

PART 2A OF FORM ADV: FIRM BROCHURE

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March 29, 2024

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of OFS CLO Management, LLC (“**OFS CLO Management**”). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact OFS CLO Management at 847-734-2000 or compliance@ofsmanagement.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about OFS CLO Management is also available via the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Registration with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Advisers Act**”) or with any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT THIS BROCHURE

This Brochure is not:

- **an offer or agreement to provide advisory services to any person;**
- **an offer to sell interests (or a solicitation of an offer to purchase interests) in any CLO (as defined below) or other investment vehicle advised by OFS CLO Management; or**
- **a complete discussion of the features, risks or conflicts associated with any advisory relationship or OFS Client (as defined below).**

As required by the Advisers Act, OFS CLO Management provides this Brochure to current and prospective Clients (as defined below) and may also, in its discretion, provide this Brochure to current or prospective investors in a Client, prior to, or in connection with, such persons' investment in the Client. Additionally, this Brochure is available through the SEC's Investment Adviser Public Disclosure website.

Persons who receive this Brochure (whether from OFS CLO Management or not) should be aware that the Brochure is intended solely to provide information about OFS CLO Management necessary to comply with disclosure obligations under the Advisers Act. The offering documents, regulatory filings (as applicable), organizational documents, management contracts or other related documents (the "**Governing Documents**") for any Client in which an investor or prospective investor is considering an investment should be read carefully prior to investment. Information in this Brochure may be presented differently from information presented in the Governing Documents or in other public or private disclosures. To the extent there is any conflict between discussions herein and similar or related discussions in any Governing Documents, the relevant Governing Documents shall govern and control. More complete information about each Client is included in the relevant Governing Documents, certain of which may be provided to current and eligible prospective investors only by the Client or by another authorized party.

Item 2 Material Changes

Since we filed our last annual update to Form ADV, Part 2A on March 31, 2023, the following material changes have been made to this Brochure:

- In Item 8 of the section entitled, “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss,” risk factors have been updated to include enhanced cybersecurity risk, replace LIBOR risks with SOFR risks language, including benchmark rate mismatches. In addition, new risk factor disclosure has also been included to address U.S. credit rating downgrades and economic slowdowns, dependence on third party service providers, the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning technology. Lastly, global event risk disclosure has been updated to reflect the conflicts in the Middle East as well as the ongoing war in Ukraine.
- In Item 12, the subsection entitled “Selection of Broker-Dealers and Reasonableness of Compensation,” under the section entitled “Brokerage Practices,” has been updated to reflect instances where trading in syndicated bank loans may be conducted on a trading platform.

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Item 4 Advisory Business

Background

OFS CLO Management is a Delaware series limited liability company that was organized on December 15, 2016, and began providing investment advisory services to clients on June 19, 2017. OFS Funding I, LLC is the managing member of OFS CLO Management, and Orchard First Source Asset Management, LLC (“**OFSAM**”), a subsidiary of Orchard First Source Asset Management Holdings, LLC (“**OFSAM Holdings**”) is the sole member and manager of OFS Funding I, LLC. The principal owner of OFSAM Holdings is OI3, LLC, the owner of which is The OI3 2019 Trust through its interest in Orchard Investments, LLC and Orchard Investments II, LLC; Richard Ressler is a Trustee of The OI3 2019 Trust. OFSAM also owns OFS Capital Management, LLC (“**OFS Capital Management**”) and OFS CLO Management II, LLC (“**OFS CLO Management II**”), both affiliated SEC-registered investment advisers. OFS CLO Management, OFS CLO Management II and OFS Capital Management (collectively, “**OFS Advisors**”) share management, investment and other professionals, advise clients (“**OFS Clients**”) who invest in similar investments, have overlapping investment committees, and are subject to a common compliance program and share a common Chief Compliance Officer (“**CCO**”). OFS Capital Management and OFS CLO Management II have filed their own Forms ADV and have their own brochures. References to OFS Capital Management and OFS CLO Management II within this Brochure are included to describe conflicts of interest related to them and policies and procedures they jointly adopted with OFS CLO Management. OFS CLO Management does not have any exclusive employees. Each of OFS CLO Management and OFS CLO Management II is a party to a Staff and Services Agreement (each a “**Services Agreement**”) with its affiliate, Orchard First Source Capital, Inc. (“**OFSC**”), a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary (and the manager) of OFSAM. Under the Services Agreement with OFS CLO Management:

- OFS CLO Management and OFSC jointly employ most of the personnel, including investment professionals, who provide services to OFS CLO Management; and
- OFSC provides back- and middle-office, legal/compliance/risk analysis, credit analysis, execution and documentation, marketing, reporting and other administrative services to OFS CLO Management.

Other persons who provide services to OFS CLO Management, including its CCO, are employees of: (a) CIM Group, LP (“**CIM Group**”) and its affiliates, those of which also provide services to its SEC-registered investment adviser affiliates including CIM Capital, LLC (“**CIM Capital**”), CIM Capital’s relying advisers, CIM Capital IC Management, LLC (“**IC Management**”) and CIM Capital SA Management, LLC (“**SA Management**”), which advise debt infrastructure and real estate funds; and (b) Orchard Capital Corp. (“**OCC**”), a California corporation controlled by Mr. Ressler that provides consulting and advisory services to companies in which Mr. Ressler invests. All the foregoing services are provided through a shared services agreement among OFSC, CIM Group and OCC. The same professionals who service OFS CLO Management similarly service OFS Capital Management and OFS CLO Management II through: (i) the shared services agreement; and (ii) the Services Agreements.

The CLOs

OFS CLO Management primarily serves as an investment adviser and collateral manager to OFSI BSL Fund VIII, Ltd. (“**Fund VIII**”), OFSI BSL IX, Ltd. (“**Fund IX**”), OFSI BSL Fund X, Ltd. (“**Fund X**”) and OFSI BSL CLO XI, Ltd. (“**Fund XI**”), each of which is a pooled investment vehicle that is a collateralized loan obligation fund (a “**CLO**”). Further, OFS CLO Management currently holds “risk retention” interests in the form of collateralized loan obligation securities in Fund VIII and Fund IX, as previously required by Section 15G of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, by Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “**U.S. Risk Retention Rules**”). For purposes of this Brochure, the term CLO (and CLOs) shall be deemed to include Fund VIII, Fund IX, Fund X and Fund XI. OFS CLO Management refers to each of Fund VIII, Fund IX, Fund X, Fund XI, together with future CLOs that are advisory clients, as each a “**Client**” and collectively as “**Clients**.”

The Clients are exempted companies incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the Cayman Islands. All of the ordinary shares of the Clients are held by a licensed trust company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, under the terms of a declaration of trust for the benefit of one or more charitable organizations located in the Cayman Islands. The Clients issue various classes of notes (collectively, the “**CLO Notes**”), a portion of which is held by OFS CLO Management. In addition, OFS CLO Management holds “risk retention” interests in Fund VIII and Fund IX, to the extent formerly required under the U.S. Risk Retention Rules.

OFS CLO Management was primarily formed to facilitate compliance with the U.S. Risk Retention Rules. However, as of April 5, 2018, OFS CLO Management, as a collateral manager to CLOs, is no longer subject to the U.S. Risk Retention Rules following the order by the District Court for the District of Columbia (“**District Court**”), which implemented the February 9, 2018 ruling by the United States Court of Appeals for the District Court, thereby vacating the U.S. Risk Retention Rules. OFS CLO Management may facilitate compliance with similar risk retention rules that are in place in the European Union by acting as an originator for the purposes of the EU Capital Requirements Directive (No. 2013/36/EU) (“**E.U. Risk Retention Rules**”). OFS CLO Management acts as the sponsor of the CLOs for which it acts as collateral manager.

Advisory Services

OFS CLO Management provides investment management, advisory and certain administrative and other related services to CLOs. OFS CLO Management provides investment advisory services that include sourcing and/or originating potential investments, conducting research and due diligence on potential investments and equity sponsors, analyzing investment opportunities, holding risk retention interests and monitoring investments and portfolio companies.

OFS CLO Management focuses primarily on investments in broadly syndicated U.S. loans and, to a lesser extent, publicly traded corporate bonds; however, OFS CLO Management may provide investment advice to Clients regarding a variety of investments, including other types of debt and equity as well as broadly syndicated loans in non-U.S. (i.e., Canada and European) jurisdictions.

Investment Advisory Relationship with Clients

The advisory relationship between each Client and OFS CLO Management is governed by a written collateral management agreement between the relevant Client and OFS CLO Management (each, a “**CLO Management Agreement**”, and, collectively, the “**CLO Management Agreements**”). Each Client’s portfolio is comprised predominantly of senior secured syndicated loans made to public and private U.S. companies. Clients are subject to investment restrictions under the terms of their respective note indentures (individually, a “**CLO Indenture**”, and, collectively, the “**CLO Indentures**”).

Management of Client Assets

As of December 31, 2023, OFS CLO Management had approximately \$1,155,999,167 in regulatory assets under management on a discretionary basis. OFS CLO Management does not have any assets under regulatory management on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

The CLO Management Agreements specify the terms of OFS CLO Management's compensation. Generally, to the extent funds are available in accordance with the priority of payments set forth in the relevant CLO Indenture, each Client will pay OFS CLO Management: (i) a senior management fee ranging from approximately 0.125% to 0.15% per annum; (ii) a subordinated management fee ranging from approximately 0.15% to 0.35% per annum, in each case, of the par value of the underlying investments held by the Client; and (iii) an incentive management fee equal to approximately 20% of the Client's net principal and interest income after holders of the Client's residual interest notes have received an annualized internal rate of return ranging from approximately 12% to 14%, depending on the Client.

The senior and subordinated management fees and incentive management fees will vary by Client based on a variety of factors, including the nature of the Client's proposed investments. Moreover, certain investors may negotiate for more favorable compensation arrangements with OFS CLO Management for a rebate or reduction on the management fees attributable to their investment, the provision of additional information or reports, more favorable transfer rights and more favorable liquidity rights.

Subject to the specific terms of their respective CLO Management Agreements, OFS CLO Management typically bills the Clients directly for their fees quarterly, in arrears. CLO Management Agreements initiated or terminated during a quarter may be charged a prorated base and subordinated management fee and incentive fee. OFS CLO Management expects that each CLO Management Agreement will continue in effect until the earlier of the: (i) liquidation of all assets in the CLO portfolio and the final distribution of the proceeds of such liquidation; and (ii) termination of OFS CLO Management for cause (as defined in the CLO Management Agreement). In addition, each CLO Management Agreement is expected to allow OFS CLO Management to resign upon specified, prior written notice to the Client, the indenture trustee and the applicable rating agencies. If a CLO Management Agreement is terminated for any reason, or if OFS CLO Management resigns or is removed, the fees and expenses payable by the CLO to OFS CLO Management that have not yet been paid or reimbursed shall be due and payable following its termination, resignation or removal.

Unless otherwise provided in the CLO Management Agreement, OFS CLO Management is responsible for all its ordinary expenses incurred in the performance of its obligations under each CLO Management Agreement, including the fees and expenses of any third parties it employs to perform such obligations. Any expense reimbursements will be payable only to the extent funds are available therefor in accordance with and subject to the limitations contained in each CLO Indenture.

Each Client is responsible for certain costs and expenses incurred by OFS CLO Management on its behalf, as specified in the Client's Governing Documents, which will typically include, among others, the following:

- (i) costs and expenses incurred in connection with the establishment of the Client;
- (ii) fees and expenses payable to rating agencies, consultants, legal counsel, accountants, or other agents, experts, or professionals;

- (iii) fees and expenses in connection with the acquisition, voting, or disposition of investments, including: (a) investment related travel, communications and related expenses; and (b) amounts in connection with the termination, cancellation or abandonment of a potential acquisition or disposition of any portion of the collateral that is not consummated;
- (iv) fees and expenses in connection with the carrying or management of investments, including costs and expenses for services and products (including information systems) relating to subscriptions and services from rating agencies and other service and research providers, portfolio management, communications with security holders, loan pricing and valuation, trade execution, loan administration and booking and compliance employed by OFS CLO Management;
- (v) fees and expenses incurred in connection with the CLO Notes;
- (vi) fees and expenses in connection with trade execution, taxes, governmental costs, transfer fees, insurance and other similar costs;
- (vii) any and all insurance premiums or expenses incurred by OFS CLO Management in connection with the activities of the Client;
- (viii) any and all fees and expenses incurred by OFS CLO Management in connection with the establishment of any blocker subsidiary; and
- (ix) expenses incurred to comply with any law or regulation related to the activities of the Client and OFS CLO Management.

Such fees and expenses may, if permitted by the Governing Documents, include OFS CLO Management's reasonable allocation of a portion of its overhead costs and expenses, including employment compensation.

Clients may incur certain charges imposed by custodians, trustees, brokers and other third parties, including custodial fees, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. OFS CLO Management will not receive a brokerage commission or other compensation attributable to the sale of securities or other investment products. For a detailed discussion of the factors that OFS CLO Management considers in selecting or recommending broker-dealers for Client transactions and determining the reasonableness of commissions and compensation for such broker-dealers, please see "Item 12 Brokerage Practices—Selection of Broker-Dealers and Reasonableness of Compensation."

Payment or reimbursement of operational costs and expenses to OFS CLO Management or its affiliates by the Clients creates conflicts of interest among OFS CLO Management, its affiliates and the Clients. To mitigate this conflict, operational costs and expenses billed to each Client are submitted to that Client's independent trustee for review and payment.

Certain affiliates of OFSAM will be entitled to service fees pursuant to service agreements with OFS CLO Management; however, such service fees will be paid directly by OFS CLO Management and will not be directly paid by any Client.

Each CLO Management Agreement generally provides that OFS CLO Management is entitled to indemnification by the Client against any claims or liabilities, including reasonable legal fees and other expenses incurred in the course of its engagement, unless OFS CLO Management engages in specified activities such as fraud, willful misconduct, bad faith or gross negligence.

Investors should review each Client's Governing Documents for specific information about CLO fees and expenses.

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

The CLO Management Agreements provide for performance-based or incentive fee arrangements that may differ from Client to Client. The terms and conditions of OFS CLO Management's fee arrangements are subject to individualized negotiations with each Client and are structured in accordance with Section 205 of the Advisers Act and the rules promulgated thereunder, which permit performance-based fee arrangements with "qualified clients." For a description of OFS CLO Management's performance-based fee arrangements, please see "Item 5 Fees and Compensation."

OFS CLO Management also maintains economic interests in the Clients which may vary from Client to Client.

Conflicts Relating to Performance Fees

Performance-based fee arrangements and the OFS Advisors' ownership of certain CLO interests may create an incentive for OFS CLO Management to recommend investments that may be riskier or more speculative than those that OFS CLO Management would otherwise recommend under a different fee arrangement. In the allocation of investment opportunities among OFS Clients, performance-based fee arrangements may also create an incentive for the OFS Advisors to favor certain OFS Clients with performance or incentive fee arrangements over OFS Clients that are not charged a performance fee, or even to favor one OFS Client with incentive fee arrangements over another OFS Client with a similar arrangement, depending on the relative performance of such OFS Client's investment portfolio. The OFS Advisors have promulgated policies and procedures to address these conflicts, including policies and procedures designed to ensure allocation of trades and securities to OFS Clients on a fair and equitable basis, considering each OFS Client's respective investment objectives and strategies as well as other relevant factors including applicable law.

Investment Allocation Policy

To assist the OFS Advisors, including OFS CLO Management, in ensuring that investment opportunities are allocated among their OFS Clients in a manner that, over time, is fair and equitable, the OFS Advisors have jointly adopted an order aggregation and trade allocation policy (the "**Aggregation and Allocation Policy**"). In accordance with the Aggregation and Allocation Policy, while each OFS Client may not participate in each individual investment opportunity, on an overall basis, each OFS Client will be entitled to participate equitably with all other OFS Clients.

The OFS Advisors currently have one investment committee for the Clients. A second investment committee is for other OFS Clients, focused primarily on investments in middle market companies, such as the business development companies ("**BDCs**") advised by OFS Capital Management. A third investment committee is focused on investments by OFS Credit Company, Inc., a registered closed-end fund advised by OFS Capital Management. A fourth investment committee (the "**Pre-Allocation Investment Committee**"), which distributes opportunities to the other investment committees for final allocation and serves as the primary investment committee for certain clients advised by OFS Capital Management. Each investment committee is responsible for allocation decisions among the OFS Clients it serves. If an investment opportunity or disposition may be appropriate for OFS Clients served by more than one investment committee, such as for both the Clients and BDCs, the Pre-Allocation Investment Committee, comprised primarily of members of multiple investment committees, will

allocate such investment between the groups of OFS Clients served by such investment committees, and then the individual investment committees will allocate the investment among their individual OFS Clients. The Pre-Allocation Investment Committee also determines whether an investment is appropriate for one or more separately managed accounts and sub-advised OFS Clients advised by OFS Capital Management and, if so, will determine the allocation of the portion of such opportunity. In determining the appropriateness of an investment opportunity for a particular group of OFS Clients, the Pre-Allocation Investment Committee will consider the regulatory and other restrictions applicable to that group of OFS Clients, as well as certain other factors, including:

- (i) the availability of sufficient capital to make such investment;
- (ii) the investment objectives or strategies of the OFS Clients;
- (iii) liquidity objectives and constraints of the OFS Clients;
- (iv) tax considerations applicable to the OFS Clients;
- (v) risk, diversification or investment concentration parameters for the OFS Clients (including investment size, fixed or floating rate requirements, industry categories and credit rating requirements, as determined by the OFS Client Governing Document or the applicable investment committee when considering such investment or disposition);
- (vi) characteristics of the security being considered for purchase or for the disposition (including the expected return, type of security, seniority in the capital structure and call and put features);
- (vii) supply or demand for a security being considered for purchase or for the disposition at a given price level;
- (viii) size of the available investment;
- (ix) the OFS Client's life cycle (i.e., inside ramp-up period versus outside ramp-up period); and
- (x) such other factors as may be relevant to a particular transaction.

If an investment opportunity is allocated to the OFS CLOs by the Pre-Allocation Investment Committee, the Broadly Syndicated Investment Committee will allocate the opportunity among the OFS CLOs managed by OFS CLO Management and OFS CLO Management II. The Broadly Syndicated Investment Committee will determine the allocation by considering, among other things, the following factors and the weight that should be given with respect to each of these factors:

- (i) the investment guidelines and/or restrictions set forth in the applicable OFS CLO's Governing Documents;
- (ii) the OFS CLO's risk and return profile;

- (iii) the suitability/priority of a particular investment for the OFS CLO;
- (iv) if applicable, the targeted position size of the investment for the OFS CLO;
- (v) the OFS CLO's level of available cash for investment;
- (vi) the OFS CLO's total capitalization;
- (vii) the vintage and remaining term of the OFS CLO's investment period, if any; and
- (viii) any other consideration deemed relevant (e.g., price, credit, legal documentation) by the Broadly Syndicated Investment Committee, in good faith.

OFS CLOs that are in their “ramp-up” period will generally have priority in acquisitions over OFS CLOs that are outside their ramp-up period but still within their investment or re-investment periods. The application of one or more of the factors listed above, however, or other factors determined by the Broadly Syndicated Investment Committee to be relevant/appropriate, may result in the allocation of an investment opportunity to an OFS CLO no longer in its ramp-up period over an OFS CLO that is still within its ramp-up period.

If the OFS Advisors are unable to obtain the aggregate amount desired of a limited investment opportunity for two or more groups of OFS Clients, the Pre-Allocation Investment Committee will generally pro-rate the aggregate allocation received between the OFS Client groups, and the individual investment committees will allocate among their individual OFS Clients, in all cases, generally based on the original amount recommended for each such OFS Client, such that each Client will get the same percentage of the amount originally sought for such OFS Client. If, in either the Pre-Allocation Investment Committee's or the individual investment committee's reasonable business judgment, a non-pro-rata allocation is justified, a brief description of how the investment was allocated and the reasoning for such non-pro rata allocation will be included in the documentation pertaining to that investment for the affected Clients. The size of an aggregated order will be based on an estimate of what the applicable investment committee expects to be appropriate for each OFS Client.

From time-to-time the Pre-Allocation Investment Committee and the OFS Advisors' other investment committees will review investment opportunities sponsored by Ares Management and Apollo Global Management in the normal course of business. Certain principals of Ares Management and a principal owner of Apollo Global Management have a familial relationship with Richard Ressler, an indirect owner of OFS CLO Management.

Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales

Certain OFS Clients will sometimes make an investment: (1) in conjunction with an investment being made by another OFS Client or a client of the OFS Advisors' affiliates (an “**Affiliate Client**”); or (2) that is already held by another OFS Client or Affiliate Client. Investment opportunities are, from time to time, appropriate for more than one OFS Client and/or Affiliate Client in the same, different or overlapping securities of a portfolio company's capital structure. Conflicts arise when an OFS Client invests in a level of the capital structure of a portfolio company that differs from that of another OFS Client or Affiliate Client. Questions arise as to whether

payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be restructured, modified or refinanced.

Certain OFS Clients and Affiliate Clients may invest in debt and other securities of companies in which another OFS Client and/or Affiliate Client hold those same or different securities, including equity securities. In the event that such investments are made by an OFS Client or Affiliate Client, the interests of such OFS Client or Affiliate Client will at times conflict with the interests of the other, particularly in circumstances where the underlying company is facing financial distress. Decisions about what action should be taken, particularly in troubled situations, raises conflicts of interest, including, among other things, whether or not to enforce claims, whether or not to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any work-out or restructuring. The involvement of such OFS Clients and Affiliate Clients at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors, including among OFS Clients or Affiliate Clients. In certain circumstances, Clients or Affiliate Clients may be prohibited from exercising voting or other rights and may be subject to claims by other creditors with respect to the subordination of their interest.

In the event that an OFS Client or Affiliate Client has a controlling or significantly influential position in a portfolio company, that OFS Client or Affiliate Client may have the ability to elect some or all of the board of directors of such a portfolio company, thereby controlling its policies and operations, including the appointment of management, future issuances of securities, payment of dividends, incurrence of debt and entering into extraordinary transactions. In addition, a controlling OFS Client or Affiliate Client is likely to have the ability to determine, or influence, the outcome of operational matters and to cause, or prevent, a change in control of such a company. Such management and operational decisions may, at times, be in direct conflict with other OFS Clients or Affiliate Clients that have invested in the same portfolio company that do not have the same level of control or influence over the portfolio company.

If additional capital is necessary as a result of financial or other difficulties, or to finance growth or other opportunities, the OFS Clients and/or Affiliate Clients may or may not provide such additional capital, and, if provided, each OFS Client or Affiliate Client will supply such additional capital in such amounts, if any, as determined by the OFS Advisors. In addition, a conflict arises in allocating an investment opportunity if the potential investment target could be acquired by either an OFS Client, an Affiliate Client or a portfolio company of an Affiliate Client. Investments by more than one OFS Client or Affiliate Client in a portfolio company also raise the risk of using assets of an OFS Client or Affiliate Client to support positions taken by other OFS Clients or Affiliate Clients, or that an OFS Client or Affiliate Client may remain passive in a situation in which it is entitled to vote. In addition, there may be differences in timing of entry into, or exit from, a portfolio company for reasons such as differences in strategy, existing portfolio or liquidity needs, different OFS Client or Affiliate Client mandates or fund differences, or different securities being held. These variations in timing may be detrimental to an OFS Client or Affiliate Client.

The application of an OFS Client's or Affiliate Client's Governing Documents and the policies and procedures of the OFS Advisors are expected to vary based on the particular facts and circumstances surrounding each investment by two or more OFS Clients/Affiliate Clients, in particular when those OFS Clients or Affiliate Clients are in different classes of an issuer's capital structure (as well as across multiple issuers or borrowers within the same overall capital structure)

and, as such, there may be a degree of variation and potential inconsistencies in the manner in which potential or actual conflicts are addressed.

The OFS Advisors leverage an extensive network of third-party sponsors to identify and source attractive opportunities in which to co-invest on behalf of their OFS Clients. From time to time, the OFS Advisors will invest in opportunities offered by these sponsors on behalf of their OFS Clients, and sponsors will invest in OFS Clients or in CLO warehouse vehicles that are expected to form part of the portfolio of future CLOs to be managed by the OFS Advisors. In these instances, the OFS Advisors will (and may during the warehouse period, if and to the extent provided in the warehouse's Governing Documents) receive fees (which can include asset based and/or performance fees, depending on the OFS Advisors meeting internal rates of return thresholds) from the sponsor. A potential conflict exists as the OFS Advisors may be incentivized to invest OFS Client assets in the sponsor sourced opportunities, despite such opportunities being unsuitable for such Client, for the sole purpose of spurring a reciprocal investment in the same OFS Client or other OFS Clients. The OFS Advisors have established the Aggregation and Allocation Policy as well as procedures for each respective investment committee to regularly monitor the portfolios of its OFS Clients in order to ensure compliance with each OFS Client's investment objectives.

Conflicts Related to Investments in Publicly Traded Securities

OFS CLO Management may be limited in investing in broadly syndicated loans of U.S. issuers on behalf of its Clients, if the corporate bonds of that issuer are already held in certain OFS Clients' accounts. Additionally, OFS CLO Management may not be able to exit an investment in a corporate bond should OFS Advisors have possession of any material non-public information ("MNPI") regarding the bond's issuer.

Item 7 Types of Clients

OFS CLO Management provides services to CLOs. Investors in the CLOs may include banks, insurance companies and other institutions, as well as private funds, sovereign wealth funds and government or private pension funds.

The CLO Notes are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (“**Securities Act**”) or any state securities laws and may only be purchased: (i) outside the United States by persons that are not U.S. persons in accordance with Regulation S of the Securities Act; or (ii) within the United States by “qualified institutional buyers” pursuant to Rule 144A of the Securities Act. In addition, certain tranches of CLO Notes are sold to “accredited investors” as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D of the Securities Act. Both qualified institutional buyers and accredited investors must also be “qualified purchasers” as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“**Investment Company Act**”).

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

The following is a summary of OFS CLO Management's investment strategies and methods of analysis. This summary should not in any way limit OFS CLO Management's investment activities. OFS CLO Management may offer advisory services, provide advice with respect to investment strategies and make investments, including those that may not be described in this Brochure, which OFS CLO Management considers appropriate, subject to each Client's investment objectives and guidelines. Specific descriptions of such strategies and methods are included in each Client's Governing Documents. There can be no assurance that the investment objectives of any Client will be achieved.

OFS CLO Management's investment strategy focuses primarily on debt investments in large corporate U.S. companies.

Methods of Analysis

The portfolio investments OFS CLO Management makes on behalf of its Clients typically originate from the following sources:

- OFS CLO Management's proprietary database of borrowers and intermediaries;
- Private equity sponsors;
- Lending institutions, including agent and investment banks; and
- Financial intermediaries.

Potential investments undergo a detailed review by OFS CLO Management's credit personnel, which includes consideration of the following factors:

- Client eligibility;
- Competitive strengths/weaknesses of the borrower;
- Purpose of the loan/use of funds;
- Financial performance (historical and projected) of the borrower;
- Overall business of the borrower, including products, services, management, sponsor, industry and competition;
- Enterprise and collateral value;
- Transaction and corporate structure;
- Environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors;
- Exit alternatives; and
- Any other identified weaknesses/risks and potential mitigating factors.

From time to time, OFS CLO Management may engage third parties, including certain of its affiliates, to assist in the underwriting and due diligence process.

Investments that satisfy OFS CLO Management's underwriting criteria are submitted to the Broadly Syndicated Investment Committee, which must approve the investment. Once an investment is acquired, it is reviewed on an ongoing basis as appropriate by the investment committee. This review generally includes the following:

- Receipt and review of periodic borrower financial statements and other deliverables;
- Ongoing communication with senior management; and
- Regular review of any “watch list” credits (i.e., those that fall below designated internal and external credit quality ratings).

OFS CLO Management’s ESG Approach

Although ESG considerations do not represent a primary focus of OFS CLO Management’s investment strategies, OFS CLO Management integrates them into pre-investment sourcing and origination, underwriting, approval and portfolio management functions where OFS CLO Management deems appropriate. OFS CLO Management believes that, in certain scenarios, ESG matters have the potential to impact financial risk or create opportunities for an issuer and are best analyzed in combination with an issuer’s fundamentals, including its industry, management, growth prospects, geography and strategic position. OFS CLO Management believes that addressing ESG factors can contribute to a more robust and integrated evaluation of all investment risks.

Where OFS CLO Management deems appropriate, OFS CLO Management considers one or more ESG factors together with non-ESG factors in making investment decisions, and the ESG factors are generally no more significant than other factors in the investment selection process, such that ESG factors may not be determinative in providing advice with respect to any particular investment. The specific ESG factors that may be considered in connection with any potential investment may depend on, and be tailored as appropriate to, the particular asset class or issuer being evaluated for investment. Depending on the investment, OFS CLO Management likely has differing levels of control and information transparency, both during the underwriting process and after an investment has been consummated, which could affect the way OFS CLO Management assesses and integrates ESG factors. The specific ESG factors OFS CLO Management may consider, include: (1) environmental factors, such as climate risks, water management, pollution and waste and adherence to local regulations; (2) social factors, such as customer relations, human capital, demographic and societal trends and employee and community health and safety; and (3) governance factors, such as organizational structure, management credibility and track record, risk management, accounting and compliance reporting standards, corporate governance and conflicts of interests. Given that the materiality of certain factors may vary based on sector, issuer and industry, OFS CLO Management does not focus on any particular factor or set of factors in its review of potential investments, and OFS CLO Management may consider certain ESG factors for certain investments and not for other investments. When considering ESG factors, OFS CLO Management generally uses company disclosures, public data sources, third-party ESG ratings and/or industry standard frameworks as inputs to support its ESG assessment. OFS CLO Management may incorporate ESG factors to evaluate an issuer as part of risk analysis, credit analysis or in other manners. ESG factors may vary across types of investments and issuers, and not every ESG factor may be identified or evaluated for a particular investment.

OFS CLO Management does not employ negative screening, but will generally not seek to make investments where the principal business activities include the following: controversial weapons; tobacco; controlled substances (e.g., opioids or federally prohibited drugs); adult entertainment; coal mining and coal terminals; oil and gas (independent exploration and production, refining and marketing); payday or subprime lending (highly speculative financial operations); or private prisons

because they often do not align with the OFS CLO Management's core values. Before due diligence commences, OFS CLO Management's investment team will flag potential investments in these sensitive sectors and they will generally fail to progress through the due diligence process.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that Clients and their investors should be prepared to bear. Investors should be aware that mandates will limit the Clients to certain types of investments, which may not be diversified. The Clients are generally not intended to provide a complete investment program and CLO investors are responsible for appropriately diversifying their assets to guard against the risk of loss.

The following discusses certain material risks associated with investments in CLOs. Please refer to each Client's Governing Documents for further discussion of material risks, including risks that are specific to a particular Client.

Investments in Highly Leveraged Companies. The debt investments OFS CLO Management makes for its Clients consist primarily of non-investment-grade loans to, and to a lesser extent, non-investment grade bonds issued by, leveraged companies. Investment in highly leveraged companies involves significant risks. Highly leveraged companies in which OFS CLO Management invests on behalf of its Clients may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt securities that the Clients hold due to significant volatility of such companies. Negative developments may be accompanied by a deterioration of the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of the Clients realizing any guarantees that may have been obtained with their investment. Any default on the debt is likely to result in substantial and protracted negotiations or restructuring that may result in a reduction in the interest rate, write-down of principal, or changes to the terms, conditions or covenants with respect to the investment. Please also refer to "Effects of Bankruptcy" below.

Although a large portion of the Clients' investment portfolios consist of senior secured loans, the Clients also invest in subordinated loans, which are generally unsecured. As such, other creditors will rank senior to the Clients in the event of an insolvency. Smaller leveraged companies also generally have less predictable operating results and require substantial additional capital to support their operations, finance their expansion or maintain their competitive position. Such investments typically result in a higher amount of risk than senior secured, as well as volatility or loss of principal. Investments in portfolio companies made on behalf of Clients may be highly speculative and aggressive, and therefore, an investment in the Clients may not be suitable for someone with lower risk tolerance.

Investments in Private Companies. Investment in private companies involves significant risks. Generally, little public information exists about these companies, and OFS CLO Management expects to rely on the ability of its investment professionals to obtain adequate information to evaluate the potential returns from investing in these companies. If OFS CLO Management is unable to uncover all material information about these companies, OFS CLO Management may not make a fully informed investment decision, and its Clients may lose money on these investments as a result.

Illiquid Investments. OFS CLO Management's Clients' assets are frequently invested in illiquid securities, and a substantial portion of OFS CLO Management's Clients' investments in leveraged companies are subject to legal and other restrictions on resale or are otherwise less liquid than more broadly traded public securities. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult to sell such investments if the need arises. In addition, if OFS CLO Management is required to liquidate all or a portion of a Client portfolio quickly, the Client may realize significantly less than the value at which OFS CLO Management had previously recorded the Client's investments. OFS CLO Management may also face other restrictions on its ability to liquidate an investment in a Client's portfolio company to the extent that OFS Advisors or any of their other affiliates have MNPI regarding such portfolio company.

Portfolio Concentration. Certain Clients' portfolios will be concentrated in a limited number of portfolio companies and industries. While a Client's portfolios may be subject to asset diversification requirements pursuant to the requirements of its CLO Indenture, OFS CLO Management does not have fixed guidelines for diversification. Consequently, a Client's returns may be significantly adversely affected if a small number of investments perform poorly or if there are write downs to the value of any one investment. Additionally, while OFS CLO Management is not generally targeting any specific industries, a particular Client's investments may be concentrated in relatively few industries. As a result, a downturn in any particular industry in which a Client is invested could significantly impact such Client's aggregate returns.

Effects of Bankruptcy. Although OFS CLO Management generally does not make investments on behalf of its Clients in companies or securities that it determines to be distressed investments, Clients may hold debt securities of leveraged companies that may have limited financial resources and may be unable to meet their obligations under their debt securities due to significant volatility of such companies. Negative developments may be accompanied by deterioration of the value of any collateral and a reduction in the likelihood of the Clients realizing any gains that OFS CLO Management may have obtained in connection with its Clients' investments. Such developments may ultimately result in the leveraged companies in which the Clients invest entering into bankruptcy proceedings, which have a number of inherent risks. Many events in a bankruptcy proceeding are the product of contested matters and adversary proceedings and are beyond the control of creditors. A bankruptcy filing by an issuer or obligor under a loan or debt investment may adversely and permanently affect such issuer or obligor. If the proceeding is converted to a liquidation, the value of the issuer may not equal the liquidation value that was believed to exist at the time of the investment.

The duration of a bankruptcy proceeding is also difficult to predict, and a creditor's return on investment can be adversely affected by delays until the plan of reorganization or liquidation ultimately becomes effective. The administrative costs of a bankruptcy proceeding are frequently high and would be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any return to creditors. Because the standards for classification of claims under bankruptcy law are vague, OFS CLO Management's influence with respect to the class of securities or other obligations owned by its Clients may be lost by increases in the number and amount of claims in the same class or by different classification and treatment. In the early stages of the bankruptcy process, it is difficult to estimate the extent of, or even to identify, any contingent claims that might be made. Certain claims that have priority by law (for example, claims for taxes) may be substantial. In addition, any loans or bonds in which the Clients may have invested are generally subordinated to senior loans and are generally

unsecured, other creditors may rank senior to such Clients in the event of a bankruptcy proceedings.

U.S. Credit Rating Risk. U.S. debt ceiling and budget deficit concerns have increased the possibility of additional credit rating downgrades and economic slowdowns, or a recession in the United States. Although U.S. lawmakers have passed legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling on multiple occasions, ratings agencies have previously lowered, or threatened to lower, the long-term sovereign credit rating on the United States.

The impact of this or any further downgrades to the U.S. government's sovereign credit rating or its perceived creditworthiness could adversely affect the U.S. and global financial markets and economic conditions. Absent quantitative easing by the Federal Reserve, these developments could cause interest rates and borrowing costs to rise, which may negatively impact a Client's ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms. In addition, disagreement over the federal budget has caused the U.S. federal government to shut down for periods of time and may lead to additional U.S. federal government shutdowns. Continued adverse political and economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on the Clients' business, financial condition and results of operations.

Financial Institution Risk. A Client's investment is subject to the risk that its banks, brokers, counterparties or other custodians of some or all of the Client's assets (each, a "**Financial Institution**") fail to perform its obligations or experience insolvency, closure, receivership or other financial distress or difficulty, similar to that experienced by Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank in March 2023 (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 Client and/or its 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, in the case of banks, or the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, 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 OFS CLO Management to manage its Clients' investments, and on the ability of OFS CLO Management, its Clients and/or portfolio companies to maintain operations, which in each case could result in significant losses and unconsummated investment acquisitions and dispositions. Such losses have the potential to cause Clients and/or their portfolio companies to pay fees and expenses in the event Clients and/or portfolio companies are not able to close transactions (whether due to the inability of investors to make capital contributions or otherwise) and/or the inability of portfolio companies to make payroll, fulfill obligations and maintain operations, as well the inability of Clients to acquire or dispose of investments at prices that OFS CLO Management believes reflect the fair value of such investments. Although OFS CLO Management 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.

Many Financial Institutions require, as a condition to using their services or otherwise, that clients and/or their portfolio companies maintain all or a set amount or percentage of their respective accounts or assets with custodians, which heightens the risk associated with a Distress Event with respect to such custodians. Although a Client seeks to do business with custodians that it believes are creditworthy and capable of fulfilling their respective obligations to the Client, the Client's portfolio companies are under no obligation to use a minimum of custodians or to maintain account balances at or below the relevant insured amounts.

Third-Party Service Provider Risk. OFS CLO Management depends on the services of custodians, counterparties, administrators and other agents to carry out certain transactions and other administrative services, including compliance with regulatory requirements in U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions. OFS CLO Management and its Clients are subject to risks of errors and mistakes made by these third parties, which may be attributed to OFS CLO Management, and subject its Clients to reputational damage, penalties or losses. OFS CLO Management depends on third parties to provide primary and back up communications and information systems. Any failure or interruption of those systems, including as a result of the termination of an agreement with any third-party service providers, could cause delays or other problems in OFS CLO Management's or its Clients' activities. OFS CLO Management's financial, accounting, data processing, portfolio monitoring, backup or other operating systems and facilities may fail to operate properly or become disabled or damaged as a result of a number of factors including events that are wholly or partially beyond OFS CLO Management's control. The terms of the contracts with third-party service providers are often customized and complex, and many of these arrangements occur in markets or relate to products that are not subject to regulatory oversight. Accordingly, OFS CLO Management may be unsuccessful in seeking reimbursement or indemnification from these third-party service providers. In addition, OFS CLO Management relies on a select number of third-party service providers and replacement of any one of these service providers could be difficult and result in disruption and increased expenses.

Non-Controlling Investments. OFS CLO Management's Clients generally will not hold controlling positions in the portfolio companies in which they invest. As a result of not holding controlling interests in these portfolio companies, Clients are subject to the risk that a portfolio company may make business decisions with which OFS CLO Management disagrees, and that the management and/or equity or debt holders of a portfolio company may take risks or otherwise act in ways that are adverse to the Client's interests. Due to the lack of liquidity of the debt and equity investments that Clients may hold in portfolio companies, OFS CLO Management may not be able to dispose of these investments in the event it disagrees with the actions of a portfolio company, and Clients may therefore suffer a decrease in the value of these investments.

Effects of Default. A portfolio company's failure to satisfy financial or operating covenants imposed by OFS CLO Management on behalf of its Clients or other lenders could lead to defaults and, potentially, termination of its loans and foreclosure on its assets. This could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements and jeopardize such portfolio company's ability to meet its obligations under the debt or equity securities held by some Clients. OFS CLO Management may incur expenses on behalf of Clients to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to

negotiate new terms, which may include the waiver of certain financial covenants, with respect to a defaulting portfolio company.

Subordination Risk. OFS CLO Management will invest a portion of its Clients' capital in second lien and unitranche loans issued by portfolio companies. These portfolio companies may be permitted to incur other debt that ranks equally with, or senior to, the debt securities in which such Clients invest. By their terms, such debt instruments may provide that the holders are entitled to receive payment of interest or principal on or before the dates on which Clients would be entitled to receive payments in respect of their debt investments. Also, in the event of insolvency, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or bankruptcy of a portfolio company, holders of debt instruments ranking senior to a Client's investment in that portfolio company would typically be entitled to receive payment in full before Clients receive any distribution in respect of their investment. After repaying senior creditors, the portfolio company may not have any remaining assets to use to repay its obligation to Clients. In the case of remaining assets available on the debt ranking equally with debt securities in which Clients invest, Clients would have to share any distributions on an equal and ratable basis with other creditors holding such debt.

Additionally, certain loans and corporate bonds of portfolio companies held by Clients may be secured on a second-priority basis by the same collateral securing first-priority debt of such companies. The first-priority liens on the collateral will secure the portfolio company's obligations under any outstanding first-priority debt and may secure certain other future debt that may be permitted to be incurred by the portfolio company under the agreements governing the loans. The holders of obligations secured by first-priority liens on the collateral will generally control the liquidation of, and be entitled to receive proceeds from, any realization of the collateral to repay their obligations in full before Clients. In addition, the value of the collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. There can be no assurance that the proceeds, if any, from sales of the collateral would be sufficient to satisfy the loan or corporate bond obligations secured by the second-priority liens after payment in full of all obligations secured by the first-priority liens on the collateral. If such proceeds were not sufficient to repay amounts outstanding under the loan or corporate bond obligations secured by the second-priority liens, then Clients, to the extent not repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the collateral, would only have an unsecured claim against the portfolio company's remaining assets, if any.

The rights Clients may have with respect to the collateral securing the loans and corporate bonds made to portfolio companies with more senior debt outstanding may also be limited pursuant to the terms of one or more intercreditor agreements entered into with the holders of such senior debt. Under a typical intercreditor agreement, at any time that obligations that have the benefit of the first-priority liens are outstanding, any of the following actions that may be taken in respect of the collateral will be at the direction of the holders of the obligations secured by the first-priority liens:

- the ability to cause the commencement of enforcement proceedings against the collateral;
- the ability to control the conduct of such proceedings;
- the approval of amendments to collateral documents;
- releases of liens on the collateral; and
- waivers of past defaults under collateral documents.

OFS CLO Management may not have the ability to control or direct any such actions, even if the rights of its Clients are adversely affected.

Clients may also invest in unsecured subordinated loans to portfolio companies, meaning that such loans will not benefit from any interest in collateral of such companies. Liens on such portfolio companies' collateral, if any, secure the portfolio company's obligations under its outstanding secured debt and may secure certain future debt that is permitted to be incurred by the portfolio company under its secured loan agreements. The holders of obligations secured by such liens generally control the liquidation of, and are entitled to receive proceeds from, any realization of such collateral to repay their obligations in full before Clients. In addition, the value of such collateral in the event of liquidation will depend on market and economic conditions, the availability of buyers and other factors. There can be no assurance that the proceeds, if any, from sales of such collateral would be sufficient to satisfy the unsecured loan obligations of Clients after payment in full of all secured loan and corporate bond obligations. If such proceeds were not sufficient to repay the outstanding secured loan and corporate obligations, then Clients' unsecured claims would rank equally with the unpaid portion of such secured creditors' claims against the portfolio company's remaining assets, if any.

Subordinated investments will generally be subject to greater risk of default than senior obligations as a result of adverse changes in the financial condition of the obligor or in general economic conditions. If OFS CLO Management makes a subordinated investment on behalf of its Clients in a portfolio company, the portfolio company may be highly leveraged, and its relatively high debt-to-equity ratio may create increased risks that its operations might not generate sufficient cash flow to service all of its debt obligations.

Please also refer to "Conflicts Related to Purchases and Sales" above.

Contingent Liabilities. A significant portion of Clients' investments involve private securities. In connection with the disposition of such investment in private securities, OFS CLO Management may be required to make representations on behalf of its Clients about the business and financial affairs of the portfolio company typical of those made in connection with the sale of a business. Some Clients may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment to the extent that any such representations turn out to be inaccurate, or the Clients may be required to repurchase the securities, in each case resulting in potential liabilities. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities that ultimately result in funding obligations that must be satisfied through the Clients' return of previously made distributions.

Competitive Environment. OFS CLO Management operates in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities, which could reduce returns and result in losses for its Clients. Other entities compete with OFS CLO Management to make the types of investments that OFS CLO Management seeks on behalf of Clients. OFS CLO Management competes with public and private funds, commercial and investment banks, commercial financing companies and, to the extent they provide an alternative form of financing, private equity and hedge funds. Many of these competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than OFS CLO Management or its Clients do. Many of these competitors have similar investment objectives to the Clients, which may create additional competition for investment opportunities. Some competitors may have access to funding sources not available to

Clients, which may create competitive disadvantages for Clients with respect to their investment opportunities. In addition, some of these competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments and investment strategies, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than the Clients. The competitive pressures OFS CLO Management faces may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of its Clients. As a result, Clients may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and OFS CLO Management may not be able to identify and make investments on their behalf that are consistent with their investment objectives.

The success of Clients will depend on OFS CLO Management's ability to originate, recommend, structure, identify and consummate suitable investments in a highly competitive environment, to improve the operating performance of portfolio companies, and to satisfactorily exit the investments. The activity of identifying, completing and realizing attractive debt investments involves a significant degree of uncertainty, and Clients will compete with the public debt and equity markets and with other investors, including other Clients, other funds, private equity funds, direct investment firms and merchant banks, for investment opportunities. There can be no assurance that OFS CLO Management will be able to locate and complete investments that satisfy its Clients' rate of return objectives or realize upon their values or that OFS CLO Management will be able to fully invest Clients' capital.

Leverage. CLOs are highly leveraged vehicles. The income and net assets of a leveraged entity will tend to increase or decrease at a greater rate than if borrowed money were not used. The use of leverage, combined with negative performance, may result in investors in Clients losing some or all of their principal.

Lender Liability. A number of judicial decisions have upheld judgments of borrowers against lenders on the basis of various evolving legal theories, collectively termed "lender liability." Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that a lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith, commercial reasonableness and fair dealing, or a similar duty owed to the borrower or has assumed an excessive degree of control over the borrower resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. Because the Clients will typically act as lenders to the portfolio companies in which they invest, Clients could become subject to allegations of lender liability. Such allegations may subject Clients to the risk of becoming involved in litigation by third parties. This risk may be greater where OFS CLO Management or its Clients exercise control or significant influence over a portfolio company's direction.

Interest Rate Risk. Although OFS CLO Management will generally attempt to match the interest rates its Clients pay to finance their portfolio investments against the interest paid by the investments themselves, variations in interest rates may result in a "mismatch" that would lower the overall profitability of its Clients' investment programs. In addition, portfolio investments that bear interest at a rate tied to an index will pay a lower interest rate when the index falls. Although many of the variable-rate debt instruments OFS CLO Management purchases on behalf of its Clients may bear a minimum "floor" rate of interest to mitigate interest rate risks, this may not always be the case.

In addition, increasing interest rates may lead to higher prepayment rates, as borrowers look to avoid escalating interest payments or refinance floating rate loans. Further, a general rise in interest rates will likely increase a Client's financing costs.

Reference Rate Risk. Following their publication on June 30, 2023, no settings of LIBOR continue to be published on a representative basis and publication of many non-U.S. dollar LIBOR settings has been entirely discontinued. On March 15, 2022, the Consolidation Appropriations Act of 2022, which includes the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act ("**LIBOR Act**"), was signed into law in the United States. This legislation established a uniform benchmark replacement process for certain financial contracts that matured after June 30, 2023 and do not contain clearly defined or practicable LIBOR fallback provisions. The Federal Reserve Board adopted a final rule in December 2022 implementing the LIBOR Act and specified benchmarks based on SOFR.

Although the transition process away from LIBOR has become increasingly well-defined, the transition process is complex. The adoption of SOFR as a reference rate for CLO transactions is recent, and there is minimal historical data. Although the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, started publishing SOFR in 2018 and has started publishing historical indicative SOFR dating back to 2014, such historical data inherently involves assumptions, estimates and approximations. Since the initial publication of SOFR, daily changes in SOFR have, on occasion, been more volatile than daily changes in comparable reference rates or market rates, and SOFR rates may bear little or no relation to historical actual or historical indicative data. In addition, there are significant differences between LIBOR and SOFR, such as LIBOR being an unsecured lending rate while SOFR is a secured lending rate, and SOFR is an overnight rate while LIBOR reflects term rates at differing maturities. While SOFR-based term rates are available, such rates have limited history and may not accurately approximate the performance of LIBOR for similar terms. The use of SOFR or other alternative reference rates could have adverse impacts on OFS CLO Management's business, financial condition and results of operations, including, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that continue to rely on LIBOR or which have been transitioned away from LIBOR to a different rate like SOFR and, in any case, could result in with a reduction in the value of certain OFS CLO Management Clients' investments.

Benchmark Rate Mismatch. Many underlying corporate borrowers can elect to pay interest based on 1-month term SOFR, 3-month term SOFR and/or other term SOFR or benchmark rates in respect of the loans held by a Client, in each case plus an applicable spread, whereas OFS CLO Management's Clients generally pays interest to investors in their Client's debt tranches based on 3-month term SOFR plus a spread. The 3-month term SOFR rate may fluctuate in excess of other potential term SOFR or other benchmark rates, which may result in underlying corporate borrowers electing to pay interest based on a shorter or different, but in any event, lower term SOFR or other benchmark rate. This mismatch in the rate at which an OFS CLO Management Client earns interest and the rate at which it pays interest on its debt tranches negatively impacts the cash flows on the Client's equity tranche, which may in turn adversely affect its cash flows and results of operations. Unless spreads are adjusted to account for such increases, these negative impacts may worsen as the amount by which the 3-month SOFR term rate exceeds such other chosen term SOFR or other benchmark rate.

Also, given the structure of the incentive fee payable to OFS CLO Management, a general increase in the interest rates will likely have the effect of making it easier for OFS CLO

Management to meet the hurdle rate for payment of income incentive fees without any additional increase in relative performance on the part of OFS Capital Management.

SOFR Floor Risk. Because OFS CLO Management's Clients generally issue debt on a floating rate basis, an increase in SOFR will increase the Clients' financing costs. Many of the senior secured loans held by Clients have SOFR floors such that, when SOFR is below the stated SOFR floor, the SOFR floor (rather than SOFR itself) is used to determine the interest payable under the loans. Therefore, if SOFR increases but stays below the average SOFR floor rate of the senior secured loans held by a Client, there would not be a corresponding increase in the investment income of that Client. The combination of increased financing costs without a corresponding increase in investment income in such a scenario would result in smaller distributions to equity holders of a Client.

Cov-Lite Loans. Although certain of the loans in which OFS CLO Management invests on behalf of its Clients are governed by loan agreements that include ongoing financial maintenance covenants, which are used to proactively address adverse changes in a borrower's financial performance, OFS CLO Management also invests in "Cov-Lite Loans" on behalf of its Clients. Cov-Lite Loans generally do not have ongoing financial maintenance covenants or a complete set of financial maintenance covenants and provide borrower companies more freedom to negatively impact lenders without triggering an event of default. Furthermore, their financial covenants may be incurrence-based, which means that covenant restrictions are imposed only upon the occurrence of certain events (such as dividend payments, incurrence of incremental indebtedness, mergers or acquisitions, share purchases, or when the borrower borrows on a revolving loan past a certain threshold, etc.), rather than a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition. To the extent that this delays or forestalls a Client's ability to foreclose, force a restructuring, or take other action to protect their investment in a portfolio company, Cov-Lite Loans may involve a materially greater risk of loss, lower liquidity and higher price volatility as compared to investments in or exposure to loans with financial maintenance covenants.

Priming Transactions. The underlying documents governing the loans in which OFS CLO Management's Clients invest may allow for "priming transactions" in connection with which majority lenders or debtors can amend the underlying documents to the detriment of other lenders, in order to move collateral, or in order to facilitate capital outflow to other parties/subsidiaries in a capital structure, any of which may adversely affect the Clients' rights and security priority of the issuer with respect to such loans.

Inflation Risk. The elevated inflationary environment may continue and some economists predict that the U.S. economy may enter an economic recession. Inflation may adversely affect the business, results of operations and financial condition of the portfolio companies in which Clients invest. Certain portfolio companies may be impacted by the effects of inflation. If such portfolio companies are unable to pass any increases in their costs along to their customers, it could adversely affect such portfolio companies' results and impact their ability to pay interest and principal on the Clients' loans. In addition, any projected future decreases in these portfolio companies' operating results due to the effects of inflation could adversely impact the value of the Clients' investments. Any decrease in the value of the Clients' investments could result in future unrealized losses and therefore reduce the Clients' net assets resulting from operations.

Publicly Traded Securities. OFS CLO Management may invest in publicly traded corporate bonds (“**publicly traded securities**”) of an issuer (“**public company**”) on behalf of its Clients. OFS CLO Management may be prevented from disposing of publicly traded securities of a public company held by its Clients if the OFS Advisors inadvertently access MNPI on such public company. OFS CLO Management may also be prevented from purchasing a publicly traded security of a public company while the OFS Advisors are in possession of MNPI on the public company. Additionally, Clients may experience a loss of returns if the OFS Advisors are restricted from selling their OFS Clients’ holdings in or purchasing a publicly traded security of a public company.

The OFS Advisors have implemented controls to ensure that the OFS Advisors do not have access to MNPI on a public company prior to investing in a publicly traded security of such public company on behalf of OFS Clients. The OFS Advisors have also implemented controls to prevent the access of MNPI on public companies of which publicly traded securities are held by the OFS Advisors’ Clients. As such, the OFS Advisors maintain a restricted list including names of public companies for which the OFS Advisors have access to MNPI, and are, thereby, restricted from purchasing or selling publicly traded securities of such public companies on behalf of OFS Clients. Failure to adhere to the OFS Advisors’ internal controls could subject an OFS Client to inadvertently trading in a publicly traded security of a public company while the OFS Advisors are in possession of MNPI, which could result in adverse effects on the OFS Advisors’ reputation, the imposition of regulatory or financial sanctions and the negative impact on the OFS Clients’ investment performance.

Assignments vs. Participations. Typically, when OFS CLO Management acquires interests in third-party loans on behalf of its Clients, these interests are acquired directly by way of an assignment from the lending institution. The purchaser of an assignment of an interest in a loan typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assignor and becomes a lender under the loan agreement. OFS CLO Management may, however, purchase loan interests for its Clients in the form of participations, where permitted by the related CLO Indenture. Loan participations involve significant risks. A participation results in a contractual relationship only with the selling institution, not with the borrower. In the case of a participation, the investor will generally have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the seller and only upon receipt by the seller of such payments from the borrower. The investor generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the loan agreement and may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the loan. Consequently, the investor will assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the institution selling the participation.

Force Majeure. Force majeure is the term generally used to refer to an event beyond the control of the party claiming that the event has occurred, including acts of God, fire, flood, weather, earthquakes, war, terrorism, outbreaks of an infectious disease, pandemic or any other serious public health concern and labor strikes. In particular, terrorist attacks have caused instability in the world financial markets and may generate global economic instability.

Public Health Risk. Certain countries have been susceptible to epidemics, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, avian flu, H1N1/09 flu and most recently the novel strain of the coronavirus (“**COVID-19**”). The outbreak of an infectious disease or any other serious public health concern, together with any resulting restrictions on travel or quarantines imposed, could have a negative

impact on the economy, and business activity in any of the countries in which Clients may invest and thereby adversely affect the performance of the Clients' investment portfolio. Given the increasing interdependence of global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets and issuers in other countries, including the U.S. These disruptions could prevent normal business operations and increase the risk profile of investment strategies.

Foreign Investments. Although Clients invest primarily in portfolio companies in the U.S., a portion of Clients' investments may from time to time consist of obligations of non-U.S. obligors or U.S. obligors that are affiliated with non-U.S. companies. Investing in non-U.S. portfolio companies may expose Clients to additional risks not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies, including changes in exchange control regulations, political and social instability, expropriation and imposition of foreign taxes. In addition, any investments that Clients make that are denominated in a foreign currency will be subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies. Factors such as trade balances, the level of short-term interest rates, differences in relative values of similar assets in different countries, long-term opportunities for investment and capital appreciation and political developments may affect currency values. Further, OFS CLO Management may have difficulty enforcing creditor's rights in non-U.S. jurisdictions.

Potential Disruptions and Instability of Global Capital Markets. The state of the current worldwide financial markets, as well as various social, economic and political tensions in the United States and around the world (including war, terrorist attacks and other forms of conflict), may contribute to increased market volatility, may have long-term effects on the United States and worldwide financial markets and may cause economic uncertainties or deterioration in the United States and worldwide. For example, global financial markets are currently experiencing supply chain disruptions, significant labor and resource shortages, elevated interest rates and the effects of high inflation. In addition, there is currently geopolitical, economic and financial market instability in the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union and China.

The ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine and the resulting global responses, including economic sanctions by the United States, the European Union and other countries, and the escalated armed conflict in the Middle East have increased and could continue to increase volatility and uncertainty in the financial markets and adversely affect regional and global economies. The extent and duration of the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East and the repercussions of such conflicts are impossible to predict, but could result in significant market disruptions and may further negatively affect global supply chains, energy prices, inflation, and global growth.

OFS CLO Management expects the elevated inflationary environment could continue, and some economists predict that the U.S. economy may enter an economic recession. Any disruptions in the capital markets, as a result of economic, political and market instability (including as a result of a shutdown of U.S. government services, strikes, work stoppages, labor shortage, labor disputes, supply chain disruptions and accidents), may increase the spread between the yields realized on risk-free and higher risk securities and can result in illiquidity in parts of the capital markets, significant write-offs in the financial sector and re-pricing of credit risk in the broadly syndicated and corporate bond markets.

The global pandemic caused by the outbreak of COVID-19 has led, and may continue to lead, to significant economic disruption in the economy of the United States and the economies of other nations. While many of the emergency measures and recommendations imposed by governmental authorities in response to the pandemic, including restrictions on travel and the closure of non-essential businesses have been eased, the pandemic and the resulting economic dislocations caused substantial disruption, volatility and a reduction in liquidity in the capital markets and the credit markets, including the leveraged loan market specifically, which may continue for an extended period. Any such volatility or additional waves of the COVID-19 outbreak or future pandemics, as well as the generally negative economic impact of such events, may have adverse impacts on our business and our results of operations and financial condition. While certain markets have shown signs of stabilizing, market conditions remain uncertain and a period of deterioration and volatility could re-emerge.

Negative economic trends would also increase the likelihood that major financial institutions or other entities having a significant impact on the financial and credit markets may suffer a bankruptcy or insolvency. In addition, certain industries may feel the impact of such negative economic trends more than others. There is a material possibility that economic activity will be volatile or will slow significantly, and some obligors may be significantly and negatively impacted by these negative economic trends. Although the leveraged finance and CLO markets have made significant recoveries from the adverse impact of the credit crisis, there can be no assurance that the leveraged finance and the CLO markets will not be adversely impacted by future economic downturns or market volatility.

Significant disruption or volatility in the capital markets may also have a negative effect on the valuations of OFS CLO Management's Clients' investments and affect the pace and the potential for liquidity events involving such Clients' investments. While most of the Clients' investments are not publicly traded, applicable accounting standards require the Clients to assume as part of their valuation process that their investments are sold in a principal market to market participants (even if the Clients plan on holding an investment through its maturity). Significant disruption or volatility in the capital markets may also affect the pace of the Clients' investment activities and the potential for liquidity events involving the Clients' investments. Thus, the illiquidity of the Clients' investments may make it difficult for OFS CLO Management to sell such investments to access capital on behalf of its Clients, if required, and as a result, Clients could realize significantly less than the value at which OFS CLO Management has anticipated the investment value if it were required to sell the investments for liquidity purposes. An inability to raise or access capital could have a material adverse effect on the Clients' business, financial condition or results of operation.

The Clients may also be subject to risk arising from a default by one of several large institutions that are dependent on one another to meet their liquidity or operational needs, so that a default by one institution may cause a series of defaults by the other institutions. This is sometimes referred to as "systemic risk" and may adversely affect financial intermediaries with which OFS CLO Management interacts in the conduct of its business.

Overall uncertainty in the economic environment globally and in the United States may adversely affect the Clients' business, ability to secure debt financing, results of operations and financial condition, including their revenue growth and profitability. OFS CLO Management continuously

monitors developments and seeks to manage the Clients' investments in a manner consistent with achieving their investment objectives, but there can be no assurance that OFS CLO Management will be successful in doing so.

Risk Retention Rules. OFS CLO Management currently retains interests in Fund VIII and Fund IX, which consist of securities issued by such CLOs, as previously required for such CLOs to comply with the U.S. Risk Retention Rules.

On February 9, 2018, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled in favor of an appeal brought by the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (the "LSTA") and reversed a lower court decision in favor of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System with instructions to grant summary judgment in favor of the LSTA on the issue of whether the U.S. Risk Retention Rules apply to collateral managers of "open market" CLOs under Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Act. On April 5, 2018, the D.C. District Court entered an order implementing the Appellate Court ruling of February 9, 2018. As such, CLO managers of "open-market CLOs" (described in the ruling as CLOs where assets are acquired from "arms-length negotiations and trading on an open market") are no longer required to comply with the U.S. Risk Retention Rules. OFS CLO Management may or may not continue to hold a direct interest in Fund VIII and Fund IX, absent the U.S. Risk Retention Rules and, on the other hand, considering similar E.U. Risk Retention Rules.

There can be no assurance or representation that any of the transactions, structures or arrangements currently under consideration by or currently used by CLO market participants will comply with U.S. Risk Retention Rules to the extent such rules are reinstated or otherwise become applicable to CLOs. The ultimate impact of the U.S. Risk Retention Rules on the loan securitization market and the leveraged loan market generally remains uncertain, and any negative impact on secondary market liquidity for securities comprising CLOs may be experienced due to the effects of the U.S. Risk Retention Rules on market expectations or uncertainty, the relative appeal of other investments not impacted by the U.S. Risk Retention Rules and other factors.

Cybersecurity Risk. OFS CLO Management, its Clients' portfolio companies and their third-party service providers increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. A cybersecurity incident is considered to be any adverse event that threatens the confidentiality, integrity or availability of the information resources of OFS CLO Management, its Clients' portfolio companies or the service providers upon here which they rely. These incidents may be an intentional attack or an unintentional event and could involve gaining unauthorized access to OFS CLO Management's information systems or those of its Clients' portfolio companies or third-party vendors for purposes of misappropriating assets, stealing confidential information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. The risk of a security breach or disruption, particularly through cyber-attacks or cyber intrusions, including by computer hackers, nation-state affiliated actors and cyber terrorists, has generally increased as the number, intensity and sophistication of attempted attacks and intrusions from around the world have increased. Despite careful security and controls design, the information technology systems of OFS CLO Management, the Clients' portfolio companies and their third-party vendors may be subject to security breaches and cyber-attacks, the result of which may include disrupted operations, misstated or unreliable financial data, liability for stolen assets or information, increased cybersecurity protection and insurance costs, litigation damage to business relationships

and damage to our competitiveness, stock price and long-term stockholder value. The costs related to cyber or other security threats or disruptions may not be fully insured or indemnified by other means.

As OFS CLO Management's, the Clients' portfolio companies and their third-party vendors' reliance on technology has increased, so have the risks posed to their information systems, both internally and those provided by OFS CLO Management and third-party service providers, and the information systems of the Clients' portfolio companies. OFS CLO Management has implemented processes, procedures and internal controls to help mitigate cybersecurity risks and cyber intrusions, but these measures, as well as our increased awareness of the nature and extent of a risk of a cyber incident, do not guarantee that a cyber incident will not occur and/or that the Clients' financial results, operations or confidential information will not be negatively impacted by such an incident. In addition, cybersecurity has become a top priority for regulators around the world, including the SEC, and some jurisdictions have enacted laws requiring companies to notify individuals of data security breaches involving certain types of personal data. Even the most well-protected information, networks, systems and facilities remain potentially vulnerable because the techniques used in such attempted security breaches evolve and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, and in some cases are designed not be detected and, in fact, may not be detected. Accordingly, OFS CLO Management, its Clients' portfolio companies and its service providers may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate security barriers or other preventative measures, and thus it is impossible for OFS CLO Management, its Clients' portfolio companies and their service providers to entirely mitigate this risk. Further, the increased use of mobile and cloud technologies due to the proliferation of remote work resulting from new flexible work arrangements have heightened OFS CLO Management's and the Clients' portfolio companies' vulnerability to a cybersecurity risk or incident. Reliance on mobile or cloud technology or any failure by mobile technology and cloud service providers to adequately safeguard systems could disrupt the operations of OFS CLO Management, the Client's portfolio companies and their service providers and result in misappropriation, corruption or loss of personal, confidential or proprietary information or the inability to conduct business operations. Cybersecurity risks require continuous and increased attention and other resources from OFS CLO Management to, among other actions, identify and quantify these risks and upgrade and expand its technologies, systems and processes to adequately address such risks. Such attention diverts time and other resources from other activities and there is no assurance that OFS CLO Management's efforts will be effective. If OFS CLO Management, its Clients' portfolio companies and their third-party service providers fail to comply with relevant laws and regulations, they could suffer financial losses, a disruption of their businesses, liability to investors, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. Extended periods of remote working, whether by OFS CLO Management, the Clients' portfolio companies, or their service providers, could strain technology resources, introduce operational risks and otherwise heighten the risks described above.

Political Uncertainty Risk. Markets in which Clients invest, or to which they are exposed, may experience political uncertainty (e.g., Brexit), that create investment risk, such as: (i) greater fluctuations in currency exchange rates; (ii) increased risk of default (by both government and private issuers); (iii) greater social, economic and political instability (including the risk of war or natural disaster); (iv) increased risk of nationalization, greater governmental involvement in the economy; (v) less governmental supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets; controls on foreign investment, capital controls and limitations on

repatriation of invested capital and on the ability to exchange currencies; (vi) inability to purchase and sell investments or otherwise settle security or derivative transactions (i.e., a market freeze); (vii) unavailability of currency hedging techniques; (viii) slower clearance; and (iv) difficulties in obtaining and/or enforcing legal judgments.

During times of political uncertainty, the securities, derivatives and currency markets may become volatile. There also may be a lower level of monitoring and regulation of markets while a country is experiencing political uncertainty, and the activities of investors in such markets and enforcement of existing regulations may be extremely limited.

Markets experiencing political uncertainty may have substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation for many years. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates may have negative effects on such countries' economies and securities markets.

There can be no assurance that adverse political changes will not cause a Client to suffer a loss of any or all of its investments or, in the case of fixed income securities, interest thereon.

Risk Factors for ESG Considerations in the Investment Process. OFS CLO Management may utilize quantitative and qualitative ESG considerations as a component of the investment process to implement its Clients' investment strategies and objectives where deemed appropriate as part of a focus on capital preservation. The incorporation of ESG factors may affect a Client's exposure to certain issuers or industries, which could negatively impact a Client's performance depending on whether such investments are in or out of favor. To the extent that OFS CLO Management engages with companies on ESG-related practices and potential enhancements thereto, such engagements may not achieve the desired financial results. OFS CLO Management's Clients may underperform compared to other funds that do not assess an issuer's ESG factors as part of the investment process or that use a different methodology to identify or incorporate ESG factors. Investing on the basis of ESG factors is qualitative and subjective by nature, and there is no guarantee that the ESG criteria utilized will reflect the beliefs or values of any particular investor. The ESG characteristics utilized in the investment process may change over time, and different ESG characteristics may be relevant to different investments.

Although OFS CLO Management has established a process to oversee ESG integration in accordance with its investment objective and strategies, successful integration of ESG factors will depend on OFS CLO Management's skill in researching, identifying and applying these factors, and there can be no assurance that the strategy or techniques employed will be successful. The method of evaluating ESG factors and subsequent impact on portfolio composition, performance and other factors, is subject to the interpretation of the investment committees. ESG factors may be evaluated differently by different investment committees. Information used to evaluate such factors, including company disclosures, public data sources, third-party ESG ratings and industry standard frameworks, may not be readily available, complete or accurate, and may vary across providers and issuers as ESG is not a uniformly defined characteristic, which could negatively impact the ability to accurately assess an issuer and the firm's performance.

The regulatory landscape with respect to ESG investing in the United States is evolving and any future rules or regulations may require OFS CLO Management to change its investment process with respect to ESG integration.

Risk Associated with Artificial Intelligence. Recent technological advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning technology (“**Machine Learning Technology**”) pose risks to OFS CLO Management, its Clients’ portfolio companies and any third parties which with they are engaged. OFS CLO Management and its Clients could be exposed to the risks of Machine Learning Technology if third-party service providers or any counterparties use Machine Learning Technology in their business activities. OFS CLO Management and its Clients’ portfolio companies may not be in a position to control the use of Machine Learning Technology in third-party products or services. Use of Machine Learning Technology could include the input or output of confidential information in contravention of applicable policies, contractual or other obligations or restrictions, resulting in such confidential information becoming partly accessible by other third-party Machine Learning Technology applications and users. Machine Learning Technology and its applications continue to develop rapidly, and OFS CLO Management cannot predict the risks that may arise from such developments.

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 and could otherwise be inadequate or flawed, which would be likely to degrade the effectiveness of Machine Learning Technology. To the extent OFS CLO Management and its Clients’ portfolio companies are exposed to the risks of Machine Learning Technology use, any such inaccuracies or errors could adversely impact OFS CLO Management’s and its Clients’ business.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

To the best of OFS CLO Management's knowledge, there are no legal or disciplinary events that OFS CLO Management believes would be material to its Clients or its prospective Clients' evaluation of its advisory business or the integrity of its management.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

As noted in “Item 4 Advisory Business,” OFS CLO Management is part of a family of investment advisors including OFS Capital Management and OFS CLO Management II, that share resources, including investment professionals, and that service OFS Clients with overlapping investment strategies. OFSC, a wholly owned subsidiary of OFSAM, provides, as joint employers with OFS CLO Management, most of OFS CLO Management’s investment professionals, and provides OFS CLO Management back- and middle-office, legal/compliance/risk analysis, credit analysis, execution and documentation, marketing, reporting and other administrative services. The employees who provide services to multiple different entities face conflicts of interest due to competing priorities and allocation of time and responsibilities.

Also as noted in “Item 4 Advisory Business,” certain investment professionals that service OFS CLO Management are the same professionals that service OFS Capital Management and OFS CLO Management II under the staffing agreements. The investment professionals who service each of the OFS Advisors face conflicts in allocating their time among them. OFS CLO Management’s professionals, including their investment professionals, will devote as much of their time to OFS CLO Management as is reasonably required for OFS CLO Management to fulfill its fiduciary duties to its Clients and perform its duties to its Clients pursuant to the Governing Documents and in accordance with reasonable commercial standards.

Richard Ressler is a Trustee of The OI3 2019 Trust, which owns OI3, LLC and is an indirect principal owner of OFSAM Holdings. Mr. Ressler is also a member of the Broadly Syndicated Investment Committee, and he wholly owns and is employed by OCC. In addition, Mr. Ressler is the majority owner of OCV Management, LLC (“**OCVM**”), an exempt reporting adviser which serves as the investment adviser to a venture capital fund focused primarily on control-oriented investments in middling or displaced companies in the technology and life sciences sectors. Richard Ressler is a founder and principal owner of CIM Group, which owns, operates, lends to and develops urban real estate and real estate assets and infrastructure assets. CIM Group indirectly wholly owns CIM Capital, its relying advisers, IC Management, SA Management and CCO Capital, LLC (“**CCO Capital**”). CIM Capital provides investment advisory services primarily to investment funds that are exempt from registration under the Investment Company Act and directly to institutional investors, high net worth individuals and family offices. IC Management provides investment advisory services to securities subsidiaries of public REITs and a non-diversified, closed-end investment management company registered under the Investment Company Act (“**RIC**”). SA Management serves as a sub-adviser to the RIC. CCO Capital is a limited purpose broker-dealer registered with the SEC and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, the scope of which is limited to acting as dealer manager and/or placement agent for certain CIM Funds and a BDC advised by OFS Capital Management. OFS CLO Management’s CCO is solely employed by CIM Group, LP, and serves as the CCO to CIM Group, CIM Capital, its relying advisers, IC Management, SA Management, OCVM and OFSC. OFS CLO Management’s CCO is also a registered representative of CCO Capital, serving in a non-sales, compliance-related capacity. Mr. Ressler is not an employee of the OFS Advisors, OCVM, CIM Capital, CCO Capital or OFSC. However, both Mr. Ressler and OFS CLO Management’s CCO provide services to OFS CLO Management and other affiliates that engage in lending, private equity, real estate and capital markets-oriented investment activities. OFS CLO Management pays OCC and CIM Group for services performed by these persons pursuant to the shared services agreement. Their multiple

roles could create conflicts of interest due to competing priorities and allocation of time and responsibilities.

OFS CLO Management's investment professionals are not solely dedicated to its current Clients. Such investment professionals may, in the future, manage other investment funds, accounts or other investment vehicles advised by an affiliated adviser with investment objectives similar to or different from those of current Clients, which may compete with current Clients for investments or take opposing investment positions, or serve or may serve as officers, directors, or principals of entities that operate in the same, or a related, line of business as current Clients.

OFS CLO Management's Financial Interests in its Clients

OFS CLO Management currently maintains a direct investment in Fund VIII and Fund IX, as previously required by the U.S. Risk Retention Rules. Typically, this investment was made by OFS CLO Management holding a "vertical slice" equal to, at a minimum, a 5% pro-rata percentage of the face value of each tranche of the relevant CLO. However, other types of investments may also be utilized. This investment is typically financed through a third-party lender to OFS CLO Management. OFS CLO Management's holding of a CLO's securities gives OFS CLO Management voting rights, which could include control rights, with respect to matters as to which the holders of securities are entitled to vote, including, without limitation, any vote to direct a redemption or refinancing and any vote to accelerate or not accelerate the payment of certain CLO securities. OFS CLO Management acts in its own interest with respect to such securities and such interest may conflict with or be adverse to the interests of other holders of securities in such CLOs. OFS CLO Management may or may not continue to hold a direct interest in any Client absent the U.S. Risk Retention Rules and, on the other hand, considering similar E.U. risk retention rules.

OFS CLO Management's Financial Interests in other OFS Advisors Clients

OFS CLO Management's personnel and affiliates hold shares of publicly-traded entities advised by OFS Capital Management and of CLOs advised by OFS CLO Management II. The differences in the financial interests OFS CLO Management and its personnel or affiliates have in OFS CLO Management's Clients and the OFS Clients of OFS Capital Management and OFS CLO Management II may give rise to conflicts of interest when the OFS Advisors allocate investment opportunities among OFS Clients. The OFS Advisors have jointly adopted the Conflicts Procedures described below and the Aggregation and Allocation Policy to address such conflicts. Please see "Item 6 Performance- Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management—Investment Allocation Policy" for a detailed discussion of the Aggregation and Allocation Policy.

Conflicts Procedures

The OFS Advisors, including OFS CLO Management, have jointly adopted various policies and procedures (the "**Conflicts Procedures**"), including the Code of Ethics described in detail in "Item 11 Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading" to address potential conflicts among the OFS Advisors and OFS Clients. These policies and procedures, which may be modified from time to time at the OFS Advisors' sole discretion, may require prior review or approval of certain transactions by the OFS Advisors' CCO or members of senior management. Relevant policies and procedures for addressing conflicts with respect to a particular OFS Client may

be described in greater detail in the Governing Documents or offering materials for that OFS Client. With respect to affiliate transactions or other matters giving rise to conflicts of interest, the relevant Governing Documents may provide for, among other things, consultation regarding or approval of such transactions by a person or body such as a trustee, a board of directors or an advisory committee comprised of certain of the underlying investors in a pooled investment vehicle. The Conflict Procedures, together with the provisions of relevant Governing Documents concerning such potential conflicts, may limit the OFS Advisors' ability to buy or sell a security for an OFS Client or otherwise participate in an investment opportunity for an OFS Client, or to take other actions that the OFS Advisors might consider in the best interests of an OFS Client and its investors.

For a discussion of additional conflicts of interest and the OFS Advisors' procedures for addressing those conflicts, please see "Item 6 Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management" and the relevant OFS Client's Governing Documents.

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

OFS CLO Management owes a fiduciary duty to its Clients and therefore mandates the highest standards of ethical conduct and care from its officers, directors and employees, including employees of affiliates that provide services to it. Such persons, whom OFS CLO Management refers to as its “personnel,” must abide by this basic business standard and must not take inappropriate advantage of their position. OFS CLO Management personnel are under a duty to exercise their authority and responsibility for the benefit of OFS CLO Management and its Clients, and may not have outside interests that inappropriately conflict with the interests of OFS CLO Management and its Clients. OFS CLO Management’s personnel must avoid circumstances or conduct that adversely affect, or that appear to adversely affect, OFS CLO Management and its Clients.

Code of Ethics

Pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, the OFS Advisors, including OFS CLO Management, have jointly adopted a code of ethics (“**Code of Ethics**”) to establish applicable policies, guidelines and procedures that promote ethical practices and conduct by all its personnel and that prevent violations of the federal securities laws, including the Advisers Act. OFS CLO Management’s Code of Ethics is predicated on the principle that OFS CLO Management owes a fiduciary duty to its Clients. It consists of several policies primarily designed to address potential conflicts of interest, including a Personal Investment Policy, an Inside Information Policy, a Gifts and Entertainment Policy, a Political Activities Policy, an Outside Affiliations Policy, an Anti-Corruption Policy, a Computer Acceptable Use Policy and a Personal Use of Firm’s Resources and Relationships Policy.

OFS CLO Management’s personnel must observe the applicable standards of care set forth in the Code of Ethics and may not seek to evade the policies and procedures set forth therein in any way, including through indirect acts by family members or other associates. The OFS Advisors, including OFS CLO Management, also maintain various joint compliance policies to assure compliance with other relevant provisions of the Advisers Act. The obligations set forth in the Code of Ethics are in addition to, and not in lieu of, the policies and procedures set forth in the other compliance policies, OFSC’s Employee Handbook, or any other policies and procedures the OFS Advisors adopts in respect of the conduct of its business. OFS CLO Management’s personnel must certify at least annually that they have read, understand, are subject to, and have complied with the Code of Ethics. Such personnel also acknowledge receipt and understanding of OFS CLO Management’s Compliance Manual. OFS CLO Management’s personnel must comply with applicable federal securities laws and must report violations of the Code of Ethics to OFS CLO Management’s CCO.

OFS CLO Management will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics, free of charge, to any Client or investor or any prospective Client or prospective investor upon request. The Code of Ethics may be requested by contacting OFS CLO Management at 847-734-2000 or compliance@ofsmanagement.com.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Conflicts of interest may occur when OFS CLO Management or its personnel invest in Clients or invest in the same investments, trade in the same investments at or about the same time, or have a material financial interest in the same investments that OFS CLO Management or affiliates recommend to Clients. OFS CLO Management holds interests in Fund VIII and Fund IX. The interest of OFS CLO Management or its personnel in a Client may create an incentive to take actions that are not in the best interests of the Client or other investors in the Client. In addition, if OFS CLO Management has a greater interest in one Client than another, OFS CLO Management may have an incentive to take actions that favor that Client over the other.

OFS CLO Management's Code of Ethics and the policies and procedures set forth therein have been designed to limit conflicts of interest in cases where OFS CLO Management or any of its personnel, buy, sell, or otherwise have a direct or indirect interest in OFS CLO Managements' Clients or investments that OFS CLO Management has recommended to its Clients.

Cross Trades

Cross-trades are transactions between two clients of the same investment adviser or affiliated investment advisers, regardless of whether a broker-dealer is engaged to effect the transaction. The OFS Advisors may utilize cross-trades to address account funding issues or for other bona fide portfolio management reasons. Under the OFS Advisors' policies and procedures, any proposed cross-trade must be advantageous to each of the OFS Clients involved in the transaction. The investment committee must seek the approval of the OFS Advisors' CCO in advance of the trade and must provide information such as the size of the trade, confirmation that the positions are freely tradable, documentation regarding the price of the transaction and an assertion that the transaction is advantageous to each OFS Client involved.

Principal Transactions

In a principal transaction, an adviser, acting for its own account, buys an investment from, or sells an investment to, a client. In addition, a transaction between OFS CLO Management's Clients and an entity in which OFS CLO Management or its affiliates, collectively, own more than 25% of the equity ownership may be considered a principal transaction. Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act requires an investment adviser to provide written disclosure to a client and obtain the client's consent prior to settlement of any principal transaction. Prior to execution of a principal transaction, the investment committee member recommending the trade must prepare a brief memorandum setting forth the reasons that the transaction is in the best interests of the OFS Client involved, explaining how the transaction will be priced and demonstrating compliance with the relevant provisions of the Advisers Act relating to such type of transaction, including the client consent requirement of Section 206(3). The approval of the board of directors, managers, or another review board or entity may constitute OFS Client consent consistent with the OFS Client's Governing Documents. Any permissible principal trade must also be pre-approved by OFS CLO Management's CCO.

Personal Trading Policy

As discussed above, OFS CLO Management's personnel must abide by the Code of Ethics. As a general matter, OFS CLO Management's personnel owe an undivided duty of loyalty to its Clients.

OFS CLO Management's personnel may not use their knowledge concerning a trade, pending trade or contemplated investment by any of its Clients, to profit personally from such transaction, including by purchasing or selling such investments.

As required by Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act, the OFS Advisors' jointly adopted Code of Ethics contains a Personal Investment Policy which mandates that OFS CLO Management's personnel disclose their personal securities holdings and transactions made in a "Reportable Security," as defined in the Code of Ethics. Further, OFS CLO Management's personnel are generally prohibited from purchasing or selling, for any personal accounts, securities or other obligations of companies or issuers that, at that time, are listed on OFS CLO Management's "Restricted List" which contains names of companies or other issuers: (i) about which OFS CLO Management or its affiliates may possess material non-public information; (ii) to which OFS CLO Management or its affiliates may owe a fiduciary obligation; or (iii) in which OFS CLO Management's or Affiliate Clients own or intend to purchase an interest. Additionally, OFS CLO Management's personnel may not invest in an initial public offering, OFS Advisor affiliated securities or a private placement without the prior written approval of OFS CLO Management's CCO. Lastly, OFS CLO Management's personnel cannot engage in short sales in names of companies listed on the "Client Securities List."

In addition, the OFS Advisors' jointly adopted Code of Ethics contains policies and procedures to prevent the misuse of MNPI by OFS CLO Management's personnel, including the misuse of MNPI about OFS CLO Management's investment recommendations and OFS Client investments and transactions. The OFS Advisors' Code of Ethics describes what constitutes "material" and "non-public" information, and outlines the penalties that OFS CLO Management's personnel are subject to if they trade on such information.

OFS CLO Management's personnel may not engage in "front running." Front running is an illegal practice in which an investment professional takes a position in an investment in advance of an action he or she knows will predictably affect the price of the investment. While the OFS Advisors' personnel are not restricted from trading in the securities of an issuer that may also be held by the OFS Advisors' Clients, the OFS Advisors have implemented controls to monitor employees' personal trades in such securities for front-running purposes.

The Restricted List and the prohibition on front running are intended to prevent OFS CLO Management and its personnel from buying or selling investments contemporaneously with OFS Clients and Affiliate Clients in a manner where the OFS Advisors or its personnel might benefit, or OFS Clients or Affiliate clients might be harmed.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

OFS CLO Management typically has discretionary authority to buy and sell investments for its Clients and to determine the amount of such investments to be bought or sold, consistent with each Client's investment objectives and the restrictions set forth in each CLO Management Agreement and each Client's Governing Documents. In addition, OFS CLO Management has the authority to determine, without Client consultation or consent, the broker-dealers through which investments are bought and sold and the commission rates or dealer spreads at which transactions are effected. Because the Clients typically acquire and dispose of the majority of their investments in privately-negotiated transactions, many of the transactions in which they engage do not require the use of brokers or the payment of brokerage commissions.

Selection of Broker-Dealers and Reasonableness of Compensation

A material portion of the Clients' investments will be in illiquid debt issued by private companies for which there is a limited universe of trading counterparties, and, therefore, OFS CLO Management frequently transacts directly with the company, an existing investor or an agent bank without the use of a broker-dealer. OFS CLO Management may, nevertheless, effect certain investments through agents and broker-dealers from time to time and has, along with OFS Capital Management and OFS CLO Management II, adopted a best execution policy and corresponding procedures in respect of OFS CLO Management's duty to obtain "best execution" for OFS CLO Management's Clients' investment transactions.

The OFS Advisor's objective in selecting broker-dealers and executing transactions is to seek to obtain the best combination of price and execution. Each of the OFS Advisors considers the full range and quality of a broker-dealer's service in selecting broker-dealers to meet best execution obligations. OFS CLO Management may utilize trading platforms for certain syndicated loan transactions as well as engage a broker-dealer's services directly. The determinative factor is whether the transaction represents the best overall qualitative execution for the Clients. As a primary consideration, OFS CLO Management considers the trade price and any imputed mark-up/mark-down. These things being equal or fairly equal among broker-dealers, the following qualitative factors, among others, may be considered:

- (i) liquidity of the securities traded and current market conditions;
- (ii) ability to maintain the confidentiality of trading intentions;
- (iii) ability to place trades in difficult market environments;
- (iv) quality and value of the research services provided;
- (v) execution facilitation services provided;
- (vi) timeliness of execution and trade confirmations;
- (vii) allocation of limited investment opportunities;
- (viii) custody services provided;

- (ix) frequency and correction of trading errors and fairness in resolving disputes;
- (x) ability to access a variety of market venues;
- (xi) expertise as it relates to specific investments;
- (xii) intermediary compensation (dealer spreads);
- (xiii) financial condition and business reputation;
- (xiv) gross compensation paid to each broker-dealer;
- (xv) order flow sent to the broker-dealers; and
- (xvi) willingness to commit capital.

As discussed above, privately-placed investments may be purchased directly from the issuer or its placement agent on terms OFS CLO Management negotiates. Terms subject to such negotiation may include, but are not limited to: (i) the frequency and amount of dividends and other distributions; (ii) debt limitations; (iii) permitted investments, sales of assets, consolidations and mergers; (iv) transactions with affiliates; (v) subordination provisions; (vi) representations and warranties; (vii) rights of inspection; and (viii) events of default. OFS CLO Management's ability to negotiate terms as part of a private placement may depend upon the amount of an offering to be bought or sold.

“Soft-Dollar” Arrangements

Currently, OFS CLO Management does not have any formal “soft-dollar” arrangements, under which OFS CLO Management would direct portfolio brokerage commissions to a specific broker-dealer in return for brokerage or research services. Although OFS CLO Management may receive research from broker-dealers and counterparties with whom OFS CLO Management transacts, such research is typically free of charge to all market participants.

When OFS CLO Management receives research or related products or services from broker-dealers, it could potentially cause a conflict of interest as OFS CLO Management has incentive to select broker-dealers based on OFS CLO Management's interest in receiving these services, rather than receiving the most favorable execution for Client trades. However, OFS CLO Management generally does not consider access to research or brokerage services when considering broker-dealers with which to place trades. In addition, the types of investments OFS CLO Management makes for its Clients do not typically generate commissions. Nevertheless, when receiving research or brokerage services from broker-dealers with whom OFS CLO Management deals, OFS CLO Management receives a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for such services itself.

In the last fiscal year, OFS CLO Management acquired the following types of research and related products or services from broker-dealers with whom OFS CLO Management does business: (i) written information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; (ii) market, financial and economic studies and forecasts, as well as discussions with research personnel; (iii) financial and industry publications; and (iv) statistical and pricing services. These products and services were not provided in exchange for execution or trade fees.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

In selecting or recommending broker-dealers, OFS CLO Management will not consider whether the OFS Advisors receive OFS Client or investor referrals from a broker-dealer or other third party.

Directed Brokerage

OFS CLO Management does not engage in any directed brokerage arrangements at this time.

Trade Aggregation and Allocation

Please refer to “Item 6 Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management–Investment Allocation Policy” for information on OFS CLO Management’s practices related to aggregation of purchase or sales of investments for its Clients.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

OFS CLO Management has adopted a Portfolio Management Review Policy and corresponding procedures (the “**Portfolio Management Review Policies**”), which governs how OFS CLO Management considers, approves, documents and monitors its Clients’ investments. To ensure effective supervision and management oversight of its investment activities, OFS CLO Management continuously monitors the composition and quality of its Clients’ investment portfolios as appropriate, as well as compliance with Clients’ Governing Documents. Among other things, OFS CLO Management may review a variety of portfolio reports, which may include weekly balance reports, portfolio summaries and other periodic reports, containing detailed information regarding the portfolio and investments under consideration.

In accordance with OFS CLO Management’s Portfolio Management Review Policies, the Broadly Syndicated Investment Committee is primarily responsible for ensuring that the investments held by Clients are consistent with the Client’s investment objectives and investment guidelines and restrictions. The Broadly Syndicated Investment Committee is comprised of members designated from time to time by OFS CLO Management’s senior management. This investment committee periodically reviews its Clients’ portfolios, performance, and prospects to identify irregularities or inappropriate positions.

Contents and Frequency of Account Reports to Clients

Holders of the CLO Notes receive monthly written reports regarding composition of the portfolio and investment performance from the indenture trustee.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

OFS CLO Management has in the past, and may in the future, enter into placement agent arrangements, pursuant to which OFS CLO Management compensates third parties for placing pooled investment vehicle interests with investors. OFS CLO Management may make cash payments to such placement agents, and may be reimbursed therefor, or the pooled investment vehicle may make such payments directly, as specified in the Governing Documents.

OFS CLO Management will only compensate, directly or indirectly, a placement agent when doing so in compliance with Rule 206(4)-1 (the “**Marketing Rule**”). The Marketing Rule requires, with some exceptions, placement agent activities to be subject to a written agreement, disclosures to be provided to the investor that explains the compensation and related conflicts of interest and prohibits placement agents with certain disciplinary history from being compensated for referring investors to OFS CLO Management. OFS CLO Management’s CCO, or her or his designee, oversees these placement agent arrangements, and OFS CLO Management maintains policies and procedures to reasonably ensure referrals in exchange for direct or indirect compensation are carried out in compliance with the Marketing Rule. OFS CLO Management expects to only engage registered broker-dealers or banks to act as placement agents.

OFS CLO Management does not make any indirect payments to marketing intermediaries, such as pension consultants, for the referral of investors and will comply in all respects with applicable “pay to play” legislation and rulemaking. Such payments would include, but are not limited to, direct payments for products/services offered by consultants and utilizing a consultant’s affiliated broker-dealer for securities transactions.

Placement agents that solicit or refer potential investors to OFS CLO Management and its Clients experience a conflict of interest because they will be compensated in connection with their placement activities. Any material conflict between the placement agent and OFS CLO Management will be disclosed by either OFS CLO Management or the placement agent to the potential Client or private fund investor.

Economic Benefits for Providing Services to Clients

OFS CLO Management does not receive an economic benefit from third parties for providing investment advice or other advisory services to Clients.

Item 15 Custody

Rule 206(4)-2 of the Advisers Act (the “**Custody Rule**”) (and certain related rules and regulations under the Advisers Act) imposes certain obligations on registered investment advisers that have custody or possession of any funds or securities in which any client has any beneficial interest. An investment adviser is deemed to have custody or possession of client funds or securities if the adviser directly or indirectly holds client funds or securities or has the authority to obtain possession of them (regardless of whether the exercise of that authority or ability would be lawful).

Investment advisers are required to maintain the funds and securities (except for securities that meet the privately offered securities exemption in the Custody Rule) over which they have custody with a “qualified custodian.” Qualified custodians include banks, broker-dealers, futures commission merchants and certain foreign financial institutions.

Rule 206(4)-2 generally imposes on advisers with custody of client funds or securities certain requirements concerning reports to such clients (including underlying investors in certain circumstances) and surprise examinations relating to such clients’ funds or securities. However, an adviser need not comply with such requirements with respect to a pooled investment vehicle if the pooled investment vehicle: (i) is audited at least annually by an independent public accountant registered with and subject to regular inspection by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board; and (ii) distributes its audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, to the limited partners, members, or other beneficial owners, within 120 days (or 180 days in the case of a fund of funds adviser) of its fiscal year end.

Where OFS CLO Management serves as a Collateral Manager to a CLO, it is not deemed to have custody of the funds and securities of the CLO, as OFS CLO Management is not authorized to take any action through the power of attorney granted within the CLO’s Governing Documents and CLO Management Agreements that would cause OFS CLO Management to have custody of the CLO’s funds or securities within the meaning of Custody Rule. In addition, OFS CLO Management will not have authority to cause a disbursement by the CLO except in connection with the acquisition, sale or disposal of permitted investments of the CLO or otherwise upon the approval of the CLO’s board of directors.

OFS CLO Management is not deemed to have custody of the funds or securities of its Clients, all of which are CLOs, and therefore is not subject to the requirements of the Custody Rule.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

At the outset of an advisory relationship, OFS CLO Management typically receives discretionary authority from a Client to select the investments to be purchased and sold by the Client subject to the terms of the Governing Documents. The Governing Documents place significant restrictions on OFS CLO Management's ability to buy or sell investments. For example, proper investments for CLOs must meet, among other requirements, certain credit rating and other risk criteria and reinvestment may only occur during prescribed time periods.

OFS CLO Management's Clients must provide OFS CLO Management with investment guidelines and restrictions in writing. Additionally, OFS CLO Management requires that Clients to execute a power of attorney in OFS CLO Management's favor, when necessary.

For a complete discussion of OFS CLO Management's advisory business and the services OFS CLO Management provides to its Clients, please see "Item 4 Advisory Business."

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

Although the investments in the Clients' portfolios do not typically involve proxy voting, OFS CLO Management has accepted, and in the future will continue to accept, discretionary authority to vote any Client proxy ballots OFS CLO Management may receive. As such, OFS CLO Management, together with OFS Capital Management, has jointly adopted a Proxy Voting Policy (the "**Proxy Voting Policy**") and corresponding procedures to comply with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act and with OFS CLO Management's fiduciary obligations. The Proxy Voting Policy applies to voting securities held by the Clients and has been designed to ensure that OFS CLO Management votes proxies in the best interest of its Clients.

When voting economic proxies, OFS CLO Management's primary objective is to make decisions in the best interest of its Clients. In fulfilling its obligations to its Clients, OFS CLO Management will act in a prudent and diligent manner to enhance the economic value of the underlying investments held by each of its Clients. In acting upon these matters on behalf of its Clients, OFS CLO Management will seek to avoid material conflicts of interest between its interests and the interests of its Clients.

An officer or employee designated by OFS CLO Management will be responsible for making proxy voting decisions for its Clients. In addition, OFS CLO Management's Proxy Voting Policy permits a director level employee to cast votes on requests for certain types of waivers and amendments related to loan documents. When voting proxies, some, but not all, of OFS CLO Management's considerations include:

- the view and opinion of the portfolio company's management and the effect of management's position on the value of the Client's investment;
- for corporate governance matters, the purpose underlying the Client's investment position, including the investment horizon and the current or planned ownership position and degree of OFS CLO Management's involvement, on behalf of the Client, in management;
- for proposals related to stock option plans and other management compensation issues, the portfolio company's need to recruit and retain highly qualified individuals in competitive labor markets and the relevant industry standards and practices;
- for proposals related to social and corporate responsibility, OFS CLO Management will generally defer to company management, but will not support any proposals that may conflict with the portfolio company's ability to maximize long-term profits or may have an adverse effect on the Client's investment; and
- for proposals related to ESG considerations, OFS CLO Management will consider whether such proposals are consistent with OFS Clients' investment objective.

None of the Clients can direct how OFS CLO Management votes on a particular solicitation or request.

Certain conflicts of interest may arise when OFS CLO Management determines how to vote proxies. For example, portfolio companies in which different OFS Clients are invested may be competing for or involved in similar transactions, investments, lines of business or types of research. Voting a proxy for one of OFS Client's portfolio company may adversely affect the prospects or business of another OFS Client's portfolio company. In the past, OFS CLO Management's Clients have co-invested with other OFS Clients and will continue such co-investment, unless doing so is impermissible based on existing regulatory guidance, applicable regulations, or the OFS Advisors Aggregation and Allocation Policy. Because OFS CLO Management advises multiple Clients, a proxy vote in any instance may benefit one Client and adversely affect another Client. In acting upon these matters on behalf of its Clients, OFS CLO Management will seek to avoid or mitigate material conflicts between and among it and its Clients.

OFS CLO Management will maintain proper records in connection with OFS CLO Management's Proxy Voting Policy and as required under the Advisers Act. OFS CLO Management's Clients can obtain a copy of OFS CLO Management's Proxy Voting Policy, voting procedures and information about how OFS CLO Management has voted proxies, by contacting OFS CLO Management at 847-734-2000 or compliance@ofsmanagement.com.

Item 18 Financial Information

Balance Sheet

OFS CLO Management does not require or solicit any prepayment of fees six months or more in advance and, therefore, is not required to provide a balance sheet for its most recent fiscal year.

Contractual Commitments to its Clients

OFS CLO Management has no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to its Clients.

Bankruptcy Petitions

OFS CLO Management has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.