

TRIMARAN

ADVISORS

Item 1 Cover Page

March 29, 2024

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This brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Trimaran Advisors, L.L.C. (“Trimaran” or the “Adviser”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact Investor Relations at (212) 612-1550. This information has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

The Adviser is an investment adviser registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). Additional information about the Adviser also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Registration with the SEC does not constitute an endorsement by the SEC of an investment adviser’s skill or expertise. Further, registration does not imply or guarantee that a registered adviser has achieved a certain level of skill, competency, sophistication, expertise or training in providing advisory services to its clients.

Item 2

Material Changes

The Adviser is required to identify and discuss any material changes made to this Brochure since the last annual update. No material changes were made to this Brochure since the last annual update of this Brochure on March 31, 2023 other than routine updating changes.

The Adviser recommends that you read this Brochure in its entirety. In addition, certain information relating to the overall business of the Adviser may be disclosed in the Form ADV Part 2A brochure for LibreMax Capital, LLC (“LibreMax Capital”), which you should read to ensure a full understanding of the Adviser’s business. If the Adviser makes any material changes to this Brochure in the future, this section will be revised to include a summary of such changes.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

Trimaran Advisors, L.L.C. (“Trimaran” or the “Adviser”) is a limited liability company formed in Delaware on July 1, 1998 as Caravelle Advisors, LLC. Its sole member was HBK Caravelle LLC. Caravelle Advisors, LLC. changed its name to Trimaran Advisors, L.L.C. on March 28, 2001.

On February 29, 2012, the Adviser was acquired by KCAP Financial, Inc., formerly Kohlberg Capital Corp. (“KCAP”).

On December 31, 2018, the Adviser was acquired by LibreMax Intermediate Holdings, LP (“LibreMax Holdings”), the parent company of LibreMax Capital, LLC (“LibreMax Capital”). The Adviser is wholly owned by LibreMax Holdings. GKL Holdings, LLC (a holding company that is majority owned by Greg Lippmann) is the principal underlying owners of LibreMax Holdings.

The Adviser claims registration with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) as a “relying adviser” of LibreMax Capital. LibreMax Capital commenced operations as an investment adviser on October 1, 2010 and has been registered with the SEC as an investment adviser since March 10, 2011.

The Adviser provides investment advisory services on a discretionary basis to its clients, which currently are all unregistered, private investment funds that are each characterized as a “Collateralized Loan Obligation” fund or a “CLO” fund. The investment portfolios of these funds are comprised of corporate debt instruments and other similar investments, as more fully described in “Item 8 - Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss” and in the disclosure documents governing the offer and sale of interests in (or other offering documents of) any such fund. Trimaran’s clients currently include Catamaran CLO 2014-1 Ltd., Catamaran 2018-1, Ltd., Trimaran CAVU 2019-1, Ltd., Trimaran CAVU 2019-2, Ltd., Trimaran CAVU 2021-1, Ltd., Trimaran CAVU 2021-2, Ltd. and Trimaran CAVU 2021-3, Ltd., Trimaran CAVU 2022-1, Ltd., Trimaran CAVU 2022-2, Ltd., Trimaran CAVU 2023-1 Ltd. and Trimaran CAVU 2023-2 Ltd.

The Adviser complies with investment restrictions and guidelines that are included in the governing documents and/or in the offering documents of its CLO fund clients. These guidelines identify the investment objective and strategy or strategies employed, types of permitted investments and related restrictions. The Adviser at this time does not offer any other investment advisory services, including wrap fee accounts, nor does it provide financial planning services. The Adviser may, in the future, provide investment advisory services to other types of clients.

As of February 1, 2024, the Adviser managed approximately \$4,943,268,264 of client regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis.

The Adviser’s primary focus for its investment management services is interest-bearing corporate debt instruments and other similar investments.

As noted above, the Adviser is a relying adviser of LibreMax Capital and the business of LibreMax Capital differs from that of the Adviser. The Form ADV Part 2A brochure for LibreMax Capital should be read alongside this Brochure in order to obtain a full understanding of the advisory business of the Adviser and its affiliates.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The following provides a general description of fees, compensation and expenses relating to the Adviser's advisory relationships with its clients, which are generally limited to the CLO funds. The governing documents and offering documents of the CLO funds describe the fees, compensation and expenses specific to each CLO fund in greater detail.

As compensation for the portfolio management obligations under the relevant investment management agreements with the CLO funds, the Adviser generally receives, for its investment advisory services, two types of fees: management fees and incentive fees.

Management Fees. CLO funds that retain the Adviser directly as an "Investment Manager" pay fees based on the total principal amount of their portfolio investments in debt securities. In general, the management fees are assessed and calculated with respect to the following:

- The CLO funds pay their investors and their service providers, including the Adviser, according to established priorities. The source of payments is investment returns from portfolio investments.
- The Adviser's management fee is paid at two different priorities; one prior to payment of amounts payable to senior investors (the "Senior Investment Management Fee") and one subsequent (the "Subordinated Investment Management Fee"). The Senior Investment Management Fee and the Subordinated Investment Management Fee rate will be based on a percentage of the "fee balance," which is the aggregate principal balance of the loan obligations and other eligible investments, as provided under the relevant agreements of the CLO funds.
- Fees are generally paid by the CLO funds quarterly in arrears.
- Upon termination of the investment management agreement (the "Investment Management Agreement") for any reason both the Senior and Subordinated Investment Management Fees will be prorated for any partial period between quarterly payment dates.

Incentive Fees. CLO funds that retain the Adviser as Investment Manager may also pay incentive fees. Payment of this fee depends on whether the fund has met all senior payment obligations and whether the fund has met certain minimum standards of investment return with respect to one or more junior classes of securities. Generally, the incentive fee is equal to 20% of the amount available for distribution by the fund once all prior payment obligations are satisfied, and is paid quarterly in arrears.

Other Fee Considerations. The CLO funds may invest in securities and other assets that are illiquid and lack a readily assessable market value.

The Adviser may also waive fees to noteholders under certain circumstances. The Adviser has entered into certain arrangements with certain noteholders where such noteholders effectively

pay lower fees. This arrangement could provide further incentive for the Adviser to make more speculative investments than would otherwise be the case.

In the event of a termination of an advisory contract, the Adviser may be compensated pro rata for the period for which advisory services were rendered.

Neither the Adviser nor any of its supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

Expenses. The funds do incur and may be responsible for other expenses separate and apart from the Adviser's investment management or performance fees. The funds reimburse the Adviser for expenses incurred by the Adviser and its affiliates, including LibreMax Capital, in the performance of the Adviser's services, and these expenses typically may include:

- costs and expenses incurred in connection with the negotiation and preparation of fund agreements;
- costs and expenses associated with the acquisition, origination, holding and disposition of investments;
- costs and expenses with respect to any workout, restructuring, recapitalization, amendment, waiver or consent of or with respect to certain investments and the protection or enforcement of rights thereunder;
- costs and expenses in connection with the acquisition of director and officer insurance;
- legal, custodial, accounting, audit, specialty and custom software, and related costs and expenses for the monitoring of the investments;
- expenses incurred in obtaining credit ratings on investments; and
- certain other fees and expenses that may be authorized under a fund's governing documents or investment management agreement.

While each client bears its own expenses, expenses borne by one client may differ from the expenses borne by another client. In certain instances, a client may bear expenses that the Adviser, or its affiliates, has itself agreed to bear on behalf of one or more other clients. Expense policies and practices of the Adviser or of the Adviser's clients often differ (and may materially differ) from those of LibreMax Capital.

Expenses frequently will be incurred on behalf of one or more clients of the Adviser and its affiliates, including the clients of LibreMax Capital. The Adviser and its affiliates seek to allocate those common expenses among the clients in a manner that is fair and reasonable over time. However, expense allocation decisions will involve potential conflicts of interest (e.g., an incentive to favor accounts that pay higher incentive fees, or conflicts relating to different expense arrangements with certain clients). The Adviser may use various methods to allocate particular expenses among the clients depending on the circumstances (e.g., pro rata based on assets under management, relative participation in the transaction related to the expense, general amount of trading activity, etc.) and those allocation methodologies may themselves be subject to conflicts of interest on behalf of the Adviser. The determination as to the method or methods used may be based on scope of the product or service, the time frame of service, the investment strategy, the relative benefits derived by the clients from the product or service, or other relevant factors. Nonetheless, clients should note that the portion of a common expense that the Adviser allocates

to the client for a particular product or service may not reflect the relative benefit derived by the client from that product or service in any particular instance. The Adviser's expense allocations often depend on inherently subjective determinations and, accordingly, expense allocations made by the Adviser in good faith will be final and binding on the clients.

Please also refer to "Brokerage Practices" under Item 12 of this Brochure for more information regarding certain transaction costs that clients bear.

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

As described above in Item 5, the Adviser may be compensated by its clients based on incentive fees. This compensation may create an incentive for the Adviser to make riskier or more speculative investments than the Adviser would make in the absence of such compensation. The Adviser has strict investment guidelines that limit the types of assets it can acquire for client accounts, including the perceived creditworthiness of such assets.

The Adviser addresses this potential conflict of interest through its Investment Allocation Policy and Procedures, which is designed to allocate investment opportunities in a manner that is fair and equitable over time. Please refer to Item 12 for further information regarding the Adviser's Investment Allocation Policy and Procedures

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Adviser provides discretionary investment management services to private fund clients (i.e., the CLO funds). These private funds are not registered under federal securities laws and generally are only offered to investors that are (1) “accredited investors” as defined under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”) and either “qualified clients” as defined under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”) or “qualified purchasers” as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Company Act”) or (2) not “U.S. Persons” as defined under Regulation S of the 1933 Act. The CLO funds have varying minimum investment amounts as described in the funds’ governing documents.

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

The Adviser performs a thorough credit analysis on issuers whose debt (or other securities) they consider for an investment. This analysis includes consideration of the cyclical nature of the credit markets, as well as the issuer's position and access to credit.

The Adviser also performs a thorough credit analysis of the issuer, including analysis of the debt structure of the company and the priority of the Adviser's investment. This analysis generally involves a detailed review of creditworthiness of the borrower and of the collateral, if any, securing the loan. The Adviser analyzes the issuer's expected cash flow together with a top-down review of the issuer's credit structure. The Adviser expects this analysis to inform its decision of whether to invest on behalf of its clients.

With respect to its CLO funds, the Adviser will generally recommend investments in U.S. dollar denominated commercial loans, including participation and assignment interests therein, or high-yield corporate and other debt obligations, including synthetic securities and asset-backed securities. The Adviser seeks to invest in interest-bearing loans and other instruments that the Adviser expects will provide sufficient income to pay the interest to creditors, pay the management fee and expenses and potentially provide additional returns to investors. The types of instruments in which the Adviser may invest for its CLO funds are generally limited to primarily interest-bearing instruments. The instruments that the Adviser recommends for its CLO funds must also generally meet certain standards for creditworthiness, including having received certain ratings from nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs).

Risks of the Adviser's Investment Program

Investors and creditors should be aware of certain special risk factors relating to the Adviser's investment strategies and securities recommended. The following explanation of certain risks is not necessarily exhaustive, but rather highlights some of the more significant risks involved in the Adviser's investment strategies. Investors should carefully review each fund's offering circular and other governing documents, which may contain additional explanations of risks not discussed below.

CLO Structure

A CLO fund is similar to a closed-end investment fund in that it is an investment vehicle that has a specific investment strategy, a designated investment manager and all investment/trading activity is governed by an indenture and reported upon by an independent trustee. The CLO fund structure, however, utilizes financial leverage to purchase assets (corporate loans and other credit instruments) and, by doing so, allocates risk of loss among various classes of investors. The individual investor classes (or tranches of debt) each have a unique claim on the assets of the CLO in terms of their priority of payment for both interest and principal proceeds of the collateral. The senior debt tranches have a priority claim on the cash flows generated by the assets of the CLO over the junior debt tranches. To the extent that losses are suffered on the collateral, or the

cash flow generated by the assets is not sufficient to pay interest and principal on the debt tranches, the holder(s) of the most subordinated notes bear the initial risk of loss before any such losses are incurred by more senior debt tranches. Additional risks associated with CLO structure are referenced in the clients' respective CLO indentures.

Impact of downturn in global credit markets on CLO investments

Among the sectors that have been particularly challenged by a downturn in the global credit markets are the CLO and leveraged finance markets. CLOs are subject to credit, liquidity, interest rate, and other risks. CLO funds invest on a leveraged basis in loans or securities that are themselves highly leveraged investments in the underlying collateral, which increases both the opportunity for higher returns as well as the magnitude of losses when compared to unleveraged investments. As a result of such leveraged positions, CLOs and their investors are at greater risk of suffering losses. The CLO markets have experienced increased defaults and downgrades. Many CLOs have failed in the past or may in the future fail one or more of their "overcollateralization" tests. The failure of one or more of these "overcollateralization" tests may result in reduced cash flows that may have otherwise been available for distribution. This would reduce the value of such CLO fund's investments. There can be no assurance that market conditions giving rise to these types of consequences will not once again occur, subsist or become more acute in the future.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Adviser's investment program is highly dependent on the financial and managerial experience of its personnel. The loss of one or more of the individuals managing the Adviser could have a significant material adverse effect on the funds' performance.

Additionally, the management agreements governing some of the CLO funds have "key person" provisions that provide certain CLO investors with rights upon the departure of a "key person," as defined in each agreement. As a result, the departure of a "key person" could trigger a material change in the Adviser's role in managing the CLO fund.

Default Rates of Commercial Loans and High-Yield Securities

There are varying sources of statistical default rate data for commercial loans and high-yield securities and numerous methods for measuring default rates. The historical performance of the loan market or high-yield market is not necessarily indicative of its future performance. Should increases in default rates occur with respect to the type of investments comprising the portfolio collateral, the actual default rates of the portfolio collateral may exceed the rates anticipated by the Adviser.

The Adviser May Have Limited Access to Information about Privately Held Companies in which the Funds Invest

The Adviser, on behalf of the funds, make the funds invest significantly in privately-held companies. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and the Adviser relies on the ability of its investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. These companies and their financial

information are not subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and other rules that govern public companies. If the Adviser is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, it may not make a fully informed investment decision, and the fund may lose money on its investment.

The Adviser and Investors Will Have Limited Control of the Administration and Amendment of Portfolio Loans

The Adviser will exercise or enforce, or refrain from exercising or enforcing, any or all of its rights in connection with any loan held in the portfolio collateral (each, a “Portfolio Loan”) or any related documents or will refuse or accept amendments or waivers of the terms of any Portfolio Loan and related documents in accordance with its customary business practices as if the Adviser was administering the Portfolio Loans for its own account. The authority of the Adviser to change the terms of the Portfolio Loans will generally not be restricted by the fund’s governing documents and such changes may also be subject to a vote by other holders of the Portfolio Loans whose votes may differ from those of the Adviser. Further, holders of any notes, preferred shares or securities (collectively, the “Notes”) issued by the Adviser’s CLO fund clients have no rights to compel the Adviser to take or refrain from taking any actions other than in accordance with its customary business practices. The terms and conditions of the loan agreements and related assignments may be amended, modified or waived only by the agreement of the lenders. Generally, any such agreement must include a majority or a super majority (measured by outstanding loans or commitments) or, in certain circumstances, a unanimous vote of the lenders. Consequently, the terms and conditions of the payment obligation arising from loan agreements could be modified, amended or waived in a manner contrary to the preferences of the Adviser, as the case may be, if a sufficient number of the other lenders were to concur with such modification, amendment or waiver. There can be no assurance that any obligations arising from a loan agreement will maintain the terms and conditions to which the Adviser originally agreed.

The exercise of remedies may also be subject to the vote of a specified percentage of the lenders thereunder. The Adviser will have the authority to consent to certain amendments, waivers or modifications to the Portfolio Loans requested by obligors or the lead agents for loan syndication agreements. The Adviser may, in accordance with its investment management standards and subject to the transaction documents, extend or defer the maturity, adjust the outstanding balance of any Portfolio Loan, reduce or forgive interest or fees, release material collateral or guarantees, or otherwise amend, modify or waive the terms of any related loan agreement, including the payment terms thereunder. The Adviser will make such determinations in accordance with its customary investment management standards, and in accordance with a fund’s governing documents. Any amendment, waiver or modification of a Portfolio Loan could postpone the expected maturity of the Notes and/or reduce the likelihood of timely and complete payment of interest or principal under the Notes, as well as the timing and amount of payments to holders of the Notes.

Sale of Portfolio Collateral by the Adviser under Certain Circumstances

With respect to the CLO funds, the Adviser may direct the disposition of portfolio collateral under certain limited circumstances, as outlined by a fund’s governing documents. More specifically,

the Adviser may direct the disposition of portfolio collateral that is equity, has defaulted (as defined in the Notes' offering circulars) or based on certain other conditions. Furthermore, the Adviser's ability to dispose of portfolio collateral may be subject to greater restrictions if the rating of any series of Notes is downgraded. Notwithstanding such restrictions and satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the funds' governing documents and Notes' offering circular, sales and purchases by the Adviser of portfolio collateral could result in losses by the CLO funds, which losses may result in the reduction or withdrawal of the rating of any or all of the Notes. On the other hand, circumstances may exist under which the Adviser may believe that it is in the best interests of the CLO funds to dispose of portfolio collateral, but the Adviser will not be permitted to do so under the restrictions and conditions of the Indenture. The market value of the portfolio collateral will generally fluctuate with, among other things, general economic conditions, world political events, developments or trends in any particular industry, the conditions of financial markets and the financial condition of the issuers of the portfolio collateral. As a result of these factors, a fund may be subject to losses upon the sale of portfolio collateral.

Interest Rate Risk

The Notes generally will bear interest at a rate based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), as described in the Notes' offering documents, as amended. While most of the portfolio collateral will bear interest at floating rates, some of the portfolio collateral may bear interest at fixed rates. The portfolio collateral is also expected to include loans with SOFR "floors." Each such loan earns a fixed coupon until the SOFR rate applicable to the loan rises above the SOFR floor for the loan. This may create additional interest rate mismatch between the Notes and the portfolio collateral. Further, the obligors under the Portfolio Loans which are floating rate collateral may choose different interest indices than the term SOFR rate for three-month U.S. dollar deposits or the interest rates on the floating rate collateral may be determined or adjustments may take effect on different dates than is the case for the Notes.

Discontinuation of LIBOR

The London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") for U.S. Dollars, which is commonly used as a reference rate within various financial contracts (any such rate, a "Reference Rate"), ceased publication after June 30, 2023 (the one-week and two-month tenors of U.S. Dollar LIBOR ceased to be published after December 31, 2021). The Alternative Reference Rates Committee (the "ARRC") convened by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("FRB") recommended certain SOFR term rates as the replacement (in commercial loan agreements) for U.S. Dollar LIBOR. The ARRC's recommendations are consistent with replacements proposed under the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act (the "LIBOR Act"), which became effective in March 2022, and the final rule implementing the LIBOR Act adopted by the FRB, which became effective in February 2023. The FRB also recommended certain SOFR-based replacements for derivative transactions. SOFR is a secured, risk-free rate, where LIBOR was an unsecured rate reflecting counterparty risk, and certain of the recommended replacement rates proposed by the ARRC and under the LIBOR Act included a credit spread adjustment to address this difference. However, in new issue transactions (i.e., transactions not transitioning from London interbank offered rates) a market practice developed to absorb the credit spread adjustment as part of the pricing spread over the applicable benchmark rate, as opposed to indicating a credit spread adjustment as a separate item (for example, as an adjustment to a SOFR-based benchmark rate)

within the applicable benchmark rate. Investors should expect that a client will be a party to SOFR-based contracts, or contracts utilizing different Reference Rates. Considered in their entirety, the impacts of the discontinuation of U.S. Dollar LIBOR on financial markets generally and on the specific financial contracts to which a client is a party may adversely affect the performance of a client.

Sanctions

The Adviser and/or its clients are or may become subject to economic sanctions laws and regulations of various jurisdictions. At any given time, whether under applicable law, by contractual commitment or as a voluntary risk management measure, the Adviser and its clients may be required, or elect, to comply with various sanctions programs, including the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List and Sectoral Sanctions programs administered by OFAC, the sanctions regimes administered by subsidiary organs of the United Nations Security Council, the Sanctions Orders of the Cayman Islands (including as extended to the Cayman Islands by Order of the government of the United Kingdom from time to time), and the Restrictive Measures adopted by the European Union. Some sanctions that may apply to the Adviser and/or its clients prohibit or restrict dealings with particular identified persons. Other potentially applicable sanctions programs broadly prohibit or restrict dealings in certain countries or territories or with individuals and entities located in such countries or territories. In addition to such current sanctions, additional sanctions may be imposed in the future. Such sanctions may be imposed with little or no advance warning or "safe harbor" for compliance and may be ambiguous, including as to the scope of financial activities that regulators may ultimately deem to be covered by the sanctions.

Sanctions may negatively impact the Adviser's ability to effectively implement a client's investment strategy and have a material adverse impact on a client's investment program. Sanctions may adversely affect the Adviser and its clients in various ways, including by preventing or inhibiting clients, or the Adviser on such clients' behalf, from making certain investments, forcing clients to divest from investments previously made, and leading to substantial reductions in the revenues, profits and value of companies in which clients have invested. In addition, if the Adviser or any of its clients, were to violate or be deemed in violation of any such sanction, it could face significant legal and monetary penalties. Depending on the scope and duration of a particular sanctions program, compliance by the Adviser on behalf of its clients may result in a material adverse effect on such clients and their investments.

Cybersecurity Risk

The information and technology systems of the Adviser and of key service providers to the Adviser and its clients may be vulnerable to potential damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. Although the Adviser has implemented various measures designed to manage risks relating to these types of events, if these systems are compromised, become inoperable for extended periods of time or cease to function properly, it may be necessary for the Adviser to make a significant investment to fix or replace them and to seek to remedy the effect of these issues. The failure of these systems

and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in the operations of the Adviser or its client accounts and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information.

Risk Management Failures

Although the Adviser attempts to identify, monitor and manage significant risks, these efforts do not take all risks into account and there can be no assurance that these efforts will be effective. Moreover, many risk management techniques, including those employed by the Adviser, are based on historical market behavior, but future market behavior may be entirely different and, accordingly, the risk management techniques employed on behalf of clients may be incomplete or altogether ineffective. Similarly, the Adviser may be ineffective in implementing or applying risk management techniques. Any inadequacy or failure in risk management efforts could result in material losses to clients.

Systems and Operational Risk

The Adviser relies on certain financial, accounting, data processing and other operational systems and services that are employed by the Adviser and/or by third party service providers, including custodians, trustees, administrators, market counterparties and others. Many of these systems and services require manual input and are susceptible to error. These programs or systems may be subject to certain defects, failures or interruptions. For example, the Adviser and its clients could be exposed to errors made in the confirmation or settlement of transactions, from transactions not being properly booked, evaluated or accounted for or related to other similar disruptions in the clients' operations. In addition, despite certain measures established by the Adviser and third party service providers to safeguard information in these systems, the Adviser, clients and their third-party service providers are subject to risks associated with a breach in cybersecurity which may result in damage and disruption to hardware and software systems, loss or corruption of data and/or misappropriation of confidential information. Any such errors and/or disruptions may lead to financial losses, the disruption of the client trading activities, and liability under applicable law, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

Risks of Loans and Securities Recommended by the Advisers

The Adviser, on behalf of the CLO funds, may invest in senior secured loans, unsecured loans, second lien loans, debtor-in-possession financings, delayed drawdown loans and revolving bank loans. Loans are not generally traded on organized exchange markets but rather would typically be traded by banks and other institutional investors engaged in loan syndications. The liquidity of such instruments will therefore depend on the liquidity of this market. Trading in loans is subject to delays as the transfers may require extensive and customized documentation, the payment of significant fees and the consent of the agent bank or underlying obligor.

Non-performing loans may require substantial workout negotiations or restructuring that may entail, among other things, substantial costs and a substantial reduction in the interest rate, a substantial write-down of the principal and/or a substantial extension of the amortization and/or maturity date of the loan. Any such reduction, write-down or extension will likely cause a

significant decrease in the interest collections on the loan and any such write-down or extension will likely also cause a significant decrease in the principal collections on the loans.

Participations

The Adviser, on behalf of the funds, may purchase participation interests (“Participations”) in loans in certain circumstances. Participations are loan-based agreements that provide exposure to loans held by a third party (the “Seller”). Participations held by the funds in a Seller’s portion of a loan typically result in a contractual relationship only with such Seller, not with the obligor of the loan. The funds have a right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which they are entitled only from the Seller selling the Participation and only upon receipt by the Seller of such payments from the obligor. In connection with purchasing Participations, the Adviser, on behalf of the funds, generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the obligor with the terms of the related loan agreement, nor any rights of set-off against the obligor, and the funds may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting such loan in which it has purchased a Participation. As a result, the Adviser, on behalf of the funds, will assume the credit risk of both the obligor and the Seller. In the event of insolvency of such Seller, any fund that has purchased a Participation from such seller, may be treated as a general creditor of the Seller, and may not benefit from any set-off between such Seller and the obligor. When the funds hold a Participation in a loan, the Adviser on behalf of the funds may not have the right to vote to waive enforcement of any restrictive covenant breached by an obligor. Sellers voting in connection with a potential waiver of a restrictive covenant may have interests different with those of the Adviser and such Sellers may not consider the interests of the Adviser in connection with their votes.

Assignments

The Adviser may also, on behalf of the funds, purchase loans initially made by other parties (“Assignments”). The purchaser of an Assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assignor of the loan and becomes a lender under the loan agreement and other operative agreements relating to the loan. Assignments are, however, arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, and the rights and obligations acquired by the purchaser of an Assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assignor of the loan. In contrast to the rights of the funds as owners of a Participation, the funds, as an assignee, will generally have the right to receive directly from the obligor all payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled. In some Assignments, the obligor may have the right to continue to make payments to the assignor with respect to the assigned portion of the loan. In such a case, the assignor would be obligated to receive such payments as agent, on behalf of the funds, and to promptly pay over to the funds, such amounts as are received. As a purchaser of an Assignment, the Adviser, on behalf of the funds, typically will have the same voting rights as other lenders under the applicable loan agreement and will have the right to vote to waive enforcement of breaches of covenants. The Adviser, on behalf of the funds, will also have the same rights as other lenders to enforce compliance by the obligor with the terms of the loan agreement, to set-off claims against the obligor and to have recourse to collateral supplying the loan. As a result, the funds may not bear the credit risk of the assignor and the insolvency of an assignor of a loan should have little effect on the ability of the funds to

continue to receive payments of principal, interest or fees from the obligor. The Adviser, on behalf of the funds, will, however, assume the credit risk of the obligor.

Asset-backed Securities

The Adviser, on behalf of the funds, may invest in asset-backed securities that are subordinate in right of payment and rank junior to other securities that are secured by or represent an ownership interest in the same pool of assets. In addition, the underlying documents for certain of such asset-backed securities provide for the diversion of payments of interest and/or principal to more senior classes when the delinquency or loss experience of the pool of assets underlying such asset-backed securities exceeds certain levels or applicable overcollateralization or interest coverage tests are not satisfied. In certain circumstances, payments of interest on such securities may be reduced or eliminated for one or more payment dates, which may result in a loss of interest income, principal or both. As a result of the foregoing, such subordinated asset-backed securities have a higher risk of loss than more senior classes of such securities. Additionally, as a result of the diversion of cash flow to more senior classes, the average life of such subordinated asset-backed securities may lengthen. Subordinated asset-backed securities generally do not have the right to trigger an event of default or vote on or direct remedies following a default until the more senior securities are paid in full. Finally, because subordinated asset-backed securities may represent a relatively small percentage of the size of the asset pool being securitized, the impact of a relatively small loss on the overall pool may be substantial on the individual asset-backed security.

Unsecured Debt Obligations

The corporate and other debt obligations invested in by the funds may be unsecured, may have been issued in connection with highly leveraged transactions and/or may be subordinate to certain other obligations of the issuer(s). A lower rating of such obligations reflects a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of an issuer or in general economic conditions or both may impair the ability of the issuer(s) to make payments of principal and interest. To the extent that a default occurs with respect to any security the Adviser recommends, it is highly unlikely that the proceeds will be equal to the unpaid principal and interest thereof, which could result in losses for fund clients. In addition, future periods of uncertainty in the U.S. economy and the economies of other countries in which issuers are domiciled or conduct business operations and the possibility of increased volatility and default rates in the high-yield sector may also adversely affect the price and liquidity of high-yield bonds in this market.

Synthetic Securities

In addition, the Adviser may recommend certain synthetic securities for the funds insofar as such synthetic securities are suitable investments, as defined in the funds' governing documents. Investments in such types of assets through the purchase of synthetic securities present risks in addition to those resulting from direct purchases of such synthetic securities' reference obligations. With respect to synthetic securities, the funds will usually have a contractual relationship only with the counterparty of such synthetic security and not the reference obligor on the reference obligation. The Adviser, on behalf of fund clients, generally will not have the right to directly enforce compliance by the reference obligor with the terms of the reference

obligation, rights of set-off against the reference obligor nor any voting or other consensual rights of ownership with respect to the reference obligation. The funds will not directly benefit from any collateral supporting the reference obligation and will not have the benefit of the remedies that would normally be available to a holder of such reference obligation. In addition, in the event of the insolvency of the counterparty, the funds may be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty, and will not have any claim of title with respect to the reference obligation. Consequently, the funds will be subject to the credit risk of the counterparty as well as that of the reference obligor. As a result, concentrations of synthetic securities entered into with any one counterparty will subject the funds to an additional degree of risk with respect to defaults by such counterparty as well as by the reference obligor.

Risk Factors Relating to Regulatory and Other Legal Considerations

Legal and Regulatory Developments

In addition, as a registered investment adviser, the Adviser is subject to new and existing regulations, regulatory risks, costs and expenses associated with operating as a registered investment adviser that may limit its ability to operate, structure or expand its businesses in the future. If these laws, regulations or decisions change, or if the Adviser expands its business into jurisdictions that have adopted more stringent requirements than those in which the Adviser currently conducts business, the Adviser may have to incur significant expenses in order to comply or otherwise restrict its operations. In addition, if the Adviser does not comply with applicable laws, regulations and decisions, it may be subject to civil fines and criminal penalties, any of which could have a material adverse effect upon its business, results of operations or financial condition.

Other financial reform regulations, including regulations requiring clearing and margining of swap transactions, which may affect the Adviser's ability to enter into hedging transactions; changes in the definition and regulation of commodity pool operators and commodity trading advisors, which could subject the Adviser to additional regulations; leveraged lending guidance that may affect the ways in which banking institutions originate the loans in which the Adviser invests; heightened regulatory capital and liquidity requirements for banks that may affect a client's ability to borrow on reasonable terms; and non-US regulations of financial market participants that may overlap, expand upon or be inconsistent with US regulations may all have material adverse effects on the Adviser's business.

FDIC Rules Affecting Large Banks

U.S. banking regulations impose an increased cost of owning CLO securities on certain large financial institutions subject to these rules. These regulations include increased requirements for the amount of capital required by large banks and an increase in the assessment imposed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for deposit insurance in connection with owning certain securitization assets, including CLO securities. Banks subject to one or both of these regulations may be deterred from purchasing the Notes. This may adversely affect the liquidity of the Notes in the secondary market.

Business, Terrorism and Catastrophe Risks

Clients will be subject to the risk of loss arising from exposure that it may incur, indirectly, due to the occurrence of various events, including hurricanes, earthquakes, and other natural disasters, terrorism and other catastrophic events such as a pandemic. These catastrophic risks of loss can be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on the Adviser's business and the funds.

Russian Invasion of Ukraine

On February 24, 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered the Russian military to invade Ukraine. The following day, the United States, United Kingdom and European Union announced sanctions against Russia. In response, the United States, United Kingdom, and European Union imposed further sanctions designed to target the Russian financial system, and thereafter a number of countries have banned Russian planes from their airspace. Further sanctions may be forthcoming, and the U.S. and allied countries have recently announced they are committed to taking steps to prevent certain Russian banks from accessing international payment systems. Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the resulting displacement of persons both within Ukraine and to neighboring countries and the increasing international sanctions could have a negative impact on the economy and business activity globally, and therefore could adversely affect the performance of Client investments. Furthermore, given the ongoing and evolving nature of the conflict between the two nations and its ongoing escalation (such as Russia's recent decision to place its nuclear forces on high alert and the possibility of significant cyberwarfare against military and civilian targets globally), it is difficult to predict the conflict's ultimate impact on global economic and market conditions, and, as a result, the situation presents material uncertainty and risk with respect to the performance of investments or the ability of the Funds to achieve their investment objectives.

Financial Institution Risk; Distress Events

An investment in a fund 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 and/or their portfolio companies 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 the potential to have an adverse effect on the ability of the Adviser to manage the funds and their investments, and on the ability of the Adviser, any fund and/or portfolio companies to maintain operations, which in each case could result in significant losses and/or unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such Distress Event could cause 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 Adviser believes reflect the fair value of such investments..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.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of the Adviser's advisory business or the integrity of the Adviser's management.

As part of the Adviser's routine compliance monitoring, all employees are required to certify upon hire and annually thereafter whether they have been the subject of certain disciplinary actions.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Neither the Adviser nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

Neither the Adviser nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or are associated persons of any of the above.

As discussed above, Trimaran claims SEC registration as a “relying adviser” of LibreMax Capital. The Adviser and LibreMax Capital are under common control, operate as a single investment advisory firm, and are subject to the same code of ethics and compliance program, both of which are administered by a single Chief Compliance Officer pursuant to the requirements of the Advisers Act.

Potential Conflicts of Interest: LibreMax Capital

Certain individuals concurrently act as officers or employees of both LibreMax Capital and the Adviser. Some of these individuals’ compensation is based on the performance of LibreMax Capital; this could theoretically give them an incentive to favor LibreMax Capital clients at the expense of the Adviser’s clients. In practice, however, any such incentives are mitigated because the Adviser and LibreMax Capital operate an integrated advisory business and focus on delivering services to all of their clients, and major decisions, including compensation decisions, are made at the firm-wide level.

LibreMax Capital may from time to time invest in, or cause its clients to invest in, the same or similar securities that the Adviser selects for its clients. This may create an incentive for LibreMax Capital and the Adviser to favor clients that pay higher fees; if certain clients consistently receive the more favorable investment opportunities, such clients would tend to have better investment performance, to the detriment of other clients. In practice, LibreMax Capital and the Adviser generally focus on different types of investments (i.e., LibreMax Capital typically focuses on less liquid, middle-market senior investments, and to a greater extent, junior or mezzanine lien investments, while the Adviser’s investments are generally more liquid, broadly-syndicated loans). Moreover, LibreMax Capital and the Adviser generally source investments independently from one another. Nonetheless, to the extent LibreMax Capital and the Adviser pursues investments simultaneously, LibreMax Capital and the Adviser will seek to aggregate and allocate such investments in manner that is fair and equitable over time. LibreMax Capital (on behalf of its investment advisory clients) and the Adviser (on behalf of its investment advisory clients) each have the authority to purchase and sell investments directly between them. All such purchases and sales must be at an arm’s length basis and the investment advisory client must approve each such transaction. If LibreMax Capital controls the client (or itself is the party to the proposed transaction), it has the potential capacity to approve transactions that favor its own direct interest. If and when it does, LibreMax Capital and the Adviser address this conflict by using a third party (typically an active dealer in such a position) to determine the appropriate buy

and sell price and execute the trade. In practice, the occurrence of such sales is rare given the difference in investment focus discussed above.

LibreMax Capital owns classes of junior securities in the CLO funds to which the Adviser provides services as Investment Manager. Payments with respect to junior securities can be made only when all senior payments have been made. As such, the Adviser may have an incentive to take a greater degree of risk to increase the likelihood that payments are made to junior securities. However, this risk is substantially mitigated by the fact that the potential negative effects of such a higher degree of risk, if realized, will first and more heavily impact the junior securities owned by LibreMax Capital, as they would realize the “first loss.” As such, these junior tranches would be wiped out prior to those tranches in a more senior position. If, however, the Adviser takes a greater degree of risk in order to increase the likelihood that payments are made to junior securities holders, the senior securities holders incur more uncertainty that their payments will be made. This risk is also addressed through the investment requirements and guidelines that govern investment of the assets of the CLO funds.

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Except as otherwise disclosed in this Brochure, neither the Adviser nor any of its management persons have a relationship or arrangement that is material to their advisory business or to their clients with any related person. In addition, the Adviser does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its clients.

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

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that obligates the Adviser and its personnel (i) to put the interests of the Adviser’s clients before its own interests, (ii) to act honestly and fairly in all respects in its dealings with clients, and (iii) to comply with applicable federal securities laws. Clients or prospective clients may obtain a copy of the Code by contacting the Adviser by email at compliance@libremax.com or by telephone at (212) 612-1550. See below for further provisions of the Code as they relate to the preclearing and reporting of securities transactions by Adviser personnel.

It is possible that the Adviser, LibreMax Capital or their personnel invest in the same securities (or related securities, e.g., warrants, options or futures) that the Adviser or its personnel recommend to clients and may trade in a particular security in a manner that is the same as, different from, or even opposite to the trading activity undertaken by the Adviser on behalf of its clients with respect to that same security; such practices present a conflict where, because of the information the Adviser or LibreMax Capital have, the Adviser, LibreMax Capital or their personnel are in a position to trade in a manner that could adversely affect clients (e.g., place their own trades before or after client trades are executed in order to benefit from any price movements due to the clients’ trades). In addition to affecting the Adviser’s, LibreMax Capital’s or their personnel’s objectivity, these practices by the Adviser, LibreMax Capital or their personnel could adversely affect the price at which the clients’ trades are executed. To address such conflicts, the Adviser has adopted policies that require their personnel to preclear certain types of transactions in their personal accounts with the Chief Compliance Officer or his designee, who may deny permission to execute the transaction if such transaction will have any adverse economic impact on one of the clients. In addition, the Code:

- prohibits personnel from executing personal securities transactions in securitized products, securities in certain restricted industries, as well as any securities on a restricted securities list maintained by the Chief Compliance Officer, unless an exemption is granted by the Chief Compliance Officer or his designee;
- requires all personnel to provide the Chief Compliance Officer with copies of all brokerage transaction confirmations and monthly and quarterly account statements; and
- requires all personnel to certify quarterly as to personal securities transactions and annually as to personal securities account holdings.

Trading in personnel accounts will be reviewed by the Chief Compliance Officer or his designee and compared with transactions for the client accounts and reviewed against the restricted securities list.

To the extent that the Adviser, LibreMax Capital or any of their personnel own securities that the Adviser also recommends to clients, such clients’ proxies will be voted according to predetermined

guidelines rather than subject to the Adviser's discretion. Please refer to Item 17 for further information regarding the Adviser's proxy voting policy and procedures.

The Adviser, in the course of its investment management and other activities (e.g., board or creditor committee service), may come into possession of confidential or material nonpublic information about issuers, including issuers in which the Adviser has invested or seeks to invest on behalf of clients. The Adviser is prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for its own benefit or for the benefit of any other person, regardless of whether such other person is a client. The Adviser maintains and enforces written policies and procedures that prohibit the communication of such information to persons who do not have a legitimate need to know such information and to assure that the Adviser is meeting its obligations to clients and remains in compliance with applicable law.

In certain circumstances, the Adviser may possess certain confidential or material, nonpublic information that, if disclosed, might be material to a decision to buy, sell or hold a security, but the Adviser will be prohibited from communicating such information to the client or using such information for the client's benefit. In such circumstances, the Adviser will have no responsibility or liability to the client for not disclosing such information to the client (or the fact that the Adviser possesses such information), or not using such information for the client's benefit, as a result of following the Adviser's policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurances that it is complying with applicable law.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The Adviser's investment management agreements (the "Investment Management Agreements") authorize it to buy securities from, and to sell securities to, its clients. The Adviser has the ability but generally does not make a practice of engaging in principal transactions; to the extent that the Adviser engages in principal transactions, the Adviser will comply with the requirements of Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act.

These agreements also authorize the Adviser to arrange for buying and selling of securities between clients, on the one hand, and LibreMax Capital (which is under common control with the Adviser) and its clients, on the other. The Adviser and its related persons also may invest their personal funds in the CLO funds the Adviser manages. Transactions such as these present a conflict of interest because the Adviser and/or LibreMax Capital's interests may be directly contrary to client interests. However, the agreements authorizing these transactions require both that the transaction be at "arm's length" and that the client approve the transaction.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

Factors Considered in Selecting or Recommending Broker-Dealers for Client Transactions

The Adviser considers a number of factors in selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation. Such factors include, among others, net price, reputation, financial strength and stability, willingness and ability to commit capital, accurate and timely execution, and ongoing reliability. In selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation, the Adviser need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. It is not the Adviser's practice to negotiate "execution only" commission rates, thus a client may be deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by a broker-dealer which are included in the commission rate. The Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer and trading professionals meet periodically to discuss the broker-dealers used by the Adviser to execute client trades.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

The Adviser currently receives research from brokers the Adviser uses for client transactions; however, the Adviser does not pay for such reports and has not entered into any formal commission-based soft-dollar research purchase relationships with the brokers who provide such research. The Adviser does not cause clients to pay higher commissions to receive such research; however, the research may cause a conflict in that it may incline the Adviser to use such brokers for transactions. The Adviser has adopted best execution policies and procedures to address this risk.

While the Adviser does not currently have any existing commission-based soft-dollar research purchase relationships and does not currently anticipate that it will have any significant soft dollar relationships, in the event the Adviser does enter into such arrangements, it will limit the use of "soft dollars" to obtain research and brokerage services to services that constitute research and brokerage within the meaning of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Section 28(e)"). The Adviser may cause clients to pay commissions (or markups or markdowns) higher than those charged by other broker-dealers in return for soft dollar benefits (known as paying-up).

Order Aggregation

The Adviser may purchase or sell the same security for multiple clients contemporaneously/at or near the same time and using the same executing broker. It is the Adviser's practice, where possible, to aggregate client orders for the purchase or sale of the same security submitted contemporaneously/at or near the same time for execution using the same executing broker. The Adviser will also aggregate in the same transaction, the same securities for accounts where the Adviser has brokerage discretion. Such aggregation may enable the Adviser to obtain for clients a more favorable price or a better commission rate based upon the volume of a particular

transaction. In cases where trading or investment restrictions are placed on a client's account, the Adviser may be precluded from aggregating that client's transaction with others. In such a case, the client may pay a higher commission rate and/or receive less favorable prices than clients who are able to participate in an aggregated order. When an aggregated order is completely filled, the Adviser allocates the securities purchased or proceeds of sale among the participating accounts in accordance with the Adviser's Investment Allocation Policy and Procedures. Adjustments or changes may be made under certain circumstances, such as to avoid odd lots or excessively small allocations. If the order at a particular broker is filled at several different prices, through multiple trades, generally all such participating accounts will receive the average price and pay the average commission, subject to odd lots, rounding, and market practice. If an aggregated order is only partially filled, the Adviser's procedures provide that the securities or proceeds are to be allocated in a manner deemed fair and equitable to clients. Depending on the investment strategy pursued and the type of security, this may result in a pro rata allocation to all participating clients.

Allocation decisions will be made by the portfolio manager(s) responsible for the purchase and sale of investments for the respective funds in accordance with the Adviser's Investment Allocation Policies and Procedures, which are designed to allocate investment opportunities in a manner that is fair and equitable over time. While the Adviser may seek to allocate investment opportunities pro rata among participating funds, the Adviser may consider the following factors, among others, in allocating securities among clients: client specific investment objectives; the relative size of each client account; purchasing capacity of each client account; the relative positions of client accounts in terms of portfolio ramping; the perceived liquidity of an investment; any restrictions or limitations on investments; and reasons of portfolio balance. The Adviser may also use rotational, percentage or other allocation methods, as permissible under a client's respective governing documents or account documents. In certain circumstances, the Adviser may give special consideration to certain clients such as a new account (in a warehousing or ramp-up phase) and/or a client with a substantial amount of purchasing capacity, taking into consideration the factors described above. Any deviations from the Investment Allocation Policy and Procedures must be reviewed by the Legal and Compliance Department.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

On a regular basis, the Adviser's Chief Investment Officer, who is primarily responsible for the investment recommendations made to clients, reviews the holdings of the CLO funds. Senior investment professionals also review the Adviser's holdings on a daily basis against various risk parameters. The results of this review are communicated daily to key investment and trading personnel, including the Chief Investment Officer.

While the Adviser has no formal parameters that trigger reviews on any other basis, investments are reviewed regularly by the investment team and may be subject to immediate review if a member of the investment team deems that any substantial event affecting such investment has occurred.

The unaffiliated trustee (who handles all security transactions, cash, documentation and custody) for each CLO fund produces and posts to their password-protected website monthly reports for each fund.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Adviser does not receive economic benefits from non-clients for providing investment advice and other advisory services.

The Adviser does not engage third parties to solicit clients. The CLO funds advised by the Adviser bears the cost of placement agents that act as initial purchasers of such funds' Notes.

Item 15. Custody

The Adviser currently does not have custody of client funds or securities, because it does not hold, directly or indirectly, client funds or securities or have any authority to obtain possession of them. To the extent the Adviser has custody of client funds or securities in the future, it intends to comply with Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act by meeting the conditions of the pooled vehicle annual audit provision.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

The Adviser has discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of its clients. The Adviser's clients are private CLO funds offered to sophisticated investors. The Adviser enters into Investment Management Agreements with the funds that grant the Adviser this discretionary authority. A confidential explanatory memorandum, which is delivered to each prospective investor, describes the types of investments and limitations on the Adviser's investment discretion.

Client limitations include both limitations on the types of securities and instruments that may be purchased and sold and risk management standards to be applied in managing the investments. Generally, the Adviser's investments are limited to U.S. dollar-denominated loans, high yield fixed income securities, finance leases, synthetic securities (derivative financial instruments with respect to debt instruments, e.g., swap transactions), and structured finance securities (investments in pools of loans, receivables or other types of securities), but constraints can vary by client. Overall investments often are subject to concentration limits based on such things as the type of loan or investment, industry, the identity of the obligor, quality rating, and the domicile of the borrower.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

Given the nature of its investment strategy, which does not generally involve investment in public equity securities, the Adviser typically does not vote proxies. To the extent the Adviser ever has occasion to vote proxies on behalf of its clients, the Adviser will ensure that such proxies are voted in the best interests of their clients.

The Adviser is often asked to consent to waivers or amendments to credit agreements in respect of loans held by the CLO funds, and may be asked to make elections with respect to corporate reorganizations. When evaluating such requests, the Adviser generally acts in a manner designed to serve the best economic interests of clients or avoid a negative impact on such clients, as determined by the Adviser in its sole discretion. The Adviser may choose to abstain from voting if it believes that the exercise of a consent will not have a material impact on the client(s) or the underlying credit or that the cost and time commitment required to process the amendments outweighs the benefits.

The Adviser's clients are not permitted to direct their votes in a particular solicitation. If a material conflict of interest between the Adviser and a client exists, the Adviser will determine the appropriate action.

Clients may obtain a copy of the Adviser's voting policies and procedures and information about how the Adviser voted by contacting the Adviser by email at compliance@libremax.com or by telephone at (212) 612-1550.

Item 18. Financial Information

The Adviser has discretionary authority over the invested assets held by their clients, but it:

- does not require or solicit prepayment of fees six months or more in advance;
- has no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair their ability to meet its contractual commitments to clients; and
- is not currently, nor has it ever, been the subject of any bankruptcy petition.