed-income securities (including interest rate and credit risk) and certain additional risks and special considerations (including the risk of principal prepayment and the risk of investing in real estate). Mortgage-backed securities generally provide for the payment of interest and principal on the mortgage-backed securities on a frequent basis and there also exists the possibility, particularly with respect to residential mortgage-backed securities, that principal may be prepaid at any time due to, among other reasons, prepayments on the underlying mortgage loans or other assets. As a result of prepayments, the Funds, the Sub-Advised Account and/or certain Accounts may be required to reinvest assets at an inopportune time, which may expose the Funds, the Sub-Advised Account and/or certain Accounts to a lower rate of return. The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages affects the price and volatility of a mortgage-backed security, and may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective maturity beyond what was anticipated. Further, different types of mortgage-backed securities are subject to varying degrees of prepayment risk. Finally, the risks of investing in such instruments reflect the risks of investing in real estate securing the underlying loans, including the effect of local and other economic conditions, the ability of tenants to make payments, and the ability to attract and retain tenants.

Collateralized Loan Obligations. Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") involve, among other things, the securitization of leveraged loans and are subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks, as described below. CLOs generally are limited recourse obligations of the issuer payable solely from the cash flow obligations of the corporate issuer that represent the underlying assets. Consequently, holders of the notes must rely solely on distributions of cash flows for the payment of principal and interest on their particular notes. If distributions of cash flows are insufficient to make full payment on a particular note, no other assets are available from which to pay any deficiencies. If economic conditions are unfavorable, or there is not a sufficient volume of new CLO transactions or other sources of funding, the underlying loans may either be extended or the borrowers may default. This may negatively impact the value of existing CLOs, particularly lower-rated mezzanine tranches and subordinated tranches. In addition, the performance of a CLO will be affected by a variety of factors, including its priority in the capital structure of the issuer thereof, the availability of any credit enhancement, the level and timing of payments and recoveries on and the characteristics of the underlying loans, remoteness of those assets from the originator or transferor, the adequacy of and ability to realize upon any related collateral and the capability of the servicer of the loans. Moreover, a rapid change in the rate of defaults may have a material adverse effect on the yield to maturity. It is therefore possible that the Funds, Sub-Advised Account or certain Accounts may incur losses on its investments in CLOs regardless of their ratings by S&P, Moody's or any other ratings agency.

Securities issued by CLOs may not be readily marketable. To the extent that any secondary market does exist for the securities, the price at which they may be sold could be at a discount (which may be substantial) from the fair value

of the investment and significant delays could occur in the actual sale of those securities. In addition, securities issued by CLOs are usually subject to certain transfer restrictions that may further limit their liquidity, and various regulatory requirements may restrict a potential investor's ability to purchase those securities or make such an investment unattractive to them.

Subordinated Securities. The Funds, certain Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may invest in subordinated or residual ("first loss securities" or "equity tranches") securities of certain commercial mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations, and collateralized loan obligations. These instruments, while offering significant return potential, involve greater credit risk of default than the senior classes of the issue or series. Certain subordinated securities ("first loss securities") absorb all losses from default before any other class of securities is at risk, particularly if such securities have been issued with little or no credit enhancement or equity. Such securities therefore possess some of the attributes typically associated with equity investments and can add greater volatility to the Funds and certain Account's returns than if the Funds, Accounts or Sub-Advised Account did not invest in such instruments.

Equity-Related Instruments in General. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may invest in equity securities and equity-related instruments, including when incidental to the Partnership's purchase of a floating rate instrument and when in connection with the reorganization of a borrower or issuer. Equity securities represent ownership interests in their respective issuers and are generally carry the most risk associated with a specific issuer's capital structure.

The price of equity securities and their related financial instruments vary for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to supply and demand of the equity securities, the actual or perceived business opportunities associated with the issuer, the current and potential future cash flow of the issuer, the issuer's management, their ability to execute on a specific business plan, the general economic environment, and the outlook for the overall economy. To the extent the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account own an equity security or otherwise has exposure to an equity security or an equity-related financial instrument, this investment carries the risks associated with owning equities and may also carry risks associated with the form of financial instrument (e.g., options, derivative or securities-based futures contract). Any investment in equities or equity-related instruments entails a significant risk of loss.

Exchange-Traded Funds. The Funds, CLOs, certain Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may invest in shares of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), including for hedging purposes. As an investor in ETFs, the Partnership will bear its ratable share of various fees, allocations, and expenses of the ETF, all of which are embedded in the net asset value of the ETF. ETFs represent shares of ownership in either funds or unit investment trusts that hold portfolios of common stocks, bonds or other instruments, which are designed to generally correspond to the price and yield performance of an underlying index. A primary risk factor relating to ETFs is that the general level of stock or bond prices may decline, thus affecting the value of an equity or fixed income ETF, respectively. An ETF may also be adversely affected by the performance of the specific sector or group of industries on which it is based. Moreover, although ETFs are designed to provide investment results that generally correspond to the price and yield performance of their underlying indices, ETFs may not be able to exactly replicate the performance of the indices because of their expenses and other factors.

Risks Associated with Bankruptcy Cases. The Funds, CLOs the Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may invest in financially troubled companies and companies either currently in, or that may enter into, Chapter 11 bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings. Many of the events within bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings are adversarial and are often beyond the control of the creditors. While creditors generally are afforded an opportunity to object to significant actions, there can be no assurance that bankruptcy courts would decide favorably toward, or consistent with the interests of, the Funds, CLOs the Accounts and the Sub-Advised Accounts. Furthermore, there are instances where creditors and equity holders lose their ranking and priority as such if they are considered to have taken over management and/or functional operating control of a debtor.

As the duration of bankruptcy cases can be only roughly estimated, the reorganization process can involve substantial legal, professional, and administrative costs to a company and/or the Funds, CLOs the Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account, and is subject to unpredictable and lengthy delays. In addition, during the process a company's competitive position may erode, key management may depart, and the company may not be able to

invest adequately. In some cases, a company may not be able to reorganize and may be required to liquidate assets. Such investments can result in a total loss of principal.

There exists a significant risk that the Funds, CLOs, the Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account's influence with respect to a class of securities can be lost by the inflation of the number and the amount of claims in, or other gerrymandering of, a class. In addition, certain administrative costs and claims that have priority by law over these claims of certain creditors may be quite high.

The Funds, Accounts, or CLOs may purchase creditor claims subsequent to the commencement of a bankruptcy case. Under judicial decisions, it is possible that such purchase may be disallowed by the bankruptcy court if the court determines that the purchaser has taken unfair advantage of an unsophisticated seller, which may result in the rescission of the transaction or forfeiture by the Funds, Accounts or CLOs.

Investment in the debt of financially distressed companies domiciled outside the United States involves additional risks. Bankruptcy law and process may differ substantially from that in the United States, resulting in greater uncertainty as to the rights of creditors, the enforceability of such rights, reorganization timing and the classification, seniority and treatment of claims. In certain developing countries, although bankruptcy laws have been enacted, the process for reorganization remains highly uncertain.

Default Rates of Loans and High-Yield Securities. The Funds, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account may invest in high-yield loans and other securities. The historical performance of the high-yield market or the leveraged loan market is not necessarily indicative of its future performance, and the numerous methods for calculating default rates leave a significant amount of uncertainty in the potential profitability of investments in such instruments. Should increases in default rates occur with respect to the securities in which the Funds, Accounts the Sub-Advised Account invest, the actual default rates of the securities held by the Funds, the Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may exceed those of the calculation methodology used by the Adviser in determining to purchase such securities, resulting in substantial losses to the Funds, the Accounts, or the Sub-Advised Accounts.

Participation on Creditors' Committees. The Adviser may serve on committees formed by creditors ("Creditors' Committees") to negotiate with the management of financially troubled companies that may or may not be in bankruptcy. The Adviser may also seek to negotiate directly with debtors with respect to restructuring issues. As a result of the Adviser's service on such Creditors' Committees, a Fund and Account may be deemed to have duties to other creditors represented by the Creditors' Committees, which might thereby expose the Funds, CLOs, the Account or the Sub-Advised Account to liability to such other creditors who disagree with the Adviser's actions.

Reliance on Corporate Management and Financial Reporting. In many cases, the Investment Manager will rely on the financial information made available by the borrowers or issuers in which the Funds, CLOs, the Account or the Sub-Advised Account invest. The Adviser generally will not have the ability to independently verify such financial information, and generally will be dependent upon the integrity of both the management of these borrowers and issuers and the financial reporting process in general. Material losses can occur as a result of corporate mismanagement, fraud and accounting irregularities.

"Market" Risk. For reasons not necessarily attributable to any of the risks set forth herein, the prices of the securities in which the Funds, CLOs, the Account or Sub-Advised Account invest may decline substantially. In particular, purchasing assets at what may appear to be "undervalued" levels is no guarantee that these assets will not be trading at even lower levels at the time of valuation or at the time of sale. It may not be possible to predict or to hedge against such market risk.

"Widening" Risk. For reasons not necessarily attributable to any of the risks set forth herein (for example, supply/demand imbalances or other market forces), the prices of the securities in which the Funds, CLOs, the Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account invest may decline substantially. In particular purchasing assets at what may appear to be "undervalued" levels is no guarantee that these assets will not be trading at even lower levels at a time of valuation or at the time of sale. It may not be possible to predict, or to hedge against, such "spread widening" risk.

Uncertain Exit Strategies. Due to the illiquid nature of some of the positions which the Funds, CLOs, the Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account are expected to acquire, the Adviser is unable to predict with confidence what the exit strategy will ultimately be for any given position, or that one will definitely be available at an attractive price, or at all. Exit strategies which appear to be viable or profitable when an investment is initiated may be precluded or unprofitable by the time the investment is ready to be realized due to market, economic, legal, political or other factors.

Competition; Availability of Investments. Certain markets in which the Funds, CLOs, the Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account may invest are extremely competitive for attractive investment opportunities and, as a result, there may be reduced expected investment returns. There can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to identify or successfully pursue attractive investment opportunities in such environments.

Leverage. The Funds, CLOs, the Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account will use leverage at certain points in their investment programs. Limits on leverage, if any, are dictated within each Partnership Agreement, Investment Management Agreement or Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement.

The use of leverage will, in many instances, enable the Adviser to achieve a higher rate of return than would be otherwise possible. An inability of the Funds, CLOs, the Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account to obtain a desired amount of leverage, may limit the Funds, CLOs, the Accounts or the Sub-Advised Accounts overall investment exposure and/or inhibit inverse correlation, thereby reducing the performance.

Derivatives. The Funds, Accounts the Sub-Advised Account may invest in complex derivative instruments that seek to modify or replace the investment performance of particular securities, commodities, currencies, interest rates, indices or markets on a leveraged or unleveraged basis. These instruments generally have counterparty risk and may not perform in the manner expected by the counterparties, thereby resulting in greater loss or gain to the investor. These investments are all subject to additional risks that can result in a loss of all or part of an investment, in particular, interest rate and credit risk volatility, world and local market price and demand and general economic factors and activity.

Options. The Funds, Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account may buy or sell (write) both call options and put options (exchange-traded, over-the-counter or issued in private transactions), and when it writes options it may do so on a “covered” or an “uncovered” basis. Any option transactions may be part of a hedging tactic (i.e., offsetting the risk involved in another securities position) or a form of leverage, in which the Funds, Accounts or Sub-Advised Accounts have the right to benefit from price movements in a large number of securities with a small commitment of capital. These activities involve risks that can be large, depending on the circumstances.

Credit Default Swaps. The Funds, Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account may invest in credit default swaps (“CDS”). Generally, CDSs are contracts where termination may occur prior to the contract’s scheduled maturity date if a credit event occurs. Credit events may include a ratings downgrade of the reference obligation below certain specified ratings levels, a write down (including an implied write down) of the reference obligation, a failure by the reference company to pay principal or interest with respect to the reference obligation, a restructuring of the final maturity date of the reference obligation, or an acceleration of the reference obligation so that it is due prior to its stated maturity date, among others.

Swap transactions dependent upon credit events are priced incorporating many variables including the pricing and volatility of the common stock and debt of the company, and potential loss realized on the debt upon default, among other factors.

Counterparty Risk. Some of the markets in which the Funds, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may effect transactions are OTC or “interdealer” markets. The participants in such markets typically are not subject to the same credit evaluation and regulatory oversight as are members of “exchange-based” markets. In addition, many of the protections afforded to participants on some organized exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of an exchange clearinghouse, might not be available in connection with such “over-the-counter” transactions. This exposes the Funds, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account to the risk that a counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms and conditions because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona

fide) or because of a credit or liquidity problem, thus causing the Funds, Accounts or the Sub-Advised Accounts to suffer a loss.

In addition, the counterparties with which the Funds, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account effect transactions may, from time to time, cease making markets or quoting prices in certain of the instruments. In such instances, the Funds, Accounts or Sub-Advised Account may be unable to enter into a desired transaction in currencies, or to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to an open position, which might adversely affect performance.

Derivative Clearinghouses and Exchanges; Required Central Clearing for Derivatives. Currently, OTC derivatives (including, without limitation, CDS and other swaps, forward contracts, certain options and other instruments) are typically settled on an individual basis by the counterparties to the derivative instrument. As a result, each party to an OTC derivative is subject to the risk that the other party will default on its obligations under the terms of the derivative instrument.

Futures. Investments in commodities, futures and options contracts involve risks including, without limitation, leverage (e.g., margin is usually only 5% to 15% of the face value of the contract and exposure can be nearly unlimited) and credit risk vis-à-vis the contract counterparty. The Funds' and Accounts' and the Sub-Advised Account's futures positions may be illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in certain futures contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" or "daily limits." Under such daily limits, during a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limits. Once the price of a contract for a particular future has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the future can neither be taken nor liquidated unless traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent the Funds, Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and subject them to substantial losses.

Illiquid Investments. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account may make investments that are subject to legal or other restrictions on transfer or for which no liquid market exists, such as private placements. Illiquidity increases risk and volatility and may make it impossible to close out positions against which the market is moving or to realize their such positions' value at the time of sale, and may cause substantial delays in the payment of withdrawal proceeds.

Short Selling. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account may engage in short selling as part of its investment strategies. A short sale involves the theoretically unlimited risk of an increase in the market price of the security that would result in a theoretically unlimited loss.

Highly Volatile Markets. The prices of securities and derivative instruments, including futures and options prices, may be highly volatile. Price movements of securities, forward contracts, futures contracts and other derivative contracts in which the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may invest are influenced by, among other things: interest rates; changing supply and demand relationships; trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments; and U.S. and international political and economic events and policies. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and/or by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in currencies and interest rate related futures and options. Such intervention often is intended directly to influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations.

The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account also are subject to the risk of the failure of any of the exchanges on which its positions trade or of its clearinghouses.

Inside Information; Inability to Vote Certain Positions. As a result of the operations of the Adviser and/or its affiliates, as well as in connection with officerships or directorships of the Adviser's personnel, the Adviser or its affiliates may be in possession of material, non-public information concerning the issuer of securities or other instruments in which the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account has invested, or in which it intends to invest. The possession of such information may limit the ability of the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account to buy or sell such securities or other instruments. Accordingly, the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may be required to refrain from buying or selling such securities or other instruments at times when the Investment Manager might otherwise wish the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised

Account to buy or sell such securities or other instruments. In addition, as a result of voting agreements or other arrangements relating to certain issuers, securities or instruments in which the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account is invested, the Investment Manager or its affiliates may also be subject to restrictions on their ability to vote or take other actions with respect to such issuers, securities or instruments. In such situations, the Investment Manager may not be able to vote or take other actions with respect to such issuers, securities or instruments in the manner that it otherwise would believe to be in the best interests of Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Accounts.

Non-U.S. Investments. The Funds, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may invest in securities of non-U.S. companies, in countries other than the United States and in securities of non-U.S. government entities. Investments outside the United States or denominated in non-U.S. currencies pose currency exchange risks as well as a range of other potential risks that could include, depending on the country involved, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, political or social instability, illiquidity, price volatility and market manipulation. Transaction costs of investing outside the United States are generally higher than in the United States. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of exchanges, brokers and issuers outside the United States than there is in the United States, and there is greater difficulty in taking appropriate legal action in non-U.S. courts. Non-U.S. markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures which in some markets have at times failed to keep pace with the volume of transactions, thereby creating substantial delays and settlement failures that could adversely affect the Funds', Accounts' or the Sub-Advised Accounts' performance.

U.S. Government Obligations. The Funds and certain Accounts may invest in U.S. government obligations. Neither the U.S. government nor its agencies guarantee the market value of their securities, and interest rate changes, prepayments and other factors may affect the value of government securities. Some of the securities purchased by the Partnership are issued by the U.S. government, such as Treasury notes, bills and bonds, and Government National Mortgage Association pass-through certificates, and are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government (the U.S. government has the power to tax its citizens to pay these debts) and may be subject to less credit risk. Securities issued by U.S. government agencies, authorities or instrumentalities, such as the Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government. Although FNMA, FHLMC and the Federal Home Loan Banks are chartered by Acts of Congress, their securities are backed only by the credit of the respective instrumentality.

Bridge Loans. Certain Funds and Accounts may invest in bridge loans. Bridge loans are short-term loan arrangements usually made by a borrower in anticipation of receipt of an intermediate-term or long-term permanent financing. Most bridge loans are structured as floating-rate debt with "step up" provisions under which the interest rate on the bridge loan rises (or "steps up") the longer the loan remains outstanding. In addition, bridge loans commonly contain a conversion feature that allows the bridge loan investor to convert its interest to senior exchange notes if the bridge loan has not been prepaid in full on or before its maturity date. Bridge loans may be subordinate to other debt and may be secured or unsecured. Funds or Accounts for which loans or bonds are not suitable will not be allocated bridge loan opportunities due to the conversion risk of the bridge loan which could result in a Fund or Account owning a security that is not permitted by its investment guidelines. Moreover, as the Adviser believes that, while not contractual, banks and other lenders grant favorable allocations of new issue bonds to orders from investors who participate in the banks' and other lenders' bridge loans, Funds or Accounts that participate in bridge loan opportunities and assume the bridge loan conversion risk generally will receive a favorable primary allocation in the loans or bonds issued to retire the bridge loan commitment in situations in which available quantities are limited, including an allocation up to their full order amount before Funds and Accounts that do not participate in a specific bridge loan receive any primary allocation. Further, Funds and Accounts that do not participate in a specific bridge loan may purchase the loans or bonds issued to retire the bridge loan commitment in secondary transactions on the same day or subsequently at prices which may be higher than the price paid by the Funds and Accounts that purchased the loans or bonds issued to retire the bridge loan commitment in the primary allocation.

SPACs. The Funds and Accounts expect to make direct investments in the stock, warrants and other securities (including PIPEs) of SPACs, and expect to make significant investments in the stock, warrants, and other securities (including PIPEs) of SPACs. Holding multiple investments in the same SPAC would magnify the risk of loss to the Funds. A SPAC is typically a publicly traded company that raises investment capital via an initial public offering (an "IPO") for the purpose of acquiring one or more existing companies (or interests therein) via merger,

combination, acquisition or other similar transactions (each, a “Transaction”). If a SPAC needs additional capital in order to complete a Transaction (e.g., the acquisition cost of its targeted company exceeds the funds available to the SPAC), it may utilize a PIPE with a select investor or group of investors. If a Fund or Account purchases shares of a SPAC in an IPO it will generally bear a sales commission, which may be significant. The shares of a SPAC are often issued in “units” that include one share of common stock and one right or warrant (or partial right or warrant) conveying the right to purchase additional shares or partial shares. In some cases, the rights and warrants may be separated from the common stock at the election of the holder, after which they become freely tradeable. After going public and until a Transaction is completed, a SPAC generally invests the proceeds of its IPO (less a portion retained to cover expenses) in U.S. government securities, money market securities and cash. To the extent the SPAC is invested in cash or similar securities, this may impact the Fund or Account’s ability to meet its respective investment objectives. If a SPAC does not complete a Transaction within a specified period of time after going public, the SPAC is typically dissolved, at which point the invested funds are returned to the SPAC’s shareholders (less certain permitted expenses) and any rights or warrants issued by the SPAC expire worthless. SPACs generally provide their investors with the option of redeeming an investment in the SPAC at or around the time of effecting a Transaction. In some cases, the Fund or Account may forfeit its right to receive additional warrants or other interests in the SPAC if it redeems its interest in the SPAC in connection with a Transaction. Because SPACs are essentially blank check companies without operating history or ongoing business other than seeking a Transaction, the value of their securities may be particularly dependent on the quality of their management, particularly their ability to identify and complete a profitable Transaction, which in turn is often highly dependent on the industry reputation and standing of the SPAC sponsor and its affiliates. Some SPACs will pursue Transactions only within certain markets, industries or regions, which could increase the volatility of an investment in them. In addition, the securities issued by a SPAC, which may be traded in the over-the-counter market, may become illiquid and/or may be subject to restrictions on resale. Other risks of the Fund’s investments in SPACs include that a significant portion of the capital raised by the SPAC is expended during the search for a target Transaction; an attractive Transaction is not identified at all (or any requisite approvals are not obtained) and the SPAC is required to return any remaining capital to shareholders; a Transaction once identified or effected proves unsuccessful and an investment in the SPAC loses value; the warrants or other rights with respect to the SPAC held by the Fund or Account expire worthless or are repurchased or retired by the SPAC at an unfavorable price; and an investment in a SPAC, including an associated PIPE, is diluted by additional later offerings of interests in the SPAC or by other investors exercising existing rights to purchase shares of the SPAC, including through a PIPE. There can be no assurance that there will be investment opportunities that meet the Fund’s investment criteria or, if such investment opportunities exist, that the Fund will be able to make such investments. There can be no assurance that the Fund or Account will be presented with an adequate number of investment opportunities to fulfill its anticipated strategy. Changes in various factors (including, among others, general economic conditions, regulatory conditions, general political conditions, securities markets conditions and tax burdens) may also adversely affect the availability of suitable and attractive investment opportunities. No assurance can be given that investment opportunities can be sourced, acquired, financed or disposed of at favorable prices or terms or that perceived trends in the market will continue, because this will depend on events and factors outside the control of the Adviser. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the Adviser will be able to locate suitable investment opportunities in which to deploy the Fund or Account’s capital. Limited Partners and the Funds or Accounts, will not have an opportunity to evaluate for themselves the relevant economic, financial and other information regarding the SPAC Investments to be made by the Funds or Accounts and, accordingly, will be dependent upon the judgment and ability of the Adviser to identify suitable investments. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Funds or Accounts will be able to achieve their intended exposure to SPAC Investments.

Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) Matters. The Adviser maintains an ESG policy and seeks to integrate certain ESG factors into its investment process in accordance with its policy and subject to its fiduciary duty and any applicable legal, regulatory or contractual requirements. There is no guarantee that the Adviser will be able successfully to implement its ESG policy or to make investments in companies that create a positive ESG impact while achieving its investment strategy. In addition, applying ESG factors to investment decisions is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the criteria utilized by the Adviser, or any judgment exercised by the Adviser, will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. There are also significant differences in interpretations of what positive ESG characteristics mean by region, industry and topic. The Adviser’s interpretations and decisions are expected to differ from others’ views and could also evolve over time. In addition, in evaluating an investment, the Adviser expects to depend upon information and data provided by a number of sources, including the relevant investments and/or various reporting sources which could be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, and which could cause the Adviser to incorrectly assess a company’s ESG practices and/or

related risks and opportunities. The Adviser does not intend independently to verify all ESG information reported by investments or third parties. Further, considering ESG qualities when evaluating an investment could result in the selection or exclusion of certain investments based on the Adviser's view of certain ESG-related and other factors and could cause the relevant Funds not to make an investment that they would have made or to make a management decision with respect to an investment differently than they would have made in the absence of the ESG Policies, which could negatively impact the Adviser's performance. [For avoidance of doubt, however, the Adviser does not expect to subordinate a Fund's investment returns or increase a Fund's investment risks as a result of (or in connection with) the consideration of any ESG factors. Further, ESG practices are evolving rapidly and there are different principles, frameworks, methodologies, and tracking tools being implemented by other asset managers, and the Adviser's adoption and adherence to various such principles, frameworks, methodologies and tools is expected to vary over time. There is also a growing regulatory interest across jurisdictions in improving transparency regarding the definition, measurement and disclosure of ESG factors. The Adviser's ESG policies could become subject to additional regulation in the future, and the Adviser cannot guarantee that its current approach will meet future regulatory requirements.

Cyber Security Breaches and Identity Theft Risks. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account will be reliant upon their respective financial, accounting and technology systems and networks to process, transmit and store information, including sensitive client and proprietary information, and to conduct many business activities and transactions with clients, advisors, vendors and other third parties. The Adviser will rely on third parties for certain aspects of the Adviser's business, including financial intermediaries and technology infrastructure and service providers, and these parties are also susceptible to cyber security risks.

Although the Adviser will take protective measures and endeavor to modify them as circumstances warrant, the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account's information and computer systems, software, networks and mobile devices, and those of third parties on whom the foregoing entities will rely, may be vulnerable to cyber-attacks, breaches, unauthorized access, theft, misuse, computer viruses or other malicious code, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages, fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes and other events that could have a security impact. The use of internet- or cloud-based programs, technologies and data storage applications generally heightens these risks. Any of such circumstances could subject a relevant Fund, to substantial losses, including losses relating to: misappropriation of assets, intellectual property or confidential information; corruption, deletion or destruction of data; physical damage and repairs to systems; reputational harm; financial losses from remedial actions; and/or disruption of operations. Third parties, including activist, criminal, nation-state or terrorist actors, may also attempt fraudulently to induce portfolio companies or their personnel to disclose sensitive information (including passwords) in order to gain access to data, accounts, funds or other assets, or otherwise to inflict harm. If any such events occur, it could jeopardize each affected entity's, as well as their clients', employees' or counterparties' confidential, proprietary and other sensitive information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, the Adviser's or third-party computer systems, networks and mobile devices, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in operations of the affected entities. Despite the Adviser's efforts to ensure the integrity of its systems and networks, it is possible that the Adviser may not be able to anticipate or to implement effective preventive measures against all threats, especially because the techniques used change frequently and can originate from a wide variety of sources. As a result, affected entities could experience disruption of their business, significant losses, increased costs, reputational harm, regulatory actions or legal liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account's financial performance. Affected entities may be required to spend significant additional resources to modify their protective measures or to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures, and they may be subject to litigation and financial losses that are either not insured against fully or not fully covered through any insurance that such entities maintain.

Privacy and Data Protection Law Compliance Risk. The adoption, interpretation and application of consumer protection, data protection and/or privacy laws and regulations ("Privacy Laws") in the United States, Europe and elsewhere could significantly impact current and planned privacy and information security related practices, the collection, use, sharing, retention and safeguarding of personal data and current and planned business activities of the Adviser, the General Partner and/or the Funds, and increase compliance costs and require the dedication of additional time and resources to compliance for such entities. A failure to comply with such Privacy Laws by any such entity or their service providers could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect the results of operations and overall business, as well as have a negative impact on reputation and

Fund performance. As Privacy Laws are implemented, interpreted and applied, compliance costs for the Adviser, the General Partners, and/or the Funds, are likely to increase, particularly in the context of ensuring that adequate data protection and data transfer mechanisms are in place.

Other jurisdictions, including other U.S. states, have proposed or are considering similar Privacy Laws, which if enacted could impose similarly significant costs, potential liabilities and operational and legal obligations. Such Privacy Laws and regulations are expected to vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, thus increasing costs, operational and legal burdens, and the potential for significant liability for regulated entities, which could include the Adviser, the General Partner, and/or the Funds.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Developments. Recent technological advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning technology (collectively, “Machine Learning Technology”), including OpenAI’s release of its ChatGPT application, pose risks to the Adviser, the Fund and the Fund’s portfolio investments. While the Adviser may utilize Machine Learning Technology in connection with its business activities, including investment activities, the Adviser intends to periodically evaluate and/or adjust internal policies governing use of Machine Learning Technology by its personnel. Notwithstanding any such policies, the Adviser personnel, consultants and other associated persons of the Adviser could, unbeknownst to the Adviser, utilize Machine Learning Technology in contravention of such policies. The Adviser, the Fund and the Fund’s portfolio investments could be further exposed to the risks of Machine Learning Technology if third-party service providers or any counterparties, whether or not known to the Adviser, also use Machine Learning Technology in their business activities. The Adviser will not be in a position to control the use of Machine Learning Technology in third-party products or services.

Use of Machine Learning Technology by any of the parties described in the previous paragraph could include the input of confidential information (including material non-public information) – either by third parties in contravention of non-disclosure agreements, or by the Adviser personnel or the aforementioned Adviser advisors in contravention of the Adviser’s policies, contractual or other obligations or restrictions to which any of the foregoing or any of their affiliates or representatives are subject, or otherwise in violation of applicable laws or regulations relating to treatment of confidential and/or personally identifiable information (including material non-public information) — into Machine Learning Technology applications, resulting in such confidential information becoming part of a dataset that is accessible by other third-party Machine Learning Technology applications and users.

Independent of its context of use, Machine Learning Technology is generally highly reliant on the collection and analysis of large amounts of data, and it is not possible or practicable to incorporate all relevant data into the model that Machine Learning Technology utilizes to operate. Certain data in such models will inevitably contain a degree of inaccuracy and error — potentially materially so — and could otherwise be inadequate or flawed, which would be likely to degrade the effectiveness of Machine Learning Technology. To the extent that the Adviser, the Fund or the Fund’s portfolio investments are exposed to the risks of Machine Learning Technology use, any such inaccuracies or errors could have adverse impacts on the Adviser, the Fund or the Fund’s portfolio investments. Conversely, to the extent competitors of the Adviser and its portfolio companies utilize Machine Learning Technology more extensively than the Adviser and its portfolio companies, there is a possibility that such competitors will gain a competitive advantage.

Machine Learning Technology and its applications, including in the private investment and financial sectors, continue to develop rapidly, and it is impossible to predict the future risks that may arise from such developments.

Social Media and Publicity Risk. The use of social networks, message boards, internet channels and other platforms has become widespread within the United States and globally. As a result, individuals now have the ability to rapidly and broadly disseminate information or misinformation, without independent or authoritative verification. Any such information or misinformation regarding the Adviser, the Funds or one or more portfolio companies could have a material and adverse effect on the value of the Funds.

United Kingdom (“UK”) Exit from the European Union (the “EU”). The UK formally left the EU on January 31, 2020 (“Brexit”), and entered a transition period that ended on December 31, 2020. On December 30, 2020, the UK

government and the EU Commission signed a trade and cooperation agreement governing their future relationship, which, following a ratification process, is expected to apply on a provisional basis through an additional transition period. However, this agreement does not include an agreement on financial services and, as a result, UK firms in the financial sector have more limited access to the EU market than prior to Brexit and EU firms similarly have more limited access to the UK, owing to the loss of passporting rights under applicable EU and UK legislation. Alternative arrangements and structures may allow for the provision of cross-border marketing and services between the EU and UK, but these are subject to legal uncertainty and the risk that further legislative and regulatory restrictions could be imposed in the future.

As a result of the onshoring of EU legislation in the UK, UK firms are currently subject to many of the same rules and regulations as prior to Brexit. However, the UK government has stated its intention to recast onshored EU legislation as part of UK legislation and regulation, which could result in substantive changes to regulatory requirements in the UK. It remains to be seen to what extent the UK may elect to implement or mirror future changes in the EU regulatory regime, or to diverge from the current EU-influenced regime over time. It is possible that the EU may respond to UK initiatives by restricting third-country access to EU markets. If the regulatory regimes for EU and UK financial services change or diverge further, this could have an adverse impact on any Fund and its investments, including the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objectives in whole or in part (for example, owing to increased costs and complexity and/or new restrictions in relation to cross-border access between the EU and non-EU jurisdictions). There can be no assurance that any renegotiated laws or regulations will not have an adverse impact on a Fund and its investments, including the ability of a Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

The legal, political and economic uncertainty generally resulting from Brexit may adversely affect both EU- and UK-based businesses, including the Adviser and Fund portfolio companies, as applicable. Brexit has already led to disruptions in trade as businesses attempt to adapt cross-border procedures and rules applicable in the UK and in the EU to their activities, products, customers, and suppliers. Continuing uncertainty and the prospect of further disruption may also result in an economic slowdown and/or a deteriorating business environment in the UK and in one or more EU Member States.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events. An investment in a Fund, Account, CLOs or Sub-Advised Account is subject to the risk that one of the Fund's banks, brokers, hedging counterparties, lenders or other custodians of some or all of the Fund's assets (each, a "**Financial Institution**") fails to perform its obligations or experiences insolvency, closure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty (each, a "**Distress Event**"). Distress Events can be caused by factors including eroding market sentiment, significant withdrawals, fraud, malfeasance, poor performance or accounting irregularities. In the event a Financial Institution experiences a Distress Event, the Adviser, the Funds, Accounts, CLOs or the Sub-Advised account and their investments may not be able to access deposits, borrowing facilities or other services for an extended period of time or ever. Although assets held by regulated Financial Institutions in the United States frequently are insured up to stated balance amounts by organizations such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("**FDIC**"), in the case of banks, or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("**SIPC**"), in the case of certain broker-dealers, amounts in excess of the relevant insurance are subject to risk of loss, and any non-U.S. Financial Institutions that are not subject to similar regimes pose increased risk of loss. Although in recent years governmental intervention has resulted in additional protections for depositors, there can be no assurance that governmental intervention will be successful or avoid the risk of loss, substantial delays or negative impact on banking or brokerage conditions or markets.

Any Distress Event has a potentially adverse effect on the ability of the Adviser to manage the Funds and their investments, and on the ability of the Adviser, any Fund, Account, CLO or the Sub-Advised account and its investments to maintain operations, which in each case could result in significant losses and unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such losses have the potential to include a Fund to pay fees and expenses in the event the Fund is not able to close a transaction (whether due to the inability to draw capital on a credit line provided by a Financial Institution experiencing a Distress Event, the inability of investors to make capital contributions or otherwise), as well the inability of a Fund to acquire or dispose of investments at prices that the relevant General Partner believes reflect the fair value of such investments and/or the inability of portfolio companies to make payroll, fulfill obligations and maintain operations. Although the Adviser expects to exercise contractual remedies under the agreements with Financial Institutions in the event of a Distress Event, there can be no assurance that such remedies will be successful or avoid losses or delays.

Conflicts of Interest

As a result of the different business initiatives at the Adviser and at MidOcean US Advisor, LP, Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account may be subject to certain potential or actual conflicts of interest in connection with the activities of, and investments by, the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account.

Impact of the Account on Liquidity. The Adviser currently manages certain accounts with similar strategies that may have different liquidity terms than investors in the Funds. This may result in certain investors being able to exit prior to other investors or the limited partners of the Funds. In addition, investors in separately managed accounts may have access more regularly to information related to holdings and leverage in their account than investors in the Funds.

Differing Locations in the Capital Structure. The Adviser may cause its clients, including the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account to purchase different classes of debt and/or equity of the same borrower or issuer, including one or more MidOcean US Advisor, L.P. Portfolio Companies. These and other investments may be deemed to create conflicts of interest, particularly because the Adviser may take certain actions for some clients with respect to one class of debt or equity that may be adverse to other clients who hold other classes of debt or equity of the same borrower or issuer.

Valuation. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account may hold securities and financial instruments that may not have readily available market quotes. In such instances the Adviser generally will value such securities and financial instruments in good faith at fair value based on various factors, including, without limitation, external pricing sources (if any), recent trading activity (if any) or other information aimed at a relative value assessment process that incorporates, among other factors in the General Partners' discretion, current market conditions, position size, trends and prices. Such valuations may vary from similar valuations performed by independent third parties for similar types of securities and financial instruments. Additionally, such valuations will directly correlate to the compensation paid or allocated by the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account to the Adviser and the General Partners and may, therefore, create conflicts of interest.

Other Activities. The Adviser may provide advice to other investment funds, partnerships or accounts, including vehicles that may follow investment programs substantially similar to that of the Funds. The Adviser and its principals and employees may also carry on investment activities for their own accounts and for family members and friends who do not invest in the Funds, and may give advice and recommend securities to other accounts or investment funds which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, the Funds even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar. The Advisers' personnel reserve the right to manage their own personal investments, whether or not through a formal family office or estate planning structure, and to pay or receive compensation relating to these arrangements.

Unless restricted by the Governing Documents, the Adviser's personnel are permitted to serve on boards or act in other roles unaffiliated with the Adviser and/or the Funds including boards of charitable and educational institutions, public companies and former portfolio companies, and receive compensation in connection with such services and roles.

The Adviser and its members, officers and employees will devote so much of their time to the activities of the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account as they deem necessary and appropriate. The Adviser and their respective affiliates are not restricted from forming additional investment funds, accounts, or CLOs or from entering into other investment advisory relationships or from engaging in other business activities, even though such activities may be in competition with the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account and/or may involve substantial time and resources of the Adviser.

"Soft Dollar" Payments. The brokers, dealers and other counterparties utilized by the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account will be selected by the Adviser. In selecting brokers, dealers and counterparties that operate outside of the safe harbor created by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), the Adviser may, subject to its overall duty to obtain "best execution" for Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account transactions, pay higher commissions than those charged by brokers that do not provide such services or benefits. However, the Adviser has no soft dollar agreements in place at this time.

Cross Trades with other Investment Manager Clients or Affiliates. In certain circumstances, the Adviser may cause a Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account to purchase securities from or sell securities and investments to other clients or vehicles managed by the Adviser when the Adviser believes such transactions are appropriate and in the best interests of the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account. In addition, the Investment Manager may recommend that a Fund, CLO, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account purchase or sell an investment that is being sold or purchased, respectively, at the same time by MidOcean or another investment management client.

Further, cross transactions are expected to arise in the context of automatic or other re-balancing of investments among parallel investing entities, and in such circumstances the Adviser generally will not seek a fairness opinion or advisory committee consent given that such transaction typically are effected close in time to the initial Fund's investment or pursuant to authorizing provisions in the relevant Governing Documents.

Incentive Allocation. The Incentive Allocation may create an incentive for the Adviser to invest assets in investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case if the Adviser was compensated based on a flat percentage of capital. In addition, the Incentive Allocation is determined on the basis of the value of the Capital Accounts (excluding any value attributable to Special Investment Accounts), including value attributable to unrealized appreciation. Any securities traded directly by the Funds, Accounts or the Sub-Advised Account for which market quotations are not available may be valued by or at the direction of the General Partners at such value as they may reasonably determine and may not be independently valued or verified by a third party. This may create an incentive to place the highest reasonable value on the Fund's, Accounts or Sub-Advised Account's respective investments.

From time to time, the Adviser will be presented with investment opportunities that would be suitable not only for a Fund, Account, or Sub-Advised Account, but also for other funds and accounts and other investment vehicles operated by advisory affiliates of the Adviser. In determining which investment vehicles should participate in such investment opportunities, the Adviser and its affiliates are subject to conflicts of interest among the investors in such investment vehicles. Investment by more than one client of the Adviser in a portfolio company may also raise the risk of using assets of a client of the Adviser to support positions taken by other clients of the Adviser. When and to the extent that employees and related persons of the Adviser and its affiliates make capital investments in or alongside certain funds or accounts, the Adviser and its affiliates are subject to conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that any Fund's or Account's return from a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Fund or Account participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

Investment opportunities may be appropriate for multiple funds or accounts at the same, different or overlapping levels of a company's capital structure. Conflicts may arise in determining the terms of each such investment, particularly where certain funds or accounts are intended to invest in different types of securities in a single company. Questions may arise subsequently as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be refinanced or restructured. In troubled situations, decisions including whether to enforce such claims, or whether to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any workout or restructuring may raise conflicts of interest, particularly with respect to funds or accounts that have invested in different securities within the same company.

Officers, principals and employees of the Adviser may trade in the securities and derivative markets in transactions offered to but rejected by a Fund, Account or Sub-Advised Account. Such transactions are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in the Adviser's Code of Ethics.

Side Letters. The Adviser and/or its affiliates reserve the right to enter into side letter arrangements with certain investors in a Fund providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to different fee structures (including discounted or rebated compensation terms, information rights, specialized reporting, priority co-investment rights or targeted co-investment amounts, rights to serve on the Fund's advisory committee, liquidity or transfer rights, confidentiality protections and disclosure rights, modification of default remedies, investment pacing restrictions, and well as economic, procedural and other terms. Other Side Letter rights are likely to confer benefits on the relevant limited partner at the expense of the relevant Fund or of limited partners as a whole, including in the event that a Side Letter confers additional reporting, information rights and/or transfer

rights, the costs and expenses of which are expected to be borne by the relevant Fund. Except where required by Governing Documents, other investors will not receive copies of Side Letters or related provisions, and as a general matter, the other investors have no recourse against a Fund, the relevant General Partner or any of their affiliates in the event that certain investors have received additional and/or different rights and/or terms as a result of such Side Letters. To the extent an investor is subject to statutory or other limitations on indemnification, or otherwise negotiates rights relating thereto, other investors may be subject to increased losses, or be required to bear an increased portion of indemnification amounts. As a consequence of one or more limited partners being excused or excluded, or from regulatory, tax or other factors altering or limiting their participation in investments, the aggregate returns realized by participating or non-participating limited partners could be adversely affected in a material manner by the unfavorable performance of particular investments. Any of these situations subjects MidOcean and/or its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest. The Adviser attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligation to investors in its Funds or Accounts and the obligations owed by the Adviser's advisory affiliated to investors in investment vehicles managed by them, and attempts to allocate investment opportunities among a Fund or Account, other Funds or Accounts and such investment vehicles in a fair and equitable manner. To the extent that an investment or relationship raises particular conflicts of interest, the Adviser will review the circumstances of such investment or relationship with a view to addressing and reducing the potential for conflict. Where necessary, the Adviser consults and receives consent to conflicts from, in the case of an Account, the relevant client, or in the case of a Fund or other investment vehicle, an advisory committee consisting of limited partners or shareholders of the relevant Fund and such other investment vehicles.

Co-Investments. The Adviser expects certain service providers, their affiliates and personnel to invest in, or co-invest alongside, one or more funds, and due to the nature of the service provider relationships and the timing of services these persons have the potential to have information advantages relative to other investors or co-investors, and likely will be offered co-investment opportunities before such opportunities are presented to other interested prospective co-investors.

Subscription Lines. Fund-level borrowing will result in incremental partnership expenses that will be borne by investors. These expenses typically include interest on the amounts borrowed, unused commitment fees on the committed but unfunded portion of a subscription line, an upfront fee for establishing a subscription line, and other one-time and recurring fees and/or expenses, as well as legal fees relating to the establishment and negotiation of the terms of the borrowing facility. Conflicts of interest have the potential to arise in that the use of Fund-level borrowing typically delays the need for limited partners to make contributions to a fund, or results in short-term gains to a Fund, which in circumstances enhances the relevant Fund's internal rate of return calculations and thereby may be deemed to benefit the marketing efforts of the General partner and its affiliates and increases the likelihood that any hurdle or preferred return component in the fund's carried interest arrangements will be met. In other circumstances the use of Fund-level borrowing can increase the base of a Fund's Management Fee calculation, such as during periods where Management Fees are based in whole or in part on an acquisition cost that includes a borrowing component. The use of Fund-level borrowing arrangements, and the repayment or non-repayment thereof, can also influence the determination of the end of a Fund's investment period, and cause or defer a related change in the basis of the relevant Fund's Management Fee calculation under the Governing Documents. Because a subscription line's interest rate is based in part on the creditworthiness of the relevant Fund's limited partners and the terms of the Governing Documents, it may be higher than the interest rate a limited partner could obtain individually.

Additionally, the subscription line may contain other terms that restrict the activities of a Fund and the limited partners or impose additional obligations on them. In addition, in order to secure a subscription line, the relevant General Partner may request certain financial information and other documentation from limited partners to share with lenders. The General Partner will have significant discretion in negotiating the terms of any subscription line and may agree to terms that are not the most favorable to one or more limited partners. To the extent a particular limited partner's cost of capital is lower than the Fund's cost of borrowing, Fund-level borrowing can negatively impact a limited partner's overall individual financial returns even if it increases the Fund's reported net returns in certain methods of calculation. Conflicts of interest have the potential to arise in that the use of Fund-level borrowing typically delays the need for limited partners to make contributions to a Fund, which in certain circumstances enhances the relevant Fund's internal rate of return calculations and thereby may be deemed to benefit the marketing efforts of the General Partner and its affiliates. Conflicts of interest also have the potential to arise to the extent that a subscription line is used to make an investment that is later sold in part to co-investors, as to

the extent co-investors are not required to act as guarantors under the relevant facility or pay related costs or expenses, co-investors nevertheless stand to receive the benefit of the use of the subscription line and neither the relevant Fund nor investors generally will be compensated for providing the relevant guarantee(s) or being subject to the related costs, expenses and/or liabilities. If an investment appreciates in value and is disposed of prior to repayment, the relevant Fund generally would apply disposition proceeds to repay the borrowing and related interest and expenses, the absence of invested capital funded by limited partners potentially will result in a distribution of net proceeds without a preferred return accrual on the amount invested. Accordingly, borrowings have the potential to support the distribution of proceeds to limited partners and increase the potential carried interest for the relevant General Partner, as reduced by the interest incurred by the relevant Fund. Subject to any limitations in the Governing Documents, this scenario potentially incentivizes the relevant General Partner to permanently fund the acquisition and ongoing capital needs of a Fund's investments and related expenses with the proceeds of such borrowings in lieu of drawing down capital contributions on an as-needed basis, and, accordingly, capital contributions to repay such borrowings may be required only at the time of the disposition of an investment (or never, if principal and interest on such borrowings are always repaid out of disposition proceeds).

A portfolio company financing from a subscription line, rather than from a Fund-level equity commitment, has the potential to increase such returns, particularly in instances where the relevant amount has been drawn for an extended period of time.

Because Management Fees are incurred whether an investment is financed through capital calls or borrowings, and a Fund's preferred return typically does not accrue on outstanding borrowings, the relevant General Partner has an incentive to cause the Fund to make investments and/or pay such amounts using a subscription line rather than making capital calls.

Investment- and Intermediate Entity-Level Borrowing. Under the Governing Documents, the Fund is authorized to incur indebtedness that is secured by any assets of the Fund (e.g., asset-based borrowing, as well as "back leverage" and net asset value (NAV) facilities), and is permitted directly or indirectly through one or more intermediate entities (e.g., special purpose vehicles) to incur indebtedness, including to borrow money from any person, to make guarantees or provide other credit support to any person or to incur any other obligation (including other extensions of credit). Indebtedness is permitted to be incurred for any purpose relating to the activities of the Fund, including without limitation to: finance any investment-related activities of the Fund; increase the buying power of the Fund; provide interim financing to the extent necessary to consummate the purchase of investments prior to the receipt of permanent financing or capital contributions or distributions (as applicable); pay for Fund expenses or fund the payment of Management Fees; make, hold or dispose of investments; provide financing or refinancing; fund the payment of amounts to withdrawing limited partners; fund distributions to the partners; and provide collateral to secure outstanding letters of credit or to create reserves, in each case in accordance with the Governing Documents. Additionally, a Fund is expected to enter into letters of credit in support of one or more of its investments, including for the purpose of such Fund agreeing to fund additional equity financing or capital expenditures into a portfolio company (regardless of who the beneficiary to such letter of credit may be) at a certain time or upon the occurrence of a certain event. Although in many cases the Governing Documents impose limits on borrowings at the Fund level, portfolio investments and intermediate entities generally do not have such limits on their ability to engage in borrowings or incur leverage with respect to all or a portion of the relevant investments.

Sanctioned Investors. If after subscribing to a Fund a limited partner is included on a list of prohibited persons maintained by a relevant regulatory or governmental authority (including OFAC or equivalent non-U.S. authorities) (a "Sanctions List"), the relevant General Partner will have the sole discretion to determine the resolutions, remedy and manner of compliance of the Fund with applicable laws, including without limitation a "freeze" on distributions and/or capital calls from the relevant limited partner and reporting to the relevant authorities. Adverse actions by any such authorities, including temporary or permanent stays or holds on the Fund's activities, could materially and adversely affect the Funds.

Savings Clause. Although the Governing Documents generally contain broad exculpation and indemnification provisions, the Adviser will not interpret such provisions to constitute a waiver of any person's non-waivable federal fiduciary duties to the relevant Fund under the Advisers Act.

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 the Adviser or the integrity of the Adviser's management. The Adviser has no information to disclose that is applicable to this item.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The Adviser is an affiliate of MidOcean US Advisor, LP, a registered investment adviser. MidOcean US Advisor, LP provides advisory services to MidOcean Partners III, LP, MidOcean Partners III-A, LP, MidOcean Partners III-D, LP, MidOcean Partners III-E, LP, MidOcean Partners IV, LP, MidOcean Partners V, LP, MidOcean Partners VI, LP, MidOcean Prepaid Holdings, LP, MidOcean MPRP Coinvest, LP, and affiliates or parallel SPVs (together, the "Private Equity Funds") which focus on private equity investments.

Certain conflicts of interest may arise as a result of such private equity investments. For example, the Adviser and its affiliates may cause its clients to purchase different classes of debt and/or equity of the same borrower or issuer. These and other investments may be deemed to create conflicts of interest, particularly because the Adviser and its affiliates may take certain actions for some clients with respect to one class of debt or equity that may be adverse to other clients who hold other classes of debt or equity of the same borrower or issuer. Such investments may also be deemed to create conflicts of interest with respect to one client's need for attractive investment opportunities, on the one hand, and the issuer's need for attractive debt and equity financing terms, on the other hand. The Adviser may not invest in the securities issued by any private equity portfolio company advised by MidOcean US Advisor, LP. In all such cases, the Adviser will seek to act in a manner it believes in good faith to be equitable to all clients under the circumstances, subject to the requirements described above.

A minority interest in the Adviser is indirectly owned by HPC Manager Holdings Investor – Missouri LLC, a strategic institutional investor, with the remaining interests held by members of MidOcean's management team. HPC does not have authority over the day-to-day operations or investment decisions of the Adviser as they relate to the Funds and Accounts, although it has negotiated certain minority protection and consent rights in connection with its investment in the Adviser. Although it intends to maintain operations, strategy and investment decisions separate from HPC, the Adviser generally will have incentives to conduct operations in a manner that benefits HPC.

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

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics for all supervised persons of the firm describing its high standard of business conduct, and fiduciary duty to its clients. The Code of Ethics includes provisions relating to the confidentiality of client information, a prohibition on insider trading, restrictions on the acceptance of significant gifts and the reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items, and personal securities trading procedures, among other things. All supervised persons at the Adviser must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually, or as amended.

The Adviser is built upon the principles of fair dealing and ethical conduct of its employees. Its reputation for integrity and excellence requires careful observance of the spirit and letter of all applicable laws and regulations, as well as a scrupulous regard for the highest standards of conduct and personal integrity. The continued success of the Adviser is dependent upon its clients' trust and the Adviser is dedicated to preserving that trust. Employees owe a duty to the Adviser, its clients and investors to act in a way that will merit the continued confidence of the public.

The Adviser will comply with all applicable laws and regulations and expects its employees and partners to conduct business in accordance with the letter, spirit and intent of all relevant laws and to refrain from any illegal, dishonest or unethical conduct. If a situation arises where it is difficult to determine the proper course of action, the matter should be discussed openly with an immediate supervisor or the Chief Compliance Officer for advice and consultation.

The Adviser will provide its Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client who requests it. Requests should be sent to Molly Reichert at mreichert@midoceanpartners.com.

Through the Code of Ethics, the Adviser seeks to ensure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of its employees will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the interest of advisory clients or (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts. In addition, the Code requires pre-clearance of all transactions including any limited offerings or IPOs. Employee trading is monitored in order to reasonably detect and prevent violations.

Principals and employees of the Adviser and its affiliates may directly or indirectly own an interest in the Funds or CLOs advised by the Adviser. To the extent that co-investment vehicles exist, such vehicles may invest in one or more of the same companies as such funds.

The Funds, CLOs, the Accounts and Sub-Advised Account may invest in similar securities or in securities of the same issuer. Allocations to specific vehicles are determined by the Adviser and the General Partner based upon the size of the Fund, CLO, Account and the Sub-Advised Account, its liquidity needs, the size of the investment opportunities and minimum investment size. Odd lot implications will also be considered. One Fund, CLO, Account or Sub-Advised Account may be selling a security while another Fund, CLO, Account or Sub-Advised Account continues to hold a security. When it is determined that it would be appropriate for a Fund, CLO, Account or Sub-Advised Account to participate in an investment, MidOcean will generally allocate such investment among all of the participating investment accounts on a fair and equitable basis, taking into account such factors as MidOcean deems appropriate, including, without limitation: (i) the overall liquidity profile and risk profile of the Fund's, CLO's, Account's or the Sub-Advised Account's respective investment portfolio; (ii) such Funds, CLOs, Account's or Sub-Advised Account's objective, time horizon, tax sensitivity, tolerance for turnover, asset composition and cash level; (iii) the Funds', CLO's, Accounts' or Sub-Advised Account's size (including as set forth in the relevant client's governing documents, where applicable); (iv) the potential for withdrawals from the Funds; (v) the transferability of such investments; (vi) the minimum denominations of such investments; (vii) the availability of price quotes with respect to such investments; (viii) the structural and operational differences between (and any applicable investment limitations, including, without limitation, exposure limits, hedging limits, and diversification considerations, of the Fund, CLO, Account or Sub-Advised Account; (ix) the eligibility of the Fund, CLO, Account or Sub-Advised Account to make such investment under applicable laws and regulations; and (x) in the case of a new issue bond being allocated by a bank or other lender, the Fund's or Account's previous commitment to fund a bridge loan by such bank or other lender; (xi) any other applicable tax, legal, regulatory, compliance, operational or administrative issues. Orders may be combined for all such accounts, and if any order is not filled at the same price, they may be allocated on an average price basis. Similarly, if an order on behalf of more than one account cannot be fully executed under prevailing market conditions, securities may be allocated among the different accounts on a basis that MidOcean considers equitable.

Even where one or more of the Funds, CLOs, Accounts or Sub-Advised Account have overlapping investment objectives and invest in the same securities, purchase and sales of such securities may not be combined but, rather, may occur at different times and/or in different proportions or amounts, for different reasons (e.g., differences in availability of investible capital, differences in applicable investment guidelines or restrictions, differences in sensitivity to applicable tax or regulatory issues and other considerations). Such differences could lead to purchases and/or sales that are effected at less favorable prices for some Funds, CLOs, Accounts or Sub-Advised Account than those obtained for other Funds, CLOs, Accounts or Sub-Advised Account.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

Investors in the Funds authorize the General Partner to act on behalf of the Funds and the Adviser on behalf of the Accounts, the Sub-Advised Account and the CLOs. The Adviser as the Manager, and its affiliate as the General Partner of the Funds will make all decisions related to the investment and divestment of the Funds' and Accounts' and the Sub-Advised Account's assets including the selection of the investments, the size of the investments, the banker or other advisor in such transactions or, in the case of securities that are traded, the broker or dealer to be used and the commissions to be paid, if any. The Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account may hold public and private debt, public stocks that are unrestricted, invest in a manner to further its hedging strategy or may trade on foreign exchanges or in foreign currency as necessary. On all of its trades, the Adviser will seek to get best execution for its Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account and will seek to pay market commissions where appropriate. The Adviser does not receive research or other services associated with the execution of its trades, and does not use any form of soft dollars.

Orders for purchase or sale of securities placed first will be executed first, and within a reasonable amount of time of order receipt. To the extent that orders for Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account are completed independently, the Adviser may also purchase or sell the same securities or instruments for several Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account simultaneously. From time to time, the Adviser may, but is not obligated to, purchase or sell securities for several client accounts at approximately the same time. Such orders may be combined or “batched” to facilitate obtaining best execution and/or to reduce brokerage commissions or other costs. Batched transactions are executed in a manner intended to ensure that no participating Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account of MidOcean is favored over any other Fund, Account or CLO. When an aggregated order is filled in its entirety, each of the participating Funds, CLOs, Accounts and Sub-Advised Account generally will receive the average price obtained on all such purchases or sales made during such trading day. To the extent such orders are not batched, they may have the effect of increasing brokerage commissions or other costs. When an aggregate order is partially filled, the securities purchased or sold will normally be allocated on a pro rata basis to each Fund, CLO, Account or Sub-Advised Accounts participating in such buy or sell order in accordance with the amount of securities originally requested for such Fund, CLO, Account and Sub-Advised Account. Each Fund, CLO, Account and Sub-Advised Account generally will receive the average price obtained on all such purchases or sales made during such trading day. Exceptions to pro rata allocations are permissible provided they are fair and equitable to the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account over time. In the Adviser’s securities transactions on behalf of the Funds, CLOs, Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account, it may retain one or more broker-dealers or investment banks, the costs of which will be borne by the relevant Fund, CLO, Account. In determining to retain such parties, the Adviser may consider a variety of factors, including: (i) capabilities with respect to the type of transaction being contemplated; (ii) commissions or fees charged; (iii) reputation of the firm being considered; and (iv) responsiveness to requests for information. As a result, although the Adviser generally will seek reasonable rates for such services, the market for such services involves more subjective evaluations than public securities brokerage transactions, and the Funds and Accounts may not pay the lowest commission fee for such services.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

The Adviser provides its Funds with monthly capital account statements and annual audited financial statements. The capital accounts provide information about the value of each investor’s investment in the Fund and holdings of the Funds above a certain threshold as determined by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. The Accounts have their own administrator which will provide information to the relevant investor in the Account as per the agreement between the investor and the administrator. It provides the Funds, Accounts and CLOs with statements as required by those agreements governing those relationships.

As part of its ongoing management oversight, the Adviser oversees the performance of the Funds’, the CLOs’, the Accounts’ and the Sub-Advised Account’s’ investments and makes buy and sell decisions based upon the Adviser’s macro and micro views. The Adviser will review the filings of its investments and confirm that the company’s performance is in line with projections and budgets.

In addition, the Adviser also confirms that any investment would be in compliance with the investment limitations set forth in the appropriate Limited Partnership Agreement or Investment Management Agreement, Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement, or Indenture.

In addition to reviewing the performance of the underlying investments, the Adviser will also reconcile the Funds’, CLOs, the Accounts’ and the Sub-Advised Account’s cash, positions and trade breaks on a regular basis and maintains and aged trade break report.

Investors in UCITS receive regular reports from the Adviser in accordance with the principles established in the UCITS directives. Investors in the 1940 Act fund receive regular reports from the Adviser in accordance with the principles established in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Adviser has seven (7) employees who are responsible for marketing and investor relations and client service. As such, the Adviser will determine overall compensation for these professionals based upon success in identifying potential investors, helping to prepare marketing materials, or responding to client requests.

The Adviser has engaged Heptagon Capital to place interests in Tactical III.

Item 15 – Custody

The Adviser generally expects that it will be deemed to have “custody” (within the meaning of Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the “**Custody Rule**”) of funds or securities held in the name of one or more Funds, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the Custody Rule and related guidance, and intends to maintain such assets with Northern Trust.

The Adviser provides limited partners in its Funds with audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles within 120 days of the relevant Fund’s fiscal year end. In certain situations, the Adviser may elect to create a Fund for a single investor or investor family similar to the Focus Fund, the Solutions Fund or based upon the expectations of that investor, may elect to have the custodian provide that investor with copies of the brokerage statements and to have a surprise audit performed on the Fund.

The Adviser utilizes BNP Paribas Global Prime Services, Barclays Capital Inc., Scotia Bank and Wells Fargo Securities as its prime brokers and Northern Trust Hedge Fund Services LLC as its custodian.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

As discussed, the Adviser has discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of the Funds, the CLOs, the Accounts and the Sub-Advised Account. In general, Limited Partners cannot place limits on the Adviser’s authority, although the Adviser is subject to any limitations on investments set forth in the applicable Partnership Agreement, Portfolio Management Agreement, Investment Management Agreement or Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement. The Adviser assumes this discretionary authority pursuant to the Advisory Agreements.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

As required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act, the Adviser has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “Proxy Policy”) that are reasonably designed to ensure that the Adviser votes proxies in the best interests of clients and that address how the Adviser resolves material conflicts of interest that may arise between the Adviser’s interests and the interests of the Funds. Compliance is responsible for overseeing the Adviser’s compliance with the Proxy Policy.

In the event that there is or may be a conflict of interest in voting proxies, the Proxy Policy provides that the Adviser may address the conflict using several alternatives, including by seeking the approval or concurrence of the relevant fund’s advisory board or investor base on the proposed proxy vote or through other alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. The Adviser does not consider service on portfolio company boards by Adviser personnel or the Adviser’s receipt of management or other fees from portfolio companies to create a material conflict of interest in voting proxies with respect to such companies. In addition, the Proxy Policy sets forth certain specific proxy voting guidelines followed by the Adviser when voting proxies on behalf of a client.

If you would like a copy of the Adviser’s Proxy Policy or information regarding how the Adviser voted proxies for particular portfolio companies, please contact MidOcean Partners at 212-497-1400, and the Proxy Policy and/or information will be provided to you free of charge.

Item 18 – Financial Information

The Adviser does not require the prepayment of fees more than six months in advance. In addition, the Adviser has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.